

1) All the following in reynold pentade except :-

A) fever

B) pain

C) hypovolemia ? ☒

D) jaundice

E) alter mental state (confusion)

2) The Most accurate investigation for diagnosis of hyperthyroidism:-

A) thyroxine serum level

B) Total t4

C) Serum t3

D) TSH ☒

3) All of the following are true about the different between wilms tumor and neuroblastoma except :-

A) claw sign on CT-scan in neuroblastoma ☐

4) The Hernia that protruding between external oblique muscle, latissimus dorsi and the iliac crest :-

A) inguinal hernia

B) femoral hernia

C) amayand hernia

D) Petit's hernia ☒

5) The Most common cause of small bowel obstruction :-

A) hernia

B) atresia

C) Adhesion ☒

D) volvulus

6) The usual early complications of acute pancreatitis is :-

A) Hyperglycemia

B) Hypovolemic Shock ☒

C) ARDS

D) Hypocalcemia

E) Renal failure

7) Complications associated with acute pancreatitis include the following, EXCEPT :-

A) Retro Peritoneal Hemorrhage

B) Splenic vein thrombosis

C) Hypoglycemia ☒

D) Hypocalcemia

E) Left Pleural eausion

8) 2 Questions about Ranson criteria

9) obstructive shock (one of the most common types of shock) :-

- A) increase PAOP,CO,SVR
- B) increase PAOP decreases CO increases SVR ☒
- C) decrease PAOP,increase CO ,decrease SVR

10) the fluid maintenance for patient 50 Kg :-

- A) 90 ml/ hr ☒
- B) 120 ml/hr
- C) 50 ml/ hr
- D) 100 ml/hr

11) Cystic artery is branch from :-

- A) common hepatic artery
- B) right hepatic artery ☒
- C) pancreaticoduodenal artery
- D) left hepatic artery

12) The most common cause of Cushing syndrome is :-

- A) exogenous use ☒

13) in pt with suspected appendicitis, Rectal examinations reveals tenderness in the rectovesical pouch ,the site of appendix :-

- A) para colic
- B) retrocolic
- C) pelvic ☒

14)The Gas used in laparoscopic procedure is :-

- A) (CO2) ☒

15) 40 year female presented with swelling below and lateral to pubic tubercle:-

- A) femoral hernia ☒

16)All risk factors of breast except:

- A) obesity
- B) previous radiation hx
- C) family history
- D) early menopause ☒

17) All are correct about lung CA except:

- A) SCLC usually unresectable treated with radiation and chemo
- B) SCC usually in peripheral ☒
- C) adenocarcinoma is the most common type

18) Thyroid CA incorrect:-

- A) MTC with MEN 1 ☒

19) The Best procedure with least recurrence rate in duodenal ulcer :-

- A) highly selective vagotomy
- B) truncal vagotomy + antrectomy ☒

20) Incorrect about cell recruitment in Wound healing :-

- A) platelets—macrophages-PMN-lymphocytes – fibroblast ☒

21) difference between keloid and hypertrophic scar :-

- A) keloid in dark people ☒



22) HSP correct (all cases absent ganglia in rectum)

23) before detect site of thoractomy (Echo)

24) epigastric hernia do not resolve and should be repaired

25) gastroschisis (most common with intestinal atresia)

26) incorrect about tumors (claw sign with NB)

27) CDH time to repair (patient on low setting ventless)

28) Cytokines are :-

- A) Polypeptide ☒ ??
- B) Amino acid
- C) Fatty acid

29) 50 years female, menopause ,have thyroid papillary cancer what to do:-

- A) hemithyroidectomy
- B) total thyroidectomy ,MRND, radioactive iodine, T4 ☒ ??
- C)MRND نفس اللي قبل بس مش موجود

30) most common hormone secreted by pituitary adenoma with MEN1 :-

- A) ACTH
- B) Prolactin ☒
- C) ADH

31) Most common presentation for appendiceal adenocarcinoma:-

- A) Incidental finding during operation
- B) Palpable mass
- C) Acute appendicitis ☒

32) the metabolic changes in GOO:-

- A) Hypochalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis and paradoxical aciduria ☒

33) Disadvantage of FTSG in comparison to STSG :-

- A) Cover large defect
- B) Lower graft taken ☒
- C) Less nutrition need
- D) contraction

