



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

- 1 Describe the lesion in photograph.
- 2 What is ABPI.
- 3 What examination is essential for assessment.
- 4 write two investigations that are required.
- 5 what is the treatment of this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Ulcer at the lateral border of sole of foot.
2. It is the ratio of systolic blood pressure at ankle and arm.  
Normal ABPI > 0.9  
Ischemic Limb ABPI < 0.9  
In claudication ABPI 0.8-0.6  
In critical ischemia < 0.5
3. Examination of peripheral pulses and neurological examination.
4. X-ray of foot and random blood sugar.
5. Surgical debridement and regular dressings.

## EXTRADURAL HEMATOMA



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the investigation given in photograph.
2. What are the clinical features of the condition in photograph.
3. What clinical scoring will be required for this patient.
4. What pathology is in the photograph.
5. What is the treatment for this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. CT scan of head.
2. History of trauma ,headache ,confusion, lucid interval ,scalp injury.
3. Glasgow coma scale.
4. Left extradural hematoma.
5. Burr hole ,evacuation of hematoma.

### CHEST TUBE WITH UNDER WATER SEAL

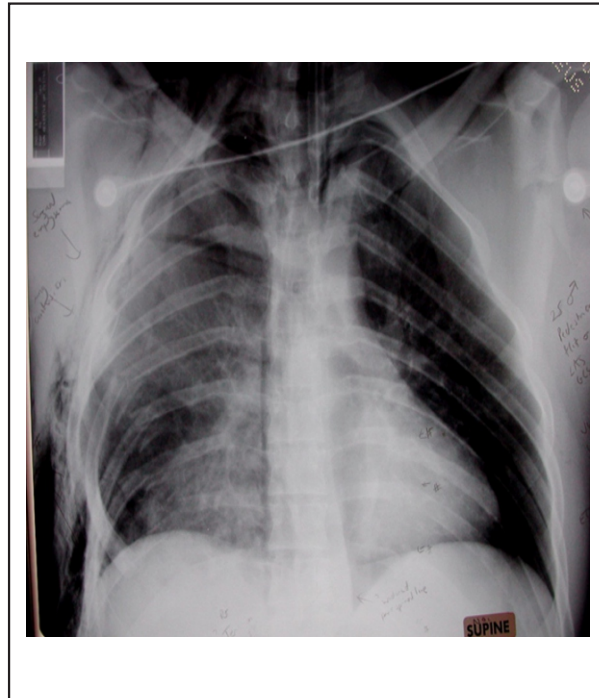


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the apparatus in photograph.
2. Write three indications for tube thoracostomy.
3. What are the boundaries of triangle of safety.
4. What are the complications of tube thoracostomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Underwater seal.
2. Hemothorax ,pneumothrax ,empyema, flail segment, post thoracotomy.
3. Lateral border of petoralis major , Anterior border of lattismus dorsi , superior border of 5<sup>th</sup> rib.
4. Hemorrhage , infection , empyema of chest.



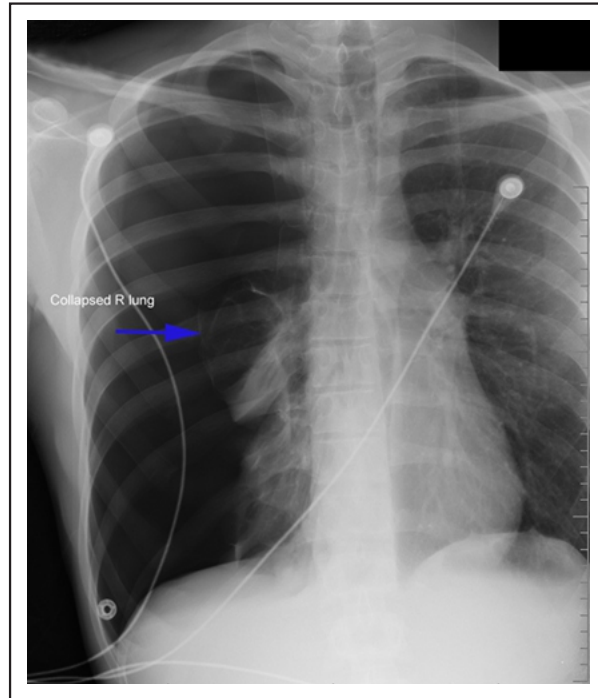
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in the radiograph.
2. What are the complications of above condition.
3. What is the treatment of above condition.
4. What is the flail segment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Multiple right rib fractures.
2. Pulmonary contusions , pneumothorax , hemothorax.
3. Chest tube insertion and analgesia.
4. When fracture of multiple ribs occurs at two sites , a segment of broken ribs demonstrates paradoxical movement on respiration is called flail segment.
5. Chest tube and positive pressure ventilation.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in x-ray.
2. Give three causes of above condition.
3. What is the immediate treatment of above condition.
4. What is the definitive treatment of above condition.
5. Describe the site of insertion of chest tube.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Right pneumothorax and collapsed lung.
2. Blunt trauma chest , emphysema , fracture ribs , cvp insertion.
3. Needle thoracostomy.
4. Chest tube insertion.
5. Forth or 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space above the lower rib in the mid axillary line.

Figure 6. CXR Revealing Right Hemothorax



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in above radiograph.
2. Give three causes of above condition.
3. What is the treatment of the condition in radiograph.
4. What are the indications of emergency thoracotomy.
5. What is the triangle of safety.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Hemothorax.
2. Fracture ribs , blunt trauma chest , penetrating trauma to chest.
3. Chest tube insertion.
4. > 200 ml/hor blood via chest tube for 3 to 4 hours or > 1500 ml blood thru chest tube.
5. It is bordered by lateral border of pectoralis major , lattismus dorsi , 6<sup>th</sup> rib.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What is the estimated blood loss in this condition.
3. What are the complications of this condition.
4. How can we treat this condition.
5. What is an open fracture.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Frature right shaft of femur.
2. 1 – 1.5 litre of blood.
3. Infection , malunion , non union.
4. External fixation , internal fixation ( nailing and plating ) , POP cast.
5. Fracture with breach of skin over the fracture site.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in radiograph.
2. What is the amount of blood lost in this condition.
3. Give two methods of internal fixation.
4. What are the complications of this condition.
5. What is compartment syndrome and how is it treated.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture right tibia and fibula shaft.
2. 1 to 1.5 litre blood.
3. ORIF (open reduction and fixation) Intra medullary nailing and plating.  
Close reduction and external immobilization cast.  
External fixator.  
Skin and skeletal traction.
4. Compartment syndrome , infection , non-union, malunion.
5. Fasciotomy.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What are the degrees of burns.
2. What method is used to estimate burn area.
3. How resuscitation fluid for burns is calculated.
4. What are primary areas for burns.
5. What are the complications of burns.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Three degrees first degree, 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, 3<sup>rd</sup> degree.
2. Rule of nine.
3. Parkland formula.  
Total fluid:  $4\text{ml} \times \text{body weight in kg} \times \% \text{ body area burn}$ .  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid in first 8 hours.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid in next 16 hours.
4. Hands , face ,perineum ,feet.
5. Inhalational injury, infection, fluid loss, renal failure, contractures.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in radiograph.
2. What is the amount of blood lost in above condition.
3. Name two common visceral injuries with this condition.
4. What are the types of pelvic fractures.
5. What is the immediate treatment for this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture left hemipelvis (pubic and ischial ramus, sacrum).
2. 2.5-3 liters of blood.
3. Urethra, bladder, rectum, urocular injury.
4. Open book , lateral compression fracture ,vertical shear fracture.
5. Pelvic binder or external fixator, PASGarment.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in photograph.
2. What are the common sites for venous reflux.
3. Give location of sapheno-femoral junction.
4. What is the investigation of choice for this condition.
5. What method are used to treat this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Varicose veins.
2. Saphenofemoral junction , saphenopopliteal junction , perforators.
3. 2 cm below and lateral to pubic tubercle.
4. Doppler ultrasound.
5. Compression stockings, surgery , sclerotherapy , laser ablation.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in pelvis of this x-ray.
2. What are its types.
3. What are the two investigations helpful in diagnosing this condition.
4. Write complications of this condition.
5. What is the treatment of this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Vesical stone.
2. Primary and secondary stones.
3. Ultrasound and Intravenous urogram.
4. Urinary tract infection , Bladder outlet obstruction, hematuria.
5. Cystolithilapaxy, cystlithotomy.



## NASOGASTRIC TUBE



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the apparatus in photograph.
2. Give four indications of use.
3. Give two complications.
4. How can the correct placement be confirmed.
5. What is the significance of marking on the tube.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Nasogastric tube.
2. Feeding ,drainage or gastric decompression ,gastric lavage.
3. Bleeding , malposition, esophageal stricture.
4. Litmus test, x-ray chest, insufflation test.
5. Mark I -40 cm esophagogastric junction ,mark II-50 cm body of stomach, mark III-60 cm pyloric antrum.



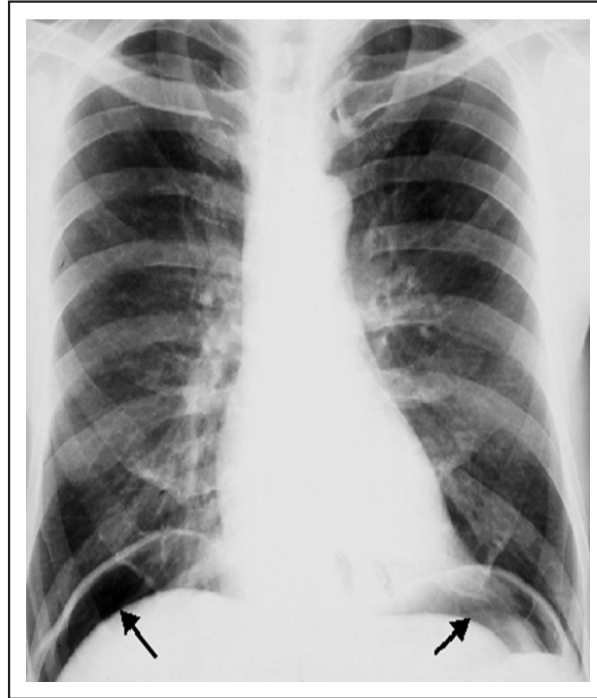
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. What are the key findings in the radiograph.
3. Write 3 common causes of the above condition.
4. How will you treat this patient initially.
5. What are the metabolic complications of this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Intestinal obstruction.
2. Air fluid levels , dilated loops of bowel.
3. External hernia , adhesions , tumor of bowel.
4. Iv fluids , nasogastric decompression.
5. Hypokalemia , hyponatremia.

## FREE AIR UNDER DIAPHRAGM

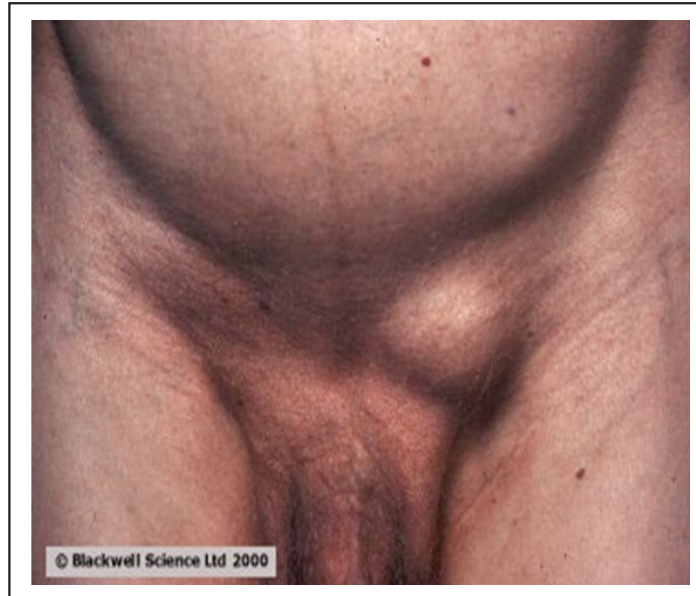


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the key finding in above radiograph.
2. What is the diagnosis.
3. Write four causes for this finding.
4. What initial steps of management will be required in peritonitis.
5. What surgical procedure will this patient require.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Free air under diaphragm.
2. Perforation of hollow viscera.  
Duodenum, stomach, small or large bowel.
3. Visceral perforation,  
Post laporotomy or laproscopy  
Penetrating injury to abdomen.
4. NPO.  
IV fluids.  
IV antibiotics.  
Nasogastric decompression.
5. Laporotomy and corrective procedure.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Give diagnosis.
2. What test will you perform to differentiate it from scrotal swelling.
3. What is the treatment of above condition.
4. What are the complications of above condition.
5. What are the boundaries of hasselbachs triangle.
6. What are the types of this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Left inguinal hernia.
2. If you can get above the swelling it is scrotal swelling and otherwise.
3. Hernioraphy.
4. Obstruction and strangulation.
5. Medial border of rectus abdominus , inferior epigastric artery , inguinal ligament.
6. Direct and indirect inguinal hernia.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. What are the indications for use.
3. What are the complications of use.
4. Define definitive airway.
5. What are the parts.
6. How it is sterilized.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Endotracheal tube with cuff.
2. To maintain airway in unconscious patient ,to maintain airway during general anesthesia, patients requiring positive pressure ventilation during CPR
3. Tracheal injury ,esophageal intubation ,right bronchial intubation, laryngospasm, displacement, damage to recurrent laryngeal nerve, damage to pharynx.
4. Balloon ,port for balloon inflation ,tracheal end ,external end.
5. Gamma radiation.

