



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015

MAY SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

HMS-PPI-MCQ-L6

DATE: 23rd July, 2015

TIME: 10.00 A.M. – 11.30 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Which of the following statements about the human breast is true?
 - a) A lactiferous duct drains each of the 20 – 40 lobules of the female breast.
 - b) The axillary tail is not routinely active during lactation.
 - c) Cooper's ligaments attach the breast to the pectoralis major muscle.
 - d) The breast lies between the deep and pectoral fasciae.
- 2) In a newborn child who has not passed stool 48 hours after birth with a well formed anal dimple but no anal orifice the best line of approach would be?
 - a) Nil per oral, nasogastric tube feeds, enema and antero-posterior abdominal X-ray.
 - b) Nil per oral, intravenous fluids and cross-table lateral abdominal X-ray.
 - c) Nil per oral, intravenous fluids, and barium enema.
 - d) Nasogastric feeds, intravenous fluids and cross-table lateral X-ray
- 3) A mid aged man with known severe mitral valve stenosis and atrial fibrillation is on treatment for congestive heart failure. He woke up with sudden onset of pain in the right leg and associated swelling. On examination the leg is swollen, tender and cold compared with the left leg. The most likely cause of the painful swelling is:
 - a) Cellulitis.
 - b) Deep venous thrombosis.
 - c) Thromboembolism.
 - d) Atherosclerosis.
- 4) A patient has had an above-knee amputation due to atherosclerosis associated with vaso-occlusion causing gangrene. His lipid profile is within normal limits. Which of the following medications would be most appropriate in preventing progression of disease in the other leg?
 - a) Aspirin.
 - b) Streptokinase.
 - c) Warfarin
 - d) Diclofenac.

- 5) A 56 year old lady has recently noticed a lump in the breast and is concerned about it. Which of the following approaches would be most appropriate in making the diagnosis?
- Thorough history taking, ultrasound and fine needle aspiration cytology.
 - History, examination and fine needled aspiration cytology.
 - History, examination and trucut biopsy.
 - History, examination and mammography.
- 6) What would be typical early clinical features in a patient with sigmoid volvulus?
- Severe abdominal pain, vomiting and not passing stool.
 - Moderate abdominal distension, vomiting and not passing stool.
 - Gross abdominal distension, not passing stool, high pitched bowel sounds.
 - Gross abdominal distension, not passing stool, reduced bowel sounds.
- 7) Evaluation of a newborn with abdominal distension and vomiting reveals a high anorectal malformation. The best immediate treatment would be:
- Emergency exploratory laparotomy and ileostomy fashioning.
 - Emergency exploratory laparotomy and divided sigmoid colostomy fashioning.
 - Emergency divided sigmoid colostomy.
 - Repair of anorectal malformation with a protecting divided sigmoid colostomy.
- 8) At exploratory laparotomy for intestinal obstruction a patient is found to have sigmoid volvulus with gangrene. What would be the appropriate surgical intervention?
- Resection of the sigmoid colon and double barrel colostomy.
 - Resection of sigmoid colon and Hartman's colostomy.
 - Resection of sigmoid colon with primary anastomosis.
 - Resection of sigmoid colon with primary anastomosis and decompressing caecostomy.
- 9) In a patient with a moderate right sided pleural effusion which of the following lists shows the likely erect chest X-ray features?
- Blunt right costophrenic angle and tracheal shift to the right.
 - Blunt right costophrenic and cardiophrenic angles with prominent interlobar fissure.
 - Generalised opacification in the right with partial collapse of the right lung.
 - Blunt left costophrenic angle with obscured cardiac shadow.
- 10) Which of the following clinical situations best describes a patient with tension pneumothorax?
- Chest stab wound, chest pain, tachypnea and free pleural air.
 - Tachypnea, rib fractures, unilaterally reduced breath sounds, free pleural air.
 - Tachypnea, thready pulses, hypotension, absent breath sounds and tracheal shift.
 - Thready pulses, hypotension, distended jugular veins, muffled heart sounds.
- 11) The best site for insertion of a chest tube in a patient with pneumothorax is best defined by:
- Mid axillary line below the 5th rib.
 - Anterior axillary fold above the 5th rib.
 - Mid axillary line above the 5th rib.
 - Posterior axillary fold above the 5th rib.

