

1. **In abdominal injuries, the most informative initial investigation is:**
  - A. CT
  - B. Ultrasound
  - C. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage
  - D. Abdominal x-ray
  
2. **Which of the followings is correct regarding sterilization?**
  - A. Chemical sterilization is the commonest type to be used
  - B. The scrub up team must keep hands above waist
  - C. Disinfection is considered enough for surgical instruments
  - D. Suspicion of organisms spread during an operation is not harmful
  
3. **A 34 y/o man had bacterial infection and treated with antibiotics. During his course, he started to develop fever, which was associated with abdominal pain and watery diarrhea. The most probable diagnosis is:**
  - A. Food poisoning
  - B. Pseudomembranous colitis
  - C. Inflammatory bowel disease
  - D. None of the above
  
4. **The first thing to do in treating the previous case is:**
  - A. Start metronidazole
  - B. Start vancomycin
  - C. Isolation and rehydration
  - D. Stop the offending antibiotic
  
5. **In wound healing:**
  - A. Remodeling phase may last up to 2 years
  - B. Fetal wounds heal with primary intention
  - C. Type I collagen is present mainly in healing wounds
  - D. Prolonged continuous pressure decreases healing time
  
6. **Paralytic ileus is associated with:**
  - A. Hypernatremia
  - B. Hyperkalemia
  - C. Hyponatremia
  - D. Hypokalemia
  
7. **Standard screening tests on donors' blood include all the followings EXCEPT:**
  - A. Hepatitis C
  - B. Hepatitis B
  - C. Rubella
  - D. Syphilis

8. A 25 y/o driver sustained a car accident presented in the ER with flaccid paralysis, bradycardia, and hypotension. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. Neurogenic shock
  - B. Cardiogenic shock
  - C. Hypovolemic shock
  - D. None of the Above
9. The commonest cause of the previous case is:
- A. Massive external bleeding
  - B. Ischemic heart disease
  - C. Injury to the high thoracic spine
  - D. Internal bleeding
10. Which of the followings is an early complication of burns?
- A. Dyspigmentation
  - B. Sepsis
  - C. Hypertrophic scar
  - D. Contractures
11. Deep dermal burns:
- A. Heal with granulation tissue and fibrosis
  - B. Painless
  - C. Have intact hair follicles
  - D. Blanch on pressure
12. All the followings are true EXCEPT:
- A. A burn of low temperature but long contact produces mild injury
  - B. The epithelium is intact with erythema
  - C. Every burned patient must receive tetanus vaccination
  - D. Any burn affecting the face should be referred to a burn unit
13. Which of the followings is(are) an indication(s) of nutritional support?
- A. Anorexia nervosa
  - B. Intestinal fistula
  - C. Malignancy
  - D. All of the above
14. Metabolic changes after surgery include:
- A. Decreased glycogen breakdown
  - B. Decreased lipolysis
  - C. Decreased gluconeogenesis
  - D. Decreased body weight
15. Which of the following procedures has a higher chance of developing pneumonia?
- A. Anterior esophagectomy
  - B. Lower segment cesarean section
  - C. Reduction of femoral fracture
  - D. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

**16. Late postoperative complications include:**

- A. Reactionary hemorrhage
- B. Short gut syndrome**
- C. Delirium
- D. Nausea and vomiting

**17. Weight loss comes earlier with:**

- A. Colon cancer
- B. Prostatic cancer
- C. Esophageal cancer**
- D. Hepatoma

**18. To detect hematogenous spread of a tumor, all the followings should be done EXCEPT:**

- A. Chest radiograph
- B. Cystoscopy**
- C. Abdominal CT
- D. Bone scan

**19. Which of the following tumors has the least potential of malignant transformation?**

- A. Renal angiomyolipoma**
- B. Ovarian embryonic carcinoma
- C. Osteosarcoma
- D. Mesothelioma

**20. The finger like projections of connective tissue core that lined with epithelium is called:**

- A. Fibroma
- B. Papilloma**
- C. Desmoid tumor
- D. Ganglion

**21. The commonest symptom of diverticular disease is:**

- A. Bleeding per rectum
- B. Changes in bowel habits
- C. Tenesmus
- D. Dull aching pain**