## TRACHEOSTOMY TUBE



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. What are the indications for tracheostomy.
3. What steps are required in tracheostomy care.
4. What are the complications of tracheostomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Tracheostomy tube.
2. Severe facial injury, failure to introduce ETT, acute laryngeal edema, injury to larynx, where prolonged intubation required, foreign body in upper airway
3. Humidification of air ,regular suction of secretions.
4. Soft tissue injury, esophageal perforation, tracheal stenosis, hemorrhage, pneumothorax, injury to recurrent laryngeal nerve, apnoea, atelectasis

## OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. When it is used.
3. How is it sterilized.
4. Other methods of maintaining airway.
5. When it is removed.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Oropharyngeal airway.
2. Prevent biting and obstruction of endotracheal tube, to maintain airway, to prevent backward falling of tongue, used in patients during GA.
3. Gamma radiation.
4. Head tilt , chin lift, cricothyroidotomy, tracheostomy.
5. When patient is conscious.



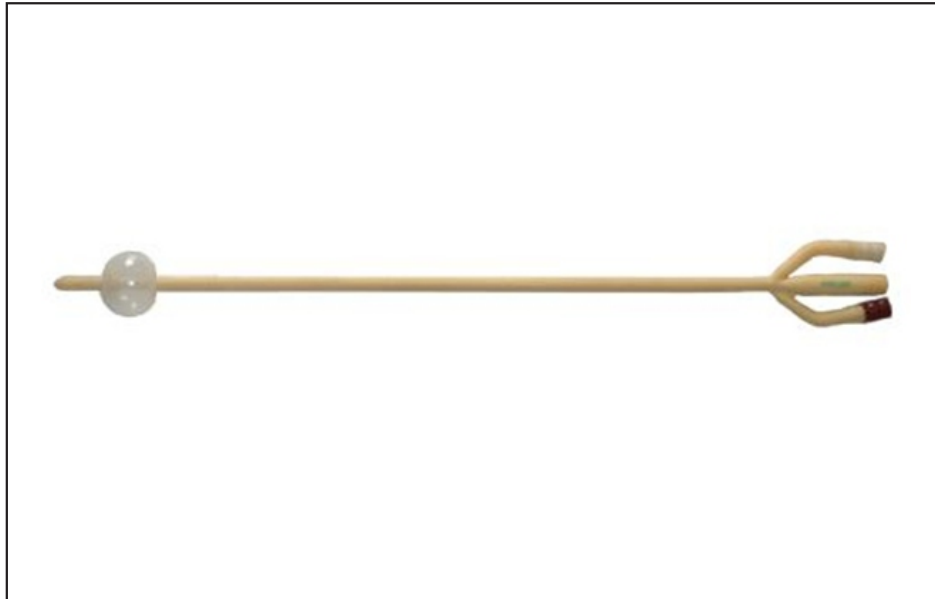
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. What are different sizes commonly used.
3. Name different parts.
4. What are the indications for use.
5. How is it sterilized.
6. What are the complications.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Foley's catheter.
2. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 fr.
3. Balloon ,port for injecting fluid in balloon, port for urine drainage.
4. Medical indications unconscious patient, intravesical chemotherapy, to measure residual urine, to monitor urine output, to collect urine for investigation  
Surgical indications urinary retention, bladder surgery, pelvic surgery , renal failure.
5. Gamma radiation.
6. Infection, urethral trauma.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instruments.
2. Name the emergency situation where it is used.
3. Name the parts.
4. What are the complications .
5. How it is secured in bladder.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Foley's three way catheter.
2. Clot retention , post bladder surgery for irrigation.
3. Ballon ,port for balloon ,port for irrigation ,port for drainage.
4. Urethral trauma, blockage, infection.
5. It is secured in bladder with balloon.

## REDIVEC SUCTION DRAIN



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify.
2. What are its uses.
3. What are the complications it prevents.
4. Write two procedures where it can be used.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Suction drain.
2. Used in post operative period to drain any collections.
3. It prevents hematoma, seroma.
4. Thyroidectomy and mastectomy.

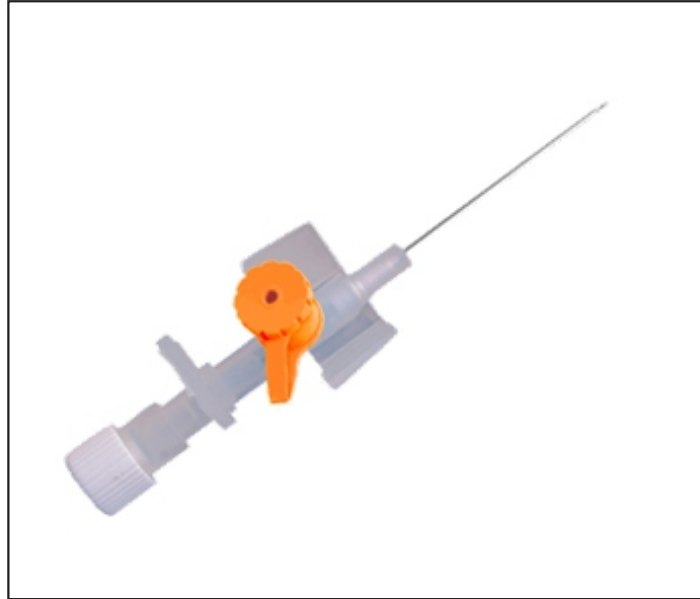


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identification.
2. Indications for use.
3. What are the findings.
4. What investigation is done before removing it.
5. When it is removed.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. T-tube.
2. Post Common bile duct exploration.
3. T-tube in place ,dilated intrahepatic ducts, visible dye going in duodenum, negative shadow at lower end of CBD.
4. 10<sup>th</sup> post operative day.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify this item.
2. Name two sites at which it is commonly used.
3. Name two indications for changing its site.
4. Name one complication for its use.
5. Mention color codes for different sizes.
6. Name three methods for maintaining IV line.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. IV cannula.
2. Cephalic vein ,basilic vein or cubital fossa.
3. Swelling or redness.
4. Thrombophelbitis , thromboembolism , embolism of cannula.
5. Orange 14 ,grey 16 ,green 18 ,pink 20,blue 22, yellow 24.
6. IV branula, ringer's lactate, venesection.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What are the steps in management.
3. What are the complications.
4. Which is the common site for fracture of above bone.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture of Right clavicle.
2. Analgesia.  
Collar and cuff sting for 8 weeks.  
Internal fixation.
3. Non Union.  
Mal-union.  
Shoulder stiffness.  
Injury to subclavian vein or brachial plexus.
4. At junction of the middle and outer 1/3.

## ABDOMINAL XRAY WITH URETERIC STENT



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What can be seen in the x-ray.
2. What are the indications for its use.
3. What are its complications.
4. How is it sterilized.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Left DJ (Ureteric stent).
2. Ureteric repair.  
Ureteric obstruction.  
Pre ESWL.
3. Infection  
Stone formation .
4. Gamma Radiation.

## CHOLANGIOGRAM



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the radiograph.
2. What are the indications of this investigation.
3. What is preparation for this.
4. What are the common complications.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. ERCP cholangiogram.
2. Diagnostic obstructive LFT's, dilated Biliary channels, Therapeutic CBD stone removal, balloon dilation of CBD strictures, stent insertion.
3. Check coagulation, prophylactic antibiotics, explanation of complications.
4. Pancreatitis, cholangitis, bleeding, duodenal perforation.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify findings on x-ray.
2. Common causes of above pathology.
3. Metabolic and electrolyte changes in the above pathology.
4. Investigation of choice in congenital pyloric stenosis.
5. What is the treatment?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Gastric outlet obstruction.
2. Pyloric stenosis.
3. Hypochloremic Alkalosis.  
Hyponatremia.
4. Ultrasound.
5. Pyloroplasty.



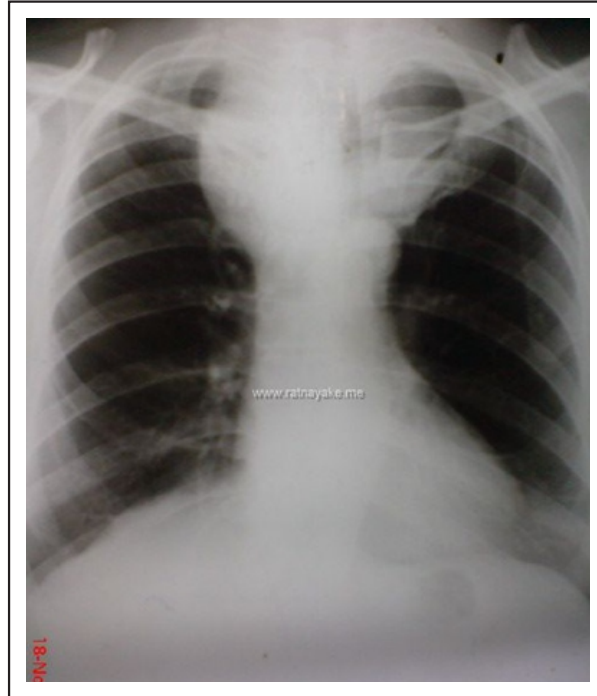


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. Common causes of intestinal obstruction.
3. What types of x-rays.
4. What is the treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Small intestinal obstruction.
2. Distended loops of bowel with multiple air fluid levels.  
Diminished gas in colon.  
In jejunum regularly placed valvulae conniventes.
3. DYNAMIC OBSTRUCTION:  
Intraluminal (fecal impaction, gall stone ileus, worms, foreign body).  
Intramural (inflammatory and malignant stricture).  
Extramural (adhesions, bands, hernias, volvulus).  
ADYNAMIC OBSTRUCTION post-operative, peritonitis, uremia, hypokalemia, mesenteric vascular occlusion.
4. NPO, NG aspiration.  
IV fluids and antibiotics.  
Monitoring vital signs and urine output.  
If not relieved then laparotomy.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. What are the complications.
3. What are the physical signs of this condition.
4. What is the treatment.
5. What are the indications for thyroid scan.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Retro sternal goitre.
2. Respiratory obstruction.  
Venous compression.  
Dysphagia.
2. Superior venacaval compression (Positive pemberton's sign)  
Stridor.
4. Thyroidectomy.
5. Toxic nodular goitre.

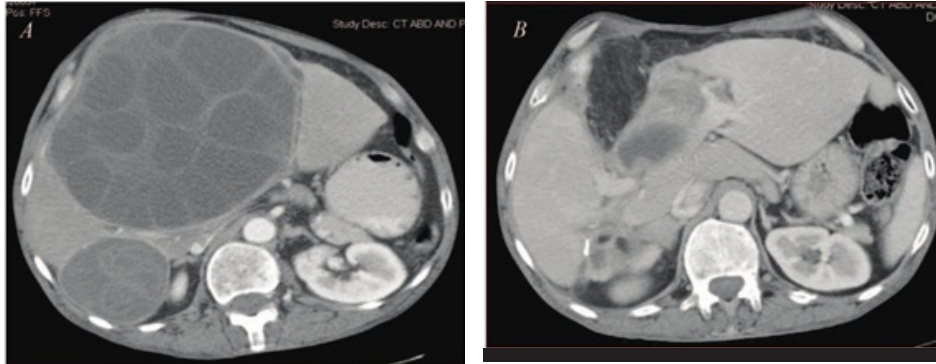


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the investigations.
2. What is the diagnosis.
3. What are further investigations required.
4. What are the treatment of this options for renal stone.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. IVU
2. L hydronephrosis and (Stone) Filling defect in Renal pelvis.
3. Ultrasound examination.
4. ESWL.  
PCNL.  
Open surgery.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the most likely diagnosis.
2. Other serological investigations required.
3. What is the causative organism.
4. What are the treatment options.
5. What is the drug of choice for treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Hydatid cyst disease of liver.
2. Antibodies against Echinococcus.
3. Echinococcus granulosus.
4. Surgery, PAIR (Puncture, Aspiration injection, Re-aspiration).
5. Mebendazole, Albendazole.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the investigation.
2. What are the positive findings.
3. When is the treatment of colorectal carcinoma.
4. Give stages of dukes classification.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Barium enema.
2. Apple core lesion in sigmoid colon.
3. Ceacum and right colon-right hemicolectomy, transverse colon-extended right hemicolectomy, descending colon-left hemicolectomy, rectum and sigmoid colon-anterior resection, rectal-abdominoperineal resection.
4.
  - DUKE A: Confined to Bowel wall.
  - DUKE B: Breached Serosa but no lymph nodes.
  - DUKE C: Breached serosa with lymph nodes.
  - DUKE D: Distant Metastasis.