- 12) Which of the following malignant conditions of the esophagus is associated gastroesophageal reflux?
- a) Adenocarcinoma mid third.*
 - b) Gastric metaplasia distal third.
 - c) Squamous cell carcinoma distal third.*
 - d) Adenocarcinoma distal third.
- 13) A 35 years old lady presents with complaints of difficulty in swallowing for about three years. It affects taking of both fluids and liquids and she denies losing weight. She has no other complaints on further enquiry. Barium swallow reveals smooth mucosal narrowing of the distal esophagus with gross proximal dilatation. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Esophageal stricture.
 - b) Neuromuscular disorder.
 - c) Achalasia cardia.
 - d) Adenocarcinoma of distal third of the esophagus.
- 14) Regarding the control of thyroid function which statement is true?
- a) The hypothalamic-pituitary axis is regulated by the cerebral cortex.
 - b) The effect of thyroid stimulating hormone receptor antibodies is independent of any feedback.
 - c) Thyroid stimulating hormone is secreted by the hypothalamus in a diurnal circadian rhythm.
 - d) Free T3 gives positive feedback to the pituitary gland.
- 15) Which of the following is not a common cause of fluid collection in the pleural space?
- a) Pneumonia ✓
 - b) Achalasia cardia
 - c) Tuberculosis ✓
 - d) Congestive cardiac failure.
- 16) A patient suffered loss of all the parathyroid glands during total thyroidectomy for malignancy. How might that loss present clinically?
- a) Self limiting hoarseness of voice.
 - b) Long term loss of bone density.
 - c) A positive Chvostek's test.
 - d) A negative trousseau's test.
- 17) What is the most common acquired valvular heart lesion in the developing world?
- a) Degenerative aortic stenosis.
 - b) Rheumatic mitral regurgitation.
 - c) Rheumatic mitral stenosis.
 - d) Mitral valve prolapsed
- 18) Following successful cardiac valve replacement with a metallic prosthesis long term anticoagulation is required. What adverse effects could be anticipated if the International Normalized Ratio on follow up is 5?
- a) Thromboembolic events.
 - b) Hemorrhagic cerebral vascular events.
 - c) Infectious endocarditis.
 - d) Congestive cardiac failure.

- 19) Which of the following statements about hyperacute tissue rejection is true?
- a) Happens between 24 – 72 hours of the transplantation.
 - b) Cytotoxic T cells are involved.
 - ☒ c) It is initiated by preformed cytotoxic antibodies.
 - d) The complement system is suppressed by cytotoxic T cells.
- 20) A patient with end-stage renal disease is being prepared for transplant when on evaluation is discovered to have active tuberculosis in spite of having had a full course of therapy five years previously. The best course of action would be:
- a) Perform the transplant and initiate intense phase of second line anti-tuberculosis therapy.
 - ☒ b) Postpone the transplant until tuberculosis has been fully treated.
 - c) Perform the transplant after two months of intense anti-tuberculous therapy.
 - d) Maintain the patient on long term hemodialysis and advice against the transplant.
- 21) The external anal sphincter muscle
- ☒ (a) Is composed of striated skeletal muscle
 - (b) Is involuntary in adults
 - (c) Lies distal to the internal sphincter
 - (d) Is supplied by autonomic nerves
- 22) The primary treatment of fissure-in-ano is:
- (a) Sphincterotomy
 - (b) Fissurectomy
 - ☒ (c) Laxatives and sits baths
 - (d) Cutaneous flap
- 23) Retrocecal position of the appendix is found in approximately:
- (a) 10%
 - (b) 20%
 - ☒ (c) 50%
 - (d) 75%
- 24) In acute appendicitis:
- (a) The initial peri-umbilical pain is somatic in character
 - (b) Psoas sign is positive when flexion of an extended right hip increases the pain in the RIF
 - ☒ (c) Rovsing's sign is positive when deep palpation in the LIF causes pain in the RIF
 - (d) Obturator sign is positive when internal rotation of extended right hip causes pain in the hypogastrium

