



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI  
College of Health Sciences  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

END OF ROTATION IN GENERAL SURGERY - GROUP: B

2019/2020 MULTIPLE CHOICE (MCQ)

DATE: 6.12.2019

TIME: 9A.M. - 10AM

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

1. 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 ✓ C
- (d) Ulnar skeletal deformity ✓
- (e) Proximal limb malformation ✓

VACTERL

2. Charcot's triad consists of

- (a) Fever, nausea and vomiting ✓
- (b) Pain, nausea and jaundice ✓ B
- (c) Pain, nausea and vomiting
- (d) Pain, jaundice and fever
- (e) Jaundice, fever and nausea

prab sehmi  
5B ANSWERS

3. In infants with duodenal atresia, all the following statements are true except

- (a) There is an increased incidence of Down syndrome. ✓
- (b) Duodenal atresia can be detected by prenatal ultrasound examination. ✓
- (c) It may occur in infants with situs inversus, malrotation, annular pancreas, and anterior portal vein. ✓
- (d) It is best treated by gastroenterostomy. ✓ D
- (e) There is a high incidence of associated cardiac defects

4. Breast cancer

- (a) Commences most frequently in the nipple
- (b) Peaud'orange is a sign of early disease
- (c) Pain is an early sign
- (d) All patients should have a tissue diagnosis prior to definitive surgery ✓ C
- (e) Treatment does not depend on axillary node status

- c. A cranial ultrasound is indicated if the anterior fontanelle is open  
d. MRI brain is the imaging modality of choice
12. A 57 year old male patient presents to casualty with a history of persistently worsening headache over 3 months, vomiting, blurring of vision and gait ataxia. He reports the headache is now not relieved by paracetamol. Which of the following statements regarding his condition is false?
- a. A thorough history and examination are the most important part of his management ✓
  - b. A CT scan brain pre and post contrast are the imaging modality of choice ✓
  - c. An MRI brain is the imaging modality of choice ✓
  - d. Urgent neurosurgical review is needed ✓
  - e. A fundoscopy is an important part of the management of this patient ✓
13. Regarding congenital malformations of the spine in children, the following is true:
- a. The cranial 1/3 of the neural tube forms the brain ✓
  - b. The central nervous system is an endodermal structure ✓
  - c. The neural tube forms after closure of the cranial and caudal neuropores by day 28 ✓
  - d. Secondary neurulation is responsible for formation of the spine from L1 to the coccyx ✓
  - e. Folic acid supplementation is not needed in all women of child bearing age ✓
14. Which of the following represents the correct flow of CSF from production to reabsorption?
- (a) Choroid plexus-Foramen of Monro-Lateral ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Third ventricle-Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Fourth ventricle-Arachnoid villi
  - (b) Lateral ventricle-Choroid plexus- Foramen of Monro-Third ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth ventricle- Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Arachnoid villi ✓
  - (c) Choroid plexus- Lateral ventricle-Foramen of Monro-Third ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth ventricle- Foramina of Luschka and Magendie- Archnoid villi ✓
  - (d) Arachnoid villi-Lateral ventricles- Foramen of Monro- Third ventricle- Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth ventricle- Formaina of Luschka and Magendie- Choroid plexus ✓
  - (e) Choroid plexus-Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Lateral ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Third ventricle- Foramen of Monro-Fourth ventricle-Arachnoid villi ✓
15. You are called to the new born unit to review a baby. On arriving there you find a newborn boy with a midline swelling in the lumbosacral region. Clear fluid is seen coming from the swelling. The head circumference is normal with no lower limb movement noted. What would be your initial management of this baby?
- a. Proceed to aspirate fluid from the swelling and send it to the laboratory ✓
  - b. First get an ultrasound of the swelling ✓
  - c. Dress the area with wet sterile gauze and nurse the baby prone ✓
  - d. Suture the leak point of the swelling ✓
16. The symptom which is LEAST specific for bladder outflow obstruction is:
- a. Hesitancy
  - b. Intermittency ✓
  - c. Nocturia ✓
  - d. Terminal dribbling
  - e. Reduced urinary stream
17. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. Haemospermia usually results from malignancy of the prostate
  - b. Pneumaturia is most frequently due to gas-forming organisms in diabetic patients with high concentrations of urinary sugar
  - c. A thick, purulent, profuse urethral discharge is usually seen in non-gonococcal urethritis ✓

- d. Cloudy urine most commonly results from phosphate crystals precipitating in alkaline urine
- e. Spontaneous emission of semen from the urethra is abnormal

18. Which of the following statements about scrotal and testicular problems is true?

- a. Torsion of the testis is most common between 20-30 years of age
- b. Hydrocele is diagnosed by transillumination, if any part transilluminates then malignancy is excluded
- c. A right sided varicocele is slightly less common than a left sided one
- d. A painless testicular mass in a 20-35 year old man is the most common presentation of testicular tumour
- e. Epididymal cysts always occur in the tail of the epididymis

19. If torsion of the testicle is suspected, surgical exploration:

- a. Can be delayed for 24 hours and limited to the affected side.
- b. Can be delayed but should include the asymptomatic side.
- c. Should be immediate and limited to the affected side.
- d. Should be immediate and include the asymptomatic side.
- e. Is not needed and patient can be managed conservatively

20. A 65-year-old male is diagnosed as having prostatic cancer based on transrectal biopsy of a 1 cm palpable nodule. Which of the following statements is true concerning his management?

