



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATIVE MEDICINE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER 2022

PHT 227: GENERAL SURGERY 1

DATE: 8th DECEMBER 2022

DURATION :2 HOURS TIME: 9:00AM – 11:00AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All students will have two (2) hours to complete the examination
2. Attempt all questions as per the instruction
3. It is the student's responsibility to report any page and number missing in this paper.
4. Check that the paper is complete
5. Total number of pages is 7 including the cover.
6. Read through the paper quickly before you start.
7. Upon finishing the exam paper, make sure you have written your student number before you submit.
8. Do not write on the question paper

SECTION 1: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

- Which of the following is the correct sequential order of the phases of healing?
 - Remodelling, inflammation, haemostasis, and repair
 - Inflammation, haemostasis, proliferation, and maturation
 - Haemostasis, inflammation, repair, and remodelling
 - Inflammation, maturation, proliferation, and haemostasis
- Why is good hand hygiene important in wound care?
 - Doctors don't like dirty hands.
 - Clean hands smell nicer for the patient.
 - To prevent the spread of infection.
 - Dressings don't work if there is any dirt on a wound.
- The first phase of wound healing is where what (mainly) occurs?
 - Granulation tissue formation
 - Haemostasis
 - Scar tissue formation
 - Angiogenesis
 - Inflammation
- What mainly happens in the second phase of wound healing?
 - Clotting
 - Scar tissue formation
 - Inflammation
 - Coagulation
- Where does pain in the epigastric region usually arise?
 - Foregut structures, i.e. stomach, pancreas, liver, duodenum, gallbladder, spleen
 - Midgut structures, i.e. small bowel, ascending colon
 - Hindgut structures, i.e. rectum, large bowel, urinary bladder, uterus, prostate
 - Hindgut structures i.e small bowel, urinary bladder and uterus
- Which of the following is not a component of Total Parenteral Nutrition?
 - Amino acids
 - Fats
 - Vitamins
 - Fibre
- In the normal healthy person, what proportion of the total body weight is water?
Select the one best answer
 - 40%
 - 50%
 - 60%
 - 70%

8. The two major layers of the skin are:
 - A. Epidermis and sub dermis
 - B. Epidermis and dermis
 - C. Dermis and subcutaneous
 - D. Dermal and fatty layer
9. How frequently does the epidermis typically regenerate?
 - A. 1–3 weeks
 - B. 4–6 weeks
 - C. 7–9 weeks
 - D. 10–12 weeks
10. The first thing you should do when you get a wound is wash it with soap and water and then bandage it.
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. . For minor burns, bandages need to be changed every day, unless your doctor tells you otherwise.
 - A. True
 - B. False
12. A cut generally heals most quickly when exposed to air.
 - A. True
 - B. False
13. When blood from a deep cut soaks through the bandage, you should take off the soaked bandage and put on a clean one.
 - A. True
 - B. False
14. Don't remove a large piece of glass or metal from a wound without professional help.
 - A. True
 - B. False
15. Signs of an infected wound include swelling, redness, throbbing, pus, and fever.
 - A. True
 - B. False
16. Which of the following is an example of food-borne transmission?
 - A. Inhaling contaminated particles
 - B. Eating meat contaminated with bacteria
 - C. Kissing
 - D. Sharing a contaminated needle
17. The matrix of blood is known as
 - A. Plasma
 - B. Serum
 - C. RBC & WBC
 - D. WBC & Platelets

18. The ratio of white blood cells to red blood cells is
- A. 1:60
 - B. 1:600
 - C. 1:6000
 - D. 1:60000
19. The normal Hb level per 100ml of blood in women is
- A. 14
 - B. 18
 - C. 10
 - D. 20
20. During blood coagulation, thromboplastin is released by
- A. RBC
 - B. Blood plasma
 - C. Leucocytes
 - D. Clamped platelets and damaged tissues
21. What is the name of the iron containing protein that gives red blood cells vessels the red colour
- A. Haemocyanin
 - B. Haemoglobin
 - C. Myoglobin
 - D. Pyrite
22. Normal blood pressure of a healthy person is
- A. 120/100
 - B. 120/80
 - C. 110/90
 - D. 120/90
23. In the second stage of anaesthesia the pupil is _____?
- A. Constricted
 - B. Partially dilated
 - C. Normal in size
 - D. Totally dilated
24. Local anaesthetics act by inhibiting _____?
- A. Motor fibres only
 - B. Motor and sensory fibres
 - C. Only sensory fibres
 - D. None of the above
25. Which of the following is not a common cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding?
- A. Variceal bleeding
 - B. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
 - C. Venous ulcers
 - D. Peptic ulcer disease

