



Final Surgery exam

Doctor 2020

Special thanks to 

Laith Sami

Haitham Alsaifi

Mahmoud Tafish

Abdulkareem Rayyan

Lana Khabbas

Insaf Alammouri

Rahaf Turab

Bayan Shiekh Ali

Fawzi Qadoomi

Husain Hazem

Breast:

1-Which of the following is NOT TRUE about medullary breast cancer?

- A. Lower rates of mets to lymph nodes
- B. Strongly Positive ER PR
- C. Looks benign on US imaging
- D. Lymphocytic infiltration
- E. Statistically better than average prognosis

Ans: B

2-Which of the following is not a risk factor for breast cancer?

- A. artificially induced menopause
- B. First pregnancy after 35 years
- C. history of multiple epitheliosis on previous biopsy
- D. her mother and sister have breast cancer
- E. history of breast cancer in the contralateral breast

Ans: A

3-Regarding to breast development, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Inverted nipples at the age of puberty suggest underlying breast cancer.
- B. Extramammary breast tissue is not under the influence of the hormonal status of the patient.
- C. Accessory breast tissue can be found anywhere from the axilla to the groin.
- D. Breast enlargement in female neonates is indicative of an underlying estrogen-secreting adrenal tumor.
- E. Gynecomastia in a prepubertal boy requires excision

Ans:C

4-Which of the following favors a malignant breast mass over benign?

- A. excessive mobility within the breast
- B. tenderness upon palpation
- C. variation upon menstrual cycle
- D. skin tethering
- E. Well, differentiated smooth edges

Ans:D

Plastic:-

1-Which of the following are places where pressure sores rarely occur?

- A. Sacrum
- B. Elbow
- C. heel
- D. Forehead
- E. Trochanter

Ans:D

2-Regarding electrical burns, which one of the following is considered as High Voltage?

- A. 500
- B. 5000
- C. 1000
- D. 220
- E. 110

Ans:C

3-Regarding crushed wound, which of the following is contraindicated in management?

- A. Primary closure to wound
- B. Irrigation with normal saline
- C. Delay closure to wound
- D. Debridement

Ans: A

4-A patient with lower leg wound over the tibia, what's the best intervention?

- A. Flap
- B. Full thickness skin graft
- C. Split thickness skin graft
- D. Direct closure

Ans: A

5-Burn degree can determine all of the following except?

- A. Mortality rate
- B. Hospital stays
- C. time to heal
- D. mode of healing
- E. joint contracture

Ans: A

6-Long term management of frostbite?

- A. daily topical steroids
- B. systemic corticosteroids
- C. hyperbaric oxygen
- D. physiotherapy & rehabilitation
- E. cold compressors

Ans:D

7-Which of the following is the treatment of choice in felon?

- A. incision and drainage
- B. Antibiotics
- C. observe
- D. Excision of fingertip

Ans: A

8-Which of the following patients doesn't need admission to burn unit?

- A. adult with 10% 2nd degree burn on the back
- B. adult that had a 2% burn in the perineum
- C. man with 1% burn and inhalational injury
- D. adult with 4% full thickness burn on the palm
- E. Suspected child abuse

Ans: A

9-Dog bite wound, which of the following is wrong?

- A. Irrigation
- B. tetanus vaccine
- C. primary closure
- D. Use of antibiotics

Ans: C

10-Which of the following heals by regeneration?

- A. skin
- B. Liver
- C. split thickness skin graft
- D. full thickness skin graft
- E. bone

Ans: C

11-Wrong about early escharotomy?

- A. less sepsis
- B. less hospital stays
- C. better cosmetics
- D. more catabolism
- E. Early mobilization

Ans:D

12-True about cleft palate:

- A. Hearing loss is a congenital problem
- B. Repair is by 3 months
- C. Early repair associated with poor speech
- D. Nasogastric tubing is rarely indicated
- E. Cause difficulty in swallowing

Ans:D

13-Squamous cell carcinoma, what is the test that is diagnostic:

- A. tissue biopsy
- B. fine needle aspiration cytology
- C. US
- D. PET scan

Ans: A

14-A patient with full thickness 5cm burn on back of the hand, best option:

- A. Full thickness graft
- B. Partial thickness graft
- C. flap
- D. healing by regeneration

Ans: A

15-Severely burned patient, analgesia is given:

- A. Oral
- B. IM
- C. IV
- D. subcutaneous
- E. intrathecal

Ans: C

16-Which one of the following is not done to save zone of injury in upper limb burn?

