

Choose the single best answer

1- **Which of the following is a contraindication for breast conserving surgery (BCT)?**

- A) Small lump to breast ratio
- b) Central breast tumor mass
- c) Breast Tumor size less than 5 cm
- d) Young age

2- The characteristic changes that follow a major operation or moderate to severe injury do not include the following:

- A. Hypermetabolism.
- B. Fever.
- C. Tachypnea.
- D. Hyperphagia.
- E. Negative nitrogen balance.

3- Shock can best be defined as:

- A. Hypotension.
- B. Hypoperfusion of tissues.
- C. Hypoxemia.
- D. All of the above.

4- Which of the following statements regarding cytokines is incorrect?

- A. Cytokines act directly on target cells and may potentiate the actions of one another.
- B. Interleukin 1 (IL-1) is a major proinflammatory mediator with multiple effects, including regulation of skeletal muscle proteolysis in patients with sepsis or significant injury.
- C. Platelet-activating factor (PAF) is a major cytokine that results in platelet aggregation, bronchoconstriction, and increased vascular permeability.
- D. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), despite its short plasma half-life, appears to be a principal mediator in the evolution of sepsis and the multiple organ dysfunction syndrome because of its multiple actions and the secondary cascades that it stimulates.

5- All of the following are true about neurogenic shock except:

- A. There is a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and an increase in venous capacitance.
- B. Tachycardia or bradycardia may be observed, along with hypotension.
- C. The use of an alpha agonist such as phenylephrine is the mainstay of treatment.
- D. Severe head injury, spinal cord injury, and high spinal anesthesia may all cause neurogenic shock.

6- **Which is not true regarding BRCA mutations in breast cancer?**

- a) BRCA 1 tumors are high grade as compared to BRCA 2
- b) BRCA 1 breast cancer are hormone receptor positive
- c) BRCA 1 breast tumor are aneuploid
- d) BRCA 1 breast cancer have an increased S phase fraction

- 7- Which of the following statements are true of a patient with hyperglycemia and hyponatremia?
- A. The sodium concentration must be corrected by 5 mEq. per 100 mg. per 100 ml. elevation in blood glucose.
 - B. With normal renal function, this patient is likely to be volume overloaded.
 - C. Proper fluid therapy would be unlikely to include potassium administration.
 - D. Insulin administration will increase the potassium content of cells.
 - E. Early in treatment adequate urine output is a reliable measure of adequate volume resuscitation.

8- In Breast Reconstructive surgery after mastectomy which of the following is not true regarding TRAM flap

- a) TRAM flap may be based on a pedicled Superior Epigastric artery
- b) TRAM flap can be transferred as a free flap
- c) It is a type of myocutaneous flap
- d) It uses supraumbilical fat

- 9- Which of the following is/are not associated with increased likelihood of infection after major elective surgery?

- A. Age over 70 years.
- B. Chronic malnutrition.
- C. Controlled diabetes mellitus.
- D. Long-term steroid use.
- E. Infection at a remote body site.

- 10- In patients receiving massive blood transfusion for acute blood loss, which of the following is/are correct?

- A. Packed red blood cells and crystalloid solution should be infused to restore oxygen-carrying capacity and intravascular volume.
- B. Two units of FFP should be given with every 5 units of packed red blood cells in most cases.
- C. A "six pack" of platelets should be administered with every 10 units of packed red blood cells in most cases.
- D. One to two ampules of sodium bicarbonate should be administered with every 5 units of packed red blood cells to avoid acidosis.
- E. One ampule of calcium chloride should be administered with every 5 units of packed red blood cells to avoid hypocalcemia.

- 11- Crohn's disease

- A. Is caused by Mycobacterium paratuberculosis.
- B. Is more common in Asians than in Jews.
- C. Tends to occur in families.
- D. Is less frequent in temperate climates than in tropical ones.
- E. Is improved by smoking.

- 12- Excision rather than bypass is preferred for surgical treatment of small intestinal Crohn's because:

- A. Excision is safer.
 - B. Bypass does not relieve symptoms.
 - C. Excision cures the patient of Crohn's disease but bypass does not.
 - D. Fewer early complications appear with excision.
 - E. The risk of small intestine cancer is reduced.
- 13- The most common indication for operation in Crohn's disease of the colon is:
- A. Obstruction.
 - B. Chronic debility.
 - C. Bleeding.
 - D. Perforation.
 - E. Carcinoma.
- 14- The test with the highest diagnostic yield for detecting a colovesical fistula is:
- A. Barium enema.
 - B. Colonoscopy.
 - C. Computed tomography (CT).
 - D. Cystography.
 - E. Cystoscopy.
- 15- Which of the following is not true of diverticular disease:
- A. It is more common in the United States and Western Europe than in Asia and Africa.
 - B. A low-fiber diet may predispose to development of diverticulosis.
 - C. It involves sigmoid colon in more than 90% of patients.
 - D. Sixty per cent develop diverticulitis sometime during their lifetime.
 - E. It is the most common cause of massive lower gastrointestinal hemorrhage.
- 16- The most common indication for surgery secondary to acute diverticulitis is:
- A. Abscess.
 - B. Colonic obstruction.
 - C. Colovesical fistula.
 - D. Free perforation.
 - E. Hemorrhage.
- 17- The most common cause of fatal transfusion reactions is:
- A. An allergic reaction.
 - B. An anaphylactoid reaction.
 - C. A clerical error.
 - D. An acute bacterial infection transmit
- 18- Which of the following statements about familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) is true?
- A. Inherited in an autosomal-dominant manner, this genetic defect is of variable penetrance, some patients having only a few polyps whereas others develop thousands.
 - B. The phenotypic expression of the disease depends mostly on the genotype.
 - C. Appropriate surgical therapy includes total abdominal colectomy with ileorectal anastomosis and ileoanal pull-through with rectal mucosectomy.
 - D. Panproctocolectomy with ileostomy is not appropriate therapy for this disease.

