

Database of questions for the Medical Final Examination (LEK)

Part 2

General surgery

Modified 15.12.2023

No. 1. Which of the following statements is/are true about gunshot wounds?

- 1) they are characterised by cavity formation due to cavitation;
- 2) in the case of firearms the muzzle velocity of a projectile is the highest;
- 3) they are characterised by a lower potential of injury from a long range;
- 4) they are characterised by a higher potential of injury from a long range;
- 5) the number of fatal gunshot wounds is higher than non-fatal ones.

The correct answer is:

- A.** only 5. **B.** 1,3. **C.** 1,2,3. **D.** 1,4. **E.** 3,5.

No. 2. Which of the following statements is/are true about fall-from-height (FFH) injuries?

- 1) the extensity of an FFH injury depends on the body mass of the falling person and the characteristics of the surface that the person falls on;
- 2) the extensity of the injury depends only on the body position at the moment of impact;
- 3) a soft, flexible surface may reduce the brake force 10-20 times;
- 4) clothes do not affect the extensity of the injury;
- 5) a fall from a height of more than 20 metres on a hard surface involves a low risk of death.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3. **B.** 2,4. **C.** only 2. **D.** 4,5. **E.** 1,3,4.

No. 3. Which of the following are the symptoms of tension pneumothorax:

- 1) disorders of respiration and circulation (bradycardia, hypertension);
- 2) dilated neck veins;
- 3) asymmetrical chest movements;
- 4) a hyperresonant percussion note on the affected side;
- 5) increased breath sounds on the affected side;

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3. **B.** 1,4. **C.** only 4. **D.** 2,3,4. **E.** 3,5

No. 4. What is assessed in a rectal examination in a trauma patient:

- 1) the muscle tone of the anal sphincter;
- 2) firmness of the prostate gland;
- 3) the presence of rectal blood;
- 4) pelvic fractures;
- 5) perineal damage.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3. **B.** 1,3,5. **C.** all the above. **D.** 4,5. **E.** 2,5.

No. 5. Which of the following statements are true about the clinical symptoms of hernias in adults:

- 1) inguinal hernias are typically asymptomatic and the main reason for presentation is a bulge in the inguinal region, but not pain;
- 2) bilateral inguinal hernias are not rare, but are typically of different size;
- 3) a scrotal hernia is one of the types of a direct inguinal hernia;
- 4) a femoral hernia protrudes inferiorly and laterally to the pubic tubercle;
- 5) on coughing a pressure exerted by hernia is felt on the tip of the palpating finger.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,4. **B.** all the above. **C.** 1,2,4,5. **D.** 2,3. **E.** 3,4,5.

No. 6. Which of the following statements are true about the treatment of inguinal hernias:

- 1) most procedures are day-case surgeries;
- 2) laparoscopic treatment of inguinal hernias is connected with increased pain immediately after the procedure;
- 3) laparoscopic access in the treatment of hernias requires general anaesthesia;
- 4) laparoscopic treatment of hernias is particularly beneficial in patients with recurring and bilateral hernias;
- 5) in the case of the so-called sports hernia emergency surgical treatment is required.

The correct answer is:

- A.** all the above. **B.** 1,3,4. **C.** 2,3,4,5. **D.** 1,2,5. **E.** 1,5.

No. 7. Which of the following are used in the treatment of anal fissure:

- 1) pharmacological treatment;
- 2) an advancement flap plastic surgery
- 3) a diltiazem cream;
- 4) internal sphincterotomy;
- 5) surgical excision of the anus

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,3,4. **B.** all the above. **C.** 1,2,3,4. **D.** 2,3. **E.** 3,4,5.

No. 8. According to the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) splenic injury scale, grade III injury is described as:

- A.** subcapsular haematoma <10% of surface and a wound, capsular tear, parenchymal laceration <1 cm depth.
- B.** subcapsular haematoma 10-50% of surface, intraparenchymal haematoma <5 cm and a wound, parenchymal laceration 1-3 cm in depth.
- C.** parenchymal laceration involving segmental or hilar vessels producing >25% devascularisation.
- D.** subcapsular haematoma >50% of surface, ruptured subcapsular or intraparenchymal haematoma ≥5 cm or increasing.
- E.** complete pancreas fragmentation, damage to the hilum of the spleen causing devascularisation of the organ.

No. 9 Which is not a cause of dysphagia:

- A.** myasthenia.
- B.** bulbar palsy.
- C.** achalasia.
- D.** chhalasia.
- E.** scleroderma.

