



SURGERY ARCHIVE

WOUND AND ULCER



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1. Which of the following is not a risk factor for wound infection?

- A) Prolonged operative time
- B) Prolonged preoperative hospitalization
- C) Shaving the skin the night before surgery
- D) Surgeon's hand scrub for 5 instead of 10 minutes

Correct Answer: D) Surgeon's hand scrub for 5 instead of 10 minutes

2. Type of wound in elective colectomy?

- A) Clean
- B) Contaminated
- C) Clean-contaminated
- D) Infected

Correct Answer: C) Clean-contaminated

3. The proliferation phase of wound healing is characterized by all of the following except:

- A) Formation of new capillary buds
- B) Macrophages are key cells in this phase
- C) Deposition of collagen
- D) Formation of granulation tissue

Correct Answer: B) Macrophages are key cells in this phase

4. Which of the following statements are true?

- A) Healing by primary intention results in minimum inflammation and the best scar
- B) Granulation, contraction, and epithelialization are seen in healing by primary intention
- C) Tertiary intention involves immediate closure of the wound
- D) A crushed and contaminated wound is best suited for healing by primary intention

Correct Answer: A) Healing by primary intention results in minimum inflammation and the best scar

5. Treatment of incised clean wounds of less than 6 hours duration should be:

- A) Primary closure
- B) Delayed primary closure
- C) Debridement
- D) Wound excision

Correct Answer: A) Primary closure

6. Marjolin's ulcer is recognized as a cancer arising from all of the following, except:

- A) Scar tissue
- B) Burns
- C) Wounds
- D) Fistula
- E) Foreign body

Correct Answer: E) Foreign body

7. Wound dehiscence: all are considered to be causes, except:

- A) Anemia
- B) Hypoalbuminemia
- C) Ascites
- D) Chronic pulmonary disease
- E) Infection

Correct Answer: D) Chronic pulmonary disease

8. When examining a patient with an abnormally thickened scar, what is the key factor that will differentiate a keloid from a hypertrophic scar?

- A) Elevation of the scar
- B) Erythema within the scar
- C) Growth beyond the original wound borders
- D) A biopsy of the scar tissue is the only way to differentiate
- E) The shape of the scar

Correct Answer: C) Growth beyond the original wound borders

9. Which one of the following most accurately defines whether primary or secondary healing occurs within a cutaneous wound?

- A) The mechanism of injury
- B) The amount of tissue damage
- C) The time healing takes to occur
- D) The method of wound closure
- E) How closely the wound edges are apposed

Correct Answer: E) How closely the wound edges are apposed

10. Type of Collagen in wound healing?

- A) Type 1
- B) Type 2
- C) Type 3
- D) Type 4

Correct Answer: C) Type 3

11. Collar stud abscess?

- A) Actinomycosis
- B) Tuberculous lymphadenitis
- C) Abscess of the throat
- D) Cat-scratch disease

Correct Answer: B) Tuberculous lymphadenitis

12. Most important cell in wound healing?

- A) Platelets
- B) Macrophages
- C) Fibroblasts
- D) Neutrophils

Correct Answer: C) Fibroblasts

هاد الجواب من قوئل ، حسب حكي الدكتور من المحاضره الجواب macrophage

13. Wrong regarding management of lower limb crush trauma:

- A) Early antibiotic therapy
- B) Closure of wound
- C) Debridement
- D) Tetanus prophylaxis

Correct Answer: B) Closure of wound

14. Prevention of gas gangrene:

- A) Debridement of wound
- B) Primary suturing
- C) Use of antibiotics
- D) Dressing and cleaning

Correct Answer: A) Debridement of wound

15. Peritonitis wrong:

- A) Large clean wound heals more quickly than small wounds
- B) Infection can lead to septic shock
- C) Delayed diagnosis can worsen prognosis
- D) Early surgical intervention is crucial

Correct Answer: A) Large clean wound heals more quickly than small wounds

16. Management of contaminated contused wound is best by:

- A) Primary suturing
- B) Dressing and antibiotics
- C) Wound debridement, dressing daily, antibiotics and suturing later on
- D) Primary excision and grafting
- E) Tetanus toxoid and primary suturing

Correct Answer: C) Wound debridement, dressing daily, antibiotics and suturing later on

17. Regarding crushed (war) wounds all of the following should be done, EXCEPT:

- A) Good debridement
- B) Washing the inside of the wound with normal saline
- C) Giving good doses of broad-spectrum antibiotics
- D) Giving tetanus immunoglobulin
- E) Primary wound closure

