



The University of Fiji

(An Entity of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Fiji)

**Umanand Prasad School of Medicine and Health Services
Department of Clinical Sciences**

FINAL COURSE EXAMINATION PAPER SURG 602

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, and instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an extra 10 minutes of reading time (during this time, you are not allowed to write with a 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 TOP HAT sheet provided. Write your name, course code, and student identification number on the attendance sheet.
5. This Final Course Examination Paper is worth 100 marks and contributes 40% of the total course assessments. Students must at least score 50% in this final exam to pass the course.
6. This paper contains (1) section A (MCQs). All questions are compulsory to answer.
7. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award a zero for ineligible answers
8. This is a Closed Book Examination. The University views plagiarism, cheating,
9. and dishonest practices as serious offenses and offenders are penalized if found.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
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A	1-100	Multiple Choice	100	180 minutes
		TOTAL	100	180 minutes

UMANAND PRASAD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE and HEALTH SERVICES
SURG 602 - FINAL EXAMINATION
Time Allowed: 3 Hours
TOTAL MARKS: 100

Multiple Choice Question: Choose one or more than 2 answers and tick the answer.

1. Vocal cord paresis occurring after thyroidectomy is most likely due to injury to which of the following nerves may occur during a high ligation of the superior pole?
 - A. Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
 - B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - C. Non-recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - D. External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve

2. In thyroid malignancies, psammoma bodies are characteristic of:
 - A. Hurtle cell adenocarcinoma
 - B. Anaplastic carcinoma
 - C. Papillary carcinoma
 - D. Medullary carcinoma

3. What is the immediate management of a patient with tension pneumothorax?
 - A. Cricothyroidotomy
 - B. Needle thoracocentesis
 - C. Chest tube insertion
 - D. Intubation

4. Which of the following statements are correct regarding plasma loss with burns?
 - A. The amount of plasma loss is proportional to the surface area of a burn
 - B. Plasma loss results from the exudation of plasma through damaged capillaries.
 - C. The amount of plasma loss is proportional to the depth of a burn.
 - D. The plasma loss is most extensive 24 hours after a burn.

5. Helicobacter pylori can live in the stomach's acidic conditions because it secretes ____ which neutralizes the acid
 - A. Ammonia

- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Urease
- D. Bicarbonate

6. Which of the following statements are true regarding cellulitis?

- A. Cellulitis is a spreading infection of epithelium
- B. Cellulitis is a spreading inflammation of connective tissues.
- C. The commonest causative organism is α -hemolytic Streptococcus.
- D. The commonest causative organism is Staphylococcus aureus

7. Which of the following is not an ultrasonic finding in acute cholecystitis?

- A. Absence of gallstone
- B. Pericholecystic fluid
- C. Sonographic Murphy's sign
- D. Gallbladder wall thickness is more than 2 mm.

8. A 62-year-old gentleman presents to the clinic with a 5cm painless neck mass as well as diarrhea for the past 3 months. A biopsy is taken and he is subsequently diagnosed with medullary carcinoma. Which of the following features is consistent with a medullary carcinoma?

- A. Grossly soft and tender mass
- B. Diagnosis of MEN-1 syndrome
- C. Hematologic metastatic spread
- D. High levels of Calcitonin

9. The Pringle maneuver (a surgical intervention when faced with exsanguinating hemorrhage from the liver involves clamping the:

- A. Aorta above the coeliac axis.
- B. Hepatic artery only.
- C. Portal pedicle
- D. All of the above

10. The symptoms of hypothyroidism may be difficult to detect, so the condition can best be diagnosed with:

- A. MRI scan
- B. An ultrasound
- C. Thyroid stimulating hormone test
- D. Hemoglobin test

11. In order to avoid injury of the external laryngeal nerve and inferior thyroid artery. Select the true statement:

- A. Superior thyroid artery needs to be ligated during surgery just away from the superior pole of the thyroid.
- B. Perform ligation of the inferior thyroid artery as far away as possible from the thyroid gland.
- C. Superior thyroid artery needs to be ligated during surgery just near the superior pole of the thyroid.

