

4  
SUE



# UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2017/2018

FINAL YEAR EXAMINATION LEVEL VI FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF

MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HSU 600: SURGERY MULTIPLE CHOICE

DATE: OCTOBER 16, 2018

TIME: 2.00 P.M. – 5.00 P.M.

---

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Attempt all questions in this paper. There is no negative marking
2. The choices are between a-e; choose the best choice as per the stem of the questions
3. Use the answer sheet and shade appropriately. Ensure the answer sheet has your registration number on it. DO NOT SHADE USING A PENCIL.

1. A 25 year old man who has no other health issues has been scheduled for a fistulectomy under general anesthesia as a day case procedure. Which is the single most appropriate option for his thromboprophylaxis?

- A  a) ~~None~~ <sup>thromboprophylactic stockings</sup>
- B  b) TED stockings only
- C  c) TED stockings and 2500IU LMW heparin SC once a day
- D  d) TED stockings and 5000IU LMW heparin SC once a day
- E  e) 2500IU LMW heparin SC once a day

1 - solid  
2 Semi-solid  
3 - liquid only  
4 - Dysphagia

Grade 1 - still eat N

4. ~~liquid~~ liquid only

2. Reg fluids with food  
3 semi solid or no solid

5 - Unable to swallow liquid or saliva only

6 - unable swallow solids

Squamous cell ca with smoking & Alcohol

2. A 60 year old man presents with grade three dysphagia and weight loss. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and biopsy indicates adenocarcinoma of the esophagus. Which of the following is the most likely associated pathology?

- a) Achalasia cardia
- b) **Barrett's disease**
- c) Human papilloma virus
- d) Alcohol use
- e) Peptic ulcer disease

\*3. A 50 year old man undergoing routine screening with colonoscopy is found to have an adenomatous polyp at the descending colon. Which of the following characteristics of polyps is not associated to its risk of being cancerous?

- a) Size of the polyp
- b) Number of polyps
- c) Histological appearance
- d) Dysplasia
- e) **All of the above**

4. A 57 year old man who has been having a spinal cord disorder had a laparotomy four days ago for acute appendicitis. He now has abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting with fever. On examination, his abdomen is distended, tender with reduced bowel sounds and an empty rectum on digital rectal examination. A plain abdominal radiograph indicates massive colonic dilatation involving the caecum and ascending colon with normal caliber of small bowel. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) **Acute colonic pseudo obstruction**
- b) Chronic colonic pseudo obstruction
- c) Fecal impaction
- d) Intussusception
- e) Post operative ileus

5. A 54 year old man who has had a Right Hemicolectomy for colon cancer presents to the surgical outpatient clinic for follow up six months after surgery. You decide to order for carcino-embryogenic antigen (CEA). Which of the following statements is true regarding CEA?

- a) **Low specificity** *2000-1/2*
- b) Falls after one week of surgery to baseline **6 weeks post op**
- c) Pre operative high value is a good prognostic marker
- d) Follow up, first test of CEA in 8-10 days followed by weekly tests thereafter
- e) All of the above

6. A 30 year old male was involved in a road traffic accident three months ago and sustained a left lower limb compound tibiofibular fracture. He was seen at a peripheral hospital, had wound debridement and a cast applied and discharged home. He presents to the surgical clinic with pain and multiple discharging sinuses at the site of the fracture. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Actinomycosis
- c) Dracunculosis
- d) Acute osteomyelitis
- e)  Chronic osteomyelitis

7. A 40 year old female presents to the surgical outpatient clinic with complaints of flatulent dyspepsia for two years that has been on and off. Ultrasonography shows a thickened gall bladder wall with a solitary 1cm stone at the fundus. The best treatment for her would be:

- a) Bile salts
- b) Antibiotics/analgesia
- c) Open cholecystectomy with stone clearance
- d) Laparoscopic cholecystectomy with stone clearance
- e)  Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography

8. A 30 year old patient presents with complaints of an anterior neck mass. Examination and evaluation reveals a thyroid swelling. An ultrasound and FNA confirm a multinodular goiter. She is scheduled for a total thyroidectomy. Which of the following is a potential complication of this surgery?

- a) Acromegaly
- b) Cretinism
- c) Renal osteodystrophy
- d)  Hypoparathyroidism
- e) Thyroid storm

*circumoral tingens  
parastheses of fingers  
&  
during surgery thyroid crisis*

9. A 30 year old male weighing 60kg sustained an 80% burn during a blast. He comes to your hospital and you are the surgical intern on call. What is the amount of fluid you would prescribe for the first 24 hours after the burn?