Correct Answer: E) Primary wound closure

18. Most dangerous type of wound is the:

- A) Incised
- B) Lacerated
- C) Penetrating
- D) Crushed
- E) Abrasion

Correct Answer: D) Crushed

19. Wrong about wound healing:

- A) Cytokines are responsible for regulating fibrosis
- B) Maximum tensile strength is reached over 6 months
- C) Collagen is the primary structural protein involved in wound healing
- D) Inflammatory phase is crucial for normal wound healing

Correct Answer: A) Cytokines are responsible for regulating fibrosis

20. In the management of a crushed wound of the foot, all of the following measures are appropriate EXCEPT:

- A) Wound debridement
- B) Irrigation with normal saline
- C) Anti-tetanus prophylaxis
- D) Primary wound closure
- E) Elevation of the affected limb

Correct Answer: D) Primary wound closure

21. With regard to wound healing, which one of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A) Collagen content reaches a maximum at approximately 2 weeks after injury
- B) Monocytes are essential for normal wound healing
- C) In chronic wounds, inflammation phase ends early
- D) The function of the monocytes in wound healing is limited to phagocytosis of bacteria and debris
- E) Tensile strength of the wound depends mainly on collagen content

Correct Answer: B) Monocytes are essential for normal wound healing

22. Which of the following statements is true concerning excessive scarring processes?

- A) Keloids occur randomly regardless of gender or race
- B) Hypertrophic scars and keloid are histologically different
- C) Keloids tend to develop early and hypertrophic scars late after the surgical injury
- D) Simple re-excision and closure of a hypertrophic scar can be useful in certain situations
- E) Both keloid and hypertrophic scar outgrow the wound area

Correct Answer: B) Hypertrophic scars and keloid are histologically different

23. The following are among the preventive measures in surgical site infection except:

- A) Prophylactic antibiotic is not necessary in thyroid surgery
- B) Hair removal just prior to surgery
- C) Prophylactic antibiotic given one hour before surgery
- D) Prophylactic antibiotic is not necessary in clean surgery using implants
- E) Prophylactic antibiotics are enough in elective colonic surgery

Correct Answer: D) Prophylactic antibiotic is not necessary in clean surgery using implants

24. Systemic inflammatory response syndrome includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Respiratory rate more than 20 breaths/min
- B) Temperature less than 36 °C
- C) Heart rate more than 90 beats/min
- D) pCO₂ less than 32 mm Hg
- E) Systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg

Correct Answer: E) Systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg

25. Diabetic foot is characterized by all of the following except:

- A) Peripheral ischemia
- B) Often painful ulcers
- C) Osteomyelitis
- D) Gas forming bacteria
- E) Charcot joints

Correct Answer: B) Often painful ulcers

26. How common is foot ulceration in the diabetic population?

- A) Between 1 and 5%
- B) Between 10 and 15%
- C) Between 15 and 20%
- D) Less than 1%
- E) 25%

Correct Answer: B) Between 10 and 15%

27. Regarding diabetic foot all of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A) Correction of an associated anemia or pulmonary disease improves the condition of the foot
- B) Diabetes has to be controlled by insulin therapy
- C) Amputation is required once bone is infected
- D) Sympathectomy has a major role in the management
- E) Antibiotics against aerobes and anaerobes are to be given

Correct Answer: D) Sympathectomy has a major role in the management

28. Patients with diabetic foot, all are causes for the condition, EXCEPT:

- A) Unnoticed trauma
- B) High blood sugar
- C) Altered immunity of the patient
- D) Infection
- E) Ischemia of the lower limb

Correct Answer: D) Infection

29. The management of infected diabetic foot, all of the following are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A) Diabetes is controlled by one of the hypoglycemic drugs
- B) The limb has to be elevated on one or two pillows
- C) Antibiotics against aerobes and anaerobes should be given
- D) Any associated blood, chest, or heart disease causing tissue hypoxia should be managed

Correct Answer: A) Diabetes is controlled by one of the hypoglycemic drugs

30. Wrong about diabetic foot:

- A) Painful condition
- B) Commonly associated with Charcot's joint
- C) Associated with peripheral neuropathy
- D) Commonly leads to amputations

Correct Answer: A) Painful condition

31. Pt with acute lower limb ischemia:

- A) Embolectomy + heparin
- B) Immediate amputation
- C) Conservative management with bed rest
- D) Surgical bypass surgery

Correct Answer: A) Embolectomy + heparin

32. Severe venous dysfunction is characterized by ankle hyperpigmentation, induration, and open leg ulcers. What is the correct term for this condition?

