

General surgery



Pediatric rotation - Past papers

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-The **colored question numbers** are mentioned more than once so focus on them-

Pediatric rotation

1. Which of the following is not a typical cause of neonatal intestinal obstruction?

- A) Intussusception
- B) Meconium ileus
- C) Hirschsprung's disease
- D) Malrotation
- E) Incarcerated hernia

ANSWER : A

2. The followings are recommended medical indications for circumcision EXCEPT:

- A) Phimosis
- B) Vesicoureteric reflux (VUR)
- C) Urinary tract infection in the first year of life
- D) Congenital obstructive anomalies of the urinary system
- E) As a prophylactic measure against future penile malignancy

ANSWER : E

3. The most important in the management of newborn infant with Anorectal malformation (ARM) in the first 24 hours is:

- A) Defining the level of the defect
- B) Parenteral feeding
- C) Examination for associated anomalies
- D) Correction of the fluid and electrolyte imbalance
- E) Performing chromosomal analysis

ANSWER : D

4. In infants with duodenal atresia all the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A) There is an increased incidence of Down syndrome.
- B) Duodenal atresia can be detected by prenatal ultrasound examination.
- C) It may occur in infants with situs inversus, malrotation, annular pancreas, and anterior portal vein.
- D) It is best treated by gastroenterostomy.
- E) There is a high incidence of associated cardiac defects.

ANSWER : D

Pediatric rotation

5. The most common type of esophageal atresia is?

- A) EA with distal trachea-esophageal fistula
- B) EA with proximal trachea-esophageal fistula
- C) EA with proximal and distal trachea-esophageal fistulas
- D) Pure EA with no fistula
- E) Trachea-esophageal fistula without EA

ANSWER : A

6. All the following are true about inguinal hernias in children, EXCEPT:

- A) The deep inguinal ring is a defect in the transversalis fascia.
- B) The deep inguinal ring corresponds to the mid-point of the inguinal ligament.
- C) Indirect inguinal hernia is due to a patent processus vaginalis (PPV) extending through the deep inguinal ring into the inguinal canal.
- D) Direct inguinal hernia bulges lateral to the inferior epigastric vessels.
- E) The female anlage of the PPV is the canal of Nuck that leads to the labia majora.

ANSWER : D

7. Which one of the following is CORRECT regarding esophageal atresia (EA)?

- A) It is most commonly syndromic
- B) Vertebral anomalies are the most associated anomalies
- C) It is part of VACTERL anomalies
- D) Distal EA with proximal tracheo-esophageal fistula is the most common type
- E) Usually diagnosed antenatally

ANSWER : C

8. Intestinal atresia is characterized by which one of the following ?

- A) Type 4 intestinal atresia is described as “apple-peel” atresia
- B) Gastroschisis can be associated with intestinal atresia
- C) Duodenal atresia is best treated by resection of D2 and duodenoduodenostomy
- D) Passage of meconium after birth rules out intestinal atresia
- E) Colonic atresia is much more common than duodenal atresia

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

9. A 2-week-old term breastfed infant previously healthy presents with a 6- hour history of bilious vomiting with non-distended abdomen; The radiologic study with the highest diagnostic yield for this patient is:

- A) Abdominal ultrasound
- B) Plain abdominal film
- C) CT scan
- D) Contrast enema
- E) Upper GI contrast study

ANSWER : E

10. On examination of a 4-day-old infant male in the newborn nursery, you palpate a nonmobile abdominal mass in the right flank; the examination is otherwise unremarkable. What is the most likely cause of the mass?

