**PATHOLOGY AND CLINICAL MEDICINE FQE 2014 PAPER 2**

1. Okapi sustained 3rd degree burns on his right shoulder. Which of the following symptoms will he not present with?
2. Absence of blisters
3. **Pain**
4. Leathery skin
5. Reddening due to haemoglobin infiltration
6. Which of the following is the most common cause of cubitus varus deformity following malunited supracondylar fracture of humerus?
7. **Rotational malalignment**
8. Medial displacement
9. Proximal displacement
10. Posterior displacement
11. Which of the following bursa produces symptoms in shoulder impingement syndrome?
12. **Subacromial bursa**
13. Subdeltoid bursa
14. Bursa in relation of subscapularis tendon
15. Bursa between coracoid process and capsule.
16. A 73-year-old woman who exercises regularly falls down the stairs and injures her right hip. A radiograph is taken of the pelvis. There is no fracture but the radiograph reveals calcification of the small muscular arteries lateral to her uterus. What is the probable vascular lesion which accounts for this calcification?
17. Ulcerative atherosclerosis
18. **Calcific medial sclerosis**
19. Trauma
20. Dystrophic calcification
21. Which of the following is true about Monteggia fracture?
22. It is usually associated with posterior interosseous nerve paralysis
23. It can be usually treated conservatively in adults
24. It is a combination of fracture of radius with distal radio-ulnar joint dislocation
25. **It is a combination of fractures of proximal ulna with dislocation**
26. A collar and cuff bandage will be most suitable treatment for which of the following injuries?
27. Midshaft fracture of humerus
28. **Undisplaced fracture of neck of humerus**
29. Monteggia fracture
30. Dislocation of elbow
31. A 49-year-old woman has experienced marked pain in her lower extremities on ambulation more than 300 meters for the past 5 months. On physical examination, her lower extremities are cool and pale, without swelling or erythema. No dorsalis pedis or posterior tibial pulses are palpable. Her body mass index is 32. She is a smoker. Which of the following abnormalities of the vasculature is most likely to account for these findings?
32. Lymphatic obstruction
33. Arteriolosclerosis
34. **Atherosclerosis**
35. Medial calcific sclerosis
36. Putti-Platt operation is used for:
37. Non union of humerus
38. Dislocation of radial head
39. **Recurrent dislocation of shoulder**
40. Recurrent dislocation of peroneal tendons.
41. Inability to extend interphalangeal joint of thumb few weeks after Colles' fracture indicates development of
42. Compartment syndrome
43. Avulsion of insertion of extensor pollicis longus
44. **Attrition rupture of extensor pollicis longus tendon at the site of fracture**
45. Tear of extensor pollicis longus muscle belly.
46. On the 11th postoperative day following a radical prostatectomy for adenocarcinoma, a 70-year-old man is recovering uneventfully. He then ambulates to the bathroom, but upon returning to his bed he suddenly becomes extremely dyspneic, with chest pain, palpitations, and a feeling of panic. Which of the following post-operative pulmonary complications has he most likely developed?
47. Pulmonary edema
48. Pleural effusion
49. **Thromboembolus**
50. Diffuse alveolar damage
51. Which of the following is not applicable to scaphoid fracture?
52. Mechanism of injury is fall on outstretched hand.
53. It is common in adults than elderly persons
54. Often non union develops
55. **Avascular necrosis is rare.**
56. Which of the following is not true about posterior dislocation of shoulder?
57. Recurrent dislocation can develop
58. Reduction can be unstable
59. **Clinical diagnosis is easy**
60. Axillary nerve injury is uncommon.
61. During a cardiac arrest, a 58-year-old man, a non-smoker, receives cardiopulmonary resuscitative measures and is brought to the hospital, where he is intubated. During the intubation procedure he suffers aspiration of gastric contents. Over the next 10 days he develops a non-productive cough along with a fever to 37.9°C. A chest radiograph reveals a 4 cm diameter mass with an air-fluid level in the right lung. A sputum gram stain reveals mixed flora. Which of the following conditions is he most likely to have?
