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 three 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 Aneurysms (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. 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 herniorraphy –
   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 Chenodochyclic 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 –