25) A 20 year old female presented with a 2 months history of discrete bilateral breast lumps which were between 2-3 cm and mobile. The next most appropriate assessment method in this patient is

- a) FNAC (fine needle aspiration cytology)
- b) Mammography
- c) Excision biopsy
- d) Ultrasound scan

26) The first line management of a confirmed fibroadenosis in a 35 year female is

- a) Hormonal manipulation
- b) Simple mastectomy
- c) Wide local excision
- d) Assurance and surveillance

27) In staging gastric carcinoma, "early gastric cancer" refers to:

- a) tumour restricted to submucosa
- b) tumour restricted to muscularis layer
- c) tumour restricted to the serosa
- d) tumour has no distant metastases

28) Low velocity missile injuries are characterized by:

- a) Cavitation effect
- b) Tissue damage is limited to the missile track
- c) The missile velocity is less than 500 ft per second
- d) Is caused by rifles

29) In abdominal trauma, laparotomy is indicated in all cases with:

- a) Blunt abdominal injuries
- b) Diaphragmatic injuries
- c) Liver injuries
- d) Kidney injuries

30) The earliest symptom of gastric carcinoma is:

- a) Projectile vomiting
- b) Epigastric mass
- c) Early satiety
- d) Persistent dyspepsia

31) A 30 yr old patient with blunt abdominal injury presented in the ER (emergency room). The airway was normal and there was mild tachypnea. He had pallor, the pulse rate was 120/min, systolic BP was 100 mmHg. The IMMEDIATE NEXT thing in ATLS approach is:

- (a) Transfuse two units of blood
- ☒ (b) Infuse two litres of normal saline
- (c) Immediate laparotomy
- (d) Conservative / non surgical treatment

32) A head injury patient with a right sided parietal/frontal sudural haematoma is likely to present with

- ☒ (a) Dilated right pupil
- (b) Right sided hemiplegia
- (c) Paraplegia
- (d) Disdiadochokinesia

33) Cushing' reflex (phenomenon) consists of:

- (a) Low pulse rate and low BP
- ☒ (b) Low pulse rate and elevated BP
- (c) High pulse rate and elevated BP
- (d) High pulse rate and low BP

34) Most intracranial tumours are:

- ☒ (a) Meningiomas
- (b) Neuronal-epithelial tumours
- (c) Nerve sheath tumours
- (d) Pituitary tumours

35) An anterior pituitary lobe tumour is likely to present with:

- (a) Homonymous hemianopia
- ☒ (b) Bitemporal hemianopia
- (c) Superior visual field loss
- (d) Inferior visual field loss

36) The total blood volume of a 3kg newborn is approximately

- a) 140 ml
- ☒ b) 240 ml
- c) 340 ml
- d) 440 ml

37) The antibiotics of choice in treatment of cellulitis is:

- (a) A broad spectrum quinolone
- (b) A broad spectrum aminoglycoside
- ☒ (c) A beta lactamase stable antibiotic
- (d) A nitroimidazole antimicrobial

38) On the seventh day after laparotomy, A 65 year old man continues to vomit with abdominal distension despite not feeding. His white count and hemoglobin level are normal. He is afebrile and reports his abdominal pain is well controlled with the intramuscular analgesic he receives. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☒ a) Post-operative ileus of the small bowel
- b) Herniation of the small bowel through the mesenteric defect of the colon resection causing obstruction
- c) Post-operative adhesions causing small bowel obstruction
- d) Fecal impaction causing small bowel obstruction

39) The commonest site of BCC (basal cell carcinoma) is

- ☒ a) Head and neck
- b) Trunk
- c) The lower leg.
- d) The Upper limb

40) Massive splenomegaly (grade 3 and 4) is a common feature in

- (a) ITP (idiopathic thrombocytopaenic purpura)
- ☒ (b) Chronic myeloid leukaemia
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Septicæmia

41) A two months old baby presented with projectile non bilious vomiting after meals from birth and poor weight gain. The most likely diagnosis is.