- A) Constipation
- B) Neuroblastoma
- C) Hepatomegaly
- D) Hydronephrosis
- E) Sacrococcygeal teratoma

ANSWER : D

11. A 5-day-old neonate brought with abdominal distension, greenish vomiting, fever, scanty urine and refusal of feeds. Of these, the diagnostic symptom of intestinal obstruction is:

- A) Abdominal distension
- B) Greenish vomiting
- C) Fever
- D) Refusal of feeds
- E) Scanty urine

ANSWER : B

12. The following congenital abnormalities can be conservatively observed until the first year of life or more EXCEPT:

- A) Congenital Hydrocele
- B) Undescended testis
- C) Congenital inguinal hernia
- D) Umbilical hernia
- E) Non complicated hemangioma

ANSWER : C

Pediatric rotation

13. All of the following characteristics of Hirschsprung's disease (aganglionic megacolon) are true EXCEPT:

- A) It is the most common cause of functional intestinal obstruction in the neonate.
- B) There is an increased incidence in males and in children with Down syndrome.
- C) Constipation or abdominal distention are usual presenting symptoms beyond neonatal period.
- D) Barium enema may reveal transition zone between aganglionic bowel and proximal dilated ganglionic bowel.
- E) With typical history and physical examination there is no need for further investigation.

ANSWER : E

14. Which of the following complications is particular to neonatal circumcision:

- A) Meatal stenosis
- B) Inadequate skin removal
- C) Excessive skin removal
- D) Bleeding
- E) Infection

ANSWER : A

15. A 6-week-old baby is receiving resuscitation for pyloric stenosis. The most practical and useful method to determine the hydration and intravascular volume status is:

- A) Blood pressure and heart rate
- B) Skin turgor
- C) Urine output
- D) Mental status
- E) Serum chemistry

ANSWER : C

16. Type iiib ileal atresia is described as:

- A) The proximal and distal ends are attached by fibrous cord.
- B) Apple peel appearance
- C) Multiple intestinal atresias
- D) There is stenosis and no real atresia
- E) The proximal and distal ends are directly attached together

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

17. Most frequent cause of bowel obstruction in infants and toddlers is:

- A) Acute appendicitis
- B) Pyloric stenosis
- C) Intussusception
- D) Meckel's diverticulitis
- E) Hirschsprung's disease

ANSWER : C

18. Which of the following regarding surgical management of inguinal hernia in children is TRUE:

- A) High ligation of patent processus vaginalis is curative
- B) Hernioplasty is the procedure of choice
- C) Herniorrhaphy is mandatory in all cases
- D) Removal of hernial sac is essential to prevent postoperative hydrocele
- E) The use of mesh is crucial to decrease recurrence rate

ANSWER : A

19. All of the following are within the spermatic cord in the inguinal canal EXCEPT:

- A) Testicular artery
- B) Genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
- C) Artery of the vas
- D) Lymphatics
- E) Inferior epigastric artery

ANSWER : E

20. Bowel malrotation is characterized by which of the following?

- A) Time of presentation can be at any age
- B) Double bubble appearance on abdominal x-ray rules out malrotation
- C) Urgent laparotomy is the gold standard for all cases
- D) The abdomen is tender even if not accompanied with mid-gut volvulus
- E) Almost always symptomatic and diagnosed in infancy

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

21. Which of the following best fits inguinal hernia in children?

- A) The diagnosis rests squarely on ultrasound imaging
- B) Herniorrhaphy is the surgical management of choice
- C) Most are symptomatic and need urgent surgery
- D) Observation and surgery when needed are the mainstay treatment
- E) Good history can be relied on as an indication for surgery

ANSWER : E*

22. Which of the following signs is diagnostic for esophageal atresia?

- A) Absent stomach bubble on antenatal ultrasound
- B) Absence of gas in the stomach and bowel on abdominal x-ray
- C) Polyhydramnios on antenatal ultrasound
- D) Naso-gastric tube coiling on a chest x-ray
- E) Excessive salivation after birth

ANSWER : D

23. The treatment of choice for neonates with uncomplicated meconium ileus is:

- A) Observation.
- B) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection, and Bishop-Koop enterostomy.
- C) Intravenous hydration and a Gastrografin enema.
- D) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection, and anastomosis.
- E) Sweat chloride test and pancreatic enzyme therapy.

