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MCQs 1:

What is not true regarding caustic injury to oesophagus.

1. Acid injury causes coagulation necrosis.
2. Alkali injury causes liquefaction necrosis
3. **Acid burns are more destructive than alkali**
4. Endoscopy should be done urgently.
5. NG tube should be passed with guidewire.

MCQs 2:

What is true regarding flame burns.

1. Full thickness with deep extension
2. **Patches of partial and full thickness**
3. Early tissue necrosis later tissue desloughing changes
4. Full thickness skin loss
5. Deep dermal skin loss

MCQs 3:

Lymph circulation may be compromised as a result of

1. Direct damage to the lymph vessels
2. **Gross oedema and tissue tension in a limb following burn**

3. Embolism

4. Thrombosis

5. DVT

MCQs 4:

1 year old child got burn on his head and neck area. Estimated total body surface area burnt is

1.14 %

2.16%

3.18%

4.10%

5.8%

MCQs 5:

Superficial burn can heal by

1. Second intention without scarring

2. Second intention with scarring

3. Epithelialization within 14 days

4. Does not leave pigmentation changes

5. Epithelialization within 7 days.

MCQs 6:

In case of 50% burn immediate burn is

1. Packed red cells
2. Colloid solution
3. **Crystalloid solution**
4. Whole blood
5. IV antibiotics

MCQs 7:

In class one hypovolumic shock blood loss is

1. 1 liter
2. 2 liters
3. More than 2 liters
4. **750 ml**
5. 500 ml.

MCQs 8:

In acute trauma situation if pulse rate is between 120-140/min the amount of blood loss is estimated to be

1. Not significant
2. Less than 750
3. B/W 800-1000 ml
4. 1000-1500 ml
5. More than 2 000 ml.

MCQs 9:

Following head injury commonest haematoma is

1. Subdural haematoma
2. Extra duaral hametoma
3. Intra cerebral haematoma
4. Intra ventricular haematoma
5. Pontine haematoma