- a) Duodenal atresia
- b) Jejunal atresia
- ☒ c) Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- d) Malrotation of gut

42) The recommended surgical treatment of a grade II splenic injury is

- (a) Non surgical
- ☒ (b) Splenorrhaphy
- (c) Partial splenectomy
- (d) Splenectomy
- (e)

43) Which organism is targeted in post splenectomy prophylactic vaccination

- ☒ a) Streptococcus pneumonia
- b) Bacterioides fragilis
- c) C. perfringens
- d) B-lactam S. aureus

44) In application of Courvoisier's law in obstructive jaundice

- a) The gall bladder is palpably tender on a deep inspiration
- b) Patients experience fever and vomiting
- c) The gall bladder is shrunken in tumour of the Pancreatic head.
- ☒ d) Chronic cholelithiasis is associated with gall bladder fibrosis

45) A 28 year old woman presents with a neck mass of 1 month. Physical examination shows it moving with swallowing and is located in the anterior triangle of the neck. She is otherwise asymptomatic. Her bloodwork (full hemogram, serum electrolytes, creatinine, urea and TSH, T4 and T3) is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) TB adenitis
- b) Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- ☒ c) Colloid nodule of the thyroid
- d) Reactive lymph node second to a recent viral infection

46) A 30 year old woman had a subtotal thyroidectomy for a non-toxic goiter two months ago. She complains of regurgitation of food while eating and a change in her voice. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Temporary superior laryngeal nerve palsy that will resolve with time
- b) Temporary recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy that will resolve with time
- ☒ c) Serious recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy that requires specialist referral
- d) Serious thyroglossal nerve palsy that requires specialist referral

47) You have been called to review a full-term newborn. On initial examination was found to be healthy but has failed to pass meconium since his birth 5 days ago. On examination you find a dehydrated, irritable baby with a temperature of 38.5 degrees, who has a distended, tender abdomen and is in cardiovascular shock. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Hirschsprung's disease
- b) Toxic Aganglionic megacolon.
- ☒ c) Necrotising enterocolitis
- d) Neonatal sepsis second to premature rupture of membranes.

- 48) A 6 week old male infant presents to the clinic with a history of poor feeding, bilious vomiting and abdominal distension from birth. You suspect a cause of neonatal intestinal obstruction. Which is the best investigation to confirm the diagnosis?
- a) Barium enema and rectal suction biopsy to look for Hirschsprung's disease
 - ☒ b) Ultrasound to look for the double-bubble of duodenal atresia
 - c) Ultrasound to look for the hypertrophic pylorus of pyloric stenosis
 - d) CT scan to look for the distended small bowel and mesenteric twisting of intestinal malrotation.
- 49) A 50 year old man presents with vomiting and crampy abdominal pain for 36 hours. He had an appendicectomy 3 years ago. A plain film x-ray shows multiple distended loops of small bowel without any air in the rectum. What is the most appropriate treatment plan for him?
- a) Nasogastric tube drainage, isotonic IV fluids and a rectal flatus tube
 - ☒ b) Nasogastric tube drainage, isotonic IV fluids and Foley catheter
 - c) IV antibiotics with ciprofloxacin and flagyl to cover enteric bacteria and IV fluids
 - d) Immediate surgery to relieve a complete bowel obstruction
- 50) A patient with bladder outlet obstruction is likely to present with:
- ☒ a) Weak urine stream, overflow incontinence, suprapubic mass, large residual volume on ultrasonography.
 - b) Hesitancy at micturition, large prostate on digital rectal examination, small residual bladder volume.
 - c) Overflow incontinence, firm to hard prostate on digital rectal examination, terminal hematuria.
 - d) Weak urine stream, dysuria, terminal hematuria and small residual bladder volume.
- 51) A 63 year old man has a biopsy-proven non-mobile rectal carcinoma at 8 cm from the anal verge. His hemoglobin is 9.5g/dl, has fatigue and a dull low back pain. His examination showed a liver edge just palpable below the costal margin. What is the best treatment approach?
- a) Surgical resection followed by chemotherapy depending on pathology
 - b) Surgical resection alone as chemotherapy is not indicated in rectal cancer
 - c) Neoadjuvant (pre-operative) chemotherapy & radiation followed by surgical resection
 - ☒ d) Pre-operative radiation followed by surgical resection.
- 52) Endoscopic treatment for bleeding oesophageal varices includes the following except
- a) Adrenaline intravareceal injections
 - b) Band ligation
 - c) Application of biological glue
 - ☒ d) Balloon tamponade.

