



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE
BACHER OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY
THIRD SEMESTER 2022/2023
[MAY-AUGUST, 2023]

SURG 360: SURGERY

STREAM: Y3S3

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: WEDNESDAY, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

DATE: 26/07/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Do not write anything on this question paper.*

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 40MKS

1. List five (5) post-operative complications of thyroidectomy. (5 marks)
2. State five (5) common sites for pressure sores in bed-ridden spinal injury patients. (5 marks)
3. Enumerate five (5) indications for use of external fixators in managing orthopedics and trauma patients. (5 marks)
4. Outline ten (10) clinical features of acute appendicitis (5 marks)
5. Highlight five (5) key clinical features of tension pneumothorax (5 marks)
6. Briefly describe the clinical presentation of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis highlighting at least ten features (5 marks)
7. State ten (10) indications for admission of an adult patient with burns (5 marks)
8. Outline ten (10) risk factors for breast cancer (5 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS EACH 20MKS

CHOOSE ONE

1. **Ouma a std. 8 pupil presented to you with hx of a fall on outstretched hand O/E the hand is tender on palpation and looks like a claw and there is marked swelling.**
 - a) What is your diagnosis? (2Marks)
 - b) Manage the patient (10Marks)
 - c) Outline the complication of the above diagnosis (4Mkars)

d) Give five differences between Galeazzi fracture dislocation and Monteggia fracture dislocation (4Marks)

2. Concerning circumcision;

- a. What is medical circumcision? (2marks)
- b. Give any Five (5) benefits of medical circumcision? (5marks)
- c. Give any Five (5) indications? (5marks)
- d. What complications can follow medical circumcision? (4marks)
- e. What instructions do you give a patient after circumcision? (4marks)

3. Discuss "fluid resuscitation therapy" (20marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS PROVIDED 40 MCQS (CHOOSE ONE ANSWER)

1. Synthesis and liberation of thyroid hormone from thyroid is controlled by;
 - A. Hypothalamus
 - B. Hippocampus
 - C. Anterior pituitary
 - D. Posterior pituitary
 - E. Basal ganglion
2. A 20 yr old male presented with small swelling in front of neck in midline, swelling moves upward on protrusion of tongue. what is diagnosis?
 - A. Thyroglossal cyst
 - B. Branchial cyst
 - C. Thyroid nodule
 - D. Sub-mental lymph node
 - E. Cystic hygroma
3. Most common primary malignant thyroid tumour is;
 - A. Papillary
 - B. Follicular
 - C. Anaplastic
 - D. Medullary
 - E. Lymphoma
4. Colicky pain is absent in the following types of intestinal obstruction;
 - A. Strangulated hernia
 - B. Volvulus
 - C. Paralytic ileus
 - D. Intussusception
5. The following are recognized causes of paralytic ileus. the most common is;
 - A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - B. Drugs
 - C. Peritoneal irritation
 - D. Postoperative
 - E. Spinal injury
6. In children and adolescents, the commonest cause of intestinal obstruction is;
 - A. Adhesions
 - B. Intussusception
 - C. Strangulated hernias
 - D. Neoplasm

- E. Paralytic ileus
7. In generalised peritonitis, the symptomatology does not include;
 - A. Fever and tachycardia
 - B. Severe colicky abdominal pain
 - C. Diffuse tenderness and rigidity
 - D. Silent abdomen on auscultation
 - E. Shifting dullness
 8. A 68yr old man presents with crampy abdominal pain and distention with vomiting. findings on physical examination are positive for healed abdominal scars. x-rays reveal multiple gas fluid levels. the wbc count 12,000. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Small-bowel intestinal obstruction due to adhesions
 - B. Hernia
 - C. Appendicitis
 - D. Inflammatory bowel disease
 - E. Gallstones and ascites
 9. A 25yr old man arrives in the emergency department in respiratory distress following a motor vehicle collision. a chest x-ray shows abdominal viscera in the left thorax. what is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Traumatic rupture of the diaphragm
 - B. Sliding esophageal hernia
 - C. Short esophagus with intrathoracic stomach
 - D. Rupture of the esophagus
 - E. Bochdalek hernia
 10. A 52yr old artist develops epigastric pain that is relieved by antacids. she also complains that her stool has changed color and is black and tarry. what is the most important cause of the entity presenting above other than h. Pylori?
 - A. Submucosal slet cells
 - B. Hyperglycemia
 - C. Diet
 - D. Acid secretion
 - E. Acute erosive gastritis
 11. A known hiv positive patient complains of severe odynophagia. he avoids eating and drinking because of the intense pain, and he has lost a significant amount of weight. which of the following is true?
 - A. Esophagectomy is the treatment of choice
 - B. Cancer is the only condition that can explain these findings
 - C. Ugi series is not useful
 - D. Candida is the most common cause of infectious esophagitis
 - E. Esophageal candidiasis is almost certain if the patient has oral thrush
 12. First bone to ossify
 - A. Femur
 - B. Tibia
 - C. Clavicle
 - D. Sternum
 13. Which of the following are factors affecting bone healing;
 - A. Type of bone
 - B. Intra-articular fracture
 - C. Drugs
 - D. Surgical intervention

