



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

PRAB SEHMI 5B
ANSWERS

MBCHB LEVEL VI - END OF ROTATION CAT - GENERAL SURGERY

DATE: 19TH MARCH, 2019

TIME: 9.00 A.M. - 10.00 A.M.

- Which of the following physical examination findings may be seen in patients with dehydration?
 - a) Capillary refill of 4 s
 - b) Capillary refill of 1 s
 - c) Hypertension
 - d) Bradycardia
 - e) Increased skin turgor

A
- What is the most common type of breast cancer?
 - a) Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)
 - b) Invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC)
 - c) Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC)
 - d) Paget's disease
 - e) Inflammatory Breast cancer

C
- Which one of the following cases is considered a clean-contaminated wound?
 - a) Open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis
 - b) Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair
 - c) Lumpectomy with axillary node dissection
 - d) Appendectomy with walled-off abscess
 - e) Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel and sigmoid colon

Clean A
Dirty
- The symptom which is least specific for bladder outflow obstruction is:
 - a) Hesitancy
 - b) Terminal dribbling
 - c) Nocturia
 - d) Reduced urinary stream
 - e) Intermittency

OBSTRUCTIVE SYMP
FUND - Irritative
C
- Regarding exomphalos and gastroschisis, which of the following statements is true?
 - a) A gastroschisis has a sac
 - b) Gastroschisis is associated with major congenital abnormalities
 - c) The postoperative mortality of surgery for gastroschisis approaches 50%
 - d) Both conditions may be diagnosed prenatally with ultrasound
 - e) Both conditions require delivery by caesarean section

D
Gastro
- The best management of perianal abscess is:
 - a) Intravenous antibiotics
 - b) Debridement
 - c) Colonoscopy
 - d) Incision and drainage
 - e) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy

Cruciate D

7. A 16 year old boy presents to the Emergency Room with a history of having fallen while riding his bicycle. He has sustained a deep cut wound to his left calf. He has come in four hours after this incident. On examination the wound is approximately 5cm in length, clean, with no tendon or bone exposure and has no active bleeding. He also has an intact neurovascular bundle. Primary closure of this wound must be done within?

- a) 2 hours
- b) 4 hours
- c) 6 hours
- d) 12 hours
- ~~e) 16 hours~~

B

8. Appropriate management of severe vomiting associated with gastric outlet obstruction from peptic ulcer disease includes all of the following except

- a) Nasogastric suction. ✓
- b) Intravenous hydration. ✓
- c) Nutritional assessment; upper endoscopy to rule out malignancy. ✓
- d) Intravenous proton Pump Inhibitor. ✓
- ~~e) Oral antacid therapy.~~

E

9. Which of the following statements about haemorrhoids is/are not true?

- a) Hemorrhoids are specialized "cushions" present in everyone that aid continence. ✓
- b) External hemorrhoids are covered by skin whereas internal hemorrhoids are covered by mucosa. ✓
- ~~c) Pain is often associated with uncomplicated hemorrhoids.~~
- d) Hemorrhoidectomy is reserved for third- and fourth-degree hemorrhoids. ✓
- e) Hemorrhoids are associated with painless bleeding. ✓

C

10. Acute appendicitis is most commonly associated with which of the following signs?

- a) Temperature above 40° C.
- b) Frequent loose stools.
- ~~c) Anorexia, abdominal pain, and right lower quadrant tenderness.~~
- d) White blood cell count greater than 20,000 per cu. mm.
- e) Palpable right iliac fossa mass

C

11. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning postoperative ileus?

- a) The use of intravenous patient-controlled analgesia has no effect on return of small bowel motor activity. *It has NSAIDS ↓ bowel inf. ∴ ↓ ileus*
- ~~b) The presence of peritonitis at the time of the original operation delays the return of normal bowel function.~~
- c) The routine use of metoclopramide will hasten the return of small intestinal motor activity. ✗
- d) Contrast radiographic studies have no role in distinguishing early postoperative bowel obstruction from normal ileus.
- e) All of the above

B

12. At what age is surgical orchiopexy recommended for a child with a unilateral undescended testis?

- a) Promptly upon discovery, regardless of age
- ~~b) 1 year~~
- c) 5 to 6 years
- d) Any time prior to puberty
- e) All of the above

B

13. Which of the following are factors associated with an increased risk for developing breast cancer?

- ~~a) Nulliparity~~
- b) Oophorectomy before age 35
- c) Use of oral contraceptives
- d) Low-fat, high-caloric diet
- e) Post-menopausal use of conjugated estrogens

A?

