

# General Surgery

# Collections of surgery Questions

## General surgery

### Water, electrolyte imbalance & acid – base regulation

- Diagnosis & ttt of water depletion (pure dehydration).
- Enumerate causes, C.P., of hypokalemia.
- Factors affecting K distribution.

### Shock

- C.P of internal haemorrhage.
- Diagnosis & ttt of hypovolemic shock.
- AE., pathophysiology , diagnosis , of hypovolemic shock.
- Management of hypovolemic shock.
- Monitoring of severely shocked patient.

### Wounds

- Types of wound healing & factors affecting wound healing.
- Factors affecting wound healing .
- Describe the process of wound healing .
- Types of wound & factors affecting wound healing.
- Causes of mortality due to trauma.

### Haemorrhage & Blood transfusion:-

- Indications & complications of blood transfusion.
- Enumerate complications of blood transfusion.

### Infection:-

- Clinical types of tetanus.
- Diagnosis, complications & ttt of carbuncle.
- A etiology, clinical types & ttt of gas gangrene.
- C.P of tetanus.
- A etiology, C/P & ttt of tetanus.
- Def., etiology, mode of infection, pathology, C/P of tetanus.
- What is characteristic lesion of T.B? C/P of T.B?

### Skin, S.C. tissue

- Types of dermoid cyst.
- Enumerate types of lipoma.
- A etiology, pathology, clinical types of melanoma.

## **Thyroid**

- C/P of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- Normal iodine metabolism.
- Diagnosis of retrosternal goiter.
- Enumerate post-operative complication of thyroidectomy.
- Post – operative complications of thyroid operation.
- Enumerate complications of simple nodular goiter.
- Investigations of a case of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- Management of primary toxic crisis.
- Management of malignant thyroid.
- Complication of nodular goiter.
- Causes & C/P of hypothyroidism.
- Management of toxic goiter.
- Diagnosis of toxic goiter.
- Diagnosis of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- Thyroid function tests.
- Difference between primary & secondary thyrotoxicosis.

## **Lips, Tongue & Floor of the mouth**

- Diagnosis of cancer tongue.
- D.D of tongue ulcer.
- Diagnosis of malignant tongue ulcer.
- Pathological types of cancer tongue .
- Management of tongue ulcer.

## **Jaws**

- Types of epulis .
- D.D between adamantionoma & osteoclastoma.
- D.D & management of jaw swelling.
- Management of epulides.
- Management of odontomes.
- D.D of mass in lower jaw.

## **Salivary glands :**

- Mention types of swelling in parotid region.
- D.D of chronic swelling in submandibular region.
- Clinical diagnosis of malignant parotid.
- D.D of swellings in the parotid region.

- Surgical pathology of salivary gland tumours.
- Pathology of malignant parotid tumor.

### **Neck**

- D.D of cystic swelling in lateral side of the neck.
- C/P of cervical rib.
- D.D of cystic swelling in midline of neck.

### **Breast**

- Factors affecting prognosis in patient suffering from breast cancer.
- Lymphatic drainage of breast.
- Pathology of cancer breast.
- Routes of spread of cancer breast.
- Early detection of breast cancer.
- Management of operable cancer breast. ( Stage I,II )
- Diagnosis of cancer breast.
- Management of nipple discharge.
- Diagnosis, D.D., ttt of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of breast cancer.
- What is disease of nipple & D.D from eczema.
- Management of breast abscess.

### **Lymphatic**

- Histological & clinical staging of Hodgkin's disease.
- Diagnosis & ttt of cold abscess.
- Enumerate differences between Hodgkin's & non Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- C/P & investigation of tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis.
- Causes of lymph edema.
- Clinical staging of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- C/P & clinical staging of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Describe lymph nodes of the neck.
- Causes & diagnosis of lymphedema.

### **Miscellaneous:**

- Diagnosis of pheochromocytoma.
- Complications of I.V. therapy.
- Diagnosis of malignant tumours.

### **Hand & Foot**

- Surgical anatomy of fascial spaces of the hand.
- Management of deep palmer space infection.

- Management of infection of the fascial spaces of the hand.

### **Esophagus**

- Management of achalasia of esophagus.
- Diagnosis & ttt of sliding hiatus hernia.

### **Stomach & duodenum**

- Diagnosis of ch. duodenal ulcer.
- Investigation in case of ch. Peptic ulcer.
- C/P & D.D acute perforation of gastric ulcer.
- C/P. of cancer stomach.
- Complication of chronic duodenal ulcer (enumerate).
- Discuss complication of peptic ulcer.
- Diagnosis & ttt of pyloric obstruction.
- Management of bleeding peptic ulcer.
- Lymphatic drainage of stomach.
- PPt, Factors of ch. peptic ulcer.
- Pathology of ch. Gastric ulcer.
- C/P & ttt of ch. duodenal ulcer.
- Pathology, spread, C/P, investigations of cancer stomach.

### **Liver**

- Diagnosis of pyogenic liver abscess.
- Diagnosis of primary malignant liver tumour.
- Pathology of portal hypertension due to liver cirrhosis.
- Diagnosis of hydatid cyst of liver.
- Three serious complications of portal hypertension.
- Investigation of portal hypertension.
- Diagnosis of liver abscess.
- TTT of massive bleeding varices.
- Complications of portal hypertension (enumerate).
- Management of acute bleeding oesophageal. Varices.
- D.D of liver cysts.
- Studies of the liver.
- C/P & complications of amoebic liver abscess.
- Bilirubin metabolism.

### **Biliary system**

- Radiological investigations of biliary system.

- Complications of gallstones.
- Diagnosis of obstructive jaundice.
- Diagnosis of caclular obstructive jaundice.
- Management of caclular obstructive jaundice.
- Classification of gall stines & their complication.
- Investigations of a case of jaundice.
- Management of postoperative jaundice.

### **Pancreas**

- Diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.
- C/P of primary Adenocarcinoma of pancreas.
- Management of acute pancreatitis.

### **Spleen**

- Function of spleen & complications of splenectomy.
- Indication of splenectomy.
- Clinical diagnosis of enlarged spleen ( enumerate ).
- Enumerate causes of splenomegally.
- Diagnosis of splenic trauma.
- Management of rupture spleen.
- Indications & complications of splenectomy.

### **Small & large intestine**

- Diagnosis of cancer rectum.
- Complications of ulcerative colitis.
- A etiology & C/P of paralytic ileus.
- Staging for cancer rectum.
- Indications & complications of colostomy.
- Diagnosis & ttt of infantile intussusception.
- Pathology of carcinoma of rectum.
- Clinical presentation of cancer colon.
- Management of cancer rectum.
- Discuss in short infantile intussusception.
- Surgical pathology of cancer colon.
- Meckel's diverticulum.

