



Subsurgery final exam

Doctor 2020

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Urology

1. The most common histologic type of RCC?

- A. Clear cell carcinoma
- B. Papillary
- C. Chromophobic

Answer: A

2. Not affecting fertility:

- A. Testicular torsion
- B. Undescended testis
- C. Trauma
- D. Epididymal cyst

Answer: D

3. 56 years old patient present with hematuria, no bacterial growth in culture, which is wrong?

- A. Give antibiotics for 2 weeks and then repeat the test
- B. Do cystoscopy even if urine cytology was negative
- C. Do cystoscopy even if CT was Normal

Answer: A

4. False about physiology of sperms:

- A. Sympathetic innervation for ejection, parasympathetic for ejaculation
- B. NO (nitrous oxide) increases cGMP and cause relaxation of muscles

Answer: A

5. All are presentations of testicular cancer except:

- A. Acute pain
- B. Scrotal swelling
- C. Erectile dysfunction
- D. Scrotal heaviness
- E. Symptoms related to metastasis

Answer: C

6. Mismatched

- A. Hydrocele- hydrocelectomy
- B. Varicocele -ligation
- C. Spermatocoele- spermatocelectomy
- D. Epididymo orchitis- incision and drainage
- E. Testicular torsion-immediate surgical exploration

Answer: D

7. 6mm stone complicated by pyelonephritis, next step?

- A. Antibiotic and double J insertion
- B. ESWL
- C. Open surgery
- D. Ureteroscopy with pneumatic lithotripsy
- E. Ureteroscopy with laser lithotripsy

Answer: A

8. The most common Renal stones?

- A. Uric acid stones
- B. Calcium oxalate
- C. Cystine
- D. Calcium phosphate

Answer: B

9. The most common treatable cause of infertility?

- A. Varicocele

10. One of the following is an absolute contraindication for renal transplant:

- A. Life expectancy <10 years
- B. Neuropsychiatric illness
- C. Mild cardiovascular disease
- D. Treated malignancy

Answer: B

11. Which of the following is not used in routine screening for BPH?

- A. Ultrasound and postvoidal residual volume
- B. Urine analysis
- C. Urine culture
- D. Multi-planer MRI

Answer: D

12. Patient presented with LUTS, previously diagnosed with BPH, prostate volume is 60cc , PVR= 70ml, normal creatinine levels , how do you manage this patient?

- A. Alpha blocker
- B. 5-alpha reductase inhibitor
- C. TURBT

Answer: A vs B

13. Mismatched:

- A. Bladder injury- cystography

- B. Urethral injury- retrograde urethrography
- C. Renal injury - Triphasic CT scan
- D. Scrotal injury- CT scan

Answer: D

14. Which one of the following is a definition of PSA density?
- A. Ratio of free/total PSA
 - B. Ratio total/free PSA
 - C. Rate of change of serum PSA over the time.
 - D. The ratio of PSA to gland volume.

Answer: D

15. Testicular artery origin:
- A. From abdominal aorta below level of renal artery.
16. A patient complains from continuous incontinence that occurs in all positions, what is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Enterovesical fistula
 - B. Vesicovaginal fistula
 - C. Stress incontinence
 - D. Urge incontinence

Answer: B

17. A patient presents with hematuria and the CT scan shows 4 cm renal pelvic mass, urine cytology showed high grade urothelial carcinoma, what is the best modality of treatment?
- A. Partial nephrectomy
 - B. Radical nephrectomy
 - C. Excision of the tumor with preservation of the kidney
 - D. Radical nephrectomy with bladder cuff

Answer: D

Ophthalmology

1. The most common cause of eyelashes loss?

- A. Blepharitis
- B. Trachiasis
- C. Ectropion
- D. Entropion

Answer: A

2. Which of the drugs and its use in ophthalmology is incorrect

- A. Riboflavin used for staining in retinal surgery
- B. Topical beta blockers are contraindicated in patients with heart block
- C. Acetazolamide causes severe hypokalemia

Answer: A

3. loss of lens in the pupil is called

- A. Aphakia
- B. Anisometropia
- C. Aniseikonia

Answer: A

4. All are risk factors for diabetic retinopathy except:

- A. Myopia
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Nephropathy
- D. HTN
- E. Uncontrolled high blood sugar

