

SUE

EMK



HIDA - Radioisotope scan

Porcelain gall bladder - calcification of gall bladder believed to be brought by excess gallstones

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
College of Health Sciences
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

MBCHB VI END OF ROTATION CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION:
DATE: 17.06.2019 TIME: 9.00 A.M.-10.00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE 50 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.
CHOOSE THE SINGLE BEST ANSWER
ANSWER IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

1. Blunt trauma to the abdomen most commonly injures which of the following organ?

- a) Liver
- b) Kidney
- c) Bladder
- d) Intestine
- e) Pancreas

SPIPP → liver → Intestines → vessels → kidney
S-I

(A)

2. The most common hernia in male children is:

- a) Direct inguinal hernia - Olders rule
- b) Femoral hernia - Femoral
- c) Obturator hernia
- d) Indirect inguinal hernia - Young rule
- e) Umbilical hernia

(D)

3. The most common complication of gallstones is

- a) Obstructive jaundice
- b) Acute pancreatitis
- c) Acute cholangitis
- d) Cancer of gallbladder
- e) Cholecystitis

Colored, cholesterol, mixed stones
Fib, 40%, Fair, Femoral (risk factor)

(E)

4. A newborn full-term baby boy with diagnosis of anorectal malformation is also at risk to have a:

- a) Dextrocardia
- b) Rib cage anomaly
- c) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- d) Ulnar skeletal deformity
- e) Proximal limb malformation

• ASD, PDA, TOF, VSD
• GIT: TF 10%

(C)

5. Which one of the following cases is considered a clean-contaminated wound?

- a) Open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis - Clean-contaminated
- b) Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair - Clean
- c) Lumpectomy with axillary node dissection - Clean
- d) Appendectomy with walled-off abscess - Dirty
- e) Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel and sigmoid colon - Dirty

(A)

Clean - operative incision open, m (LUP, Mastectomy, Neck dissection, thyroid, Hemio)
Clean-contaminated NO - Inflamm encountered (min bck in sterile tech)
Contaminated Bck in sterile tech (Inflamm) (Traumatic spillage from GIT)
Dirty - Drainage of abscess, Debridement of soft-tissue wound

Multiple choice
 Charcot's triad consists of
 ✓ Neurological
 ✓ Dystalsia
 ✓ Histology
 ✓ Intention
 ✓ Term

Cholangitis

Reynold - RUQ, jaundice, fever
 Hypotension + Altered
 level of consciousness

Mirizzi Syndrome - Common Hepatic duct
 obstruction caused by extrinsic compression
 from impacted stone in cystic duct

6. Charcot's triad consists of
- Fever, nausea and vomiting
 - Pain, nausea and jaundice
 - Pain, nausea and vomiting
 - Pain, jaundice and fever
 - Jaundice, fever and nausea
7. On examination, patients presenting with appendicitis typically show maximal tenderness over which of the following?
- Inguinal region
 - Immediately above the umbilicus
 - At a point between the outer one-third and inner two-thirds of a line between the umbilicus and the anterior superior iliac spine
 - At a point between the outer two-thirds and inner one-third of a line between the umbilicus and the anterior superior iliac spine
 - At the midpoint of a line between the umbilicus and the anterior superior iliac
 - Spine
8. Which is the first-line imaging investigation for suspected gallstones?
- MRCP
 - ERCP
 - PTC (Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiography)
 - Ultrasound scan
 - CT scan

C

D

9. Falsely high non-invasive blood pressure measurements are associated with all the following except:-
- Relatively smaller cuffs
 - Loosely applied cuff
 - Extremity below the heart
 - Even compression applied on arm
 - Larger cuffs

Mirizzi Grading
 Grade I - No fistula
 complete
 CBD
 Grade II - Fistula
 into CBD
 with fistula < 1/3
 D of CBD
 Grade III - Fistula
 1/3 - 2/3 D of CBD
 Grade IV - Fistula
 > 2/3
 3
 TG Grade I - lap.
 Cholecystectomy
 Grade II - Open CB
 with
 CBD
 EXP

10. A 20 year old man is brought to the emergency unit after falling from a height. He is complaining of dyspnoea and his blood pressure is low at 70/50 mm Hg. Breath sounds are reduced on the left side and he has a tracheal deviation to the right. The best initial treatment would be:

- Chest radiograph
- Close observation
- Needle decompression of the left chest
- Computed tomography scan of the thorax
- Emergency surgical exploration

Femoral
 Medical
 F.V.
 A
 Lact - N.
 canal.
 B

11. In repair of a femoral hernia, the structure most vulnerable to major injury lies:
- Medially
 - Laterally (Femoral vein)
 - Anteriorly
 - Posteriorly
 - Superficially

D

12. In infants with duodenal atresia, all the following statements are true except
- There is an increased incidence of Down syndrome.
 - Duodenal atresia can be detected by prenatal ultrasound examination.
 - It may occur in infants with situs inversus, malrotation, annular pancreas, and anterior portal vein.
 - It is best treated by gastroenterostomy. / Duodenostomy.
 - There is a high incidence of associated cardiac defects

EMK

13. In a patient with hypovolaemic shock, which cannular size would you ideally choose for infusion?

- a) 21G
- b) 19G
- c) 14G
- d) 26G
- e) 30G

C

14. A workman fell on a bar which hit his perineum and presents with scrotal haematoma and per-urethral bleeding. Which is TRUE?

- a) catheterise
- b) surgery to repair urethra
- c) suprapubic catheterization if patient can't pass urine
- d) scrotal exploration indicated
- e) Immediate exploratory laparotomy

C

15. Which of the following lesions will require colostomy as an emergency lifesaving procedure?

- a) Imperforate anus in males
- b) Perineal fistula in both sexes
- c) Rectovestibular fistula
- d) Recto-urethral fistula
- e) Persistent cloaca

A

16. As regards gastroesophageal reflux (GER) the following are complications except:-

- a) Oesophageal stricture
- b) Barret's metaplasia
- c) Esophageal shortening
- d) Cancer of the esophagus
- e) Achalasia cardia

C

17. Which statement is true with regard to electrical burns?

- a) Injuries are generally more superficial than those of thermal burns
- b) Intravenous fluid replacement is based on the total burn surface area (TBSA)
- c) Antibiotic prophylaxis is always required
- d) There is no risk of fractures or other visceral injury
- e) Cardiac conduction abnormalities are likely

E

18. A 45-year old primary school teacher presents with recent onset hoarseness of voice; examination reveals a hard nodule in her left thyroid lobe and mobile enlarged cervical nodes on the same side. The best test to confirm malignancy is

- a) FNA cytology
- b) Core needle biopsy
- c) Perform left lobectomy and subject specimen for histopathology
- d) Radioactive iodine scan
- e) Bone scan

I-131 - Biopsy

I-123 - Biopsy
For Biopsy

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 19-23. Each choice may be used once, more than once or not at all.

- A. Immediate laparotomy
- B. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage *Appropriate by FAST*
- C. Abdominal CT scan
- D. Observation
- E. Pericardiocentesis

19. Haemodynamically stable road traffic accident (RTA) victim with free gas under the diaphragm. **A**

20. Haemodynamically stable RTA victim who has blunt abdominal trauma with a grade I liver injury on CT scan **D**
21. Patient with multiple rib fractures without haemo/pneumothorax but has hypotension, distant heart sounds and low blood pressure following blunt chest trauma **E**
22. Patient with ruptured urinary bladder following blunt abdominal trauma **A**
23. Patient who presents two days after blunt abdominal trauma with tachycardia, fever and abdominal distension **C**
24. Painless frank haematuria
- a) Indicates cancer of the urinary tract until proven otherwise
 - b) Is usually caused by kidney stones
 - A** c) Is often caused by ranitidine treatment
 - d) A computerized tomography (CT) of the abdomen is first line investigation
 - e) Usually indicates mild urinary tract infection
25. Which of the following cases is considered a clean wound?
- B** a) Open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis - clean - C
 - b) Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair
 - c) Open prostatectomy
 - d) Appendectomy with walled-off abscess
 - e) Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel only
26. Assessment of a breast lump include all of the following EXCEPT
- a) Clinical examination
 - b) Mammography $>35yr$
 - c) Core biopsy
 - E** d) Ultrasonography $<35yr$
 - e) Mastectomy
27. Breast cancer
- a) Commences most frequently in the nipple
 - b) Peau d'orange is a sign of early disease
 - c) Pain is an early sign \checkmark Malignancy
 - D** d) All patients should have a tissue diagnosis prior to definitive surgery
 - e) Treatment does not depend on axillary node status
28. All are important in the preoperative management of patients with jaundice except
- a) Vitamin K
 - b) Adequate hydration
 - c) Input-Output charts
 - E** d) Prophylactic antibiotics
 - e) Scrubbing of the surgical site in the ward
29. The following investigations are appropriate prior to surgery
- a) An ECG in all patients older than 30 years
 - B** b) Coagulation screen for all patients with obstructive jaundice
 - c) HIV screening for patients with acute appendicitis
 - d) Chest X-ray for all patients over 40 years
 - e) Liver function test for patients with acute appendicitis
30. Regarding preoperative evaluation
- a) There is no role for history and physical examination
 - b) Chest x ray is useful in all circumstances
 - c) Usefulness of hemogram is to avoid blood loss
 - D** d) Post operative complication are a consideration
 - e) Cormorbidities are an occasional consideration

