

7. Preparation of jaundiced patient for surgery includes:

- a. intravenous dextrose solution
- b. INR checked
- c. prophylactic antibiotics
- d. all the above
- e. a and c only

102) Prophylactic antibiotics:

- a . Should be bacteriostatic
- b. Must be give for 48hours only
- c. Must be started 24hours before the operation
- d. B and c only
- e. None of the above

8. The most important complication due to central venous catheter is

- a. sub clavian artery injury
- b. air embolism
- c. cardiac arrhythmia
- d. thrombosis
- e. catheter related sepsis

11. In healing by first intention all the following are true except

- a. heals quickly
- b. minimal scar
- c. less susceptible for infection
- d. there is epithelization
- e. there is connective tissue formation

12. Acute Epidural haematoma :

- a. due to meningeal artery tear
- b. can be treated conservatively
- c. classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. needs operation within 24 hours
- e. a ad c only

19. All the following can cause bowel fistula except

- a. small bowel surgery
- b. anastomotic leak
- c. diverticular disease of the colon
- d. wound dehiscence
- e. radiation injury

28. Which of the following is the most likely cause of pyrexia occurring 48 hours after an abdominal operation?

- a. Wound infection.
- b. D.V.T.
- c. Chest infection.
- d. Pulmonary embolism.
- e. Leaking intestinal anastomosis

22. What is the commonest cause of low grade fever 37.2-38.3°C in the 48 hours period immediately following abdominal surgery ?

- a. Atelectasis.
- b. Pulmonary embolism.
- c. Wound infection.
- d. Pseudomonas colitis

16. The most common cause of pyrexia in the 5th post operative day is

- a. deep vein thrombosis
- b. **wound infection**
- c. respiratory tract infection
- d. urinary tract infection
- e. pulmonary embolism

1. The commonest cause of pyrexia in the 3rd post operative day is

- a. atelectasis of lung segment
- b. deep venous thrombosis
- c. wound infection
- d. urinary tract infection
- e. drug fever

2. All the following are responsible for postoperative Shortness of breath except

- a. myocardial arrhythmia
- b. heart failure
- c. pulmonary embolism
- d. chest infection
- e. exacerbation of asthma or chronic obstructive airway disease

3. Postoperative hypotension may be caused by all the following except

- a. dehydration
- b. epidural anaesthesia
- c. blood Loss
- d. low dose morphine
- e. myocardial infarction

4. Regarding wound dehiscence all the following are true except

- a. incidence 1-2%
- b. may occur without warning
- c. serosanguinous drainage precedes wound dehiscence in most of patients
- d. may be caused by poor nutritional status
- e. more common in vertical wound

3. All the following are causes of Post operative jaundice except

- A. Massive blood transfusion
- B. Sepsis : septicemia from...
- C. Hyper perfusion during surgery
- D. Residual haematoma
- E. Anesthetic drugs ? Halothane

4. Management of Postoperative ileus includes all the following except

NPO , NG tube

- A. Adequate fluid & electrolytes and nutrition
- B. Chewing gum
- C. All the above
- D. A and b only

5. All the following are Problems of surgery in the obese except

- A. Difficult intubation
- B. Poor wound healing/infection
- C. Increase risk of myocardial arrhythmia
- D. Increase risk of cerebrovascular accident
- E. Increase risk of deep vein thrombosis & pulmonary embolism

9 . Indications for ICU admission are

- A. Respiratory - ventilation / CPAP
- B. Cardiac - ECG monitoring and inotropic support
- C. Neurological - intracranial pressure monitoring
- D. All the above
- E. A and B only

11. A 66 y old woman underwent Rt. CEA for symptoms of cerebro vascular insufficiency (Rt. Eye visual loss & Lt. arm weakness that resolved) confirmed by 90% stenosis on angiography she died on the 1st post op day Which of the following is most likely the cause of death

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Vascular surgical failure leading to exsanguination
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Electrolytes imbalance
- E. None of the above

12 .Trophic changes in peripheral vascular diseases of the lower limbs includes all the following except

- A. Loss of hair
- B. Fragile, shiny skin
- C. Poor nail growth
- D. Loss of sweat response
- E. Normal muscles

13 .lymphedematarda:

- A. Usually before the age of 35 years

- B. Affects upper limbs only
- C. Affect lower limbs only
- D. Usually pitting in early stage
- E. None of the above

47. Lymphedema:

- a. May be Congenital
- b. Should be bilateral
- c. May be pitting in early stage
- d. **A& C only**
- e. None of the above

A 16-year-old male driver was involved in car.31 accident. The patient was hemodynamically unstable upon extrication and was transported to a trauma center. While in transport the patient became severely hypotensive, unresponsive, with impending respiratory distress. Which of the following is considered an ?immediate life-threatening injury in this patient

- A. Pneumothorax secondary to rib fractures.
- B. Aortic intimal tear.
- C. Diaphragmatic rupture.
- D. **Tension pneumothorax.**
- E. Myocardial contusion.