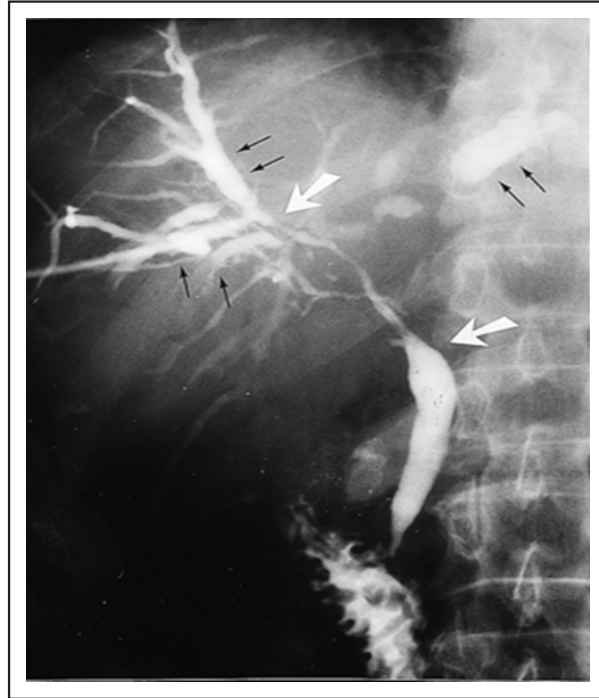


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis in radiograph.
2. What is the immediate treatment.
3. What is the specific treatment.
4. What are the complications.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture of patella.
2. Analgesia  
Immobilization with external cast.
3. ORIF (Tension Band wiring).
4. Non Union.  
Knee Stiffness.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the investigation.
2. What are the possible complications.
3. What are the findings.
4. What are the indications

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram.
2. Hemorrhage, bile peritonitis, cholangitis, septicemia.
3. Upper extent of malignant stricture of CBD.
4. DIAGNOSTIC : obstructive pattern of LFT's, stricture CBD THERAPEUTIC: removal of stones, to drain biliary system, to place CBD stent.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the injury in this x-ray.
2. What are the complications.
3. What will be first step in management.
4. What are the further investigations required.
5. Name three views to evaluate c spine.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture of C7 (Cervical vertebra).
2. Paraplegia.
3. Analgesia, C-spine immobilization.
4. CT Scan C-spine.
5. AP view  
Lateral view  
Swimmers view.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the investigation.
2. What is the diagnosis.
3. What are two common causes.
4. What are the late complications.
5. What is the treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Urethrogram.
2. Stricture urethra.
3. Trauma  
Infection.
4. Bladder outlet obstruction.  
UTI  
Bladder Stone
5. Internal urethrotomy.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the deformity / diagnosis.
2. What are the complications.
3. What are the options for management.
4. What is commonly the mechanism of injury.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Colle's fracture / dinner fork deformity.
2. Median nerve injury.  
Wrist stiffness  
Malunion  
Non-union  
Carpal tunnel syndrome.  
Sudeck's atrophy  
Osteoarthritis.
3. External cast immobilization + close reduction.  
Open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF)
4. Fall on outstretched hand.

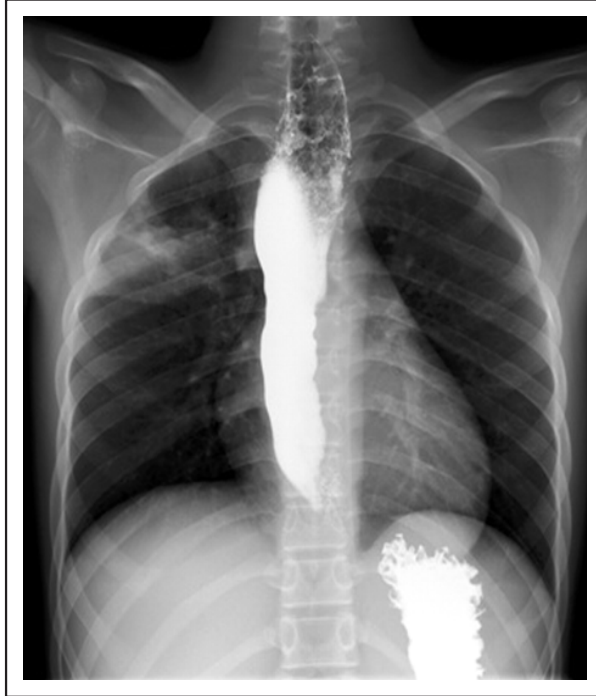


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object
2. How is its size measured.
3. What are the indication of use.
4. What are the contra indications.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Oropharyngeal airway.
2. It is measured from earlobe to angle of mouth.
3. Unconscious patients.
4. Fracture of facial bones.  
Injury to oral cavity.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the investigation.
2. What are the findings.
3. What are the causes of above condition.
4. What is the treatment of achalasia cardia.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Barium swallow.
2. Dilated proximal esophagus.  
Narrowing (Bird's beak sign).
3. Achalasia cardia.  
Carcinoma esophagus.  
Diffuse esophageal spasm.
4. Medical Treatment: Calcium Channel blocker, botox injection.  
Surgical Treatment: Heller's Cardiomyotomy



## X-RAY SHOULDER DISLOCATION



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. What are the possible complications.
3. What is the management.
4. Name different types of dislocations.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Dislocation of left shoulder.
2. Damage to axillary nerve, brachial plexus, radial nerve.  
Damage to brachial artery.  
Rotator cuff injury.
3. Manual Reduction, immobilization with shoulder sling  
Surgery for recurrent dislocation.
4. Anterior dislocation.  
Posterior dislocation.  
Inferior dislocation.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. What are the management options.
3. What are the complications.
4. What are the methods of internal fixation.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fracture of shaft of radius and ulna.
2. Closed reduction and external immobilization.  
ORIF: (Open reduction and internal fixation).  
External fixator
3. Compartment syndrome.  
Mal-union.  
Non-union.  
Radial and ulnar nerve injury.
4. Plating and Nailing.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the problem.
2. What is the treatment of this condition.
3. What are the complications of this problem.
4. How will you differentiate between viable and nonviable bowel preoperatively.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Paraumbilical hernia
2. Mayo's Repair.  
Mesh Repair.
3. Obstruction, strangulation.
4. Viable bowel: Pink color, Peristalsis present, Pulsation in mesentery.  
Non-Viable bowel: Black color, No peristalsis, No Pulse.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identification.
2. What are different types of stomas.
3. What are the complications of colostomy.
4. What test is recommended prior to the closure of colostomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Stoma Bag.
2. Loop ileostomy, Loop colostomy, end colostomy
3. Stenosis, Retraction, Parastomal hernia, prolapse of stoma, necrosis.
4. Barium studies / loopogram





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the swelling.
2. What are the common causes.
3. Which nerve can be affected by this condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Parotid gland swelling.
2. Parotitis.  
Parotid abscess.  
Pleomorphic adenoma  
Carcinoma Parotid
3. Facial Nerve.

## FUNGATING BREAST MASS

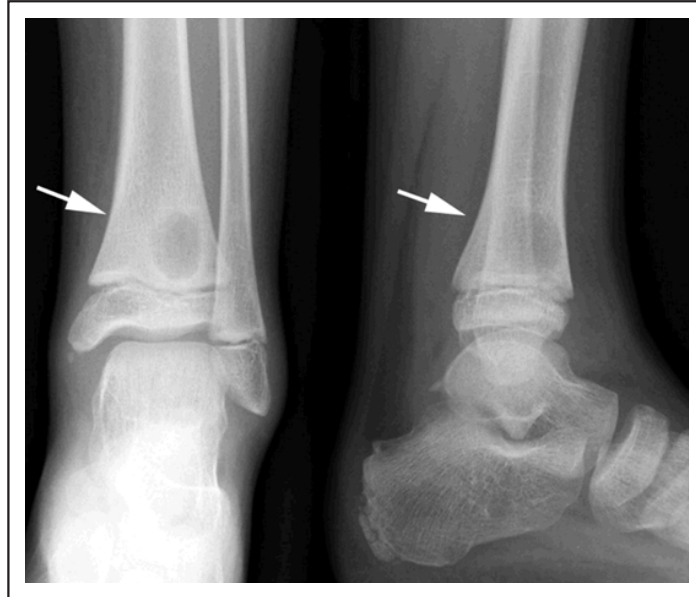


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the condition.
2. Enumerate different types of breast cancer.
3. What is quart.
4. What are levels of axillary clearance.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Fungating carcinoma breast.
2. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma.  
Lobular carcinoma.  
Paget's disease.
3. Quardantectomy and radiotherapy.
4. Level I: Below pectoralis minor.  
Level II: Behind pectoralis minor.  
Level III: Above pectoralis minor.



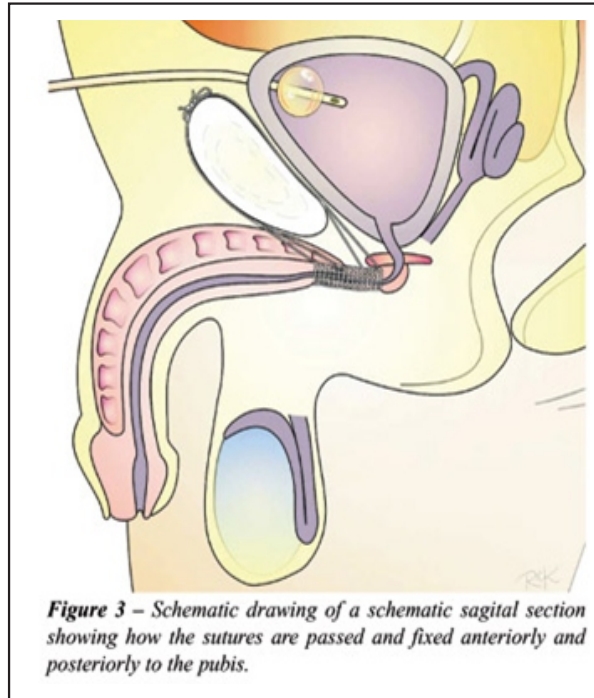
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What are the findings.
3. Define brodie's abscess.
4. What is the treatment of following condition.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Brodie's abscess.
2. Band of sclerosis surrounding central lucent area.
3. It is a chronic abscess walled off in sclerotic bone. It is a roughly spherical region of bone destruction, filled with pus or connective tissue, usually in the metaphyseal region of long bones and caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Staph. Albus*.
4. Excise all dead tissue, take deep cultures, give appropriate antibiotics, reconstruct limb.

## SUPRAPUBIC CYSTOSTOMY



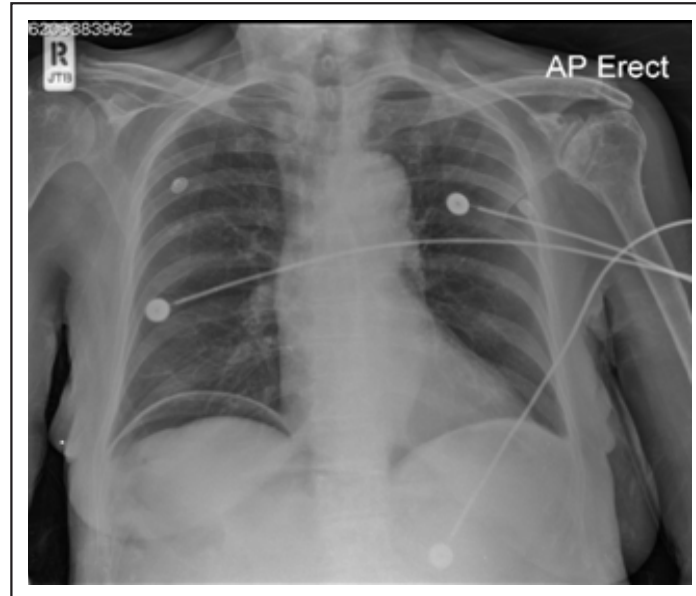
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What are the indications for suprapubic cystostomy.
2. What are the potential complications.
3. What are the contraindications for suprapubic cystostomy.
4. What is pre requisite for suprapubic cystostomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Stricture urethra , urethral injury , acute urethritis.
2. Hemorrhage, bowel injury.
3. Previous pelvic surgery.
4. Suprapubic cystostomy should be attempted full bladder.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this investigation.
2. What are the findings.
3. What are causes of these findings.
4. Which part of duodenum usually perforates after ulceration.
5. Treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Plain x-ray chest erect posture.
2. Free air under diaphragm.
3. Any hollow viscus perforation in abdomen, after laparotomy, penetrating injury to abdomen, pneumatosis intestinalis.
4. Second part of duodenum.
5. Laparotomy, peritoneal toilet, omental patch repair, post-operative anti-ulcer therapy.