D. Perform ligation of the inferior thyroid artery as near as possible to the thyroid gland.

12. What type of modified Radical mastectomy preserved both the pectoralis major and minor?

- A. McWhirter
- B. Patey
- C. Halsted
- D. Auchincloss/Madden

13. Area of postrema is usually located in_____ and its activity is_____ center.

- A. Hypothalamus, circadian
- B. Spinal cord, parasympathetic
- C. Medulla oblongata, vomiting
- D. Midbrain, baroreceptor

14. _____encloses thyroid, responsible for its movement during swallowing

- A. Prevertebral fascia
- B. Pretracheal fascia
- C. investing layer of the deep cervical fascia
- D. Superficial fascia

15. Which local antibiotic is most commonly used to treat secondary infections on burns?

- A. Co-amoxiclav
- B. Silver sulfadiazine
- C. Flucloxacillin
- D. Ciprofloxacin

16. Which of the following are not the common treatments for cellulitis?

- A. Immobilization
- B. Ice
- C. Elevation
- D. Antibiotics

17. Which of the following statements are true regarding cellulitis?

- A. Cellulitis is a spreading inflammation of connective tissues.
- B. The commonest causative organism is α -hemolytic Streptococcus.
- C. Cellulitis is a spreading infection of epithelium.
- D. The commonest causative organism is Staphylococcus aureus

18. An abnormal disease in the flow of saliva called:

- A. Ptyalism
- B. Trismus
- C. Xerostomia
- D. Salivation

19. Which of the following are true regarding the treatment of an abscess?

- A. The definitive treatment of an abscess is drainage.

- B. An abscess should not be incised.
- C. It is not currently possible to drain a deep abscess using CT or ultrasound guidance
- D. An abscess can be successfully treated by injection of antibiotics into the abscess site.

20. A cyst occurs under the tongue, caused by obstruction of a salivary gland. Such a cyst is called___?

- A. Mucocele
- B. Ranula
- C. Dermoid cyst
- D. Dentigerous cyst

21. Which of the following is not a beneficial effect of exercise in people with diabetes:

- A. Reduction of triglycerides
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Help control hypertension
- D. Increase in insulin sensitivity

22. What is the best description of *Clostridium perfringens*?

- A. A Gram-negative bacillus
- B. A Gram-positive bacillus
- C. A Gram-negative coccus
- D. A Gram-positive coccus

23. Claudication is

- A. Pain at rest
- B. Pain relieved by rest
- C. Pain at the 1st step.
- D. Pain not relieved by rest

24. During a physical examination for the purpose of life insurance, a 38- year-old man is found to have a left inguinal mass. The right testis is palpated in the scrotum and is of normal size, but the left testis cannot be palpated in the scrotum. Ultrasonography shows that the inguinal mass is consistent with a cryptorchid testis. Which of the following approaches is most appropriate to deal with this patient's testicular abnormality?

- A. Remove both testes.
- B. Commence testosterone therapy.
- C. Perform orchidopexy.
- D. Remove only the cryptorchid testis.

25. A 45-year-old man had developed a direct inguinal hernia several months after having an emergency appendectomy. The examining doctor linked the cause of the hernia to an accidental nerve injury that happened during appendectomy and weakened the falx inguinalis. Which nerve had been injured?

- A. Subcostal
- B. Ilioinguinal
- C. Ventral primary ramus of T10
- D. Genital branch of the genitofemoral

26. According to the Nyhus classification system that categorizes hernia defects by location, size, and type, type IIIC represents:

- A. Indirect hernia; internal abdominal ring normal; typically, in infants, children, small adults.
- B. Direct hernia; size is not taken into account.
- C. Recurrent hernia; modifiers A-D are sometimes added, which correspond to indirect, direct, femoral, and mixed.
- D. Femoral hernia

27. What is the first-line drug for patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity?

- A. Acarbose
- B. Metformin
- C. Glucophage
- D. Riomet

28. Name the destructive forms of appendicitis:

- A. Appendicular colic
- B. Gangrenous
- C. Phlegmonous
- D. Superficial

29. The test for checking mean plasma glucose concentration over the previous 8-10 weeks

- A. Hemoglobin A1c
- B. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
- C. Fructosamine test
- D. Fasting plasma glucose concentration

30. A 29-year-old woman presents with RLQ pain, fever, and leukocytosis. Prior to imaging studies, the Alvarado score is used to determine the patient's likelihood of having appendicitis. All of the following variables make up the Alvarado score EXCEPT:

- A. Anorexia
- B. Left shift of neutrophils
- C. Iliopsoas sign
- D. RLQ pain

31. In duodenal ulcer perforation:

- A. Erect x-ray chest is not helpful in detecting air under the diaphragm.
- B. Supine x-ray is better than erect x-ray abdomen.
- C. Air under the diaphragm is not seen in all cases.
- D. X-ray chest is not helpful in making the correct diagnosis

32. While reviewing the pathology of a recent appendectomy, you note that in addition to acute appendicitis, the patient had a 1.5-cm carcinoid tumor located at the base of the appendix. The patient is otherwise healthy and recovering well from surgery. What would you recommend?

