



**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE**  
**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY**  
**SECOND TERM 2022/2023**  
**[JANUARY-APRIL, 2023]**

**CIMS 0262: SURGERY**

**STREAM: Y2T2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY: TUESDAY, 2:00–5:00 PM**

**DATE: 28/03/2023**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**1. Do not write anything on this question paper.**

**PART A: MCQs. Choose only one best answer out of the four choices given. 15 marks.**

1. Which of the following is a sign of a foreign body in the upper airway or G.I. T in children?
  - a) Increased appetite
  - b) Dry mucus membrane of the mouth
  - c) Diarrhea
  - d) Refusal to eat
  
2. Which of the following is a chest wall injury?
  - a) Fracture of the shoulder girdle
  - b) Pneumothorax
  - c) Haemothorax
  - d) Pericardial tamponade
  
3. The mainstay treatment for a patient with pneumothorax and Haemothorax is;
  - a) Chest X-ray
  - b) Paracentesis
  - c) Under water seal drainage
  - d) Thoracotomy
  
4. Hyperresonant percussion note of the chest is likely to be due to;
  - a) Pyothorax
  - b) Haemothorax
  - c) Pneumothorax
  - d) Frail chest

5. Which of the following is NOT an ideal action in a patient with an obstructed airway?
  - a) Tracheal intubation
  - b) Chin thrust
  - c) Put patient on a prone position
  - d) Clearance of any mechanical debris
  
6. Methods of fracture reduction include the following except
  - a) Analgesia
  - b) Closed manipulation
  - c) Open reduction
  - d) Mechanical traction
  
7. About fractures;
  - a) All of them require immobilization
  - b) Immobilization reliefs pain only
  - c) Soft tissue injury is important in the management
  - d) Extreme age groups heal within the same time frame
  
8. Which of the following is NOT a component of informed consent for surgery
  - a) Cost of operation
  - b) Alternative method of treatment
  - c) Risks associated with the operation
  - d) Indications of the operation
  
9. An abnormal or surgical connection made between two epithelial surfaces is called;
  - a) A sinus
  - b) A fistula
  - c) A wound
  - d) A vent
  
10. A flail chest;
  - a) Is caused by a penetrating chest injury
  - b) Diagnosis is made radiologically
  - c) On inspiration the loose segment of the chest wall is displaced inwards
  - d) Involves fractures of three ribs in one place
  
11. Which of the following does NOT indicate a sign of tension pneumothorax
  - a) Stony dullness
  - b) Distended neck veins
  - c) Shifting of the trachea
  - d) Hyper-resonant chest
  
12. A 50 year old woman sustained a displaced and angulated fracture through the diaphysis of the right Humerus. After a four

months treatment with a U slab then a humeral brace, the patient has persistent pain and mobility of fracture site. Check x-rays demonstrate no cortex bridging and no callus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Delayed union
- b) Atrophic non union
- c) Hypertrophic non union
- d) Infected nonunion

13. The Beck's triad symptoms of cardiac tamponade include the following EXCEPT.

- a) Increased jugular pressure
- b) Hypotension
- c) Hypertension
- d) Muffled heart sounds

14. Which of the following should NOT be a requirement for interpretation of a plain radiograph film?

- a) Gender of the patient
- b) The cortex of each bone
- c) The name of requesting clinician
- d) The condition of the adjacent joints

15. One of the following is an unmistakable evidence of a fracture;

- a) Local swelling
- b) Crepitus when injured part is moved
- c) Marked tenderness over the bone
- d) ecchymosis

**PART B: TRUE/ False (T/F). Respond to all choices in every question. There is no negative marking. This part has 75 marks.**

1. Which of the following is NOT a cause pathological fractures?
  - a) Cerebral palsy and other neuro-muscular disorders
  - b) Osteoporosis
  - c) Chronic osteomyelitis
  - d) Lipomas
  - e) Road traffic accidents
2. Risk factors for carcinoma of the esophagus include;
  - a) Alcoholism
  - b) Tobacco smoking
  - c) Barrett's esophagus
  - d) Human papilloma virus
  - e) Irradiation
3. Common investigative procedures for the digestive system conditions include;
  - a) Doppler ultrasound
  - b) Intravenous urography