- a)  19.2 L of 5% glucose in lactated ringers
- b) 14.4 L of lactated ringers
- c) 9.6L of hypertonic saline
- d) 7.2 L of 5% albumin
- e) 5.5 l. of hydroethylpentastarch

*4 x 1/2 x 2 x %BSA*

*4 x 60 x 80*

*240 x 80*

*2400*  
*58.3*

*19200 ml*

*1000*

*19200*

10. A 45 year old man with history of epigastric pain and dyspepsia is evaluated for peptic ulcer disease with upper gastrointestinal endoscopy that confirms the same. Which of the following is not one of the possible causes of his disease?

- E
- a) Cigarette use
  - b) NSAID use
  - c) H. Pylori
  - d) Zollinger Ellison syndrome
  - e) Spicy foods

11. A 68 year old male presents with painless gross haematuria. His evaluation reveals carcinoma of the bladder. Which of the following is true of his disease?

- a) Is primarily of squamous cell origin
- b) Is preferentially treated by radiation
- c) May be conservatively treated by use of intravesical chemotherapy even if its muscle invasive disease
- d) May mimic a UTI
- e) Is preferentially treated by partial cystectomy

12. A neurotrauma patient is seen in the emergency room with decreased mental status. Prior to intubation, she does not open her eyes, withdraws her extremities to pain stimuli and makes incomprehensible sounds. What is her Glasgow Coma Scale score?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6
- e) 7

Open eye  
 4 - Spontaneous  
 3 - To command  
 2 - To pain  
 1 - No

Vocal  
 5 - oriented person  
 4 - Confused  
 3 - Inapp speech  
 2 - Groans/sounds  
 1 - None

Motor  
 6 - Obeys command  
 5 - Localizing pain  
 4 - Withdraws to pain  
 3 - Flexor response in pain  
 2 - Extensor  
 1 - No

13. You schedule a patient for an abdominoperineal resection for a low rectal cancer. Which of the following is not associated with increased likelihood of infection post operatively?

- a) Age over 70 years
- b) Chronic malnutrition
- c) Controlled Diabetes
- d) Long term steroid use
- e) Infection at a remote body site

14. Narcotics are commonly used in the administration of general anesthesia. Which of the following statements is true concerning this class of agents?

- a) They have profound analgesic and amnesic properties
- b) They can cause hypotension by direct myocardial depressive effects
- c) Naloxone should be used routinely for the reversal of narcotic analgesia
- d) Acutely injured hypovolemic patients are at significant risk for decreased blood pressure with the use of narcotic analgesia
- e) Propofol is a short acting narcotic used frequently in the outpatient setting

15. You perform an end colostomy on a 70 year old man who had a sigmoid volvulus with gangrenous bowel. Which of the following is the most common serious complication you expect?
- a) Bleeding
  - b) Skin breakdown
  - c) **Parastomal hernia**
  - d) Colonic perforation during irrigation
  - e) Stomal prolapse
16. A 25 year old man presents with abdominal pain and distension for one day. On examination, he has rebound tenderness and rigidity. A plain erect chest radiograph shows free air under the diaphragm. What is the next step of management?
- a) **No further work up is required**
  - b) CT scan with contrast is required to confirm the diagnosis
  - c) Bedside ultrasonography is preferred to CT scan to confirm the diagnosis of free air
  - d) Narcotics are contraindicated in patients with an acute abdomen
  - e) Preoperative prophylactic steroids are indicated in patients with free air
17. A 21 year old male presents to the casualty department with a history of a gunshot wound to the chest. Vital signs on initial evaluation are heart rate of 126 beats per minute, and a systolic blood pressure of 88mmHg. A right sided chest tube is placed with return of 1200ml of blood. He is resuscitated with 2L of ringers lactate and his vital signs normalize. His chest tube output is rechecked 4 hours later and is found to be 2300ml. What is the next most appropriate step in his management?
- a) Chest CT scan
  - b) Immediate complete blood count
  - c) **Emergency thoracotomy**
  - d) Immediate arterial blood gas analysis
  - e) Admission to the ICU for close monitoring
18. You are evaluating a 24 year old man with a 30% Total Burn Surface Area (TBSA). He has burns at varied depths. Which of the following regarding burn wound depth is true?
- a) First degree burns rapidly heal but contribute significantly to the TBSA burned in large mixed depth wounds
  - b) **Second degree burns characteristically cause erythema, pain and blistering**
  - c) Third degree burns are generally painful and extremely sensitive to touch
  - d) Fourth degree burns mandate amputation of involved extremities
  - e) Superficial partial thickness burn is the contemporary term for first degree burns

