



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY

COURSE CODE: BSP 226

COURSE TITLE: GENERAL SURGERY II

DATE: FRIDAY 14TH April 2023 **TIME: 8:00am -10:00am**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all Questions

Sec A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) 20 Marks

Sec B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ) (40 marks)

Sec C: Long Answer Questions (LAQ) (40 marks)

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.



SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(20 marks)**

1. Which of the following is an indication of emergency lower segment CS?
 - A. Previous lower transverse caesarian section
 - B. Impacted brow
 - C. Patient with a prolapsed cord and a dead fetus
 - D. Cardiac disease of the mother
2. Which is the most common cause of 1st-trimester abortion?
 - A. Chromosomal abnormalities
 - B. Syphilis
 - C. Rhesus isoimmunization
 - D. Cervical stenosis
3. Which is the least common cause of large bowel obstruction?
 - A. Neoplasm
 - B. Volvulus
 - C. Adhesions
 - D. Fecal impaction
4. Which of the following hernia is most likely to incarcerate and strangulate?
 - A. Congenital umbilical hernia
 - B. Sportsman hernia
 - C. Direct hernia
 - D. Indirect hernia
5. Trauma deaths most commonly occur at three distinct time periods after injury. Which of the following statements is true concerning the time pattern of trauma mortality?
 - A. Only 10% of trauma deaths occur within seconds or minutes of the injury.
 - B. A second mortality peak occurs within hours of injury with deaths in this time period being markedly reduced with the development of trauma and rapid transport systems
 - C. Death one day to weeks after the injury is almost entirely due to infection and multiple organ failure
 - D. Late mortality in trauma patients occurring days to weeks after the injury has not been affected by better trauma delivery systems
6. Which of the following statements about maxillofacial trauma is false?
 - A. Asphyxia due to upper airway obstruction is the major cause of death from facial injuries
 - B. The mandible is the most common site of facial fractures.
 - C. The Le Forte II fracture includes a horizontal fracture of the maxilla with nasal bone fracture
 - D. Loss of upward gaze may indicate either an orbital floor or orbital roof fracture
7. The treatment of patients with high-voltage electric injury differs from that of patients with conventional thermal injury with respect to the need for:
 - A. Fasciotomy
 - B. Prehospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation
 - C. Hemodialysis
 - D. Pulse oximetry
8. Which of the following statement is true regarding inhalation injury?
 - A. The physiology of these injuries includes upper airway obstruction secondary to progressive edema, reactive bronchospasm from aerosolized irritants and micro atelectasis from loss of surfactant and alveolar edema
 - B. Endotracheal intubation is indicated immediately in all patients with suspected inhalation injury
 - C. Distal airway injuries are usually caused by heat injury
 - D. Peak inspiratory pressure of >40cm of water are indicated to maintain functional residual capacity

9. The anthropometric changes observed as a patient progress from infancy to adulthood include which of the following statement?
 - A. The major anthropometric changes involve the head and torso
 - B. A decrease in the relative size of the head from 18% to 9% of the body's surface area occurs
 - C. The total surface area of the legs increases from 9 to 14%
 - D. The upper extremities increase to 12% of the body surface area
10. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. The usual systematic lumbar disc herniation occurs in a posterolateral direction
 - B. Approximately 95% of lumbar disc herniations occur at the L5-S1 or L4 – L5
 - C. Sciatica is a term used to dem=note pain felt along the distribution of the sciatic nerve
 - D. X-ray films of the lumbosacral spine are obtained to demonstrate the presence and location of a lumbar disc herniation
11. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. Neurapraxia is a type of nerve injury in which the nerve is still in continuity but individual axons are disrupted
 - B. The fascicle is a peripheral nerve divided and recombines along their course
 - C. Recovery from neurotmesis requires surgical repair
 - D. The patient age influences the rate and success of nerve regeneration
12. The most serious complication of arthroscopy is:
 - A. Hemorrhage to the joint
 - B. Damage to the articular cartilage
 - C. Compartment syndrome
 - D. Breakage of the instrument
13. The first treatment priority in a patient with multiple injuries is:
 - A. Bleeding control
 - B. Circulatory volume restoration
 - C. Splinting of fractures
 - D. Airway maintenance
14. Which of the following fractures does not usually need open reduction and internal fixation:
 - A. Mid-shaft fracture of femur
 - B. Pathological fractures
 - C. Trochanteric fracture in elderly
 - D. Displaced intra-articular fractures.
 - E. Displaced fracture of both bones of forearm in adults
15. The key pathology in the pathophysiology of venous ulceration is:
 - A. The presence of varicose veins
 - B. The incompetent valves causing high venous pressure
 - C. Transudation of serum protein
 - D. Subcutaneous fibrosis
16. Injury of the nerve passing with anterior tibial artery causes which of the following?
 - A. Loss of planter flexion of foot
 - B. Loss of sensation at the foot and leg
 - C. Foot drop
 - D. Loss of sensation at the sole
17. In a patient with chronic liver disease, all of the following suggest the presence of chronic liver insufficiency except:
 - A. Low albumin
 - B. Prolonged prothrombin time
 - C. Elevated bilirubin
 - D. Elevated aminotransferases

18. A patient with diabetes has had many renal calculi over the past 20 years and now has chronic renal failure, which substance must be reduced in the patients diet?
- A. Carbohydrates
 - B. Fats
 - C. Vitamin C
 - D. Proteins
19. Which criterion is required before a patient can be considered for continuous peritoneal dialysis?
- A. The patient must be hemodynamically stable
 - B. The vascular access must have healed
 - C. The patient must be in a home setting
 - D. Hemodialysis must have failed
20. Your assessing the RBC indices on the complete blood count (CBC), what part of the indices represents the concentration of Hgb on the RBC
- A. MCV
 - B. MCH
 - C. MCHC
 - D. RDW

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(40 MARKS)

(5 marks each)

1. Discuss the criteria for admission in a burns patient
2. Outline the predisposing causes of peptic ulcers
3. What mechanical obstructions (mention 2) can occur in the following organs to cause urinary retention:
4. In the Rt hypochondrium region, any swelling in this area may be inflammation of which structures?
5. What is the difference between a dislocation and a subluxation? Describe the common dislocations that occur in the elbow and shoulder
6. Outline the different classifications of traumatic brain injuries
7. Outline the physiotherapy management of scars
8. Pain complications after an amputation could be due to, what factors?

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 marks)

(20 marks)

1. A 24-year-old housewife who has been brought into the A&E after going into labour.
 - i. Describe the stages of childbirth
 - ii. What surgical procedures are involved in childbirth
 - iii. Physiotherapy management and principles during childbirth
2. Describe the general post-operative complications and the physiotherapy management.