

Surgical MCQ for fourth year

1. One is false regarding the diaphragmatic hernia :

- a) Bochdalek's hernia occurs on the left in more than 80% of patient.
- b) Bochdalek's hernia has no peritoneal sac.
- c) Morgagni hernia usually is recognized in the middle or later decades of life.
- d) **Traumatic diaphragmatic hernia can occur more in case of peritracheal diaphragmatic injuries than in blunt one.**
- e) Paraesophageal hernia is less common than sliding hernia.

2. In neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia, which of the following statements is true?

- .A. The defect is more common on the right side
- .B. Survival is significantly improved by administration of pulmonary vasodilators
- .C. An oxygen index of 20 is an indication for extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
- .D. Oligohydramnios is a frequent occurrence
- .E. Mortality is the result of pulmonary hypoplasia**

3. One is true regarding the congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH):

- a) Half of cases have associated major congenital defect.
- b) Rarely can be diagnosed on prenatal ultrasound examination.
- c) **CDH is consider a physiological emergency and not a surgical emergency.**
- d) 50% of CDH infants are diagnosed after the first day of life.
- e) Respiratory distress at birth is uncommon presentation.

4. One is true regarding the hiatal hernia:

- a) **The most common herniation through the diaphragm is through the esophageal hiatus**
- b) Sliding hernia is one in which the greater curvature of the stomach rotate into the chest.
- c) The paraesophageal hernia is one in which the esophagus, esophagogastric junction and proximal stomach move into the chest.
- d) Sliding hernia is usually symptomatic and associated with reflux.
- e) Surgical repair is rarely indicated in the treatment of paraesophageal hernia.

5. The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is caused by:

- .A. A defect in the central tendon
- .B. Eventration of the diaphragm in the fetus
- .C. A defect through the space of Larrey
- .D. An abnormally wide esophageal hiatus
- .E. A defect through the pleuroperitoneal fold**

6. The radiographic findings indicating a torn thoracic aorta include:

- a. Widened mediastinum.
- b. Presence of an apical "pleural cap."
- c. Tracheal deviation to the right.
- d. Left hemothorax.
- e. **All are true**

