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MCQs SURGERY

Q1; All of the following hormones regulate the Ebb Phase of metabolic response except

- a. **Glucagon**
- b. Cortisol
- c. Aldosterone
- d. Catecholamines
- e. Dopamine

Q2; Compartment syndrome is characterized by

- a. **Typically occur in closed fracture of lower limb**
- b. Mild pain
- c. Pain on active movement
- d. Compartment pressure less than 30mm Hg
- e. distal pulses are absent.

Q3 Daily Na requirement of adult

- a. **a)70- 90 mM/day**
- b. b) 50-70 mM/kg
- c. c) 90- 110mM/kg
- d. 30-40mM/kg
- e. 10mM/kg/24hour

Q4. Identification of which of the following is NOT an essential part of the primary survey?

- a. A: Tension Pneumothorax
- b. B: Open Pneumothorax
- c. C: Flail Chest
- d. D: Cardiac Tamponade
- e. **E: Rib Fractures**

Q5. Entonox is mixture of

- a. O₂ and CO₂
- b. **O₂ and N₂O**
- c. O₂ and Xenon
- d. O₂ and Halothane
- e. O₂ and air

Q6. 30 years old man heavy smoker came to you with severe pain in calf after a walk of 500m and relieved by rest means

- a. **Claudication**
- b) sciatica c) myalgia
- d) disc prolapse
- e) one of the above

Q7 A patient with history of fall from 30 feet high came to ER in shock, decreased chest movement and hyper resonant percussion note on right side, diagnosis his.

- a. a) Massive Hemothorax
- b. **b) tension Pneumothorax**
- c. c) Cardiac tamponade
- d. Lung contusion
- e. a and c

Q8: Which of the following is NOT a clinical sign of cardiac tamponade?

- a. A: Distended neck veins.
- b. B: Hypotension.
- c. C: Kussmaul's sign.
- d. D: Pulsus Paradoxus.
- e. E: **Bradycardia.**

Q9. 40 year old man suddenly fell down in hot climate and has no pulse

- a. a)start CPR
- b. b) primary survey
- c. c) call 112 for help
- d. give oral water and remove all clothes
- e. **start CPR and call 112**

Q10. Damage control surgery is decided when

- a. Coagulopathy
- b. b) acidosis
- c. c) hypothermia
- d. **all of above**
- e. none of above

Q11. All are immediate life threatening chest injuries except

- a. Tension pneumothorax
- b. massive hemothorax
- c. cardiac tamponade
- d. **pulmonary contusion**
- e. flail chest

Q12. Regarding polytrauma do all initially except .

- a. Oxygen inhalation
- b. connect pulse oxilator
- c. Fluid resuscititon
- d. Cervical collar
- e. **Hypothermia**

Q13 18 years medical student came in ER after RTA, When we call him by name , he opens his eyes and obeys the command but confused .His GCS

- a. 11
- b. **13**
- c. 9
- d. 3
- e. 12

Q14. A patient with history of fall from 30 feet high came to ER in shock,decreased chest movement and hyper resonant percussion note on right side,diagnosis his.

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Q15. Which one of the following will not exacerbate the metabolic response to surgery

- a. Hypothermia
- b. **Hypertension**
- c. Starvation

- d. Immobilization
- e. No one

Q16 Which one of the following promotes the hepatic acute phase response in injury

- a. IL-4
- b. IL-5
- c. **IL-6**
- d. IL-9
- e. IL-1

Q17 In wound healing following factors attract neutrophils to the wound in inflammatory phase

- a. PDGF
- b. Platelets
- c. TGF- beta
- d. **Bacteria**
- e. **Cytokines**

Q18. Order of Cells to a wound healing

- a. **Platelets --- PMNs---Macrophases---Fibroblast**
- b. PMNs--- Macrophases--- Fibroblast----- Platelets
- c. Platelets---Lymphocytes---PMNs--- Macrophases
- d. Lymphocytes---Monocytes---PMNs—Fibroblast
- e. Platelets--- neutrophils---band cells-- myofibroblasts

Q19. Ratio of type 1 to type 3 Collagens in Normal healed scar

- a. **4:1**
- b. 6:1
- c. 8:1
- d. 16:1
- e. 10;1

Q20. ATLS o f trauma mostly is focused on prevention of

- a. Immedite death
- b. **b) early death**
- c. c) late death
- d. all
- e. b and c only

