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**The Presbyterian University of East Africa**

**School: HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Program: DIPLOMA CLINICAL MEDICINE**

**Semester: MAY 2012 MOCK**

**Course Code: MSU 333**

**Course Title: GENERAL SURGERY & ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY**

**Date: 31ST MAY 2012**

**Campus: Kikuyu**

**Read the instructions carefully:**

* Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room
* Time allowed is **3 Hours**
* Answer **ALL** questionson theexamination answer book provided
* Omissions of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the questions will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part
* Answer **TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F)**. +1 mark will be awarded for each correct answer and -1/2 mark will be deducted for every incorrect answer

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

(a) Write your number clearly on each sheet of question paper/answer sheet used

(b) Answer all questions

(c)In section A, respond by writing ‘T’ for every true response and ‘F’ for every false response.

(d) Answer section B question on the answer booklet provided.

**SECTION A**

1.Predisposing factors to bladder cancer

(a)schistosomiasis

(b)bladder stones

(c)cigarette smoking

(d)pelvic irradiation

(e)chronic cystitis

2.clinical presentation of bladder cancer

(a)painful hematuria

(b)frequency

(c)urinary retention

(d)uraemic features

(e)renal hydronephrosis

3.Complications of transurethral resection of the prostate

(a)retrograde ejaculation

(b)urethral stricture

(c)urinary incontinence

(d)stool incontinence

(e)erectile dysfunction

4. The following are not Indications of a preoperative ECG

(a)pneumonia

(b)patient known to have rheumatic heart disease

(c)diabetic patient

(d)patient with chronic renal failure

(e)a 70yr old awaiting prostatectomy

5.The following is true concerning colorectal carcinoma

(a)left colonic tumors present early than right colonic tumors

(b)may coexist with hemorrhoids especially in the elderly

(c)associated with tenesmus

(d)may present as intestinal obstruction

(e) usually very painful

6.Indications of colostomies includes;

(a)aganglionic megacolon

(b)anal fistula

(c)sigmoid volvulus

(d)gastric cancer

(e)esophageal cancer

7. complications of intestinal stoma

(a)Para colostomy dermatitis

(b)stoma dilatation

(c)prolapsed stoma

(d)colostomy necrosis

(e)all the above

8.In assessment of a leg ulcer, history of the following is relevant

(a)chronic cough

(b)painful limbs

(c)yellowness of the eyes

(d)fever

(e)hypertension

9.Indications of thoracotomy includes

(a)Cardiac tamponade

(b)Initial drain through the chest tube>1.5 L and continuing

(c)Hourly drain >200ml/hr. for more than 3 hours

(d)Intra abdominal bleeding in excess indicating a thoraco-abdominal injury

(e) Diaphragmatic injury

10. A chest tube is not necessary in the following

(a) cardiac tamponade

(b)a chest x-ray revealing hemothorax on one lung

(c)Drainage from the chest tube 50-100ml/24 hours

(d)post thoracotomy

(e)all the above

11.Tension pneumothorax

(a)requires urgent chest x ray for diagnosis

(b)usually associated with a rib fracture

(c)chest tube and under water seal drainage is the main stay of management

(d)could cause cardiogenic shock

(e)usually occurs in the elderly

12.conditions associated with undescended testis

(a)spina bifida

(b)posterior urethral valves

(c)indirect inguinal hernia

(d)testicular cancer

(e)missed testicular torsion

13.complications of subdural hematoma

(a)meningitis

(b)hydrocephalus

(c)decreased intracranial pressure

(d)convulsive disorder

(e)rebleeding

14.Risk factors to subdural hematoma

(a)elderly

(b)asthma

(c)aspirin

(d)hypertension

(e)diabetes mellitus

15.Marjolin’s ulcer

(a)develops in areas of acute stress

(b)usually painless

(c)aggressively metastasizes

(d)burns are a possible etiology

(e)poorly spreads to the lymphatic vessels

16.causes of hematuria

(a)urolithiasis

(b)testicular torsion

(c)warfarin intoxication

(d)epididymorchitis

(e)bladder calculi

17.Gun shot injuries

(a)usually they are clean contaminated wounds

(b)severity depends on the location of the injury

(c)if in the lower limbs, and the bullet has exited, suture the entry and the exit points