### **Appendix**

- D.D of acute appendicitis.
- C/P of acute appendicitis.

- TTT of appendicular mass.
- Contraindications to conservative ttt for appendicular mass.
- Discuss complications of acute appendicular mass.
- C/P & ttt of acute appendicitis.
- TTT of acute appendicitis.

### **Peritonium , omentum, & mesentry**

- Diagnosis of subphrenic abscess.
- A etiology , pathology types of T.B. peritonitis.
- Causes of subphrenic abscess.
- Management of subphrenic abscess.
- Surgical anatomy of subphrenic spaces & diagnosis of subphrenis abscess.

### **Anal canal**

- Definition, causes, clinical stages & degrees of piles.
- Complications of internal nemorrhoids.
- Types & diagnosis of anal fistula.
- A etiology, C/P & ttt of hemorrhoids.
- Management of peri- anal abscess.
- Management of anal fissure.
- Management of hemorrhoids.

### **Review subjects**

- A etiology of fresh bleeding per-rectum.
- Diagnosis of a case of hematemesis.
- Management of bleeding per- rectum.

### **Abdominal wall & Hernia**

- Types of umbilical hernia.
- Diagnosis of direct inguinal hernia.
- Important complications of inguinal hernia (enumerate).
- Discuss complications of inguinal hernia.
- Complications of para- umbilical hernia.
- Differences between direct & indirect inguinal hernia.
- Diseases of the umbilicus.
- Surgical anatomy of femoral canal.
- Diagnosis & complications of femoral hernia.

### **Pediatric surgery**

- Diagnosis of Hirschnrug's disease.

- Discuss megacolon.
- Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

### **Miscellaneous**

- D.D of pure scrotal swellings.
- Diagnosis & ttt of primary hydrocele.
- Enumerate complications of varicocele.
- Types & complications of primary hydrocele.
- D.D. of mass in right iliac fossa (Enumerate).
- Causes of umbilical discharge.
- D.D. of mass in left hypochondrium.
- Discuss maidescended testis.
- D.D. of mass in the right hypochondrium.
- D.D. of scrotal swelling.
- D.D. of mass in the left lumbar region.
- D.D. of mass in the left iliac fossa.

## **UROLOGY :-**

### **I-Answer the following questions.**

1. Diagnosis of hydronephrosis.
2. Treatment of bilharzial carcinoma of the urinary bladder.

### **II Mark the correct answer.**

**1- A renal pelvic 1.5 cm. in an apparently normal urinary tract is best treated by.**

**i-** Surgical pyelolithotomy.

**ii-** ESWL.

**iii-** Medical treatment.

**2- Renal carcinoma is:**

**i-** The commonest renal tumour .

**ii-** Common childhood tumour.

**iii-** a highly radio sensitive tumour.

**3 – The commonest presentation of TCC of the urinary bladder is:**

**i-** Necroturia.                      **ii-** Cystitis.

**iii-** Total haematuria.

**4- Stricture posterior urethra is commonly caused by:**

**i-** A stride trauma.

**ii-** Passage of stone.

**iii-** Pelvic fracture and rupture urethra.



**5- The ureteric bud develops from:**

- i- Mesonephric duct.
- ii- Cloaca.
- iii- Metanephrogenic cap.

**6- Stage A prostatic carcinoma is best treated by:**

- i- Bilateral orchidectomy.
- ii- Radical prostatectomy .
- iii- Estrogen therapy.

**7- Total hematuria is a common complications of:**

- i- Hugely enlarged benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- ii- Prostatic carcinoma..
- iii- Fibrous prostate..

**8- The commonest cause of stricture lower end ureter is:**

- i- Bilharzial ureteritis.
- ii- Non specific infection ureteritis.
- iii- Tuberculous ureteritis.

**9- Which of these testicular tumours carries a very bad prognosis?**

- i- Teratoma testis.
- ii- Chorio carcinoma.
- iii- SEminoma testis.

**10- Erectile dysfunction is commonly diacnosed by:**

- i- penile duplex ultrasonography.
- ii- I.V.U
- iii- Clinical examination.

**11- Pin- hole meatus is a common anomaly associated with:**

- i- Hypsadias.
- ii- Undescended testis.
- iii- Ectopic pelvic kidney.

**12- Tuberculous epididymitis commonly starts in:**

- i- Head of the epididymis.
- ii- Body of the epididymis.
- iii- Tail of the epididymis.

**13- Varicocele is a common cause of:**

- i- Azospermia.
- ii- Oligo- asthenospermia.
- iii- Necrospermia.

*June, 2000*

*Answer the following questions*

1. Discuss complications of gall stones.
2. Management of rupture spleen.
3. Management of cancer rectum.
4. Discuss complications of acute appendicitis.
5. Discuss complications of inguinal hernia.
6. Discuss complications of peptic ulcer.
7. Management of primary toxic ulcer.
8. Management of operable cancer breast (stage I & II).
9. Indications & complications if blood transfusion.
10. D.D. of ulcers of the tongue.



*June, 2000*

*Answer the following questions*

1. Management of supracondylar fracture humerus.
2. Difference between osteosarcoma and osteoclastoma.
3. Etiology and diagnosis of haematuria.
4. Management of prostatic cancer.
5. Discuss endoracheal an aesthesia.
6. Complications of spinal an aesthesia.
7. Management of acute deep venous thrombosis.
8. Discuss surgical management of traumatic fracture ribs.
9. Discuss management of deep burns of the lower limbs.
10. Discuss congenital hydrocephalus.

*June, 2001*

*Answer the following questions:*

- 1- Diagnosis and treatment of hypovolaemic shock.
- 2- Complications of intravenous therapy (enumerate).
- 3- Aetiology and clinical types of gas gangrene.
- 4- Clinical picture and investigations of tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis.
- 5- Types of lipoma (enumerate).
- 6- Types of epulis.

- 7- D.D. of cysts in midline of neck (enumerate).
- 8- Complications of simple nodular goiter (enumerate).
- 9- Routes of spread of breast cancer.
- 10- Diagnosis of direct inguinal hernia.
- 11- Clinical picture of cancer stomach.
- 12- Diagnosis of infantile intussusception.
- 13- Signs and symptoms of acute appendicitis.
- 14- Types and diagnosis of anal fistulac.
- 15- Enumerate causes of splenomegally.
- 16- Diagnosis of calculous obstructive jaundice.
- 17- Treatment of massive bleeding varices.
- 18- Types and complications of primary hydrocele.
- 19- Clinical features, investigations of colonic obstrycion.
- 20- D.D. of mass in the Rt. Hiac fossa (enumerate).

