MCQ Examination

Choice the single best answer

1- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding laryngeal carcinoma?

☐ A. Distant metastases are found in 20% of patients at presentation.
☐ B. Squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx represents approximately 1% of malignancies in men.
☐ C. Hoarseness of voice is the commonest presenting symptoms.
☐ D. Virrucous carcinoma is a form of Squamous cell carcinoma
☐ E. the glottis has virtually no lymphatic drainage.

2- A 31 year old women presents to you with recurrent abdominal pain and frequent bloody diarrhea. You suspect inflammatory bowel disease and arrange for a colonoscopy with biopsy. Which one of the following features on biopsy would suggest ulcerative colitis over a diagnosis of crohn’s disease.

☐ A. Skip lesions
☐ B. Rosethorn ulceration
☐ C. presence of granulomas
☐ D. Transmural (full thickness) involvement
☐ E. Presence of Crypt abscess

3- A 56 year old man, who has recently had surgery for large bowel obstruction secondary to a pelvic mass, has had an erect CXR brought to your attention. His surgery 3 days ago and he now appears to have an ileus but is comfortable. Free air is apparent under his diaphragm. His abdomen is distended and he is tender in the midline. The free air is likely to be due to.

☐ A. perforated bowel
☐ B. a normal finding 3 days post laparotomy
☐ C. an anastomotic breakdown.
☐ D. a diaphragmatic injury
☐ E. perforated ulcer

4- Right sided tumors of the large bowel present more frequently with which of the following characteristics when compared to left-sided tumors?

☐ A. large bowel obstruction
☐ B. small bowel obstruction
C. blood mixed in with stools
D. change in bowel habit
E. iron deficiency anemia

5- A 62 year old man presents to the hospital with large bowel obstruction. You decide to take this patient to the operating theatre after appropriate investigations and resuscitation. During laparotomy, a tumour is found in the transverse colon. Appropriate further management of this patient during surgery will include.

A. transverse colectomy with defunctioning loop ileostomy
B. transverse loop colectomy
C. extended right hemicolectomy with defunctioning loop ileostomy
D. end loop ileostomy
E. left hemicolectomy with defunctioning loop ileostomy

6- All of the following statements regarding FAP are true EXCEPT

A. inheritance is autosomal dominant
B. the gene for FAP is carried on the short arm of chromosome 9
C. there is an association with congenital hypertrophy of the pigmented retina
D. all patients will eventually require a colectomy
E. Osphago-gastro-duodenoscopy and sigmoidoscopy are always necessary in the postoperative surveillance period

7- Advantages of the use of bipolar diathermy over monopolar include all of the following during surgery EXCEPT.

A. lack of pacemaker interference
B. not using the patient as part of an electrical circuit
C. avoidance of patient plate burns
D. avoidance of injuries from current channeling
E. ability to cut as well as coagulate

8- Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to performing laparoscopic surgery?

A. Pregnancy
B. BMI > 40
C. previous abdominal surgery
D. having symptomatic chronic obstructed pulmonary disease (COPD)
E. presence of an uncorrected coagulopathy
9- All of the following may found as part of the MEN 1 (multiple endocrine neoplasia) syndrome EXCEPT.

□ A. gastrinoma
□ B. adrenal cortical adenoma
□ C. parathyroid hyperplasia
□ D. pituitary adenoma
■ E. phaeochromocytoma

10- A 20 year old women presents to the breast clinic with a firm painful 2 cm lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. The lump is well defined and extremely mobile. Your next step in managing this patient will be.

□ A. reassure and discharge if mammography is normal
□ B. observe in outpatient clinics and further investigate if there are any changes
□ C. perform an excision biopsy without the need for ultrasound
□ D. perform an ultrasound and excision biopsy without fine needle aspiration (FNA)
□ E. perform an ultrasound FNA

11- All the following statements are true of solitary thyroid nodules EXCEPT

□ A. the are more prevalent in women
□ B. in the adult population, more than 90% are benign
□ C. the should be surgically removed in all patients
□ D. less than 20% of cold nodules are malignant
□ E. the risk of a hot nodule being malignant is very small

12- Which of the following structures passing through the diaphragm are correctly associated with their corresponding vertebral level?