- A. Give Prophylactic antibiotics
- B. Correct anemia
- C. Elevate the limb
- D. Adequate nutrition
- E. Fluid resuscitation

Ans: A

Pediatrics:

1-What is the most common presentation of Wilms tumor:

- A. Asymptomatic abdominal mass
- B. chronic headache
- C. Cough
- D. Vomiting

Ans: A

2-What is the most common presentation of UPJ obstruction in the prenatal period?

- A. Asymptomatic
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Jaundice
- D. Vomiting

Ans: A

3- Regarding inguinal hernia in infants...?

- A. Happens in 10% in Premature infants
- B. 60% on the right
- C. 5% family hx
- D. High ligation of the sac and repair of the abdominal floor
- E. most commonly due to a defect that is medial to the inferior epigastric vessels

Ans: B

4-What are the metabolites that are measured in the urine in Neuroblastoma?

- A. Urea and creatinine
- B. VMA+HMA
- C. Sodium and potassium

Ans: B

5-Which of the following is not a complication regarding ingestion of batteries?

- A. Airway obstruction
- B. Paralysis of vocal cords
- C. Perforation
- D. Hemorrhage
- E. Chemical burns

Ans: B

6-Which of the following is the least common site of neuroblastoma?

- A. Adrenal medulla
- B. Abdominal sympathetic ganglia
- C. Posterior mediastinum
- D. Anterior mediastinum
- E. Pelvis

Ans: D

7-which of the following need urgent surgery?

- A. Ingestion of multiple magnets
- B. ingestion of battery
- C. Ingestion of coins
- D. Ingestion of toys
- E. Ingestion of small piece of bread

Ans: A

8-Which of the following about omphalocele is wrong:

- A. Covered with peritoneum, Wharton jelly and amniotic fluid
- B. Lung involvement
- C. Is part of pentalogy of Cantrell
- D. Ultrasound can diagnose 50% of cases
- E. All cases should be repaired within 24 hours

Ans: E

9-Which of the following denotes a significant UPJ obstruction on MAG3?

- A. Increased renal size
- B. Increased cortical thickness
- C. Decreased renal function (<40%)
- D. Detection of renal stones
- E. Reduced urinary flow rate

Ans:C and E

10-regarding Fb ingestion distal to esophagus, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. usually Asymptomatic
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Vomiting
- D. Fever
- E. Perforation

Ans: A

11-Which of the following about malrotation is wrong?

- A. The twist happens distal to the ampulla
- B. the ladd's band crosses the duodenum to the lateral abdominal wall
- C. we reduce the bowel counterclockwise in Ladd's surgery
- D. After rotation, cecum will be in the RUQ
- E. we leave the cecum in the RLQ after reduction

Ans: E

12-All of the following are used in the initial management of CDH, except:

- A. intubation and ventilation
- B. gentle hypercapnic ventilation
- C. NGT
- D. reducing pulmonary hypertension by nitric oxide NO and sildenafil
- E. surfactant

Ans:E

Endocrine:

1-Which of the adrenal masses supports hypokalemia?

- A. Conn's
- B. Cushing
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Adrenal carcinoma

Ans: A

2-What is the malignancy that most commonly presents with unilateral cervical lymphadenopathy in adults:

- A. Lymphoma
- B. leukemia
- C. squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck
- D. Melanoma
- E. adenocarcinoma

Ans: C

3-What is the most common cause of cervical lymphadenopathy in children

- A. bacterial infection
- B. viral infection
- C. noninfectious inflammation
- D. lymphoma

Ans: B

4-What is the best diagnostic tool of cervical lymphadenopathy in children

- A. CT
- B. MRI
- C. US
- D. PET scan
- E. Thyroid US

Ans: C

5-which of the following diseases shows diffuse high iodine uptake in the thyroid gland?

