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Final Prof Send-Up Examination September 2017
Surgery Part (I)

Roll No: _____
mins

Time: 50

- QNO1. The parotid duct opens adjacent to which one of the following.
- a) The maxillary second molar tooth
 - b) The maxillary first molar tooth
 - c) The maxillary third molar tooth
 - d) The mandibular second molar tooth
 - e) The mandibular first molar tooth
- QNO2. Regarding the anatomy of inguinal canal which of the following statement is wrong:
- a) The superior boundary is comprised of internal oblique and transverse abdominis aponeurosis .
 - b) The internal ring lies medial to inferior epigastric vessels.
 - c) The external oblique forms the anterior boundary .
 - d) The inguinal ligament forms the inferior boundary.
 - e) The conjoint tendon forms the medial part of post wall.
- QNO3 Which one of the following statement is correct regarding the anatomy of thyroid gland:
- a) Arise from the pharyngeal floor between 3rd and 4th pharyngeal pouch.
 - b) Isthmus lies at the level of thyroid cartilage .
 - c) Superior thyroid artery lies close to external laryngeal nerve.
 - d) Inferior thyroid artery arises from the costo cervical trunk .
 - e) Middle thyroid vein join the external jugular artery.
- QNO4. Which of the following statement is false with regard to a polytrauma patient
- a) A drop in body temperature occurs
 - b) There is a generalized immune response
 - c) The patient has compensatory mechanisms to blood loss
 - d) The early management is protocol driven
 - e) Diversion from protocol should be avoided
- QNO5 .Regarding assessing disability, which of the following can be responsible for a reduced consciousness level
- a) Head injury
 - b) Hypovolemia
 - c) Hypoglycemia
 - d) Alcohol
 - e) All of above

QNO6. All Regarding secondary survey, which of the following is not part of the AMPLE assessment of the above

- a) Allergies
- b) Medication
- c) Pain assessment
- d) Last meal
- e) Events of the incident

QNO.7 Which of the following statements are true

- a) Normally bowel motility is significantly lower in the ileum than in the jejunum
- b) Resection of 50 percent of the proximal jejunum causes fluid, electrolyte and nutritional imbalances
- c) Short bowel syndrome occurs when more than 200 cm of short bowel is resected with a colectomy
- d) Patients with a jejunostomy must be encouraged to drink plain water to overcome losses
- e) Renal stones may occur in short bowel syndrome

QNO.8 Which of the following statements are true

- a) Any patient who has inadequate intake for 5 to 7 days must be considered for nutritional support
- b) Polymeric feeds contain intact protein
- c) If the requirement for enteral feeding exceeds 1 week, then percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy is preferred to the nasogastric route
- d) Jejunostomy feeding is associated with reduced aspiration
- e) Diarrhea occurs in more than 30 percent of patients receiving enteral nutrition

QNO.9. Which of the following statements are true

- a) Total parenteral nutrition should be offered to malnourished who have an in appropriate or disrupted gastrointestinal tract
- b) TPN is better delivered via a dedicated central venous catheter
- c) Patients on TPN have lower hospital length of stay when compared to enteral nutrition
- d) A weight gain of more than 3 kg per day suggests fluid retention
- e) Abnormalities in liver function tests are common with TPN usage

QNO.10. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of burns are true

- a) Cooling of a scald for 10 minutes is sufficient to reduce the effect of acute injury
- b) Other non burn injuries may coexist with a burn
- c) Major determinants of burn outcome are percentage of TBSA depth and presence of any inhalation injury
- d) Criteria for acute admission to a burn unit does not exist or is not necessary
- e) Hand burns do not need to be referred to a burn unit and can be managed in A and E setting or GP practice in hand

- QNO.11 Which of the following statements regarding surgical management of burns are true
- a) The anaesthetist is of great assistance and essential in the management of a major burn
 - b) Blood loss is not a feature of surgery in major burns
 - c) Blood loss may be reduced by application of a skin graft
 - d) A core temp below 36 degree C may affect blood clotting
 - e) Synthetic dermis including integra or homografts may provide temporary stable cover following excision of larger burns

QNO.12. Which of the following statements are true

- a) Physiotherapy and splintage are important in maintaining range of movement and reducing joint contracture
- b) It is not necessary to splint the hand after skin grafting
- c) Supervised movement by physiotherapists under direct vision of any affected joints should begin after about two weeks
- d) Escharotomy of the circumferential burn of the upper trunk should help respiratory function
- e) Early care must be taken when eyelids are

QNO 13. All ate features of Marjolin's ulcer EXCEPT:

- a) Slow growth.
- b) Pain.
- c) Associated with chronic scar.
- d) Lymph node involvement is a late feature.
- e) All of above.