Q21 Hemorrhagic shock characterized by blood loss 15 to 30 %, tachycardia, hypotension & urine less than 0.5ml/kg/hour is

- a. Class 1
- b. Class 2
- c. **Class 3**
- d. Class 4
- e. Class5

Q22 complications of massive blood transfusion

- a. Hypothermia
- b. Coagulopathy
- c. Acidosis
- d. Hyperkalemia
- e. **All of the above**

Q23 Which of the following is not a cause of acute shortness of breath on the first post-operative day

- a. a)atelectasis

- b. **b) pulmonary embolism**
- c. c) myocardial infarction
- d. chest infection
- e. pneumothorax

Q24 Best route for nutritional support

- a. **Enteral nutrition**
- b. Total Parenteral nutrition(TPN)
- c. Peripheral Parenteral nutrition(PPN)
- d. Combined
- e. Oral route

Q25 Reactionary haemorrhage, all true except

- a. occur within 24 hours after operation
- b. usually caused by slippage of ligature
- c. **not associated with wound infection**
- d. may need re-exploration
- e. it is usually venous

Q26 preoperative preparation includes all except

- a. detailed history
- b. **medical condition of patient is not optimized**
- c. good communication
- d. informed consent
- e. selection of procedure with less complications

Q27 Which of the following is not surgical risk in a diabetic patient

- a. infection
- b. myocardial infarction
- c. pressure sore
- d. poor wound healing
- e. **pain control**

Q28 Fluid and electrolyte balance

- a. Total body water in adult 60-70% of body weight
- b. $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ is intracellular
- c. $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ is extracellular
- d. **water content is highest in elderly women**
- e. **insensible loss is sometime very important**

Q29 Maintenance fluid therapy of healthy adult is

- a. 1000ml/24hr
- b. 1500ml/24hr
- c. 2000ml/24hr
- d. **2500-3000ml/24hr**
- e. 20ml/kg /24hour

Q30 Upon Identification of a Tension Pneumothorax, which is the correct management pathway?

- a. A: A chest X-ray to confirm the clinical diagnosis.
- b. B: Insertion of a chest drain in the 5th intercostals interspace in mid-axillary line.
- c. **C: Immediate decompression with a 14g 5cm needle in the 2nd intercostal interspace in mid-calvicular line.**
- d. D: An ECG to assess for concurrent cardiac contusion.
- e. E: Completion of a secondary survey to exclude any concurrent injury.

MCQ SURGERY

Q31- 65 years old man presented with dysphagia due to carcinoma esophagus, before surgery his nutritional assessment was done, which of the following markers is best;

- a- Albumin
- b- Weight loss**
- c- Skin fold thickness
- d- Urea
- e- Lymphocyte count

Q32—A young woman with anorexia underwent laparotomy, her BMI is 18.5Kg/m², nutritional support is plan to start, which of following risks more likely;

- a- Vomiting
- b- Diarrhea
- c- Electrolytes imbalance
- d- Re-feeding syndrome**
- e- Aspiration syndrome

Q33-A young female underwent laparotomy for Inflammatory bowel disease and had short bowel syndrome, she is on standard TPN for 5 months at home, which of following need weekly monitoring;

- a- ABGS
- b- Weight of patient
- c- Mg, Phosphate**
- d- Blood sugar and electrolytes
- e- Pt and APPTT

Q34- Daily K requirement of an adult

- a- 1mmol/kg/day**
- b- 20mmol/kg/day
- c- 50mmol/kg/day
- d- 70mmol/kg/day
- e- 100mmol/hour

Q35- Which of following is not included in the malnutrition universal screening tool;

- a- BMI
- b- Weight loss in 3-6 months
- c- Acute disease effect
- d- Serum proteins level**
- e- A,b,c

Q36-A30 year man after road traffic accident is admitted in ICU on ventilator and TPN for 3 weeks, the patient has difficulty in weaning off from ventilator, which of nutritional element need to change;

- a- **Carbohydrate**
- b- Proteins
- c- Lipids
- d- Essential vitamins
- e- Improve ventilation

Q37- Which of the following organisms is not a gastrointestinal source of peritonitis;