14. Patients who have undergone operations for benign prostatic hypertrophy or hyperplasia:
- a) Require routine rectal examinations to detect the development of carcinoma of the prostate.
 - b) Do not need routine prostate examinations.
 - c) Have a lesser incidence of carcinoma of the prostate.
 - d) Have a greater incidence of carcinoma of the prostate.
 - e) Are followed up yearly by use of DRE and PSA levels

E

15. All of the following are early life threatening complications of thyroidectomy except?

- a) tracheomalacia and collapse of larynx
- b) wound hematoma with compression of the trachea
- c) hypocalcemia
- d) thyroid storm
- e) Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve injury

C

16. Which of the following statements is not true about inherited susceptibility to colon cancer?

- a) There is no known genetic susceptibility to colon cancer.
- b) There are known genetic susceptibilities to colon cancer, but they are always associated with multiple adenomatous polyps. (>100)
- c) There are known genetic susceptibilities to colon cancer, but they are always associated with specific ethnic or racial groups.
- d) There are known genetic susceptibilities to colon cancer but they are frame-shift mutations only.
- e) None of the above.

?????

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

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

B

18. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Cutting needles are used for skin and bowel closure
- b) Hand needles are ideal for skin closure.
- c) Round-bodied needles are used for closure of laparotomy wounds.
- d) Needles with a loop-suture should not be used for laparotomy closure.
- e) In subcuticular suturing, double-ended needle sutures are used.

A??

19. Which of the following statements with regard to postoperative vomiting are false?

- a) Inadequate analgesia can be a cause of postoperative vomiting.
- b) All abdominal operations must routinely have a nasogastric tube inserted preoperatively.
- c) Metoclopramide and cyclazine can help.
- d) Pulmonary aspiration may inadvertently occur.
- e) Wound dehiscence is a distinct possibility.

B

20. All of the following statements about hydrocephalus are true EXCEPT?

- a) It is the diagnosis when the ventricles are enlarged on CT scan.
- b) It may present with a 6th nerve palsy.
- c) It may present with sunseting eyes and a bulging fontanelle in infants.
- d) It can cause head enlargement in infants.
- e) It can cause papilloedema

A

↑ ICP

21. A thyroglossal duct cyst is a remnant of which structure?

- a) The thyrocervical trunk
- b) The cervical sinus
- c) The track of the thymus through the neck into the mediastinum
- d) The fourth branchial pouch
- e) The track of the thyroid from the tongue base to the neck.

E

22. 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.
- c) Troiser's sign refers to a palpable 'Virchow's node' in the right supraclavicular fossa.
- d) This is a rare cause of GOO.
- e) Trousseau's sign is diagnostic.

B

[hypocalcaemia]

23. Which of the following causes dehydration and electrolyte loss in intestinal obstruction EXCEPT?

- a) Reduced oral intake ✓
- b) Defective intestinal absorption ✓
- c) Vomiting ✓
- d) Diarrhoea
- e) Sequestration in the bowel lumen ✓

D

CONSTIPATED

Choose and match the correct diagnosis with each of the scenarios given below:

24. A 30-year-old female presents with a 2-day history of constant pain over the right upper quadrant (RUQ) associated with vomiting. She is febrile with a positive Murphy's sign.

E E

25. A 38-year-old female presents with a 6 h history of colicky abdominal pain over the RUQ. This radiates to the back and right shoulder. On examination she is afebrile with a soft abdomen.

A A

26. A 78-year-old female with known gallstones for several years presents with central colicky abdominal pain and vomiting. She has also been constipated for the past few days. Clinical examination reveals a distended abdomen with increased bowel sounds.

D

27. A 42-year-old male presents with a sudden onset of severe epigastric pain radiating to the back. This is associated with repeated vomiting and retching. He is very uncomfortable and in shock. Clinical examination reveals epigastrium tenderness with some guarding.