- A) Stasis ulcer
- B) Postphlebitic state
- C) Chronic venous insufficiency
- D) Marjolin's ulcer

Correct Answer: C) Chronic venous insufficiency

33. The symptoms of acute lower limb ischemia are the following, except:

- A) Pain
- B) Paresthesia
- C) Pulselessness
- D) Hyperthermia

Correct Answer: D) Hyperthermia

34. Symptoms of acute lower limb ischemia are the following, except:

- A) Pain
- B) Paresthesia
- C) Pulselessness
- D) Cyanosis
- E) Paralysis

Correct Answer: D) Cyanosis

35. True about thrombophlebitis:

- A) Fever
- B) Ischemia of the limb
- C) Tender cord-like structure
- D) Gangrene of the affected area

Correct Answer: C) Tender cord-like structure

37. All are sites for pressure ulcer except:

- A) Ischium
- B) Greater trochanter
- C) Heel
- D) Occiput
- E) Sacral

Correct Answer: A) Ischium

38. Ulcer over pressure points (head of 1st metatarsal, calcaneus):

- A) Neurogenic ulcer
- B) Venous ulcer
- C) Arterial ulcer
- D) Pressure ulcer

Correct Answer: A) Neurogenic ulcer

39. The most important factor in the etiology of bed sores is:

- A) Malnutrition
- B) Prolonged pressure
- C) Anemia
- D) Immune deficiency
- E) Atherosclerosis

Correct Answer: B) Prolonged pressure

1- Type of ulcer surrounded by pigmentation above the medial malleolus with everted edges, next step:

- A) Ultrasound
- B) Biopsy
- C) Wound culture
- D) MRI

Correct Answer: B) Biopsy

2- Incorrect about cell recruitment in wound healing:

- A) Platelets — Macrophages — PMNs — Lymphocytes — Fibroblasts
- B) Platelets — PMNs — Macrophages — Fibroblasts — Lymphocytes
- C) Platelets — PMNs — Lymphocytes — Macrophages — Fibroblasts
- D) Platelets — PMNs — Macrophages — Fibroblasts — Endothelial cells

Correct Answer: A) Platelets — Macrophages — PMNs — Lymphocytes — Fibroblasts

3- A 67-year-old patient has a 2.5 cm Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC). What is the best treatment option?

- A) Radiotherapy
- B) MOHs surgery
- C) Excision with safe margin
- D) Topical chemotherapy

Correct Answer: B) MOHs surgery

Mini-OSCE

A. What you see Diabetic foot

B. What is the 5 major lines for management

1- Metabolic care : Measure blood sugar if high control it

2- Microbial care : Empirical antibiotics + tissue culture

3- Wound care : Simple dressing , If pus drainage , Sluffed tissue (necrotic) debridement , Amputations

4- Vascular care : Improve blood circulation , Doppler for narrowing Vessels , Bypass , graft

5- Mechanical care : Medical shoes , Try to avoid pressure , Try to avoid trauma

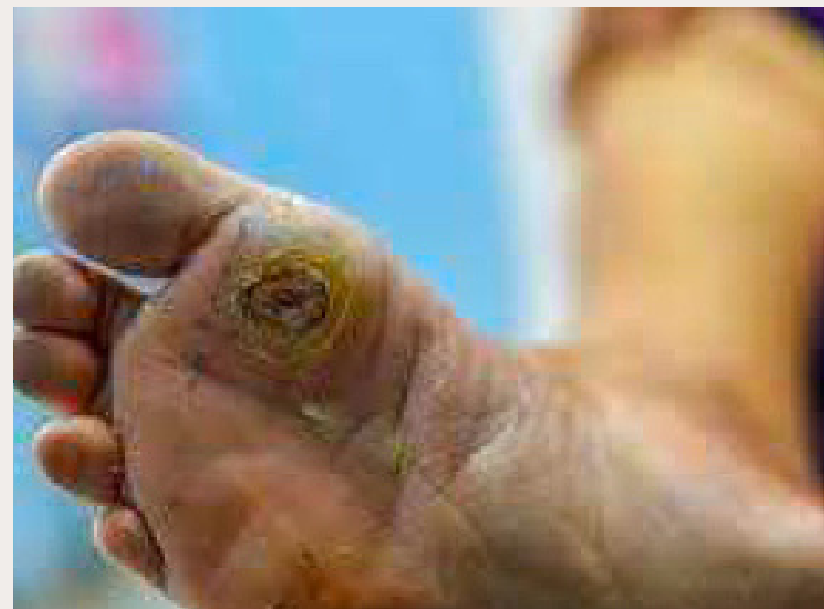


• What is the exact site of this ulcer?