(d)all patients require antibiotics

(e)all the above are true

18.Complications of thyroidectomy

(a)hypocalcaemia

(b)damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve

(c)thyrotoxic crises

(d)tracheal damage

(e)hyperparathyroidism

19.pathognomonic of compartmental syndrome

(a)pain

(b)paralysis

(c)paraesthesia

(d)pallor

(e)increased local temperature

20.The following are not indications of a preoperative ECG

(a)pneumonia

(b)patient known to have rheumatic heart disease

(c)diabetic patient

(d)patient with chronic renal failure

(e)a 70yr old awaiting abdominal laparotomy

21.The following are complications of gastrectomy secondary to peptic ulcer disease with a surgical indication except,

(a)anemia

(b)Maldigestion

(c)weight loss

(d)dumping syndrome

(e)reactive hypoglycemia

22. Complications of prostate cancer

(a) pathological fractures

(b)paraplegia

(c) chronic renal failure

(d)initial metastasis is to the liver

(e)all above are true

23. likely predisposing factors to abdominal hernia

(a)hemorrhoids

(b)ilioinguinal nerve injury

(c)bladder calculi

(d)persistent processus vaginalis

(e)heavy manual labor

24. criteria for admitting a burn patient

(a)burns to the hands

(b)4% burn of the trunk in a child

(c)a well hydrated diabetic patient with 8%burn

(d)chemical burns

(e)burns to the perineum

25.non cyclical mastalgia

(a) Common in postmenopausal women

(b) Aggravated by oral contraceptive pills

(c) Cervical rib is a possible cause

(d) Refers to breast pain associated with a lump

(e) Usually requires aggressive steroid treatment

26. differential diagnosis of breast cancer,

(a)breast abscess

(b)cyst sarcoma phylloides

(c)tuberculosis of the breast

(d)ductal papilloma

(e)fatty necrosis of breast following trauma

27.The following is true concerning Glasgow coma scale,

(a)incomprehensible sounds is assigned 3points

(b)the maximum points you can assign for eye opening is 5points

(c)is a measure of the state of consciousness

(d)not easily assessed in an alcohol intoxicated individual

(e)all the above are true

28. factors which would influence occurrence of post-op. complications include,

(a)age of the patient

(b)coexisting medical co-morbidity

(c)duration of the operation

(d)concurrent drug therapy

(e)awareness of the patient on the type of surgery to be performed

29.The following factors warrant cancellation of surgery

(a)pre-operative ward round blood pressure of 140/102mmhg in a 59yr old, previously with normal blood pressures.

(b)an acute bronchopneumonia

(c)hemoglobin level of 10mg/dl

(d)status asthmaticus on the morning of surgery

(e)coexisting diabetic disease

30.Indications of circumcision includes

(a)paraphimosis

(b)phimosis

(c)HIV prophylaxis

(d)urethral stricture

(e)prophylaxis to hemophilia

**Traumatology & Orthopaedics**

1. Define and Discuss Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) in relation to multiple injuries.(10Mks)
2. A 15 year old boy presents with complaints of pain and swelling of the lower thigh for one month. On exam the swelling is found to be hyperaemic with increased local temperature and vascularity.

Discuss the Differential Diagnosis and management. (10Mks)

1. Define and Discuss the causes, presentation and management of;-
2. Genu Varum (5Mks)
3. Genu Valgum(5Mks)
4. a) Classify femoral neck fracture using Garden’s Classification. (4Mks)

b) How would you manage each, based on age of the patient? (6Mks)

1. a) Define non union of fractures. (2Mks)

b) Discuss its causes and management. (8Mks)