

All the statements are true in case of Congenital diaphragmatic hernia Except:-

- a. Result from failure of the pleuro-peritoneal canal.
- b. Air entry is reduced on the affected side.
- c. Flat abdomen on examination..
- d. Avoid naso-gastric tube administration.
- e. Avoid ambo- bag on respiratory resuscitation

The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is caused by:

- a. A defect in the central tendon.
- b. Eventration of the diaphragm in the fetus.
- c. A defect through the space of Larrey.
- d. An abnormally wide esophageal hiatus.
- e. A defect through the pleuroperitoneal fold

There is an emergent consensus that the surgical repair of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is best done:

- a. Urgently at the bedside, eliminating the risk of transporting an unstable neonate.
- b. While on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.
- c. When the patient is on minimal ventilator settings.
- d. Within the first 48 to 72 hours of life.
- e. Repair is not mandatory, the mortality rate is just 5%.

Thyroglossal duct cysts:

- A. Can be deviated from the midline.
- B. Tract can contain thyroid tissue.
- C. Moves upward with protrusion of the tongue and swallowing.

Regardless of age or sex the most common neck swelling is:

A. Lymph node enlargement

B. Goitre

C. Thyroglossal cyst

D. Aneurysm of carotid artery

E. Salivary gland tumor

Swelling in the midline of the neck could be ONE of the following, EXCEPT

Thyroglossal cyst

A. Dermoid cyst

B. Thyroid gland

C. Enlarged lymph node

D. Branchial cyst

thyroglossal cyst wrong :can not form a fistula

Most common complication of thyroglossal cyst :infection

A 3-year-old child has a draining lesion in the lower third of the neck along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Atypical mycobacterial infection.
- b. Thyroglossal duct sinus.
- c. Second branchial cleft sinus.
- d. Actinomycosis.
- e. Epidermal inclusion cyst.

All the followings are true about the thyroglossal cyst EXCEPT: Select one:

- a. Painless swelling.
- b. Cystic in consistency.
- c. Moves up & Down with swallowing
- d. If infected, can form a thyroglossal fistula.
- e. It is almost always lie in the midline

cancer of thyroglossal cyst : Papillary carcinoma

Which of the following not true about branchial cyst:

A - Protrudes from beneath the anterior border of the upper 1/3 of the sternomastoid.

\* B - Always transilluminates.

C - The presence of cholesterol crystals in the aspirate confirms the diagnosis.

D - Excision entails following its track as far as the pharyngeal wall.

E - Hypoglossal and spinal accessory nerves are at risk during its removal.

The following are differential diagnosis of midline neck swelling.

- a. Submental lymph node.
- b. Laryngocele.
- c. Branchialcyst.
- d. Submandibular cystic hygroma
- . e. Carotid body tumor.

Regard branchial cyst, all true except.

- a. May be confused with nodal metastasis.
- b. Is treated by aspiration.
- c. Is derived from ectoderm of the second branchial pouch.
- d. Is lined with squamous epithelium and contains cholesterol crystals.
- e. Maycomplicatedwithbranchialfistula.

After difficult labor the newly born infant found to have a huge mass in one side of his neck which is softly cystic, partially compressive and brilliantly translucent; this infant has:

- A. Sternomastoid tumor
- B. Branchial cyst
- C. Cystic hygroma
- D. Pharyngeal pouch
- E. Cervical rib

Most common complication of branchial cyst : recurrence

wrong about branchial cyst : covered by lymphoid tissue

\*\* True about branchial cyst:

- A. Presents in neonatal period
- B. Contains clear fluid
- C. Present between upper and middle third of SCM
- D. Arise from 6th branchial cleft

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