## T-TUBE CHOLANGIOGRAM

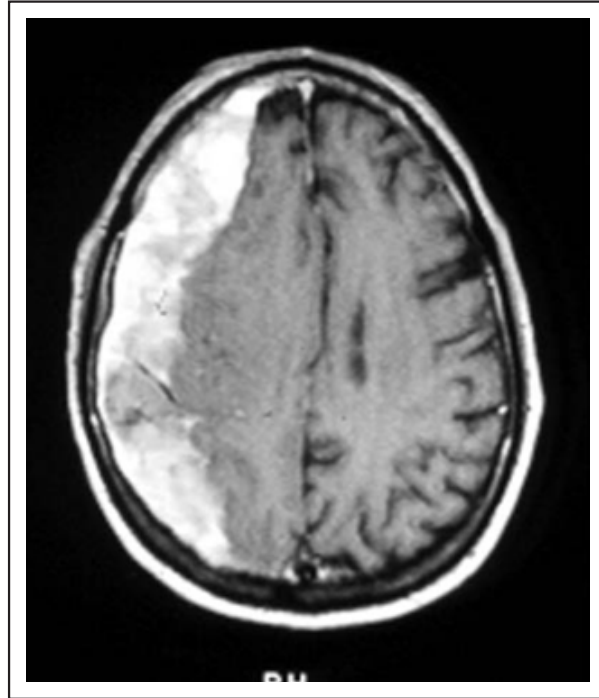


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this investigation.
2. Findings on radiograph.
3. Give one indication for CBD exploration.
4. Methods of CBD stone removal.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. T-tube cholangiogram.
2. T-tube in place , dilated extrahepatic biliary channels , dye going in channel ,negative shadow at the lower end of CBD.
3. Choledocolithiasis.
4. Open or laproscopic CBD exploration , ERCP .



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name this investigation.
2. What are the findings.
3. Name different types of intracranial hemorrhage.
4. What is the emergency management of this patient.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. CT brain.
2. Left sided crescentic hyperechoic lesion (Subdural Hematoma).
2. Extradural hematoma.  
Subdural hematoma.  
Intracerebral hemorrhage.
3. Maintain airway and IV line.  
Tetanus toxoid.  
Pain killer.  
SURGICAL craniotomy and evacuation of hematoma



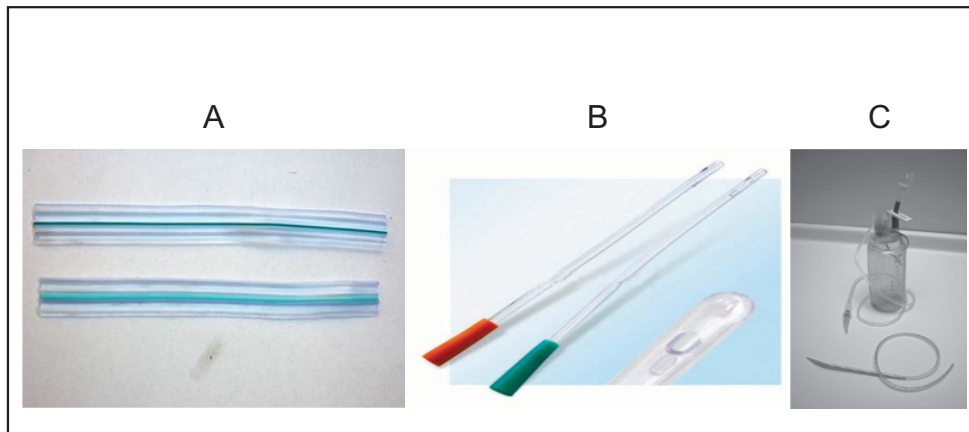
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the investigation.
2. What are the findings.
3. Which are the complications and which nerve can be damaged in this injury.
4. What are steps of immediate management.
5. What is the definitive management.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. X-ray arm Ap view.
2. Spiral fracture of humerus with a small piece of bone visible.
3. Radial nerve injury  
Shoulder stiffness  
Avascular necrosis of humeral head.
3. Tetanus toxoid  
Immobilization of fracture  
U-slab cast .
4. Hanging cast  
Internal fixation(ORIF) by plating / Nailing.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name drain A and its indication and mechanism of action.
2. Name drain B and its indication and mechanism of action.
3. Name drain C and its indication and mechanism of action.
4. Which drain is used after thyroidectomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. A-corrugated drain  
INDICATIONS: Placed in abdomen after peritonitis.  
MECHANISM: Multichannel drain.
2. B-nelaton drain  
INDICATIONS: Placed in abdomen after laporotmy.  
MECHANISM: Gravity and dependent drainage.
3. C- Redivac suction drain  
INDICATION: After thyroidectomy and mastectomy  
MECHANISM: Vaccum drain.
4. Redivac drain



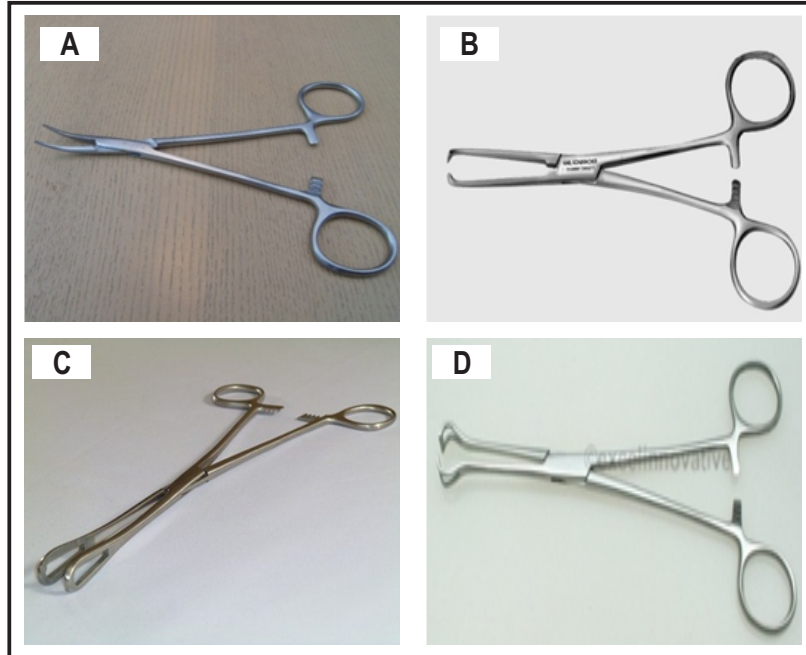
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this in picture.
2. What type of gangrene usually develops in diabetic patients.
3. Three important points in pathogenesis of diabetic foot.
4. What are steps of management.
5. What are different levels of amputation in lower limb.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Diabetic foot ,ulcer of foot.
2. Wet gangrene.
3. Hyperglycemia, ischemia, neuropathy.
4. Routine investigations ,x-ray to rule out osteomyelitis ,control of blood sugar level , wound debridement , amputation if bone involved.
5. Transmetatarsal, syme's amputation, below knee, through knee, griffiths, above knee

## INSTRUMENTS



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify A and give its uses.
2. Identify B and give its uses.
3. Identify C and give its uses.
4. Identidy D and give its uses.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Curved artery forceps  
USES: for hemostasis, for holding thread , for holding subcutaneous tissue and aponeurosis.
2. Allis's Forceps  
USES:for holding subcutaneous tissue, aponeurosis, deep fascia, sac of hydrocele, fibrous tissue.
3. Sponge holding forceps  
USES: for holding sponge for painting , for holding gall bladder during cholecystectomy .
4. Babcock,s forceps  
USES for holding tubular structures appendix, fallopian tube, ureter, gut wall, spermatic cord.



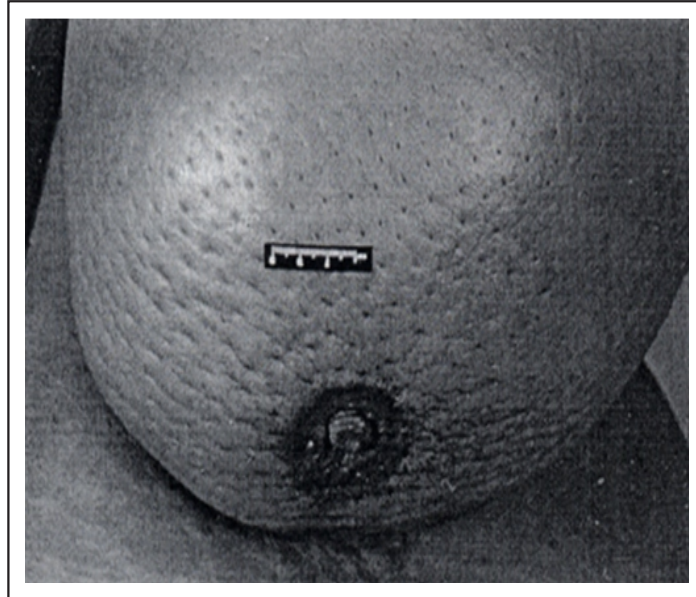
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. What is the common thyroid disease associated with this condition.
3. What are the complication of condition in photograph.
4. What is the treatment.
5. How is the patient prepared.
6. What are the consequences of operating on unprepared patient.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Exophthalmos due to hyperthyroidism.
2. Grave's disease.
3. Keratitis.  
Corneal ulcer  
Conjunctivitis.  
Chemosis.  
Optic nerve damage.  
Blindness.
4. Large goiter and age > 45 –subtotal thyroidectomy.  
Small goiter and age, 45- radioiodine and antithyroid drugs.
5. Patients is treated by antithyroid drugs and radioiodine ablation.
6. Thyroid crisis, Bleeding.



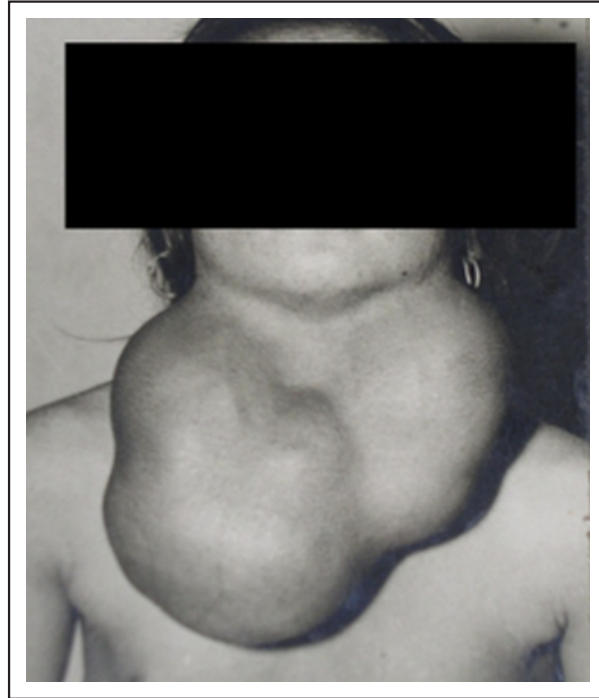


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. In which condition it occurs.
3. What are features of invasive carcinoma breast.
4. What is the stage of disease.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Peude-orange of breast.
2. Advanced carcinoma breast.
3. Hard nontender lump ,tethering or fixation of lump , palpable axillary nodes.
4. Stage IV.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What test are done to evaluate thyroid status.
3. What are the complications of MNG.
4. What is the treatment.
5. What examination is mandatory prior to surgery.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Multinodular goiter.
2. T3 ,T4 ,TSH levels are checked.
3. Calcification.  
Sudden hemorrhage in nodules.  
Dyspnoea.  
Secondary thyrotoxicosis.  
Follicular carcinoma.  
Papillary carcinoma.
4. Thyroidectomy.
5. Indirect laryngoscopy.

## CURRETTE



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument.
2. What are the uses of this instrument.
3. What is brodie's abscess.
4. What is sequestrum.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Curette.
2. To curette abscess cavities and sinus tracts, to debride wounds, to curette bone abscess and osteomyelitis.
3. BRODIE'S ABSCESS an abscess contained in the cortex of a bone. It is not an abscess but it contains granulation tissue.
4. SEQUESTRUM a macroscopic piece of dead bone contained with in living infected bone.