19. A 35 year old lactating mother comes for evaluation in the emergency department due to breast pain. A breast examination reveals an erythematous and inflamed fluctuant area. Which of the following statements is false concerning her diagnosis?
- a) The causative organism is staphylococcus aureus
  - b) Open surgical drainage is likely indicated
  - c) Breastfeeding absolutely should be discontinued
  - d) If the inflammatory process does not completely respond to treatment, a biopsy may be indicated.
  - e) Image guide drainage is an option that can be offered to this mother.
20. A 50 year old lady presents with a 1.5 cm right upper outer quadrant breast mass of the right breast. On mammogram it is a single focus BIRADS V lesion and core biopsy shows ER/PR-positive HER-2 negative invasive ductal carcinoma. You perform a wide local excision of the mass with negative margins but due to financial constraints, radiation is omitted. What is the greatest risk that the lady faces?
- a) Recurrence of cancer in ipsilateral breast
  - b) Shorter survival time
  - c) Regional nodal recurrence
  - d) Greater chance of mortality
  - e) Development of metastatic disease
21. Vitamin and Nutrient shortages are a major concern over the past five years. Deficiencies of which of the following micronutrients can result in insulin resistance?
- a) Selenium
  - b) Chromium
  - c) Zinc
  - d) Iron
  - e) Glucagon
22. A two year old child is brought to the pediatric outpatient clinic for evaluation due to chronic constipation and over-reliance on enemas. Which of the following statements in regard to the suspected disease is true?
- a) It is initially treated by colostomy
  - b) It is best diagnosed in the newborn period by barium enema
  - c) It is characterized by the absence of ganglion cells in the transverse colon
  - d) It is associated with a high incidence of genitourinary tract anomalies
  - e) It is a congenital disease that most commonly leads to fecal incontinence
23. A 40 year old male presents with an 8cm stab wound on the left thigh that occurred 14 hours ago. The wound extends to the subcutaneous tissues and contains foreign debris and dirt. What is the best management of this wound?
- a) Vacuum assisted closure
  - b) Primary closure with suture
  - c) Delayed primary closure
  - d) Primary closure with staples
  - e) Primary closure with adhesive or steri-strips

24. All of the following are steps of the primary survey in trauma patients except?
- a) Ensuring adequate ventilator support
  - b) Measurement of blood pressure and pulse
  - c) Neurologic evaluation with the Glasgow coma scale
  - d) Examination of the cervical spine
  - e) Examination for any obvious areas of bleeding
25. Arterial blood gas is performed on a patient admitted with a diagnosis of severe acute pancreatitis in the critical care unit. It reveals a PH of 7.3 with low levels of bicarbonate and pCO<sub>2</sub>. The most urgent part of management of this patient is:
- a) Volume resuscitation
  - b) IV bicarbonate
  - c) Calcium
  - d) Mechanical ventilation
  - e) Dialysis
26. A 45 year old woman presents to the emergency department a week after open appendectomy for perforated appendicitis, the Lanz incision is noted to be erythematous, fluctuant and tender. The most appropriate next step of management in this patient is:
- a) Needle aspiration
  - b) Oral antibiotics
  - c) Regional ultrasound with drain placement
  - d) Admission for systemic antibiotic therapy
  - e) Incision and drainage with local wound care
27. A man is brought to the emergency department with blood spurting from a wound in his right distal thigh. He is alert but has a systolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg. What is his initial management?
- a) Apply digital pressure on the proximal right femoral artery
  - b) Apply a thigh tourniquet above the wound
  - c) Apply direct pressure on wound with sterile gauze
  - d) Take to theatre immediately
  - e) Open the wound and clamp the bleeders
28. You are the surgical intern on call and you are asked to review a patient who had a laparotomy for a perforated duodenal ulcer six hours ago. The patient has had no urine output since the surgery despite four litres of fluid boluses and has a systolic blood pressure of 60mmHg. His laboratory markers show a lactate level of 4 with a white cell count of  $30 \times 10^9$  cells/L. Which of the following statements is true about this condition?
- a) Mortality rate is between 10 to 20%
  - b) Gram negative organisms are exclusively involved in its pathogenesis.
  - c) Majority of patients are elderly
  - d) The most common source of infection is the gastrointestinal tract.
  - e) Treatment does not involve early goal directed therapy

SUE

29. A 43 year old man presents with nasal obstruction and occasional epistaxis. Imaging studies combined with endoscopic studies have led to a diagnosis of nasopharyngeal cancer. What is the gold standard of treatment?

