

MCQ Abdominal surgery

1	All of the following are true concerning acute appendicitis EXCEPT
A	It classically affects people 10–30 years of age
B	The classic presentation of anorexia—periumbilical pain with nausea followed by migration of the pain to the right lower quadrant—is present approximately 60% of the time
C	The incidence is the same in pregnant and non pregnant women
D	Negative Ultrasound examination of the appendix excludes appendicitis
Answer	

2	All of the following are risk factors for perforated viscus EXCEPT
A	steroid use
B	alcohol use
C	pregnancy
D	Crohn's disease
Answer	

3	Symptoms of painful defecation with blood spotting on the toilet tissue are MOST suggestive of
A	external haemorrhoids
B	fistula in ano
C	anal fissure
D	internal haemorrhoids
Answer	

4	In regards to acute pancreatitis, which set of admission lab values is MOST predictive of severe disease?
A	WBC 18,000; LDH 370; Glucose 20
B	Amylase 650; WBC 18,000; PaO2 65
C	LDH 370; Amylase 800; Albumin 3.2
D	HCT 33; LDH 370; AST 250
Answer	

5	A 50-year-old man presents with fever 3 days after having an inguinal hernia repaired. The MOST likely etiology of his fever is
A	urinary tract infection
B	postoperative atelectasis
C	surgical wound infection
D	abdominal abscess
Answer	

6	Which of the following statements about anorectal abscesses is true?
A	Ischiorectal and supralelevator abscesses are usually associated with inguinal adenopathy
B	Intersphincteric abscesses can usually be adequately managed with incision and drainage in the emergency department
C	Symptoms include pain which increases with defecation, and fever is variably present
D	After incision and drainage in the emergency department, antibiotics are usually indicated
Answer	

7	You deliver a child at 36-weeks gestation and notice intestines protruding from a defect in the abdominal wall. On inspection, you note that the intestines lack a peritoneal covering. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
A	the child most likely has an omphalocele
B	associated anomalies are seen in 30–50% of children with omphalocele
C	gastroschisis can involve major fluid losses and resuscitation should be initiated
D	immediate surgical consultation is indicated
Answer	

8	Which of the following is true regarding umbilical hernias?
A	May increase in size over time in adults
B	In children, there is a greater incidence in boys
C	Rarely have complications in adults
D	They should be surgically repaired prior to the age of 2 years
Answer	

9	A 3-day-old baby presents to the emergency department with bilious vomiting and abdominal distension. He was the term product of an uncomplicated pregnancy. The MOST likely diagnosis is
A	pyloric stenosis
B	intussusception
C	necrotising enterocolitis
D	volvulus
Answer	

10	Regarding intussusception
A	The male:female ratio is 1: 4
B	Classic red currant jelly stools are present in 80% of cases
C	It is the most common cause of intestinal obstruction in children < 3 months
D	Plain abdominal xray is normal in up to 30% of cases
Answer	

11	With respect to testicular pain in a 14-year-old male, which of the following statements is FALSE
A	Torsion of the appendages occurs more often than torsion of the testes itself
B	Diagnosis of epididymo-orchitis necessitates evaluation of the urinary tract as part of follow-up
C	Salvage rate in torsion operated on within 4 hr is approximately 75%
D	Ten percent of testicular tumours present with pain secondary to acute haemorrhage within the tumour
Answer	

12	In the diagnosis and treatment of acute cholecystitis, which ONE of the following is FALSE
A	Most clinicians advocate early cholecystectomy (ie within several days after onset of symptoms) on the basis of lower complication rates, reduced costs and shorten recovery period
B	Biliary colic localises to the mid-epigastrium less often than the right upper quadrant
C	Courvoisier sign refers to a palpable, non-tender gallbladder in a patient with jaundice
D	CT is inferior to ultrasound in the assessment of the acute biliary disease
Answer	

13	Which ONE of the following statements about volvulus is FALSE
A	Sigmoid volvulus is more common in elderly patients with debilitating disease who lead lives of inactivity
B	A. Volvulus of the caecum occurs in all ages but is most common in persons 25 to 35 years of age
C	Fluid and electrolyte sequestration is usually not a problem in sigmoid volvulus, unlike small bowel obstruction
D	A single massively dilated loop of bowel with both ends down in the pelvis and the bow positioned superiorly ("bent inner tube" appearance) is characteristic of a caecal volvulus on plain-film radiograph of the abdomen
Answer	

14	In the diagnosis and treatment of acute appendicitis, which ONE of the following is FALSE
A	In approximately 20% of patients undergoing exploratory laparotomy because of suspected appendicitis, the appendix is normal
B	A history of anorexia is helpful in differentiating appendicitis from pelvic inflammatory disease
C	The inflammatory process of acute appendicitis may cause pyuria or haematuria
D	Although appendicitis may be ruled out if the appearance of the appendix is normal on ultrasonography, a normal appendix is seen in less than 5% of patients
Answer	

Answers

1. E
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. E
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. B
- 15.