



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015

END OF YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HMS SAOs LEVEL 6

DATE: Friday 24th July, 2015

TIME: 9.00 a.m – 12.00 p.m

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer ALL questions on the question paper in the spaces provided.
- Write your registration number on each page
- Hand in this booklet at the end of the examination

QUESTION 1

A fifty year old former footballer presents with pain in the right knee.

A clinical examination and radiograph of the knee show no abnormality.

a) What other region of the body would you examine next and what imaging investigation

would you order?

(1 Mark)

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b) What term is given to the “knee pain” above

(1 Mark)

.....

c) Enumerate any 6 possible local causes of the knee pain in the ex- footballer above.

(3 Marks)

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.....

v.....

vi.....

d) Name two non-traumatic painful conditions that may afflict the knee of a 9 to 13 year old boy? (2 Marks)

i).....

ii).....

e) List four (3) possible causes of right hip pain in a 9 to 13 year old boy. (3 marks)

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

QUESTION 2

A) The four characteristic deformities of the foot seen in congenital club foot. (2 Marks)

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B) The treatment of flexible club foot in a two week old boy will entail (3 Marks)

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C) List any two x-ray views other than the antero-posterior (AP) view, which you would request for a patient with suspected Anterior shoulder dislocation. (2 Marks)

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D) Outline the treatment of a patient who presents in your hospital with an isolated anterior shoulder dislocation (3 Marks)

QUESTION 3

A) A 56 year old man has been diagnosed with Cervical Myelopathy due to C5-C6 central disc prolapse. List 6 clinical signs of cervical myelopathy. (3marks)

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....
- iv).....
- v).....
- vi).....

B) Which x-ray views are used to rule out cervical spine trauma? (3marks).

- i).....
- ii).....
- iii).....

C) A 30 year old lady developed acute onset disc prolapse involving the L5-S1 disc. Which symptoms and signs will rule out Cauda Equina syndrome? (3marks).

- i).....
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- ii).....
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- iii).....
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D) Which signs will indicate Left Lower Limb L5 nerve root compression? (1mark).

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QUESTION 4

A) List ten (10) common complications of closed femur fractures in adults.

(5 marks. Half a mark for each)

i) Immediate complications

1).....

2).....

ii) Intermediate complications

3).....

4).....

5).....

ii) Late complications

6).....

7).....

8).....

9).....

10).....

B) For each of the complications you have listed above, indicate the appropriate intervention / treatment.

(5 Marks. Half a mark for each)

1)..... 8.

2)..... 9.

3)..... 10.

4).....

5).....

6).....

7).....

QUESTION 5

A) What criteria should a good / well taken radiograph for a tibia fracture meet?

(5 Marks)

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B) List five (5) specific tests performed in the examination of the knee and indicate what they check/test for i.e. Apprehension test – For Patella instability (5 Marks)

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QUESTION 6

A forty year old man came from a party and experienced protracted vomiting initially characteristic of the food and drinks he had taken but later the vomitus consisted of the drink mixed with blood. He had no prior history of bleeding, melena or blood transfusion .

- a) Name the syndrome described above (1 mark)
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- b) Explain the pathogenesis of bleeding in this condition (1 mark)
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- c) List 4 other likely common causes of haematemesis in this patient. (4Marks)
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- d) Is bleeding in this syndrome arterial or venous? (1 mark)
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- e) Name three endoscopic interventions applicable in upper GI bleeding (3 marks)
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QUESTION 7

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A patient was reported to have gall stones during a routine abdominal ultrasonographic examination. She reported occasional abdominal discomfort especially after taking a fatty meal. She now presents with acute abdominal pain and is extremely concerned that the stones might lead to complications.

- a) What epidemiological factors predispose to gall stone formation (2marks)

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- b) Name five complications that may occur in the biliary system due to gallstones (5 marks)

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- c) what would be the diagnostic value of a plain abdominal radiograph in this patient (1 marks)

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- d) What other clinical features would indicate cholangitis. (2 marks)

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QUESTION 8



An alcoholic adult male was admitted initially with severe epigastric pain and dehydration which improved over a week and was discharged. He returns 6 weeks later with vomiting after meals and a palpable epigastric mass. UltraSonography indicates a fluid filled mass posterior to the stomach:

a) Name the most likely diagnosis (1 mark)

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b) How does this mass differ histologically from others similar masses in the region.