ANSWER : C

24. The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is caused by:

- A) A defect in the central tendon.
- B) Eventration of the diaphragm in the fetus.
- C) A defect through the space of Larrey.
- D) An abnormally wide esophageal hiatus.
- E) A defect through the pleuroperitoneal fold.

ANSWER : E

Pediatric rotation

25. Most likely cause of biliary vomitus is:

- A) Esophageal atresia
- B) Pyloric stenosis
- C) Small intestinal volvulus
- D) Diaphragmatic hernia

ANSWER : C

26. A neonate with a palpable left flank mass, what is the most probable diagnosis:

- A) Wilm's tumor of the left kidney
- B) Ureteropelvic obstruction
- C) Vesicoureteral reflux
- D) Ureterovesical obstruction

ANSWER : B

27. What is the medical contraindication of circumcision:

- A) Phimosis
- B) Enuresis
- C) Hypospadias
- D) Reflux
- E) Recurrent UTI's

ANSWER : C

28. The best way to evaluate dehydration in children:

- A) Electrolytes
- B) Blood pressure
- C) Heart rate
- D) Weighing before and after
- E) Mental status

ANSWER : D

Pediatric rotation

29. In testicular torsion, all are true except:

- A) Most common age is neonatal and prepubertal
- B) Can present with nausea and vomiting but with less testicular symptoms
- C) Doppler ultrasound is mandatory for every encountered case
- D) A 6-hour delay in correction will decrease the viability of testis
- E) Orchidopexy of the contralateral testis is indicated

ANSWER : C

30. Double bubble sign is indicative of obstruction in which segment:

- A) Duodenum
- B) Jejunum
- C) Ileum
- D) Cecum
- E) Sigmoid

ANSWER : A

31. What is transluminant:

- A) Scrotal hernia
- B) Epididymal cyst
- C) Hematocele
- D) Testicular tumor

ANSWER : B

32. What is the metabolic change associated with excessive vomiting?

- A) Hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- B) Hyperchloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis
- C) Hyperchloremic, hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis
- D) Hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic acidosis

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

33. Gastroschisis wrong:

- A) Can be closed primarily
- B) 80-90% good prognosis
- C) Associated with less anomalies
- D) Defect is to the right of umbilicus
- E) Caesarean section delivery is mandatory

ANSWER : E

34. Foreign body aspiration, all are possible CXR findings except:

- A) Normal CXR
- B) Unilateral hyperinflation
- C) Unilateral atelectasis
- D) Increased AP diameter
- E) Pulmonary infiltrates

ANSWER : D

35. Pyloric stenosis, which is wrong:

- A) Equal loss of both sodium and chloride
- B) Patient has hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- C) Clinical exam and labs is the best way to assess dehydration
- D) Before surgery you first correct the electrolyte abnormalities
- E) Paradoxical aciduria occurs with severe dehydration

ANSWER : A

36. Neuroblastoma worst prognosis according to site is:

- A) Cervical
- B) Abdominal
- C) Mediastinal
- D) Site isn't associated with worsening of prognosis

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

37. 18 months child, presented with Colicky abdominal pain followed in the next 12hrs by loose blood-stained stool, on P/E he looks febrile, his BP was 120/60 and has palpable mass, Your Dx is:

- A) Appendicitis
- B) Gastroenteritis
- C) Intussusception
- D) Hirschsprung's disease
- E) Nephroblastoma

ANSWER : C

38. Regarding meconium ileus, which is wrong:

- A) Hypertonic enema is used to relieve it
- B) Associated with cystic fibrosis
- C) Affects lung, skin, pancreas
- D) Aganglionic
- E) Obstruction in the distal intestines

ANSWER : D

39. An overactive cremastic muscle, with inadequate gubernacular attachment, the case is:

- A) Ectopic testis
- B) Undescended testis
- C) Retractable testis
- D) Monorchia
- E) Anorchia

