1- The following are True about the inguinal canal EXCEPT:
   a) It is a 4 cm tunnel in the lower abdominal muscles.
   b) It contains spermatic cord in Meals & Round ligament in female.
   c) The floor is formed by the inguinal ligament & the roof is formed by conjoint tendon.
   d) Boundaries include external oblique muscle posterior & fascia transversalis anteriorly.

2- Following organs can be found within the hernia sac EXCEPT:
   a) Colon.
   b) Ovary.
   c) Urinary Bladder.
   d) Prostate.

3- The following is the most common type of hernias:
   a) Femoral.
   b) Umbilical.
   c) Inguinal.
   d) Incisional

4- The following are causes of acquired hernia EXCEPT:
   a) Cough.
   b) Un-obliterated processes vaginal's.
   c) Pregnancy.
   d) Ascites.

5- Richter's hernia is a type of hernia with:
   a) Two loop of the bowel in the sac.
   b) Portion of the circumference of the intestine in the sac.
   c) Portion of the Urinary Bladder in the sac.
   d) Omentum in the sac

6- All the following are True when the sac content in omentum EXCEPT:
   a) Doughy in consistency.
   b) Gives No gurgling sensation.
   c) Dull on percussion.
   d) Reduced by difficulty in Beginning.

7- Regarding the external ring, all are true EXCEPT:
   a) 1/2 inch above Mid inguinal point.
   b) Named also as (superficial ring).
   c) Slit in the external oblique aponeurosis
   d) It is not involved in the direct hernia.

8- Injury of the ilio-inguinal nerve during hernia repair can cause:
   a) Direct hernia due to paralysis of conjoint tendon.
   b) Loss of erectile function.
   c) Numbness of the scrotum & medial aspect of the upper thigh.
   d) Testicular dragging pain.

9- Boundaries of the Hasselbach’s triangle are:
   a) Inferior epigastric a. medially & conjoint tendon laterally.
   b) Lateral border of rectus muscle medially & inferior epigastric a. laterally.
   c) Ilio-inguinal Nerve laterally & inguinal ligament medially.
   d) ASIS laterally & pubic tubercle medially.
10- Indirect (=oblique) inguinal hernia:
   a) Directed forward.
   b) Occur in old age.
   c) Can occur in any age & bilateral in 30% of cases.
   d) Commonly irreducible.

11- All of the following is True about the clinical picture of the oblique hernia EXCEPT:
   a) The swelling increase in size with cough.
   b) Giving gurgling sensation during reduction
   c) Can reach the scrotum.
   d) Direction of the reduction is "backward"

12- About the internal ring test, all are true EXCEPT:
   a) Can differentiate between indirect, direct & femoral hernia.
   b) Not usually done.
   c) Oblique hernia does not come out except after thumb release.
   d) The test starts by asking the patient to reduce hernia.

13- Hernial sac can be identified by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a) Opaque.
   b) Pearly white in color.
   c) Containing the vas difference & spermatic a.
   d) Has define edges.

14-:
   a) 
   b) 
   c) 
   d)

15- Herniorrhaphy has the following characters EXCEPT:
   a) Repair of the hernia by absorbable sutures.
   b) Should not be performed under tension.
   c) Indication in large hernias & good muscular in elderly.
   d) Bassini repair is one of its techniques

16- Regarding the direct hernia, all the following are true EXCEPT:
   a) Neck of the sac is Medical to the inferior epigastric a.
   b) The sac is within the cord including its contents.
   c) Usually accuse in elderly and > 50% is bilateral.
   d) Un-commonly complicated.

17- any of the following can be a complication of the hernia EXCEPT:
   a) Bleeding.
   b) Strangulation.
   c) Obstruction.
   d) Rupture due to massive trauma.

18- Irreducible hernia can be presented by any of the following EXCEPT:
   a) Not tense.
   b) Not tender.
   c) No sign of I.O.
   d) Lost impulse on cough.
19- Strangulation hernia can be presented by:
   a) Lost expansible an cough, tenderness tension & irreducibly.
   b) Tenderness with intact impulse or cough.
   c) No tension
   d) Hydrocele of hernia sac.

20- The most common type of hernia liable for strangulation is:
   a) Incisional.
   b) Para-umbilical.
   c) Femoral.
   d) Direct.

21- The commonest hernia type that can be seen strangulated is:
   a) Incisional
   b) Inguinal.
   c) Para-umbilical.
   d) Femoral.

22- The pathological sequence of the strangulated hernia includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a) Impeded venous return.
   b) Intestinal Obstruction.
   c) Impaired arterial blood flow.
   d) Gangrene.

23- During the hernial repair, all the following are "wrong" EXCEPT:
   a) Viable intestine is returned back to the abdomen.
   b) The omentum never to be excised.
   c) The mesh should be applied to cover the cord.
   d) Herniorrhaphy should be performed with good tension.

24- All the following are True about the thyroglossal cyst EXCEPT:
   a) Painless swelling.
   b) Cystic in consistency.
   c) Moves up & Down with swallowing but not with protrusion of the tongue.
   d) If infected, can form a thyroglossal fistula.