Answer: A

5. Which of the following is the least cause of extropia?

- A. 3rd CN palsy
- B. Posterior communicating aneurysm
- C. Craniosynostosis
- D. Myopia
- E. Fatigue

Answer: D

6. One is true about keratoconus:

- A. Is corneal degeneration
- B. Its onset is at 25
- C. Thinning is superior
- D. May cause corneal scar
- E. Does not affect vision

Answer: A

7. Mostly seen with contact lens

- A. Staph. Aureus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Acanthamoeba

Answer: C

8. Which of the following is false about treatment of acute angle closure glaucoma:

- A. Anterior chamber paracentesis
- B. Intravenous acetazolamide
- C. Intravenous hyperosmolar agent
- D. Pilocarpine
- E. Laser Iridotomy

Answer: A

9. Which of the following is not a symptom of aqueous deficient dry eye:

- A. Gritting
- B. Photophobia
- C. Ocular fatigue
- D. Worse in the morning
- E. Decreased visual acuity

Answer: D

10. All of the following are risk factors for primary open angle glaucoma except:

- A. Old age
- B. Caucasian race
- C. Myopia
- D. Family history
- E. Increase intraocular pressure

Answer: B

11. Which of the following causes sudden painless unilateral vision loss?

- A. Central retinal vein occlusion
- B. Cataract
- C. Closed angle glaucoma
- D. Optic neuritis

Answer: A

12. One of the following isn't a cause of painful vision loss

- A. Gains cell arteritis
- B. optic neuritis
- C. Acute anterior uveitis

- D. Acute closed angle glaucoma
- E. Rhegmatogenous Retinal detachment

Answer: E

13. The most common cause of acquired ptosis?
- A. Myasthenia gravis
 - B. Levator dehiscence (disinsertion)
 - C. 3rd nerve palsy
 - D. Congenital ptosis

Answer: B

14. Not feature of severe NPDR:
- A. Venous changes
 - B. Iris neovascularization
 - C. IRMAs
 - D. Flame shaped hemorrhages

Answer: B

15. Which of the following is not related to microvascular leakage in diabetic retinopathy?
- A. Hard exudates
 - B. Circinate exudates
 - C. Cystic macular edema
 - D. Focal macular edema
 - E. Cotton wool spots

Answer: E

16. Which of the following is not a risk factor for myopia?
- A. Old age
 - B. Long vertical axis
 - C. Post cataract surgery
 - D. Keratoconus

Answer: A

17. Contraindication for lasik surgery?
- A. 26 year old Pregnant lady
 - B. Mild dryness
 - C. 22 year old medical student
 - D. 40 year old businessman

Answer: A

Neurosurgery

1. 45 year old woman, diagnosed with nf2, has footdrop, power $\frac{3}{5}$ in LL, MRI shows enhancing mass that is intradural extramullary at the level of L5 S1?

- A. Meningioma
- B. Ependymoma
- C. Schwannoma
- D. Astrocytoma

Answer: A

2. 4 year old boy, mass in posterior fossa, appears blue on microscope and showing Homer-Wright rosettes?

- A. Meningioma
- B. Ependymoma
- C. Pilocytic astrocytoma
- D. Medulloblastoma
- E. Hemangioblastoma

Answer: D

3. A 10 year old boy, short stature, complaining of bitemporal hemianopia, on MRI shows a mass that is calcified and shows cholesterol crystals. Most likely?

- A. Craniopharyngioma
- B. Pituitary adenoma
- C. Rathke's cyst

Answer: A

4. Old man with neck pain radiating to medial arm reaching index, has absent biceps reflex, normal triceps reflex

- A. C7 radiculopathy
- B. C6 radiculopathy
- C. Cervical canal stenosis

Answer: B

5. Woman with trauma to spine has small disc prolapse at L5 S1 and large L3 L4 disc prolapse affecting the nerve beyond the nerve foramen has weakness on knee extension and absent knee reflex, numbness on the medial thigh

Affected nerve is?