QNO14 A sinus or fistula will be persistent in presence of:

- a) Inefficient drainage.
- b) Foreign body or necrotic tissue.
- c) Epithelialization of the wall.
- d) Malignant change.
- e) All of the above,

QNO15.. Characteristic features of lipomas are all EXCEPT:

- a) Slowly growing.
- b) Universal Tumour.
- c) No definite edge.
- d) Most are painless.
- e) All of above.

QNO16. A boil is:

- a) Any abscess of the skin.
- b) The same as a carbuncle.
- c) An acute infection of a hair follicle.
- d) An infection of subcutaneous tissue.
- e) Deep abscess

QNO17. Fournier gangrene of the scrotum is caused by

- a) clostridia
- b) bacteroids .
- c) Coliforms
- d) Peptostreptococci.
- e) All of above.

QNO18. Debridement of a wound means:

- a) Excising 1 mm skin from the edges of a wound.
- b) Not excising skin but excising all damaged muscle.
- c) Laying open all layers of a wound and excision of devitalised tissue.
- d) Delayed primary suture.
- e) Primary closure of wound.

QNO19. The most important prognostic sign of acute ischaemia of a limb is:

- a) Pallor.
- b) Cold skin.
- c) Cutaneous anaesthesia.
- d) Muscular paralysis.
- e) Muscle turgor.

QNO20. The most frequent cause of arterial embolism is:

- a) Mitral valve disease.
- b) Atrial fibrillation.
- c) Myocardial infarction.
- d) Aortic aneurysm.
- e) Venous thrombosis in a patient with septal defect.

QNO21. Indicate the incorrect statement about arterial embolism:

- a) It results in acute ischaemia.
- b) Is always due to a detectable site of thrombosis.
- c) Is often due to lodgement of an embolism at the bifurcation of a main artery.
- d) Is associated with a much higher incidence of gangrene than simple ligation of the same artery.
- e) Tends to induce reflex spasm and secondary thrombosis in the distal arteries.

QNO 22. Spontaneous superficial thrombophlebitis occurs in:

- a) Polycythemia.
- b) Polyarteritis.
- c) Buerger's disease.
- d) Internal cancer.
- e) All of the above.

QNO23. The appropriate management of thrombophlebitis of superficial veins is:

- a) Supportive bandages and ambulation.
- b) Supportive bandages and strict bed rest.
- c) Anticoagulants and bed rest.
- d) Anticoagulants and ambulation.
- e) Incision and drainage.

QNO24. High risk patient for DVT include:

- a) Neoplasia.
- b) Pelvic surgery.
- c) Congestive heart failure.
- d) Lower extremity trauma.
- e) All of the above

QNO25. Post-operative deep vein thrombosis is suspected from the following EXCEPT:

- a) Unexplained post-operative fever or tachycardia.
- b) Pain in the sole or calf.
- c) Swelling or oedema of the calf or leg.
- d) Pain on plantar flexion of the foot.
- e) Colour changes in the skin of the leg.

QNO26. Phlegmasia alba dolens or white leg is due to:

- a) Lymphatic obstruction.
- b) Femoral deep vein thrombosis.
- c) Thrombosis of IVC and lymphatic obstruction
- d) Iliofemoral vein thrombosis plus lymphatic obstruction.
- e) None of the above.

QNO27. Keloids are characterized by the following EXCEPT:

- a) Consist of dense overgrowth of scar tissue.
- b) Develop after wounds, burns and vaccination marks.
- c) Are particularly common in negroes and pregnant females.
- d) Occur most often on the face, neck and front of the chest.
- e) May turn malignant.

QNO28. A Thiersch graft is:

- a) partial thickness skin graft.
- b) pinch skin graft.
- c) small full thickness skin graft.
- d) pedicle graft.
- e) None of the above.

QNO29. Which of the following skin grafts has least contraction?

- a) Full thickness.
- b) Split thickness.
- c) Both have equal contraction.

- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

QNO30 "Sign of emptying" is seen in:

- a) Salmon patch.
- b) Port wine stain.
- c) Plcxi form angioma.
- d) Strawhcrv haemangioma.
- e) None of above.