C

28. A 60-year-old male presents with a history of episodic abdominal pain, jaundice and fever with chills.

- a) Biliary colic
- b) Cholangitis
- c) Pancreatitis
- d) Gallstone ileus
- e) Acute cholecystitis

Charcot's triad

29. Which of the following statements regarding fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) in oropharyngeal cancer is true?

- a) It causes seeding of disease to the skin.
- b) It provides reliable results independent of the operator.
- c) It is used for diagnosis of primary disease.
- d) It is used in assessment of enlarged cervical lymph nodes.
- e) It requires adequate fixation for interpretation.

E

I'M TIRED

30. Which of the following is not an ominous sign in a patient with abdominal pain?

- a) Diaphoresis ✓
- b) Pallor ✓
- c) Hypotension
- d) Patient lying still ✓
- e) Jaundice ✓

E

31. 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) 7
d) 8
e) Not enough information given to calculate

D

E/M
W/D
M/D

32. A 30-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after falling astride a manhole. His vital signs are stable. A high-riding prostate is noted on rectal examination. On portable pelvic radiographs he is found to have bilateral pubic rami fractures. He has not yet voided since admission. Which of the following should be the next step?

- a) Wait for the patient to void freely before attempting transurethral bladder catheterization.
- b) Initially attempt gentle transurethral bladder catheterization, but stop if resistance is encountered.
- c) Obtain a cystourethrogram before attempting transurethral bladder catheterization.
- d) Insert a suprapubic cystostomy tube.
- e) Perform computed tomography of the pelvis with three-dimensional reconstruction

D

33. The most common histologic type of melanoma is:

- a) Superficial spreading 1
- b) Nodular 2
- c) Lentigo maligna 3
- d) Acral lentiginous 4
- e) Desmoplastic 5

A

34. Which of the following hernias represent incarceration of a limited portion of the small bowel?

- a) Spigelian hernia
- b) Grynfeltt hernia
- c) Petit hernia
- d) Richter hernia
- e) Littre hernia

D

abscess

35. A 24-year-old woman who is 9 months postpartum has a tender, fluctuant area in her right breast near the areolar border. She has a fever and chills and has no other medical problems. What is the most appropriate treatment? Abscess

- a) Surgical incision and drainage
- b) Needle aspiration
- c) Multidrug antibiotics
- d) Core needle biopsy to exclude malignancy
- e) Observation only

A

36. A patient with gastric outlet obstruction and prolonged vomiting has which of the following metabolic abnormalities?

- a) Hypochloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis
- b) Hyperchloremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- c) Hyponatremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- d) Hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- e) Hyperchloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis

paradoxical aciduria

D

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

- a) Poor blood supply to the bowel edges ✓
- b) Gross peritoneal contamination ✓
- c) Inadequate bowel mobilization ✓
- d) Hand-sewn anastomosis
- e) Poor technique ✓

38. Which of the following statements regarding subdural hematomas (SDHs) is false?

- a) Acute SDHs are generally unilateral and have a poorer prognosis than chronic SDHs do. ✓
- b) Adequate treatment of an acute SDH usually consists of drainage through burrholes. **craniotomy**
- c) Chronic SDHs frequently recur. ✓
- d) Chronic SDHs should be suspected in elderly patients with progressive changes in mental status, even without a definite history of trauma. ✓
- e) SDHs carry a worse prognosis than do epidural hematomas (EDHs). ✓

39. A 14-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department with a 6-hour history of acute, severe left scrotal pain. Examination reveals a high-riding left testicle with severe pain on palpation. Urinalysis does not reveal any evidence of red or white blood cells. Which of the following is the treatment of choice at this point?

- a) Heat, scrotal elevation, and antibiotics
- b) Manual attempt at detorsion
- c) Analgesics and re-examination
- d) Doppler examination to assess testicular blood flow
- e) Surgical exploration

NSV - 1 pt
T swelling - 2 pt
Hard T on touch - 2 pts
High riding T - 1 pt
ve cremasteric R - 1 pt
5 ≥ Dx for torsion

40. A 40-year-old man with a history of alcoholism comes to the emergency department with obtundation and scrotal pain. Physical examination reveals a temperature of 39°C and an echymotic and exquisitely tender scrotum with palpable crepitus. What are the immediate next steps in management?