4
HYPERT ENT
31. A 16 year old lady presents with a 3 month history of palpitations and anxiety. She prefers cold to warm environments. She has lost about 5 kilos in 3 months and experiences mood swings. Which statement is true?

- B
- a) She most likely has anxiety-neurosis
 - b) Thyroid antibodies assay is likely to be positive
 - c) Radioiodine is the preferred treatment option
 - d) B-adrenergic blockers are contraindicated
 - e) Elevated TSH is expected ↓

32. Tom is a 7-week-old infant who presents to the A&E department with a 1-week history of non-bilious vomiting. His mother describes the vomit as 'shooting out'. He has a good appetite but has lost 300 g since he was last weighed a week earlier. He has mild constipation. On examination, Tom is afebrile and mildly dehydrated. His pulse is 170 beats/min, blood pressure 82/43 mmHg, and peripheral capillary refill 2 s. There is no organomegaly, mass or tenderness on abdominal examination. There are no signs in the other systems. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- B
- a) Gastro-oesophageal reflux
 - b) Gastritis
 - c) Pyloric stenosis
 - d) Urinary tract infection
 - e) Duodenal atresia

X 33. A 2.8-kg. neonate with excessive salivation develops respiratory distress. Attempts to pass an orogastric catheter fail because the catheter coils in the back of the throat. A chest film is obtained and shows right upper lobe atelectasis and a gasless abdomen. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Proximal esophageal atresia without a fistula.
- b) Proximal esophageal atresia with a distal tracheoesophageal (TE) fistula.
- c) C. "H-type" TE fistula.
- d) D. Esophageal atresia with both proximal and distal TE fistula.
- e) Congenital esophageal stricture

34. Proper management of a head injured patient with a GCS of 9 include all of the following EXCEPT:

- E
- a) Preventing hypoxia
 - b) Preventing hypotension
 - c) Giving oxygen
 - d) Preventing hypoglycaemia
 - e) Use of steroids

35. The following are true regarding testicular torsion; except

- B
- (a) The highest incidence is in the neonatal and peripubertal periods 14-16 yr (T)
 - (b) May present with abdominal pain and vomiting and few testicular symptoms
 - (c) Radiological investigation with doppler ultrasound or isotope scanning is invariably indicated (T)
 - (d) Testicular viability is reduced if surgery is delayed more than 6 hours 5-6 hrs (T)
 - (e) Contralateral orchidopexy should also be performed if a torsion is confirmed (T)

36. All of the following factors influence healing of a wound except?

- B
- a) Vascular insufficiency
 - b) Diabetes insipidus
 - c) Malnutrition
 - d) Site of wound
 - e) Smoking.

37. Which of the following statements is true?

- A
- a) Cutting needles are used for skin closure.
 - b) Hand needles are ideal for skin closure.
 - c) Round-bodied needles are used for closure of laparotomy wounds.

