



**SURGERY ARCHIVE**

**FINAL 2025**

روح

# Surgery

**1- Which of the following conditions is not associated with gallstone formation?**

- A. Crohn's disease**
- B. Pregnancy**
- C. Hemolytic anemia**
- D. Hypoparathyroidism**
- E- bacterial infection**

**Answer : d**

**2- Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for a painful, fluctuant perianal mass?**

- A) Hemorrhoid**
- B) Anal fissure**
- C) Perianal abscess**
- D) Rectal prolapse**
- E) cyst**

**Answer : c**

**3- Pediatrics**

**Wrong about CDH?**

- A)reduced breath sound on affected side**
- B)Flat abdomen**
- C)plueripitoneal defect**
- D)Insertion of NG tube is not allowed**

**Answer : d**

**4-Wrong about NEC?**

- A)bleeding per rectum**
- B)terminal ileum mc site**
- C)portal venous air requires laparotomy**
- D) pneumoperitonum**
- E) air in sub serosa**

**Answer : e,  
not sure**

**5- Wrong about Intussuseption?**

- A)US is diagnostic**
- B)palpable sausage mass**
- C)Non-bilious vomiting**
- D)Pass a redcurrant jelly stool**

**Answer : c**

**6) Wrong about Hirschsprung's disease?**

- A) there are no ganglion cells in the myenteric plexus**
- B) no air fluid level on xray**
- C) it may involve small intestine**
- D) enterocolitis important potential cause of mortality**
- E) contrast enema identifies transition zone**

**Answer : b**

**7) Which of the following factors is most likely to be associated with a significant risk of rebleeding from the ulcer?**

- A. No further bleeding within 72 hours of the initial bleed**
- B. A clean-based ulcer seen on endoscopy**
- C. Age less than 50 years**
- D. A visible vessel with adherent clot seen on endoscopy**
- E. The patient is female**

**Answer : d**

**8) 10 years old Child present with abdominal pain, diarrhea, increase urinary frequency , tenderness in rectovesical pouch ,no tenderness in mecburny point**

**What is the most likely location of the appendix in this case?**

- A. Paracolic**
- B. Retrocolic**
- C. Pelvic**
- D. Preileal**
- E. Retrocecal**

**Answer : c**

**9) Which factor is most important in deciding whether a pancreatic adenocarcinoma is resectable?**

- A. Tumor size**
- B. Tumor invasion of the portal vein**
- C. Metastatic disease**
- D. Enlarged peripancreatic lymph nodes**
- E. Serum CA19-9 levels**

**Answer : b**

**10) CA19-9 tumor marker for which of the following cancer**

- A. Breast**
- b. Colon**
- c. Prostatic**
- d. Pancreatic**

**Answer : d**

**11) most common nerve injury during thyroidectomy**

- a. superior laryngeal**
- b. Recurrent laryngeal**

**Answer : a**

**12) ■ Pancreas & pancreatic tumor**

**pt develops epigastric pain , high amylase and lipase , what is the important management?**

- A)IV fluid**
- B)Antibiotic**
- c) ERCP**
- d) analgesic**

**Answer : a**

**13) chronic pancreatitis is most common with?**

- A)steatorrhea**
- B)weight loss**
- c)DM**
- D)fracture**
- E)recurrent epigastric pain**

**Answer : e**

**14)regarding insulinoma one is wrong?**

- A)most common neuroendocrine tumor**
- B)diffuse along pancreas**
- C)associated with whipple triad**
- D)most commonly treated by pancreaticoduodenectomy**
- E) most sporadic**

**Answer : d**

**15)Amsterdam - II criteria of lynch syndrome includes:**

- A. 2 first degree relative family members with any type of cancer**
- B. All family members with intestinal polyps**
- C. FAP on testing**
- D. 3 family members with lynch syndrome, one of them is first degree relative**
- E. Diagnosis of first degree relative with colon cancer before age of 70**

**Answer : d**

**16) Which of the following is false regarding adrenal gland:**

- A. It consists of cortex and medulla**
- B. Zona reticularis produces sex hormones**
- C. Adrenal medulla is originated from neural crest**
- D. Zona fasciculata produces adrenaline and noradrenalin**

**Answer : d**

**17) Related to pheochromocytoma, choose the incorrect statement:**

- A. Overproduction of catecholamines especially adrenaline**
- B. 10% bilateral, 10% extrarenal, 10% malignant, 10% children**
- C. Associated with MEN-1**