- A. L5
- B. L3
- C. S1
- D. L4

Answer: B

6. Patient with craniotomy cerebral injury which of the following is true about complications

- A. Hydrocephalus if occurs is usually communicating type
- B. If patient doesn't develop seizures in the first week he is unlikely to develop seizures later
- C. CSF Otorrhea more common than rhinorrhea

Answer: A

7. Which of the following is true about vasospasm post SAH?

- A. Appears 1-3 days post ictus
- B. Ideally treated with nimodipine
- C. Best treated with restricted water intake
- D. Best treated with triple H therapy
- E. It can show up in 20% of angiograms

Answer: D

8. In a 4 day old with hydrocephalus and suspected aqueductal stenosis how to confirm with best modality?

- A. Transfontanel US
- B. MRI
- C. CT
- D. Xray

Answer: B?

9. Patient has SAH WFNS grade 5?

- A. Managed in the icu
- B. GCS is 9-13
- C. 65% rate of survival post surgery
- D. Good candidate for clipping surgery

Answer: A

10. Patient has hyperreflexia in the knee with saddle anesthesia and urinary incontinence prolapse shown at L1 L2?

- A. Conus medullaris
- B. Cauda equina
- C. Radiculopathy

Answer: A

11. Patient has ring enhancing lesion in frontal lobe papilledema on the right normal optic disc on left, and positive pronator drift on the left he is an iv drug abuser most likely cause?

- A. Otitis media
- B. Endocarditis
- C. Dental abscess

D. Lung abscess

Answer: B

12. Patient comes to the ER after RTA , he has normal ct initially, later shows with white tract hemorrhages, brain stem punctate hemorrhag, his GSC was 5 ,most likely diagnosis?

- A. Diffuse axonal injury
- B. Epidural hematoma
- C. Subdural hematoma
- D. Brain Contusion

Answer: A

13. Not related to myelomeningocele?

- A. Chiari malformation
- B. syrngomyelia
- C. Dandy walker
- D. Hydrocephalus
- E. Neurogenic bladder

Answer: C

14. which of the following is true?

- A. Subdural is associated with more severe injury
- B. Epidural presents with lucid interval in more than 60% of patients

Answer: A

15. Which of the following antiepileptics is the most teratogenic?

Answer: Valproate

16. Which of the following causes communicating hydrocephalus?

- A. Bacterial meningitis
- B. 3rd ventricle papilloma

Answer: A

ENT

1. The Most common cause of bacterial tonsilitis

- A. H.influenza
- B. Group a beta hemolytic strep
- C. Staph

Answer: B

2. A 65 year old patient with bilateral hearing loss, more in the right side with perforated tympanic membrane on the right, what is the best to do?

- A. Myringoplasty
- B. Hearing aid
- C. Hearing aid + myringoplasty
- D. Observation

Answer: C

3. One of the following is not from the diagnostic criteria for chronic rhinosinusitis:

- A. facial pain
- B. Sneezing
- C. Anosmia
- D. Nasal discharge
- E. Decrease the sense of smell

Answer: B

4. The most effective treatment for allergic rhinitis:

- A. Avoidance
- B. Steroids
- C. Antihistamine
- D. Antileukotriene

Answer: A

5. Which of the following is the treatment of fungal otitis externa:

- A. Oral antifungals for 1 week
- B. Oral antifungals for 3 weeks
- C. Local antifungals for 1 week
- D. Local antifungals for 2 weeks
- E. Local antifungals for 3 weeks

Answer: E

6. Active anterior right epistaxis in a 60 year old patient in ED, what is the next step:

- A. Anterior packing
- B. Anterior and Posterior packing
- C. Observation

- D. Do a CBC
- E. Electrocautery of the bleeder

Answer:

7. A child fell on her ear, next day the pinna is swollen and red, what is the management:

- A. Incision and drainage with oral antibiotics
- B. Incision and drainage with topical antibiotics
- C. Aspiration and drainage with pressure dressing
- D. Pressure dressing and topical antibiotics

Answer:

8. A 20 year old female presented with bad odor ear discharge, she has recurrent ear discharge and hearing loss since childhood, what is the next step:

- A. CT temporal bone
- B. Take culture of discharge and start antibiotics
- C. Empiric antibiotics for 7-10 days

