



*Sohag University
Sohag faculty of medicine
Surgery department*

*4/5/2016
Time allowed: 3 hours*

*M.S.C General Surgery
Paper II*

I- Discuss :- (20 marks)

Management of small intestinal tumours.

II- Write short account on:- (10 marks for each)

- 1- Aetiology and management of flail chest.**
- 2- Clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).**
- 3- Pott's disease.**
- 4- Management of bile leak after biliary tract surgery.**
- 5- Differential diagnosis of unilateral swollen limb.**
- 6- Strategies of management of splenic trauma.**

**III- A 60- year- old male complains of left loin pain for 2 months, he is hypertensive, diabetic and heavy smoker. Positive findings are:
BP= 160/100 mmHg. Urine analysis shows RBCs count of 35/ HPF. U/S shows solid central mass in left kidney with no pelvicalyceal dilatation.**

- 1) What is the most likely diagnosis? (5 marks)**
- 2) What is the importance of genital examination in this patient? (5 marks)**

IV- Choose the best single answer (10 marks):-

1. The appropriate surgical treatment for suspected carcinoma of the testis is:

- A. Transscrotal percutaneous biopsy.
- B. Transscrotal open biopsy.
- C. Repeated examinations.
- D. Inguinal exploration, control of the spermatic cord, biopsy, and radical orchiectomy if tumor is confirmed.

2. A 28-year-old white male presents with asymptomatic testicular enlargement. Which of the following statement is true concerning his diagnosis and management?

- A. Tumor markers, b-fetoprotein (AFP) and human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) will both be of value in the patient regardless of his ultimate tissue type
- B. Orchiectomy should be performed via scrotal approach
- C. The diagnosis of seminoma should be followed by postoperative radiation therapy
- D. With current adjuvant chemotherapy regimens, retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy is no longer indicated for non-seminomatous testicular tumors

3. hurthle cells are seen in ?

- A. hashimoto's thyroiditis
- B. follicular cell carcinoma
- C. hurthle cell thyroid adenoma
- D. all the above

4. C cells populate which part of the lateral lobe of the thyroid ?

- A. upper one-third of the lateral lobe of thyroid
- B. middle one-third of the lateral lobe of thyroid
- C. lower one-third of the lateral lobe of the thyroid
- D. distributed equally all over the lateral lobe of the thyroid

5. MEN 2A and MEN 2B syndromes are associated with germline mutations in:

- A. The p53 tumor suppressor gene.
- B. The H-ras gene.
- C. The N-myc gene.
- D. The RET proto-oncogene.

6. Which is the most appropriate form of biopsy for a major salivary gland tumour?

- a) Open surgical biopsy to allow histology.
- b) Salivary washings.
- c) Frozen section during formal excision.
- d) Fine-needle aspiration cytology.
- e) Biopsy is contraindicated.

7. Which of the following is true regarding sick euthyroid syndrome?

- a) It can be present as high T3 and T4
- b) TSH may be high
- c) TSH is usually suppressed
- d) Thyroid replacement is favoured

8. Which of the following is true regarding Cushing's disease?

- a) Patients with Cushing's disease are at increased risk of hospital-acquired infections.
- b) Patients do not require prophylactic anticoagulation.
- c) Following surgical removal of unilateral adrenal adenomata, cortisol supplementation is not necessary.
- d) Nelson's syndrome is a cause of Cushing's disease.
- e) Cushing's-associated medical conditions need not be treated medically preoperatively.

9. "CYSTIC HYGROMA" is:

- a) Lymphangiectasia.
- b) Cavernous haemangioma.
- c) Sebaceous cyst.
- d) Dermoid cyst.
- e) Haemangioma.

10. Which of the following is not true for ectopic pancreas:

- a) stomach and duodenum are the most common site
- b) Ectopic pancreas appears as a submucosal irregular nodule in the wall
- c) Islet tissue is present in all the organs where ectopic pancreas is present
- d) Ulceration, bleeding and obstruction are the most common symptoms

Good luck