No. 10. The clinical symptoms of a hiatal hernia do not include:

- A.** epigastric pain.
- B.** diarrhoea.
- C.** heartburn and vomiting.
- D.** bleeding and anaemia.
- E.** heart palpitations and hiccups.

No. 11. The differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis typically involves the following except:

- A.** ovarian cyst torsion.
- B.** Crohn's disease.
- C.** ureteral colic.
- D.** mesenteric lymphadenitis.
- E.** rectal cancer.

No. 12. Which of the following methods **is not used** in palliative treatment of patients with oesophageal cancer:

- A. endoscopic stent placement.
- B. chemotherapy.
- C. brachytherapy.
- D. oesophagostomy.
- E. extracorporeal radiotherapy.

No. 13. Which of the following statements is/are true about the treatment of patients with gastric or duodenal ulcers?

- 1) Helicobacter pylori infection plays a significant role in the formation of duodenal ulcers and eradication treatment is the basic form of treatment;
- 2) dumping syndrome in patients after gastric resection occurs 15-20 min after eating and manifests as diarrhoea, vomiting, tachycardia, sweating and heart palpitations;
- 3) anaemia is common in patients after total gastrectomy;
- 4) surgical treatment of ulcers increases the risk of gastric adenocarcinoma;
- 5) gastric resection does not lead to vitamin D and calcium absorption disturbances.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2. B. 1,2,3,4. C. 1,2,5. D. only 4. E. 2,3.

No. 14. Which of the following statements is/are true about stomach cancer?

- 1) the most common cancer of the stomach is adenocarcinoma;
- 2) statistically, there has been a significant rise in the incidence of stomach cancer in the recent years;
- 3) stomach cancer is more common in females than in males;
- 4) H. pylori eradication decreases the risk of stomach cancer;
- 5) chronic atrophic gastritis is a risk factor of stomach cancer.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3,4. B. 1,3. C. only 2. D. 1,4,5. E. 2,3.

No. 15. Which of the following statements are true about patients with cholecystolithiasis?

- 1) acute cholecystitis is characterised by longer-lasting and more severe symptoms than a biliary colic;
- 2) the symptoms of gallbladder hydrops are the same as the symptoms of chronic cholecystitis;
- 3) acute acalculous cholecystitis is more common than calculous cholecystitis;
- 4) long-standing cholecystolithiasis does not affect the development of gallbladder cancer;
- 5) strawberry gallbladder is one of the forms of cholecystolithiasis with the presence of cholesterol stones.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3. B. 1,2,3,5. C. 1,2. D. 1,3. E. 2,4

No. 16. Which surgical procedure is used in the treatment of morbid obesity?

- A. a gastric bypass.
- B. circumferential resection of the stomach.
- C. gastro-intestinal anastomosis.
- D. jejunostomy.
- E. total gastrectomy.

No. 17. Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN) is a tumour of:

- A. the oesophagus.
- B. the stomach.
- C. the pancreas.
- D. the liver.
- E. the large intestine.

No. 18. Hinchey classification is a classification of:

- A. pancreatic weight in acute pancreatitis.
- B. stages of cirrhosis.
- C. metastatic tumours to the liver.
- D. inflammation severity in diverticulitis.
- E. dysphagia severity in oesophageal cancer.

No. 19. Which of the following statements is true about benign tumours of the anus:

- A. perianal haematoma is a painful lump located inside the anus on its border due to subcutaneous bleeding and thrombus formation.
- B. genital warts are typically asymptomatic and their presence increases the risk of rectal adenocarcinoma.
- C. a fibroepithelial polyp is a benign overgrowth of the anal epithelium.
- D. A and B are correct.
- E. A and C are correct.

No. 20. Dukes classification is used mainly to assess:

- A. melanoma staging.
- B. breast cancer staging.
- C. the staging of metastatic tumours to the liver.
- D. the progression of lung tumours.
- E. colorectal cancer staging.

No. 21. In pleural empyema the treatment of choice is:

- A. suction drainage of the pleura and culture-based antibiotic treatment.
- B. removal of fibrino-purulent masses by means of video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery or open thoracotomy.
- C. thoracoplasty.
- D. myoplasty or omentoplasty.
- E. none of the above.

No. 22. Dukes classification is used to determine the staging of colorectal cancer. Stage B in this scale means that:

- A. it has gone through the bowel wall.
- B. it is limited to the bowel wall.
- C. its range is not important as there are metastases in the paracolic lymph nodes or along blood vessels.
- D. there are distant metastases.
- E. none of the above.

No. 23. Absolute contraindications for liver transplantation **do not include**:

- A. hepatocellular carcinoma.
- B. age > 65.
- C. advanced diseases of other organs or systems e.g. circulatory insufficiency
- D. Budd-Chiari syndrome.
- E. A and D are correct.

