# light blue jpeg

# **THE PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA**

**PROGRAM: DIPLOMA IN MEDICINE &SURGERY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH**

**COURSE TITLE: SURGERY II**

**COURSE CODE: MSU 222**

**SEMESTER: JANUARY – APRIL 2011 (**SEP 2009 INTAKE CLASS)

*INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS*

1. The following complications may accompanied underwater seal drainage

1. Bronchioectasis
2. Hypostatic pneumonia
3. Empyema thoracis
4. Wound sepsis
5. Myocarditis

2. Factors influencing fracture healing includes

1. Age
2. Blood supply of the bone
3. Immunity of the patient
4. Nerve supply
5. Type of the bone fractured

3. In radiological rule of 2, the following are true

1. 2 limbs
2. 2 joints
3. 2 occasions
4. 2 views
5. 2 days

4. Cardinal features of intestinal obstruction include

1. Abdominal pains
2. Vomiting
3. Diarrhea
4. Abdominal distension
5. Constipation

5. Causes of a cute cholesytitis

1. Obstruction of gallbladder by gallstones
2. Obstruction of bile duct by gallstone
3. Obstruction of bile ducts by parasites
4. Obstruction of bile ducts by renal stones
5. Tumors of head of pancreas

6. The following can irritate the peritoneum thus causing peritonitis

1. Blood
2. Urine
3. Fecal matter
4. Omentum
5. Air

7.Early complication of peritonitis include

1. Septic shock
2. Cardiac failure
3. Renal failure
4. Hypovolemia
5. Respiratory failure

8. About head injury

1. GCS is not important
2. GCS has a minimum of zero [0] and a maximum of 15
3. Epilepsy may be a long term complication
4. Meningitis may be a complication
5. Pupil size is very important

9. Ruptured urethra

1. Extravasation may occur in the thigh
2. Immediate urethral catheterization is important
3. Prostatic urethra is the commonest site
4. The blabber is usually empty
5. Is often associated with urethral injuries

10. Indications of under water seal drainage

1. Cardiac tamponade
2. Pneumothorax
3. Haemothorax
4. Haemopneumothorax
5. Penetrating cardiac injury

11. The useful guide in determining adequate fluid replacement in a burnt patient is

1. Urine output of 30-50mls /hour in adults
2. Return of normal level of consciousness
3. Adequate capillary refill
4. Normal blood pressure
5. Development of mild pulmonary oedema

12. Factors that influence wound healing include

1. Age of the patient
2. Infections
3. Blood supply
4. Vitamin C
5. Frequent change in position

# 

# **SECTION B: ESSAYS**

# Enumerate the differences between BPH and ca prostate in DRE [10MKS]

1. . State 4 cardinal features of peritonitis [4mks]
2. How will you investigate a patient with peritonitis [6 mks]
3. Manage a patient with peritonitis [10mks]

# Outline causes of urinary retention. [5mks]

1. How will you investigate a patient who has urine retention. [10mks]

# A 68 years old woman comes to you with a history of progressive Dysphagia from solids, semi- solids and currently to sliquids.

# What is your impression. [2mks]

# How will you investigate the patient. [6mks]

# What are the possible complications. [2mks]