- A. Graves' disease
- B. Hashimoto
- C. Thyroiditis

Ans: A

6-which of the following scans is the best localization study of Hyperparathyroidism?

- A. Sestamibi scan
- B. FNA
- C. Ultrasound
- D. PET

Ans: A

7-which of the following Least likely cause of acute hypocalcemia?

- A. Fluid resuscitation of shock
- B. massive blood transfusion
- C. Vitamin D deficient diets
- D. Acute pancreatitis

Ans: C

8-Medullary thyroid carcinoma most likely associated with?

- A. MEN1
- B. MEN2A
- C. FAP

Ans: B

9-Most aggressive genetic mutation associated with papillary thyroid carcinoma?

- A. BRAF V600E
- B. H-RAS
- C. K-RAS
- D. RET/PTC
- E. PAX8/PPAR-Y

Ans: A

10-Most common parotid tumor in young age?

- A. pleomorphic carcinoma
- B. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- C. Acinic cell carcinoma
- D. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- E. Warthin Tumor

Ans:D

11-Which of the following is not an indication of surgery of an adrenal tumor:

- A. 25% washout
- B. <5 Hu on specimen
- C. Secreting tumor
- D. Increase in size in two images
- E. Size > 6 cm

Ans: B

12-Which of the following antibodies is most likely found in Hashimoto thyroiditis?

- A. Antithyroglobulin
- B. Anti TPO
- C. TSH receptor Ab
- D. Anti sodium iodide symporter

Ans: B

13-The best preoperative assessment of highly suspicious thyroid nodule is?

- A. US
- B. FNA
- C. PET
- D. RAI
- E. CT

Ans: B

14-Newly discovered thyroid nodule, what is the best initial test?

- A. US
- B. FNA
- C. CT
- D. MRI

Ans: A

Cardiothoracic:

1-67 years old female came complaining of pain in the left calf that is triggered by walking. The pain come usually after walking a distance about 700m.On examination she was found to have chronic ulcer necrosis of the distal toes with blackish discoloration of the left foot. How would you describe the condition of this patient?

- A. Acute lower limb ischemia: viable category
- B. Acute lower limb ischemia: threatened category
- C. Acute lower limb ischemia: irreversible category
- D. Critical limb ischemia
- E. Neurogenic claudication

Ans:D

2-All of the following decrease peripheral vascular resistance except:

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. septic shock
- D. adrenal insufficiency
- E. neurogenic shock

Ans: B

3- A patient comes to the ER after motor vehicle accident his Bp 60/30, HR 168, Confusion and lethargy, capillary refill > 6sec.How much blood did he loose?

- A. 15-30%
- B. 30-35%
- C. More than 40%
- D. 20-25%
- E. 5-10%

Ans:C

4-. Clinical picture of pneumothorax (RTA, SOB, patent airway, hyper resonance and decreased breath sounds on right). What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Needle thoracostomy
- B. Intubation And Ventilation
- C. IV access

- D. CXR
- E. Lavage

Ans: A

5-Patient presented to the ER after gunshot wound, on PE weak pulse pressure, distended JVP, muffled heart sounds, and pulsus paradoxus, Dx?

- A. Cardiac Tamponade
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Cardiogenic shock

Ans: A

6-67-year-old male with 40 pack years smoking presented with 1 month of rest pain and necrotic toes, he has a history of type 1 diabetes, he mentioned limited exercise tolerance on 200-300 yards with claudication pain, which of the following is the most informative test:

- A. ABPI
- B. CT angiogram
- C. Doppler ultrasound

Ans: B

7-female patient with left hip and buttock pain with walking that is relieved with rest, PE showed diminished left femoral pulse and absent popliteal pulse, intact right side arterial pulses, what artery is affected?

