



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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

CIMS 0263: SURGERY

STREAM: Y2S3

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: FRIDAY, 9:00 – 12:00 PM

DATE: 28/07/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

Part A: MCQs (Multiple choice questions). Choose only one best answer out of the four choices given.

- 1. One of the following is a motor defect of hydrocephalus;**
 - a) Ataxia
 - b) Headache
 - c) Diplopia
 - d) Papilloedema
- 2. The best surgical treatment for a patient with hydrocephalus is;**
 - a) Craniotomy
 - b) Burr holes
 - c) Shunting of CSF
 - d) Sequestrectomy
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of base of skull fractures?**
 - a) Battle's sign
 - b) Raccoon eyes
 - c) CSF otorrhoea
 - d) Haematuria
- 4. Increased intracranial pressure in traumatic brain injury can be managed with;**
 - a) Head down position
 - b) Heavy sedation with benzodiazepines
 - c) 5% dextrose
 - d) Mannitol

5. **Which of the following best describes a skull which is shaped like an egg due to premature fusion of sutures?**
- Encephalocele
 - Meningocele
 - Oxycephaly
 - Microcephaly
6. **About chest tube insertion;**
- The area above the nipple is the safest
 - The rectus abdominis is one of the land marks of the safety triangle
 - Sterility is not an issue
 - The tube from the patient is the one to enter into the water in the bottle
7. **One of the following is a congenital anterior neck swelling;**
- Cystic hygroma
 - Endemic goitre
 - An abscess
 - Cervical lymphadenopathy
8. **A flail chest**
- Is caused by a penetrating chest injury
 - Is diagnosed by radiography
 - There is a paradoxical chest movement
 - Is not significant
9. **Under water seal drainage;**
- Only removes air accumulated in the chest cavity
 - Removes air from the pleural cavity
 - The outgoing tube is immersed into water in the bottle
 - The bottle should be put above the level of the patient
10. **Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Beck's triad of cardiac tamponade**
- Hypertension
 - Hypotension
 - Muffled heart sounds
 - Increased jugular venous pressure
11. **Which of the following is NOT a cause of galactorrhoea?**
- Breast abscess
 - Drug induced
 - Hyperprolactinaemia
 - Hypothyroidism
12. **A patient's airway may be maintained by;**
- Nasogastric tube
 - Ambu bag
 - Endotracheal tube
 - Giving oxygen by mask
13. **A complete blood count;**

- a) Is mandatory in an emergency abdominal operation
- b) Is only useful in chronic surgical conditions
- c) Is more relevant in medical rather than surgical conditions
- d) Is part of pre-operative management of a surgical patient

14. Fluctuation during palpation;

- a) Elicits presence of fat in tissues
- b) Is positive in a lipoma
- c) Can be elicited with one finger
- d) Is found in a cyst

15. In preparing a patient for surgery;

- a) Elective and emergency cases have equal priority
- b) Elective cases may be delayed until the patient is deemed fit to undergo surgery
- c) Assessment for the surgical and anaesthetic risks may not be necessary
- d) History and physical examinations have no place

Part B: SAQs (Short essay questions). Answer all questions in this section. 40 marks.

1. An increased intra-cranial pressure may be due to a space occupying lesion like a haematoma.
 - a) How would you classify intra-cranial haematomas? 3 marks
 - b) Outline any four investigations to carry out in a patient suspected to have suffered head injury. 2 marks

2. An eight month old child is brought to the outpatient with a four months history of progressive and unusual head enlargement. When examining you realise that his eyes have a sunset appearance.
 - a) What is the most likely diagnosis of this child? 1 marks
 - b) How would you classify this condition according to cause? 2 marks
 - c) Outline any two complications of this condition. 2 marks

3. Respond to the following concerning a patient who presents with breast lump.
 - a) Outline four differentials of a breast lump. 2 marks
 - b) List six investigations to carry out in this patient. 3 marks

4. Lumps are a common finding in surgical patients;
 - a) Outline the attributes to look for when examining a lump. 3 marks
 - b) Explain what positive trans illumination means 2 marks

5. A patient presents with a suspicious mass in the lateral aspect of the neck. It is painless and fixed. A biopsy examination is contemplated so that the possible cause can be established.
 - a) List six types of biopsy that you know. 3 marks
 - b) Outline four possible complications of this procedure. 2 marks
6. Gangrene is a common clinical phenomenon.
 - a) How would you classify gangrene? 2 marks
 - b) Outline three possible indications for amputation. 3 marks
7. What do you understand by "lucid" interval following head injury? 5 marks
8. Explain the reason as to why breast lumps are considered as surgical emergencies. 10 marks

Part C: LAQs (long answer question). Answer all questions in this part (40 marks).

1. An unknown male African patient is found unconscious by the roadside and brought to hospital a Good Samaritan.
 - a) Describe any five possible causes of unconsciousness in this patient. 10 marks
 - b) Describe any five factors which are likely to interfere with the GCS score. 10 marks
2. Respond to the following concerning breast cancer.
 - a) Describe any five predisposing factors to the development of Ca breast. 10 marks
 - b) Outline the management of Ca breast at stage III.