*June, 2001*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Mention clinical picture of radial nerve injury at the spiral groove of the humerus.
- 2- Mention clinical picture of acute pyogenic infection of the knee joint.
- 3- Mention complications of supracondylar fracture of humerus.
- 4- Mention absolute indications of internal fixation.
- 5- Diagnosis of renal colic.
- 6- Treatment of testicular tumours.
- 7- Diagnosis of prostatism.
- 8- Treatment of urethral stricture.
- 9- Mention causes of acute ischemia.
- 10- Mention diagnostic features of secondary varicose veins.
- 11- Mention complications of skull fracture.
- 12- Mention complications of brain abscess.
- 13- Treatment of multiple fracture rib.
- 14- Enumerate causes of traumatic mediastinal emphysema.
- 15- Definition and aims of pre- anesthetic medications.
- 16- Advantages of endotracheal intubation.
- 17- Causes of cardiac arrest during anesthesia.
- 18- Advantages of spinal anesthesia.
- 19- Mention D.D. of skin ulcers.
- 20- Mention fluid therapy in major burns.

*December, 2001*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Causes and clinical picture of hypokalaemia (enumerate).
- 2- Clinical picture of internal haemorrhage (enumerate).
- 3- Treatment of gas gangrene.
- 4- Surgical anatomy of inguinal canal, etiology of recurrent inguinal hernia.
- 5- Surgical anatomy of fascial spaces of the hand.
- 6- Post-operative complications of thyroidectomy (enumerate).
- 7- D.D. of chronic swelling in submandibular region (enumerate).
- 8- Differences between Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (enumerate).
- 9- Diagnosis of obstructive jaundice (enumerate).
- 10- Etiology and pathological types of T.B. peritonitis.
- 11- Investigations of portal hypertension.
- 12- Clinical picture and D.D of acute perforation of gastric ulcer.
- 13- Complications of varicocele (enumerate).
- 14- Treatment of appendicular mass.
- 15- Pathology of cancer breast.
- 16- Clinical diagnosis of enlarged spleen (enumerate).
- 17- Diagnosis of malignant ulcer tongue.
- 18- Types of dermoid cyst (enumerate).
- 19- Complications of internal haemorrhoids (enumerate).
- 20- Diagnosis of liver abscess.

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*December, 2001*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Causes of acute retention of urine.
- 2- Treatment of stone lower end ureter.
- 3- Diagnosis of prostatic cancer.
- 4- Treatment of renal cell carcinoma.
- 5- Mention causes, radiological picture and treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee joint.
- 6- Classification and complications of fracture neck femur.
- 7- Mention causes and management of bone defects (bone gaps).
- 8- Clinical picture and complications of Pott's disease.
- 9- Mention clinical and radiological differences between benign and malignant dysphagia.

- 10- Types and diagnosis of congenital diaphragmatic hernia.
- 11- Short account on complications of skull fractures.
- 12- Short account on prolapsed lumbar disc at L4-5 level.
- 13- Enumerate in chronological manner (from earlier to the most late) post- burn complications.
- 14- D.D. and short notes on management of chronic leg ulcers.
- 15- Causes and different clinical presentations of acute lower limb ischaemia.
- 16- Effects of arteriovenous fistulae.
- 17- Enumerate four important features indicating possible difficult intubation.
- 18- Enumerate four contraindications of neuroaxial blocks (2 absolute and 2 relative).
- 19- Enumerate four aims of pharmacological premedications.
- 20- Enumerate 3 early and 3 delayed complications of spinal anaesthesia.

*June, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Factors affecting wound healing.
- 2- Diagnosis and treatment of water depletion (pure dehydration).
- 3- Diagnosis, complications and treatment of carbuncle.
- 4- Diagnosis and treatment of cold abscess.
- 5- Mention types of swellings in the parotid region.
- 6- D.D. of tongue ulcers.
- 7- Diagnosis of retrosternal goiter.
- 8- Lymphatic drainage of breast.
- 9- Radiological investigations of biliary system.
- 10- Indications of splenectomy.
- 11- Indications and complications of colostomy.
- 12- Diagnosis of subphrenic abscess.
- 13- Clinical picture of acute appendicitis.
- 14- Diagnosis, treatment of infantile intussusception.
- 15- Diagnosis, treatment of primary hydrocele.
- 16- Pathology of carcinoma. Of rectum.
- 17- Diagnosis of hydatid cyst of liver.
- 18- Three serious complications of portal hypertension.
- 19- Complications of gall stones.
- 20- Types of umbilical hernia.

*June, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Treatment of Benign Enlarged prostate.
- 2- Diagnosis of adult polycystic kidney.
- 3- Causes of ureteric stricture.
- 4- Treatment of non-Bilharzial carcinoma of the urinary bladder.
- 5- Management of radial nerve injury at the spiral groove.
- 6- Difference between osteosarcoma and osteoclastoma.
- 7- Mention ten indications of internal fixations.
- 8- Mention five of limb saving surgery in bone tumours (Methods of bridging a gap).
- 9- Three methods for maintenance patent air way during General anaesthesia.
- 10- Three methods for induction of General Anaesthesia.
- 11- Three complications during recovery from an anaesthesia.
- 12- Three absolute contraindications for spinal anaesthesia.
- 13- Discuss simple fracture Rib.
- 14- Discuss congenital Diaphragmatic hernia.
- 15- Enumerate complications of varicose veins.
- 16- Clinical picture, complications, of arteriovenous fistula.
- 17- Describe in details the two parameters of burn severity.
- 18- Management of malignant melanoma.
- 19- Management of fracture base of the skull.
- 20- Short account on Brain Abscess.

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*December, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Treatment of hypovolemic shock.
- 2- Clinical types of tetanus (enumerate).
- 3- Histological and clinical staging of Hodgkin's disease (enumerate).
- 4- Lymphatic drainage of the breast.
- 5- Factors determine the prognosis in patients suffering from carcinoma of breast.
- 6- Normal iodine metabolism.
- 7- D.D. of cystic swellings in lateral side of the neck. (Enumerate).
- 8- Diagnosis of primary malignant liver tumours. (Enumerate).
- 9- Etiology, clinical picture of subphrenic abscess.
- 10- Investigations in cases of chronic peptic ulcer. (Enumerate).

- 11- Pathology of portal hypertension due to liver cirrhosis.
- 12- Clinical picture of primary adeno – carcinoma of the pancreas.
- 13- D.D. of acute appendicitis. (Enumerate).
- 14- Complications of ulcerative colitis. (Enumerate).
- 15- Etiology, clinical picture of paralytic ileus. (Enumerate).
- 16- Diagnosis of Hirschprung's disease. (Enumerate).
- 17- Definition, causes, clinical stages and degrees of piles.
- 18- Staging for cancer rectum.
- 19- Clinical picture of cervical rib.
- 20- D.D. of pure scrotal swelling. (Enumerate).