34) The Most aggressive type of melanoma:-

- A) Superficial
- B)nodular ☒
- C) acral lentiginous

35) The Most common site for skin graft :-

- A) Lateral thigh
- B) gluteal fold ☒
- C) forearm

36) A 13 years boy breast mass:-

- A) Ultrasound
- B) Mammogram
- C) ensure

37) Which one of the following make false +ve result in ankle brachial index :-

- A) HTN
- B) DM ☒
- C) Varices

38) Type of ulcer surround by pigmentation above medial malleolus in 5 cm with everted edges ,next step:-

- A) ultrasound
- B) biopsy ☒

39) Regarding overwhelming post splenectomy infection which of the following is not true:

- A) S. pneumonia bacteria is most often responsible.
- B) Children are at highest risk.
- C) It is a life long post splenectomy risk.
- D) Incidence is equal in all splenectomised patients regardless of the indication of splenectomy. ☒
- E) Prophylactic immunization is optimally given at least 2 weeks prior to elective splenectomy.

40) Pregnant women in 24 week suffer from RUQ pain nausea vomiting ,the worse in last 6 Hrs :-

- A) acute appendicitis ☒
- B) acute cholecystitis
- C) pancreatitis

41) burn patient come to ER , has low B.P and tachypnea and nasal cannula are present ans O2 sat is 98% ,next step in management :-

- A) intubation
- B) Iv fluid resuscitation ☒

42) All of the following are precancerous lesion in breast except :-

- A) A.Lobular.H
- B) A.ductal .H
- C) paget
- D) bilateral breast adenosis ☒

43) All of the following are true about ARM except:

- A) The incidence is one per 4000 to 5000
- B) The percentage to have another child is 1%
- C) Proximal colostogram use to evaluate the anatomy ☒
- D) Most common type in female is rectovestibular

44)Bilateral incomplete laryngeal injury after total thyroidectomy procedure lead to :-

- A) stridor ??
- B) aspiration ??

45)In HPS all of the following are true except:

- A) Occur in white more than black
- B) Cause hypochlo hypokalaemic metabolic alkalosis
- C) In relaxed baby the pylorus can palpable in 50% ☒
- D) The diagnostic criteria on ultrasound is muscle thickness more than 4mm and pyloric length more than 16 mm

46) In correct about brachial cyst:-

- A) Superior parathyroid arise from 3rd pouch ☒

47) Wrong about pheochromocytoma :

- A) Mostly malignant ☒

48) Most common site of salivary stones are radiolucent in ??

- A) Parotid ☒

49) true about hershspring disease :-

- A) All patients present with absence of ganglia in rectum ☒

50) Patient with benign parotid tumor ,management :-

- A) superficial parotidectomy ☒

**51) management for femal patient with breast tumor +mastectomy)) + ER – PR
– HER2 +)) is :-**

- A) (chemo + radio + Trastuzmab) ☒

52) about Breast examination

Incorrect :-

- A) in supine position ??
B) use tip of finger ☒ ??????
C) start with normal breast ??

53) True about meckel's :

- A) It's a pseudo diverticulum within 2 feet of ileocecal valve
B) Mostly located within 20 cm of ileocecal valve
C) Most common presentation is obstruction
D) Meckel's scan is the best diagnostic and perform only within the time line of bleeding ☒

54)Patent presented with painful mass between gluteal fold and in DRE Its normal ,dx:-

- A) perianal abscess??
- B) pilonidal sinus ☒
- C) perianal fistula

55) كان في سؤال مقارنة بين المورفين والفينتانيل.

56(correct about gastrochesis):-

- A) in the left to umbilicus
- B) ass/w chromosomal abnormalities
- C)most commonly ass/w intestinal atresia ☒

57(About DRE one is wrong:

- A) Lubricate your index finger with water-based gel.
- B) Place the pulp of your forefinger on the anal margin and apply steady pressure on the sphincter
- C) Rotate your finger 270 degree ☒

لازم 360

- D) Slowly withdraw your finger,Examine it for stool colour and the presence of blood or mucus

58)Normal Calori intake / kg /d :-

- A) 25-30 ☐
- B) 30-35 ??
- C)35- 40??