**Answer : c**

**18) Most common cause of electrolytes abnormalities in intestinal obstruction include all the following except**

- A- retroperitoneal hemorrhage**
- B- intraperitoneal hemorrhage**
- C- intraluminal fluid ( fluid in the lumen of intestine)**
- D- vomiting**
- E- gastric aspiration**

**Answer : a**

**19) Spleen is:**

- a. Intraperitoneum**
- B. Extraperitoneum**
- C. Retroperitoneum**

**Answer : a**

**20) All of the following is correct except:**

- A) haemorrhagic tendency relative contraindication**
- B) cricothyroidectomy is used in long term management placed in tracheal ring**
- C) percutaneous dilational tracheostomy in ICU bedside using guidewire and dilators**
- D) tracheostomy can be used in some cases of flail chest**

**Answer : b**

**21) In a case of intestinal obstruction, all of the following are indications for urgent surgery except:**

- A. Pneumatosis intestinalis**
- B. Persistent vomiting**
- C. Generalized peritonitis**
- D. Bowel ischemia**

**Answer : b**

**22) Which of the following is most used for helping in diagnosis of hydatid cyst?**

- A. Eosinophils count**
- B. ELISA of antibodies**
- C. Casoni test**
- D. Neutrophils count**

**Answer : c**

**23) ■ Bariatric surgery**

**Male pt undergoes sleeve gastrectomy, he not quite since surgery , after 5 days developed epigastric pain - nausea- intolerance to oral intake - fever and chills , the most initial emergency investigation that you can do to make diagnosis ?**

- A)Gastroscopy**
- B)Ultrasound**
- C)Barium meal**
- D)Ct with contrast**

**Answer :d**

**24) 74 male pt undergo severe aortic valve replacement procedure, he now fine and in ICU , 4 days after surgery he develops RUQ tenderness and pain , US done and shows thick gallbladder with no stone , most common diagnosis ?**

- A)acute cholecystitis**
- B)acalculus cholecystitis**
- C)cholangitis**

**Answer :b**

**25)Most common type of cholangiocyst ?**

- A)Type I**
- B)Type II**
- C)Type III**
- D)Type IV**
- E)Type V**

**Answer :a**

**26)not is true regarding gallstone ?**

- A)brown stone due to infection**
- B)black stone due to hemolytic disease**
- C)may be a symptomatic**
- D)can cause pancreatitis**
- E)cholesterol stone is radiopaque**

**Answer :e**

**27) female pt undergo laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic stone, she later develops abdominal pain-nausea with WBC =10.000 , bilirubin 2.5 ( high) , what the best initial test ?**

- A)US**
- B)MRCP**
- C)ERCP**
- D)percutaneous cholangiohepatic drainage**
- E)CT**

**Answer :b**

**not sure**

**28) ■ peritonitis**

**Most common cause secondary peritonitis ?**

- A) Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis**
- B) cirrhosis**
- C) perforated appendectomy**
- D) TB**
- E) nephrotic**

**Answer : c**

**29) cirrhotic pt develops rigid abdomen and signs of peritonitis, ascitic fluid aspiration shows wbc > 250,000 ?**

- A) SBP**
- B) secondary peritonitis**
- C) hepatorenal syndrome**

**Answer : a**

**30) Trauma**

**1) which neck zone is least protected and have most vital structure**

- A) Zone I**
- B) Zone II**
- C) Zone III**
- D) Zone IV**
- E) equally important**

**Answer : a**

**31 ) airway injury potential as ?**

- A) bradycardia**
- B) hypertension**
- C) subcutaneous emphysema**
- D) nasal congestion**
- E) salivation**

**Answer : c**

**32) which is part of primary survey?**

- A) FAST**
- B) CT**
- C) MRI**

**Answer : a**

**33) according to ATLS , first thing to be control in traumatic pt?**

- A) cervical spine and airway**
- B) breathing**
- C) control hemorrhage and bleeding**
- D) hypothermia and exposure**
- E) neurological disability**

**Answer : a**

34) lethal triad in trauma pt?

**Hypothermia, acidosis, coagulopathy**

35) most important factor in trauma pt and to maintain metabolism to control of?

- A) increase body temperature
- B) hypothermia
- C) hyperthermia

**Answer : b**

36) Grade III liver injury ?