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*December, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Treatment of stone lower end ureter.
- 2- Diagnosis of Transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder.
- 3- Treatment of inoperable prostatic cancer.
- 4- Diagnosis of horse shoe kidney.
- 5- Management of radial nerve injury at the spiral groove.
- 6- Management of fracture neck of femur and its complications.
- 7- Discuss osteoarthritis of the knee joint and role of surgery in treatment.
- 8- Mention indications, advantages, disadvantages and complications of unternal fixations.
- 9- Muscle relaxants in an aesthesia two aims of use and two types.
- 10- Methods of induction of an aesthesia.
- 11- Four objectives for recovery from an aesthesia.
- 12- How to relieve post – operative pain.
- 13- Manifestations of arteriovenous fisrula.
- 14- Complications of arterial aneurysm.
- 15- Give on account on types and presentations of hydrocephalus.
- 16- Management of fracture base of the skull.
- 17- Discuss pathophysiology and indications of surgery of sliding giatus hernia.
- 18- Discuss the difference between traumatic lung contusion and haematoma.
- 19- Enumerate the methods of covering skin defect from the simple forwards.
- 20- D.D. of malignant skin ulcers.

*June, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Clinical picture of web space infection.
- 2- Treatment of gas gangrene.
- 3- Types of blood and blood derivatives in common use.
- 4- Clinical types of lipoma.
- 5- Causes of chronic leg ulcer.
- 6- Clinical picture of T.B. cervical lymphadenitis.
- 7- Management of undescended testis.
- 8- Diagnosis of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- 9- Clinical picture of second stage cancer
- 10- Diagnosis of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
- 11- Lymphatic drainage of the stomach.
- 12- Management of strangulated femoral hernia.
- 13- Diagnosis of hydatid disease of the liver.
- 14- Types of gall stones.
- 15- Clinical picture of right side cancer colon.
- 16- D.D. of ulcer of the tongue.
- 17- Complications of spleneetomy.
- 18- Clinical picture of acute appendicitis.
- 19- Types of anal fistulas.
- 20- Cysts of the Jaw.

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*July, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Diagnosis of unilateral hydronophrosis.
- 2- Treatment of stone lower end ureter.
- 3- Causes of acute retention of urine in male.
- 4- How you diagnosis prostatic cancer.
- 5- Management of fracture neck of femur.
- 6- Complications of supracondylar fracture humerus.
- 7- Pathology of acute osteomyelitis.
- 8- Mention limb saving surgery.
- 9- Manifestations of local anesthetic toxicity.



- 10- Drug therapy in during cardiopulmonary resuscitation (Types- Indications – Route - Dose).
- 11- Muscle relaxants in common use. (Types – Onset – Duration – Metabolism – Side effects).
- 12- Objectives of recovery from anesthesia.
- 13- Discuss burns of the face.
- 14- Management of Basal cell carcinoma.
- 15- Enumerate causes of acute ischemia of lower limbs.
- 16- Clinical picture of arteriovenous fistulae.
- 17- Management of simple fracture ribs.
- 18- Causes diagnosis and treatment of traumatic diaphragmatic hernia.
- 19- Types and management of fracture vault of the skull.
- 20- Glasgow coma scale.

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*November, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Types of wound healing, factors affecting wound healing.
- 2- Diagnosis of cancer tongue.
- 3- Clinical picture of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- 4- Differences between oblique and direct inguinal hernia.
- 5- Functions, complications of splenectomy.
- 6- Diagnosis of pyogenic liver abscess.
- 7- Diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.
- 8- Diagnosis of cancer rectum.
- 9- D.D. of Acute appendicitis.
- 10- Diagnosis of chronic duodenal ulcer.

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*November, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Diagnosis of renal pain.
- 2- Management of transitional Cell Carcinoma of the urinary.
- 3- Management of fracture neck of femur.
- 4- Management of bridging bone defects.
- 5- Complications of spinal anesthesia.
- 6- Respiratory monitors.

- 7- Diagnosis and management of secondary varicose veins.
- 8- Fluid Therapy in burns.
- 9- Diagnosis and management of depressed fractures of the skull.
- 10- Discuss surgical management of Flail chest.

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*June, 2004*

All questions are to be answered:

**Give an account on:**

- 1- Treatment of Gas Gangrene.
- 2- Causes of portal hypertension.
- 3- Colostomy.
- 4- Management of appendicular mass.
- 5- Imperforate anus.
- 6- Clinical presentations of cancer stomach.
- 7- Clinical types of rupture spleen.
- 8- Histopathological types of Non- Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- 9- Puget's disease of the breast.
- 10- Treatment of primary thyrotoxicosis.

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*June, 2004*

All questions are to be answered:

**Discuss the following:**

- 1- Management of radial nerve injury at the spiral groove.
- 2- Pott's disease of the spine at D10.
- 3- Diagnosis of adult polycystic kidney.
- 4- Diagnosis and treatment of seminoma testis.
- 5- Clinical presentation, investigations and surgical management of achalasia.
- 6- Acute deep venous thrombosis.
- 7- Clinical picture of different burn depth.
- 8- Types, clinical manifestations and management of spina bifida.
- 9- Complications during induction of anesthesia.
- 10- Complications of blood transfusion.

*November, 2004*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Management of tetanus.
- 2- Causes, clinical picture of hypokalemia.
- 3- Surgical diseases of the umbilicus.
- 4- Complications of inguinal hernia.
- 5- Diagnosis of subphrenic abscess.
- 6- Complications of gall stones.
- 7- Management of acute bleeding oesophageal varices.
- 8- D.D. of mass in right iliac fossa.
- 9- Post- operative complications of thyroidectomy.
- 10- Diagnosis if congenital megacolon

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*November, 2004*

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Etiology and diagnosis of Hamaturia.
- 2- Diagnosis and treatment of prostatic cancer.
- 3- Management of open tibial fractures.
- 4- Management of osteoarthritis of the knee joint.
- 5- Drugs used for intravenous induction of anesthesia.
- 6- Potentially reversible causes of cardiac arrest.
- 7- Management Burns of the face.
- 8- Management of traumatic flail chest.
- 9- Diagnosis of acute D.V.T.
- 10- Clinical presentations, investigations and treatment of craniostenosis.

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*February, 2006*

Answer the following questions:

**Discuss:**

- 1- Treatment of early breast cancer.
  - 2- Clinical picture of peptic ulcer complications.
  - 3- Causes and clinical picture of obstructive jaundice.
  - 4- Swellings of parotid region.
- .....