ANSWER : C

40. False regarding omphalocele:

- A) Presence of the liver in the sac confers a bad prognosis
- B) Easy and simple to surgically repair the defect
- C) Sac present
- D) Umbilicus inserted into the sac
- E) Diagnosed prenatally

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

41. True about testicular torsion:

- A) Testicular torsion is most common before 3 years and during puberty
- B) Testicular salvage is very high regardless duration
- C) Extravaginal is also called bellclapper deformity
- D) Intravaginal is more common perinatally

ANSWER : A

42. Not a risk for inguinal hernia:

- A) Cystic fibrosis
- B) Female
- C) Prematurity
- D) Hydrocephalus
- E) Positive family history

ANSWER : B

43. All the following are true about pyloric stenosis EXCEPT:

- A) Causes nonbilious vomiting
- B) Palpable pylorus in 70-90%
- C) Longitudinal muscle growth, it's enlarged and elongated
- D) Growth is from smooth muscle cells and intestinal secretions

ANSWER : D

44. Most common cause of massive GI bleeding in children less than 6 months old:

- A) Meckel's diverticulum
- B) AV malformation

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

45. New born with respiratory distress on ventilator was found to have reducible inguinal hernia, Management?

- A) Repair while the new born on ventilator.
- B) Repair after extubation and before discharge

ANSWER : B

46. All of the following are clinical features of Infantile Hypertrophic Pyloric stenosis EXCEPT:

- A) Projectile non-bilious vomiting
- B) Anorexia
- C) Succussion splash
- D) Visible left to right gastric peristalsis
- E) Palpable olive sign

ANSWER : B

47. All of the following are true regarding Inguinal hernia diagnosis in young infants EXCEPT:

- A) The commonest groin swelling
- B) Twice as common on the right side
- C) 6-8 times more common in males compared to females
- D) Carries high risk of incarceration
- E) Very difficult to diagnose based on H&P examination alone

ANSWER : E

48. VATER syndrome involves all of the following components EXCEPT:

- A) Ventriculo-septal defect anomalies
- B) Anorectal anomalies
- C) Tracheoesophageal fistula
- D) Renal anomalies
- E) Radial anomalies

ANSWER : D LEC 2

Pediatric rotation

49. Polyhydramnios is frequently observed in all of the following conditions EXCEPT:

- A) Esophageal atresia.
- B) Duodenal atresia.
- C) Jejunal atresia.
- D) Colonic atresia.
- E) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

ANSWER : D

50. All are possible modalities in the management of omphaloceles, EXCEPT:

- A) Primary closure
- B) Observation until 2-4 years of age
- C) Prosthetic patch repair
- D) Staged silo repair
- E) Tissue expanders

ANSWER : B

51. A 1-year-old male child presented with an empty small-sized right hemiscrotum. On inspection, right hemiscrotum looks smooth (no skin folds) and similar to surrounding skin color. The right testicle is non-palpable. This will rule out which of the following diagnoses?

- A) Ectopic testis
- B) Intra-abdominal testis
- C) Retractable testis
- D) Undescended testis
- E) Monorchia

ANSWER : C

52. Diaphragmatic hernia in newborns is:

- A) An acquired condition due to birth trauma
- B) The same as diaphragmatic hernias in adults
- C) A congenital anomaly
- D) Also called hiatal hernia
- E) Mostly a hereditary condition

ANSWER : C

Pediatric rotation

53. The most common radiographic finding on X-ray after aspiration of a foreign body is:

- A) Pleural effusion
- B) Hyperinflation
- C) Atelectasis
- D) Identification of the foreign body
- E) Pneumonia

ANSWER : B

54. The best management for asymptomatic 2 years old child who ingested an alkaline watch battery 5 hours prior to presentation and seen by X-ray to be in the proximal small bowel is:

- A) Immediate laparotomy, enterotomy and removal of the battery
- B) Laparoscopic assisted surgery
- C) Enteroscopy and Extraction
- D) Admission to hospital and serial abdominal X-Rays
- E) Observation at home, see back in 48 hours if remains asymptomatic.