Answer: A

9. Which of the following is the most common presentation of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma:

- A. Nasal obstruction and epistaxis
- B. Unilateral or bilateral cervical lymphadenopathy
- C. Cranial nerve palsy

Answer: B

10. Acute maxillary sinusitis in children, one of the following is true:

- A. Dental infection is present in 1 percent of cases
- B. Localized Tenderness over the sinus
- C. More common than ethmoiditis in children
- D. Is the sinus infected in periorbital cellulitis

Answer: B

11. Which of the following is an absolute indication for tonsillectomy:

- A. Snoring and mouth opening during sleep
- B. Obstructive sleep apnea due to enlarged tonsils
- C. First attack of peritonsillar abscess
- D. History of bacterial tonsillitis every six months

Answer: B

12. In a patient with scarlet fever, you will find in physical examination:

- A. Koplik spots
- B. Strawberry tongue and sandpaper rash
- C. Petechial palate and اشوي
- D. Lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly

Answer: B

13. In Auditory brainstem reflex, you detect:

- A. Auditory neuropathy
- B. Central processing disorder
- C. Non organic hearing loss

Answer: A

14- A 40 year old man with unilateral nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea, what is the next step:

- A. Biopsy
- B. CT of the sinuses
- C. Plan for surgery
- D. Skin prick test
- E. Angiography

Answer: B

15. Which of the following carries the highest risk of developing hearing loss in the future for a baby managed in the ICU!

- A. Intubation for 3 days with pathological hyperbilirubinemia
- B. Entered the NICU for five days + treated with Aminoglycoside + hyperbilirubinemia

Answer: B

16. Which of the following is not a hidden primary tumor of SCC of head and neck?

- A. Supraglottic larynx
- B. Vocal cords
- C. Tonsils
- D. Pyriform fossa
- E. Tongue

Answer: B

17. Which of the following is false regarding acute otitis media?

- A. Most commonly caused by viral infection
- B. Rhinovirus is the main causative pathogen
- C. H.influenza is a common cause
- D. 2% complicated by bacterial infection

Answer: D

Orthopedics

1-Which of the following is most important for stability of ankle fractures?

- A. Atfl
- B. Syndesmosis
- C. Deltoid ligament
- D. Ptfl

Answer: B

2- which of the following considered a pitfall in clinical examination of comminuted radial head fracture?

- A. AP and lateral elbow X-ray
- B. CT
- C. MRI
- D. Ulnar nerve evaluation
- E. Examining the distal radioulnar joint DRUJ

Answer: E

3-RTA and the pt skin has contacted the soil, penicillin was added, which organism is covered by penicillin in open fx contaminated by soil?

- A. Staph. Aureus
- B. Strep
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Clostridium
- E. Mycobacterium

Answer: D

4- A patient falls in his hand and xray showed transverse fracture of the head of humerus and treated with compression plate, what do you expect to see after 3 months on xray?

- A. Non united with callus
- B. United with callus
- C. Healed without callus
- D. Atrophy of edges

Answer: C

5- ligament injured if varus stress present at 0° and 30°?

- A. Acl
- B. Lcl
- C. Acl+ lcl
- D. Mcl

Answer: B

6- picture of tumor sclerotic with nidus relieved by nsaid?

- A. Osteoid osteoma

7- which test is related to complete external rotators tear?

- A. Hawkins
- B. Horn blower
- C. Arm drop
- D. Napoleon
- E. Empty can test

Answer: B

8- 14 year old child with knee pain , xray of the hip showed moderate severity SCFE, what is the best next step in management ?

- A. Reassurance and walking crutches
- B. Screw fixation without reduction
- C. ORIF
- D. Discharge with analgesia

Answer: B

9- sclerotic fracture male 75 , what is the most likely origin of the primary cancer?

- A. Prostate cancer
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Bladder cancer

Answer: A

10- what supplies deltoid?

- A. Radial
- B. Ulnar
- C. Long thoracic
- D. Axillary

Answer: D

11- best imaging modality to diagnose osteoporosis?

- A. X-ray
- B. CT
- C. DEXA

Answer: C

12- which of the following mimics shoulder septic arthritis ?