- A. No additional therapy is necessary
 - B. Right hemicolectomy
 - C. Radical appendectomy
 - D. Adjuvant chemotherapy
33. Which of the following is/are an indicator of dehydration?
- A. high urine specific gravity
 - B. high cholesterol
 - C. high BUN
 - D. high hematocrit
34. One-way oral hypoglycemic agent help to lower blood glucose is by:
- A. Decreasing the insulin sensitivity of the cell.
 - B. Augmenting beta cell secretion of insulin.
 - C. Decreasing deamination of proteins.
 - D. Changing the structure of the insulin secreted by the beta.
35. A hernia sac that extends into the scrotum may
- A. Require extensive dissection and reduction
 - B. Require division within the inguinal canal
 - C. Require amputation of the sac
 - D. Require the sac to be inverted into the preperitoneal
36. Determination of glycosylated hemoglobin is used for:
- A. Assessing present glucose control.
 - B. Assessing blood glucose control for the past 3 days.
 - C. Assessing long-term (2 - 4 mol) blood glucose control.
 - D. Adjusting daily insulin doses.
37. Regular insulin is used to:
- A. Provide the diabetic with a baseline insulin level.
 - B. Increase blood glucose during a hypoglycemic episode.
 - C. Provide insulin to cover increased blood glucose associated with meals.
 - D. Help control blood glucose during the night.
38. When hyperglycemia is seen following an episode of hypoglycemia, the condition is known as:
- A. Neuropathy
 - B. Cushing's syndrome
 - C. The Dawn Phenomenon
 - D. The Somogyi Phenomenon
39. Positive Murphy sign is elicited by?
- A. Palpation of RUQ during inspiration.
 - B. Palpation of RLQ during expiration.
 - C. Percussion of RUQ during Expiration.
 - D. Auscultation of RUQ during expiration.

40. You're caring for a 45-year-old patient who is admitted with suspected acute pancreatitis. The patient reports having extreme mid-epigastric pain that radiates to the back. The patient states the pain started last night after eating fast food. As a doctor, you know the two most common causes of acute pancreatitis are:

- A. Gallstones and alcohol abuse
- B. Pancreatic cancer and obesity
- C. High cholesterol and alcohol abuse
- D. History of diabetes and smoking

41. Your patient with acute pancreatitis is scheduled for a test that will use a scope to assess the pancreatic duct and bile duct. The patient asks you, "What is the name of the test I'm going for later today?" You tell the patient it is called:

- A. MRCP
- B. ERCP
- C. CT scan of the abdomen.
- D. EGD

42. A patient is admitted to the ER with the following signs and symptoms: very painful mid-epigastric pain felt in the back, elevated glucose, fever, and vomiting. During the head-to-toe assessment, you notice bluish discoloration around the belly button and side of the abdomen. As the doctor, do you know what this is called?

- A. Grey-Turner's Sign
- B. Homan's Sign
- C. McBurney's Sign
- D. Cullen's Sign

43. Venous ulcers (or varicose ulcers) are wounds that are thought to occur due to improper functioning of valves in the _____ usually of the legs.