QNO31. Healing by secondary intention takes place:

- a) When the wound becomes infected.
- b) When there is irreparable skin loss.
- c) When the wound does not break apart.
- d) Much more slowly than healing by first intention
- e) In clean incised wound.

QNO32. Clostridium tctani:

- a) Causes gas gangrene.
- b) Produces an exotoxin
- c) Has terminal spore.
- d) Is an obligatory anaerobe.
- e) Is non-motile.

QNO33. Potassium deficiency:

- a) Can be effectively monitored by serum potassium levels.
- b) May render digitalis therapy more dangerous.
- c) Should be treated with an infusion of normal saline with potassium
- d) supplements.
- e) Is not usually present in intestinal obstruction.

QNO34.. In hypovolaernic shock:

- a) The centred venous pressure is low.
- b) The difference in arteriovenous oxygen tension is unaffected.
- c) The extremities are pale, cold and sweating.
- d) Urine output is unaffected.
- e) Pulse pressure is high.

QNO35.. Warm stage of septic shock characterized by

- a) High cardiac output
- b) Low peripheral vascular resistance
- c) Increased respiratory rate
- d) Fever
- e) lot and flushed skin

QNO36. Fresh frozen plasma:

- a) Contains Factor VII I and fibrinogen.
- b) Is used in treatment of Dle.
- c) Is used for reversal of warfarin.

- d) Is prepared from pooled donation
- e) May transmit hepatitis C.

QNO37. Thromocytopenia may result from:

- a) Hypersplenism.
- b) D1e.
- c) Lymphoma.
- d) Steroid treatment.
- e) Bone marrow infiltration.

QNO38. A clean incised skin wound:

- a) Undergoes an inflammatory phase during the process of repair.
- b) Commences epithelialization after 7 to 10 days.
- c) Regains the full strength of normal skin within 10 days.
- d) Regains its strength as the result of fibroblast activity.
- e) Heals by secondary intention

QNO39. Regarding total body water all the following are true EXCEPT

- a) Females and obese persons have an increased percentage of body water.
- b) Increased muscle mass is associated with increased total body water.
- c) Newborn infants have the greatest proportion of total body water.
- d) Total body water decreases steadily with age.
- e) None of above.

QNO40. Regarding extracellular fluid all the following are true EXCEPT

- a) The total extracellular fluid volume represents 20% of the body weight.
- b) The plasma volume constitutes 5% of body weight
- c) Potassium is the principal cation in extracellular fluid.
- d) The interstitial fluid equilibrates rapidly with the other body compartments.
- e) None of above.

QNO41. Insensible loss of fluid from skin and lungs for 24 hours is normally in the span of;

- a) 100-250ml.
- b) 250 - 500 ml.
- c) 500 - 750 ml.
- d) 750 - 1000 ml. ✓
- e) 1500 -20000 ml.

QNO42. Donated blood is routinely screened for all of the following infections EXCEPT

- a) Hepatitis
- b) Hepatitis C
- c) HIV
- d) syphilis
- e) cytomegalovirus (CMV) ✓

QNO43. Septic shock responds best to:

- a) Massive antibiotics.
- b) Intravenous infusion.
- c) Adrenocortical steroids.
- d) Drainage of septic collections.
- e) Vasopressors.

QNO44. Among the ABO blood groups, agglutinin A is absent from the cells of:

- a) Group A
- b) Group B.
- c) Group AB.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

QNO45. Banked blood is deficient in all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) Platelets.
- b) White cells.
- c) Oxygen-carrying capacity of Hb.
- d) Potassium.
- e) Anti-haemophilic globulin;

QNO46. Which drug is used as inhalational anaesthetic agent in operation theater

- a) Nalbuphine
- b) Isoflurane
- c) Propofol
- d) Atracurim
- e) Ketamine

QNO47. Which drug is an intravenous anaesthetic agent used in operation theater

- a) Desflurane
- b) Sevoflurane
- c) Halothane
- d) Xenon
- e) Thiopental

QNO48. You are in ICU and want to give a benzodiazepine to a patient. you will select which drug

- a) Phenobarbital
- b) Ketamine
- c) Propofol
- d) Midazolam
- e) Etomidate

QNO49. Which drug is an analgesic agent

- a) Diazepam
- b) Lorazepam
- c) Thiopental
- d) Halothane
- e) Morphine

QNO50. During a CPR you will performing chest compression the rate of chest compression will be atleast

- a) 30/mint
- b) 40mint
- c) 50/mint
- d) 70/mint
- e) 100/mint