- c) Barium meal studies
  - d) Exfoliative cytology
  - e) Endoscopy
4. Causes of abdominal distension during intestinal obstruction are;
- a) Vomiting
  - b) Diarrhoea
  - c) Succuss entericus
  - d) Swallowed air
  - e) Gastric juice
5. Principles of fracture management include;
- a) Rehabilitation
  - b) Reduction
  - c) Remodeling
  - d) Reconstruction
  - e) Resuscitation
6. Painful swallowing IS ALSO KNOWN AS;
- a) Retching
  - b) Odynophgia
  - c) Dysphagia
  - d) Regurgitation
  - e) Dyspepsia
7. The following are complications of burns;
- a) Depression
  - b) Decubitus ulcers
  - c) Disuse atrophy
  - d) Anaemia
  - e) Curling ulcer
8. True or false;
- a) Malena without haematemesis usually indicates a lesion proximal to the ligament of Treitz
  - b) Massive upper GIT bleeding presents with haematochezia
  - c) Gastric ulcer causes upper GI bleeding is four times common than duodenal ulcers
  - d) All patients with GI bleeding should be put on a nasogastric tube
  - e) Malaena stool can occur from upper GI without history of haematemesis
9. A swelling in the antero-lateral aspect of the neck;
- a) Meningocele
  - b) Thyroglossal cyst
  - c) Tuberculous abscess
  - d) Urachial cyst
  - e) Brachial cyst
10. Complications of amputation;

- a) Eczema
  - b) Infection
  - c) Phantom pain
  - d) Formation of a bone spur
  - e) Fixed flexion deformity of joint proximity
11. Assessment of peripheral circulation of lower limbs include;
- a) Palpating the radial pulse
  - b) Assessing texture of nails
  - c) Feeling the temperature of nails
  - d) Measuring the limb circumference
  - e) Checking the colour of extremities
11. Care of a stump after amputation involves;
- a) Rest of a stump on a pillow
  - b) Use of a cradle
  - c) Use splints
  - d) Stump dressing is done after three days
  - e) Drain tubes are removed after 24 hours
13. Greenstick fractures are common in children because ;
- a) Children are less active
  - b) Their bones are spongy and resilient
  - c) Their bones can withstand greater tension
  - d) Their bones are osteoporotic
  - e) Their bones are short
14. The following are signs of full thickness burns;
- a) Severe pain
  - b) Good capillary refill
  - c) Blister formation
  - d) Healing takes a short period
  - e) Pink in color
15. The following fluids are plasma expanders;
- a) Blood
  - b) 5% dextrose
  - c) Ringer's lactate
  - d) Half strength darrows
  - e) gelafundin

**PART C: short essay questions. Attempt all questions in this part. 60 marks.**

1. Respond to the following concerning fractures;
- a) Outline the classical clinical features of a fracture. (5 marks)
  - b) Describe the radiological patterns of a fracture. (5 marks)
2. Early diagnosis and proper management of fracture lead to a good prognosis.
- a) Define a fracture. (2 marks)
  - b) Outline the three principles of fracture management (3 marks)
  - c) Outline the stages of fracture healing (5 marks)

3. Describe the difference between curling ulcers and marjolin ulcers following burns. (10 marks).
4. About compartment syndrome;
  - a) Outline the clinical presentation of compartment syndrome. (5 marks)
  - b) How will you treat a patient who presents with this condition? (5 marks)
5. Respond to the following concerning Colle's fracture;
  - a) What is the commonest mechanism of injury? (3 marks)
  - b) Describe the deformity of this condition (2 marks)
  - c) List five possible complications of the condition. (5 marks)
6. Describe the difference between a skin and skeletal traction in fracture management. (10 marks)

**PART D: long essay questions. Choose two out of three and answer them. 40 marks.**

1. Mary is a form one student who sustained burns following a fire accident in their school dormitory. She is weighing 40kg and the surface burn area is 25%.
  - a) Describe any five indications of admitting a burn patient. (5 marks)
  - b) Describe the resuscitative management of Mary in a hospital setup. (10marks)
  - c) Outline any five late complications of burns (5 marks)
2. One of the common causes of surgical shock is hypovolaemia secondary to burns and blood loss. Fluid replacement is one of the mandatory steps towards its management;
  - a) Name any two crystalloids and any two colloids. (4 marks)
  - b) What will be your indicators of improvement of this patient as you replace the fluids? (6 marks)
  - c) Describe how the procedure fluid replacement is carried out. (10 marks)
3. Tony Floyd, 26 yrs. old presents at the casualty department with a history of stab wound on the anterior right side of the chest following a scuffle in a pub. After a careful history and physical examination, the surgeon decides to put chest tube drainage.
  - a) What are the indications of a chest tube drainage in chest injury? (10 marks)
  - b) What are the possible complications that may arise with insertion of a chest tube? (10 marks)