- A) liver laceration depth >3 cm
- B) hematoma <10%
- C) hematoma >10%
- D) parenchyma injury >75%
- E) avulsion

**Answer : a**

37) Related to pheochromocytoma, choose the incorrect statement: (مكرر)

- A. Overproduction of catecholamines especially adrenaline
- B. 10% bilateral, 10% extrarenal, 10% malignant, 10% children
- C. Associated with MEN-1

**Answer : c**

38) 40 years old 70 kg male , partial thickness burn TBSA 10% , what the type of fluid that you gave in 8 hours ?

- A) 2800 N/S
- B) 1400 R/L
- C) 2800 N/S
- D) 1400 R/L
- E) 1400 D/S

**Answer : b**

39) ■ Blood transfusion

patient after blood transfusion develops fever , chills , back pain , what is the best management

- A) reassurance and observe
- B) give antipyretic and continue
- C) stop transfusion immediately
- D) switch to another blood group
- e) slow the flow rate of transfusion

**Answer : c**

40) pt taking 10 unit packed RBC, which one is M.C for develop electrolyte abnormality ?

- A) hypocalcemia
- B) hyponatremia
- C) hypokalemia
- d) hypomagnesemia

**Answer : a**

**41) which criteria for prophylactic transfusion platelet ?**

- A)pt with 90,000 platelet counts no scheduling for surgery**
- B)pt with 60,000 scheduling for surgery**
- C)stable hemodynamic pt with 10,000 platelet count**
- D)pt with 150,000 platelet count**

**Answer : c**

**42) normal calories needed for healthy normal basal metabolic rate ?**

- A)10-15 kcal/kg**
- B)20-25 kcal/kg**
- C)30-35 kcal/kg**
- D)40-45 kcal/kg**
- E)50-60 kcal/kg**

**Answer : c**

**43) caudate lobe?**

- A)rights to IVC**
- B)drains directly to IVC**
- C)Segment IV**
- D)receive from right portal vein only**
- E)receive from left portal vein only**

**Answer : b**

**44) maintaine fluid for 50kg ?**

- A)60ml/hr**
- B)90ml/hr**
- C)120ml/hr**

**Answer : b**

**45) right epiploic artery direct branch from?**

- A)SMA**
- B)celiac**
- C)hepatic**
- D)splenic**
- E)gastrodeodenal**

**Answer : e**

**46) which one not considered as clean surgery ?**

- A)hernial without mesh**
- B)simple mastectomy**
- C)breast lumpectomy**
- D)thyroidectomy**
- E)laparoscopic appendectomy**

**Answer : e**

- spleen

47) Delay rupture in spleen referred to?

- A)subcapsular hematoma
- B)penetration injury
- C)lacerating injury
- D)hilar injury

Answer :a

48)the most common organ to be injured after RTA , pt develops upper tenderness and hypotension and FAST reveals haemorrhage in abdomen ?

- A)spleen
- B)liver
- C)kidney
- D)pancreas
- E)bladder

Answer :a

49)splenic injury in hemodynamic stable pt detected by?

- A)MRI
- B)CT with contrast
- C)US

Answer : b

50) salivary gland :

1)Time for development of salivary gland ?

- A)1st to 2nd week
- B)6th to 8th week
- C)9th to 10th week
- D)11th to 12th week
- E)13th to 14th week

Answer : b

51)parotid gland secretion is mostly ?

- A)serous
- B)mucous
- C)mixed

Answer :a

52)salivary gland parasympathetic innervation?

- A)glossopharyngeal
- B)vagus
- C)hypoglossal
- d)facial nerve
- e. Trigeminal

Answer :a

▪ **Breast**

**53)retromammary space is space posterior to breast , one is true regarding to it?**

- A)attach skin to deep pectoralis major**
- B)free mobility of breast**
- C)related axillary tail**
- D)skin around the nipple**

**Answer : b**

**54) progesterone in mammary gland ?**

- A)duct elongation**
- B)duct proliferation**
- C)Differentiation**
- D)proliferation**
- E)milk secretion**

**Answer : c**

**55)not position used in inspection for breast examination?**

- A)sitting with hand in side**
- B)sitting with hand above**
- C)supine with pillow under head**
- D)bending forward with hands in hips**
- E)leaning forward with breast pedenolus**

**Answer : c**

**56)malignant lump characteristics in mamogram**

- A)well defined**
- B)smooth**
- C)spiculated and architecturally distorted**
- D)halo sign**