25- Regarding the Thyroiditis, all are true EXCEPT:
   a) Inflammatory conditions of the thyroid gland.
   b) It's rare.
   c) Painless.
   d) Dramatic response to prednisone & anti-inflammatories.

26- the simple Goiter has the following featuring EXCEPT:
   a) More common on females.
   b) Presented by diffuse, soft enlargement of the gland in cases if diffuse simple goiter.
   c) Shows toxic manifestations.
   d) Can be treated surgically.

27- The simple nodular goiter can be complicated by one of the following EXCEPT:
   a) 2ry thyrotoxicosis.
   b) Haemorrhage.
   c) Turn malignant in 30% of cases
   d) Stridor.
28- Retrosternal goiter has the following features EXCEPT:
   a) Dullness on direct sterna percussion.
   b) Not an indication for surgery.
   c) Diagnosis by X-ray.
   d) More common in male.

29- All are features of Grave's disease EXCEPT:
   a) Affects mainly elderly males more than females.
   b) Shows clinical picture of hyperthyroidism.
   c) Thyroid profile has a "low" TSH value.
   d) Can be accompanied by exophthalmus.

30- Exophthalmus can be detected by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a) Elevated free T3 and T4.
   b) Clinically by starring look and loss of forehead wrinkling on looking upwards.
   c) Exophthalmometer.
   d) Autoimmune survey to detect the TSA (Thyroid Stimulating Antibodies)

31- As differentiation between primary and 2ry toxic goiter all are true except:
   a) The 2ry is more common in elderly.
   b) The 2ry appears with gradual onset.
   c) the 2ry is presented by diffuse enlargement of the gland.
   d) Nervous manifestation, metabolic disorders and eye signs are more prominent in the 1ry form.

32- All are indications of surgery in Goiter except:
   a) Retrosternal goiter.
   b) 2ry toxic goiter.
   c) Thyroiditis.
   d) Failure of medical treatment

33- Pre-operative preparation for the patient include all of the following except:
   a) CBC, coagulation profile, liver and kidney profile.
   b) CXR and indirect laryngoscopy.
   c) Thyroid profile and neck ultrasound.
   d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve conduction.

34- Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve, all are true except:
   a) If injured bilaterally, completely, the patient will be aphonic.
   b) Stridor will occur in unilateral complete injury.
   c) Can be injured during devascularization of the inferior lobe.
   d) Can be non-recurrent only on the right side.

35- Most common type of the thyroid malignancy is:
   a) Papillary carcinoma.
   b) Anaplastic carcinoma.
   c) Follicular carcinoma.
   d) Metastatic deposits.

36- Anaplastic carcinoma, has the following characters:
   a) More common in elderly, bad prognosis, early spread and aggressive.
   b) Main way of spread is blood.
   c) Can occur in children.
   d) characterized pathologically by Pasmmoma Bodies.
37- The following is not one of the characters of the malignant thyroid cyst:
   a) Its aspirate is haemorrhagic.
   b) Cytology shows malignant cells.
   c) Rapid re-accumulation after aspiration.
   d) The cyst will be completely disappeared after aspiration.

38- Malignant goiter, if painful the pain will be referred to the ear through:
   a) Phrenic nerve.
   b) Sympathetic plexus.
   c) Bronchial plexus.
   d) Arnold's nerve (branch of vagus nerve)

39- The following is a cause of painful goiter:
   a) Acute thyroditits.
   b) Simple nodular goiter.
   c) Retrosternal goiter.
   d) Goiter with pregnancy.

40- In a case of goiter, the following may be cause of un-equal pulse during examination:
   a) Diffuse goiter.
   b) Cancer thyroid.
   c) Retrosternal goiter.
   d) Hashimoto's disease.

41- Hard goiter can be felt during examination of the gland in the following cases:
   a) Malignancy.
   b) Calcified simple nodular goiter.
   c) Riedle's thyroiditis.
   d) Tense thyroid cyst.

42- All of the following are causes of dullness over the manubrium stain except:
   a) Ectopic thyroid.
   b) Pneumothorax.
   c) Pre-tracheal lymph nodes.
   d) Retrosternal goiter.

43- The ONLY cause of last expansile impulses on cough during hernia examination is:
   a) Irreducible hernia.
   b) Obstructed hernia.
   c) strangulated hernia.
   d) Retrosternal goiter.

44- The synthetic material used in herniopalsty is:
   a) Prolene mesh
   b) Vicryl mesh
   c) Double faced mesh
   d) Silk mesh

45- All of the following are causes of dullness on cough during hernia examination except:
   a) Meningiocele.
   b) Oblique hernia.
   c) Carotid artery aneurysm.
   d) Laryngiocele
46- The average range of normal temperature is:
a) 36 – 37 °C.
b) 36.5 – 37.2 °C.
c) 36.2 – 37.5 °C.
d) 36.5 – 37.5 °C.

47- The features of toxic look of a patient include all of the following except:
a) Fever.
b) Headache.
c) Anorexia and malaise.
d) Cyanosis

48- When the swelling is deep to the muscle:
a) Will disappear during contraction.
b) Will keep the same size during contraction.
c) Will become more prominent during contraction.
d) Will show transmitted pulsation.