- A. Short saphenous vein
- B. Perforator
- C. Vertebral vein
- D. All of the above

44. Jaundice is caused due to:

- A. Excess of uric acid in the blood.
- B. Excess of hemoglobin in the blood.
- C. Excess of bilirubin in the blood
- D. Excess of potassium in the blood

45. While assisting a patient with chronic pancreatitis to the bathroom, you note the patient's stool to be oily/greasy in appearance. In your documentation, you note this:

- A. Currant jelly
- B. Hematochezia
- C. Steatorrhea
- D. Melena

46. In brain injury a severe trauma in which the brain is not just jarred but the impact also causes bruising to the brain is known as:

- A. Crainitus
- B. Concussion
- C. Encephalitis
- D. Contusion

47. Which of the following knot tying is most commonly used in surgery?

- A. Granny
- B. Friction
- C. Sliding
- D. Deep tie
- E. C and D

48. A closed head injury may present with a set of signs known as Cushing's triad. All of the following are part of Cushing's triad except:

- A. Increasing respirations
- B. Erratic respirations
- C. Slowing pulse
- D. Increasing blood pressure

49. A woman 35 years of age comes to the emergency department with symptoms of pain in the abdomen and bilious vomiting but no distension of the abdomen. The abdominal X-ray showed no air-fluid level. Diagnosis is:

- A. Ca rectum
- B. Duodenal obstruction
- C. Adynamic ileus
- D. Pseudo obstruction

50. Pain in the right shoulder in acute cholecystitis is:

- A. Shifting pain
- B. Referred pain
- C. Indicates poor prognosis
- D. Boas sign

51. A patient is scheduled for an appendectomy at noon. While performing your morning assessment, you note that the patient has a fever of 38 degrees centigrade and rates abdominal pain 9 on 1-10. In addition, the abdomen is distended and the patient states, "I was feeling better last night but it seems the pain has become worst." The patient is having tachycardia and tachypnea. Based on the scenario, what do you suspect the patient is experiencing?

- A. Pulmonary embolism
- B. Colon Fistulae
- C. Peritonitis
- D. Hemorrhage

52. A 25-year-old woman arrives in the emergency room following an automobile accident. She is acutely dyspnea with a respiratory rate of 60 breaths/min and BP= 60/40. Breath sounds are markedly diminished on the right side. The first step in managing the patient should be to:

- A. Take a chest x-ray.
- B. Draw arterial blood for blood gas determination.
- C. Decompress the right pleural space.
- D. Give IV fluid.

53. A previously well man is admitted with a history of colicky generalized abdominal pain which has shifted and become constant in the right iliac fossa. On examination, she looks unwell, has a temperature of 38 °C, and has a marked tenderness, guarding, and release tenderness in the right iliac fossa. What is the most?

- A. Start a course of IV antibiotics and review after several hours.
- B. Arrange for a CT scan of the abdomen.
- C. Arrange USS of the lower abdomen and pelvis.
- D. Book the patient for emergency surgery.

54. A 23-year-old patient is admitted with suspected appendicitis. The patient states he is having pain around the umbilicus that extends into the lower part of his abdomen. In addition, he says that the pain is worst in the right lower quadrant. The patient points to his abdomen at a location that is about a one-third distance between the anterior superior iliac spine and umbilicus. This area is known as what?

- A. Rovsing's Point
- B. Hamman's Point
- C. Murphy's Point
- D. McBurney's Point

55. Joe had to remove both of his kidneys and is now kept alive only by dialysis machines that remove waste molecules from his blood and adjust electrolyte levels. because Joe has no remaining kidney tissue, he may also need:

- A. Vitamin B12 to stimulate RBC production.
- B. A bone marrow transplant.
- C. Clotting proteins
- D. Erythropoietin to stimulate RBC production

56. Which of the following statements about the diagnosis of acute calculous cholecystitis are true?

- A. Pain is so frequent that its absence almost precludes the diagnosis.
- B. Jaundice is present in a less of patients.
- C. Cholescintigraphy is the definitive diagnostic test.
- D. All of the above

57. The most common hernia in females is:

- A. Femoral hernia
- B. Direct inguinal hernia
- C. Indirect inguinal hernia

D. Obturator hernia

58. Regarding the mechanism of action of anticoagulant drugs, select the true statement/s
A. Warfarin antagonizes vitamin K and hence synthesis of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors which in turn leads to enhanced clotting activation and coagulation.

B. Heparin activates antithrombin III a protease inhibitor.

C. Low molecular weight heparins (LMWHs) act predominantly through inhibition of Factor Xa.

D. Danaparoid antagonizes Factors Xa and IIa.

59. Which of the following statements about hemorrhoids is/are not true?

A. Hemorrhoids are specialized cushions present in everyone that aid continence.

B. External hemorrhoids are covered by skin whereas internal hemorrhoids are covered by mucosa.

C. Pain is often associated with uncomplicated hemorrhoids.

D. Hemorrhoidectomy is reserved for third and fourth-degree hemorrhoids.

60. Which clinical feature puts a patient with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) at the greatest risk for developing posttraumatic epilepsy?