- under the first MTP joint, planter surface of right foot

• Mention two modalities of treatment?

**- wound care (frequent dressing),
metabolic care (sugar control)**



• Floor is?

Granulation tissue (healty)

1. 70 years old female patient, bedridden with an ulcer in the lumbar region. What is the Dx?

• Pressure ulcer

2. What is the management?

• Split thickness graft

• Full thickness graft

• Primary intention

• Secondary intention

• Flap reconstruction



answer : • Flap reconstruction

1. A 60 year old male patient was this ulcer as seen in this photo.the most helpful diagnostic aid is:

- a.Blood suger
- b.Arterial doppler
- c.X ray leg d.c/s
- e.Venous doppler



answer : e.Venous doppler

2. A 60 year old male patient was this ulcer as seen in this photo.the following treatment steps are helpful exc...

- a.Rest in bed
- b.Bed foot elevation
- c.Sclerotherapy
- d.Treating incompetent perforators e.Skin graft



answer : a.Rest in bed

3. Type of ulcer is :

- a) Ischemic ulcer
- b) Diabetic ulcer
- c) Venous ulcer



answer: c) Venous ulcer

What is the diagnosis?

- 1.varicosity
- 2.Lipodermatosclerosis
- 3.venous ulcer
- 4.increased venous pressure
- 5. Lipodermatosclerosis + increased venous pressure



answer: 5. Lipodermatosclerosis + increased venous pressure

1. The most likely diagnosis ?

- 1.BCC
- 2.SCC
- 3.Melanoma

answer :1. BCC

2. the best for diagnosis?

excisional biopsy

• Gold standered method for diagnosis :

excisional biopsy

• Routes of spread :

lymphatic / local



• What is your spot diagnosis?

- **SCC**

• What is the surgical management?

- **Mohs surgery**



•Spot diagnosis :