- a. If the tumour is confined within the prostatic capsule (stage A or B), radical prostatectomy is an appropriate option
- b. If positive lymph nodes are detected on laparoscopic pelvic lymph node dissection (stage D1), radical prostatectomy is indicated
- c. Radical prostatectomy is invariably associated with impotence
- d. External beam radiation is not an appropriate treatment if the tumour is confined to the prostate
- e. There is currently no role for orchiectomy in the management of prostatic cancer

21. Jose is a 62 year man who has just been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. You run into his brother in the corridor and he asks you not to tell Jose because the knowledge will kill him faster. A family conference to discuss the prognosis is scheduled for that's same afternoon. What is the best way for you as the doctor to handle the situation?

- A. Honour the request of the family member who is protecting his brother from the bad news
- B. Tell his brother that withholding information is not permitted under any circumstance
- C. Tell his brother to withhold the information as he wishes
- D. Give the brother a dress down for suggesting such an option
- E. Ask Jose how he would wish to handle the information in front of the rest of the family and allow the family some time to discuss the matter

22. A 28 year old man presents to casualty with testicular torsion and in extreme pain. He is scheduled for emergency surgery and the consultant urologist tells you he is on his way and will be there in the next one hour. He asks you not to give any pain medication so that "consent can be obtained" on his arrival. Are the surgeons concerns about informed consent valid?

- A. Yes. To obtain informed consent the patient must be lucid and pain medication can invalidate the consent
- B. Yes. Because hospital policy requires informed consent from a lucid person before surgery
- C. It's an emergency you do not need informed consent in this case
- D. Because of severe pain, the surgeon's concerns are not valid as it can impair a patient's ability to listen and understand in the informed consent process
- E. None of the above

23. Which of the following statements about the process of wound healing are true?
- A. Inflammatory phase begins 2-3 days after the injury ✓
  - B. Proliferative phase lasts from 3 days to 3 weeks following the injury
  - C. The remodelling phase involves fibroblast activity and production of collagen
  - D. Fibroblasts do not require vitamin C to produce collagen
  - E. The white cells stick to the damaged endothelium and release cytokines

24. Which of the following statements regarding management of the acute wound are incorrect?
- A. A bleeding wound should be elevated and a pressure pad applied
  - B. Clamps may sometimes need to be put on bleeding vessels blindly
  - C. Anaesthesia is usually required in the assessment of wounds
  - D. A thorough debridement is essential ✓
  - E. Repair of all damaged structures may be attempted in a tidy wound ✓

25. A 21-year-old woman presents with an asymptomatic breast mass. Which of the following is true concerning her diagnosis and treatment?
- A. Mammography will play an important role in diagnosing the lesion ✓
  - B. Ultrasonography is often useful in the differential diagnosis of this lesion
  - C. The mass should always be excised ✓
  - D. The lesion should be considered pre-malignant
  - E. The mass will definitely disappear after the first pregnancy

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 26-28. SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STATEMENT CONCERNING MALIGNANT MELANOMA.

- A. Nodular type
  - B. Aeral lentiginous type
  - C. Mucosal lentiginous type.
  - D. Lentigo maligna melanoma.
  - E. Superficial spreading type.
26. Carries the worst prognosis - A
27. Usually occurs on the face - B
28. Locally aggressive disease - C

26. A

27. D

28. A

29. A careful history is necessary in all patients being considered for inguinal hernia repair. Symptoms which deserve investigation and appropriate treatment prior to proceeding with inguinal hernia repair include all the following except:

- A. Chronic cough
- B. Urinary hesitancy and straining
- C. Chronic constipation
- D. A specific episode of muscular straining with associated discomfort
- E. History of long-standing heavy smoking

D

30. Carcinoma of the urinary bladder:

- A. Is primarily of squamous cell origin.
- B. Is preferentially treated by radiation.
- C. May be successfully treated using only intravesical agents even if it invades the bladder muscle.
- D. May mimic an acute UTI with irritability and haematuria.
- E. Is preferentially treated by partial cystectomy.

