

# PART III FINAL MBBS EXAMINATION- NOVEMBER 2015

## SURGERY

### PART ONE

1. What is Courvoisier's principle  
List ten causes of obstructive jaundice
2. What are the complications of cholelithiasis  
Mention the complications of cholecystectomy
3. State Goodsall's law  
How would you manage a low perianal fistula
4. What are the complications of splenectomy  
How would you manage one of them
5. What is a hernia  
How do groin hernias present  
List the surgical options of treatment for one of the types
6. List 5 common causes of intestinal obstruction in our environment  
How would a 60-year-old man with an obstructed right inguinoscrotal hernia present
7. How would you manage a 20-year-old with a blunt abdominal injury
8. A 10-year-old boy presented on account of abdominal distention and infrequent passage of stool since birth. How would you manage.
9. A 5-year-old presented on account of abdominal distention of 3 months duration  
List four differentials  
How would you manage the first one
10. Discuss the pathogenesis and treatment options of dental caries

## PART TWO

1. What is bad news

List the 6 steps in breaking a bad news in the correct sequence

2. Discuss the radiological management of colorectal carcinoma

3. List 5 causes of blindness

What are the components of primary eye care

4. How would you manage a 4yr old who presented on account of yellowish discharge from the right ear

5. Define triage and discuss the colour codes and their implications

Differentiate between mass and multiple casualty

6. What is a chronic ulcer

List the causes

7. Discuss the pathophysiology and management of obstructive uropathy

8. Outline your principles of immediate and long term management for a cervical spine injured patient.

9. A 65yr old woman is being prepared for surgery on account of primary end stage osteoarthritis of the right knee.

Discuss the pathogenesis and treatment options.

10. A 24yr old man had a gunshot injury in the right thigh. Examination revealed a bullet entry point and deformity of the right thigh how would you manage.

## PICTURE TEST

1. A picture of inguinoscrotal and groin swelling  
What are the abnormalities shown (Inguinoscrotal swelling, deviation of the penis to the other side)  
What is the diagnosis (Right Inguinoscrotal hernia)  
List two predisposing factors (chronic cough, straining at micturition and defecation, carrying heavy load etc)
2. A picture of hydrocephalus  
What is your diagnosis ( Hydrocephalus)  
What are the clinical signs seen (low set ears, sunset appearance, craniofacial disproportion in favor of the cranium etc)  
What is the common method of classification (based on communication between ventricles)  
What is the treatment option in this hospital (Ventriculoperitoneal shunt)
3. A picture of hypospadias  
State the abnormalities seen ( ventrally located urethra meatus, dorsal hooding)  
Is it an indication for circumcision. True or false ( False)  
State 2 treatment options (MAGPI, Matthieu, Duckett, Snodgrass)
4. A picture of the eye of a 20yr old woman with anterior neck mass  
What clinical sign is demonstrated (lid retraction)  
Which muscle is affected (levator palpebrae superioris)  
During labor she had fluctuating blood pressure and was talking irrationally. What complication has set in? (Thyroid storm)
5. A picture of a fungating mass on the lower limb  
What is the most likely diagnosis? ( marjolin ulcer, basal cell ca, squamous cell ca, malignant melanoma)  
List 2 predisposing factors (Skin color, Exposure to sunlight)  
How can you prevent the development of the lesion in those with predisposing factors? (Reduction in sun exposure by using sun shades and wearing protective clothings; Early detection)
6. A picture of keloid of the ear lobe  
What is the diagnosis (Keloid)  
List 2 causes (Ear piercing, trauma to the ears, burns, familial)  
List 3 treatment modalities (surgical excision, intralesional injection of triamcinolone, radiotherapy)
7. The picture of the external ear through an otoscope

What structure is shown (Tympanic membrane)

State the abnormalities seen (Bulging etc)

What is your diagnosis ( Otitis media)

8. Picture of 2 instruments

A = Non cuffed endotracheal tube

B = Cuffed endotracheal tube

Identify both items

What common indication is both used for (Airway maintenance)

What is the advantage of B over A (

9. Picture of a man sitting up. He had a stab wound in the infraclavicular region

What position is the man being monitored (?Sitting position)

List 3 bed side test to confirm pleural entry (Gas bubbling, Hyper-resonant percussion note, Reduced breath sound etc)

What vessel is most likely injured ( Subclavian vessels)

10. Barium enema ( Colorectal ca)

What is investigation shown ( Barium enema)

List the abnormalities shown ( Narrowing, Dilatation of proximal segment,)

What clinical sign is demonstrated (Apple core deformity)

11. A retrograde urethrogram

What investigation is this

What lesion is shown (Urethral stricture)

List 2 treatment options (urethral dilation, urethrotomy, urethroplasty)

12. Unilateral clubfoot in a 10yr old

What abnormalities are shown ( Forefoot adduction, hindfoot varus, equines deformity, pes cavus)

State 2 common causes in Nigeria ( Talipes equinovarus, tapipes calcaneovalgus, congenital vertical talus)

If he had presented at birth what treatment would have been given (Serial manipulation and casting using ponseti technique)