A. Penetrating injury

B. Intracranial hematoma

C. Subdural hematoma

D. Prolonged coma

61. What Shock caused by injury to the spinal cord would be called?

A. Hypovolemic

B. Neurogenic

C. Obstructive

D. Septic

62. Commonest cause of bowel obstruction in young children and infants:

A. Intussusception

B. Volvulus

C. Inguinal Hernia

D. Tumour

63. A patient underwent a right hemicolectomy for a cecal mass. On the Postoperative day7, he developed abdominal distension and bilious vomiting with ↑bowel sounds. X-ray abdomen showed multiple air fluid levels. No h/o fever. What is the most probable cause?

A. Paralytic ileus

B. Anastomotic dehiscence

C. Adhesive obstruction

D. Pseudo-obstruction

64. Electrical burns can be caused by household currents, certain batteries, and lightning. What should be done first after a person has an electrical burn?
- A. Put ice on the area of contact.
 - B. Cover the burned area with a blanket.
 - C. Be sure the person is not in contact with the electrical source.
 - D. All of the above
65. Burns are classified by degrees from first to third. Which of these describes a third-degree burn?
- A. Burned area is larger than 5 inches across.
 - B. Burned area is on the face.
 - C. Burned area covers 10% of the body.
 - D. Burn extends through all the skin layers and tissue.
66. A 45-year-old man presents with right shoulder pain which started after he chopped wood 2 days ago. The pain is made worse when the patient externally rotates his shoulder against resistance but there is no weakness. In addition to the teres minor, which of the following muscles is most likely to be inflamed in this patient?
- A. Infraspinatus
 - B. Pectoralis
 - C. Subscapularis
 - D. Supraspinatus
67. Secretion of pancreatic juice is triggered by:
- A. Secretin
 - B. Enterogastrone
 - C. Gastrin
 - D. Enterokinase
68. Which of the following is a problem associated with surgery in the jaundiced patient?
- A. Clotting disorders
 - B. Hepatorenal syndrome
 - C. Infection
 - D. All of the above
69. A 40-year-old woman presents with sudden onset of severe central chest pain and syncope. A point-of-care ultrasound shows dilatation of the aortic root. Which of the following are associated with aortic dissection?
- A. Marfan's syndrome
 - B. Polycystic kidney disease
 - C. Use of cocaine
 - D. All of the above
70. Which of the following is not true of Ludwig's angina?
- A. Involves bilateral submandibular, sublingual, submental.
 - B. Characterized by cellulitis, brawny edema, and lymphadenopathy.
 - C. Difficulty in swallowing and breathing.

D. Characterized by a deviation to the unaffected side.

71. Diverticula are best described as:

- A. Associated with the nucleotide-binding oligomerization domains gene mutation.
- B. Saclike outpouchings of the mucosa through the muscle layers of the colon wall.
- C. A break in the mucosal lining of the esophagus, stomach, or duodenum.
- D. A gastrin-secreting neuroendocrine tumor or multiple tumors.

72. A female patient has a nipple discharge that worsens at the time of menses. She has multiple breast lumps on both breasts. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Intraductal papilloma
- B. Duct ectasies
- C. Fibrocystic breast changes
- D. Hyperprolactinemia

73. A 65-year-old man presents with complaints of mucous discharge and perianal discomfort. Physical examination reveals a fistulous opening lateral to the anus. An Anoscopic examination permits the passage of a probe through the fistula tract. The fistula traverses the internal anal sphincter, the intersphincteric plane, and a portion of the external anal sphincter. The fistula is categorized as which type?

- A. Intersphincteric
- B. Transphincteric
- C. Suprasphincteric
- D. Extrasphincteric

74. After a patient experienced four pneumothoraces of her right lung over 24 months, the physician recommended a procedure to reduce the occurrence of future pneumothoraces. Which procedure would the physician have recommended?