- 53) The most likely cause of painless hematochezia in a 70 year old female patient is
- a) Ano fissure
 - ☒ b) Diverticulosis
 - c) Ulcerative Colitis
 - d) Coagulopathy
- 54) A 58 year old woman comes to your office to discuss screening for colon cancer. She has a brother-in-law who was just diagnosed with colon cancer. Which of the following tests are appropriate for colon cancer screening?
- a) Stool for occult blood and if positive then colonoscopy and barium enema
 - b) Stool for occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy, barium enema OR colonoscopy
 - ☒ c) Stool for occult blood or sigmoidoscopy and if positive, then colonoscopy
 - d) CEA and if positive then colonoscopy.
- 55) Predisposing conditions to gall stone disease include
- a) White Bile
 - b) Megaloblastic anaemia
 - ☒ c) A high bile acid to cholesterol ratio in bile
 - d) Congenital cystic fibrosis.
- 56) Amoebic liver abscess
- ☒ a) Complications include pleural effusion
 - b) The anchovy-sauce appearing pus is a result of secondary bacterial infection
 - c) Is most common in the left lobe due to the stream line phenomenon
 - d) Stool tests are positive for entamoeba histolytica in over 80% cases
- 57) In the investigation the aetiology of acute pancreatitis , the following is relevant except
- a) Low Serum Calcium levels
 - b) History of preceding pancreatic duct cannulation
 - ☒ c) Anomalous pancreatic duct anatomy
 - d) Fleeting joint pains.
- 58) A pancreatic pseudocyst is a common complication of pancreatitis. Its characteristics include
- a) A secretory columnar lining mucosa
 - ☒ b) Absence of amylase enzyme in the cyst fluid
 - c) Connection to the pancreatic duct system
 - d) Movement with respiration and bending forwards during examination
- 59) Symptoms most suggestive of upper GI bleeding include all except
- a) Prescope
 - ☒ b) Hematochezia
 - c) Melena
 - d) Hematemesis

- 60) A positive tilt test for orthostasis in a bleeding patient is progressing to shock involves
- a) A systolic Blood Pressure drop $>10\text{mmHg}$ on standing from a supine position
 - b) A drop of Heart rate of $>20\text{ bpm}$ on standing from a supine position
 - c) Implies an acute blood loss $>20\%$ total blood volume
 - d) BP and Heart rate assessment of the patient from a sitting to lying position
61. What is the earliest indication of compartment syndrome of the forearm:
- a) Pain
 - b) Pallor and poor capillary filling
 - c) Paraesthesia in median nerve area
 - d) Numbness of tips of fingers.
62. Which of the following is the earliest laboratory finding in a case of fat embolism:
- a) Increased serum lipase
 - b) Increased serum fatty acids
 - c) Lipuria
 - d) Increased alkaline phosphatase.
63. Commonest cause of failure of internal fixation is:
- a) Infection
 - b) Metal reaction
 - c) Immune deficient patient
 - d) Stress fracture of implant
64. Death 3 days after pelvic fracture is most likely to be due to:
- a) Haemorrhage
 - b) Deep vein thrombosis
 - c) Fat embolism
 - d) Infection.

c) Hemihydrated calcium sulphate.

☒ d) Anhydrous calcium sulphate

70. Regarding fracture of clavicle which of the following statement is correct:

a) Fracture is commonest in medial third

b) Non union is common

c) Fracture is commonest in lateral third

☒ d) Fracture is commonest in middle third.