13. Bilateral polydactyl and syndactyl of the foot

State 3 abnormalities seen ( Polydactyl. Syndactyl, adduction of the big toe)

What single investigation would you do before surgery ( X-ray of both foot)

State 2 associated syndromes ( Apert and carpenter syndrome)

14. A picture of a child with scoliosis

Describe the abnormality shown ( increased lateral curvature of the spine and back)

What is your diagnosis ( Scoliosis)

State 3 management options ( Conservative, braces, surgical)

15. Rectal prolapse

What is the diagnosis (Rectal prolapse)

What are the types (incomplete, Complete)

What type is shown (Complete)

List 2 differentials ( Rectal polyp, hemorrhoids)

16. A picture of an open mouth (? Cleft palate or adenoid hypertrophy)

What is the diagnosis

What is the treatment of choice

What is the age of treatment

17. Picture of the large bowel on laparotomy

What structure is shown (Large bowel)

Give 3 points to support your answer ( Haustra, size, appendice epiploicae)

How would you know it is viable ( Color, capacity to bleed, Peristalsis)

18. A picture of colostomy

What is shown ( Colostomy)

List 2 indications ( Hirschsprungs, anorectal malformations)

State the definitive diagnosis for each indication ( Swenson, swoave, Duhamel procedure for Hirschsprung. Posterior saggital anorectoplasty( PSARP) for ARM)

19. A brain CT scan

What investigation is shown ( Brain CT scan)

State the abnormalities shown ( Hypodense area along the cerebral hemisphere, midline shift, obliteration of the lateral ventricle on the affected side)

What is your diagnosis (Chronic Subdural hematoma)

20. A picture of one eye

What is your diagnosis ( Pterygium)

List 2 causes ( Prolonged exposure to sun, dry heat, wind and dust)

What are the treatment options (Medical treatment with eye drop, surgical excision)

## OSCE

1. This 20yr old lady presented on account of anterior neck swelling. Take a focused history.
2. What is your diagnosis (Toxic goiter)  
List the clinical signs you would see on the upper limb (Warm & sweaty palm, fine tremor, finger clubbing, palmar erythema, tachycardia, Hypertension)  
List your treatments in the correct order (Antithyroid drug therapy, Propranolol, Radioactive iodine, Thyroidectomy, Propranolol)  
What investigations would you want to do to confirm your diagnosis (Thyroid function test)  
If the patient presents 6wks later what investigation would you want to do. (Thyroid function test)
3. This 50yr old woman presented on account of progressive visual loss. A diagnosis of mature cataract was made.  
List 5 causes (Senile, Traumatic, Steroid, Congenital, Malnutrition)  
What is your treatment option (Small incision cataract surgery with posterior chamber intraocular lens, SICS+ PC IOL)  
List 3 post-op complications (Endophthalmitis, Wound gape, Persistent uveitis, Cornea opacity, Retinal detachment)
4. This 50yr old man presented on account of difficulty in passing urine of a year duration and inability to pass urine of 6hrs duration. Take history from him.  
What is the most likely diagnosis (Metastatic Carcinoma of the Prostate)  
How would you confirm your diagnosis (Prostate biopsy)  
What bedside test would you do to support your diagnosis (DRE)  
State 2 definitive treatment options (Chemotherapy & Bilateral total orchidectomy)  
What are the specific complications from the surgery (Osteitis pubis, Erectile dysfunction, Clot retention, Haemorrhage, UTIs, Urinary incontinence, Epididymo-orchitis, Retrograde ejaculation, USD)
5. A patient presented on account of difficulty in breathing and snoring of 6months duration.  
State 4 differentials (Adenoid hypertrophy, Nasal polyposis, Sinonasal tumors e.g. inverted papilloma, Osteoma, Fibrous dysplasia etc)  
State 4 specific investigations (Indirect laryngoscopy, X-ray of the paranasal sinuses,)  
State 2 treatment options for the most likely diagnosis (Surgical excision)  
List 4 complications (Recurrent quinsy (peritonsillar abscess), Obstructive sleep apnea)
6. Inspect the patient. The instrument on the table was used for the patient ( Intramedullary nail/rod).  
What was the preop diagnosis ( femoral shaft fracture)

What procedure was performed (Open reduction and internal fixation with IM nailing)

What is the name of the device attached to the thigh (Redivac drain)

What maneuver is done to return the device to its original shape i.e the drain

List 2 indications for removal of the device i.e the drain

7. This 20yr old female took caustic soda 2hrs ago. Take a history

8. What is the most likely diagnosis (Corrosive oesophagitis)

List 4 immediate management modalities (Dilution of the agent by consumption of copious amount of water, pain relief, correction of shock, Infection control with antibiotics)

List 4 long-term complications (Oesophageal stricture, Gastric outlet obstruction, Malignant transformation)

How would you manage the most likely long-term complication.( Dilatation, stricture)

9. This woman's one year old child was recently diagnosed of hirschsprungs. Counsel her on colostomy.

10. The patient was a victim of a road traffic crash. Ventilate this patient