



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-10 06:58

جراحة عامة المستوى الرابع- طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

أ.د محمد عيسى

- 1) 1. Which is a life-threatening complication of chest trauma requiring immediate intervention?
  - 1) - a) Simple rib fracture
  - 2) + b) Tension pneumothorax
  - 3) - c) Pulmonary contusion
  - 4) - d) Subcutaneous emphysema
- 2) 2. Beck's triad (hypotension, JVD, muffled heart sounds) suggests:
  - 1) - a) Pneumothorax
  - 2) + b) Cardiac tamponade
  - 3) - c) Hemothorax
  - 4) - d) Aortic dissection
- 3) 3. Most common cause of hemothorax is:
  - 1) - a) Lung laceration
  - 2) + b) Rib fracture
  - 3) - c) Diaphragmatic injury
  - 4) - d) Myocardial rupture
- 4) 4. First step in managing intraoperative bleeding:
  - 1) - a) Administer tranexamic acid
  - 2) + b) Direct pressure
  - 3) - c) Electrocautery
  - 4) - d) Suture ligation
- 5) 5. Primary hemostasis involves:
  - 1) + a) Platelet plug formation
  - 2) - b) Fibrin cross-linking
  - 3) - c) Thrombin activation
  - 4) - d) Clot retraction
- 6) 6. A patient on warfarin requires urgent surgery. Which is most appropriate?
  - 1) - a) Stop warfarin 1 day prior
  - 2) + b) Administer vitamin K and FFP
  - 3) - c) Continue warfarin
  - 4) - d) Use aspirin instead
- 7) 7. Most common facial fracture in trauma:
  - 1) + a) Nasal bone
  - 2) - b) Mandible
  - 3) - c) Zygoma
  - 4) - d) Maxilla
- 8) 8. Greenstick fractures are common in:
  - 1) - a) Elderly
  - 2) + b) Children
  - 3) - c) Athletes
  - 4) - d) Diabetics
- 9) 9. Most appropriate imaging for mandibular fractures:
  - 1) - a) MRI
  - 2) + b) Panoramic radiograph
  - 3) - c) Ultrasound
  - 4) - d) CT angiogram



- 10) 10. Midline neck swelling moving with swallowing suggests:
- 1) ☒ a) Thyroglossal cyst
  - 2) ☐ b) Branchial cleft cyst
  - 3) ☐ c) Lymphoma
  - 4) ☐ d) Carotid body tumor
- 11) 11. Most common cause of acute unilateral neck swelling in adults:
- 1) ☒ a) Sialadenitis
  - 2) ☐ b) Thyroid nodule
  - 3) ☐ c) Lymphoma
  - 4) ☐ d) Metastatic cancer
- 12) 12. Fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) is contraindicated in:
- 1) ☐ a) Thyroid nodules
  - 2) ☒ b) carotid body tumors
  - 3) ☐ c) Lymph nodes
  - 4) ☐ d) Salivary gland masses
- 13) 13. First-line imaging for suspected renal trauma:
- 1) ☐ a) X-ray
  - 2) ☒ b) CT scan with contrast
  - 3) ☐ c) Ultrasound
  - 4) ☐ d) MRI
- 14) 14. Most common complication of renal trauma:
- 1) ☒ a) Urinary extravasation
  - 2) ☐ b) Hypertension
  - 3) ☐ c) Renal failure
  - 4) ☐ d) Infection
- 15) 15. A patient with renal trauma and gross hematuria should be evaluated for:
- 1) ☒ a) Urethral injury
  - 2) ☐ b) Splenic rupture
  - 3) ☐ c) Liver laceration
  - 4) ☐ d) Pancreatitis
- 16) 16. Daily maintenance fluid requirement for a 70 kg adult:
- 1) ☒ a) 2.5–3 L/day
  - 2) ☐ b) 1–1.5 L/day
  - 3) ☐ c) 4–5 L/day
  - 4) ☐ d) 500 mL/day
- 17) 17. A patient with prolonged vomiting may develop:
- 1) ☒ a) Hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
  - 2) ☐ b) Hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis
  - 3) ☐ c) Hyponatremia
  - 4) ☐ d) Hypercalcemia
- 18) 18. Fluid of choice for diarrheal dehydration:
- 1) ☐ a) Isotonic saline (0.9% NaCl)
  - 2) ☐ b) 5% dextrose
  - 3) ☐ c) Hypertonic saline
  - 4) ☒ d) Lactated Ringer's
- 19) 19. Necrotizing fasciitis is often caused by:
- 1) ☒ a) Group A Streptococcus
  - 2) ☐ b) Staphylococcus epidermidis
  - 3) ☐ c) Clostridium tetani



- 4) - d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 20) 20. Prophylactic antibiotics for clean dental surgery:
- 1) + a) Not routinely recommended
- 2) - b) Amoxicillin
- 3) - c) Vancomycin
- 4) - d) Ciprofloxacin
- 21) 21. First step in managing an infected wound:
- 1) + a) Incision and drainage
- 2) - b) Antibiotics alone
- 3) - c) Steroid therapy
- 4) - d) Hyperbaric oxygen
- 22) 22. Vancomycin is used for:
- 1) + a) MRSA infections
- 2) - b) Gram-negative sepsis
- 3) - c) Anaerobic infections
- 4) - d) Viral infections
- 23) 23. Sudden hypotension and tachycardia postoperatively suggests:
- 1) + a) Hemorrhage
- 2) - b) Myocardial infarction
- 3) - c) Pulmonary embolism
- 4) - d) Sepsis
- 24) 24. A patient with calf pain and swelling post-surgery likely has:
- 1) + a) Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
- 2) - b) Cellulitis
- 3) - c) Compartment syndrome
- 4) - d) Gout
- 25) 25. Management of suspected pulmonary embolism:
- 1) + a) Anticoagulation
- 2) - b) Antibiotics
- 3) - c) Bronchodilators
- 4) - d) Steroids
- 26) 26. Platelet transfusion threshold for stable patients:
- 1) + a)  $<20,000/\text{mm}^3$
- 2) - b)  $<50,000/\text{mm}^3$
- 3) - c)  $<100,000/\text{mm}^3$
- 4) - d)  $<150,000/\text{mm}^3$
- 27) 27. Hemolytic transfusion reaction presents with:
- 1) + a) Fever, chills, and hemoglobinuria
- 2) - b) Rash and itching
- 3) - c) Hypotension alone
- 4) - d) Hyperkalemia
- 28) 28. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) is associated with:
- 1) + a) Prolonged PT/PTT and low platelets
- 2) - b) Elevated fibrinogen
- 3) - c) Thrombocytosis
- 4) - d) Normal bleeding time
- 29) 29. Antibiotic prophylaxis for dental procedures in high-risk cardiac patients:
- 1) + a) Amoxicillin
- 2) - b) Ciprofloxacin



- 3) - c) Metronidazole  
4) - d) Doxycycline  
30) 30. Prophylactic antibiotics should be administered:  
1) + a) 30–60 minutes before incision  
2) - b) Postoperatively  
3) - c) 24 hours pre-op  
4) - d) Only if infection occurs