ANSWER : E

55. Which of the following is the most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia?

- A) Postero-lateral hernia
- B) Anterior hernia
- C) Central hernia
- D) Diaphragm agenesis
- E) Diaphragm eventration

ANSWER : A

56. The ideal age at which orchiopexy is performed for incomplete descent of testis is:

- A) First year
- B) At birth
- C) At puberty
- D) At the time of marriage
- E) 4 to 5 years of age

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

57. All of the following regarding Neuroblastoma (NB) are true, EXCEPT:

- A) NB is the most common abdominal malignancy of infancy.
- B) Approximately 80% of NB patients are diagnosed prior to age 4 years.
- C) N-MYC oncogene copy number in NB tissue is inversely related to survival.
- D) Lung is the commonest site of metastasis.
- E) Stage 4s carries good prognosis.

ANSWER : D

58. All of the following are true regarding esophageal atresia and tracheo-esophageal fistula (TEF), EXCEPT:

- A) Most cases of esophageal atresia are associated with a fistula between the proximal esophagus to the trachea.
- B) Often present prenatally with polyhydramnios.
- C) Postnatally present with choking on feeding and aspiration.
- D) The diagnosis may be confirmed by the inability to pass a nasogastric catheter into the stomach.
- E) Correction takes priority over many other congenital anomalies.

ANSWER : A

59. Regarding congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH), all are true EXCEPT:

- A) The septum transversum extends to divide the pleural and coelomic cavities during fetal development.
- B) The most common variant of a CDH is a posterolateral defect (Bochdalek hernia).
- C) Newborns with CDH have a scaphoid abdomen after birth.
- D) In CDH cases, lung hypoplasia occurs on the affected side only.
- E) Nowadays, most cases are diagnosed antenatally.

ANSWER : D

60. Potential sites of hemorrhage leading to hypotensive shock in children and adolescents include all the following EXCEPT:

- A) Thorax
- B) Abdomen
- C) Intracranial
- D) Pelvis
- E) Femur

ANSWER : C

Pediatric rotation

61. All of the following are possible known consequences of congenital diaphragmatic hernia EXCEPT:

- A) Hydrops fetalis
- B) Asymptomatic
- C) Right-to-left shunting
- D) Pulmonary hypoplasia
- E) Pulmonary hypotension

ANSWER : E

62. The most common anorectal malformation type in female newborns is:

- A) Imperforate anus with rectouterine fistula
- B) Persistent cloaca
- C) Imperforate anus with rectovestibular fistula
- D) Imperforate anus with rectovaginal fistula
- E) Imperforate anus with rectourethral fistula

ANSWER : C

63. Most common site of origin for neuroblastoma in children is:

- A) Abdominal sympathetic ganglia
- B) Posterior mediastinum
- C) Pelvis
- D) Neck
- E) Adrenal medulla

ANSWER : E

64. All the following are true regarding gastroschisis, EXCEPT:

- A) Often diagnosed by antenatal ultrasonography.
- B) Incidence increases in younger mothers.
- C) Associated anomalies are uncommon.
- D) The most common association is intestinal atresia.
- E) The defect is usually to the left of the midline.