- A. Left popliteal artery
- B. Left deep femoral artery
- C. Left common iliac artery
- D. Abdominal aorta
- E. Left superficial femoral artery

Ans: C

8- A case of a diabetic patient who's been a smoker for 40 years, she presented with intermittent pain that comes after walking 500m distance, what is the only best management option?

- A. Risk factor modification
- B. Doppler
- C. CT Angio
- D. Endovascular stent

Ans: A

9-Which of the following is false about coarctation of the aorta?

- A. there is posterior systolic murmur between scapulas
- B. absent femoral pulses
- C. left arm pressure is higher compared to right arm
- D. peripheral cyanosis
- E. lower blood pressure in legs

Ans:C

10-Patient has limb ischemia, which of the following ulcers is more likely to develop

- A. shallow on the gaiter area and pigmented
- B. deep puncture wound on toe
- C. deep punched out with minimal granulation tissue and minimal fibrosis, and skin necrosis
- D. Painless punched out on the heels

Ans: C

General:

1-In an inguinal hernia repair, which of the following prophylactic antibiotics is given?

- A. First gen cephalosporins
- B. Second gen cephalosporins
- C. Third gen cephalosporin
- D. Oral vancomycin

Ans: A

2-72- A 20-year-old male patient underwent an uneventful appendectomy for acute appendicitis. All the following are true about his postoperative care except:

- A. Wound swelling and discharge could be a sign of wound infection
- B. Pathological examination of the appendix is mandatory
- C. The development of new onset diarrhea could be due to pelvic abscess
- D. Routine use of post-operative metronidazole and cefuroxime for 3 days reduce postoperative hospital stay.
- E. Early mobilization can reduce the risk of deep vein thrombosis

Ans:D

3-A patient has done exploratory laparotomy presented one day postoperatively with low grade fever, after a full assessment, what's the next step:

- A. IV antibiotics
- B. antipyretics
- C. CT
- D. chest physiotherapy
- E. Conservative management

Ans:D

5-32-year-old male is noted to have painless swelling on the left groin, and red streaks are noted on the thigh coming from an abrasion, which of the following is the diagnosis?

- A. abscess
- B. Lymphadenitis
- C. Saphena varix
- D. Incarcerated inguinal hernia

E. Femoral artery aneurysm

Answer B

6-Which of the following is true about normal water balance?

- A. excessive catabolic activity leads to more extracellular water loss
- B. the total insensible water loss is between 600-900 ml
- C. the lung is the primary source of water insensible loss
- D. Sweat is isotonic
- E. The water from catabolism is secreted as low as 300 ml in urine

Ans:B/C

7- Deficits in which of the following can't be measured due to rapid and unpredictable shifts?

- A. Bicarb
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Calcium
- D. Chloride
- E. Sodium

Ans: B or D?!

8-Which of the following is true about water balance?

- A. Intravascular volume 1/3 body fluid
- B. Muscles have less water content than fat
- C. Women have more percentage of body water than men
- D. Mg is the major cation in interstitial compartment
- E. K is the major intracellular cation

Ans: E

9-A 23-year-old patient fractured his humeral shaft, he was unable to dorsiflex his wrist, which of the following nerves is affected?

- A. Radial
- B. Median
- C. Ulnar
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Deltopectoral

Ans: A

GI:

1- A 35-year-old male patient, admitted with abdominal pain, distension and excessive vomiting. He had previous history of appendectomy at the age of 18. The most likely cause for this illness is:

- A. Internal hernia
- B. Right colon cancer
- C. Volvulus
- D. Adhesions
- E. Acute mesenteric ischemia

Ans: D

2-Which of the following is true about adhesive mechanical small bowel obstruction:

- A. associated with colicky upper abdominal pain
- B. sepsis can occur without frank ischemia
- C. diffuse abdominal tenderness is a common finding

Ans: B/C

3- 60-years old Patient presented with dyspepsia and weight loss, the best initial test to diagnose is?

- A. CT scan
- B. Upper endoscopy
- C. Barium swallow
- D. Ultrasound

Ans: B

4-Which of the following locations is the most common to have acute diverticulitis in adults?