- E. All of the above
14. The following fractures are more common in postmenopausal females except;
- A. Fractures surgical neck of humerours
 - B. Fracture neck femur
 - C. Supracondylar fracture humerous
 - D. Colle's fracture
15. The following are complications of fractures except;
- A. Neurogenic shock
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Fat embolism
 - D. Renal failure
 - E. Sepsis
16. Immobilization of fractures of long bones should include;
- A. Fracture bone only
 - B. Joint involved in the fracture
 - C. Proximal joint
 - D. Both proximal and distal joints
17. The most common site of fracture clavicle is;
- A. Middle
 - B. Medial end
 - C. Between middle and lateral thirds
 - D. Between middle and medial thirds
18. The treatment of recurrent should dislocation is;
- A. Kocher's method
 - B. Hippocrotic method
 - C. Bonkort's operation
 - D. Arthrodesis
19. In the management of a 64yr old woman struck by a car, mannitol is given to do which of the following?
- A. Increase csf formation
 - B. Increase the pulse rate
 - C. Lower raised icp
 - D. Replace extensive fluid loss
20. The main line of treatment in closed pneumothorax without mediastinal shift is;
- A. Chest tube
 - B. Mechanical ventilation
 - C. Needle aspiration
 - D. Conservative treatment
21. The most life threatening chest wall lesion is;
- A. Emphysema
 - B. Tension pneumothorax
 - C. Flail chest
 - D. Hemothorax
22. Complications of urinary bilharziasis include the following except;
- A. Infertility
 - B. Corpulmonale
 - C. Hydronephrosis
 - D. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - E. All of the above

23. All of the following are presentations of bph;
- Asymptomatic
 - Chronic retention
 - Hematuria
 - Chronic renal failure
 - All of the above.
24. As regards dre bph differs from cancer prostate in that;
- Cancer prostate feel hard and irregular
 - Bph feels smooth, firm and elastic
 - In bph rectal mucosa is freely mobile
 - All of the above.
25. The earliest symptom of benign prostatic hyperplasia is;
- Dysuria
 - Nocturnal frequency
 - Hesitancy
 - Urine retention
26. A 50 yr old patient has recently undergone a mastectomy for a 2.5-cm multicentric breast cancer with three positive axillary nodes (stage 11b). a metastatic survey is done ,and is negative, and she receives adjuvant chemotherapy. the most common site for distant metastasis would be;
- Brain
 - Bone
 - Lung
 - Liver
27. Haematogenous spread of breast cancer may produce any of the following except;
- Hypocalcemia
 - Jaundice
 - Pleural effusion
 - Brain metastases
28. Early breast cancer
- Means t1n1 tumor or less
 - Means that cure is impossible
 - Primary treatment is by surgery and/or radiotherapy
 - Adjuvant chemotherapy is not indicated.
29. How many lactiferous ducts drain into the nipple of the mature female breast;
- 5-10
 - 15-20
 - 25-30
 - 35-40
30. The treatment of choice of Zuska's disease
- Observation and NSAIDs
 - Antibiotics, incision and drainage
 - Wide resection of the affected areas
 - Mastectomy
31. The treatment of choice of Mondor's disease
- Observation and NSAIDs
 - Mastectomy
 - Wide resection of the affected area
 - Antibiotics, incision and drainage

32. Triple assessment includes the following except;
- A. Clinical evaluation
 - B. Imaging
 - C. Laboratory investigations
 - D. Cytology
33. The most effective treatment of anaphylactic shock is;
- A. Iv anti-histamine
 - B. Iv corticosteroids
 - C. Iv antibiotics
 - D. Intracardiac adrenaline
34. The following disease may be transmitted during blood transfusion except;
- A. Cmv
 - B. Malaria
 - C. Hepatitis a
 - D. Brucellosis
35. Which statement is incorrect concerning electrical burns?
- A. Usually have a small surface area
 - B. Are always superficial
 - C. Are often associated with massive muscle necrosis.
 - D. May cause reddish discoloration of the urine
36. In the rule of nines;
- A. Frontal of trunk-27%
 - B. Head and neck-18%
 - C. Each lower limb-18%
 - D. All of the above
37. Organism causing ophthalmia neonatorum is
- A. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 - b. Staphylococci
 - C. Streptococci
 - D. Neisseria meningitidis
38. Highest visual resolution is seen in
- A. Macula lutea
 - B. Fovea centralis
 - c. Optic disc
 - d. Ora serrata
39. Optic disc is also known as
- A. Macula lutea
 - B. Blind spot
 - C. Fovea
 - D. Rods and cones
40. Aqueous humour is secreted by
- A. Angle of anterior chamber
 - B. Choroid
 - C. Ciliary body
 - D. Iris