ANSWER : E

Pediatric rotation

65. A 3-years-old male child presented with an asymptomatic empty right hemiscrotum. On inspection, right hemiscrotum looks darker than surrounding skin with course skin folds (rugae). The right testicle was palpable in the inguinal canal, good in size, and manipulated easily down and rest inside the scrotum. Next step in the management would be:

- A) Ask parents to manipulate it down frequently
- B) Reassurance and observation
- C) Appointment for orchidopexy
- D) Obtain an inguino-scrotal ultrasound
- E) Urgent surgical exploration

ANSWER : B

66. Regarding children who present with ingestion of coins, which of the following is CORRECT?

- A) Nonemergent endoscopy for retrieval is the mainstay of treatment
- B) Mostly located in the mid-oesophagus
- C) Majority can be expelled by the child him-/herself
- D) Foley balloon extraction with fluoroscopy is contraindicated
- E) Mostly appear circular on lateral radiograph

ANSWER : A

67. A 2-year-old child has swallowed a 2-cm coin, he has drooling of saliva but no respiratory distress. Where is the most likely site to find the coin:

- A) At the level of the lower esophageal sphincter
- B) At the level of cricopharyngeous muscle
- C) At jejunoileal junction
- D) At level of crura of diaphragm

ANSWER : B

68. A 2.8-kg neonate with excessive salivation develops respiratory distress. Attempts to pass an orogastric catheter fail because the catheter coils in the back of the throat. A chest film is obtained and shows right upper lobe atelectasis and a gasless abdomen. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Proximal esophageal atresia without a fistula.
- B) Proximal esophageal atresia with a distal tracheoesophageal (TE) fistula.
- C) "H-type" TE fistula.
- D) Esophageal atresia with both proximal and distal TE fistula.
- E) Congenital esophageal stricture.

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

69. True about pyloric stenosis:

- A) Can present as autosomal dominant condition
- B) Mostly in first week of life
- C) Leads to bilious vomiting
- D) Tumor can be palpated in most cases
- E) If left untreated leads to severe complications in childhood

ANSWER : D

70. Intussusception, false:

- A) Most common cause of intestinal obstruction between age of 6-18 months
- B) Palpable sausage abdominal mass in 80% of pts
- C) Ileocecal is most common type
- D) Meckle's or peyer's patch may act as leading points
- E) In ultrasound appear as doughnut sign

ANSWER : B

71. Most common presentation of Hirschsprung's disease after the neonatal period (delayed):

- A) Abdominal pain
- B) Distention and weight loss
- C) Constipation
- D) Bilious vomiting
- E) Delayed passage of meconium

ANSWER : C

72. The most common CXR finding in foreign body aspiration in children:

- A) Atelectasis
- B) Air trapping
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Infiltrates
- E) Increased AP diameter

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

73. Regarding undescended testis, all are true except:

- A) Laparoscopy is indicated in non-palpable testis
- B) Increases risk of infertility
- C) Increases risk of torsion
- D) By age of 1 year, < 50% will spontaneously descend

ANSWER : D

74. Twelve years old male, presented to the ER complaining of testicular pain that started during soccer practice. He denied trauma. On examination, the right testicle is tender, red, and edematous. The patient had vomited once. What is your diagnosis:

- A) Right testicular torsion
- B) Acute epididymoorchitis
- C) Idiopathic testicular edema
- D) Bacterial epididymitis
- E) Vasculitis

ANSWER : A

75. Doesn't need evaluation for intersex:

- A) Bilateral scrotal testes with small penis
- B) Phenotypically female with fused labia
- C) Male phenotype with bilateral impalpable testes
- D) Proximal hypospadias with perineoscrotal fusion

ANSWER : A

76. Which is true about congenital diaphragmatic hernia?

- A) Mostly on the right side
- B) Usually associated with oligohydramnios
- C) The major cause of death is pulmonary hypoplasia
- D) ECMO (extracorporeal mechanical oxygenation) is indicated when pao₂ is
- A) below 20

ANSWER : C

Pediatric rotation

77. Which is wrong about Hirschsprung's disease?

- A) More common in females
- B) Full thickness biopsy is the definitive diagnostic test
- C) Aganglions in the myenteric and submucosal plexus
- D) Can rarely involve the small intestines