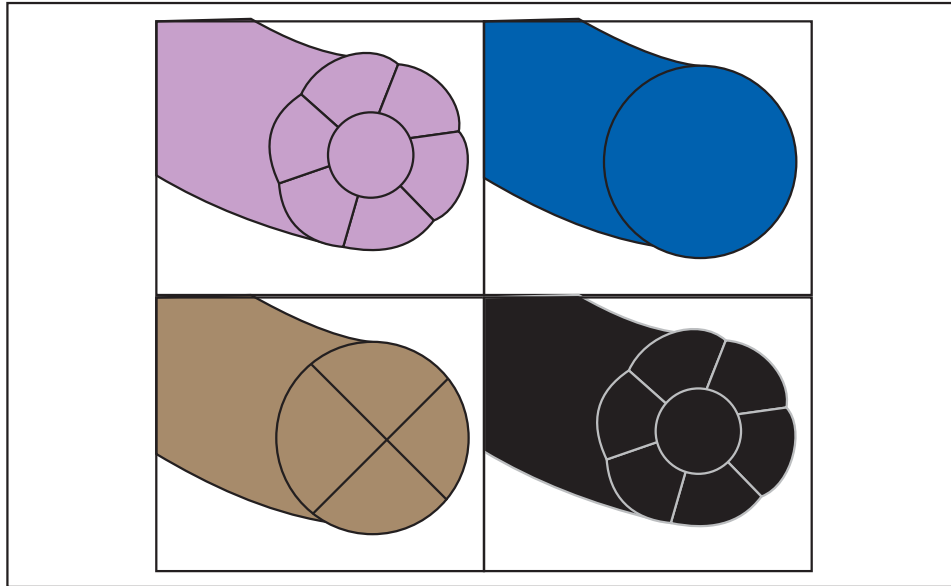
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument.
2. What are the uses.
3. How will you identify ceacum during appendicectomy.
4. What is the treatment of carcinoid tumour of appendix.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Babcock's forceps.
2. To hold tubular structures like appendix ,gut , ureter ,to hold spermatic cord.
3. Colon is more whitish than ileum, by presence of taenia coli, appendix may be visible attached to it, it is the most lateral structure, no omentum is attached to appendix.
4. If  $< 1\text{cm}$ —appendicectomy , if  $> 2\text{ cm}$  right hemicolectomy ,if at the base of appendix—right hemicolectomy.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What are the following colors of sutures.
2. Write two absorbable sutures.
2. Write two non-absorbable sutures.
4. Which suture material is used to repair skin of face, gut, urinary bladder, blood vessels, nerves.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Blue – prolene, violet-vicryl , brown- chromic catgut , black-silk.
2. Catgut, vicryl.
3. Silk , prolene.
4. Skin of face-prolene 4/0, 5/0, gut-vicryl 2/0, urinary bladder-vicryl or catgut no 1, blood vessels-prolene 4/0, nerves- prolene 6/0.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis.
2. How will you investigate.
3. How will you assess differential renal function.
4. What are the possible complication.
5. What are the treatment options.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Left renal stone.
2. IVU, urea, & creatinine, CBC, urine complete, serum ca/PO4.
3. By DTPA renal scan.
4. Infection, obstructive uropathy, pyonephrosis.
5. ESWL, PCNL, open surgery(pyelolithotomy)



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the investigation.
2. What is the diagnosis.
3. What are the findings.
4. What is the treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Abdominal x-ray.
2. Sigmoid volvulus.
3. Huge air fluid loop in right upper quadrant , loop tapers down in left lower quadrant.
4. Decompression by sigmoidoscopy, elective sigmoid resection, colostomy

## GANGRENE



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify pathology.
2. What are the causes.
3. What is ABPI.
4. What are steps in treatment.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Gangrene.
2. ARTERIAL OBSTRUCTION: thrombosis, embolism, arteritis, buergers disease, intrarteria injection. VENOUS OBSTRUCTION: gas gangrene, poisonous gangrene, trauma.
3. It is the ratio of systolic pressure at the ankle to that in arm. Normally it is about 1.0, < 0.9 some degree of arterial obstruction, <0.3 suggests necrosis.
4. Treat the cause, antibiotics, debride dead tissue, revascularization by angioplasty or surgery.



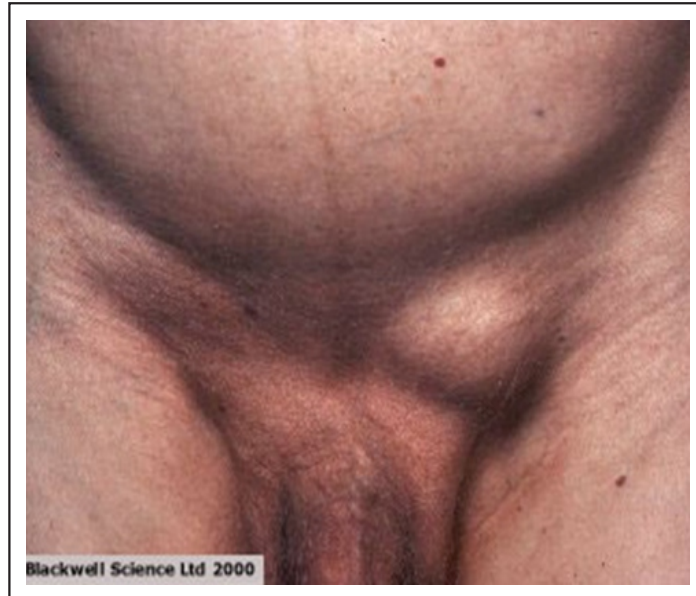


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What are the stages of this disease.
3. What is the treatment of different stages of disease.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Carcinoma breast.
2. STAGE 1: lump <5 cm, no nodes palpable.  
STAGE II lump <5cm and mobile nodes palpable  
STAGE III lump >5cm fixed to skin, Fixed nodes, Peudeorange, Arm edema.  
STAGE IV distant metastasis.
3. STAGE I and II: Wide local excision and axillary node sampling/clearance  
Modified radical mastectomy and axillary node sampling/clearance  
Adjuvant hormonal and chemotherapy, radiotherapy.  
STAGE III chemotherapy / radiotherapy / surgery.  
STAGE IV local palliation/ radiotherapy/ chemotherapy



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology.
2. What are the types of this condition.
3. Describe boundaries of inguinal cannal.
4. What are the contents of spermatic cord.
5. What is the treatment of this condition in children.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Congenital inguinal hernia.
2. Bubonocele, complete.
3. Anterior: external oblique aponeurosis /posterior; transversalis fascia/inferior: inguinal ligament/superior: conjoined tendon(internal oblique).
4. 3 vessels(testicular artery ,pampiniform plexus,artery to vas),3 nerves(inguinal branc of illioinguinal nerve,genital branch of genitofemoral nerve,sympathetic nerves) 3 structures(vas deferens, lymphatics ,processus vaginalis).
5. Herniotomy.



**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Blood transfusion bag.
2. Screening for HBS, HCV, HIV, Syphilis.
3. Incompatibility, febrile reactions, allergic reactions, infections, hemolytic reactions, massive transfusion
4. Whole blood, packed RBC's, albumin, Fresh frozen plasma, platelets, cryoprecipitates, fibrinogen.

## GALL BLADDER



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

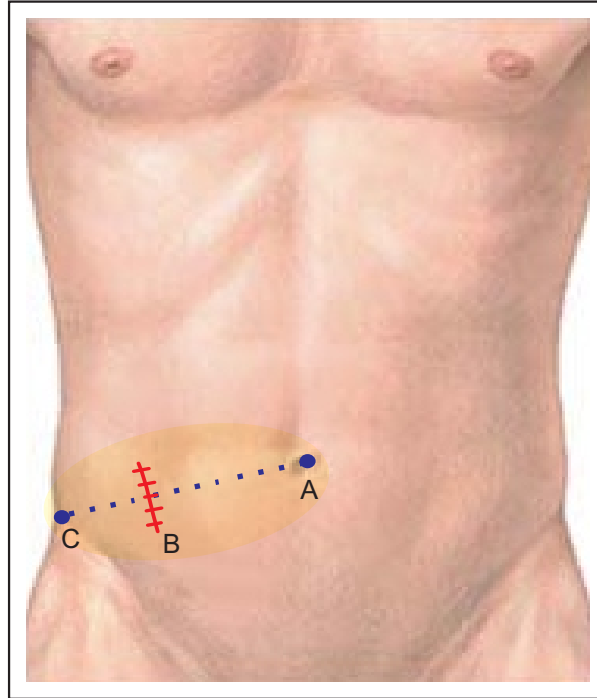
1. Identify the specimen.
2. What are the types of gall stones.
3. What are the complications of gall stones.
4. What is the treatment of cholelithiasis.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Gall bladder with stones.
2. Cholesterol stones ,pigment stones ,mixed stones.
3. Biliary colic, acute cholecystitis, chronic cholecystitis, empyema, mucocele, carcinoma gall bladder, pancreatitis, obstructive jaundice, gall stone ileus.
4. Cholecystectomy and laproscopic cholecystectomy.



## APPENDICECTOMY

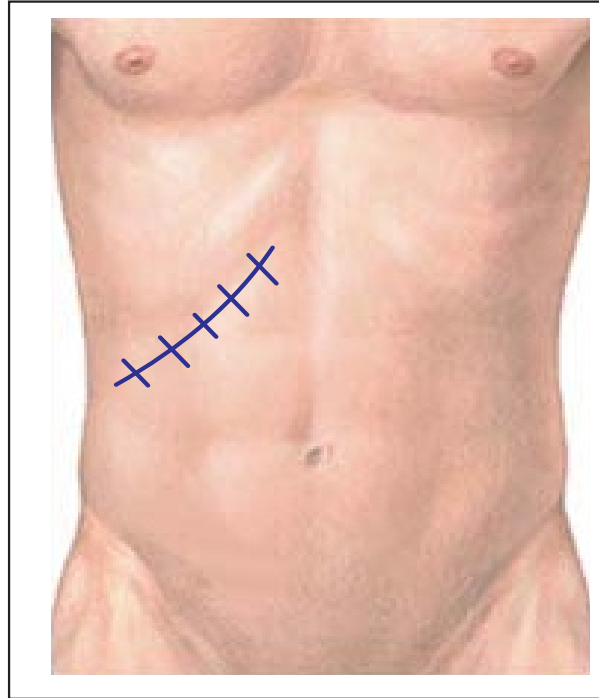


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the incision in above photograph.
2. What other incisions are used for appendicectomy.
3. What are the complications of appendicectomy.
4. What is the pre-operative preparation for appendicectomy.
5. What is Point A, B, C.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Grid iron incision.
2. Lanz incision, Right paramedian incision, transverse incision.
3. Wound infection, Pelvic abscess, Bowel Injury.
4. NBM.  
IV fluids.  
Analegesia.  
IV antibiotics.
5. A. Umbilicus.  
B. Mcburneys point.  
C. Anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS).



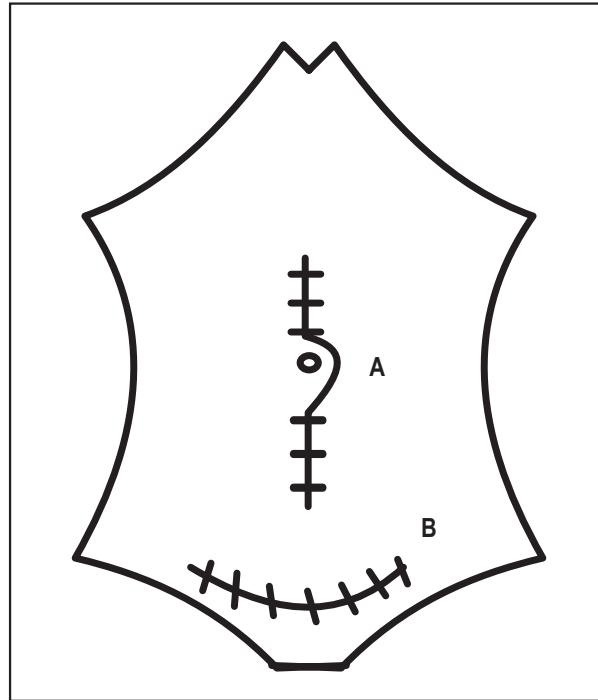
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the incision in above photograph.
2. What common operation is performed by this incision.
3. What are the boundaries of calot's triangle.
4. What are the complications of cholecystectomy.
5. What two tubular structures are ligated and cut during cholecystectomy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Kocher's incision.
2. Cholecystectomy
3. Common hepatic duct  
Cystic artery  
Inferior border of liver.
4. Hemorrhage.  
Biliary duct injury.  
Infection.  
Bowel Injury.
5. Cystic duct.  
Cystic artery.

## ABDOMINAL INCISIONS



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name incision A and B.
2. What are the advantages of longitudinal incision.
3. What are the disadvantages of longitudinal incision.
4. What are the advantages of horizontal incision.
5. What are the disadvantages of horizontal incision.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1.    A.     Midline.  
      B.     Pfanansteil incision.
2.     Quick, extendable.
3.     More chances of hernia, more pain full.
4.     Less painful.  
      less chances of hernia.
5.     Cannot be extended.  
      Cutaneous nerves are cut.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

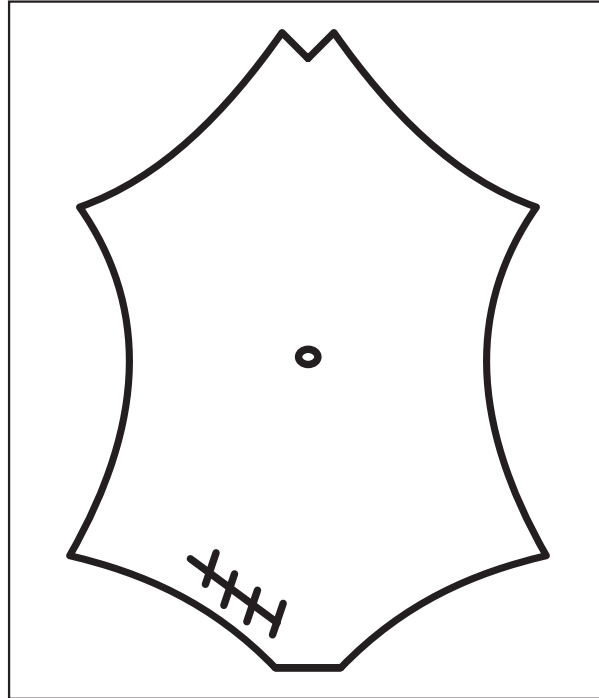
1. Name the operation of the scar in the photograph.
2. What are the structures ligated and cut during the operation on thyroid gland.
3. What are the possible complications of thyroid surgery.
4. What are the tests required as pre-operative assessment of thyroid surgery.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Thyroidectomy.
2. Superior thyroid artery and vein.  
Inferior thyroid vein.
3. Hemorrhage.  
Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury.  
Superior laryngeal nerve injury.  
Hypocalcemia.  
Thyroid crisis.  
Hypothyroidism.  
Keloid formation.
4. Thyroid function test.  
Thyroid ultrasound.  
FNAC.  
Indirect laryngoscopy.