- a) Intracavitary radiation ✓
- b) External beam radiation therapy ✓
- c) **Combined chemo radiation** ✓
- d) Surgical resection
- e) Neoadjuvant chemo radiation then surgical resection

\* 30. What is the best procedure for a 50 year old man with a sudden onset lateral neck swelling?

- a) **Fine needle aspirate**
- b) Block dissection
- c) Incision biopsy
- d) Excision biopsy
- e) Watchful waiting

31. The management of acute uncomplicated acute sinusitis is:

- a) Antibiotics then surgery
- b) Surgery then antibiotics
- c) **Antihistamine nasal spray, analgesia, antibiotics, nasal drops**
- d) **Analgesia, antibiotics, nasal drops**
- e) Antihistamine nasal spray, analgesia, nasal drops

\* 32. A 2 year old boy is brought to the allergy clinic with a history of a running nose and a severe earache with a mucopurulent discharge. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Malignant otitis externa
- b) **Acute suppurative otitis media**
- c) Barotrauma
- d) Myringitisbullosa
- e) Eustachian catarrh

33. A 54 year old female with no previous history of a neurological disorder, has new onset seizures without associated gross neurological deficits. She has a history of breast cancer 10 years ago. If brain metastasis is the consideration, this is best confirmed by:-

- a) **MRI**
- b) EEG ✓
- c) CT scan Head
- d) Doppler U/S ✓
- e) Mammogram ✓

A

34. The equilibrium between healing?  
a) Proliferation  
b) Hemostasis  
c) Remodeling  
d) Maturation  
e) All of the above

35. A 35 year old female with breast cancer history.  
a) Mammogram  
b) D  
c) U  
d) X

TIM

QUESTION  
R  
PROVIDED



34. The equilibrium between collagen synthesis and degradation occurs during which stage of healing?
- a) Proliferation
  - b) Hemostasis and inflammation
  - c) **Remodeling**
  - d) Maturation
  - e) All of the above
35. A 35 year old female has recent onset bloody discharge of the nipple from the right breast. A breast examination reveals no palpable lesion. What diagnostic test is indicated?
- a) **Mammogram**
  - b) Ductography
  - c) Cytology of discharge
  - d) Ultrasound
  - e) MRI breast
36. The most common cause of intestinal obstruction in all age groups combined is?
- a) Strangulated hernia
  - b) Volvulus
  - c) Cancer
  - d) **Adhesive bands**
  - e) Infection
37. An obstructed recto sigmoid cancer in association with a competent ileocecal valve junction is liable to develop perforation of which part of the bowel?
- a) Cecum ✓
  - b) Splenic flexure
  - c) Hepatic Flexure
  - d) **Sigmoid colon** ✓
  - e) Terminal ileum ✓
38. A 7-year-old boy presents with a grossly swollen eyelid. His mother cannot think of anything that set this off. What finding is most characteristic of orbital cellulitis?
- a) Chemosis
  - b) warmth and erythema of the eyelid
  - c) physically taut-feeling eyelid
  - d) proptosis
  - e) **All of the above**
39. Which of the following is the biggest risk factor for primary open angle glaucoma?
- a) Asian ancestry
  - b) smaller diurnal pressure IOP changes
  - c) **thin corneas**
  - d) large optic disks
  - e) None of the above

40. A man calls the Ophthalmologists' office complaining of splashed bleach in his eye. You should instruct him to:

- a) Patch the eye and immediately go to the office ✓
- b) Irrigate the eye for 15 minutes and then go to the office ✓
- c) Immediately apply lubricating ointment and then go to the office ✓
- d) Immediately wash the eye with contact saline solution and go to the office if he notices any change in vision

41. The pupillary defect that affects the afferent arm of the pupillary response is the:

- a) Marcus Gunn pupil
- b) Argyll Robertson pupil ✓
- c) Adies pupil
- d) Horner's pupil
- e) Ramsay Hunt pupil

42. Which conjunctivitis is least likely to occur bilaterally?

- a) Allergic ✓
- b) Viral ✓
- c) Bacterial
- d) Vernal
- e) All of the above

43. What is the most common primary bone cancer?

- a) Ewing's Sarcoma
- b) Osteosarcoma
- c) Multiple Myeloma ✓
- d) Chondrosarcoma
- e) Chordoma ?

