

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2010/2011 SESSION

VCS 401: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B.

TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS

SECTION A: CIRCLE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION

1. Which of the following is/are major challenge(s) to the development of surgery?
(a) Knowledge of anatomy (b) Pain (c) Infection (d) a and b (e) All of the above
2. Who among the followings pioneered the modern the discovery of antiseptic technique?
(a) Ambrose Pares (b) Joseph Lister (c) William Morton (d) Conrad Roentgen
(d) Williams Halstead
3. Which of the following is not a criterion for classifying surgery?
(a) Patient's need (b) Degree of invasiveness (c) Degree of infection (d) Surgeons need
(e) Prognosis of surgery
4. Which of the following instrument can be used to hold hollow organs?
(a) Sponge forceps (b) Allis tissue forceps (c) Thumb forceps (d) Intestinal forceps
(e) All of the above
5. Who among the followings pioneered the modern surgical principles?
(a) Ambrose Pares (b) Joseph Lister (c) William Morton (d) Conrad Roentgen
(d) Williams Halstead

6. Which of the following is not a principle of surgery?

- (a) Dependency on antiseptics (b) Proper asepsis (c) Gentle handling of tissue
- (d) Minimal operation time (e) Obliteration of dead space

7. Which of the following is not a reason for performing surgery?

- (a) Diagnostic purpose (b) Improve appearance (c) Improve handling (d) Improve aggression
- (e) Alter disease process

8. Which of the following is not a use of scissors?

- (a) Make incision (b) Extend incision (c) Blunt dissection (d) Cutting of suture
- (e) All of the above

9. A toothed artery forceps that can also be used as a holding forceps is

- (a) Halstead mosquito artery forceps (b) Babcock artery forceps (c) Kocher artery forceps
- (d) Large artery forceps (e) All of the above

10. Castration following testicular torsion can be classified as

- (a) Elective surgery (b) Urgent surgery (c) Required surgery (d) Emergency surgery
- (e) None of the above

11. Which of the following is not a requirement of a major surgery?

- (a) Strict asepsis (b) General anaesthesia (c) Sedation (d) Extensive instrumentation
- (e) All of the above

12. A surgery aimed improving the appearance of an animal in order to conform to breed standard is known as

- (a) Reconstructive surgery (b) Cosmetic surgery (c) Orthopaedic surgery (d) General surgery
- (e) Soft tissue surgery

13. Which of the following is an example of an extirpative surgery?

- (a) Castration (b) Ovariohysterectomy (c) Eye enucleation (d) Gastrotomy

(e) Cystotomy

14. The surgical specialty concerned with the management of musculoskeletal diseases is known as

(a) General surgery (b) Reconstructive surgery (c) Orthopaedic surgery (d) Oncologic surgery

(e) Urologic surgery

15. A surgical practice which depend on the use of disinfectants in the performance of operation is known as

(a) Aseptic surgery (b) Septic surgery (c) Antiseptic surgery (d) General surgery

(e) Chemical surgery

16. Which of the following instrument can be used to remove linear foreign body from hollow organs?

(a) Sponge forceps (b) Allis tissue forceps (c) Alligator forceps (d) Artery forceps

(e) Intestinal forceps

17. Which of the following is an advantage of aspiration needle biopsy over incisional biopsy?

(a) Minimal risk (b) Minimal haemorrhage (c) cheaper cost (d) All of the above

(e) None of the above

18. Which of the following is not a surgical disease?

(a) Intussusception (b) Hernia (c) Testicular tumor (d) Congestive heart failure

(e) All of the above

19. Which of the following is not a technique of diagnostic imaging?

(a) Electrocardiography (b) Radiography (c) Ultrasonography (d) Computed tomography

(e) Radionuclide imaging

20. Which of the following is the first step in patient resuscitation?

(a) Control of airways (b) Resuscitation of breathing (c) Administration of fluids

(d) Administration of drugs (e) Evaluation of patient.

21. Which of the following is not an example of a redistributive shock?
- (a) Anaphylactic shock (b) Septic shock (c) cardiogenic shock (d) All of the above
(e) None of the above.
22. Which of the following is not a sign of hypovolemic shock?
- (a) Cold extremities (b) anuria (c) rapid, irregular pulse (d) congestion of mucous membrane
(e) Tachycardia
23. Which of the following is a sign of septic shock?
- (a) Palour of mucous membrane (b) Congested mucous membrane (c) Cold extremities
(d) All of the above (e) None of the above
24. Which of the following is not an acute inflammatory cellular component?
- (a) Neutrophils (b) Macrophages (c) Plasma cells (d) All of the above (e) None of the above
25. Which of the following is not a body response mechanism to injury?
- (a) Inflammation (b) Shock (c) Cancer (d) All of the above (e) None of the above
26. Which of the following is not a cause of hypovolemic shock?
- (a) Dehydration (b) Haemorrhage (c) Strangulation of intestine (d) Prolong vomition
(e) None of the above
27. Which of the following is not a surgical method of controlling haemorrhage?
- (a) Use of digital pressure (b) Use of haemostatic forceps (c) Diathermy (d) Ligature
(e) Cryosurgery
28. Which of the following is not a crystalloid?
- (a) Haemacoel (b) Hartmans solution (c) Darrow's solution (d) Ringers solution
(e) Dextrose saline
29. Which of the following is a clean wound?
- (a) Laceration (b) Incision (c) Abrasion (d) Punctured wound (e) None of the above