## INGUINAL HERNIA REPAIR

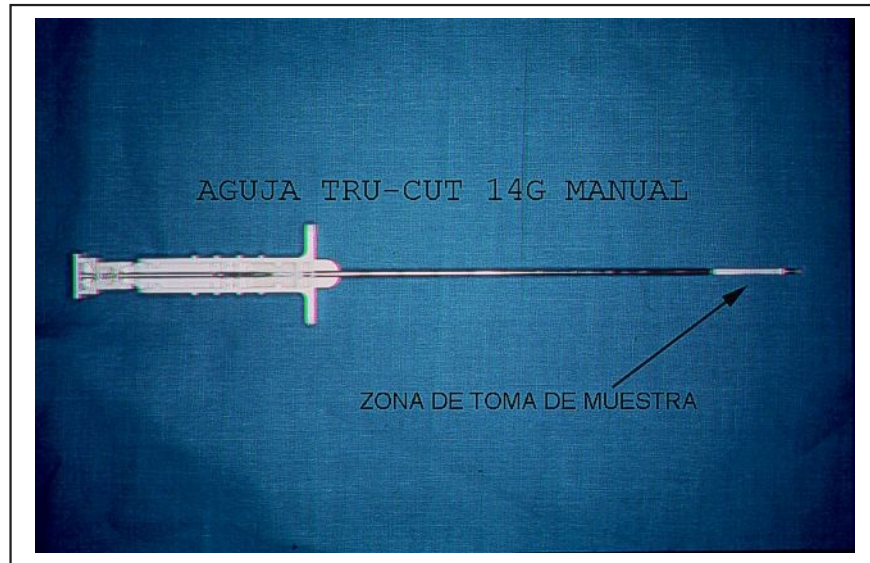


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What common operation is done by above incision.
2. Describe the boundaries of inguinal canal.
3. What is the location of deep inguinal ring.
4. What are the complications of inguinal hernia repair.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Inguinal hernia repair.
2. ANTERIOR: External oblique.  
POSTERIOR: Fascia transversalis.  
SUPERIOR: Conjoint tendon.  
INFERIOR: Inguinal ligament.
3. 1cm above mid inguinal point.
4. Infection  
Hemorrhage  
Groin Pain  
Injury to blood supply of testis  
Injury to vas



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the object.
2. Name the different parts.
3. Give two indications for use of this object.
4. Give three Pre-requisitse for liver biopsy.
5. Give two complications of its use.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Tru-Cut Biopsy Needle.
2. obturator handle, obturator cannula handle, specimen notch.
3. Liver Biopsy, Biopsy for solid tumours.
4. Correct coagulation by vitamin K  
Arrangement of Blood  
Antibiotics to prevent septicemia
5. Hemorrhage, Infection.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify pathology.
2. Give two types of healing.
3. Give factors favorable for healing.
4. Give factors having negative affect on healing.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Incised wound.
2. Primary healing, secondary healing.
3. Good Blood supply  
Absence of infection  
Wound edges in approximation
4. Poor nutrition  
Anemia  
Infection  
Foreign body  
Poor Blood Supply

## LARYNGEAL MASK



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the specimen called.
2. For which kind of Anesthesia it is used.
3. Can it be used for mechanical ventilation
4. Comparing with endotracheal tube, which is easy to insert.
5. Can it be used in Basic Life support.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Laryngeal mask airway.
2. General Anesthesia.
3. Yes
4. LMA
5. Yes





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name three different neoplasm of thyroid gland.
2. Suggest the surgical treatment for thyroid malignancy in high risk group.
3. What are three possible operative complications of thyroid surgery.
4. What is the treatment option for solitary distant bony metastasis of thyroid malignancy.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Thyroid adenoma.  
Papillary carcinoma, Follicular carcinoma  
Anaplastic carcinoma, Medullary carcinoma
2. Total thyroidectomy.
3. Hemorrhage, Tension Hematoma, Recurrent laryngeal nerve.  
Parathyroid insufficiency.
4. Radio Therapy

## DEAVER'S RETRACTOR



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument.
2. Write down its different parts.
3. Write down three indications of its use.
4. How will you sterilizes this instruments.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Deaver's Retractor.
2. Blade / Handle.
3. Open cholecystectomy, exploratory Laparotomy, Pelvic surgery, Retroperitoneal surgery.
4. Autoclave.

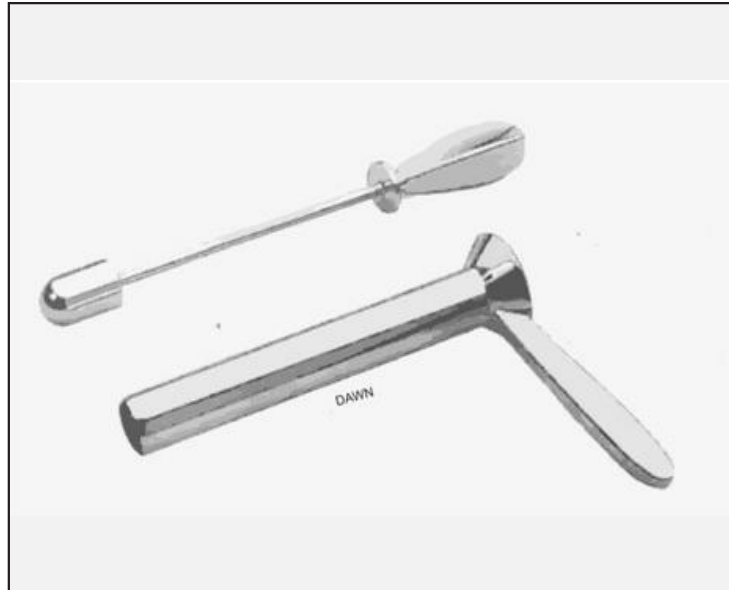


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name the specimen.
2. What complications may arise if it obstructs.  
PUJ  
Bilateral Ureters  
Bladder neck
3. What are methods of treatment  
Stone is 1.5 cm at renal pelvis.  
Stone is < 1.5 cm at distal ureter
4. Name hypersecretion of hormone which may lead to recurrence of stone after surgery.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Oxalate Stones.
2. Hydronephrosis  
Anuria.  
Urinary retention.
3. PCNL  
Cystoscopes  
Dormia
4. PTH



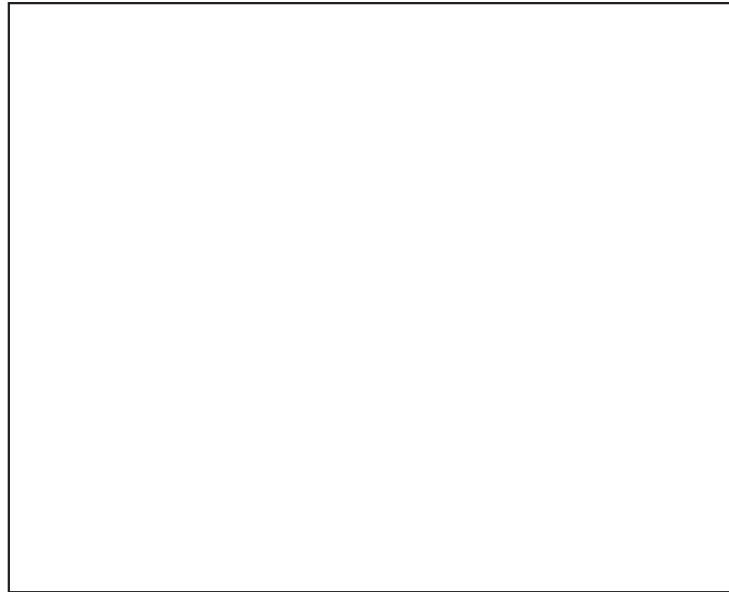
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument.
2. Name different parts.
3. Give indications for use of this equipment.
4. What is the contraindication for use of this instrument
5. How is it sterilized

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Proctoscope
2. Obturator, proctoscope
3. Diagnostic to see piles  
Therapeutic see polyps
4. Sclerotherapy  
Polypectomy
5. Autoclaving anal tissue / perianal hematoma.





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is tract called.
2. What are presentation of periductal mastitis.
3. What is the treatment of Periductal mastitis.
4. Periductal Mastitis has got marked association.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Mammary fistula.
2. Nipple discharge  
Subareolar mass  
Nipple retraction  
Mammary fistula
3. Antibiotic therapy  
Excision of major duct
4. Smoking

## NIPPLE RETRACTION

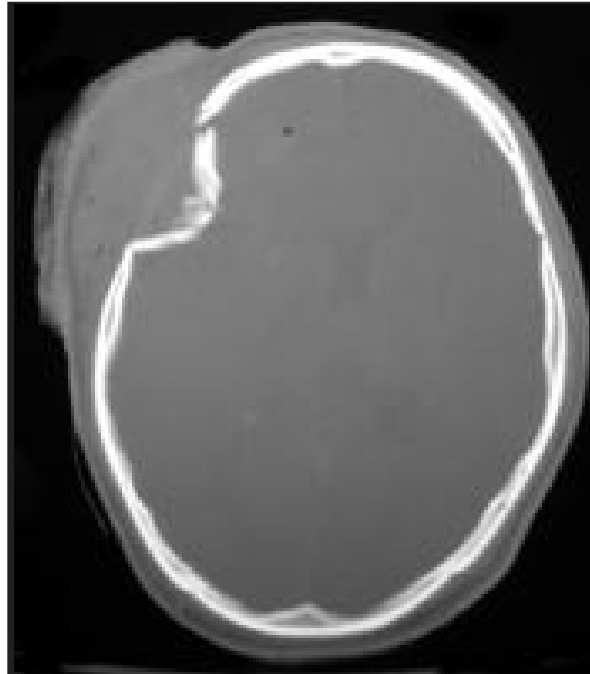


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is wrong with nipple?
2. What is the cause of change in nipple?
3. What is this skin appearance called?
4. What is the reason for skin appearance?
5. What skin changes indicate that underlying lump is malignant
6. What is the T-stage in skin.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Nipple retraction.
2. Carcinoma Breast.
3. Peude Orange.
4. Blockage of lymphatic of skin.
5. Ulceration, modularity, tethering, pandering.
6. T4.



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the image
2. What is the abnormality in this image
3. What clinical features may be present in this patients.
4. What is the treatment of this abnormality.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. X-ray skull
2. Depressed fracture of skull.
3. H/O blunt object head injury  
Presence of  
palpation depression of skull
4. Signs of raised intracranial pressure loss of consciousness

## DEVEARS RETRACTOR



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

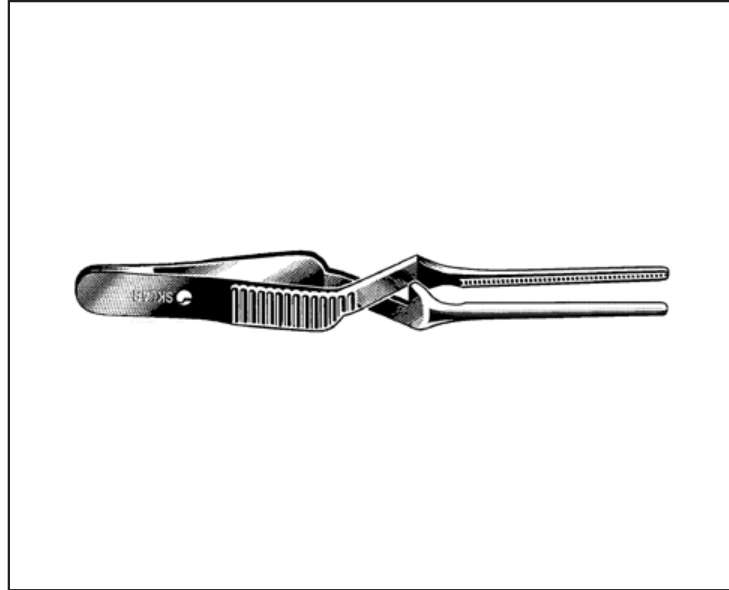
1. Identify the instrument / photograph.
2. Write down the parts.
3. Write down three indications of its us.
4. How will you sterilize the instrument.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Deaver's Retractor.
2. Blade / Handle
3. Open dileyst  
Laparotomy  
Delix sur gery  
Relfoperitoned surgery
4. Autodaving