**Give an account on (3) of the following:**

- 1- Pathology of thyroid carcinoma.
- 2- Clinical picture of acute intussusception.
- 3- Sites of porto- systemic connection.
- 4- Histopathologic types of Non- Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- 5- Types of incisional hernia.

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*February, 2006*

Answer all questions:

**Urology surgery**

- 1-An etiology and diagnosis of acute renal failure.
- 2- Diagnosis and treatment of polycystic Kinney.

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**Orthopedic Surgery**

- 3- Causes and treatment of bone gaps.
- 4- Management of osteoarthritis of knee joint.

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**Anesthesia and Central Care**

- 5- CPR
- 6- Management of post- operative pain.

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**Plastic surgery**

- 7- Clinical picture of different burn depth.

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**Chest surgery**

- 8- Management of fracture ribs.

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**Vascular surgery**

- 9- Acute embolic Lower Limb ischemia.

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**Neuro surgery**

- 11- Clinical presentation, diagnostic aids and treatment of hydrocephalus.

February, 2007

Answer the following questions:

**Discuss:**

- 1- Management of primary thyrotoxicosis.
- 2- Management of first stage breast cancer.
- 3- Achalasia of the oesophageal cardia.
- 4- Pathogenesis and types of gallbladder stones.

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**Give an account on three items only of the following:**

- 1- Clinical types of tongue cancer. (Enumerate).
- 2- Clinical types of rupture spleen. (Enumerate).
- 3- Causes of swollen limb.
- 4- Anomalies of vittello- intestinal duct.
- 5- Histopathological types of Hodgkin lymphoma.

February, 2007

Answer all questions:

### **Orthopedic Surgery**

- 1- Management of open tibial fracture.
- 2- Pathology of pott's paraplegia.

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### **Urology surgery**

- 3- Diagnosis of renal tumors.
- 4- Treatment of urinary bladder stones.

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### **Anesthesia and Central Care**

- 5- Complications of spinal anesthesia.
- 6- Discuss respiratory monitoring.

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### **Chest surgery**

- 7- Define empyema thoracic and discuss third stage (stage of complications).

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### **Neuro surgery**

- 8- Discuss clinical manifestations and management of spina bifida.

## Plastic surgery

9- Differentiae between rodent ulcer and epithelioma.

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## Vascular surgery

10- Discuss a etiology, complications, and methods of treatment of aneurysms.

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*September, 2007*

### Discuss in short:

- 1- Management of cong talipes equino varus.
- 2- Management of feature midshaft of femur.
- 3- Diagnosis and treatment of hydronephrosis.
- 4- Causes, diagnosis and treatment of varicocele.
- 5- Basic life support.
- 6- Complications during recovery from an aesthesia.
- 7- Deep venous thrombosis and it's complications.
- 8- Management of chronic brain abscess.
- 9- Evaluation of depth and extent of acute burn.
- 10- Esophageal achalaesia.

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*May, 2008*

### Answer the following questions:

1. Locally malignant tumors of the body (enumerate).
2. Discuss complications of gall stones.
3. Management of rapture spleen.
4. Colorectal precancerous lesions (enumerate).
5. Management of primary toxic goiter.
6. Antibiotic in surgical patient.
7. Strangulated hernia without intestinal obstruction.
8. Hard benign breast swellings.
9. Indications & complications of blood transfusion.
10. Diagnosis of infantile intussusceptions.

*May, 2008*

Answer the following questions:

1. Management of supracondylar fracture humerus.
2. Difference between osteosarcoma and osteoclastoma.
3. Etiology and diagnosis of hematuria.
4. Management of prostatic cancer.
5. Discuss endotracheal anesthesia.
6. Complications of spinal anesthesia.
7. Management of acute deep venous thrombosis.
8. Discuss surgical management of traumatic fracture ribs.
9. Discuss management of deep burns of the lower limbs.
10. Discuss congenital hydrocephalus.

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*November, 2008*

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention **a)** Complications of wound healing.  
**b)** Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of septic shock.
2. Postoperative complications of thyroidectomy operations.
3. Etiology, clinical presentation and management of neonatal intestinal obstruction.
4. Differential diagnosis of a swelling in the right iliac fossa.
5. Surgical pathology clinical picture and management of cancer tongue.
6. Surgical anatomy clinical picture diagnosis and treatment of sub phrenic abscess.
7. Etiology clinical presentation and management of pyloric obstruction.
8. Definition etiology and management of bleeding per rectum.
9. Type's clinical picture and management of rupture spleen.
10. Etiology pathology clinical presentation and management of hepatocellular carcinoma.

*November, 2008*

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention four clinical signs for each of the following?
  - Pott's disease of spine.
  - Carpal tunnel syndrome.
  - Right axillary (L 4 - 5) disc prolapse.
  - Pyogenic arthritis knee.
  - Coax vara.
2. Mention four complications for each of the following?
  - Prolonged recumbency after fractures.
  - Supracondylar fracture humerus in children.
  - External fixator.
  - Distal radial fractures.
  - Hip dislocation.
3. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of bladder cancer (bilharzial and non bilharzial).
4. Discuss diagnosis and treatment of renal stones.
5. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) illustrate.
6. Comparison of spinal and epidural block.
7. Discuss acute embolic limb ischemia.
8. Management of basal cell carcinoma of skin.
9. Discuss classification and management of hydrocephalus.
10. **Mention:**
  - a) Indication for early and late thoracotomy after chest trauma.
  - b) Indications for pneumatic fixation of flail chest.

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*May, 2009*

Discuss the following:

1. Indications and complications of blood transfusion.
2. Management of solitary thyroid nodule.
3. Management of early breast cancer.
4. Causes and management of haematemesis.
5. Congenital mega colon.
6. Missed common bile duct stone.



7. Management and complications of acute appendicitis.
8. Differential Diagnosis of jaw swellings.
9. Differential Diagnosis of umbilical swellings.
10. Differential Diagnosis of Rt. Iliac fossa mass.