- A. Sigmoid
- B. Left splenic flexure
- C. Cecum
- D. hepatic flexure
- E. Rectum

Ans: A

5-which of the following doesn't cause HCC?

- A. HAV
- B. HBV
- C. HCV
- D. Liver cirrhosis
- E. Hemochromatosis

Ans: A

6-Removal of hepatic metastasis is proven to have benefit to which cancer?

- A. Lung
- B. Stomach
- C. Colon
- D. Breast
- E. Pancreas

Ans:C

7-Regarding Tumor lysis syndrome, which of the following is True?

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hyperuricemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hypokalemia

Ans: B

8-True about hepatic hemangiomas?

- A. asymptomatic mostly
- B. best to obtain biopsy
- C. has malignant transformation risk
- D. Most common symptom is jaundice
- E. Is the second most common benign liver tumor

Ans: A

9-Which of the following is Not found in Child Pugh score for liver cirrhosis?

- A. Bilirubin
- B. Prothrombin test
- C. ALT
- D. Ascites
- E. Hepatic encephalopathy

Ans: C

10-Regarding abdominal wall hernias: -

- A. Trial reduction of inguinal hernia in adults is recommended
- B. Most inguinal hernias are direct
- C. Defect in direct inguinal hernia is in the posterior wall of the inguinal canal
- D. They are not a risk for strangulation of hernia
- E. Direct more common than femoral in female

Ans:C

11-which of the following is the most important factor in development of gastric Cancer?

- A. H.Pylori
- B. Obesity
- C. Alcohol
- D. Smoking

Ans: A

12-True about cholangiocarcinoma:

- A. liver is the most common primary site
- B. if involved intrahepatic biliary tree, jaundice is the key symptom
- C. resection is associated with good prognosis
- D. confluence of the bile duct is the main site
- E. Liver isn't required to be resected to have R0 free margin

Ans:D

13-All of the following are signs of unrespectability of gastric cancer except:

- A. liver mets
- B. Malignant ascites
- C. para-aortic lymph node involvement
- D. left gastric artery lymph node involvement
- E. peritoneal deposits in upper abdomen

Ans:D

14-True diverticulum:

- A. zenker
- B. jejunal
- C. epiphrenic
- D. traction esophageal
- E. Sigmoidal

Ans:D

15-A 56-year-old man presented with acute onset upper abdominal pain that is relieved by leaning forward, lipase was 1300, what is the most likely etiology of his presentation:

- A. cholethiasis
- B. Alcohol ingestion
- C. triglyceride level > 1000
- D. Tumor in the head of pancreas

Ans: A

16-18-year-old male presented to the ED with acute upper abdominal pain that radiates to the back, vital signs are stable, the only site of pain is epigastric, diagnosis?

- A. Perforated peptic ulcer
- B. Acute pyelonephritis
- C. Acute diverticulitis
- D. Acute pancreatitis
- E. Viral hepatitis

Ans: D

17-which of the following is not from Charcot triad?

- A. Abdominal pain
- B. Jaundice
- C. Fever > 24 h
- D. Hypotensive and confused
- E. Sensitivity and specificity of acute cholangitis 79.8%, 82.6%

Ans: D

18-Unconjugated bilirubin?

- A. Hemolysis
- B. Rotor syndrome
- C. Pancreatic tumor
- D. Dubin Johnson syndrome

Ans: A

19-In contrast to ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease:

- A. less incidence of perineal fistula
- B. may cause bowel obstruction
- C. is segmental rather than continuous
- D. Cause heavy lower GI bleeding

Ans: C

20-Which of the following is a cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia?

- A. Gilberts syndrome
- B. physiological jaundice
- C. Cholestasis
- D. Increased formation of bilirubin
- E. Decreased absorption of bilirubin

Ans:C

21-A patient has noticed painless left groin swelling 1 week after he had right inguinal hernia repair, there were no signs of hernia recurrence, which of the following is the next step:

- A. US guided drainage
- B. IV antibiotics
- C. Conservative management
- D. surgical exploration

Ans:D

22-Patient with abdominal pain presented with large amount of bilious non-malodorous vomiting and minimal abdominal distention, he was found to have gastric outlet obstruction, which of the following is the most likely site of obstruction:

- A. proximal small intestine
- B. distal small intestine
- C. large intestine with competent ileocecal valve
- D. large intestine with incompetent ileocecal valve

Ans: A

23-In order to diagnose acute pancreatitis, 2 out of three which of the following criteria are required?