## BULL DOG'S CLAMP

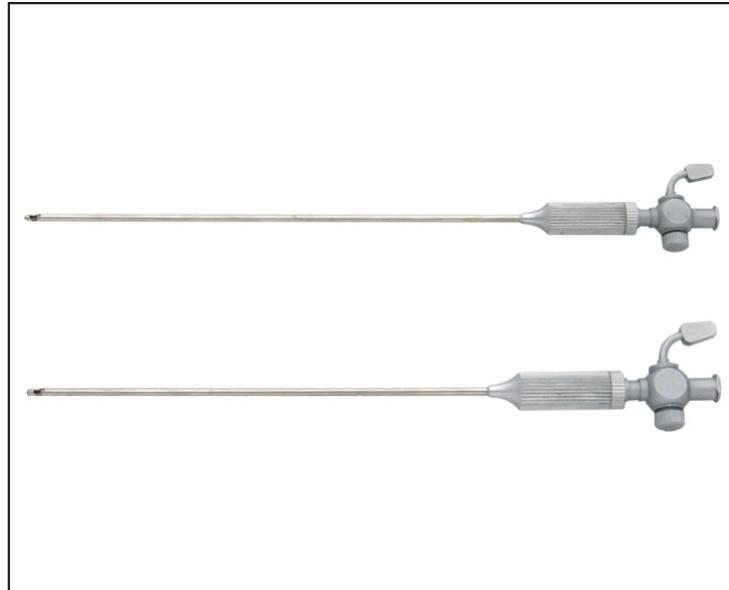


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. Give indications.
3. Which common medical condition may lead to sudden obstruction of an artery.
4. Which acute condition lead to a painful tense & bluish lower limb.
5. Which object is used to clear obstruction in vessels.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Bull dog's clamp
2. Arterial surgery.
3. Embolism
4. Phlegm caerulea dolens.
5. Fogartys catheter

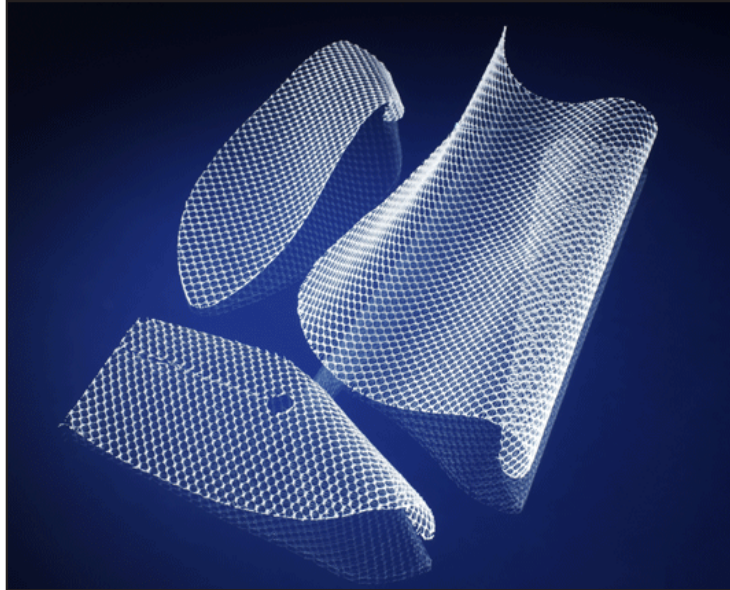


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. What is the function of it.
3. What are complications of pneumoperitoneum.
4. Write 3 common operations performed by laparoscopy approved.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Veress Needle
2. To create pneumoperitoneum
3. Air embolism  
Hypoxia  
Vascular injury  
Visceral injury

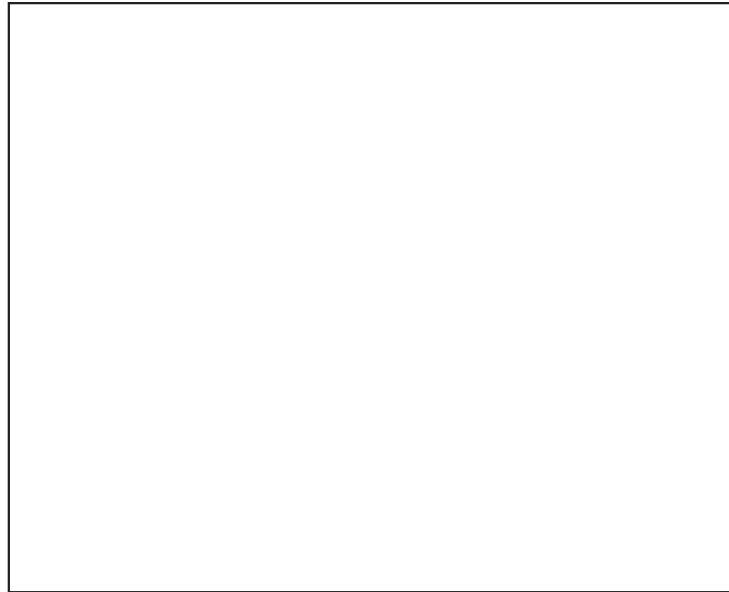


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object.
2. What is the use of their product.
3. What are the common complications of its use.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

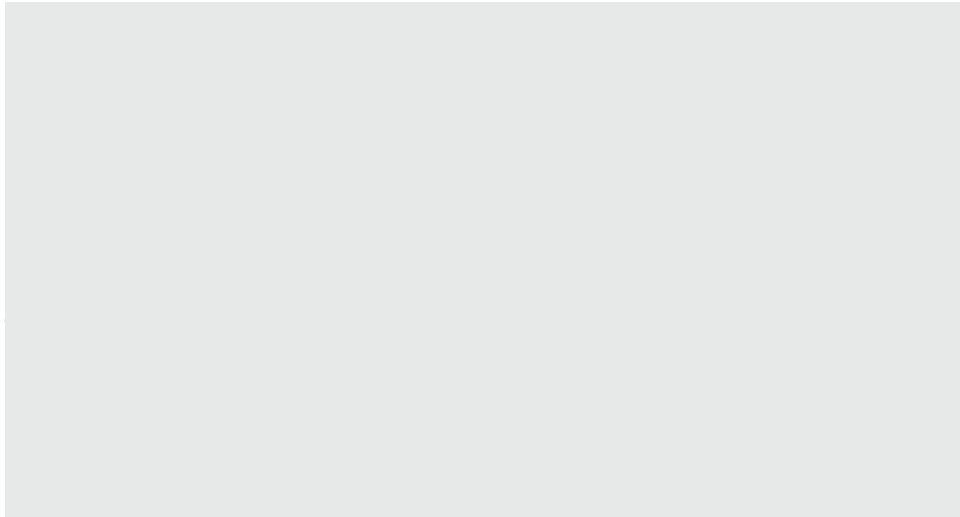
1. Petunia Mash
2. Hernia repair.
3. Infections  
Allergic reaction  
Serosa formation  
Displacement



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Autoclave
2. Radiation
3. Cidex
4. Chlohexidue
5. Radiation.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**





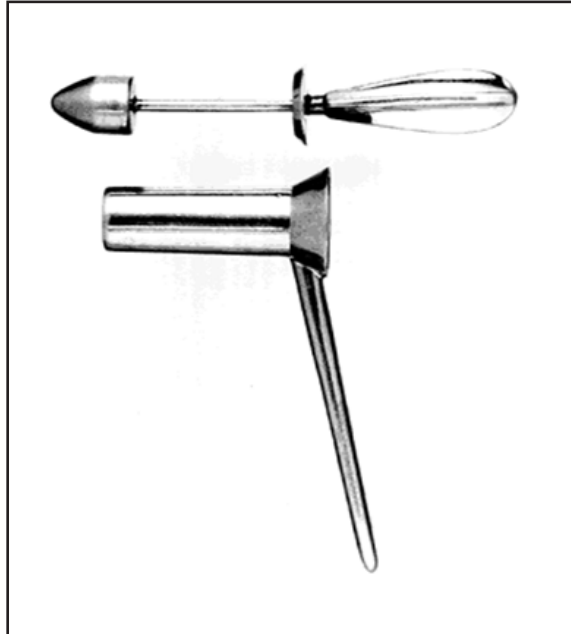


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify in the specimen.
2. What are the complications of acute inflammation.
3. What incisions are used to nervous above.
4. Write down anatomical positions of above organ.

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Appendix  
Facility
2. Appendices  
Per formation  
Appediation mass



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

- A. Identify the object
- B. What are the uses of this instrument
- C. In what perianal condition the use of this instrument is contraindicated
- D. How this instrument is sterilised

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Proctoscope
2. Diagnostic : for proctoscopy  
Therapeutic: for rectal biopsy, hemorrhoidalbanding and sclerotherapy
3. Anal fissure  
Perianal hematoma
4. autoclave

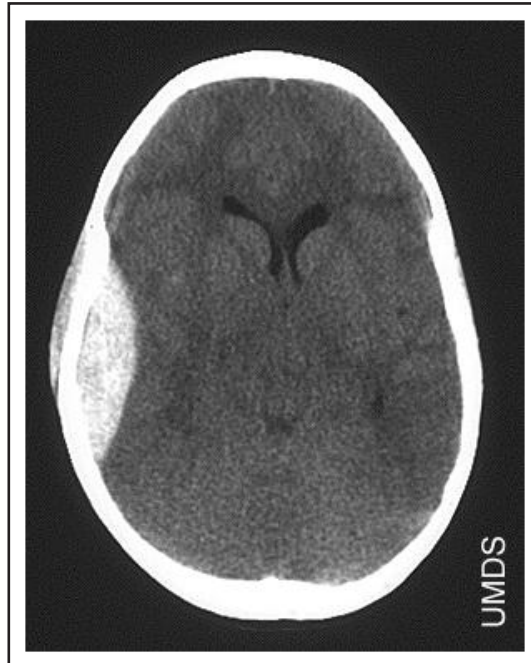


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument
2. What are the parts of this instrument
3. What are the uses of this instrument
4. How is this sterilised

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Deavers retractor
2. Blade and handle
3. Cholecystectomy  
Exploratory laparotomy  
Pelvic surgery
4. Autoclave



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this investigation
2. What is the diagnosis
3. Name the vessel commonly involved
4. What is lucid interval
5. Give management of this disease

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Ct scan brain
2. Extradural hematoma
3. Middle meningeal artery
4. Interval of normal sensorium in usually extradural hematoma following brain injury
5. Emergency evacuation of hematoma  
Post op ICU monitoring





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Name this investigation
2. What are the positive findings
3. What type of fracture is it
4. What are the steps of emergency management in this patient
5. What is the definitive management of this patient

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Radiograph of ulna and radius AP and lateral
2. Fracture distal radius and ulna
3. Communitied fracture of radius and oblique fracture of ulna
4. Splint /immobilization , analgesia , resuscitation if in shock
5. Internal fixation with DCP of ulna and radius

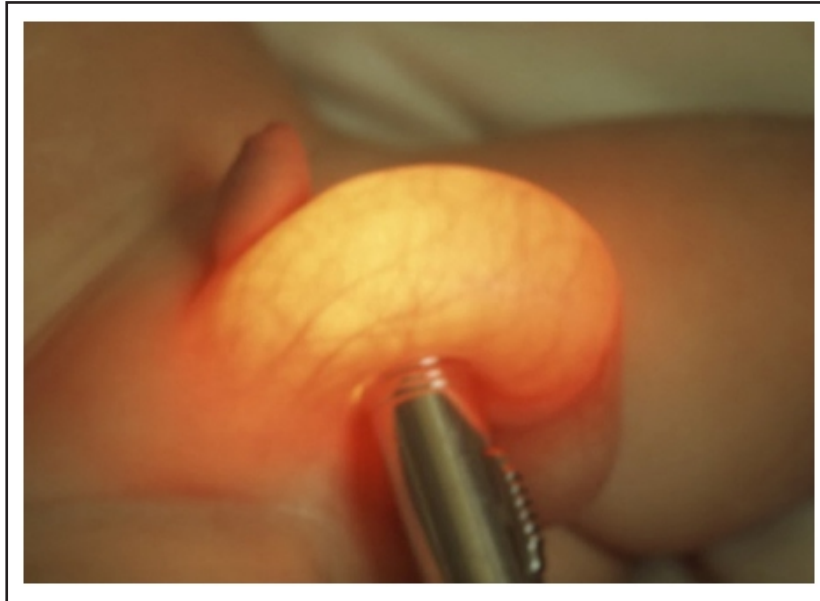


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in specimen
2. What are the complications of above abnormality
3. What is the treatment of above given condition
4. Define diverticulum

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Meckel's diverticulum
2. Hemorrhage , obstruction , inflammation , perforation, fistulation
3. Diverticulectomy
4. A diverticulum (plural: diverticula) is a term for an outpouching of a hollow (or a fluid-filled) structure in the body



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology in photograph
2. What is the clinical test required to confirm diagnosis
3. What is the treatment in adults and children
4. What are the two types of this condition

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Hydrocele
2. Transillumination test
3. Lords and jabulays operation in adults . herniotomy in children
4. Primary and secondary hydrocele

42 year male presented with right renal colic. He had following x-ray of abdomen



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What are the findings in X-ray
2. What further investigations will be required
3. What is the initial management
4. What are different methods of definitive management
5. What are the complications of this condition

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Opacity in right renal area
2. USS, IVU, urine complete, CBC
3. IV fluids, analgesia, antibiotics
4. Surgery, ESWL, endoscopic removal PCNL
5. Hematuria, infection, obstruction, renal parenchymal damage



A 59 years female presented nipple itching and discharge ,  
following was picture on inspection



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology
2. What further assessment will be required
3. What is the treatment of this condition
4. What are components of triple assessment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Paget's disease of nipple
2. Mammography and biopsy
3. Mastectomy
4. Clinical examination , imaging (USS & mammography) , histological (FNAC , Trucut biopsy ,excision biopsy)



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What type of anesthesia is being given
2. Which drug is used in this type of anesthesia
3. Name two operations where this can be used
4. What are the complications of this type of anesthesia