62. Squamous cell carcinoma
63. **Lung abscess**
64. Chronic bronchitis
65. Bronchiectasis
66. The most common cause of deformity in a long bone is
67. Osteoporosis
68. **Rickets**
69. Paget's disease
70. Malunited fracture
71. Intermittent claudication is caused by
72. Venous occlusion
73. **Arterial insufficiency**
74. Neural compression
75. Muscular dystrophy
76. A 45-year-old woman has had worsening shortness of breath for 3 years. She now has to sleep sitting up on two pillows. She has had difficulty swallowing for the past year. She has no history of chest pain. A month ago, she had "stroke" with resultant inability to move her left arm. She is afebrile. A chest radiograph reveals a near-normal left ventricular size with a prominent left atrial border. Which of the following conditions is most likely to account for her findings?
77. Essential hypertension
78. Cardiomyopathy
79. **Mitral valve stenosis**
80. Aortic coarctation
81. What is the second most important aspect in the treatment of fractures of long bones?
82. Accurate anatomical reduction
83. **Immobilization**
84. Restoration of bone alignment
85. Antibiotics.
86. What is most important aspect of the treatment of crush syndrome involving an extremity?
87. **Amputation**
88. Fluid and electrolyte balance
89. Antibiotics
90. Hyperbic oxygen.
91. The most common cause of aneurysm formation is
92. Gunshot injury
93. Syphilis
94. Congenital factors
95. **Atherosclerosis**
96. A 49-year-old woman had atrial fibrillation that was poorly controlled, even with amiodarone therapy. She suffered "stroke" and died. At autopsy, her 600 gm heart is noted to have a mitral valve with partial fusion of the leaflets along with thickening and shortening of the chordae tendineae. There is an enlarged left atrium filled with mural thrombus. Which of the following underlying causes of death is she most likely to have?
97. Coronary atherosclerosis
98. Marantic endocarditis
99. **Rheumatic heart disease**
100. Cardiac amyloidosis
101. Following femoral shaft fracture, knee stiffness occurs due to
102. Fibrosis of vastus intermedius
103. Fibrosis of patellar retinaculum
104. Adhesion of patella to femoral condyles
105. **All of above**
106. A 48-year-old woman has a malignant lymphoma involving lymph nodes in the para-aortic region. She is treated with a chemotherapeutic agent which results in the loss of individual neoplastic cells through fragmentation of individual cell nuclei and cytoplasm. Over the next 2 months, the lymphoma decreases in size, as documented on abdominal CT scans. By which of the following mechanisms has her neoplasm primarily responded to therapy?
107. Coagulative necrosis
108. Mitochondrial poisoning
109. Phagocytosis
110. **Apoptosis**
111. What is the most appropriate treatment for an oblique tibial shaft fracture which has redisplaced after initial good closed reduction and plaster immobilization?
112. Wedging of plaster
113. Remanipulation and plaster
114. **Open reduction and internal fixation**
115. Skeletal traction
116. The most common cause of death in patients with Burger’s disease is
117. Gangrene
118. Pulmonary embolism
119. **Myocardial infarction**
120. Carcinoma lung
121. A 66-year-old man with Parkinson’s disease develops pleuritic chest pain. On examination, he has guarding over the right lower lung with dullness to percussion. A chest CT scan shows a focal, wedge-shaped pleural area of hemorrhage in the right lower lobe. Which of the following is the most likely cause for his pulmonary lesion?
122. **Embolism**
123. Atherosclerosis
124. Arteriolosclerosis
125. Thrombosis
126. A patient develops compartment syndrome following manipulation and plaster for fracture of both bones of leg. What is the most appropriate treatment?