49- All of the following are true about lipoma except:
a) It is benign tumor of adipose tissues.
b) Pathologically, it is a yellowish lobulated aggregation of fat cells.
c) Attached to covering skin by puncture.
d) The most common types is the subcutaneous lipoma.

50- If we have a case of multiple lipomas:
a) We will excise all of them.
b) Excise the skin covering most of them.
c) Do drainage and packing of biggest one.
d) Removing only the most complicated one.

51- All the following can be considered as complication of lipoma is a patient except:
a) Myxomatous transformation.
b) Sarcomatous transformation.
c) Infection, suppuration and discharge.
d) Calcification especially is axilla, groin and buttocks.

52- The most serious type of lipoma is:
a) Retroperitoneal type.
b) Sub-periosteal type.
c) Intermuscular type.
d) Submucous type.

53- The most common type of lipoma is:
a) Retroperitoneal lipoma.
b) subfacial lipoma.
c) Submucous lipoma
d) Subcutaneous lipoma

54- Attachment to the skin by fibrous tissues (= Dimpling and slippery edge), are characters of:
a) Rodent ulcer.
b) Aneurysm.
c) Lipoma.
d) Sebaceous cyst.
55- Sebaceous cyst can appear in any place except:
   a) Brain.
   b) Palm and sole.
   c) Scrotum.
   d) Scalp.

56- The edge of the sebaceous cyst is:
   a) Well defined.
   b) Slippery.
   c) Punched out.
   d) Everted.

57- The following are example of swelling move in only direction except:
   a) Ganglion.
   b) Neurofibroma.
   c) Lipoma.
   d) Aneurysm.

58- Spot diagnosis to differentiated lipoma and sebaceous cyst is:
   a) Consistency.
   b) Attachment to deep muscle.
   c) Slippery edge of the lipoma and the punctum of the sebaceous cyst.
   d) Compressibility.

59- As an example of a malignant ulcer:
   a) Tuberculous.
   b) Marjoline ulcer.
   c) Trophic ulcer.
   d) Bed sores (recumbency ulcer)

60- The undermined edge of an ulcer, can be defined in:
   a) Marjoline ulcer.
   b) Neuropathic ulcer.
   c) Rodent ulcer.
   d) Tuberculous ulcer.

61- The rolled in edge of an ulcer, can be defined in:
   a) Rodent ulcer.
   b) Tuberculous ulcer.
   c) Traumatic ulcer.
   d) Syphilitic ulcer.

62- The punched out edge of an ulcer, can be defined in:
   a) Healing ulcer.
   b) Trophic ulcer.
   c) Traumatic ulcer.
   d) Basal cell carcinoma.

63- The commonest site of the venous ulcer is:
   a) Dorsum of the foot.
   b) Toes
   c) Gaiter area.
   d) Metaphysis of bone
64- The neuropathic ulcer can appear in:
   a) Dorsum of the foot.
   b) Middle 1/3 of tibia.
   c) Sole of the foot.
   d) Face.

65- What is the commonest type of ulcers can appear at the neck:
   a) Tuberculous ulcer.
   b) Rodent ulcer.
   c) Basal cell carcinoma.
   d) Epithelioma.

66- 90% of the rodent ulcers can occur at:
   a) Dorsum of the hand.
   b) Skull.
   c) The area above line between angle of mouth and lobule of the ear and below the hair line.
   d) Popliteal fossa

67- The most important predisposing factor of the rodent ulcer is:
   a) Continuous friction.
   b) Exposure to sunlight.
   c) Hairy areas of the body.
   d) Drugs.

68- The danger of the rodent ulcer is:
   a) It is compressing on the surrounding structures.
   b) Can interfere with the field of vision.
   c) Drained directly to the cavernous sinus and can cause death.
   d) Can increase in size.

69- Where is the "Gaiter" area:
   a) Just above the lateral malleolus.
   b) Front of the shaft of the tibia.
   c) 2,4,6 inches above medial malleolus.
   d) Back of the leg on the calf muscle.

70- Venous ulcer is a complication of:
   a) Varicose veins
   b) Acute ischemia.
   c) T.B.
   d) Diabetes.
The keys answer

1. D  
2. D  
3. D  
4. B  
5. B  
6. D  
7. A  
8. C  
9. B  
10. C  
11. D  
12. B  
13. C  
14. B  
15. A  
16. B  
17. A  
18. D  
19. A  
20. C  
21. B  
22. B  
23. A  
24. C  
25. C  
26. C  
27. D  
28. B  
29. A  
30. A  
31. C  
32. C  
33. D  
34. B  
35. A  
36. A  
37. D  
38. D  
39. A  
40. C  
41. A  
42. B  
43. C  
44. A  
45. C  
46. B  
47. D  
48. A  
49. C  
50. D  
51. C  
52. A  
53. D  
54. C  
55. B  
56. A  
57. C  
58. C  
59. B  
60. D  
61. A  
62. C  
63. C  
64. B  
65. A  
66. C  
67. B  
68. C  
69. C  
70. A

Good Luck

Abu Lana