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|  |  | | **Final JPEG** |
| **Level :3** |  |  | **Subject : Pediatric surgery** |
| **Pages number : 6** |  |  | **Final term exam** |
| **Date : 25/1/2023** |  |  | **Total Marks : 50 Marks** |
| **Time allowed : 2 hour** |  |  | **Dr. Jihan Farrag** |

**Q 1:Choose the best correct answer and circle in *bubble sheet* and *attached box* 20 marks: (1mark for each question):**

1. **Children diagnosed with VACTERL association typically have at least three of these characteristic anomalies except:**
2. Vertebral
3. Anal
4. Trachesophageal
5. Liver .
6. **Acquired conditions of the bowel include:**
7. Intussusceptions , Acute appendicitis
8. Malrotation, bowel Artesia
9. Pyloric atresia
10. Esophageal atresia & tracheoesophageal fistula
11. **Maternal Nutrition Deficiencies causes fetal anomalies especially:**
12. Lack of folate
13. Lack of Zink
14. Lack of vitamin C
15. Lack of magnesium.
16. **Unilateral cleft palate:**
17. Involves the 1ry (hard) and 2ry (soft) palate
18. Involves the secondary palate only
19. On one side the palatal process of the maxilla is fused with the nasal septum
20. Not attached to the nasal septum, and the septum is visible through the cleft
21. **Problems of cleft palate includes:**
22. Abnormal dentition
23. Cosmetic effects
24. Aspiration
25. tooth decay
26. **Length of oesophagus in neonates is:**
27. 14 cm.
28. 16 cm.
29. 18 cm.
30. 22 cm.
31. **In which figure of Oesophageal Atresia and tracheo-esophageal fistula**; **the first feeding may cause sudden arrest**

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| **Fig. 1** | **Fig. 2** | **Fig. 3** | **Fig. 4** | **Fig. 5** |

1. Fig. 1, 2
2. Fig. 2, 3
3. Fig. 3, 4
4. Fig. 4, 5
5. **Oesophageal Atresia can be diagnosed when A solid 10-French catheter inserted through the mouth, And pass it gently downward esophagus If you stop at a distance of** :
6. 3-4 cm from lips
7. 5-7 cm from lips
8. 9 – 11 cm from lips
9. 13- 15 cm from lips.
10. **When a neonate have both congenital heart defect and esophageal atresia; the priority is to surgically repair of:**
11. Esophageal atresia
12. A congenital heart defect
13. Neither Esophageal atresia nor A congenital heart defect
14. Searching for another congenital defect
15. **surgical repair of esophageal atresia is not justified when:**
16. The newborn has tracheoesophageal fistula
17. The newborn has congenital heart defect
18. The newborn has no kidneys
19. The newborn has mental retardation.
20. T**he surgery of esophageal atresia repair is usually performed :**
21. Immediately or within 12 hours of admission to the hospital
22. Through first 3 months of age
23. Through the first year of life
24. In 6 months to 18 month of life
25. **After esophageal atresia surgery, breastfeeding can be started:**
26. Immediately or within 12 hours after surgery
27. After 3 or 4 days
28. After one week
29. After a month at least
30. **Appendix is located in:**
31. Right lumber
32. Right iliac
33. Left lumber
34. Left iliac
35. **A ruptured appendix can spread bacteria throughout child’s abdomen. These bacteria can cause a serious infection called:**
36. Pancreatitis
37. Appendicitis
38. Peritonitis
39. Enterrocolitis
40. **To relieve appendix pain , we can apply:**
41. Ice pack
42. Hot pack
43. Both cold and hot pack
44. Alcohol pack
45. **A separation of surgical wound is called:**
46. Dehiscence
47. Red flower
48. Purge
49. Healing
50. **(3-5 days) after surgery , a pt. can have a higher temperature due to:**
51. Chest infection, urinary tract infection and thrombophlebitis
52. Superficial and deep wound infection
53. Lungs
54. Reactive metabolism
55. **As the skin surface of neonate temperature average 35.5 c° , the optimal environmental temperature is:**
56. 34 c°
57. 34.5 c°
58. 36 c°
59. 36.5 c°
60. **When the infant is sick and frequent access is necessary**:
61. An enclosed incubator is used
62. An open radiant warmer is used
63. Bair hugger is used
64. Thermistor is used
65. **In the OT room, Body heat may be conserved by a heating pad, circulated warm air around the child, infrared lamp, and warm irrigation fluids; this system is called:**
66. An enclosed incubator
67. An open radiant warmer
68. Bair hugger
69. Thermistor

**answer**

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| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
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**Q 2: Read the following statement carefully and circle (T) if statement is true and (F) if the statement is false( Fill in *the bubble sheet and attached box)*, 15 marks (1 mark for each question)**

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| **Statement** | **T or F** |
| **1.A cleft lip or palate is an oral-facial birth defects in which the tissues of the mouth or lip don't form properly during childhood** |  |
| **2.The incidence of cleft palate alone is one in 500 live births** |  |
| **3. More girls than boys have a cleft lip, while more boys have cleft palate without a cleft lip** |  |
| **4.Cleft lip Can affect lower lip unilateral or bilateral also** |  |
| **5- Baby with cleft palate should feed in an prone position to keep milk from coming out of the nose** |  |
| **6-Infants < 4 months require blood transfusion if: Haemoglobin < 12 g/dL in first 24 hour of life** |  |
| **7-Normally, the tongue should be freely mobile inside the oral cavity since 1 month of life** |  |
| **8-Oesophagus is a Narrowest muscular tube from the mouth to the lung.** |  |
| **9. A small catheter in the upper esophagus may be twisted and give a false impression of esophageal continuity, which is why we ideally use a 10 French catheter.** |  |
| **10- Contrast studies are seldom required to confirm the diagnosis of esophageal atresia** |  |
| **11- appendicitis occur at any age, but commonly occur between 10 – 30 years.** |  |
| **12-Analgesic agent can be given after diagnosis is made in appendicitis** |  |
| **13- hot pack caused rupture of appendix** |  |
| **14-T he operating room should be prewarmed and the temperature kept at 20-27°C.** |  |
| **15- Total body water in preterm is greater than term infant** |  |

**answer**

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| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
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**Q 3: A 10-kg child who has lost 1 kg is 10% dehydrated (1000)ml of fluid. Calculate the preoperative fluids needed for this child divided on 3 phases with explanation. (6 marks)**

**باقى الاسئلة فى ألخلف**

**Q 4: List after surgery management of esophageal atresia? (4 score)**

**Q 5: Mention the function, of appendix, and causes of appendicitis (5 score)**

Dr. Jihan Farrag