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*May, 2009*

Discuss the following:

- 1- Types, clinical manifestation and management of spina bifida.
- 2- Primary varicose veins.
- 3- Fluid therapy in burned patient.
- 4- Flail chest: Definition, Diagnosis, Patho Physiology and first aid measures in treatment.
- 5- Contraindications of neuroaxial blocks.
- 6- Complications during induction of anesthesia.
- 7- Diagnosis and treatment of renal tumors.
- 8- Causes, diagnosis and treatment of acute urinary retention.
- 9- Mention three for each of the following: -
  - a) Complications of hip dislocation.
  - b) Methods of bridging a gap in peripheral nerve injury.
  - c) Aim of surgery in pott's disease of spine.
  - d) Role of surgery in poliomyelitis with residual paralysis.
  - e) Complications of supracondylar fracture humerus in children.
  - f) Disadvantages of external fixators.
- 10- Mention three indications for each of the following:-
  - a) Surgery in congenital talipes equinovarus.
  - b) Surgery in lumbar disc prolapse.
  - c) Amputation in malignant bone tumors.
  - d) Surgery in fracture spine.
  - e) Open reduction and internal fixation of distal radial fractures.
  - f) Open reduction and internal fixation of fracture clavicle.



# Obstetric & Gynaecology

*August, 1998*

Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss the causes, fate, complications, diagnosis and treatment of acute form of ectopic (tubal) pregnancy.
2. **Write short account on:**
  - a – Management of the third stage of normal labor.
  - b – Causes and treatment of anaemias in pregnancy.
  - c- Management of shoulder presentation
  - d – The role of ultrasound in obstetrics.
3. Discuss the diagnosis and treatment of endometrial carcinoma.
4. **Write short account on:**
  - a – Blood supply of the uterus.
  - b – Management of genital prolapse.
  - c- Causes of vaginal discharge.
  - d – Indications, side effects and complications of IUDs.

*March, 1999*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the diagnostic value of ultrasound in obstetrics.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of ectopic tubal pregnancy.
3. Complications of severe pre- eclampsia.
4. Management of breech presentation.
5. Discuss Neonatal resuscitation.
6. Enumerate the causes of primary Amenorrhea.
7. Causes, complications and clinical types of genital prolapse.
8. Diagnosis and clinical stages of cancer cervix.
9. Side effects and complications of oral contraceptives.
10. Causes of vulvo – vaginitis in children.

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*July, 1999*

Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications and management of placenta previa.
2. **Write short account on:**
  - a – Fetal and maternal complications of diabetes mellitus associated with pregnancy.

- b** – Management of breech presentation in labour
  - c**- Mention 5 common clinical problems for the application of obstetric ultrasound.
  - d** – Enumerate the main steps in the management of neonatal asphyxia.
3. Discuss the causes, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of stage I carcinoma of the cervix.
4. **Write short account on:**
- a** – Enumerate three common causes of vaginitis in women in reproductive years, its clinical pictures and treatment.
  - b** – The causes of vesivo- vaginal fistula.
  - c**- Side effects and complications of combined oral contraceptives.
  - d**- The diagnosis of anovulatory infertility.

*March, 2000*

Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss the treatment of ectopic pregnancy.
2. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of abruption - placentae (Accidental Haemorrhage ).
3. Management of the third stage of labour.
4. Complications of breech delivery.
5. Causes of apnea neonatorum and its management.
6. Causes of post menopausal bleeding.
7. Investigations for tubal factor infertility.
8. Clinical picture of uterine fibroid.
9. Causes and management of vaginitis.
10. Side- effects and complications of IUD.

*August, 2000*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the causes of hypertension in pregnancy; describe the clinical picture, complications, and obstetric management of pre- eclampsia.
2. **Write short account on:**
  - i**- Management of atonic primary post- partum haemorrhage.
  - ii**- Mention the advantages of ventouse over the obstetric forceps and enumerate its complications.
  - iii**- Differential diagnosis of puerperal pyrexia.

- iv- Apgar score.
  - v- Define grand – multiparity and mention its complications.
3. Describe the clinical picture, differential diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibromyoma.
4. **Write short account on:**
- i- Enumerate the causes of post- menopausal bleeding..
  - ii- Enumerate the different methods of contraception, and mention two common side effects of each method.
  - iii- Describe the anatomical support of pelvic organs.
  - iv- Diagnosis of CIN.
  - v- Investigations of tubal factor infertility.

*March, 2001*

Answer the following questions:

Write a short account on the followings:

1. Describe the anatomical support of the female genital organs.
2. Enumerate the causes of post menopausal bleeding.
3. Describe the clinical picture and treatment of 3 common causes of vaginitis.
4. Enumerate the stages of endometrial carcinoma and discuss its treatment.
5. Discuss the side- effects and complications of hormonal contraceptives.
6. Discuss the management of ante- partum haemorrhage (APH) due to placenta previa.
7. Enumerate the causes of retained placenta and its management.
8. Enumerate the causes of breech presentation and the complications of its delivery.
9. Describe the clinical picture of severe pre- eclampsia.
10. Enumerate the indications for Cesarean section.

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*July, 2001*

Write a short account on the following:

1. Describe the blood supply of the uterus and vagina.
2. Describe the clinical picture and treatment of chronic cervicitis.
3. Discuss complications and treatment of Genital prolapse.
4. Enumerate complications and outline the treatment of uterine fibroid.
5. Enumerate the side- effects and complications of IUD.
6. Describe the management of primary postpartum haemorrhage.

7. Outline the management of ectopic pregnancy.
8. Outline the management of neonatal asphyxia.
9. Enumerate the conditions to be fulfilled before application of obstetric forceps.
10. Enumerate the causes of breech presentation and complications of its delivery.

*July, 2001*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the possible causes of repeated spontaneous abortion (RSA). Discuss the causes, diagnosis and treatment of cervical incompetence.
2. **Give an account on:**
  - a –Outlines of the management of the first stage of normal labour.
  - b – Management of hypotonic uterine inertia.
  - c- Complications of diabetes mellitus in pregnancy.
  - d- Causes of arrest of the after- coming head in breech delivery.
  - e- The role of ultrasonography in late pregnancy.
3. Discuss the causes, diagnosis and lines of treatment of tubal factors infertility.
4. **Give an account on:**
  - a- Complications of dermoid cyst of the ovary.
  - b- Clinical picture and treatment of cervical erosion.
  - c- Diagnosis and treatment of adenomyosis.
  - d- Diagnosis of uretero- vaginal fistula.
  - e- Lactional amenorrhea (LAM) as a method of contraception.

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*March, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the causes of postpartum haemorrhage. Discuss the causes and management of atonic postpartum haemorrhage.
2. **Give an account on:**
  - a) Diagnosis of the onset of labour.
  - b) Complications of vesicular mole.
  - C) Management of eclampsia.
  - D) Risks of multiple pregnancy.
  - E) Foetal biophysical profile score.
3. Discuss the clinical picture, diagnosis and lines of treatment of uterine fibromyomata.
4. **Give an account on:**
  - a) Crypto menorrhoea.

- b) Diagnosis and treatment of genital candidiasis.
- C) Role of laparoscopy in infertility.
- D) Causes of postmenopausal bleeding.
- E) Contraindications of intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD).