□ A. T8 – oesophagus with vagus nerves
□ B. T8 – aorta with the thoracic duct
□ C. T10 – IVC with right phrenic nerve
□ D. T10 – oesophagus with vagus nerves
□ E. T10 – aorta with the thoracic duct
13- Following pelvic surgery, a patient reports numbness along the medial thigh as well as weakness of hip adduction. Which nerve has most likely been injured during the operation.

- A. Obturator
- B. Femoral
- C. Inferior gluteal
- D. Superior gluteal
- E. Sciatic

14- Psammoma bodies are typically found in which of the following thyroid cancers?

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic
- E. Lymphoma

15- Complication of massive blood transfusion include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Hypothermia
- B. hyperthermia
- C. hyperkalaemia
- D. hypercalcaemia
- E. metabolic acidosis

16- An 85 year old man presents with back pain and urinary symptoms. Rectal examination reveals irregular prostatic mass. Involving both lobes of the prostate. PSA is elevated at 18. Transrectal biopsy confirms adenocarcinoma of the prostate, Gleason score 4+3. His bone scan confirms multiple bone metastases.

Q. Treatment options for metastatic prostate cancer include all of the following EXCEPT.

- A. Radioiodine brachytherapy
- B. Goserelin (LHRH agonist)
- C. Surgical castration
- D. Intravenous radioactive strontium
17- Which of the following is the most common primary lung tumor in infants and children?

- a. Pulmonary blastoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Endobronchial carcinoid
- d. Leiomyoma
- e. Metastatic osteogenic sarcoma

18- A one month old female infant is brought to you for evaluation of friable polypoid mass prolapsing through the vaginal introitus. Your presumptive diagnosis is which of the following?

- a. Ectopic ureterocele
- b. Rectal prolapse
- c. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia with ambiguous genitalia
- d. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma

19- Which of the following approaches is considered standard care for most Wilms’ tumor patients in the United States today?

- a. Adriamycin and vincristine therapy followed by surgical resection
- b. Needle biopsy followed by either chemotherapy or resection depending upon the histology
- c. Primary surgical resection followed by chemotherapy
- d. Radiation therapy if judged unresectable on CT or MRI imaging

20- Hepatoblastomas are childhood liver tumors characterized by which of the following features?

- a. Multicentricity
- b. Cirrhosis in the uninvolved liver
- c. Unresectable tumors subjected to cytoreductive chemotherapy may be resected with long-term survival
- d. Jaundice
21- Renal adenocarcinomas:
- A. Are of transitional cell origin.
- B. Usually are associated with anemia.
- C. Are difficult to diagnose.
- D. Are extremely radiosensitive.
- E. Frequently are signaled by gross hematuria.

22- Which of the following statements about the anatomic course of the esophagus is correct?
- A. The cervical esophagus passes behind and to the right of the trachea.
- B. The thoracic esophagus enters the posterior mediastinum anterior to the aortic arch.
- C. The thoracic esophagus passes behind the right mainstem bronchus and the pericardium.
- D. The esophagus enters the diaphragmatic hiatus at the level of T8.
- E. The esophagus deviates anteriorly and to the left as it enters the abdomen.

23- The thyroid develops from?
- a- ectoderm
- b- mesoderm
- c- dorsal pharyngeal gut endoderm
- d- ventral pharyngeal gut endoderm

24- Reed-stenberg cells are characteristic of
- A. Hodgkin's lymphoma
- B. non – Hodgkin's lymphoma
- C. Burkitt's lymphoma
- D. B-cell lymphoma
- E. T-cell lymphoma

25- Which of the following statements about the larynx is true?
- A. the top of the thyroid cartilage lies at the level of C3
- B. the cricoid cartilage is derivative of the VI th arch
- C. all the intrinsic muscles except cricothyroid are supplied by superior laryngeal nerve
- D. the hyoid bone lies at the level of C2
- E. the posterior cricoarytenoid close the vocal cord together