**22. A 27 y/o pregnant woman came to the ER complaining of severe right upper quadrant pain, which started before about 5 hours. She has anorexia and vomiting, and there was abdominal guarding on examination. The most probable diagnosis is:**

- A. Perforated peptic ulcer
- B. Hepatic hemangioma
- C. Acute appendicitis**
- D. Intestinal obstruction

23. A 41 y/o woman is a known case of femoral hernia and was scheduled to be operated later. She presented in the ER with severe pain over the hernia and fever. On examination, the hernia was tense and tender, and the cough impulse was negative. The diagnosis is:
- A. Inflamed hernia
  - B. Strangulated hernia
  - C. Obstructed hernia
  - D. Incarcerated hernia
24. Patent processus vaginalis has an association with:
- A. Direct inguinal hernia
  - B. Indirect inguinal hernia
  - C. Incisional hernia
  - D. Lumbar hernia
25. Boundaries of Hesselbach's triangle include all the followings EXCEPT:
- A. Lateral border of rectus muscle
  - B. Inferior epigastric artery
  - C. External iliac artery
  - D. Inguinal ligament
26. A 22 y/o male presents to the clinic complaining of abdominal pain, diarrhea, and weight loss lasting for one month. He gave a history of occasional occult bleeding in stool. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. Crohn's disease
  - B. Peptic ulcer
  - C. Incarcerated hernia
  - D. Intestinal obstruction
27. Features of the previous diagnosis include all the followings EXCEPT:
- A. Mucosal ulceration separated by normal mucosa
  - B. All cases should be treated surgically
  - C. The most common site is the ileum
  - D. Development of fistulae is a known complication
28. A 29 y/o man presented to the clinic complaining of itching and protrusion of a small mass through the anus that was associated with minimal bleeding. This increases when he goes to the Gym, and he used to reduce it manually. The grade of this hemorrhoid is:
- A. I
  - B. II
  - C. III
  - D. IV
29. Which of the followings is true?
- A. Anal fistula is an abnormal connection between the epithelialized surface of the anal canal and the perianal skin
  - B. Antibiotics alone may be sufficient in the treatment of an anorectal abscess
  - C. Traumatic fistulae are usually intersphincteric
  - D. Setons have an increased risk of incontinence

- 30. The treatment of choice of ascites is:**
- A. Portosystemic shunt
  - B. Peritoneal shunt
  - C. TIPS
  - D. Conservative treatment
- 31. All the followings are true in the management of variceal bleeding EXCEPT:**
- A. Terlipressin may be used before diagnosis confirmation
  - B. Recurrent bleeding is prevented most effectively by surgery
  - C. Child's C patients should undergo transplant evaluation
  - D. Sedatives should be given to reduce patients' anxiety
- 32. In hepatic encephalopathy, which of the followings is incorrect?**
- A. Ammonia production can be reduced by neomycin
  - B. Lactose is useful for ammonia reduction
  - C. Protein diet should increase in the management
  - D. Hypokalemia is an associated imbalance
- 33. Murphy's sign is seen with:**
- A. Cholelithiasis
  - B. Choledocholithiasis
  - C. Acute cholecystitis
  - D. None of the above
- 34. In choledocholithiasis which of the following parameters decreases?**
- A. Alkaline phosphatase
  - B. Clotting factor X
  - C. Prothrombin time
  - D. INR
- 35. Which of the followings is included in Ranson's criteria at admission?**
- A. WBC
  - B. Amylase
  - C. Lipase
  - D. ALT
- 36. The most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is:**
- A. Hyperlipidemia
  - B. Gallstones
  - C. Idiopathic
  - D. Alcoholism
- 37. A 61 y/o smoker presented in the clinic with jaundice, abdominal pain, and weight loss. On examination, fluid was heard with shaking, and the gallbladder was palpable and non tender. The gold standard investigation in this case is:**
- A. Ultrasound
  - B. CT scan
  - C. ERCP
  - D. CA 19-9 marker