71. A patient develops compartment syndrome following manipulation and plaster for fracture of both bones of leg. What is the best treatment:

☒ a) Split the plaster

b) Do operative decompression of fascial compartment.

c) Elevate the leg

d) Infusion of low molecular weight dextran

72. The characteristic position of the limb in a patient with a posterior hip dislocation in the absence of any other injuries to the involved limb is

a) Shortened internally rotated limb with flexion and abduction at the hip joint

b) Shortened externally rotated limb with flexion and adduction at the hip joint

☒ c) Shortened internally rotated limb with flexion and adduction at the hip joint

d) Shortened externally rotated limb with flexion and abduction at the hip joint

73. The management of choice for a 35 year old male patient with displaced fractures of the shafts of his left radius and ulna is

a) Closed manipulation and immobilization in an above elbow cast

b) Closed manipulation and immobilization in a below elbow cast

c) Closed manipulation and immobilization in a functional brace

☒ d) Open reduction and fixation with plates and screws for both bones

74. Which of the following Scaphoid fracture carries the greatest risk of avascular necrosis

- a) Undisplaced distal pole fracture
- b) Displaced distal pole fracture
- c) Undisplaced proximal pole fracture
- d) Displaced proximal pole fracture

75. The following statements are true of Osteoporosis EXCEPT

- a) Is characterized by decreased bone mass and increased fragility
- b) Commonest symptom is bone pain
- c) A lady with a BMD -2.6 (T score -2.6) and distal radius fracture has severe osteoporosis
- d) Senile osteoporosis affects both males and females

76. As per the ATLS protocol, the primary survey aims at

- a) Identifying injuries that are immediately life threatening and to treat them as they are identified
- b) A full head to toe examination to ensure no injury or pathology is missed
- c) A complete history and complete physical exam
- d) A brief history (AMPLE) history as the rest of the evaluation is done in the Secondary survey.

77. All the following are useful for the immobilization of the spine in a trauma patient suspected to be having cervical spine injury EXCEPT

- a) Spine board
- b) Sand bags / Blocks / Tape
- c) A correct sized Soft cervical collar
- d) Sterno-occipital-mandibular immobilization (SOMI) device

78. In fracture neck of femur , the following statements are true EXCEPT

- a) Garden I includes valgus impacted fractures
- b) Garden III is a complete partially displaced fracture
- c) In a 25 year old should be fixed within 6 hours as an emergency
- d) Displaced fracture in a 70 year old male is best managed by open reduction and fixation with multiple screws

79. The following are red flags in a patient with low back pain EXCEPT

- a) Pain on recumbency ✓
- b) Pain that radiates down the lower limb ✓
- c) History of weight loss and night sweats ✓
- d) Point tenderness

80. Which of the listed is an arthrosis in the same group as neuropathic arthropathy

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Ankylosing spondylitis
- c) Haemorrhagic arthritis
- d) Osteoarthritis

81. Osteoarthritis is characterized by the following radiographic feature except

- a) loss of joint space
- b) osteonecrosis
- c) osteophytosis
- d) subchondral sclerosis

82. Which of the following is not true regarding the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis

- a) It depends on a battery of laboratory tests
- b) It is mainly one of the female sex
- c) the diagnosis may be made in the absence of a negative rheumatoid factor test
- d) The disease tends to affect the small joints of the hands

83. Paediatric osteomyelitis, it can be said

- a) is always due to a direct break in the overlying skin
- ☒ b) to be most commonly haematogenous in origin
- c) is most commonly seen in rural dwellers
- d) to be best treated by intramuscular penicillin

84. Which of these does not apply in septic arthritis in children

- a) is often associated with history of trauma ✓
- b) can be catastrophic if not aggressively treated ✓
- ☒ c) should be treated by strict adherence to laboratory culture results
- d) more often than not requires surgical intervention

85. The diagnosis of developmental hip dysplasia in the neonate is best detected by

- ☒ a) the hip abduction test
- b) X ray
- c) CT scan
- d) by ultrasonography

86. Intoeing is best,

- ☒ a) managed by the application of splints for at least 3 months
- b) left alone and observed
- c) corrected by surgical intervention
- d) taken through an aggressive physiotherapy program

87. A 7 year old boy with several weeks history of a painfree swelling of the knee may have

- a) chondrosarcoma
- ☒ b) ewing's sarcoma
- c) osteogenic sarcoma
- d) fibrous dysplasia

88. A 45 year old lady has recently developed pain in the wrist especially late at night/early morning. She also experiences severe tingling sensation and sometimes her hand feel swollen. The one single examination you may want to do is

- a) An X ray of the wrist
- b) Doppler ultra sound of the hand
- c) A Hand CT scan
- ☒ d) A nerve conduction test across the respective wrist

89. In fractures of the clavicle

- a) Medial third fractures are the commonest type
- ☒ b) Closed reduction should be attempted for all clavicle fractures before one opts for operative reduction
- c) Open reduction and internal fixation is the treatment of choice ✓
- d) Non-union occurs more frequently in the Lateral third fractures compared to the medial and middle third fractures.

