

- B. 1 week before splenectomy.
C. Two weeks after surgery.
D. Two months after surgery.
52. All the following are constant manifestations of a strangulated hernia, except
A. Intestinal obstruction.
B. Painful swelling.
C. Tense and tender swelling.
D. No impulse on cough.
53. A 3-month-old boy presents with a reducible umbilical hernia, which has a 1 cm defect. This is best managed by
A. Surgical repair with mesh at the age of one year.
B. Laparoscopic repair with mesh at the age of one year.
C. Laparoscopic repair without mesh.
D. Periodic observation and evaluation.
54. A 43-year old woman presents with a mildly painful swelling that is situate halfway between the xiphoid process and the umbilicus. The subcutaneous midline swelling is soft and is not reducible. The most probable diagnosis is
A. Fatty hernia of linea alba.
B. Irreducible paraumbilical hernia.
C. Subcutaneous lipoma.
D. Subcutaneous neurofibroma.
E. Spigelian hernia.
55. About acute upper GI haemorrhage , all the following statements are true , except
A. Bleeding acute gastric erosions is a common cause
B. The initial treatment of acute bleeding varices is portosystemic shunt surgery
C. A posterior duodenal ulcer can cause bleeding from the gastro - duodenal artery
D. Haematemesis means vomiting of blood
56. About embryology of the gut.
A. The caecum is a part of the hindgut.
B. The superior mesenteric artery supplies the midgut.
C. Volvulus of the hindgut is a common cause of neonatal intestinal obstruction
D. The inferior mesenteric artery supplies the foregut.
57. The commonest cause of acute intestinal obstruction in adults is
A. Postoperative adhesions.
B. Strangulated hernias.
C. Colon cancer.
D. Sigmoid volvulus.
58. All the following are possible causes of massive bleeding per rectum in adults, except
A. Colonic diverticular disease.
B. Ulcerative colitis.
C. Adenomatous polyposis coli.
D. Angiodysplasia of the colon.
59. In a child with massive bleeding per rectum, the commonest cause is
A. Peptic ulcer in a Meckel's diverticulum.
B. leocaecal intussusceptions.