- 38. All the following are superficial neck swellings EXCEPT:**
- A. Branchial cyst
  - B. Sebaceous cyst
  - C. Lipoma
  - D. Neurofibromatosis
- 39. The most common midline single neck swelling is:**
- A. Pharyngeal pouch
  - B. Dermoid cyst
  - C. Laryngocele
  - D. Thyroglossal cyst
- 40. All the followings are true EXCEPT:**
- A. The most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is adenoma
  - B. Thyroid malignant lymphoma should be treated surgically
  - C. Stensen's duct opens opposite to the second upper molar tooth
  - D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury during thyroidectomy can be permanent
- 41. Which of the followings is more likely to be associated with malignant breast lesions?**
- A. Hyperechogenicity
  - B. Widely scattered
  - C. Microcalcification
  - D. Smooth margins
- 42. Fibroadenoma:**
- A. Rare before the age of 40
  - B. The most common cause of breast mass in fourth and fifth decades
  - C. Recurrence after excision of large lesions is possible
  - D. Its size decreases with pregnancy
- 43. Which of the followings is a cyanotic heart disease?**
- A. Coarctation of the aorta
  - B. Tetralogy of Fallot
  - C. Ventricular septal defect
  - D. Pulmonary stenosis
- 44. A 53 y/o woman presented in the ER with chest pain and dyspnea, MI was excluded. Echocardiogram showed mitral regurgitation. The patient most commonly has a history of:**
- A. MI
  - B. Infective endocarditis
  - C. Congenital heart disease
  - D. Rheumatic fever
- 45. The commonest complication following CABG is:**
- A. Atelectasis
  - B. Infection
  - C. Arrhythmia
  - D. Bleeding

- 46. The most frequent presentation of pulmonary embolism is:**
- A. Hemoptysis
  - B. Dyspnea**
  - C. Syncope
  - D. Chest pain
- 47. Non small lung cancer:**
- A. Large cell carcinoma is the commonest type
  - B. Adenocarcinoma is a diagnosis of exclusion
  - C. Patients with risk factors should be screened because it can be asymptomatic**
  - D. 20% of patients are smokers
- 48. The gold standard investigation for GERD is:**
- A. Ambulatory pH monitoring**
  - B. Barium swallow
  - C. Endoscopy
  - D. Clinical picture
- 49. Hiatus hernia:**
- A. Reflux is not seen in paraesophageal type**
  - B. Dysphagia is the commonest symptom of sliding type
  - C. Paraesophageal type is treated medically
  - D. The gastroesophageal junction is intraabdominal in sliding type
- 50. A mother brought her 3 month/old baby to the clinic concerning about his large head in addition to poor feeding that followed by vomiting. On examination, scalp veins were dilated, and the eyes were forcibly deviated downward. The cause(s) of this condition is(are):**
- A. CSF overproduction
  - B. Obstruction of CSF flow
  - C. Under absorption of CSF
  - D. All of the above**
- 51. During evaluation, all the followings are true EXCEPT:**
- A. Normal fourth ventricle excludes aqueductal stenosis**
  - B. Skull x-ray shows widened sutures
  - C. Dilated third ventricle
  - D. Generalized ventricular dilation suggests communicating hydrocephalus
- 52. VP shunt was inserted to the patient. The commonest complication could occur is:**
- A. Tube fracture
  - B. Shunt infection
  - C. Shunt migration
  - D. Shunt obstruction**

- 53. Which statement is true?**
- A. Spina bifida occulta is a neurosurgical emergency
  - B. Meningocele contains spinal cord
  - C. Spina dysraphism occurs most commonly in the lumbosacral region**
  - D. Non of the above
- 54. In arachnoid cyst, what is false?**
- A. Occurs commonly in the temporal area
  - B. All cases should be treated urgently to avoid complications**
  - C. May present with seizures
  - D. May be asymptomatic
- 55. The most common type of cerebral herniation is:**
- A. Central
  - B. Cingulate
  - C. Transtentorial**
  - D. Tonsillar
- 56. A 35 y/o man has an increased ICP. The most important early complain is:**
- A. Nausea and vomiting
  - B. Blurred vision
  - C. Early morning headache
  - D. Impaired consciousness**
- 57. The investigation of choice in increased ICP is:**
- A. Skull x-ray
  - B. MRI
  - C. Lumbar puncture
  - D. CT scan**
- 58. The fastest way to reduce high ICP is:**
- A. Head elevation
  - B. Controlled hyperventilation**
  - C. Decompressive craniotomy
  - D. Diuretics
- 59. A 9 y/o boy was brought to the ER complaining of nausea, vomiting, epileptic fits, and fever. MRI revealed cerebellar abscess. The most common etiology of such case is:**
- A. Allergic rhinitis
  - B. Bacterial endocarditis
  - C. Sinusitis
  - D. Otitis media**