44. Bone remodeling involves all the above EXCEPT?

- a) It involves the replacement of lamellar bone by woven bone ✓
- b) Osteoclastic activity at the resorption site ✓
- c) Osteoclastic activity and osteoblastic activity are both needed for bone remodeling in cortical and cancellous bones ✓
- d) Osteoblast transform into osteocytes ✓
- e) Essential component of bone healing ✓

45. Regarding anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint, which of the following statements is false?

- a) "Bankart lesion" denotes radiological evidence of fragments from anterior rim of the glenoid process
- b) "Hill sachs lesion" denotes rupture of the anterior part of the glenoid capsule of the shoulder joint ✓
- c) "Hill sachs lesion" denotes a depression fracture of the humeral head
- d) Kocher's method is the method of choice in reducing this
- e) None of the above

46. During exam  
a) The M  
b) The I  
c) The  
d) A  
e) X

FEBR

INSTRUC

HERE A

HOOSE

ANSWE

46. During examination of the knee joint, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The Mc Murray test tests the integrity of the cruciate ligament ✓
- b) The Lachmann test tests the integrity of the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments ✓
- c) The Varus stress test checks the integrity of the medial collateral ligament
- d) All of the above are correct ✓
- e) None of the above are correct

47. A Tibia fracture denotes:

- a) A comminuted fracture of the proximal tibia
- b) A depressed intra-articular fracture of the distal tibia
- c) An undisplaced fracture involving the distal articulating surface of the tibia
- d) Fracture dislocation of the ankle joint
- e) None of the above

48. A 5 year old child is brought to the casualty department with a history of a fall on an outstretched hand. The parents report that the child is hesitant to use the hand. Examination reveals pain and tenderness with limited range of motion at the elbow. Concerning this type of suspected fracture in children:

- a) The flexion type is sustained when one falls with the arm outstretched ✓
- b) Brachial vessels are never injured ✓
- c) Volkmann's ischemic contracture can occur as a complication
- d) Open reduction and K-Wire fixation is the treatment of choice
- e) None of the above

49. Concerning fractures of the neck of femur, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) Extent of the fragments does not predict the prognosis but the age of the patient does ✓
- b) The Gardner's classification is only useful to show the angle of the fracture ✓
- c) The Puwel classification defines the extent of the displacement of the fragments ✓
- d) The anatomical classification is more widely used compared to the other two classifications
- e) None of the above

50. In major fractures of the pelvis:

- a) Mortality can reach 20% even in major trauma centers
- b) One can lose only 2 litres of blood ✓
- c) The common cause of hemorrhagic shock is rupture of a major vessel ✓
- d) A and B
- e) None of the above

51. Which of the following is not true about acute dislocation of the knee?

- a) It is a true orthopedic emergency and thus best treated by immediate ORIF
- b) Can be satisfactorily treated by closed reduction and immobilization with a cast
- c) Associated incidence of vascular injuries is higher when compared to dislocations at other joints
- d) Complete dislocation is associated with tear of both cruciate ligaments
- e) All of the above

52. A 65 year old lady presents with pain at the right humerus. She gives a history of a fall three days ago. A radiograph of the area shows an impacted fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus. Choose the correct management:-

- a) Closed reduction then apply a simple arm sling
- b) Open reduction and internal fixation
- c) Apply a triangular arm sling then start pendulum exercises after a week
- d) A & C
- e) None to the above

53. In the primary assessment of a polytrauma patient:

- a) If chest movements are observed then "breathing" is normal
- b) Airway patency can be checked by examination of the oral cavity and oropharynx alone
- c) To ensure patent airway maximum "jaw thrust" must immediately be done irrespective of other possible injuries
- d) Priority is to ensure the patient is breathing by inspecting the chest movements
- e) None of the above

54. Which of the following hip joint affections commonly involves the male of adolescent age?

- a) Posttraumatic osteoarthritis of the HIP joint
- b) Tuberculosis of the hip joint
- c) Slipped femoral capital epiphysis
- d) Leg calves Perthes disease
- e) Avascular necrosis of the femoral head

55. Two hours after application of the plaster cast for a supracondylar fracture of the humerus, a patient comes back to the emergency room complaining of severe pain in the hand associated with swelling of fingers. The most appropriate next step of management would be:

- a) Elevate the limb and close observation
- b) Immediately call an orthopedic specialist to review the patient
- c) Split the entire cast immediately
- d) Administer vasodilators and analgesics
- e) None of the above