127. Split the plaster
128. Elevate the leg
129. Elevate the leg after splitting the plaster
130. **Perform operative decompression of fascial compartment.**
131. Which of the following is the most common complication of Colles' fracture?
132. **Stiffness of fingers**
133. Stiffness of wrist
134. Subluxation of inferior radioulnar joint with pain
135. Sudeck's osteodystrophy.
136. Malunited Colles' fracture produces which of the following deformities?
137. Garden spade deformity
138. **Dinner fork deformity**
139. Madelung’s deformity
140. Swan neck deformity
141. Which of these does not cause nephrotic syndrome?
142. Malaria
143. Penicillamine
144. Syphilis
145. **Shock**
146. Regarding fracture of clavicle which of the following statement is incorrect?
147. **Fracture is commonest in medial third**
148. Non union is rare
149. Most cases can be treated conservatively
150. Fracture is common in middle third.
151. In ankle sprain, the ligament most commonly torn is
152. Tibio-talar ligament
153. Deltoid ligament
154. Calcaneo-fibular ligament
155. **Anterior talo-fibular ligament.**
156. In cases of leg fractures, above knee plaster is applied with knee slightly flexed for which of the following reasons?
157. To avoid stretching posterior capsule of knee joint
158. **То keep the cruciate ligaments relaxed**
159. To prevent rotational movements being transmitted to the fracture site
160. Plaster application is easier with knee slightly flexed.
161. Management of a cause of iliac artery embolism requires
162. **Embolectomy**
163. Injection of vasodilators
164. Hypotensive therapy
165. Sympathectomy
166. Best artery to palpate for pulse in infants is
	1. Femoral artery
	2. **Radial a**rtery
	3. Carotid artery
	4. **Brachial artery**
167. The most appropriate treatment for a 65 five year old patient with four week old intracapsular femoral neck fracture is
168. Internal fixation
169. Internal fixation with muscle pedicle graft
170. **Hemireplacement arthroplasty**
171. Total Hip replacement.
172. Which of following is the most common cause of loose body in the knee joint?
173. Osteochondritis dissecans
174. Intra-articular fractures
175. Synovial osteochondromatosis
176. **Torn meniscus.**
177. What is true about supracondylar fractures of femur?
178. **Distal fragment tilts posteriorly due to pull of gastrocnemius**
179. Distal fragment tilts anteriorly due to pull of quadriceps
180. Can be treated quite well by K-nailing
181. Can be complicated by injury to sciatic nerve.
182. Which of the following is true about acute rupture of tendo calcaneus?
183. It occurs due to direct injury
184. Radiograph will confirm the diagnosis
185. Compression of calf muscles produces planter flexion of ankle
186. **It usually occurs in middle aged persons**
187. Which of the following statement is not true about fracture of patella?
188. **Even undisplaced fractures require patellectomy**
189. Quadriceps expansion may be intact in direct injury
190. Quadriceps expansion is ruptured when gap is palpable between patellar fragments
191. Knee cannot be actively extended if quadriceps expansion is ruptured
192. Displaced patellar fractures require operative treatment.
193. Which of the following statement is not true about severe varus strain injury of knee?
194. **Usually no specific treatment is required**
195. Fracture of head of fibula should arouse suspicion of this injury
196. Lateral popliteal nerve can be damaged
197. Stress radiographs are required to confirm the diagnosis
198. The sequence of symptoms in pulmonary embolism is
199. Fever, pain, dyspnoea
200. Fever, dyspnoea
201. **Dysponea, pain, haemoptysis**
202. Dysponea, cough, purulent sputum
203. How does paralytic scoliosis differ from idiopathic scoliosis? In paralytic scoliosis
204. Progress of curve stops after maturity
205. **Scoliosis can progress even after maturity**
206. Bracing is quite effective in controlling progress
207. Curve never becomes very severe.
208. An 80-year-old woman has had no major medical problems, but she has never been physically active for most of her life. One day she falls out of bed and immediately notes a sharp pain in her left hip. She is subsequently unable to ambulate without severe pain. Radiographs show not only a fracture of the left femoral head, but also a compressed fracture of T10. Which of the following conditions is she most likely to have?
209. Vitamin D deficiency
210. Acute osteomyelitis
211. Osteogenesis imperfecta
212. **Osteoporosis**
213. **Which of these does not cause nephrotic syndrome?**
	1. Malaria
	2. Penicillamine
	3. Syphilis
	4. **Shock**
214. The following statements regarding the process of atrophy are true except one. Which one is not true?
215. it may culminate in cell death
216. it may be pathological or physiological
217. damage to the nerves supplying a skeletal muscle will lead to rapid atrophy of the affected muscle
218. **loss of oestrogen stimulation after menopause results**