ANSWER : A

78. Necrotizing enterocolitis is associated with all of the following except:

- A) High vitamin A
- B) Premature baby
- C) Milk formula instead of breast feeding
- D) Sepsis
- E) Umbilical catheterization

ANSWER : A

79. Torticollis, which muscle is involved:

- A) Sternocleidomastoid
- B) Trapezius
- C) Platysma
- D) Omohyoid
- E) Pectoralis

ANSWER : A

80. Meckel's diverticulum, which is wrong:

- A) Fresh bleeding
- B) Causes painful hematemesis
- C) Contains gastric mucosa
- D) Contains pancreatic mucosa

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

81. Hirschsprung's disease, what's wrong:

- A) Rectal biopsy is full thickness biopsy
- B) Abdominal distention and constipation are the usual presentations
- C) Definitive diagnosis by suction biopsy which shows lack of ganglionic nerve cells
- D) Barium enema will show a transitional area between the distal aganglionic part and the proximal DILATED segment
- E) Rectal examination is usually normal

ANSWER : E

82. Patient with severe, nonbilious vomiting, all can occur except:

- A) Hypochloremia
- B) Hypokalemia
- C) Metabolic alkalosis
- D) Respiratory alkalosis
- E) Paradoxical aciduria

ANSWER : D

83. Which of the following isn't associated with neuroblastoma:

- A) Hepatomegaly
- B) Diarrhea
- C) Splenomegaly
- D) Paraplegia

ANSWER : C

84. Infant with a 48h Hx of recurrent cough and wheeze. Decreased air entry on left side. Hyperlucency on CXR, what's the management of choice?

- A) Left sided chest tube
- B) Right sided chest tube
- C) Steriod and something else
- D) Rigid bronchoscopy

ANSWER : D

Pediatric rotation

85. Which is wrong about Hirschsprung's disease:

- A) Absence of myenteric and Auerbach plexus
- B) The ganglionic segment appears dilated on Barium enema
- C) The initial treatment can be emergent colostomy
- D) Biopsy shows decreased Ach esterase in the affected ganglions
- E) Most commonly affects the recto-sigmoid

ANSWER : D

86. Child with bilateral masses and lower abdominal mass, what is the cause:

- A) Posterior urethral valve
- B) Neuroblastoma
- C) Wilm's tumor
- D) Undescended testes

ANSWER : A

87. False regarding gastroschisis:

- A) Can be associated with malrotation
- B) On the right of the umbilicus
- C) No sac covering
- D) Extruded bowel looks normal

ANSWER : D

88. About the new consensus regarding the treatment of congenital diaphragmatic hernia:

- A) After extubation
- B) In utero

ANSWER : B

Pediatric rotation

89. 3 year old, BPR, Hb=8, no abd pain or vomiting.. Next step??

- A) Technetium
- B) Colonoscopy

ANSWER : A

90. What is the most common presentation of Wilms tumor:

- A) Asymptomatic abdominal mass
- B) chronic headache
- C) Cough
- D) Vomiting

ANSWER : A

91. What is the most common presentation of UPJ obstruction in the prenatal period?

- A) Asymptomatic
- B) Cyanosis
- C) Jaundice
- D) Vomiting

ANSWER : A

92. Regarding inguinal hernia in infants...?

- A) Happens in 10% in Premature infants
- B) 60% on the right
- C) 5% family hx
- D) High ligation of the sac and repair of the abdominal floor
- E) most commonly due to a defect that is medial to the inferior epigastric vessels

ANSWER : B*

Pediatric rotation

93. What are the metabolites that are measured in the urine in Neuroblastoma?

- A) Urea and creatinine
- B) VMA+HMA
- C) Sodium and potassium

ANSWER : B

94. Which of the following is not a complication regarding ingestion of batteries?

- A) Airway obstruction
- B) Paralysis of vocal cords
- C) Perforation
- D) Hemorrhage
- E) Chemical burns

ANSWER : B

95. Which of the following is the least common site of neuroblastoma?

- A) Adrenal medulla
- B) Abdominal sympathetic ganglia
- C) Posterior mediastinum
- D) Anterior mediastinum
- E) Pelvis

ANSWER : D

96. which of the following need urgent surgery?