90. Ciarny-Mader (Anatomic type) classification of osteomyelitis

- a) Type I – Superficial
- b) Type II – Diffuse
- c) Type III – Localized
- ☒ d) Type IV – Medullary

91. Which of the following is NOT a complication of radiotherapy to the head and neck area

- a) Xerostomia
- b) Mucositis
- c) Osteoradionecrosis
- ☒ d) Osteomyelitis

92. Battle sign is associated with

- a) Fracture zygoma
- ☒ b) Fracture of the base of skull
- c) Fracture orbit
- d) Fracture nasoethmoidal fracture

93. A 12 year old child presents with symptoms of widespread gingivitis with bleeding and general malaise for several weeks. How would you manage this patient?

- a) Prescribe metronidazole 100mg
- b) Locally debride, give oral hygiene instructions and prescribe hydrogen peroxide mouthwash
- c) Give prophylaxis with ultrasonic scaling
- ☒ d) Do haematological screening

94. A 55 year old female presents with a large non healing ulcer on the lateral border of the tongue. The ulcer does not respond to local measures. You suspect a squamous cell carcinoma. Which type of investigation would you recommend for her

- ☒ a) Excisional biopsy
- b) Exfoliative cytology
- c) Immunofluorescence
- d) Incisional biopsy

95. Which of the following statements best represents Ludwig's angina ?

- a) a type of coronary artery spasm
- ☒ b) an infection of the cellular tissues around submandibular gland
- c) retropharyngeal infection
- d) a bacterial cellulitis of the submental, sublingual and submandibular spaces bilaterally.

96) Describe the pathophysiology of sinusitis.

- a) Mucosal edema of the paranasal sinuses
- ☒ b) obstruction of the drainage
- c) physiologic change in the sinus cavity
- d) impaired mucociliary clearance

97) Concerning Ramsay-Hunt syndrome, which one is not true.

- a) geniculate ganglion pathology
- b) keratitis is a complication
- ☒ c) Causes otitis externa.
- d) Pathognomonic with HIV infection.

98) Which one is not true concerning HIV manifestation in otolaryngology?

- a) Lymphoid hyperplasia found in the nasopharynx is a manifestation of HIV-associated lymphadenopathy
- b) Adenoidal Hypertrophy in an otherwise asymptomatic adult should raise the suspicion of a possible underlying HIV infection.
- ☒ d) Multiple fine needle aspirations should be performed if Kaposi's sarcoma is suspected.
- e) Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma is the second most common malignancy associated with HIV

99) Concerning recurrent laryngeal papilloma, which one is not true?

- a) Microsurgery can be performed repeatedly
- ☒ b) Intralesional injection of tenofovir is curative
- c) Associated with HPV 6&11
- d) Children become infected as they pass through birth canal

100. Which one is false concerning viral pharyngitis

- a) Most common agents is coronavirus
- b) rhinovirus grow best at 33degrees Celsius
- c) Disease is always self-limited
- d) Clinical signs and symptoms may be identical to bacterial pharyngitis

101. The following is true about the sclera;-

- (a) It forms the main vascular wall of the eye
- (b) has a major role in refraction
- (c) Is covered by meninges
- (d) It forms a tough outer shell of the eye.

102 . The crystalline lens , which of the following is false?

- a) Has no nerve endings
- b) Has fine blood vessels
- c) is convex shaped
- d) Is elastic

103. The aqueous humour ;-

- (a) Is a gelatinous fluid
- (b) Does not flow through the pupil
- (c) Has no role in regulating the eye tension
- (d) Flows out through the anterior chamber angle.