In obstructive jaundice:

- a. Urinary conjugated bilirubin is increased
- b. Serum unconjugated bilirubin is increased
- c. Urinary urobilinogen increased
- d. Serum conjugated bilirubin is reduced
- e. Faecalstercobilinogen is increased

In tension pneumothorax the following signs are present-29
:except

- a. Hypoxia
- b. Hyperresonance to percussion on the affected side
- c. **Tracheal deviation to the ipsilateral side**

d. **Distended neck veins**

e. **Tachycardia**

1. In the preoperative assessment, which of the following is not suggestive of a platelet disorder?

(A) Epistaxis

(B) Gingival bleeding

(C) **Hemarthrosis**

(D) Easy bruising

(E) Petechia

2. Which of the following is a physical finding specific for vascular structures?

(A) Reducibility

(B) Fluctuation

(C)

Transillumination

(D)

Compressibility

(E) Crepitancy

3. Which of the following medications must be stopped preoperatively:

(A) Atenolol

(B)

Thyroxine

(C)

Albuterol

(D) **Aspirin**

6. Which of the following is the least important data/test to obtain for the preoperative risk assessment of coagulopathy?

(A) **Bleeding time**

(B) History & physical examination

(C) Prothrombin time

(D) liver function test

11. A patient with a postoperative wound cellulitis should be treated with:

(A) Antibiotics and warm soaks to the wound

(B) Incision & drainage

(C) Antibiotics and opening the wound

(D) Antibiotics alone

7. Prophylactic antibiotics

- a. should be given one day before the operation
- b. should be bacteriostatic
- c. usually narrow spectrum
- d. usually stopped 24 hours after the operation
- e. none of the above

10. Patients on long term steroid treatment Going for surgery will need to:

- a. Stop treatment , on the morning of surgery
- b. Stop treatment three days before surgery
- c. Continue same treatment
- d. Increase the dose before surgery
- e. decrease the dose before surgery

21. Patient taking antihypertensive drugs going for surgery should

- a. **continue medication till morning of operation**
- b. stop medication one day before the operation
- c. stop medication three days before the operation
- d. stop medication one week before the operation
- e. none of the above

90. Which of the following statements regarding the proliferative phase of wound healing is true?

- a. The formation of granulation tissue is an important component of the proliferative phase of wound healing.
- b. Granulation tissue includes collagen, macrophages, hyaluronic acid, fibroblasts, and capillary endothelial cells.
- c. Angiogenesis, fibroplasia, and epithelialization are key components of the proliferation phase of wound healing.
- d. Both angiogenesis and fibroplasia are stimulated by platelet- and fibroblast-derived growth factors.
- e. **All of the above**

91. All of the following are associated with morbid obesity except?

- a. Coronary artery disease
- b. Sleep apnea
- c. Reduction in life expectancy

- d. **Asthma**
- e. None of the above

12. Regarding obstructive jaundice

- a. caused by hemolytic anaemia
- b. **urobilinogen is absent in the urine**
- c. carcinoma of the head of pancreas is the commonest cause
- d. normal color stool
- e. b and c only

13. Carbuncle:

- a. **is a confluence of several boils**
- b. usually cause minimal tissue destruction,
- c. has one opening
- d. streptococcus is the commonest organism
- e. commonest site is the abdominal wall

16. To obtain fine line scar:

- a. **The incision should fall in the natural skin lines.**
- b. Keep sutures for at least 14days
- c. Use absorbable sutures
- d. All the above

- 2. Patient with obstructive jaundice going for surgery will need :
 - a. Intravenous dextrose solution
 - b. INR checked
 - c. Prophylactic antibiotics
 - d. A and b only
 - e. All the above

7. Absorbable sutures are:

- a. polyglycolic acid
- b. chromic catgut
- c. polydioxanone suture
- d. **all the above**
- e. a and b only

6. The following are complications of drains Except:

- a. wound dehiscence
- b. **early mobilization**
- c. bleeding at site of stab
- d. bowel Herniation

e. anastomotic leak

6. Acute Epidural haematoma :

- a. Due to meningeal artery tear
- b. Can be treated conservatively
- c. Classically there is contra lateral, dilated, fixed pupil
- d. Needs operation within 24 hours
- e. A and c only

33) Tension pneumothorax

- A. is the commonest type of chest injuries
- B. Needs urgent X-Ray chest
- C. Is a clinical Diagnosis
- D. Causes flat neck veins
- E. Treated by thoracotomy tube after chest X-ray.

9) Regarding excessive skin scarring processes?

- a) Keloids occur randomly regardless of gender or race
- b) Hypertrophic scars and keloid are histologically different
- c) Keloids tend to develop early and hypertrophic scars late after the surgical injury
- d) Simple re excision and closure of a hypertrophic scar can be useful in certain situations such as a wound closed by secondary intention
- e) None of the above

38) Regarding tension pneumothorax, the first step in the management is:

- a) Obtaining a stat chest x-ray.
- b) Cricothyroidectomy.
- c) Pass an endotracheal tube.
- d) Starting oxygen by a valve-mask device.
- e) Chest decompression needle.