- a) SCC
- b) BCS
- c) Malignant melanoma

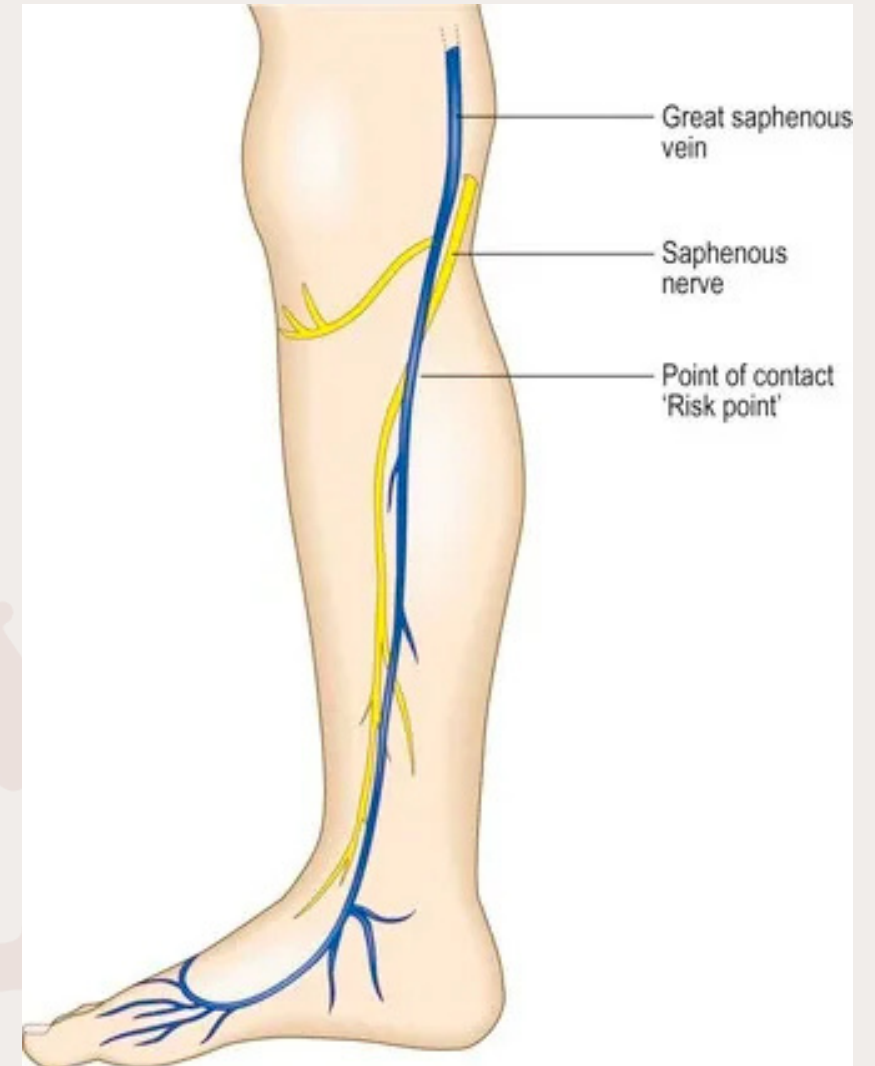
answer: c) Malignant melanoma



1. Name the nerve in this picture ?

1. Saphenous nerve
2. Deep fibular nerve
3. Tibial nerve
4. Sciatic nerve
5. Common fibular nerve

answer: Saphenous nerve



2. One statment is right about the vein ?

Originates anterior to the medial malleolus

Originates posterior to medial malleolus

Originates from femoral vein on medial side of leg

Originates anterior to lateral malleolus

answer : Originates anterior to the medial malleolus

Pic of lesion on the forehead , ulcerated , pigmented , 3 cm , not rised

• Diagnosis ?

BCC

• How to diagnose it ?

