



AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Send Up Exam Fall 2015(SEQs)
SURGERY-I

2020

Name: Ammara Khan

Roll No: FIS-054

Date: 26-10-20

Time Allowed: 120 Min.

Total Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. No cutting or overwriting is allowed.
2. Use of mobile phone is strictly prohibited.
3. No extra time will be given.

1. Surgical anatomy of inguinal canal
 - a. Describe boundaries of inguinal canal 2
 - b. Describe location of Deep inguinal Ring 1
 - c. Name contents of spermatic cord 2
2. A 35 year old man presented in emergency with a lacerated wound at his right lower leg after a road traffic accident. on examination wound was oozing blood and full of dirt and ragged margins. Wound was washed thoroughly and cleaning was performed
 - a. What is appropriate method in wound management 1
 - b. Describe different phases of type of wound healing in such type of wound 2
 - c. What are the factors which influence the healing process 2
3. A young man brought to emergency room in a state of shock, a victim of Road traffic accident on motorway. He had blunt trauma abdomen with grade 3 liver injury. He underwent exploratory Laparotomy and was transfused 6 units of whole blood perioperatively
 - a. What possible complications can happen due to massive blood transfusion 3
 - b. How will you manage coagulopathy in this patient 2
4. A 45 years old man planned for elective left inguinal Hernioplasty. He is known case of hepatitis C
 - a. Enlist Standard precaution 1
 - b. Eneumertae instruction to be given in operation theatre 1
5. A 55 years old patient with advanced oral cavity cancer. He is planned for mandibulotomy, excision of tumor and reconstruction on elective list
 - a. What is the best way for nutritional therapy in this patient postoperatively 1
 - b. How will you assess this patient for nutritional status 2
 - c. Name different components of nutritional therapy required in this patient. 2
6. A 30 years old male underwent exploratory laparotomy for enteric perforation. His body weight is 60Kg Nasogastric tube and folly's catheter was passed peri-operatively. His serum electrolyte report as Na 130 mEq/L and potassium level 3.1 mEq/L
 - a. How will you calculate his intravenous fluids 2
 - b. What is intake and output charting 1
 - c. How will you manage hyponatremia and hypokalemia in this patient 2
7. A 52 years man presented in outpatient clinic with severe rest pain in his lower legs for few month. He cannot sleep in the night. He is a chronic smoker for 30 years. On examination of lower limb there is hair loss in his right leg and dry skin. His right popliteal artery is not palpable.
 - a. What is your probable diagnosis 1
 - b. Which clinical test can explain severity of his disease 2
 - c. Name investigation which are helpful in confirming your diagnosis 2
8. A young boy presented in opd with irregular shaped thickened scar at his left shoulde tip with H/o traumatic wound while playing football. He is complaining of pain and itching in the scar
 - a. What is the difference between Keloid and hypertrophic scar 3

(266 Dogan)
(1955 Bailey)

(24, 26 Bailey)

(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50) (82 KWHC)

(66 Bailey) (58 KWHC)

Enteral Nutrition (NG tube)
(26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50) Bailey

(107 Dogan)

114 Dogan

Chronic limb Ischemia B → Buerger angle.

(877 Bailey) 2 ankle brachial index, pulse examination

(30 Bailey) 3

181 Dogan

Q# 6(a)

Fluid = 60 x 40 = 2400ml

= 2400ml + NG aspirate of 24hrs

Daily requirement of sodium = 2 x 60 = 120mmol

" " " Potassium = 1 x 60 = 60mmol

- b. Enlist different treatment option for keloid scars 2
9. Describe multidisciplinary team Management in Treatment of Cancer. What are different advantages and disadvantages of multidisciplinary management (134 Bailey) (37 KUHS) 2+3
10. Describe briefly types of chronic pain and its management. What is pre-emptive analgesia 3+2

- (244 Bailey)
- Bone pain
 - Post surgical pain
 - Post traumatic pain
 - Cancer pain
 - Neurogenic pain
 - Psychogenic pain

↓ (slides)
Analgesia before the onset of noxious stimuli

Management → Oral or topical therapy by NSAIDs, acetaminophen, opioids

Q# 6(c)

Deficit formula for Na^+ & K^+

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deficit (K}^+) &= (\text{weight (kg)} \times 0.6) (4 - 3.1) \\ &= (60 \times 0.6) (0.9) \end{aligned}$$

Potassium Deficit = 32.4 mmol

Total Potassium to be give = Daily requirement + Deficit

$$= 60 + 32.4 = 92.4 \text{ mmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deficit (Na}^+) &= (140 - \text{measured Na}^+) (0.2 \times \text{weight (kg)}) \\ &= (140 - 130) (0.2 \times 60) = (10) (12) = 120 \text{ mmol} \end{aligned}$$

Total = 120 + 120 = 240 mmol