- A) Ingestion of multiple magnets
- B) ingestion of battery
- C) Ingestion of coins
- D) Ingestion of toys
- E) Ingestion of small piece of bread

ANSWER : A

Pediatric rotation

97. Which of the following about omphalocele is wrong:

- A) Covered with peritoneum, Wharton jelly and amniotic fluid
- B) Lung involvement
- C) Is part of pentalogy of Cantrell
- D) Ultrasound can diagnose 50% of cases
- E) All cases should be repaired within 24 hours

ANSWER : E

98. Which of the following denotes a significant UPJ obstruction on MAG3?

- A) Increased renal size
- B) Increased cortical thickness
- C) Decreased renal function (<40%)
- D) Detection of renal stones
- E) Reduced urinary flow rate

ANSWER : C + E

99. regarding Fb ingestion distal to esophagus, which of the following is TRUE?

- A) usually Asymptomatic
- B) Abdominal pain
- C) Vomiting
- D) Fever
- E) Perforation

ANSWER : A

100. Which of the following about malrotation is wrong?

- A) The twist happens distal to the ampulla
- B) the ladd's band crosses the duodenum to the lateral abdominal wall
- C) we reduce the bowel counterclockwise in Ladd's surgery
- D) After rotation, cecum will be in the RUQ
- E) we leave the cecum in the RLQ after reduction

ANSWER : E

Pediatric rotation

101. All of the following are used in the initial management of CDH, except:

- A) intubation and ventilation
- B) gentle hypercapnic ventilation
- C) NGT
- D) reducing pulmonary hypertension by nitric oxide NO and sildenafil
- E) surfactant

ANSWER : E

102. True about neuroblastoma:

ANSWER : The most common site of origin is adrenal medulla

103. Foreign bodies that are distal to esophagus... most common presentation?

ANSWER : Asymptomatic

104. Most common cause of intestinal obstruction in infants and toddlers:

ANSWER : Intussusception

Pediatric rotation

105. Type 2 atresia, which is true?

ANSWER : Proximal end and distal end connected with fibrous cord

106. Which is true about hernia repair in children?

ANSWER : Mesh is rarely used

107. Wrong about CDH?

ANSWER : Left to right shunt

108. Not seen in malrotation:

ANSWER : Atypical cholecystitis

Pediatric rotation

109. True about UPJO:

ANSWER : We should o renal radioisotope scan to check for indications of surgery

110. All cause slow transient constipation except:

ANSWER : Rectocele

111. Most common cause of hydronephrosis:

ANSWER : Congenital ureteropelvic junction stenosis

112. Tympanic percussion on the left chest with vomiting and scaphoid abdomen:

ANSWER : Left diaphragmatic hernia

Pediatric rotation

113. All mimic necrotizing enterocolitis except:

ANSWER : Duodenal atresia

114. Idiopathic intussusception, wrong:

ANSWER : A leading point is found most of the time

115. Normal testis that is pulled up with cremastic muscle contraction:

ANSWER : Retractable testis

116. Pseudokidney sign:

ANSWER : Intussusception

Pediatric rotation

117. Pneumatosis intestinalis seen in:

ANSWER : Necrotizing Enterocolitis

118. Syndromic esophageal atresia is most commonly associated with:

ANSWER : Cardiac anomalies

119. Duodenal atresia, management:

ANSWER : Duodenoduodenostomy

120. 1st thing to do in anorectal malformation:

ANSWER : IV fluids

اللهم سلم غزاة وأهلها من كل سوء وشر، اللهم انصرهم وثبت أقدامهم وكن لهم ناصرًا ومعينًا

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

Malek Abu Rahma

The End
Good Luck シ