60. An 11 month/old boy born prematurely was brought to the clinic by his parents because his testes were not in the scrotum. His mother said that it descended during sleep, but it goes up again when she pulls it down. Which of the followings is(are) true?
- A. There is scrotal hypoplasia
  - B. It is due to cremasteric reflex
  - C. Orchidopexy at 1-2 years is the treatment of choice
  - D. All of the above
61. In testicular torsion, all the followings are true EXCEPT:
- A. The testis is higher with torsion than normal
  - B. Doppler gives useful information
  - C. The critical time for management is 10-12 hours
  - D. The other side has to be fixed also
62. The main tool for diagnosing acute appendicitis in a 6 y/o boy is:
- A. Clinical picture
  - B. Ultrasound
  - C. CT scan
  - D. Abdominal x-ray
63. Intussusception:
- A. The commonest site is ileocolic
  - B. The proximal part becomes inside the distal one
  - C. The mean age is 6 years
  - D. Surgical reduction is the treatment of choice
64. Which statement is false?
- A. Malrotation is a risk for volvulus
  - B. The duodenojejunal junction normally located to the right of the vertebral column
  - C. An infant with bilious vomiting should go to surgery
  - D. Ultrasound can not rule out volvulus
65. In Meckel's diverticulum, all the followings are true EXCEPT:
- A. May present with lower GI bleeding
  - B. Asymptomatic patients are only 2%
  - C. Has gastric mucosa in it
  - D. Might be contained in a hernia
66. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis:
- A. The baby fails to thrive
  - B. There is a projectile bilious vomiting
  - C. Contrast meal is the most common investigation
  - D. More common in females

- 67. In meconium ileus, what is false?**
- A. Commonly affects the colon
  - B. Associated with cystic fibrosis
  - C. Gastrografin is used in diagnosis
  - D. Gastrografin is used in treatment
- 68. Which statements are true about anorectal malformation?**
- A. More common in females
  - B. Rectourethral fistula is the commonest type in girls
  - C. High malformation can be treated by anoplasty
  - D. Imperforated anus is seen with low malformation
- 69. Audible bowel sound in the chest is a sign of:**
- A. Paralysis of diaphragm
  - B. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
  - C. Lobar emphysema
  - D. None of the above
- 70. In craniosynostosis, all the followings are true EXCEPT:**
- A. Saggital type causes brachycephaly
  - B. Metopic type causes trigonocephaly
  - C. Lambdoid type causes plagiocephaly
  - D. Coronal type causes plagiocephaly
- 71. In the ear, the absence of antihelix gives:**
- A. Cup ear
  - B. Stahl's ear
  - C. Bat ear
  - D. Microtia
- 72. The procedure of lifting the sagging breasts is called:**
- A. Reduction
  - B. Mastopexy
  - C. Reconstruction
  - D. None of the above
- 73. Syndactyly:**
- A. Having more digits than normal
  - B. Permanent deflection of a finger or fingers
  - C. Does not involve the bone
  - D. May be associated with Apert's syndrome
- 74. In cleft lip and palate:**
- A. Primary palate repair is completed at the age of 9
  - B. Breathing is not affected by these abnormalities
  - C. Secondary palate repair is completed at the age of 3 months
  - D. Repair of such cases should be done as early as possible