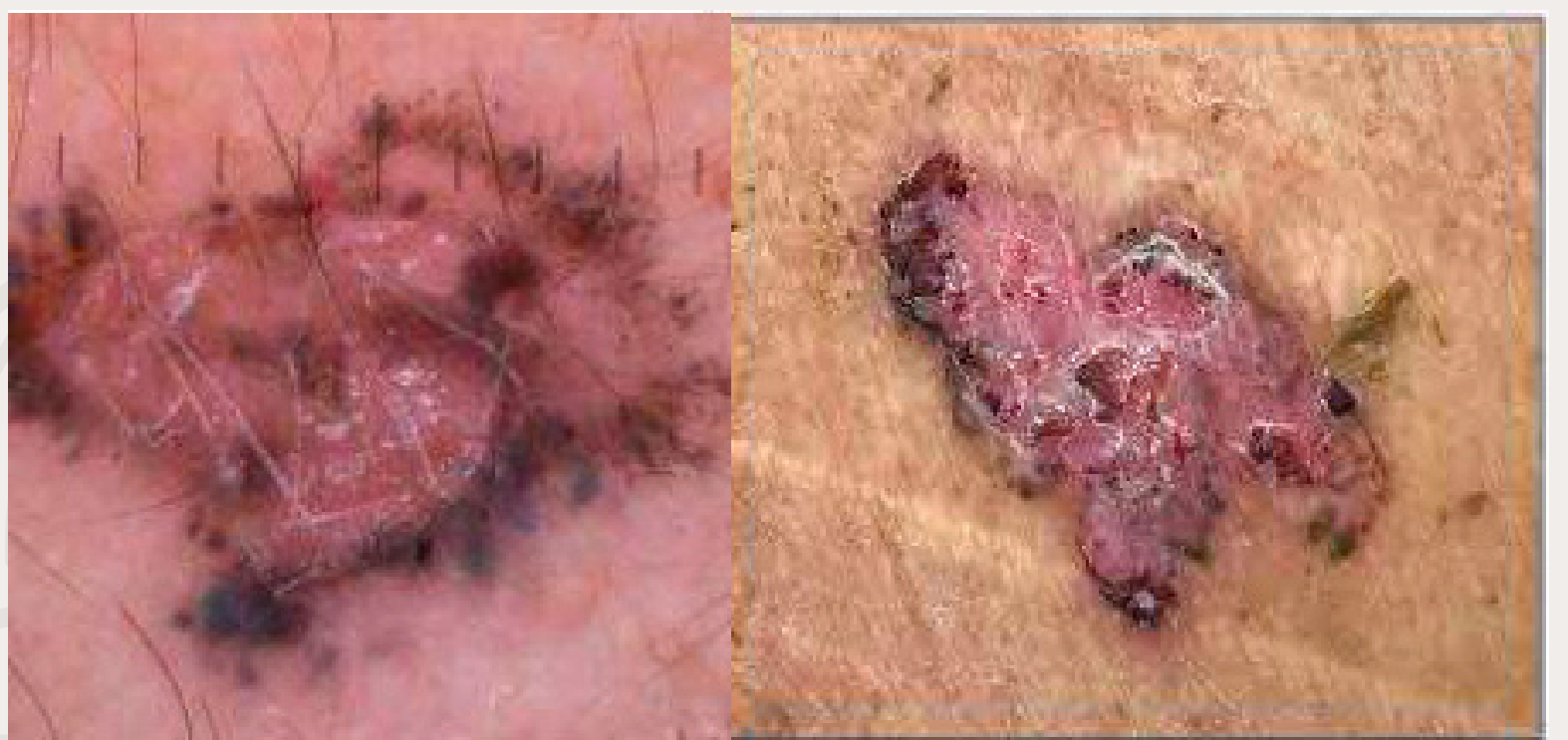
Excisional biopsy

• Rout of spread by ?

Just local spread

• Tt ?

Mohs surgery



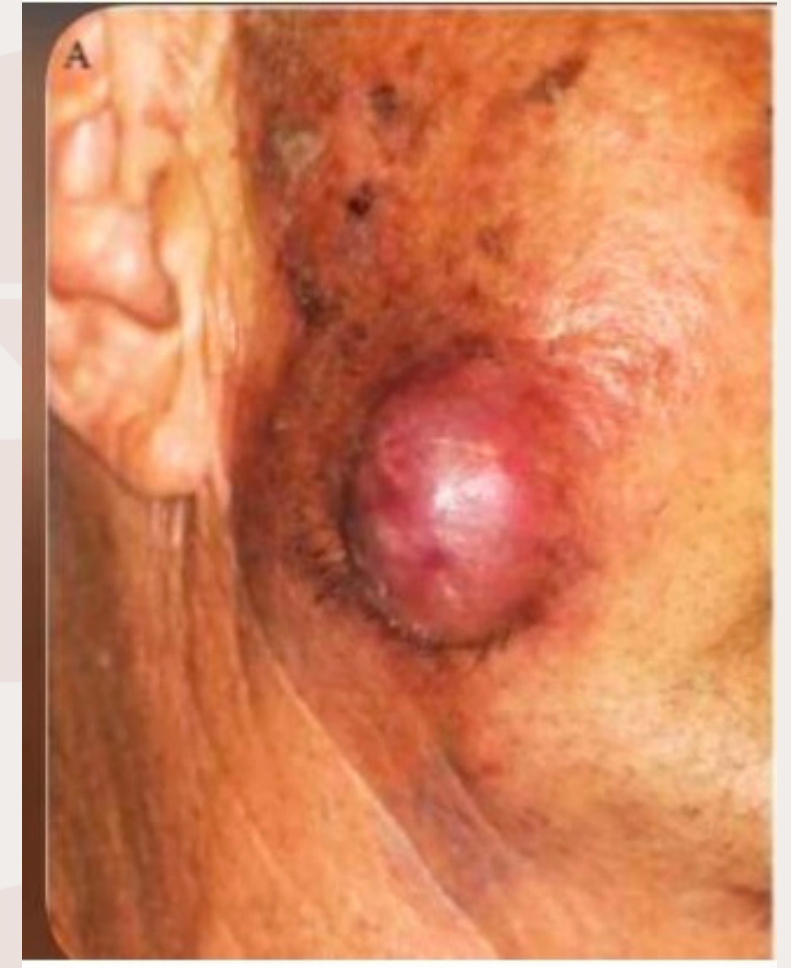
1. What is the diagnosis?

- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Pleomorphic adenoma

Answer : SCC

2. Gold standard diagnostic method for this case is:

- Incisional biopsy
- Excisional biopsy
- Head and neck CT
- Soft tissue MRI
- FNA



answer : • Incisional biopsy

Patient with DM, HbA1C 13:

1. Top Differential Diagnosis:

Necrotizing fasciitis

2. Main Step in Management:

Urgent surgical debridement

3. Complications if Not Managed Properly:

Sepsis, multi-organ failure, death

4. Name of Drain and Its Type:

Penrose drain (passive)