- A. Pleurodesis
- B. Right pneumonectomy
- C. Permanent right-sided thoracostomy tube
- D. Right upper lobectomy

75. A patient has a pneumothorax with a sucking chest wound resulting in the movement of gas from one lung to another. This is called:

- A. Direction flow
- B. Paradoxical movement
- C. Bidirectional flow
- D. Pendelluft

76. In the stomach lining, the parietal cells release _____ and the chief cells release _____ which both play a role in peptic ulcer disease.

- A. Pepsin, hydrochloric acid
- B. Pepsinogen, pepsin
- C. Pepsinogen, gastric acid
- D. Hydrochloric acid, pepsinogen

77. Regarding jaundice, select the true statement/s
- A. Sepsis can be a cause of pre-hepatic jaundice
 - B. Conjugated bilirubin appears in the urine
 - C. May occur following an episode of hypertension on critical care.
 - D. It is clinically detectable when serum bilirubin exceeds 50umol/L.
78. The following are true of renal perfusion, Except
- A. Blood flow to the kidney is determined by renal perfusion pressure and vascular resistance offered by an afferent and efferent arteriole
 - B. Mesangial cells play a role in the regulation of GFR by way of their effects on the colloid oncotic pressure within the glomerular capacity.
 - C. Elevation in afferent arteriolar resistance results in a reduction of renal blood flow which in turn decreases the hydrostatic pressure within the glomerulus and consequently reduces the GFR.
 - D. The colloid oncotic pressure within the glomerulus increases as plasma flows from the afferent to the efferent arteriole
79. You are receiving a shift report on a patient with cirrhosis. The nurse tells you the patient's bilirubin levels are very high. Based on this, what assessment findings may you expect to find during your head-to-toe assessment? Select all that apply:
- A. Frothy light-colored urine
 - B. Dark brown urine
 - C. Yellowing of the sclera
 - D. Bluish mucous membranes
80. Your patient with cirrhosis has severe splenomegaly. As the doctor, you will make it a priority to monitor the patient for signs and symptoms. Select all that apply:
- A. Thrombocytopenia
 - B. Increased PT/INR
 - C. Leukopenia
 - D. Vision changes
81. A patient with late-stage cirrhosis develops portal hypertension. Which of the following options below are complications that can develop from this condition? Select all that apply:
- A. Increase albumin levels.
 - B. Ascites
 - C. Splenomegaly
 - D. Fluid volume deficient
82. A 72-year-old man is referred to the clinic after his first physical examination for 50 years of age. At that time, hypertension was diagnosed but the patient refused drug therapy. Medical history includes no known illnesses or surgical procedures. The patient has smoked two packs of cigarettes daily for 20 years of age. A review of systems shows dyspneic on exertion, tightness of the calves after walking up three or four flights of stairs, and forgetfulness. Screening for which of the following conditions is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Coronary artery disease
- B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- C. Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- D. Emphysema

83. Your patient is diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease due to *H. pylori*. This bacterium has a unique shape that allows it to penetrate the stomach mucosa. You know this bacterium is:

- A. Rod-shaped
- B. Spherical shaped
- C. Spiral shaped
- D. Filamentous shaped

84. How is cerebral perfusion pressure defined?

- A. Systolic arterial blood pressure minus the diastolic blood pressure
- B. Systolic arterial blood pressure minus venous pressure.
- C. Mean arterial blood pressure minus venous pressure.
- D. Mean arterial blood pressure minus intracranial pressure (ICP)

85. A patient with chronic peptic ulcer disease underwent a gastric resection 1 month ago and is reporting nausea, bloating, and diarrhea 30 minutes after eating. What condition is this patient most likely experiencing?

- A. Gastroparesis
- B. Fascia dehiscence
- C. Somogyi effect
- D. Dumping syndrome

86. A 58-year-old man was brought to the emergency room after having a seizure. On examination, he has a right hemiparesis. An MRI of the brain shows a tumor involving the left frontotemporal lobes with a large amount of surrounding edema. A brain biopsy is planned. He is admitted to the hospital and started on phenytoin and hyperosmolar fluids i.v. The following morning, he is found somnolent and his left pupil is large and unreactive to light. The most likely is due to the:

- A. An allergic reaction to phenytoin.
- B. Increased edema leading to uncal herniation and compression of CNIII.
- C. Subfalcine herniation causes stroke through compression of the anterior cerebral artery.
- D. An unwitnessed seizure.

87. A 21-year-old woman presents with an asymptomatic breast mass. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning her diagnosis and treatment?