26. The category "N" in the TNM system stands for:
- A. Number
 - B. Necrosis
 - C. Nodes
 - D. Normal
27. The category "M" in the TNM system gives detail about:
- A. If the cancer has spread to other parts of the body and if this is the case, how much and the location of it
 - B. The number and location of the lymph nodes that have cancer
 - C. The size of the tumour that is growing into other tissues
 - D. If the cancer cells appear abnormal
28. _ is a condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to meet the body's needs.
- A. Heart attack
 - B. Cardiomyopathy
 - C. Heart failure
 - D. Aortic aneurisms
29. Which of these is a cause of heart disease?
- A. Stroke
 - B. Arthritis
 - C. Thickening of the inside of the arteries
 - D. None of the above
30. What can happen if blood flow in an artery is blocked or greatly restricted?
- A. Heart palpitations
 - B. Stroke
 - C. Heart attack
 - D. B and C
31. Three risk factors for heart disease can't be controlled. Which of these are they?
- A. Medicine use, vaccines, alcoholism
 - B. Age, sex, heredity
 - C. Diet, drug use, smoking
 - D. None of the above
32. Why does smoking lead to heart disease?
- A. It causes the arteries to harden and thicken
 - B. It reduces HDL ("good") cholesterol
 - C. It raises blood pressure
 - D. All of the above
33. How much exercise each week is recommended to help prevent heart disease?
- A. 60 minutes on average
 - B. 90 minutes on average
 - C. 120 minutes on average
 - D. 150 minutes on average

34. Which of these statements about pleural tumours is/are true?
- A. The commonest type of pleural tumour is primary pleural mesothelioma.
 - B. Exposure to asbestos dust is causally related to the development of malignant mesothelioma.
 - C. Localized benign mesotheliomas are asymptomatic.
 - D. Complete pleurectomy for malignant mesothelioma usually results in cure.
35. Which of the following statements about the diagnosis of chest wall tumours is not correct?
- A. Firmness and fixation to underlying bone and muscle are important to note in the physical examination as aids to diagnosis.
 - B. In general, chest wall tumours are slow growing and produce symptoms late in their course.
 - C. CT is the most useful imaging study for making the diagnosis and for planning surgical resection of chest wall tumours.
 - D. Angiography should be performed routinely.
36. Which of the following change does not occur in mitral stenosis
- A. Increased left atrial pressure
 - B. Left atrium dilatation
 - C. Ventricular hypertrophy
 - D. Embolization of clots
37. Which of the following statements are true of Coarctation of the aorta?
- A. It usually presents with cyanosis and can be detected with a drop in oxygen saturations from pre to post ductal measurements
 - B. It typically presents with hypertension in the legs in new-born babies
 - C. It can present with renal failure and lactic acidosis as the duct closes
 - D. It is the commonest form of congenital heart defect
38. In cyanotic congenital heart disease, which of the following is true?
- A. The post ductal saturation will always be significantly lower than the pre-ductal due to right to left shunting across the duct
 - B. Cyanosis only develops after the duct closes. Until then the circulation is normal
 - C. Patent ductus arteriosus is the commonest cyanotic heart defect in babies born before 32 weeks gestation
 - D. Prolonged cyanosis can lead to hypoxic brain damage
39. Which of the following are true of an atrio-ventricular septal defect (AVSD)?
- A. There may be an associated abnormality of the tricuspid or mitral valves
 - B. Most children with an AVSD have Down syndrome
 - C. Most children with Down syndrome have an AVSD
 - D. Typically, AVSDs present with cyanosis followed by heart failure
40. Which is the most common cause of mitral stenosis?
- A. Chronic rheumatic valve disease
 - B. Acute rheumatic fever
 - C. Congestive heart failure
 - D. Infective endocarditis

41. The causative of tuberculosis is

- A. Virus
- B. Bacterium
- C. Malnutrition
- D. Protozoan

42. The following are Indications for underwater seal drainage EXCEPT

- A. Atelectasis
- B. Chest surgery
- C. Emphysema
- D. Pleural effusion

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. State 2(Two) the use of surgical drains (2 Marks)

2. State three factors that affect wound healing (6 Marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

- 1. Discuss the indications and complications of Pneumonectomy surgery (10 Marks).
- 2. Discuss the indications and complications of open-heart surgery (10 Marks).
- 3. Discuss the difference in clinical presentation between a patient with haemothorax and pneumothorax (10 Marks)