- A. Acute rotator cuff tear
- B. Acute calcific tendinitis
- C. Subacromial bursitis
- D. Impingement syndrome

E. Biceps tendinitis

Answer: B

13- rehab ques (2 weeks after no muscle movement?)

- A. Spasticity
- B. Rigidity
- C. Mechanical
- D. Flaccid paralysis
- E. Inflammation

Ans ?

14- Which one is the correct match?

- A. Ok sign- ulnar nerve
- B. Ulnar-hypothenar atrophy

Answer: B

15- carpenter complain of pain in flexion of the knee and medial joint line tenderness, knee xray showed joint space narrowing?

- A. Weight reduction+ paracetamol

16- Bilateral ddh at the age of 3, will show ?

Wide perineum

17- sign of severe CTS:

- A. parasthesia
- B. Can't handle her bag
- C. Can't tie button of the shirt

Answer: C

18- Gastrocnemius and soleus muscles are most eccentrically contracted in what phase ?

- A. Initial stance
- B. Loading response
- C. Mid-stance
- D. Terminal stance
- E. Pre-swing

Answer:

19- most common cause of LBP that is more severe at extension?

- A. Muscular pain
- B. Lumbar canal stenosis
- C. Disc herniating
- D. Facet joint arthropathy

Answer: B

20- ulnar nerve injury, unable to do:

- A. Finger abduction
- B. Wrist extension
- C. Wrist flexion
- D. Thumb abduction

Answer: A

21- Picture of rocker bottom feet

Which of the following is true about this deformity?

- A. talonavicular dislocation
- B. better prognosis than club foot
- C. treatment is primarily surgical
- D. usually unilateral

Answer: A

22- Which of the following is true about club foot?

- A. It is detected in utero as early as 8 weeks
- B. Surgical treatment is usually indicated or needed
- C. True clubfoot is flexible and stretching is enough
- D. Recurrence is the rule should bracing be ignored*

Answer: D

23- A 50 year old man with hyperparathyroidism had pain after minor fall on a step, that resulted in limitation in knee extension which of the following extensor mechanism was affected:

- A. Quadriceps muscle
- B. Quadriceps tendon
- C. Patella
- D. Patellar tendon

Answer: B

24- 4 year old child with image for scoliosis:

- A. Infantile idiopathic scoliosis
- B. Congenital scoliosis
- C. Treatment is always surgical
- D. Always resolves spontaneously

Answer: B



25- The worst remodelling in 3 year old child:

- A. Distal humerus
- B. Distal metaphyseal femoral recurvatum
- C. Distal metaphyseal femoral procurvatum
- D. Proximal humerus in varus
- E. Distal tibia procurvatum

Answer: A

26- A 3 month old girl has been treated for DDH ever since she was 2 months old. She returned to the clinic after 4 weeks of pavlic harness with reduced hip but acetabular dysplasia persists, which of the following is the next step:

- A. Continue using pavlic harness
- B. Use of triple diapers
- C. Internal fixation with sth
- D. Surgical/ open fracture

Answer: A

27- A 75 year old woman came to the clinic because of sudden interscapular pain that happened when she works in her house and lasted for 12 days, and it didn't limit her daily activities and there were no red flags, she reported pain during flexion and extension, what is the next step:

- A. Dorsal spinal MRI
- B. Analgesia, limited bed rest, and return to work
- C. Dorsolumbar X ray

Answer: B

28- True about Idiopathic adolescent scoliosis:

- A. Always there is no pain
- B. Uneven shoulder is always present
- C. Rotational deformity is present on Adam forward bending test

Answer: C

29- Intertrochanteric area to femur neck which of the following is true:

- A. Has high risk of avascular necrosis
- B. Has poor blood supply
- C. Has low bone osteogenic activity
- D. Has higher rate of malunion

Answer: D

30- True about flexion distraction injury:

- A. Injury to base of skull
- B. Injury to C7
- C. Injury to calcaneus bone

D. Small intestine injury

Answer: D

31- Which of the following is false about pediatric skeleton:

- A. Soft tissue stronger than bone
- B. Cancellous cortical ratio is high
- C. Thin periostium
- D. Incomplete fractures can occur

Answer: C

32- pain in osteomyelitis- increase periosteal pressure

33- flat feet- no need for treatment if no pain

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