56. The best treatment method of choice for chronic osteomyelitis is:

- a) Sequestrectomy / saucerisation followed by spongiosa bone grafting
- b) High doses of appropriate antibiotics given intravenously
- c) Sequestrectomy / saucerisation followed by gentamycin beads application
- d) Sequestrectomy / saucerisation followed by muscle pedicle grafting
- e) Sequestrectomy / saucerisation followed by leaving wound open

57. In degenerative spinal disc disease:

- a) Back pain is never a feature
- b) The patient may present with leg pain due to disc prolapse
- c) Disc protrusion cannot be diagnosed by myelography
- d) Without the MRI it is impossible to determine what causes leg pain
- e) Surgery rarely ever helps relieve the leg pain

58. A 22 year old male is brought to the emergency department after having been involved in a motor cycling accident. Examination reveals a left lower limb injury with a wound approximately 6cm in length with tissue loss and exposed comminuted bone. Which of the following statements is correct about management of this type of injury?

- a) It is treated by surgical debridement and depending on the grade, the wound is either closed primarily or secondarily
- ??? b) Depending on the site of the fracture, the wound is either closed primarily or secondarily
- c) It is best treated by surgical debridement and wound closed primarily if the injury is less than 6 hours old
- d) Is treated by surgical debridement and the wound left open to heal secondarily
- e) All of the above are correct

59. In the management of major pelvic fractures:

- a) External fixation of the pelvis should await stabilization of the patients vital signs
- b) Urine output of 15mls/hour indicates good renal perfusion
- c) Intravenous administration of crystalloids should be initiated even before blood transfusion
- d) If the patient is in shock blood transfusion should be given as early as possible, even before IV crystalloids
- e) None of the above

60. Which of the following statements is false with regard to fracture of distal 1/3 of the tibia shaft?

- a) Indirect violence force results in a spiral or oblique fracture line
- b) Open fractures are common
- c) Delayed union occurs often
- d) Open comminuted fractures are usually treated by early ORIF
- e) External fixation is ideal for grade 3 open fractures

61. Wrist drop is usually a complication associated with:

- a) Colles fracture
- b) Displaced supracondylar fracture of the humerus
- c) Fracture of the scaphoid
- d) Fracture of the humeral diaphysis
- e) All of the above

62. Which of the following statements is false about acute dislocation of the knee joint:

- a) There is a higher risk of neuro-vascular injuries as compared to other joint dislocations
- b) Complete dislocation is associated with tear of the joint's stabilizing ligaments
- c) The treatment of choice during the acute phase is closed reduction and immobilization in a cast
- d) Because they are true medical emergencies the treatment of choice is immediate surgical intervention
- e) May be complicated by joint instability which may require surgical treatment

63. In a typical acute epidural hematoma the CT-scan shows the following:

- a) A concave lesion which is hypo dense to the cortex ✓
- b) A concave lesion which is isodense to the cortex with ventricular effacement ✓
- c) A convex lentiform lesion which is hyper dense to the cortex ✓
- d) Non-specific features which are rarely diagnostic
- e) None of the above

\* 64. Hyperventilation to  $PCO_2$  of 20-25 mmHg:

- a) Should routinely be recommended for ICP management ✓
- b) Does not reduce cerebral blood flow ✓ 7.7
- c) Causes cerebral vasodilatation ✓
- d) Reduces ICP ✓
- e) None the above ✓

65. With regards to acute traumatic subdural hematoma:

- a) Blood products collect between the inner surface of the calvarium and the Dura ✓
- b) Bleeding usually results from tearing of the bridging vessels ✓
- c) Cerebral contusions are infrequently seen
- d) Burr hole drainage is the surgical treatment of choice ✓
- e) Presents with a lucid interval ?

66. With regards to Infantile hydrocephalus, select the most correct answer:-

- a) Ultrasound scanning is a very useful investigative technique ✓
- b) Shunt dysfunction is common and often requires a shunt revision
- c) Shunt complications include extrusion through the abdomen ✓
- d) Surgical treatment is contraindicated before 1 year ✓
- e) Bacterial meningitis is a possible cause

67. Cerebral blood flow is defined as:

- a) Is a function of renal perfusion ✓
- b) Is a function of MAP and ICP ✓
- c) Is not influenced by  $PaCO_2$
- d) Remains constant at all values of pathological intracranial pressure
- e) Is not an important factor in the management of cranial trauma

68. Symptoms associated with uncal herniation may include:

- a) Ipsilateral pupillary dilation ✓
- b) Contralateral hemiplegia ✓
- c) Ipsilateral hemiplegia
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