**Answer : c**

**57)Intestinal obstruction x-ray finding specific for IO?**

- A)crescent sign**
- B)multiple air fluid level**
- C)pnumatosis intestinalis**

**Answer : b**

**58)closed loop?**

- A)incarceted hernia**
- B)volvulus**
- C)gall stone ileus**
- D)Adhesion**

**Answer : b**

**59)all treatments for adynamic IO except?**

- A)IV fluid**
- B)NG tube**
- C)nill per oral**
- D)surgery if not treated within 48hours of conservative management**

**Answer : d**

**60) perianal condition**

**1)male patient with severe pain during defecation,fresh blood in toilet paper ,he is diagnosed by anal fissure , what is the first line of management?**

- A)lateral sphincterectomy**
- B)high fiber diet,stool softener**

**Answer : d**

**61)most common cause for fistula in ano?**

- A)crohns**
- B)perianal abscess**
- C)TB**

**Answer : b**

**62)one of the following cause of delay of healing for eneterocutanous fistula ?**

- A)superficial fistula**
- B)no distal obstruction**
- C)recent surgery**
- D)crohns disease**

**Answer : d**

**63)True about internal haemorrhoid ?**

- A)painful mass under skin**
- B)below dentate line**
- C)painless rectal bleeding**
- D)all need treatment**

**Answer : c**

**64)Spontaneous rupture of esophagus seen in?**

- A)left plura**
- B)right plura**
- C)reteropharyngeal**
- D)posterior mediastinum**
- E)pericardium**

**Answer : d**

**65)Which of the following is true about leiomyoma of the esophagus?**

- A. Commonly presents with dysphagia**
- B. Is more common in females**
- C. Is usually diagnosed with endoscopy**
- D. Is usually multiple**

**E. Is usually located in the lower one-third of the esophagus**

**Answer : e**

**66) 40female with GERD treated medically , which of the following indication for anti reflux surgery ?**

- A)esophagal structure**
- B)Barrett esophagus with dysplasia**
- C)biopsy confirmed esophagitis**
- D)increase lower esophageal spasm by manometry**
- E)slow coardantion of movement in barium**

**Answer : b**

**67) Which of the following isn't used in tx of esophageal varices?**

- A)TIPS**
- B)esophageal resection with suturing**
- C)Liver transplant**
- D)Distal esophagectomy**
- E)portvocal shunt**

**Answer : d**

**68) pt with GIST and undergone surgery excision but he still has elevated +ve CD117, CD 34 what is the next mangement for him :**

- A. Imntenib (gleevic)**
- b.cisplatin chemotherapy**
- c. Radiation .**
- d.Sunitinib**

**Answer : A**

**69) 29 woman with proximal gastric cancer with Signet ring appearance , whatis the tumor marker will be positive :**

- a.c KIT**
- B. KRAS**
- c. BRAF**
- d. e cadhern**

**Answer :d**

**70) Ideal tumor marker is :**

- A.Cancer specifically**
- B.Low specificity**
- C.Low sensitivity**
- d. The amount of elevation doesn't relate to severity of tumor**

**Answer : A**

▪ surgical drain

71) open system ?

- A) jakson pratt
- B) chest tube
- C) pennrose
- D) NG
- E) Hemovac

Answer : c

72) post op analgesia?

- A) solely local anesthesia
- B) multimodal approach using multiple drugs
- C) morphine only
- D) not used at all

Answer : b

73) abdominal compartment syndrome

- 1) one is false ?
- A) tachycardia
- B) low urine output
- C) diagnosed by intraabdominal pressure 10 cm H<sub>2</sub>O

Answer : c

74) One of the following factors not affected in obs jaundice

- A. Factor 8
- B. 2
- C. 7
- D. 9
- E. 10

Answer : a

75) Ringer lactate contains all of the following except

- A. Na and cl
- B. Ca
- C. Lactate
- D. Mg
- E. K

Answer : d

76) Pathogenesis of ischemia in diabetic foot

- a. accumulation of Sorbitol
- B. Non-enzymatic amino acid glycosylation
- C. Osmotic destruction
- d. inhabite the neurophil
- e. Neuropathy

