1. Fluid and electrolyte balance:
   a. Insulin and glucose infusion may be used to treat hyperkalemia > 6.5 mg/L –
   b. Short gut Syndrome does not predispose to carcinoma
   c. Patients on IV fluids require 1 mmol/kg body weight of potassium per day –
   d. Hyponatremia should be corrected by large volumes of hypertonic saline –
   e. Vomiting due to gastric outlet obstruction causes hypochloremia, hypokalemia and metabolic alkalosis –

2. Regarding sinuses and fistulae
   a. High output fistulae are characterized by loss of intestinal fluid in excess of 500 mL/24 hours –
   b. Pilonidal sinus is premalignant –
   c. An example of a congenital fistula is a thyroglossal fistula –
   d. Inefficient or non-dependent drainage is one of the factors leading to persistence of a sinus –
   e. A chronic subareolar abscess can lead to a mammary fistula –

3. Regarding thyroid and parathyroid neoplasms
   a. Follicular carcinoma of thyroid primarily spreads through lymphatics –
   b. Parathyroid adenoma is the most likely cause of primary hyperparathyroidism –
   c. Hürthle cell carcinoma is a variant of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid –
   d. Phaeochromocytoma is detected by measuring urinary 5-HIAA levels –
   e. Superior laryngeal nerve supplies cricothyroid muscle –

4. Regarding lesions of the breast
   a. A breast lesion is >5 cm in dimension –
   b. Tamoxifen should be prescribed for life to patients with breast cancer –
   c. Axillary lymph node involvement is a weak predictor of outcome –
   d. Comedo DCIS is associated with lower recurrence rate –
   e. Breast cancer metastasizes to lung more commonly than bone –
5. **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA)**
   a. Surgery is recommended for patients with AAA size ≥ 6 cms –
   b. 90% arise below renal arteries –
   c. Ischemia of the colon is a peri-operative risk –
   d. Mortality rate of ruptured AAA is 25%
   e. Blue toe syndrome occurs in association with AAA –

6. **Regarding management of vascular diseases**
   a. Carotid atheromatous disease is the commonest cause of strokes in the western world –
   b. Varicose veins are treated by femoral-popliteal bypass graft –
   c. Chest pain is relieved by elevation of the foot –
   d. Diabetic patient presenting with an ischemic foot may have an Ankle Brachial Pressure Index of 0.8 –
   e. Cervical rib may present with wasting of the thenar muscles –

7. **Regarding colorectal cancer**
   a. Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer is autosomal dominant –
   b. Colorectal cancers develop before 40 years of age in familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) –
   c. Polyps in Peutz Jeghers Syndrome are hyperplastic –
   d. The Familial Adenomatous Polyposis gene is on the short arm of chromosome 5 –
   e. Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer accounts for 5% of colorectal cancer cases.–

8. **Hernias**
   a. Direct inguinal hernias pass through the internal ring –
   b. A femoral hernia is the most common hernia in females –
   c. Testicular atrophy may occur after inguinal hernia repair –
   d. Inguinal hernias in children are treated by herniorrhaphy –
   e. Open appendicectomy is associated with an increased incidence of right sided indirect inguinal hernia –
9. **Pancreatitis**
   a. Cholelithiasis is the commonest cause –  
   b. Cullen’s sign is associated with bruising in flanks –  
   c. Steroids are not associated with acute pancreatitis –  
   d. The treatment of sterile necrotizing pancreatitis in necrosectomy –  
   e. A pseudocyst should be drained within 2 weeks of the acute attack –

10. **Gallstones**
    a. Ascending cholangitis requires emergency decompression of the Common Bile Duct –  
    b. Choledochal cysts are associated with malignancy –  
    c. The five year survival rate of adenocarcinoma of gallbladder is less than 5% –  
    d. Magnetic Resonance Cholangiography gives an accurate picture of the biliary tree –  
    e. Gallstones can be dissolved by chenodoxycholic acid –

11. **Diverticular disease**
    a. Bleeding from diverticular disease is characteristically plum colored –  
    b. The treatment of diverticular disease is oral steroids –  
    c. May arise in the rectum –  
    d. Is best treated with a low residue diet –  
    e. May present with Urinary Tract Infection –

12. **Orthopaedics**
    a. Smith’s fracture results in volar angulation of the radius –  
    b. A fractured neck of femur results in external rotation of the lower limb –  
    c. The radial nerve is often injured in fracture of the neck of humerus –  
    d. Bennett’s fracture involves distal end of radius –  
    e. Supracondylar fracture of humerus may cause vascular complications –
13. Trauma/Cardiothoracic
   a. In the initial management of the injured patient, control of hemorrhage should be the priority –
   b. Right diaphragmatic rupture is more common than left –
   c. Fracture of left lower ribs may be associated with ruptured spleen.
   d. A flail chest is commonly associated with Acquired Respiratory Distress Syndrome.
   e. Tension pneumothorax is diagnosed on chest X-ray.

14. Urology
   a. In suspected torsion of the testis, ultrasound may be of value –
   b. Unilateral orchidopexy is the treatment of choice for torsion of the testis –
   c. Varicocele is more common on the right side –
   d. Varicocele is associated with oligospermia –
   e. Uric acid calculi are the most common types of renal calculi –

15. Pleomorphic salivary adenoma
   a. Presents as a slowly growing painless lump –
   b. Can present with facial nerve weakness –
   c. Treatment includes radiotherapy –
   d. Sentinel lymph node mapping is recommended –
   e. The minimum operation is a superficial parotidectomy –