



Umanand Prasad School of Medicine

Department of Clinical Sciences

Final Surgical Exam Year 2018

FINAL COURSE EXAMINATION PAPER

SURGERY 602

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. **This Final Course Examination Paper is worth 100 marks contributes 70% of the total course assessments.** Students must **at least score 40%** in this final exam to pass the course.
6. This paper contains four (4) sections A, B, C and D. Try to answer all questions.
7. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
8. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1-50	Multiple Choice	50	60minutes
B	1-40	Definitions	40	20minutes
C	1-20	Mensuration	40	20 minutes
D	1-20	Etymology	40	20 minutes
E	1-10	Describe	10	20 minutes
F	1-10	Diagrams	20	40 minutes
		TOTAL	200	180 Minutes

Name _____

A.

1. The term 'sepsis' basically means:
 - a. Disturbed by changes in pH and alkalinity
 - b. Presence of microbes and/or their toxins in blood/tissues
 - c. Negative transformative with inflammatory changes
 - d. To become coal black with iron sulfide deposition
2. The clinical term "I and D" an abscess basically means:
 - a. To culture in a Petri dish
 - b. Incise and drain pus
 - c. Incorporate and drain
 - d. Incise and drain blood
3. Diabetic foot sepsis or "DFS" is often associated with:
 - a. Presence of gross necrotic soft and bony tissue
 - b. Elevated serum ascorbic acid levels
 - c. Complete uncomplicated recovery
 - d. Improving function of tendons and joints
4. DFS is closely aligned with which scale:
 - a. Wallace's chart
 - b. GCS
 - c. Alvarado's scale
 - d. Wegener's
5. DFS is also closely associated with:
 - a. Well oxygenated tissues
 - b. Poor tissue PO_2 levels
 - c. Excess vitamin C
 - d. Too much 'titin'
6. A clear indication for surgery would be:
 - a. Abdominal pain
 - b. Stomach cramps
 - c. Perforated psoas muscle
 - d. Leaking hollow abdominal viscus
7. Pus is basically which of the following:
 - a. A thick watery liquid filled with mitochondria
 - b. An exudate rich in protein
 - c. A bloody pleasant smelling liquid
 - d. A transudate containing hydrogen gas

8. Which is the same as a "Petri dish"
- a. A sophisticated garbage can
 - b. Opaque dish for cells
 - c. Centrifuge chamber
 - d. Transparent cell culture dish
9. Which diagnostic test does not use x-rays:
- a. CT scanner
 - b. Barium enema
 - c. IVP
 - d. Ultrasound
10. A so called "long line" would commonly be inserted into which vessel:
- a. Aorta
 - b. Right common femoral artery
 - c. Left common femoral vein
 - d. Subclavian artery
11. GCS most likely refers to which condition:
- a. A Stemi
 - b. Injury involving the bregma
 - c. Stab wound to the heart
 - d. DFS
12. "Fractured bone" basically means:
- a. Disruption of Sharpey's fibers
 - b. Cutting Volkmann's canals
 - c. Replacing osteocytes
 - d. Break in continuity or rupture of a bone
13. Which is true of a "compound fracture"
- a. Minimal possibilities of infection with good fracture hematoma
 - b. Increased chances of infection and healing problems
 - c. The epidermis is intact with an underlying hematoma
 - d. High sensitivity to ultra violet light pressure changes
14. Which type of fracture may be hard to see on an x-ray:
- a. Comminuted
 - b. Compound
 - c. Diaphysis
 - d. Stress
15. The term 'ortho' basically means:
- a. Designed to withstand heavy weights
 - b. Refers to something being 'straight'
 - c. Often includes references to headaches
 - d. Means to be 'pain free'

16. Which compound is frequently used in orthopedics:
- Copper sulfide
 - Calcium sulfate
 - Carbon phosphate
 - Cesium dioxide bone stiffeners
17. The "Hilton" method relates to:
- A ruptured appendix
 - Debridement of cellulitis
 - Draining pus fluid
 - Removing a gangrenous tooth
18. Further, the Hilton method:
- Always requires general anesthesia
 - Is usually sign of cancer
 - Is associated with skin grafting techniques
 - Involves gentle adequate blunt dissection
19. The term carbuncle means:
- The standard pimple
 - A serious variety of furuncle
 - A big pimple
 - A common 'zit'
20. The word 'carbuncle' literally means:
- Diabetic foot sepsis
 - Like fungus balls
 - Fiery jewels
 - The same as cellulitis
21. Carbuncles are often found on which part of the body:
- Forehead
 - Nape of the neck
 - Near head of the femur
 - On the pterion
22. Sterility basically means:
- Absence of all life forms known
 - Absence of bacteria
 - Presence of small acceptable microbes
 - No virus noted
23. The most common complication of an IDC is:
- Induction of tumors
 - Inflammation and infection
 - Balloon malfunction
 - Kidney bleeding