- A. The lesion should be considered pre-malignant.
- B. The mass should always be excised.
- C. Mammography will play an important role in diagnosing the lesion.
- D. Ultrasonography is often useful in the differential diagnosis of this lesion.

88. Which of the following receptors are present in high concentrations in the prostate?

- A. Cholinergic receptors
- B. α adrenoceptor
- C. β adrenoceptor
- D. All of the above

89. Select the true statement of Hepatorenal syndrome:

- A. > 40 ml/min creatinine clearance
- B. Renal vasodilation in the setting of Splanchnic vasoconstriction of the liver.
- C. Treatment is the transplant of liver
- D. Renal vasoconstriction in the setting of Splanchnic vasodilation of the liver.

90. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning the effect of various hormones on breast physiology?

- A. Mammary ductal dilatation and differentiation of alveolar epithelial cells and secretory cells are the result of rising estrogen levels.
- B. The early first-trimester changes are primarily due to the increased progesterone effects of Pregnancy.
- C. Milk production and secretion after childbirth are maintained by ongoing secretion of prolactin by the anterior pituitary gland.
- D. All of the above.

91. The following statements relating to thyroid physiology are true:

- A. Thyrotropin-releasing hormone is produced in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus.
- B. Thyroxine (T₄) is converted to the more active tri-iodothyronine (T₃) in the heart and pancreas by Type 1 deiodinases.
- C. Thyroid stimulating hormones (TSH) receptors are part of the family of G-protein coupled receptors.
- D. In plasma approximately 75% of T₄ and T₃ are bound to hormone-binding proteins with thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) being the major binding protein for both.

92. A 25 y/o man with a history of falls. He had a loss of consciousness and regained consciousness in a few seconds. He was seen with, pupils equally reactive to light. He had no sensory or motor deficits, and as well as are all normal. However, he had a loss of consciousness. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Subdural hematoma
- B. Extradural hematoma
- C. Intra cerebral hematoma
- D. Epidural hematoma

93. In patients with brain herniation due to raised intracranial pressure (ICP), select the true statement/s:

- A. Persistent ICP of <20 mmHg is associated with a better outcome in traumatic brain injury.
- B. Compression of the midbrain may cause Cushing's syndrome.
- C. Tentorial/uncal herniation causes pupillary dilatation and ptosis.
- D. Tonsillar herniation occurs when the cerebellum herniates into the posterior fossa

94. Which of the following regarding the treatment of DVT is/are true?
- A. Warfarin helps remove clots from the veins.
 - B. Low-molecular-weight heparin is now the standard initial treatment for DVT.
 - C. INR stands for 'intrinsic notional ratio'.
 - D. A and B
95. Abnormalities of coagulation. Select the true statement/s:
- A. A prolonged prothrombin (PT) is seen in hemophilia.
 - B. Vitamin K deficiency results in a prolonged bleeding time.
 - C. Aspirin prolongs PT and activated partial thromboplastin time (APPT).
 - D. In von Willebrand's disease the platelet count is unaffected.
96. Which of the following clinical signs is evidence of a base of a skull fracture?
- A. CSF rhinorrhea
 - B. CSF otorrhea
 - C. Periorbital bruising
 - D. Hemotympanum
97. Which of the following is not a complication of an inguinal hernia?
- A. Irreducibility
 - B. Bleeding
 - C. Inflammation
 - D. Obstruction
98. Which of the following statements are true regarding umbilical hernia?
- A. The umbilical hernia in an infant is through the umbilical cicatrix but is usually paraumbilical in adults.
 - B. Men are affected more frequently than women.
 - C. Infantile umbilical hernias need immediate surgery.
 - D. None of the above
99. A 62-year-old gentleman presents to the clinic with a 5cm painless neck mass as well as diarrhea for the past 3 months. A biopsy is taken and he is subsequently diagnosed with thyroid medullary carcinoma. Which of the following features are consistent with this carcinoma?
- A. High levels of Calcitonin
 - B. Diagnoses of MEN-2A syndrome
 - C. Hématologic metastatic spread
 - D. A and B
100. ____ resides in the liver and helps remove bacteria, debris, and old red blood cells.
- A. Hepatocytes
 - B. Langerhan cells
 - C. Kupffer cells

D. Enterocytes