

## General surgery correction file- Modified Lejan

### Question 27) D

**Explanation:** A tracheoinnominate fistula is a rare but fatal complication of tracheostomy. It typically occurs 1–3 weeks after the procedure. The hallmark is a “sentinel” bleeding episode—brisk, bright red bleeding that stops spontaneously. If unrecognized, it can lead to massive hemorrhage and death. Immediate surgical intervention is required if suspected.

### Question 40) Answer C

**Explanation:** Gastric fluid has a **low** potassium concentration (usually 5–15 mmol/L). It is rich in hydrogen and chloride ions, not potassium.

### Question 50) A

**Explanation:** Historically, TRALI was the leading cause of transfusion-related deaths. However, since around 2016, Transfusion-Associated Circulatory Overload (TACO) has overtaken it as the most common cause of transfusion-associated mortality, especially in elderly or heart failure patients. While TRALI still carries a high mortality rate, TACO is now more prevalent and associated with significant mortality due to volume overload and cardiopulmonary compromise

### Question 118) c

#### Explanation:

##### ABSTRACT

Whole body protein breakdown using N and skeletal muscle protein breakdown from urinary 3-methylhistidine were measured simultaneously in seven skeletal trauma and eight normal subjects on a standard hypocaloric, protein free diet. The trauma group had a 31% greater resting metabolic energy expenditure than controls. The control males lost 3.73  $\mu\text{mol/kg/day}$  of 3-methylhistidine which suggested a protein breakdown rate of 0.89 g P/kg/day. The control females lost 2.46  $\mu\text{mol/kg/day}$  of 3-methylhistidine or a breakdown rate of 0.58 g P/kg/day. These parameters were 187% greater for males and 163% greater for females in the trauma group. The measured whole body protein breakdown rates were 3.54 g P/kg/day for the control males and 2.69 for females. Skeletal trauma increased both by 73%. Skeletal trauma raised the muscle contribution to the whole body breakdown rate from 24.4 to 40.4% for men and from 21.6 to 33.0% for women. This disproportionate increase in muscle protein breakdown is consistent with muscle protein metabolism being most seriously affected by severe injury.

**Question 133)** concerning erysipelas, all of the following statements are (**false**) , except