*August, 2002*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the possible causes of primary post – partum hemorrhage.  
Discuss the causes, complications and management of retention of the placenta.
2. Diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy.
3. Causes of breech presentation.
4. Complications of pre- eclampsia.
5. Diagnosis of premature rupture of membranes (PROM).
6. Give five indications of elective caesarean section.
7. Diagnosis and treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN).
8. Diagnosis and lines of treatment of pelvic endometriosis.
9. Diagnosis and treatment of trichomonas vaginitis.
10. Give five indices of ovulation.
11. Role of hysteroscopy in gynecology.
12. Advantages and disadvantages of Norplant.

*March, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

1. Enumerate the possible causes of tubal pregnancy. Discuss the diagnosis and lines of treatment of undisturbed ectopic pregnancy.
2. **Give a short account on:**
  - a) Complications of pre-eclampsia.
  - b) Management of primary hypotonic uterine inertia.
  - C) Causes of post – partum haemorrhage.
  - D) Risks of breech delivery.
3. Discuss the complications of ovarian cysts.
4. **Give a short account on:**
  - a) Role of laparoscopy in infertility.
  - b) Causes of post – menopausal bleeding
  - C) Diagnosis and treatment of genital moniliasis.
  - D) Contraindications of the use of intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD).

*July, 2003*

Answer the following questions:

Obstetrics

1. Discuss the diagnosis, complications and treatment of severe placental abruption.
2. Enumerate the causes and outline the management of prolonged latent phase of labor.
3. Short account on the following:
  - a - Intra -partum management of twins.(During labor ).
  - b – List maternal indications for delivery by caesarean section (CS).
  - c- Outline the treatment of vesicular molar pregnancy.

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Gynecology

1. Discuss the risk factors, diagnosis and outline the treatment of pre- invasive cancer cervix.
2. Discuss the benefits and contra- indications of combined of contraceptive pills.
3. Short account on the following
  - a - Management of old complete perineal tear (No operative details).
  - b - Diagnosis and treatment of candidal vulvo- vaginitis.
  - c - Diagnosis of Anovulation.

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*March, 2004*

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Causes, complications and management of retention of the placenta.
- 2) **Give an account on:**
  - a- Diagnosis of disturbed ectopic (tubal pregnancy).
  - b- Enumerate the complications of pre-eclampsia.
  - c- Fetal complications of breech delivery.
  - d- Apgar score.
- 3) Diagnosis, complications and treatment of dermoid cyst of the ovary.
- 4) **Give an account on:**
  - a- Cervical fibroid.
  - b- Crypto menorrhoea.
  - c- Role of laparoscopy in infertility.
  - d- Contraindications of the use of IUCD.



*August, 2004*

1) A patient came to the hospital complaining of mild bleeding per vagina after 2 months amenorrhea:

What are possible causes of this case?

Discuss the etiology, investigations and lines of treatment of repeated spontaneous abortion.

2) **Give an account on:**

- a- Factors affecting the rotation of the head in occipito- posterior malposition
- b- Enumerate the complications of multiple pregnancy.
- c- Management of ante- partum eclampsia.
- d- Give the definition and 5 common indications of elective caesarean section.
- e- Causes of post- partum amenorrhea.

3) What are the possible causes of menorrhagia?

Discuss the diagnosis and lines of treatment of pelvic endometriosis.

4) **Give an account on:**

- a- Causes of post- menopausal bleeding.
- b- Diagnosis and treatment of bacterial vaginosis.
- c- Diagnosis of polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD).
- d- Role of ultrasonography in the management of infertility.
- e- Contraindications of the use of intrauterine contraceptive device ( IUCD).

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*February, 2005*

Answer the following questions:

1- Causes of ante partum hemorrhage:

Discuss the diagnosis, complications and lines of treatment of placental abruption.

2- **Give an account on:**

- a- Diagnosis of ectopic (tubal) pregnancy.
- b- Causes of retained placenta.
- c- Complications of Diabetic pregnancy.
- E- Fetal complications of breech delivery.

3- Discuss the clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of uterine fibroid (fibromyoma).

4 - **Give an account on:**

- a- Diagnosis and treatment of trichomonas vaginalis vaginitis.

- b- Diagnosis of ovulation.
- c- Causes of postmenopausal bleeding
- E- Contraindications of. Intra uterine contraceptive device.

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*July, 2005*

1- Enumerate the causes of bleeding in late pregnancy. Give the clinical picture, complications and management of placental abruption ( Abruptio placentae, accidental hemorrhage).

**2- Give an account on:**

- A- Management of the third stage of labor (normal).
  - B- Puerperal pyrexia; definition and causes.
  - C- Complications of breech delivery.
  - D- Clinical criteria of the different types (grades) of antepartum pre- eclampsia.
  - E- Types of asphyxia neonatorum and their management.
- 3- Discuss the clinical picture, diagnosis and lines of management of cancer cervix (no operative details).

**4- Give an account on:**

- A- Diagnosis and treatment of vaginal candidiasis ( monilial vaginitis ).
- B- Diagnosis and lines of treatment of anovulation.
- C- Endometrial hyperplasia; types and investigations.
- D- Side effects and complications of combined oral contraceptive pills (COCs).
- E- Imperforate hymen.

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*March, 2006*

Each Question:

1. Give the definition of the three stages of labor and management of the third stage of labor.
2. Give the clinical picture of obstructed labor (impending rupture of the uterus) and outline its management.
3. List the different causes of hydrops fetalis and the prophylaxis against Rh iso-immunization in an Rh- negative woman (in details).
4. Management of abruption placentae (accidental hemorrhage) in a primigravida.
5. Mechanism of labor in occipito – posterior position and factors that affect spontaneous rotation.

6. Causes (organisms, routes of infection, predisposing factors) of acute salpingitis and lines of its management.
7. Diagnosis (clinical picture, investigations) of polycystic ovarian diseases and enumerate the lines of its management (in short).
8. Methods of early detection (before symptoms) of cancer of the uterine cervix (cervical cancer).
9. Outline the causes of abortions and its complications.
10. Give the complications that can result from the use of an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD).

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*August, 2006*

**1- Discuss briefly:**

Causes, diagnosis and complications of obstructed labor.

**2- Outline the following:**

- 1- Compare between true and false labor pains.
- 2- Prophylaxis against Rh- isoimmunization.
- 3- Findings indicating adequate pelvis for labor.

**3- Give short account about:**

- 1- Complications of occipito – posterior position during labor.
- 2- Indications for pregnancy termination in hyperemesis gravidarum.
- 3- List types and incidence of eclampsia and criteria of its severity.
- 4- Methods of termination and follow- up of vesicular mole and indications for chemotherapy in such cases.