No. 24. A 28-year-old male patient presented to A&E with: SBP 80 mmHg, pulse 110/min and no pain. He reports vomiting with black content and feeling faint, but without losing consciousness. What should be suspected?

- A. a perforated gastric ulcer
- B. a perforated duodenal ulcer
- C. a ruptured spleen
- D. upper GI bleeding.
- E. lower GI bleeding.

No. 25. The most common systemic complications of acute pancreatitis **do not include**:

- A. a septic shock.
- B. respiratory failure.
- C. mental disturbances.
- D. chronic renal failure.
- E. paralytic obstruction of the small intestine.

No. 26. Which polyps typically do not require excision:

- A. hyperplastic polyps.
- B. juvenile polyps.
- C. tubular adenomas.
- D. hamartomatous polyps.
- E. villous adenomas.

No. 27. What are the typical symptoms of acute cholangitis:

- A. a severe pain in the right subcostal region (a biliary colic), jaundice and a fever with chills.
- B. abdominal pain in the region of the right iliac fossa, nausea, vomiting and anorexia.
- C. a positive Murphy's sign, a positive Chelmonski sign, jaundice.
- D. abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, inability to pass gas and constipation.
- E. positive peritoneal signs, board-like rigidity of the abdomen.

No. 28. Which of the following statements is false about thyroid cancers?

- A. iodine deficiency leading to goitre promotes the occurrence of papillary thyroid cancer.
- B. increased calcitonin in the blood might be a marker of medullary thyroid cancer.
- C. every thyroid tumour, regardless of the size, which is diagnosed as malignant tumour or suspected to be cancerous is an indication for surgery.
- D. anaplastic thyroid cancer is the most malignant one of all thyroid cancers.
- E. during surgical treatment of thyroid cancer all lymph nodes located in its vicinity (ones from the central anterior compartment – level VI) should be removed.

No. 29. Which are the most typical early symptoms of right-sided colon cancer:

- A. occult lower GI bleeding.
- B. active lower GI bleeding.
- C. a change in bowel movements frequency (mucous diarrhoea or constipation).
- D. A and C are correct.
- E. B and C are correct.

No. 30. High-pitched metallic peristaltic tones alternated with periods of silence are audible on physical examination of the abdomen. The symptom is typical of:

- A. acute cholecystitis.
- B. diffuse peritonitis.
- C. functional bowel obstruction.
- D. mechanical bowel obstruction.
- E. acute pancreatitis.

No. 31. Which of the following sets of symptoms is typical of tension pneumothorax:

- A. dyspnoea, pain, a dull percussion note, no vesicular breath sounds, expiratory position of the affected side of the chest.
- B. dyspnoea, pain, a dull percussion note, increased vesicular breath sounds, expiratory position of the affected side of the chest.
- C. dyspnoea, pain, a tympanic percussion note, no vesicular breath sounds, inspiratory position of the affected side of the chest.
- D. dyspnoea, pain, a tympanic percussion note, increased vesicular breath sounds, inspiratory position of the affected side of the chest.
- E. dyspnoea, pain, a tympanic percussion note, no vesicular breath sounds, expiratory position of the affected side of the chest.

No. 32. Which of the following drugs are used for local/block anaesthesia:

- A. lidocaine, fentanyl.
- B. xylocaine, ibuprofen.
- C. xylocaine, bupivacaine.
- D. lignocaine, dolargan.
- E. morphine, bupivacaine.

No. 33. Which of the following diseases affects the whole digestive tract – from the oral cavity to the anal region:

- A. ulcerative colitis.
- B. gastrointestinal polyposis.
- C. gastrointestinal carcinoids.
- D. Crohn's disease.
- E. a neuroendocrine tumour.

No. 34. A 70-year-old male patient admitted to A&E complains of constant central epigastric pain. The patient is calm and does not move around as movement aggravates the pain. The pain also becomes more severe after eating. The pain in question is a:

- A. visceral pain
- B. mixed pain
- C. somatic pain
- D. colicky pain.
- E. local pain.

No. 35. A 65-year-old male suffered a lower mesenteric artery occlusion. During surgery extensive necrosis of the gastrointestinal tract was diagnosed. The surgery involved an almost total resection of the small intestine and the right-sided colon. As a result, the patient will have to be provided with:

- A. total enteral nutrition.
- B. total parenteral nutrition.
- C. enteral and parenteral nutrition.
- D. PEG nutrition.
- E. oral nutrition enriched with vitamins and microelements.