(1 mark)

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c) What 4 complications are likely to occur in such a mass

(4 marks)

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d) When would surgery be considered in this condition

(3 marks)

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e) Name one surgical management option for this condition

(1mark)

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QUESTION 9

List down five features of the Alvarado score in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis and indicate the corresponding score for each feature. (10 marks)

(1 mark for each feature and 1 mark for score)

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

iv.....

v.....

QUESTION 10

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- (a) Enumerate the four main broad types of intracranial tumours. (4 marks)

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- (b) What is the cause and characteristics of Cushing's reflex? (2+1 marks)

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- (c) Name three major features of large acute subdural haematoma in a CT scan. (3 marks)

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QUESTION 11

(a) Name two risk factors for gastric carcinoma

(4 marks).

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(b) What are the three major levels of lymph nodes in the lymphatic spread of gastric carcinoma?

(three marks)

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(c) What type of gastrectomy procedure is preferred for an operable gastric cancer located at the fundus?

(1 marks)

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(d) What type of gastrectomy procedure is preferred for an operable gastric cancer located at the antrum?

(1 marks)

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(e) List down three late complications of gastrectomy

(3 marks)

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QUESTION 12

- (a) List down four common causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction. (4 marks).

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- (b) Give TWO cardinal symptoms and TWO cardinal signs of infantile (congenital) hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (4 marks)

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- (c) Calculate the daily fluid maintenance of intravenous fluids for a 5 KG infant. (2 marks)

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QUESTION 13

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A 35 years old lady complains of a breast lump which she has noticed in the past two months. She is very worried because her grandmother died of breast cancer five years ago.

- a) What are four common conditions that are possible in her case? (5marks)

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- b) What important diagnostic steps would you observe in evaluating her concerns?(3marks)

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- c) Outline important treatment options to be considered when managing a patient with breast cancer. (3 marks)

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QUESTION 14

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- a) Name five life threatening conditions that can arise following blunt trauma to the chest.

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- b) A patient presents with increasing difficulty in breathing following a road traffic accident. She is dyspneic, has distended neck veins, cold clammy extremities with a thready pulse of 124bpm, blood pressure 84/40mmHG. Her trachea is deviated leftwards and her chest is hyper-resonant on the right side without any breath sounds. What will be your immediate action(s)?

(2 marks)

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- c) Outline important anatomical landmarks for consideration when inserting a chest tube?

(3 marks)

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QUESTION 15

a) Name five common causes of urinary retention.

(2.5 marks)

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b) Name six common causes of haematuria.

(3 marks)

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c) A 65 years old man presents with acute urine retention. He reveals a three months history of weak urine stream, hesitancy and blood staining of urine. Outline important steps you would want to take in managing him on this visit in casualty.

(4.5 marks)

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QUESTION 16

a) Three(3)radiographic features suggestive of congestive cardiac failure in a chest radiograph

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

b) Three (3) ultrasound features suggestive of an ectopic pregnancy in pelvic ultrasound.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

c) Three(3) Head CT scan features to suggest subdural hematoma

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

d) One radiographic features seen in a 2 year child with rickets

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QUESTION 17

- a) List 8 ways a nasopharyngeal carcinoma may present in a 50 year old man. (4 marks)

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- b) List 6 ways of presentation of HIV in otolaryngology. (3 marks)

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- c) Name 4 borders of the osteomeatal complex. (3 marks)

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QUESTION 18

a) Outline 6 goals of anaesthesia.

(3 marks)

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b) List 6 complications that may be observed during and after extubation.

(3 marks)

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c) List 6 parameters taken during routine monitoring in theatre of a patient under general anaesthesia.

(3marks)

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QUESTION 19

a) List 6 complications associated with fractures of the mandible.

(3 marks)

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b) Outline 6 complications of radiotherapy in Oral Cancer treatment.

(3 marks)

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c) What is the management of a patient with Ludwig's Angina.

(4 marks)

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QUESTION 20

a) List 6 factors predisposing to corneal ulcers.

(3 marks)

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b) List 6 ophthalmic features associated with Avitaminosis A.

(3 marks)

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c) What is the management of ophthalmia neonatorum.

(4 marks)

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