24. Who is credited with publishing the "Rule of Nines"?

- a. Alex Burns Wallace
- b. Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- c. Louis Pasteur
- d. Cardiologist Wilhelm His

25. Lipomas are always:

- a. Frequently malignant
- b. Benign or non-metastatic
- c. Often found near the mitral valve
- d. Never noted near the azygous system

26. The word 'staph' basically means:

- a. Pineapple like
- b. Cluster of beetles
- c. Massive fungus overgrowth
- d. Bunch of grapes

27. Bedsores are basically caused by:

- a. Pressure induced ischemia
- b. Lymphedema and osteoporosis
- c. Faulty interstitium and low platelets
- d. Faulty ischial tuberosities Volkman canals

28. Gallstones are frequently impacted in:

- a. Morrison's pouch
- b. Winslow's foramen
- c. Vater's ampulla
- d. Hartman's pouch

29. Gallstones are frequently associated with:

- a. Rovsing's sign
- b. Battle's sign
- c. Murphy's sign
- d. Kehr's sign

30. Cancer of the gallbladder is associated with which observation:

- a. Meckel's diverticulum
- b. Koch's postulates
- c. Avogadro's law
- d. Courvoisier's law

31. Gallbladder stones are frequently high in:

- a. Iron oxide
- b. Calcium bilirubinates
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Cholesterol crystals

32. Gastric ulcers are often associated with and caused by:
- H. pylori
 - Staph aureus
 - Salmonella typhi
 - MSRA
33. Ludwig's angina involves which part of the body?
- Pelvis
 - Chest and mediastinum
 - The knee
 - Head and neck
34. The primary danger of "Ludwig's" is:
- Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 - Exsanguinating epistaxis
 - Esophageal spasm
 - Airway obstruction
35. The ducts of Rivinus drain which glands:
- Parotid
 - Sublingual
 - Submandibular
 - Adenoides
36. ABG's of a patient is a collective term measuring which of the following:
- RBC count plus carbon dioxide
 - Megakaryocytes alkali
 - Serum bilirubin and heme
 - PO₂ pH PCO₂
37. The word anasarca basically means:
- Having shingles
 - Giving off foul odors
 - Is very painful
 - Water throughout
38. The edema means:
- Fill with air
 - To swell
 - To drag around
 - To desiccate
39. Edema is located in the:
- 3rd space
 - Cytosol
 - Cell
 - Interstitium

40. Hepatic cirrhosis is characterized by which:
- Bridging fibrous septa
 - Hypertrophic bronchial smooth muscle
 - Continuous capillary back forward flow
 - Extreme SOB
41. Acute pancreatitis is often characterized by:
- Elevated amylase
 - High troponin serum levels
 - Markedly elevated PSA
 - Low amylase and T₃ and T₄ levels
42. Primary management of acute pancreatitis involves:
- Monitoring intracranial pressure levels
 - Aggressive hydration and pain control
 - Daily chest x-rays
 - Insertion of bilateral chest tubes
43. Shifting dullness is associated with:
- Extremity swelling
 - Low IQ
 - Empyema
 - Ascites
44. A flail chest is characterized by:
- Diffuse respiratory wheezing
 - Thoracic paradoxical motion
 - Beck's Triade
 - Kehr's sign
45. Which condition does not usually require incision and drainage:
- Widespread cellulitis of the upper back
 - A 3cm E. histolytica liver abscess
 - Mumps orchitis
 - A 15cm diameter abscess over the left deltoid region
46. The word decubitus means:
- To lie down
 - Standing around
 - Same as horizontal
 - To stand up

47. In Trendelenburg's position:

- a. The right is rotated 15 degrees to the left
- b. The head is tilted downward 5-10 degrees
- c. The head is tilted upward 45-50 degree
- d. The head is tilted downward 30-40 degrees

48. In Sims' position:

- a. The patient lies on the left side
- b. The patient lies prone
- c. The patient lies on the right side
- d. The patient lies supine

49. In the lithotomy position the patient is in:

- a. Prone position
- b. Dorsal decubitus, hips and knees flexed
- c. Semi standing
- d. On the left side down

50. Portal circulation allows:

- a. Blood flow from an artery directly to a vein
- b. Blood flow from one capillary bed to another via a vein
- c. Blood flow from one artery directly to another
- d. Blood flow from one vein to an artery

1. In resection of a thyroglossal duct cyst, which bone is involved?
2.Meckel's diverticulum
3. Incarcerated inguinal hernia:
4. Bochdalek's hernia:
5. Acromion means:
6. Angle of Louis-location and importance
6. Circle of Willis-location and importance
7. Primary cause of acute appendicitis:
8. Carbuncle: origin of name and importance
9. GCS stands for:
10. Saponification: meaning and importance in what condition.
11. Battle's sign:
12. "Courvoisier's law" is related to what organ?
13. Grey-Turner sign:
14. Cullen's sign:
15. McBurney's point: a. location: b. significance:
16.Rovsing's sign is demonstrated by pressure applied in which abdominal quadrant:
17. The anatomic middle section of the brainstem is named the _____
18. The two most common causes of elevated serum amylase: a. b.
19. NBM and its importance:
20. FNA