69. Management options in the treatment of intracranial hypertension secondary to trauma include all of the following except:

- a) High dose corticosteroids
- b) Mild sedation
- c) External ventricular drain
- d) Use of osmotic diuretics
- e) Hyperventilation

70. Acute arterial occlusion:

- a) Should be treated conservatively if the site of the occlusion is above the inguinal ligament
- b) Demands the urgent use of vasodilator drugs
- c) Of a limb is usually painless due to the anoxia damage produced in the peripheral nerves
- d) May produce irreversible muscle necrosis after 6 hours
- e) None of the above

71. Which of the following statements regarding Hirschsprung's disease are true?

- a) Suction rectal biopsy is always diagnostic if the specimen includes submucosa
- b) Hirschsprung's disease is the result of a sex linked dominant gene
- c) The endorectal pullthrough is demonstrably superior to other forms of surgical reconstruction
- d) 35 percent or less of patients have an excellent or good functional result following reconstructive surgery
- e) The important cause of mortality in contemporary practice is enterocolitis

72. The following are true regarding testicular torsion except:

- a) The highest incidence is in the neonatal and peri-pubertal periods
- b) May present with abdominal pain and vomiting and few testicular symptoms
- c) Radiological investigation with Doppler ultrasound or isotope scanning is invariably indicated
- d) Testicular viability is reduced if surgery is delayed more than 6 hours
- e) Contralateral orchidopexy should also be performed if a torsion is confirmed

73. Regarding exomphalos and gastroschisis:

- 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 caesarian section

UROBI

17/2018

AMINAT  
D BACH

M.-1

74. A six week old infant is brought to the pediatric casualty. The mother reports that the child is vomiting and not retaining feeds. She reports that the infant is irritable and the vomitus is post prandial. The infant remains hungry after emesis. Regarding this suspected condition:
- a) Usually presents between 6 and 12 months of age
  - b) The female : male ratio is 4:1
  - c) Has a strong familial predisposition
  - d) Pathologically shows hypertrophy of the longitudinal muscle layer of the pylorus
  - e) Presents with bile-stained projectile vomiting

75. A 2.8-kg full term 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 radiograph 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) "H-type" TE fistula.
- d) Esophageal atresia with both proximal and distal TE fistula.
- e) Congenital esophageal stricture.

76. A newborn full-term baby boy on full body examination is noted to have an imperforate anus. He is also at an increased risk to have:

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

77. A full term neonate is found to have a swollen right scrotum. Gentle persistent pressure easily reduces an air filled structure back into the abdomen. The condition recurs promptly as the infant begins to cry. This suspected condition:-

- a) Mandates immediate surgical repair
- b) Is the same defect as a communicating hydrocele
- c) Should have a tension-free mesh repair
- d) Should prompt exploration of the left groin
- e) Is generally irreducible in children

78. The repair of a cleft lip should be done at what age?

- a) 1 month
- b) 3 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 9 months
- e) 12 months



79. Which of the following is not a commonly used graft in plastic surgery?

- a) Skin graft
- ~~b) Cartilage graft~~
- ~~c) Arterial graft~~
- d) Venous graft
- e) None of the above

80. The most common cause of skin graft failure is

- a) Seromas/Hematomas underneath the graft
- ~~b) Infection~~
- c) Shearing of the graft
- d) Adhesion of the graft
- e) Poor granulation tissue

A

81. The following is true about burns:

- a) Burns are associated with more mortality in developing than in developed countries
- b) Burns are less common in developing than in developed countries
- c) Scald burns are more common in adults than in children
- d) Open flame burns are more common in children than in adults
- e) Electrical burns do not cause rhabdomyolysis

82. The following micronutrients affect wound healing except

- a) Zinc
- b) Vitamin C
- c) Potassium
- ~~d) Copper~~
- e) Vitamin A

83. The following are methods of classification of flaps except

- a) Based on the blood supply
- b) Based on the distance from the recipient site
- c) Based on the shape
- ~~d) Based on the type of tissue~~
- e) All of the above

84. Langer's lines are defined as:

- a) Normal skin tension lines
- ~~b) Perpendicular to relaxed skin tension lines~~
- c) Abnormal skin tension lines
- d) Wrinkle lines
- e) Vertical to relaxed skin tension lines

85. The following are stages in skin graft healing/take except:

- a) Imbibition ?
- b) Hemostasis ✓
- c) Revascularization ✓
- d) Inosculation
- e) Remodeling ✓