- a- E-coli
- b- Streptococcus
- c- Bacteriodes
- d- **Chlamydia**
- e- Streptococcus faecalis

Q38- A characteristic feature of sebaceous cyst

- a- Contain sebum
- b- It moves particularly in skin crease
- c- **Skin free except at punctum**
- d- Punctum is absent in majority of cases
- e- Bleeding and malignant change is most common complications

Q39- The aetiological factors of diabetic foot ulcer are all except

- a- Peripheral vascular disease
- b- Neuropathy
- c- **DM diet controlled**
- d- Infection
- e- All of above

Q40- All are examples of specific ulcers

- a- Venous ulcer
- b- Diabetic foot ulcer
- c- **Tuberculous ulcer**
- d- Marjolin ulcer
- e- Traumatic ulcer

Q41- All are examples of dermoid cyst

- a- Thyroglossal cyst
- b- Ovarian cyst causing hyperthyroidism
- c- Any cyst in midline may be dermoid
- d- **Ganglion**
- e- **No one**

Q42- Raised and everted edges, a characteristic feature of skin ulcer

- a- Neuropathic ulcer

- b- Chronic ulcer
- c- **Squamous cell carcinoma**
- d- Bazin's ulcer
- e- Basal cell carcinoma

Q43-Subphrenic abscess is common on right side due to all except

- a- Majority of diseases affect right side
- b- Left paracolic gutter is narrow
- c- Right paracolic gutter is large
- d- **Right lung is large**
- e- **Subphrenic space is wider**

Q44- The most common organisms of secondary peritonitis are all except

- a- **H-pylori**
- b- Enterococci
- c- Streptococci
- d- Staphylococci
- e- polymicrobial

Q45- The most common type of peritonitis

- a- Primary peritonitis
- b- **Secondary peritonitis**
- c- Biliary peritonitis
- d- Tuberculous peritonitis
- e- Pseudomyxoma peritonei

Q46- Following tumours can occur in the abdominal wall except

- a- Desmoid tumour
- b- Endometrioma
- c- **Dermoid tumour**
- d- Fibromatosis
- e- sarcoma

Q17-The intra-abdominal mass which does not move with respiration

- a) Kidney
- b) Hepatic flexure

- c) Tail of pancreas
- d) **Mesenteric cyst**
- e) **Empyema gall bladder**

Q48- which of following cystic swellings does not have cross- fluctuation

- a- Iliopsoas abscess
- b- Plunging ranula
- c- Tuberculous abscess
- d- **Cystic hygroma**
- e- **Collar stud abscess**

Q49- All are the causes of uniform abdominal distention except

- a- **Intestinal obstruction**
- b- Massive ascities
- c- Morbid obesity
- d- Pregnancy
- e- Stool in peritoneal cavity

Q50- A 70 year old man with diabetic foot has superficial ulceration on toes and loss of vibration sense, the best plan is

- a- Start broadspectrum antibiotics
- b- X-Ray foot to see osteomyelitis
- c- **ABI and vascular opinion**
- d- Re-vascularisation of foot
- e- All of above

Q51 Following are true for Marjolin's ulcer except

- a- It arises from scar tissues
- b- It does not spread by lymphatics
- c- **It is rapidly growing**
- d- It is painless
- e- Only need dressing

SEQS SURGERY

Q1- A 40year old woman is admitted in general surgical ward with esophageal stricture after corrosive intake,her BMI is 18.5kg/m²;

- a) How will you assess her nutritional status
- b) Which method of nutritional support you will prefer and why?
- c) what are complications of long term TPN

Q2- Define ulcer and its componants

Q3write clinical and pathological classification of ulcer

Q4what is Marjolin ulcer?write various types of edges of ulcer

Q5- A56 year old man presented in emergency with diabetic foot ulcer,fever and drowsy.X-Ray foot shows gas in soft tissue,how will you manage this patient?

Q6- what is the pathophysiology of Re-Feeding syndrome

Q7- A 45year old woman presented with jaundice and mass in right upper abdomen, discuss the differential diagnosis

Q8- write aetiology, clinical features and management of acute peritonitis

Q9-(a) write indications, contraindications of enteral nutrition

(b)- what are complications of enteral nutrition

©- whaat are various methods of enteral nutrition

Q10- what is pseudocyst? Write complications of cyst