- a) CT of the pelvis to the midhigh
- b) Incision and drainage of the scrotal skin and culture of the retrieved fluid
- c) Plain radiograph of the pelvis
- d) Duplex ultrasonography of the scrotum
- e) Wide débridement of the affected tissues

Fourniers

41. Which of the following is true concerning Hirschsprung disease?

- a) More common in females ✓
- b) Absent ganglion cells in both the Auerbach and Meissner plexuses
- c) Failure to pass meconium in the first 48 hours of life
- d) Best diagnosed by lower gastrointestinal contrast-enhanced study
- e) Atrophy of submucosal nerve endings seen on rectal biopsy specimens

[Myenteric plexus]
x Rectal Biopsy
- Absence

42. The VACTERL association most commonly includes which of the following?

- a) Ankylosis ✓
- b) Imperforate anus
- c) Eye deformities ✓
- d) Congenital cystic lung malformation ✓
- e) Choanal atresia ✓

→ knee-chest position

43. A 6-month-old infant has a history of an acute onset of crampy abdominal pain and leg withdrawal of 12 hours' duration. Rectal examination shows red currant stool. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Bleeding Merkel diverticulum
- b) Acute appendicitis
- c) Kidney stone
- d) Infected urachal cyst
- e) Intussusception

V-Bilious
Abd distention [sausage-like mass in RUQ]
Abd pain - Colicky
DRE - Rectal mass

44. Which of the following is an important risk factor for transmission of HIV to the surgeon after a needle stick injury?
 a) The source patient has advanced HIV infection with a CD4+ T-cell count of less than 50 cells/mm³.
 b) The surgeon sustains a deep puncture injury.
 c) Blood was visible on the sharp object causing the injury.
 d) The injury was caused by a device that had entered a blood vessel of the source patient before injury.
 e) All of the above.

E

45. Preoperative preparation of patients with Graves disease should include all of the following except?

- a) A Thyroid ultrasound ✓
- b) B Preoperative antibody assay of autoimmune diseases ✓
- c) C Achievement of a euthyroid state through the use of antithyroid drugs ✓
- d) D Administration of supersaturated potassium iodide (SSKI) 7 to 10 days before surgery ✓
- e) E Control of arrhythmias and palpitations ✓

A?

Confirm Dx

Block T3/T4

46. A 50 year old male comes to see you because of weight loss associated with on and off colicky abdominal pain. He also noticed that his stools have diminished in calibre and has a feeling of tenesmus. The most likely differential diagnosis is?

- a) Rectal carcinoma ✓
- b) Amebic colitis
- c) Intussusception
- d) Ileocecal tuberculosis
- e) Inflammatory bowel disease

- Age + Wt loss

A

47. In trauma imaging, which of the following statements is false?

- a) In a multiply injured patient, CT scan of the head and spine should be the first line of imaging. X-ray of chest, spine & pelvis (trauma series)
- b) Focused assessment with sonography for trauma (FAST) helps in detecting intraperitoneal fluid and cardiac tamponade.
- c) CT should not be used when a patient is unstable.
- d) CT is the main imaging method for intracranial, intra-abdominal and vertebral injuries.
- e) Use of MRI in trauma is limited.

A

Good for soft tissue

Xray

48. All of the following are true of preoperative patient preparation EXCEPT?

- a) It includes a thorough history-taking and medical examination. ✓
- b) The patient's medical state is not important ✓
- c) It is to anticipate and plan for management of perioperative problems. B ✓
- d) Good communication is required. ✓
- e) It involves taking informed consent. ✓

B

49. Which of the following statements is true about sigmoid volvulus?

- a) This is the most common site of volvulus in adults. ✓
- b) The predisposing factors include constipation, long pelvic mesocolon and broad attachment of the mesocolon.
- c) The rotation is usually in a clockwise direction. X Anti
- d) Flatus tube decompression is associated with a low rate of recurrence. X
- e) There is no role for emergency surgery X Mainstay tx

A

50. Which of the following statements regarding clinical features of intestinal obstruction are true?

- a) Vomiting occurs early in low bowel obstruction. X
- b) The development of severe pain is not indicative of strangulation. ✓
- c) Distension is an early feature in large-bowel obstruction. - Pain first
- d) Some patients may pass flatus or faeces even after the onset of obstruction. ✓
- e) Constipation is a predominant feature of Richter's hernia. X