Tapered needle - cartilage & bowel
Cutting - more traumatic in skin
Reverse cutting & Desmoss closure

Microscopic
laparoscopic

- d) Needles with a loop-suture should not be used for mass closure of abdomen.
 - e) In subcuticular suturing, double-ended needle sutures are used.
38. All of the following statements about hydrocephalus are true EXCEPT?
- a) It is not found in adults. **F (seen adult)**
 - b) It may present with a 6th nerve palsy. **83rd - True.**
 - (A)** c) It may present with sunseting eyes and a bulging fontanelle in infants. **T**
 - d) It can cause head enlargement in infants. **(T)**
 - e) It can cause papilloedema **- on funduscopy**

Gastric ca

39. Which of the following statements regarding clinical features of gastric cancer are true?
- a) They may be non-specific in the late stages.
 - b) Anaemia can be a presenting symptom.
 - (B)** c) Troiser's sign refers to a palpable 'Virchow's node' in the **left** supraclavicular fossa.
 - d) This is a rare cause of GOO.
 - e) Trousseau's sign is diagnostic **- hypocalcaemia - carpalpedal spasm caused by inflating the BP cuff to level abv systolic press > 3mm**

Asthenia -> weight loss

Abd pain

Anaemia

Anorexia

Achlorhydria

Absence of pain only

Hct 12

gastric secretion of stomach

Chvostek

40. A 45-year-old man is assaulted by persons known to him during a bar brawl. He arrives at the emergency department with incomprehensible responses to questions, eyes opening to pain only, and a flexor response to pain. What is this patient's Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score?
- a) 5
 - b) 6 **(C)**
 - c) 7
 - d) 8
 - e) Not enough information given to calculate

41. Common causes of bowel anastomotic breakdown include all of the following except:

- a) Poor blood supply to the bowel edges **✓**
 - b) Gross intraperitoneal contamination **✓**
 - (D)** c) Inadequate bowel mobilization **✓**
 - d) Hand-sewn anastomosis **✓**
 - e) Poor technique **✓**
- After anastomosis in eq infxn.*

42. When taking an informed consent before surgery, the following are important points of discussion EXCEPT

- a) Risk of death **✓**
- b) Cure rates from surgery **✓**
- (D)** c) Alternative therapies **✓**
- d) Technical details like suture sizes and types of instruments to be used
- e) Aim of the surgery **✓**

43. a 20 year old female who presented with chest pain and discomfort was diagnosed with having an anterior mediastinal mass. Some of the common differentials for this are all of the following except

- a) thymoma
- b) lymphoma
- (B)** c) neurofibroma
- d) teratoma
- e) retrosternal goitre

44. Which of the following statements regarding infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is true:

- a) Usually presents between 6 and 12 months of age **(F)**
- b) The female : male ratio is 4:1 **(F) 4:1 M:F**
- (C)** c) Has a strong familial predisposition **True family hx**
- d) Pathologically shows hypertrophy of the longitudinal muscle layer of the pylorus
- e) Presents with bile-stained projectile vomiting **(F)**

Circular

ENTIC

45. In physical examination of an ulcer, the following are important EXCEPT

- a) Site
- b) Shape
- c) Edge
- d) Surface
- e) Base

(B)

46. With uncomplicated parapneumonic pleural effusions, the pleural fluid usually has a:

- a) pH lower than 7.20
- b) low glucose level
- c) lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level more than 3 times the upper limit of normal.
- d) negative gram stain for bacteria
- e) high white cell count

(D)

47. Risk factors for developing peripheral arterial disease include all of the following except:

- a) cigarette smoking.
- b) hypertension.
- c) hypercholesterolemia.
- d) diabetes mellitus.
- e) exercise

(E)

48. Adequate minimum urine output during resuscitation is

- a) 0.5-1 ml/kg/hr
- b) 20 ml/kg/hr
- c) 50 ml/kg/hr
- d) 45 ml/hr
- e) 60 ml/hr

(A)

49. A 78 year old diabetic male resident of an old peoples' home is brought to A&E with a two weeks history of episodes of somnolence and confusion. He is reported to have fallen in the bathroom and hit his head two months ago. The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Alzheimer's disease
- b) Acute subdural haematoma
- c) Chronic subdural haematoma
- d) Viral encephalitis
- e) Epidural haematoma

(C)

Subacute Phosp. 3-7 days

50. Surgical treatment for peptic ulcers is not indicated in:

- a) intractable ulcers
- b) bleeding that is not controlled by medical therapy or endoscopy
- c) perforation
- d) gastric outlet obstruction
- e) for prophylaxis against developing malignancy

(E)

turbid.
pH > 7.30
Glucose < 60
Plaural fluid : glucose 70-5
LDH < 700
WBC - 15000
Prot - 2.0