77) Patient on aspirin going for surgery will need to :

- a. Stop treatment one week before the operation
- b. Stop treatment two week before the operation
- c. Stop treatment three week before the operation
- d. Stop treatment four week before the operation
- e. Stop treatment five week before the operation

28) In obstructive jaundice ... True Except

- a. Urinary conjugated bilirubin is increased
- b. Urinary urobilinogen is reduced
- c. Serum conjugated bilirubin is reduced
- d. Faecal stercobilinogen is reduced

1. **All of the following statements about keloid are true except:**
 - a) Keloid does not regress spontaneously.
 - b) A keloid extends beyond the boundaries of the wound.
 - c) **Are best managed by excision and reapproximation.**
 - d) Contains an abnormally large amounts of collagen.

2. **The proliferative phase of wound healing is characterized by which of the following?**
 - a) Entry of monocytes.
 - b) Absence of basal epithelial cell proliferation.
 - c) **Fibroblast proliferation, release of collagen, and formation of interstitial matrix.**
 - d) Disappearance of the fibroblasts from the wound.

3. A 23-year-old female receiving chronic corticosteroid therapy for an autoimmune disease underwent minor surgery for incision and drainage of an abscess on her upper outer right arm. The wound healed poorly over the next month. Which of the following aspects of wound healing is most likely to be deficient?
 - A. Re-epithelization
 - B. Fibroblast growth factor elaboration
 - C. Collagen deposition
 - D. Serine proteinase production
 - E. Neutrophil infiltration

4. Preoperative investigation and preparation of a patient with obstructive jaundice should include all of the following except :
 - A. measurement of coagulation status.
 - B. measurement of 24-hour urinary output.
 - C. measurement of serum urea and electrolytes.
 - D. fluid restriction during the 24 hours preoperatively.
 - E. administration of antibiotics during invasive diagnostic procedures (e.g. PTC, ERCP)

**Which of the following will immediately delay or cancel .35
an elective surgical case if not obtained appropriately
?preoperatively**

- A. CBC
- B. urinalysis
- C. CXR
- D. informed consent**
- E. ECG

19. The major cause of impaired wound healing is: .

- a. steroid use
- b. malnutrition
- c. diabetes mellitus
- d. local tissue infection**
- e. anemia

21. All of the following statements about keloids are true EXCEPT:

- a. Keloid tissue contains an abnormally large amount of collagen
- b. A keloid does not regress spontaneously
- c. Keloid tissue contains an unusually large amount of soluble collagen
- d. A keloid extends beyond the boundaries of the original wound
- e. Keloids or hypertrophic scars are best managed by excision and careful reapproximation of the wound**

**43. Which of the following is not associated with increased
likelihood of infection after major elective surgery?**

- A. Age over 70 years.
- B. Chronic malnutrition.
- C. Controlled diabetes mellitus.**
- D. Long-term steroid use.
- E. Infection at a remote body site.

**3. Which of the following factors can be associated with
impaired wound healing?**

- a) Chronic steroid use.
- b) Chemotherapy.
- c) Radiotherapy.
- d) All of the above.**

43. Regarding the diagnosis of postoperative intraabdominal infection which of the following is correct:

- a) the initial symptoms of postoperative intraabdominal infection could be fever, abdominal pain, prolonged ileus or diarrhea.
- b) if fever persists is mandatory to do X-Ray chest, exam the veins and IV lines, urine culture and blood culture.
- c) if diarrhea persists, is possible to be due to antibiotics treatment.
- d) exam of the wound should be important as well as the vital signs and lab tests.
- e) **all of the above.**

5. Which of the following is manifestation of Beurger' diseases :

- a. occlusion of small and medium arteries
- b. thrombophlebitis
- c. Reynold's phenomenon
- d. **all the above**
- e. a and b only

25. Healing by first intention

- a. **consists of epithelization and connective tissue formation**
- b. consists of epithelization, contracture and connective tissue formation
- c. more resistant to for infection
- d. a and c
- e. none of the above

26. All the following affects wound healing except

- a. age of the patient
- b. **type of operation**
- c. nutritional status
- d. vascularity
- e. sepsis

Collagen synthesis is impaired by all the following except

- a. preoperative starvation
- b. long duration steroids
- c. **long duration antibiotics**
- d. radiation injury
- e. jaundice

28. All the following are factors affecting rate & extent of scar formation except

- a. position of the scar
- b. direction of the scar
- c. age of the patient
- d. ethnic group
- e. diabetes mellitus

Preoperative bowel preparation helps reduce which of the following postoperative complications by 40%?

- A. pneumonia
- B. urinary tract infection (UTI)
- C. dehiscence
- D. wound infection
- E. intraabdominal abscess