Answer : b

**77) most common cancer in small intestine**

- a. Adenocarcinoma**
- b. Carcinod .**
- c. MALT lymphoma**

**Answer : a**

**78) 2<sup>nd</sup> phase in wound healing**

- a. Inflammation**
- b. Coagulation**
- C.new capillaries**

**Answer : a**

**79) The type of collagen in proliferation wound healing is :**

- a. One**
- b. Three**
- c. Four**

**Answer : b**

**80) wrong about h pylori**

- a. Gram positive bacteria**

**81) patients with systolic BP 94, galscwcoma scale 15 and respiratory rate 24 what the qsofa score**

- a. 1**
- b. 2**
- c. 0**
- d. 3**

**Answer : b**

**82) patient with Mudellary thyroid cancer what will be positive in blood**

- A. Calcitonin**
- b. Calcium**

**Answer : a**

**83) case female patient with Hernia just below ingunal ligament what is the diagnosis**

- a. Femoral**
- b. Obterator**
- C.ingunal**

**Answer : a**

**84) all the following are features of hyperkalemia except**

- a. Peaked t wave**
- b. St segment depression**
- c. U wave**
- d.prolonged PR interval**

**Answer : c**

**85) one of the following is true regarding Head injury**

- a. Extradural hematoma caused by bridging vein injury**
- B. Lucid interval commonly seen in extradural**
- c. Epidural hematoma caused by MMA injury**
- d. Extradural hematoma is more common in elderly with minor trauma and take anticoagulant.**

**Answer : b**

**86) one of the following false**

- A. Direct inguinal common in male + female**
- b. Femoral hernia presented with strangulation**
- c. According to Hassel's triangle, indirect hernia is below and lateral and below to inferior epigastric vessel.**
- d. According to Hassel's triangle, direct hernia is below and medial and superior to inferior epigastric vessel.**

**Answer : a**

**87) Acute appendicitis case, 5 days after appendectomy complain of abdominal pain and generalized tenderness without guarding, wound boundary was clear**

**what the diagnoses**

- a. Wound infection**
- b. Intra abdominal Abscess**
- c. Portal hypertension**
- d. Pulmonary embolism**
- e. Vein thrombosis**

**Answer : b**

**88) in colon cancer after resection with safety margin Why do we perform lymph node resection in colon cancer?**

- A. For accurate staging**
- b. To reduce chemotherapy**

**Answer : a**

**89) pt undergone to gastric bypass, he had abdominal pain after 3 hours of meal, what the cause :**

- a. Hypoglycemia insulin overproduction**
- b. Insulin deficiency**
- c. Hyperosmolarity**

**Answer : a**

**90) one of the following is true regarding Ulcerative colitis**

- A. Pseudopolyps constant sign**
- B. Serosa usually normal**
- c. Transmural infarction**
- d. skip lesion**

**Answer : b**

91) all the following increase possibility of cancer in ulcerative colitis except

- a. Pancolitis
- b. Disease in early life
- c. 20 year of disease
- d. 30 year of disease
- e. Comorbidity

Answer : e

92) advantage of AIR over alvarado

A. C reactive protein in AIR score

93) false about adrenal gland

a. Functional or 4-6 cm tumor size are not indication for surgery

94) case of cushing syndrom, false statement

- a. In High dose dexamethson and the ACTH still high, this indicate mostly pituitary adenoma
- b. Result from high circulating cortisol
- c. Most common cause cortisol administration to treat another disease
- d. In bilateral adrenal hyperplasia surgical exceion is the treatment
- e. ectopic ACTH secretion caused by small cell lung cancer, carcinod tumor or mudellary carcinoma of the thyroid

Answer : d or a  
not sure

95) all the following are advantages of cricothyrdetomy over intralyrengial intubation except

- a. They can eat
- b. They can speak
- c. easy nurse care
- d. Cricothyredtomy is preferred in emergency situations
- e. Good breathing

Answer : d

96) early infant complaint of billous vomiting since birth, what is most likely diagnosis

- a. Jujenal atresia
- b. Pyloric stenosis
- c. esophageal atresia

Answer : a

97) all the following are true regarding fluid distribution except

a. Potassium cation most common extracellular

98) wrong about electrolytes

- a. Albumin low, calcium high
- b. hypophosphatemia is most common in refeeding syndrom .
- c. hypomagnseima lead to hypocalcemia and hypokaleima

Answer : a

99) delyed rupture of the spleen seen in

- a. laceration

**B.Subcapsular hematoma**

**Answer : b**

**100) false about hyponatremia**

- a. Cause cerebral edema**
- b. You should replace the sodium quickly to avoid central pontine myelinolysis**

**Answer : b**

**101) presentation of patient with left side distal colon cancer**

- a. Tenesmus with mucous**
- b. Obstruction signs with bleeding**
- c.painless bleeding and palpable mass**

**Answer : b**

**102) post splenectomy we should give vaccine**

- A. Pneumococcal**
- B.Meningococcal 2nd**
- C. Meningitis**
- D. Influenza**

**Answer : a**