**Sohag University**

**Sohag Faculty of Medicine**

**Department of General Surgery**

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**20th, 04, 2013**

**Paper I in General Surgery Exam, MD**

**Time allowed: 3 hours**

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**Please try answering all questions:**

1. Discuss resuscitation of multiple traumatized patients? (20 degrees)
2. Discuss indications and methods of surgical nutrition? (20 degrees)
3. Outline surgical aspects of male infertility? (15 degrees)

**Write short account on: (10 degrees each)**

1. Indications, basic principles, and surgical techniques of hepatic transplantation?
2. Surgical causes of unintentional weight loss?
3. Arteriovenous malformations?

**MD in General Surgery**

**MCQs**

Student' s name:

Secret number:

**Answer all questions in the same sheet: (one degree each)**

1. **Most common cause of nausea and vomiting in patients with carcinoma head of pancrease is:**
2. External compression of the duodenum
3. Tumour infiltraion of coeliac nerve plexus
4. Tumour infiltration of duodenum
5. Tumour infiltration around superior mesenteric artery.
6. **Parotid gland enlargement is most likely due to:**
7. Malignant lesions
8. Benign lesions
9. Stone of parotid duct
10. Viral infection.
11. **Bleeding per rectum in children is most likely due to**
12. Diverticulosis
13. Cancer colon
14. Proctitis
15. Mucous polyp of the colorectal area.
16. **Stridor after thyroidectomy is most likely due to:-**
17. Bilateral complete injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerves
18. Unilateral complete injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerve
19. Bilateral incomplete injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerves
20. Unilateral incomplete injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
21. **The commonest cause of haematemesis among the following is:**
22. Cancer stomach
23. Chronic duodenal ulcer
24. Oesophagitis
25. Oesophageal varices.
26. **The commonest cause of facial ulcers in Upper Egypt is:**
27. Syphilis
28. TB
29. Basal cell carcinoma
30. Idiopathic.
31. **Pain referred to the ear is most likely a manifestation of:**
32. Colloid goitre
33. Toxic goitre
34. Malignant goitre
35. Physiological goitre.
36. **Left supraclavicular lymph gland enlargement may be a manifestation of:**
37. Acute lymphadenitis due to infectious mononucleosis
38. Chest infection
39. Scalp infection
40. Abdomen malignancy.
41. **Surgical treatment of bleeding type I gastric ulcer is**
42. Wedge resection of the gastric ulcer
43. Oversewing of the ulcer base
44. Distal gastrectomy
45. Distal gastrectomy long with trunkal vagotomy.
46. **Which is the commonest cause of haemobilia:**
47. Blunt abdominal trauma
48. Iatrogenic injury
49. Cholelithiasis
50. Hepatic artery aneurysm.
51. **CT in carcinoma of the oesophagus is least useful in describing:**
52. Tstaging
53. Nodal staging
54. Distant staging
55. Omental involvement.
56. **Most common malignancy of the appendix is:**
57. Carcinoid tumour
58. Adenocarcinoma
59. Squamous carcinoma
60. Lymphoma.
61. **Renal adenocarcinomas**
62. Usually associated with anaemia
63. Extremely radiosensitive
64. Difficult to diagnose
65. Are of transitional cell type.
66. **The most important in predicting clinical progression in BPH is:**
67. Gland size
68. PSA
69. Symptom severity
70. High post-voidal residual.
71. **Hurthle cells are seen in:**
72. Hashmoto's thyroiditis
73. Follicular cell carcinoma
74. Hurthle cell thyroid adenoma/carcinoma
75. All the above.

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**Best Wishes**