- 75. Klumpke's palsy has all the followings characteristics EXCEPT:**
- A. Can result from motor cycle injury
  - B. Anhidrosis
  - C. Loss of dermatomes
  - D. Phrenic nerve palsy
- 76. A patient with PION palsy:**
- A. Unable to extend his wrist
  - B. Can extend the IPJ
  - C. Can extend the MPJ
  - D. The sensation over the radial half of the hand is lost
- 77. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm is a branch of which nerve?**
- A. Axillary
  - B. Radial
  - C. Musculocutaneous
  - D. None of the above
- 78. In a patient with AION palsy, what is false?**
- A. Can pronate the forearm
  - B. Can flex the PIPJ of the index
  - C. Have positive "O" sign
  - D. Can flex the IPJ of the thumb
- 79. Basal cell carcinoma:**
- A. Metastasize very quickly
  - B. Aggressive tumor that grows rapidly
  - C. Surgery is the best treatment for local lesions
  - D. It is a tumor of infancy
- 80. All the followings are common sites of squamous cell carcinoma EXCEPT:**
- A. Neck
  - B. Back of the hand
  - C. Lower lip
  - D. Lower back
- 81. Hematuria:**
- A. The commonest cause is malignancy
  - B. Immediate management should be directed to the cause
  - C. Must not be mistaken with menstrual bleeding
  - D. Bladder cancer commonly causes microscopic hematuria
- 82. The most important feature(s) of kidney trauma is(are):**
- A. Fractured lower ribs
  - B. Flank ecchymosis
  - C. Hematuria
  - D. All of the above

**83. Kidneys anomalies:**

- A. The most common fusion anomaly in the kidneys is the horseshoe kidney
- B. The most common simple ectopia is lumbar
- C. The most serious anomaly is malrotated kidney
- D. Cystic anomalies needs an immediate intervention

**84. What is the most common cause of urine retention in female infants?**

- A. Posterior urethral valves
- B. Hypospadias
- C. Ureterocele
- D. Pelviureteral junction obstruction

**85. A patient with vesicoureteric reflux will present most commonly with:**

- A. No symptoms
- B. UTI
- C. Distended abdomen
- D. Hematuria

**86. The reflux that reaches the kidney but without dilation is grade:**

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

**87. Which of the followings need an immediate intervention?**

- A. Ureterocele
- B. Malrotated kidney
- C. Ureteric duplication
- D. Unilateral renal agenesis

**88. A 28 y/o woman presented to the ER complaining of fever, chills, and rigors for one day. Right costovertebral angle was tender during examination. The most likely diagnosis is:**

- A. Psoas abscess
- B. Acute cystitis
- C. Acute renal failure
- D. Acute pyelonephritis

**89. The most common presentation of renal tumors is:**

- A. Fever of unknown origin
- B. Hypertension
- C. Incidental finding
- D. Hematuria

**90. Which of the followings is the commonest malignancy in young men?**

- A. Lung
- B. Testicular
- C. Colon
- D. Bone

**91. In vascular investigation:**

- A. Doppler is used only for arterial investigation
- B. Duplex can be used to evaluate the lymphatic system
- C. Bleeding is a common cause of death with venogram
- D. None of the above is true

**92. All the followings are risk factors of atherosclerosis EXCEPT:**

- A. High blood pressure
- B. High blood sugar
- C. Obesity
- D. High HDL

**93. The gold standard investigation in peripheral arterial disease is:**

- A. Doppler
- B. Duplex
- C. Ankle brachial index
- D. Angiogram

**94. Amaurosis fugax is a transient:**

- A. Loss of vision
- B. Hemiparesis
- C. Hemiplegia
- D. Deafness

**95. In acute limb ischemia, what is false?**

- A. It is a surgical emergency needs no investigations
- B. Thrombolysis should be started immediately
- C. Revascularization may lead to renal failure
- D. The critical time for an ischemic limb is 6 hours

**96. Venous system of the lower limb:**

- A. Consists of superficial, middle, and deep systems
- B. No connection between its parts
- C. Superficial femoral and profunda veins join to form the common femoral vein
- D. Great saphenous vein starts posterior to the medial malleolus

**97. A 32 y/o woman presented to the clinic with thickening skin of her medial aspect of the leg, which was associated with dermatitis and hyperpigmentation. Which type of presentation is this?**

- A. Telangiectasia
- B. Lipodermatosclerosis
- C. Healed ulcer
- D. Active venous ulceration

**98. Evaluation does not include which of the following tools?**

- A. Doppler
- B. Duplex
- C. Venogram
- D. AVP

**99. All the followings can treat the previous case EXCEPT:**

- A. Stocking
- B. Endovenous laser ablation
- C. Endovenous laser therapy
- D. Surgical ligation

**100. In compartment syndrome, what is true?**

- A. Tight cast may predispose to it
- B. Pulse may not be present
- C. Treated by fasciotomy
- D. All of the above