



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE.

Final Examination for Medical Degrees – March 2008

SURGERY - PAPER I

Friday 7th March 2008

**1.00pm to 04.00 pm
(3 hours)**

Answer ALL FIVE Questions.

Answer Each Part in a SEPARATE Answer Book.

Part A

1. A 60 year old man presents with blood and mucus diarrhoea and tenesmus of 5 months duration. Rectal examination revealed a polypoidal mass at 5 cm from the anal verge
 - 1.1 What is the most likely clinical diagnosis? (5 marks)
 - 1.2 What is the best investigation to confirm the diagnosis? (5 marks)
 - 1.3 Classify the objectives and list the investigations used for the assessment in the management of this patient. (40 marks)
 - 1.4 Name the treatment of choice of the condition mentioned in 1.1. (10 marks)
 - 1.5 Enumerate the complications in a patient undergoing surgery for the condition mentioned in 1.1. (40 marks)

Part B

2. A 56 year old woman with a past history of ischaemic heart disease and hypertension undergoes an emergency laparotomy for a small bowel perforation with peritoneal contamination. Her preoperative blood pressure was 110/70 mmHg. She is being treated with intravenous fluids and antibiotics. She was given a blood transfusion postoperatively. Blood pressure was found to be 70/40 mmHg one hour after recovery from anaesthesia.
 - 2.1 Comment on her postoperative blood pressure. (5 marks)
 - 2.2 List the possible causes for her postoperative blood pressure. (20 marks)
 - 2.3 List the clinical features you would look for in order to arrive at a diagnosis. (15 marks)
 - 2.4 Outline the investigations including the interpretation of expected results needed to confirm the diagnosis. (20 marks)
 - 2.5 Outline the management of this patient. (40 marks)

Part C

3. Write short notes on clinical presentation of the following
 - 3.1 Urinary tract calculi. (25 marks)
 - 3.2 Bladder outflow obstruction. (25 marks)
 - 3.3 Renal cell carcinoma. (25 marks)
 - 3.4 Prostatic carcinoma. (25 marks)

Part D

4. A motorist is admitted following a head on collision with another vehicle. On admission he is fully conscious, rational and communicative. He complains of pain on the right side of the chest. Half an hour after admission he becomes increasingly breathless and cyanosed. A large bruise is noticed over the right upper chest.
 - 4.1 List two possible causes for his respiratory distress. (25 marks)
 - 4.2 List the physical signs you would look for in this patient to support each of the diagnoses mentioned in 4.1. (25 marks)
 - 4.3 Outline the management of this patient. (50 marks)

Part E

5.
 - 5.1 A strongly built man is admitted to the ward with a dislocated right hip following a deceleration injury while travelling in a motor car.
 - 5.1.1 What is the most likely type of dislocation in this man? (5 marks)
 - 5.1.2 List the physical signs you would elicit in this man to come to a diagnosis. (15 marks)
 - 5.1.3 How would you confirm the diagnosis? (5 marks)
 - 5.1.4 List the important steps in treating this patient. (15 marks)
 - 5.1.5 List the likely complications. (10 marks)
 - 5.2 A young man complains of severe pain in the right leg one hour following application of an above knee full POP cast for a closed fracture of the upper tibia
 - 5.2.1 List three important causes for his symptoms. (6 marks)
 - 5.2.2 List the other physical signs you would look for in this man. (10 marks)
 - 5.3 List the investigations to confirm the diagnosis. (9 marks)
 - 5.4 List the important steps in treating this patient. (25 marks)