30. Which of the following scalpel size will be appropriate for the scalpel holder size 4?
(a) Size 11 (b) Size 13 (c) Size 10 (d) Size 15 (e) Size 20
31. Which of the following is an advantage of silk over nylon suture?
(a) Better tensile strength (b) Better knot characteristic (c) Higher capillary action
(d) Lower tissue irritation (e) None of the above
32. All of the followings are the advantages of polyglycolic acid suture over chromic catgut except
(a) Better knot characteristic (b) Inert in tissue (c) Cheaper cost (d) Better tensile strength
(e) None of the above
33. Chromium was added to plain catgut in order to
(a) Make it inert (b) Increase the tensile strength (c) Improve the knot characteristic
(d) Change the colour (e) Increase the capillary action
34. Which of the following is not a feature of a clean contaminated wound?
(a) Minor break in asepsis (b) Minimal spillage of organ content (c) Minimal inflammation
(d) Opening of hollow organ (e) It is not of surgical origin
35. Which of the following is/are cause of wound?
(a) Surgeon (b) Trauma (c) Animal (d) Thermal injury (e) All of the above
36. Which of the following is not an effect of wound on an animal?
(a) Pain (b) Haemorrhage (c) Infection (d) Homeostatic disturbances (e) Infertility
37. Which of the following is not a criterion for wound classification?
(a) Aetiology of wound (b) Shape of wound (c) Degree of infection (d) Duration of wound
(e) All of the above
38. Which of the following is an aim of wound closure?
(a) Minimal healing time (b) Restoration of skin anatomy and function (c) Minimal scar tissue

(d) None of the above (e) All of the above

39. A wound closure in which the wound was first allowed to heal by granulation followed after by apposition and suturing is known as

(a) Primary closure (b) Secondary closure (c) Tertiary closure (d) Delayed primary closure

(e) None of the above

40. Which of the following is not a consideration in the choice of the appropriate wound closure method?

(a) Size of the wound (b) Location of the wound (c) Temperament of the animal

(d) Degree of infection (e) Aetiology of the wound

41. Which of the following is not a function of bandage in wound dressing?

(a) Hold dressing in place (b) Improve the aesthetic appearance of the wound (c) Immobilize the body part (d) Absorb wound exudate (e) Prevent mutilation

42. Which of the following is a function of wound healing agent?

(a) Prevent bacterial contamination (b) Repel fly (c) Soothe the wound (d) Improve the moisture content of the wound (e) All of the above

43. Which of the following is not a wound healing agent?

(a) Aloe Vera (b) Honey (c) Snail mucus (d) Antibiotics (e) Corticosteroids

44. Which of the following suture pattern is not a continuous suture pattern?

(a) Cruciate (b) Lembert (c) Cushion (d) Subcortical (e) Purse-string

45. Which of the following suture pattern can be used to close hollow organs?

(a) Cruciate (b) Vertical mattress (c) Cushion (d) Subcortical (e) Purse-string

46. Which of the following suture pattern will you use to occlude the ring of hernia?

(a) Mattress (b) Simple interrupted (c) Cushion (d) Cruciate (e) Purse string

47. Which of the following instrument is not a component of a minor soft tissue pack?

(a) Towel clamp (b) Korcher artery forceps (c) Gosset abdominal retractor

(d) Needle holder (e) Sponge forceps

48. Which of the following is an acceptable disinfectant for wound?

(a) Hydrogen peroxide (b) Hypochlorite (c) Xylenol (d) Povidone- iodine (e) All of the above

49. A wound is considered infected if

(a) Less than 2 hrs. (b) Less than 6 hrs. (c) Less than 24 hrs. (d) Greater than 24hrs

(e) All of the above

50. A gunshot wound can be classified as

(a) Grossly contaminated wound (b) Grossly infected wound (c) clean contaminated wound

(d) Clean wound (e) None of the above.

SECTION B: Answer all questions

1a. Compare and contrast between Veterinary Medicine and Veterinary Surgery

b. Enumerate the uses of Surgery in Veterinary Practice

c. List the advantages of wound dressing in Veterinary practice

d. Differentiate between adherent and non-adherent gauze and state when each is applied during wound healing.

2a. Briefly describe the sign associated with hypovolemic shock

b. Systematically explain how you will resuscitate a patient with haemorrhagic shock?

c. List the advantages of fine needle aspiration biopsy over incisional biopsy in diagnosis of surgical diseases.

d. How will you manage a gunshot wound in a dog?

3a. Classify burns and differentiate distinctly the different classes of burns

b. What are drains? State the importance (s) of drains in surgery

c. Briefly discuss the principles of surgical asepsis

d. State /explain the importance of chemotherapy in surgery.

4a. Discuss briefly, the need for haemostasis during surgery.

b. State /explain five means of controlling haemorrhage

c. In a tabular, compare and contrast between simple continuous suture pattern and simple interrupted suture pattern.