- A. Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- B. Epigastric pain, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- C. Cholelithiasis, radiological evidence of pancreatitis, serum amylase at least 3 times normal
- D. Epigastric pain, cholelithiasis, serum lipase at least 2 times normal
- E. Cholelithiasis, R/E of pancreatitis, serum lipase at least times normal

Ans: B

24-Not a risk factor for adenocarcinoma of the esophagus?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Smoking
- C. Obesity
- D. GERD
- E. Caustic injury

Ans: E

25-The modality of choice to diagnose a patient with gastric cancer is:

- A. Flexible endoscopy with multiple biopsies
- B. Diagnostic laparoscopy
- C. Double contrast barium swallow
- D. CT
- E. Endoscopic ultra sound

Ans: A

26-True about internal hemorrhoids

- A. usually present with heavy bleeding
- B. both internal and external hemorrhoids are composed of venous blood
- C. usually, internal hemorrhoids are not palpable
- D. blood is sometimes mixed with stool

Ans:C

27-True about gallbladder stones:

- A. 50% of stones are cholesterol stones
- B. 50% of stones are symptomatic
- C. Caucasian women are 2 folds more likely to develop gallstones compared to men

Ans:C

28-Which of the following is NOT true about Anal fissure?

- A. anterior midline fissures are most common
- B. Multiple lateral fissures are usually from Crohn disease
- C. most acute anal fissures heal conservatively
- D. sphincterotomy is successful in 90% of anal fissures

Ans: A

29-The most common indication for surgery in Crohn's disease is:

- A. ileal stricture
- B. ileal perforation peritonitis
- C. Enterovesical fistula
- D. GI bleeding
- E. Enterocolonic fistula

Ans: A

30-The polyp with higher malignant potential is?

- A. Tubular
- B. Tubulovillous
- C. Hyperplastic
- D. Hamartomata's
- E. Pseudo polyp

Ans: B

31-Which of the following doesn't create zone of high pressure in lower esophagus

- A. Crus of diaphragm
- B. Tonic contraction in lower esophageal muscles
- C. Sling fibers of the cardia
- D. Transmitted pressure from the abdomen
- E. Primary peristalsis

Ans:D (or E?)

32-A 35-year-old patient came to ED with fresh painless rectal bleeding and constipation. His weight is steady, his appetite is normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Right colon cancer
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Anal fissure
- D. Diverticulosis
- E. Volvulus

Ans: B

33-All of the following is correct about Femoral hernia EXCEPT:

- A. More common in women
- B. The risk of strangulation is more as compared with inguinal hernia
- C. It presents as a swelling below and medial to Pubic tubercle
- D. The sac may contain omentum
- E. Can be a cause of small bowel obstruction

Answer: C

34-Abdominal Anatomy, all of the following are true except:

- A. Pancreas is related to medial side of duodenum
- B. Liver and gallbladder lie anteriorly to 2nd part of duodenum
- C. The portal vein is created by the splenic vein and Inferior Mesenteric Vein
- D. The gastroduodenal artery originates from the common hepatic artery
- E. The portal vein wall appears hyperechoic on US

Answer: C

35-The best scolical agent for removal of hepatic hydatid cyst is?

- A. Hydrogen peroxide 10%
- B. Hypertonic saline 3%
- C. Chlorhexidine
- D. Chlorhexidine 0.15% with cetrimide 1.5%

Ans: A and D are correct (A was mentioned in the GI surgery dossier)

36-All of the following are associated with increased formation of cholesterol gallstones except:

- A. Obesity
- B. Rapid weight loss
- C. OCPs
- D. Female gender
- E. Crohn's disease

Ans: E