86. In an ideal setting diagnosis and management of the cleft lip/palate pathology begins:

- a) in utero
- b) at birth
- c) at age 1 month
- d) at age 3 months
- e) at age 6 months

87. The following are indications for ordering a CT Angiogram in a patient who has suffered from blunt chest trauma EXCEPT

- a) History of a High-speed deceleration injury ✓
- b) Widened mediastinum on chest x-ray ✓
- c) loss of aortic knob shadow on radiograph ✓
- d) open pneumothorax ✓
- e) Unexplained hypotension ✓

88. Following a road traffic accident a chest radiograph done on the driver of a matatu showed that he had sustained multiple fractures to the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> anterior ribs on the right side. The following are some of the modalities of management for this patient except:

- a) Early intubation and mechanical ventilation ✓
- b) Adequate inotropic support ✓
- c) Adequate pain medication ✓
- d) Chest wall stabilization surgery ✓
- e) Thoracic epidural analgesia ✓

89. Features suggestive of cancer of the esophagus on a barium swallow include all of the following except:

- a) distal narrowing and rat tail appearance ✓
- b) irregular filling defects ✓
- c) bird beak appearance ?
- d) proximal dilatation ✓
- e) shouldering effect ✓

90. A 30 year old male comes to the emergency department with complaints of chest pain and shortness of breath after being involved in a road traffic accident. A chest radiograph shows a traumatic haemopneumothorax. A chest tube is inserted and offers him instant relief. This chest tube should be removed when:

- a) There is a very large swing in the tube
- b) The nurse reports a drainage of 200mls in the last 24 hours
- c) The patient complains of pain at site of insertion and wants the tube removed
- d) There is continuous bubbling in the underwater seal drainage bottle
- e) There are vesicular breath sounds on auscultation and lung expansion is confirmed on a chest x ray

91. A 45 year old female is brought to the casualty with a history of blunt abdominal trauma after a road traffic accident. She has a systolic blood pressure of 60mmHg and a pulse rate of 114 beats per minute. A FAST scan done shows free fluid in the abdomen. The best indicator of successful fluid resuscitation in this patient is:

- a) An increase in blood pressure
- b) An increase in urine output
- c) An increase in arterial oxygenation
- d) A decrease in thirst
- e) A decrease in tachycardia

92. The most important test to assess the risk of intra-operative bleeding is:

- a) Bleeding time
- b) APTT
- c) INR
- d) History and examination
- e) Platelet count

93. After excision of multiple lipomas under local anaesthesia, a 42 year old woman has seizures. The surgeon should be aware that the maximum safe dose of Lidocaine in a 70kg woman is:

- (1% of lidocaine has 10mg/ml)
- a) 10-20mls 1% lidocaine
  - b) 40-50mls 2% lidocaine with adrenaline
  - c) 40-50mls 1% lidocaine with adrenaline
  - d) 40-50mls 0.5% lidocaine
  - e) 40-50mls 1% lidocaine without adrenaline

7mg/kg w adrenaline  
4.5mg/without adrenaline

94. The leading cause of Empyema Thoracis is:

- a) pneumonia
- b) Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- c) trauma
- d) tube thoracostomy
- e) post pneumonectomy

95. The following are features of Fallot's Tetralogy EXCEPT:

- a) An atrial septal defect
- b) Pulmonary stenosis
- c) Right ventricular hypertrophy
- d) An overriding aorta
- e) ventricular septal defect

96. An avulsed tooth may be stored in the following:-

- a) Chlorhexidine mouthwash
- b) Milk
- c) Tap water
- d) Ice
- e) Sterile gauze

97. The Following are Dental Emergencies commonly encountered in children EXCEPT

- a) Toothache
- b) Gingival Inflammation
- c) Avulsion of teeth
- d) Dental abscess
- e) Ludwig's Angina

98. Oral and maxillofacial infections:

- a) Rarely arise from extensively carious teeth
- b) Can spread to the retropharyngeal space
- c) Is rarely a complication of orofacial trauma
- d) Are always managed conservatively
- e) Are always an indication of underlying systemic disease

99. The following is an odontogenic neoplasm:

- a) Oral squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Ameloblastoma
- c) Juvenile ossifying fibroma
- d) Fibrous dysplasia
- e) Radicular cyst

100. The following are signs and symptoms of midface trauma EXCEPT:

- a) Subconjunctival hemorrhage
- b) CSF rhinorrhoea
- c) Diplopia
- d) Telecanthus
- e) Step deformity of the mandible

0717840382