**5- Discuss:**

- 1- Clinical picture and lines of treatment of chronic cervicitis.
- 2- Complications and treatment of bacterial vaginosis.

**6- Outline:**

- 1- Causes and diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia.
- 2- Postoperative care after vesico – vaginal fistula repair and causes of failure.

**7- Give short account about:**

- 1- Risk factors for endometrial carcinoma.
- 2- Special tests for detection of ovulation & anovulation.
- 3- Lines of treatment of primary dysmenorrhea.

**8- Enumerate:**

- 1- Types and disadvantages of injectable contraceptives.
- 2- Complications of intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs).

*April, 2007*

1. Give the definition, types and management of eclampsia.
2. Give the management of pre labor premature rupture of the fetal membranes (PPROM) at 32 weeks of pregnancy and list the major complications of prematurity.
3. Outline the signs of fetal distress and signs of maternal distress during labor.
4. Risk factors, prevention and treatment of rupture uterus.
5. Definition and causes of :
  - a- Secondary postpartum hemorrhage.
  - b- Subinvolution of the postpartum uterus.
6. Risk factors and diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma.
7. Outline the treatment of vesicular mole.
8. Differences between trichomonas and candidal vaginitis [in a table form].
9. Outline the causes of postpartum amenorrhea.
10. Advantages and disadvantages of injectable contraceptives (both progestin-only and combined injectables).

*June, 2007*

**Answer the following:**

1. Give the definition of engagement, diagnosis of engagement and list the causes of non- engagement at term.
2. Give 10 indications for CS (Cesarean Section) and list its complications.
3. Apara<sub>2</sub>, pregnant 33 weeks, complains of sudden passage of a large volume of watery fluid per vagina. How you can confirm that this case is PPRom (preterm premature rupture of the membranes) and outline how you can manage this patient.
4. Give the definition of retained placenta and list its causes. Give the steps for active management of the third stage and list its advantages.
5. **Outline the following :**
  - a- Contraindications for the use of ergometrine in obstetrics.
  - b- Diagnosis of impending rupture of the uterus in a case of obstructed labor.
  - c- Diagnosis of the tubal factor in infertility evaluation.
  - d- Common sites of myomata (fibroids) and list secondary changes in fibroids.
  - e- Complications of genital prolapse.
6. A 33- year – old woman cannot feel the strings of her IUCD. Her LMP was 5 weeks ago. What are the most appropriate steps in the management of this patient.

**Answer the following:**

- 1- List possible causes of glycosuria during pregnancy and enumerate complications of diabetes mellitus during pregnancy.
- 2- Enumerate possible causes of bleeding per vagina at week's gestation and outline management of undisturbed pregnancy.
- 3- List causes, and lines of management of secondary postpartum hemorrhage.
- 4- For a case of impending rupture of the uterus: describe the clinical picture and mention the lines of management.

**5- Read the following report and answer questions:**

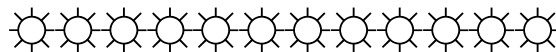
A 25 years- old nulliparus woman, presented with 7 months of amenorrhea for ANC. The funal level was found to correspond to 34 weeks.

- a- List possible causes.
  - b- Mention possible risks of multiple pregnancy.
- 6- State criteria for diagnosis of ovarian malignancy.
  - 7- Define hyperprolactinemia and list its possible causes.
  - 8- For a case of bleeding per vagina in a woman 60 years old, list the possible Causes and outline how to reach diagnosis.
  - 9- State suitable contraceptive methods during breast feeding and list advantages of one of them.

**10- Read the following report and answer questions:**

A 30 years old woman, P 1+0 delivered by C.S She is now complaining of secondary infertility for years. Ovulation monitoring and semen analysis are satisfactory.

- a- List possible causes.
- b- Order necessary investigations to reach a diagnosis.



## وحدة ضمان الجودة

المكان : الدور الخامس – الجناح الأوسط

تليفون : 3683 - 1875

تتقدم الكلية بخطوات ثابتة فى مجال ضمان الجودة والذى يتيح تطوير جميع جوانب العملية التعليمية بالكلية إلى الدرجة التى تضمن الكلية عندها جودة عالية تستطيع من خلالها اكتساب ثقة المجتمع المحلى والعربى والعالمى فى خريجها . ويعتبر الطالب عنصر أساسى فى عملية التحديث والتطوير للبرنامج الدراسى ومقرراته وطرق التدريس والتقييم ، ولهذا تدعو وحدة ضمان الجودة بالكلية جميع الطلاب للتعرف على أنشطة الوحدة والمشاركة الإيجابية معها .

### أهداف الوحدة :

- 1- نشر ثقافة الجودة والوعي بأهمية تطبيق سياسات ووسائل ضمان الجودة وتقويم الأداء الجامعي بين كافة العاملين بالكلية.
- 2- إنشاء نظام متكامل لضمان الجودة بالكلية.
- 3- توصيف برنامج الكلية الدراسى وجميع المقررات الدراسية الأكاديمية بالكلية ، ومعدلات القياس المتوافقة مع المعايير القومية والدولية.
- 4- إنشاء قاعدة معلومات وملفات متكاملة لبرنامج الكلية الدراسى وجميع المقررات الدراسية التى تقدمها الكلية تمهيداً لاعتمادها وفقاً للمعايير القومية والعالمية.
- 5- المحافظة علي تحسين مستوي برنامج الكلية الدراسى والعناصر الأخرى التى تؤثر عليه.
- 6- تصميم وتطبيق ومراجعة أدوات ضمان الجودة من نماذج وإجراءات وتقارير التقويم بالكلية.
- 7- تصميم وتطبيق قواعد بيانات ووسائل جمع ومعالجة المعلومات التى تخدم تقويم الأداء بالكلية.
- 8- التعرف علي نقاط الضعف والقوة في عملية التعلم وتقديم مقترحات للتطوير والتحسين.
- 9- اقتراح سياسات وقرارات لتطوير برنامج الكلية الدراسى ومتابعة تنفيذ ما يتم اعتماده منها.
- 10- إنشاء آلية تضمن مشاركة الطلاب وحديثو التخرج في عملية تطوير وتحسين برنامج الكلية الدراسى.
- 11- الاتصال الفعال مع مركز توكيد الجودة بالجامعة وكذلك تبادل الخبرات مع وحدات ضمان الجودة بكليات الجامعة والجامعات المصرية الأخرى.

عميد الكلية

أ.د. ماهر محمد السلام العمال

أستاذ جراحة العظام

مدير الوحدة التنفيذي

أ.د. أحمد محمد مخلوف

أستاذ أمراض النساء والتوليد