21. ORSA
22. CBD in General Surgery means:
23. Pampiniform means:
24. Dartos means:
25. In trauma surgery the term "FAST" scan stands for:
26. The letters "FAST" as it applies to a Stroke stands for:
27. IDC means:
28. "One French unit" as seen on IDC drain catheters equals how many mm:
29. Wallace chart:
30. Hangman's fracture:
31. Jefferson fracture:
32. Compound fracture:
33. Ampulla of Vater:
34. Sphincter of Oddi:
35. The letters "GFR" stand for:
36. 'Torsion of the testis' is readily diagnosed by what specific non-invasive test?
37. Obstructive jaundice: name two most common causes: a. _____ b. _____
38. Anemic hypoxia basically mean:
39. Pleural effusion and a common cause:
40. A classical life threatening - "Saddle embolus" often lodges at what anatomic location?

C. Table of mensuration, measurements, description:

1. Average mass of adult human heart:	
2. Average mass of a human kidney:	
3. Average length of esophagus:	
4. Average length of adult spinal cord:	
5. Average mass adult epidermis:	
6. Average mass of the right lung:	
7. Average length of the duodenum:	
8. Average length of the jejunum:	
9. Definition and average value of MAP:	
10. Cardiac stroke volume:	
11. Cause of cardiac sounds:	
S1 _____	S3 _____
S3 _____	S4 _____
12. Average number of rings in adult trachea:	
13. Name the 3 branches of the celiac axis:	
14. Average volume of lymph fluid produced per day:	
15. Main blood supply of jejunum and ileum:	
16. Number of months of gestation when unborn is termed an 'embryo':	
17. Average cardiac left ventricular stroke volume:	
18. Average number of lymph nodes in the body:	
19. Average size diameter of an RBC:	
20. Average life expectancy of an RBC:	

D. Next section, give the basic meaning, etymology or brief description of the following:

1. Volvulus:				
2. Intussusception:				
3. Sarcoma:				
4. Five "R's" of inflammation:				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5. Pylorus:				
6. Haversian canal:				
7. Cell:				
8. x-ray:				
9. Ultrasound:				
10. Azygous				
11. Two anatomically important structures/areas in an anterior nose bleed:				
12. Transverse loop colostomy:				
13. Second degree burn:				
14. Healing by 'primary intention':				
15. Meckel's diverticulum "Rule of 2's" just give four basic ones:				
16. Orthopedic rule 2's in ordering x-rays for fracture management:				
a.	b.	c.		
17. Safe zone for inserting a chest drain: boundaries and/or land marks.				
18. Sound description of blood flow through a traumatic 'A-V fistula'-				
19. Hyperplasia:				
20. Warts are commonly caused by:				

E. Answer/define/describe the following:

1. Two anatomically important structures in an anterior nose bleed:
2. Transverse loop colostomy:
3. "Third" degree burn:
4. Healing by 'primary intention':
5. Meckel's diverticulum "Rule of 2's" just give four basic ones: a. b. c. d
6. Orthopedic rule 2's in ordering x-rays for fracture management: a. b. c.
7. Safe zone for inserting a chest drain: boundaries and/or land marks.
8. Sound description of blood flow through a traumatic 'A-V fistula'-
9. Goiter:
10. Melanoma:

F. Diagram and label at least 5 important parts of the following:

1. In anterior anatomic view, the human pelvis:	2. In anterior anatomic view, the hepatic portal system:
3. In anterior anatomic view a coronal section of the right kidney:	4. In anterior anatomic view the origin and arch of the <u>Aorta</u> and its main branches:

5. In anterior anatomic view, draw and label a diagram of the Right and Left humerus.	6. In superior anterior anatomic view draw a diagram of: A-The "Atlas" B-The axis
7. In posterior anatomic view, draw and label a simple diagram illustrating a 10cm diameter circular shaped 'carbuncle' at L4L5 on the back and a cruciate incision technique you would perform to surgically treat it.	8. In anterior anatomic view, draw a simple diagram showing the segmental anatomy of the Liver.

9. In Right sided lateral view, diagram a sagittal section through the brain labeling at least six basic major structures, including for example, the corpus callosum, cerebellum, brain stem.

10. Diagram in anterior anatomic view, the celiac axis with its main branches and how it supplies blood to a diagram of the stomach illustrating the main features of the stomach.

Name and ID# _____

Surgery 602 Final Course Examination October 29, 2018 Write answers clearly in space provided.

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