104. The following is not true about trachoma,-

- (a) It can cause cornea opacity
- (b) is treatable with Azithromycin
- (c) trichiasis can be managed surgically.
- (d) Its the commonest cause of blindness in Kenya

105. The following is true about river blindness (onchocerciasis),-

- (a) is transmitted through dirty hands
- (b) is caused by chlamidia.
- (c) is transmitted by blackflies
- ☒ (d) Often associated with dry arid climate

106. The uptake of anaesthetic drugs from the lung.

- ☒ a) Is increased by greater blood solubility of the agent.
- b) Is increased by high venous concentration of the agent.
- c) Is decreased by high alveolar concentration of the agent.
- d) Is decreased by high alveolar ventilation.

107) The main component of resistance in a cycle system is;

- a) The carbon dioxide absorber.
- b) The T- piece.
- c) The breathing tubes.
- ☒ d) The pressure relief valves.

108) The second Gas effect;

- a) Tends to increase the concentration of the primary agent in the alveolar.
- ☒ b) Slows the rate of alveolar concentration of the anaesthetic gas.
- c) Tends to lead to tissue hypoxia at induction.
- d) Persists throughout the anaesthesia.

109) Differences in upper airway anatomy in pediatric and adult patients do not include;

- a) Larger tongue in pediatrics in comparison to the size of the mouth.
- ☒ b) Funnel shaped larynx in pediatrics.
- c) Narrowest point is the cricoid ring in adults.
- d) Floppy epiglottis in pediatric.

110) The supine pregnant patient in her last trimester;

- ☒ a) May have aorto- caval compression.
- b) Rapid sequence induction is not important.
- c) Spinal anaesthesia is always the anaesthetic technique of Choice.
- d) OPIODS analgesia must be administered at induction.

111. All of the following are points favoring small bowel obstruction on an abdominal radiography except

- a) Presence of valvulae conniventes ✓
- b) Central distribution of the bowel loops
- c) Diameter of greater than 5cm ✓
- ☒ d) Absence of haustra.

112. Relatively low KV values are used in some x ray procedures for the purpose of

- a) Increasing penetration
- b) Increasing contrast sensitivity
- ☒ c) Decreasing patient exposure
- d) Decreasing area of contrast

113. Which of the following substances are used to coat the walls of a CT scan room for radiation shielding

- a) Tungsten
- b) Glass
- ☒ c) Lead
- d) Iron

114. One of the following type of radiation causes the Most ionizing radiation in tissues :

- ☒ a) X rays
- b) Gamma rays
- c) Alpha rays
- D. Beta rays

115. The investigation of choice in bronchiectasis is.

- a) Bronchoscopy
- ☒ b) HRCT

c) Chest radiograph

d) MRI

116. A 50 year old man is brought to the casualty department unconscious after a road traffic accident. He is suspected to have a cerebral aneurysm clip. Which radiological investigation is contraindicated?

a) CT scan head to rule out any fractures.

~~b) Scintigraphy to pin point areas of high activity.~~

c) MRI to delineate brain parenchymal injury and edema.

d) Angiography to rule out any intracranial haemorrhage.

117. Ptosis can result from?

(a) facial nerve palsy ~~(b) 3rd nerve palsy~~

(c) 6th nerve palsy (d) optic nerve atrophy

118. Which of the following statement is false?

~~a) Rhinitis medicamentosa is a sequel of oxymetazolin~~

b) intranasal steroids is the mainstay of allergic rhinitis treatment

c) Allergic rhinitis always worsen in pregnancy ✓

d) immunotherapy causes decline in IgE antibodies. ✓

119. In unilateral tonsil enlargement, which one is untrue?

a) Most often is due to asymmetric anatomic position of "same-sized." Tonsils

~~b) Appropriate course of broad spectrum antibiotics will sort out the problem~~

c) Can be from unusual infections such as atypical mycobacteria, or actinomycosis.

d) Neoplastic process should be ruled-out

120. What would NOT cause airway obstruction?

~~a) Laryngeal muscle paralysis~~

b) Flexion of the neck

c) Foreign body

d) Extension of the neck