D

31. A 22-year-old female patient presents five days after laparoscopic appendicectomy with fever and a rectal mass. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy

- B. Ischiorectal abscess
- ~~C.~~ Pelvic abscess
- D. Ovarian cyst
- E. Uterine fibroids

C

32. In a diabetic patient scheduled for elective surgery
- A. Fasting blood sugar of 16 mmol/l on the day of surgery is optimal
  - B. An intravenous infusion of 5% dextrose should be started on the morning of surgery
  - ~~C.~~ Insulin requirements may increase after major surgery
  - D. Half the morning dose of insulin should be given on the day of surgery
  - E. Prophylactic antibiotics are not necessary

C

33. In a T1, N0, M0 breast tumour
- A. The tumour size is between 2-5cm
  - ~~B.~~ Breast conservative surgery may be a management option
  - C. There is no role for radiotherapy in the management
  - D. There is a definite role for chemotherapy
  - E. This is TIS disease

B

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 34-38. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STEM.

- A. Leriche's syndrome
- B. Chronic ankle ulcers
- C. Claudication
- D. Angina pectoris
- E. Flank bruit

- 34. Aorto-iliac arteriosclerosis
- 35. Renal artery stenosis
- 36. Suprarenal aortic dissection
- 37. Venous insufficiency
- 38. Erectile dysfunction

- 34. A LERICHE
- 35. FLANK BRUIT
- 36. ANGINA PECTORIS
- 37. CLAUDICATION
- 38. LERICHE S

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 39-42. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STEM.

- A. Wet gangrene
- B. Necrotizing fasciitis
- C. Toxic epidermal necrosis
- D. Dry gangrene
- E. Gas gangrene

- 39. Melaney's synergistic gangrene
- 40. Clostridium species
- 41. Fournier's gangrene
- 42. Demarcation is very clear

- 39 B
- 40 E
- 41 B
- 42 D

43. The following statement about peritonitis are all true EXCEPT:
- A. Peritonitis is defined as inflammation of the peritoneum.
  - B. Most surgical peritonitis is secondary to bacterial contamination.
  - C. Primary peritonitis has no documented source of contamination and is more common in adults than in children and in men than in women.
  - D. Tuberculous peritonitis can present without ascites

C

✓ E. Peritonitis can present as intestinal obstruction

44. All of the following statements about the embryology of Meckel's diverticulum are true except:
- A. Meckel's diverticulum usually arises from the ileum within 90 cm. of the ileocecal valve.
  - B. Meckel's diverticulum results from the failure of the vitelline duct to obliterate.
  - ✓ C. The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum in the general population is 5%.
  - D. Meckel's diverticulum is a true diverticulum possessing all layers of the intestinal wall. C
  - E. Gastric mucosa is the most common ectopic tissue found within a Meckel's diverticulum.

- ✓ 45. All of the following are true about inhalation injury in burn patients except
- A. A chest x-ray obtained within 24 hours of injury is an accurate means of diagnosis.
  - B. Its presence characteristically necessitates administration of resuscitation fluids in excess of estimated volume.
  - C. When moderate or severe, it exerts a comorbid effect that is related to both extent of burn and the age of the patient. A??
  - D. It increases the prevalence of bronchopneumonia.
  - E. Prophylactic high-frequency ventilation reduces the occurrence of pneumonia and the mortality in burn patients with inhalation injury.

46. The following are forms of primary lymphoedema except
- A. Milroy's disease
  - B. Meige's disease
  - C. Primary lymphatic malignancy C
  - D. Tarda
  - ✓ E. Sporadic praecox lymphoedema

47. The following features favour late dumping syndrome over early dumping syndrome
- A. At times presents with diarrhoea
  - B. Presents almost immediately after meal ✗
  - C. Relieved by lying down D????
  - D. Aggravated by exercise ✗
  - ✓ E. Caused by osmotic pressure

48. The following are symptoms of anal fissure except
- A. Pain on defecation ✓
  - B. Copious bright red bleeding ✓
  - ✓ C. Mucus discharge
  - D. Constipation C
  - E. Tenderness on rectal examination ✓

49. Regarding the management of major trauma
- A. Deaths follow a trimodal distribution A
  - ✓ B. X-rays after the primary survey should be of AP Cervical spine, chest and pelvis
  - C. Cardiac tamponade is characterised by raised BP, low JVP and muffled heart sounds ✗
  - D. Assessment of uncomplicated limb fractures should occur during the primary survey ✗
  - E. Deterioration of the casualty during the primary survey should lead to the secondary survey

50. Which of the following is true regarding appendicitis?
- A. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in middle age
  - B. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the young adult ✗ C
  - C. 90% of appendices are extra peritoneal in a retrocaecal position ✗
  - ✓ D. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
  - E. Appendicitis is impossible to diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness ✗