- E. Pharmacologic management of this disease may be appropriate in some instances.
- 19- Which of the following variables best predicts prognosis for patients with a recent diagnosis of cutaneous melanoma and no clinical evidence of metastatic disease?
- A. Breslow thickness.
 - B. Clark's level.
 - C. Ulceration.
 - D. Gender.
 - E. Celtic complexion.
- 20- A marker for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer is:
- A. CA 15-3.
 - B. CA 19-9.
 - C. Alphafetoprotein (AFP).
 - D. Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA).
 - E. CYFRA 21-1. A marker for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer is
- 21- The presence of which marker is a significant poor prognosis variable for patients with breast cancer:
- A. CEA.
 - B. C-erb B-2.
 - C. AFP.
 - D. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).
 - E. RB-1.
- 22- In patients with colorectal cancer the serum CEA level is a clinically useful measure for all reasons except:
- A. Prognosis.
 - B. Detection of recurrence.
 - C. Guiding second-look operations.
 - D. Following treatment response.
 - E. Early diagnosis.
- 23- A new marker that has possible utility in the management of patients with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is:
- A. Calcitonin.
 - B. Neuron-specific enolase.
 - C. CYFRA 21-1.
 - D. Glucagon.
 - E. Chromogranin A.
- 24- Which of the following statements about the presence of gallstones in diabetes patients is/are correct?
- A. Gallstones occur with the same frequency in diabetes patients as in the healthy population.
 - B. The presence of gallstones, regardless of the presence of symptoms, is an indication for cholecystectomy in a diabetes patient.
 - C. Diabetes patients with gallstones and chronic biliary pain should be managed nonoperatively with chemical dissolution and/or lithotripsy because of severe complicating medical conditions and a high operative risk.

- D. The presence of diabetes and gallstones places the patient at high risk for pancreatic cancer.
- E. Diabetes patients with symptomatic gallstones should have prompt elective cholecystectomy, to avoid the complications of acute cholecystitis and gallbladder necrosis.
- 25- Factors that decrease collagen synthesis include all of the following except:
- A. Protein depletion.
 - B. Infection.
 - C. Anemia.
 - D. Advanced age.
 - E. Hypoxia.
- 26- Which of the following statement(s) is/are 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 reexcision and closure of a hypertrophic scar can be useful in certain situations such as a wound closed by secondary intention
- 27- Which of the following statements regarding IL-1 are correct?
- a. While IL-1 and TNF α share many biologic effects, IL-1 appears to be more potent
 - b. IL-1 expression is in part autoregulated
 - c. IL-1 inhibits prostaglandin production
 - d. The ability of IL-1 to upregulate endothelial cell-neutrophil adhesion molecules is relatively limited
- 28- Which of the following conditions is associated with increased risk of breast cancer?
- A. Fibrocystic mastopathy.
 - B. Severe hyperplasia.
 - C. Atypical hyperplasia.
 - D. Papillomatosis
- 29- A 22-year-old man sustains a single stab wound to the left chest and presents to the emergency room with hypotension. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true concerning his diagnosis and management?
- a. The patient likely is suffering from hypovolemic shock and should respond quickly to fluid resuscitation
 - b. Beck's triad will likely be an obvious indication of compressive cardiogenic shock due to pericardial tamponade
 - c. Echocardiography is the most sensitive noninvasive approach for diagnosis of pericardial tamponade
 - d. The placement of bilateral chest tubes will likely resolve the problem
- 30- Which of the following statements about achalasia is/are correct?
- A. In most cases in North America the cause is a parasitic infestation by *Trypanosoma cruzi*.
 - B. Chest pain and regurgitation are the usual symptoms.

- C. Distal-third esophageal adenocarcinomas may occur in as many as 20% of patients within 10 years of diagnosis.
- D. Manometry demonstrates failure of LES relaxation on swallowing and absent or weak simultaneous contractions in the esophageal body after swallowing.
- E. Endoscopic botulinum toxin injection of the LES, pneumatic dilatation, and esophagomyotomy provide highly effective curative therapy for achalasia.