59)One is not correct regarding blood supply of the breast:

- A) perforating of internal mammary
- B) mammary of superior thoracic of axillary
- C) pectoral of thoracoacromial of axillary
- D) mammary of thoracodorsal of axillary☐
- E) mammary of intercostal

60) In which of the following a sentinel lymph node biopsy is not needed:

- A) Mass less than 5cm
- B) 4cm central mass
- C) Carcinoma in situ
- D) previous axillary surgery ☒

61) Patient with acute appendicitis on warfarin, INR 1.3, about appendectomy:

- A) proceed to surgery
- B) stop warfarin and do surgery after 24-36hrs
- C) stop warfarin and give FFP and do surgery ☒
- D) stop warfarin, give heparin and IV antibiotics

62) One statement is true regarding Mallory-Weiss syndrome :

- A) It is one of the common causes of severe upper GI bleeding
- B) it occurs as a complication of reflux esophagitis
- C) the underlying pathology is defective Lower esophageal sphincter
- D) It can be diagnosed by CXR up right position.
- E) usually treated conservatively ☒

63) all are True about Strawberry gallbladder except :-

- A) pt can come with chronic cholecystitis
- B) can occur with gallstone
- C) premalignant ☒
- A) ruptured hemangioma ☐
- B) bleeding hepatoma

65) All are true about Rectal polyps except:-

A) All treated by exciton endoscopic ☒

66) Enertocutaneous fistula tend to close spontaneously:

A) distal obstruction

B) radiation injury

C) IBD

D) active neoplasm

E) long tract fisula ☒

67) location of deep rong of inguinal canal

A) 1 inch above the midpoint between ASIS and pubic tubercle ☒

68) arcuate line سؤال عن ال

كان يده الغلط.....

A) All three muscle layer aponeuroses

Form the anterior rectus sheath, with the posterior rectus sheath being deficient below the arcuate line ☒

69)coreect about adenoma- carcenoma sequence mutation in colon cancer :-

A) Start by APC mutation ☒

70) one of the following isn't considered poor prognosis in CDH :

A) megacolon in chest ☒

B) Prematurity

C) Right more than left

71) one of the following is wrong :

A) Patients who present with right side hernia have higher incidence of an occult left side hernia ☒

A 22 year old woman presents with painful fluctuant mass in the midline between the gluteal folds. She denies pain on rectal examination. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pilonidal abscess
- B. Perianal abscess
- C. Perirectal abscess
- D. Fistula in ano
- E. Anal fissure

Right answer A..

Which of the following is the most important initial step in management of a patient with acute pancreatitis?

- a. administer strong analgesia via an intravenous line
- b. ensure the patient is given intravenous crystalloid fluid
- c. determine the predicted severity by calculating the Glasgow score
- d. commence broad-spectrum antibiotics intravenously
- e. arrange an urgent ERCP if the patient has a fever with rigours, cholestatic liver function tests and tenderness in the right upper quadrant

One of the followings is not true concerning hydatid disease of the liver

Select one:

- a. sex and age has no relation to epidemiology
- b. Echinococcus granulosus is the commonest species
- c. surgery is the first choice in treating all sites of cysts.
- d. Amputation at proximal wrist
- d. Sanitation and vet. control is the denominator in epidemiology
- e. Scolicidal are contraindicated in communicating cyst

Regarding insulinoma, all are true except:

- a. It is one of the most common endocrine neoplasm of the pancreas.
- b. It is evenly distributed throughout the pancreas.
- c. Majority are sporadic.
- d. It is characterized by whipple triad.
- e. In most cases pancreatico- duodenectomy is the treatment of choice

● مريض ماشي على وارفارين ال INR عنده 1.5 وعنده عمليه ، شو نعمل ...
نوقف الوارفارين ونعطي FFP وبعدها بعمل العملية

● مريضة كان عندها breast cyst وعملنا aspiration وراحت كل ال cyst ، شو ال next management ؟؟؟
A) conservative + مراقبة لأسبوعين

سؤال عن ال CEA tumor marker بده الغلط
كان بحكي عن CEA كلهم صح كانوا الا انه used as diagnostic خطأ احنا ما بنستخدمه لهيك

في سؤال
كان BCC حجمها 2.5 cm والمريض عمره 67 سنة
انه شو بنعملها ؟؟

- A) radiotherapy
- B) MOHs surgery
- C) excision with safe margin

Complications associated with acute pancreatitis include the following, EXCEPT

- a. Retro Peritoneal Hemorrhage
- b. Splenic vein thrombosis
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Hypocalcemia
- e. Left Pleural effusion

72) most common presentation of adenocarcinoma of the appendix :

- A) appendicitis ☒

23. The procedure for Zenker diverticulum ?

- A. cervical esophagomyotomy
- B. Diverticulectomy
- C. ectomy for diverticulum

.Which factor is most important in deciding whether a pancreatic adenocarcinoma is resectable?

- a. tumour size
- b. tumour invasion of the portal vein
- c. metastatic disease
- d. enlarged peripancreatic lymph nodes
- e. serum CA19-9 levels