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Spinal anesthesia
2. Bupivacaine
3. Hemorrhoidectomy , inguinal hernia repair
4. Infection , hemorrhage , paralysis

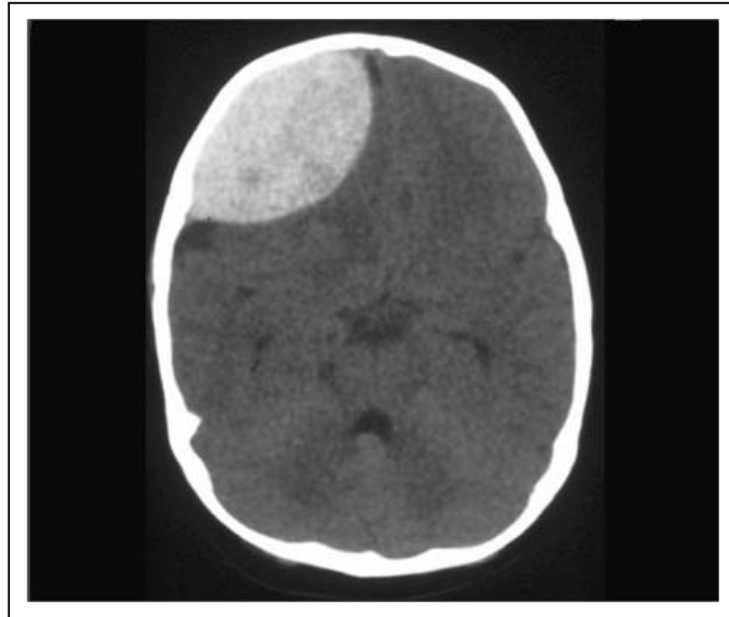


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object
2. What procedure it is used in
3. What are the indications for the operation it is used in

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Plastibell
2. Circumcision
3. Religious reasons, phimosis, paraphimosis, balanitis



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this clinical condition
2. What are the clinical features expected in this condition
3. What is the total score of Glasgow coma scale
4. How is this condition treated

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Subdural hematoma
2. Drowsiness , headache , altered sensorium , pupillary dilatation
3. 15
4. Evacuation of hematoma





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the object
2. Give one use of this needle
3. What position is required for procedure by this needle
4. What level of spinal cord is this inserted

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Spinal needle
2. It is used for. lumbar puncture
3. Sitting position with flexed neck and fetal position
4. L3/L4 or L4/L5

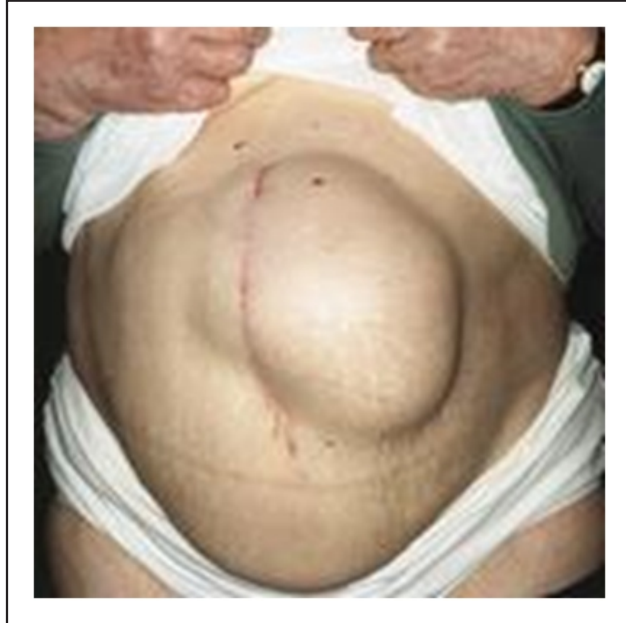


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the condition in this picture
2. Which patients commonly develop this condition
3. What is the commonest organism
4. What is the treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Carbuncle
2. Diabetic patients commonly suffer from this
3. Staphylococcus is the commonest organism
4. Wide excision and drainage  
Antibiotics



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What type of hernia is this
2. Define hernia
3. What is the treatment of this condition
4. What are the possible complications

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Incisional hernia
2. Protrusion of viscus or part of viscus thru abnormal opening of cavity containing it
3. Repair with mesh
4. Obstruction, Strangulation

## CULLEN'S SIGN



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this abdominal sign
2. What are conditions in which this sign is present
3. What other sign is usually present with this

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Cullen's sign
2. Acute pancreatitis , retroperitoneal hematoma , Splenic trauma
3. Grey turner's sign





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What disease is prevented by above method
2. What investigations will be required to diagnose that condition
3. What are the possible complications
4. How you assess your treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. DVT
2. Doppler ultrasound , venography
3. Pulmonary embolism , Myocardial infarction
4. By regular PT and APTT

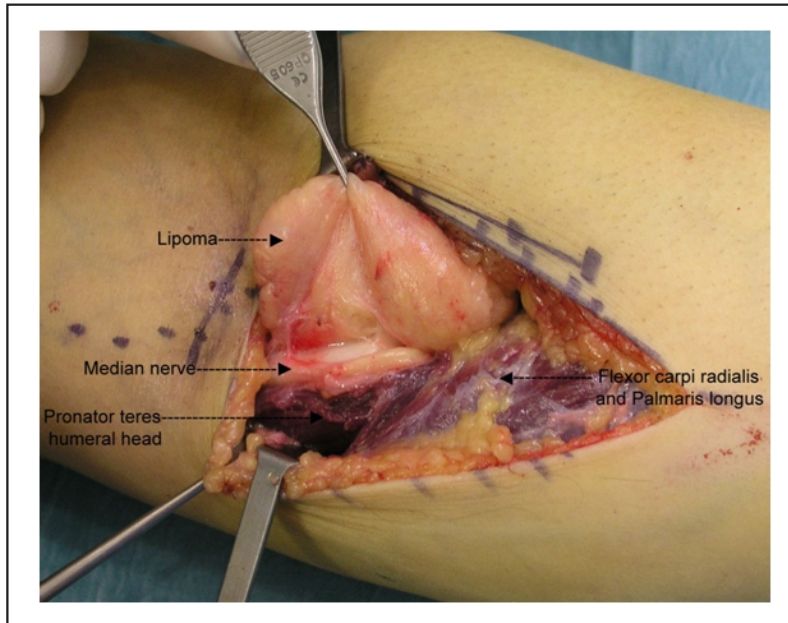


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is this investigation
2. What preparation is required for this test
3. What are the possible complication
4. What are the contraindications

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Intravenous urogram
2. NPO for 12 hours , laxatives
3. Anaphylactic reaction
4. Renal failure

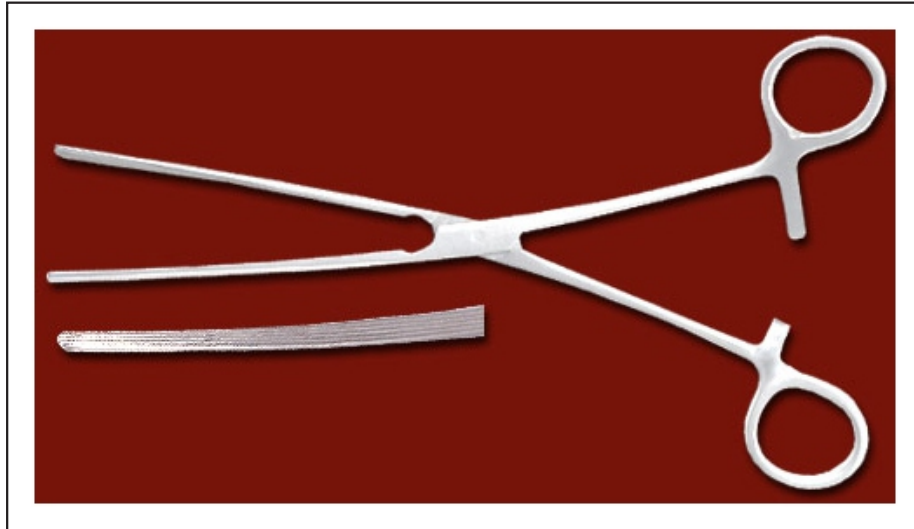


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis
2. What is the diagnostic test
3. What is the treatment
4. What are the possible complications

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Lipoma
2. FNAC
3. Excision biopsy
4. Pain , increase in size



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument
2. Where it is used
3. What are its parts
4. How it can be sterilized

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Non crushing intestinal clamp
2. In resection and anastomosis
3. Handle , blades , locking system
4. Autoclave



## LARYNGEAL MASK

Proline suture non-absorbable synthetic uses

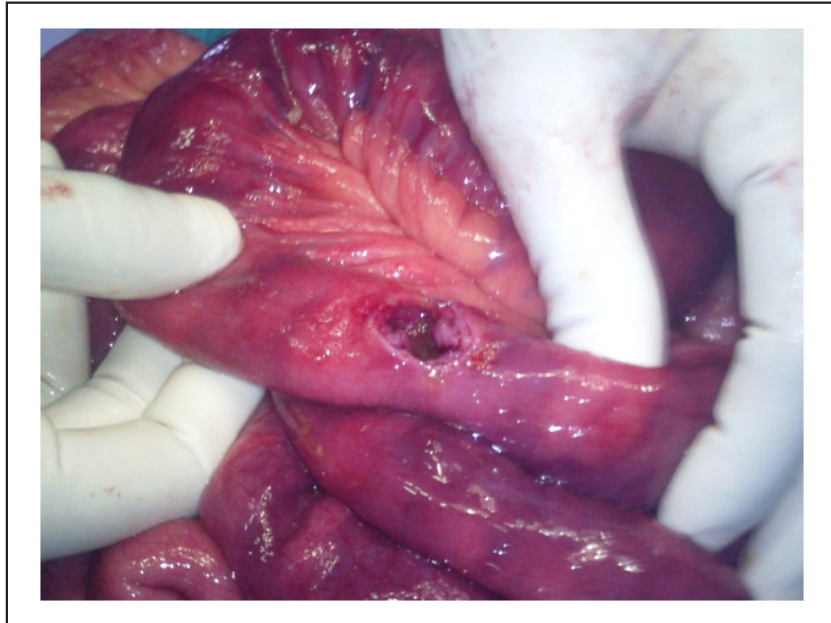


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Write 3 characteristic of this suture
2. Which tissue it is commonly used on
3. How it is Sterilized

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. monofilament , non-absorbable , less tissue reaction , strong memory
2. Skin
3. Gamma radiation , ethylene oxide



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the diagnosis
2. What will be diagnostic test
3. What is the treatment
4. What are the complications of treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Perforated small bowel
2. Free air on x-ray chest
3. Repair of perforation / resection and anastomosis
4. Anastomotic leakage , stenosis , adhesions

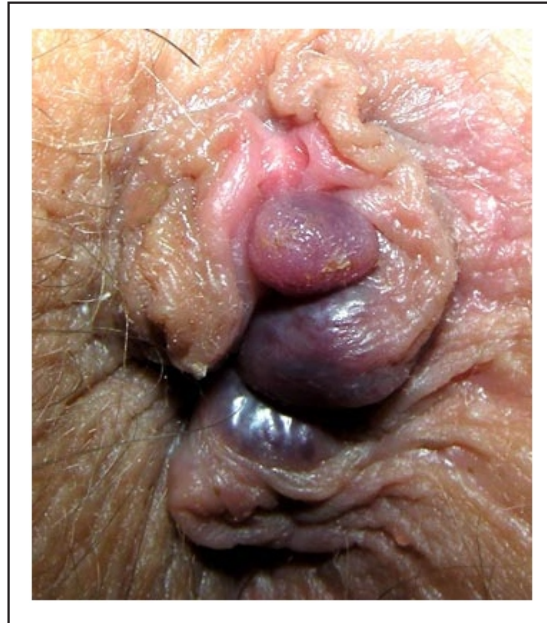


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is a ganglion
2. What are the methods of treatment
3. Which surface of hand these are usually present
4. Which is the commonest joint involved

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. It is the swelling of synovial sheath of extensor tendons of hand
2. Steroid injection , excision
3. Extensor tendons of hand
4. Wrist joint



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the pathology
2. What are different degrees of hemorrhoids
3. What are the treatment modalities
4. What are the complications

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Hemorrhoids
2. 1st degree : limited to anal canal  
2nd degree: prolapse outside anal canal but reduce spontaneously  
3rd degree : prolapsed outside anal and have to be reduced manually
3. Sclerotherapy , banding , hemorrhoidectomy
4. Ulceration , thrombosis , strangulation



## LARYNGOSCOPE



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument
2. What is the use of this instruments
3. Identify parts A and B
4. What common injury is caused by this

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Laryngoscope
2. It is used for endotracheal intubation
3. A-handle, B-blade
4. Injury to teeth



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

60 years old female had a fall and now presented with inability to bear weight and externally rotated hip.

1. Identify pathology in x-ray
2. What is the treatment
3. What are the complications of this injury

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Right trochanteric fracture
2. DHS  
Intmedullary hip screw  
Skin traction
3. Non-union  
Mal-union  
Limb shortening  
Valgus deformity  
Hemorrhage  
Infection

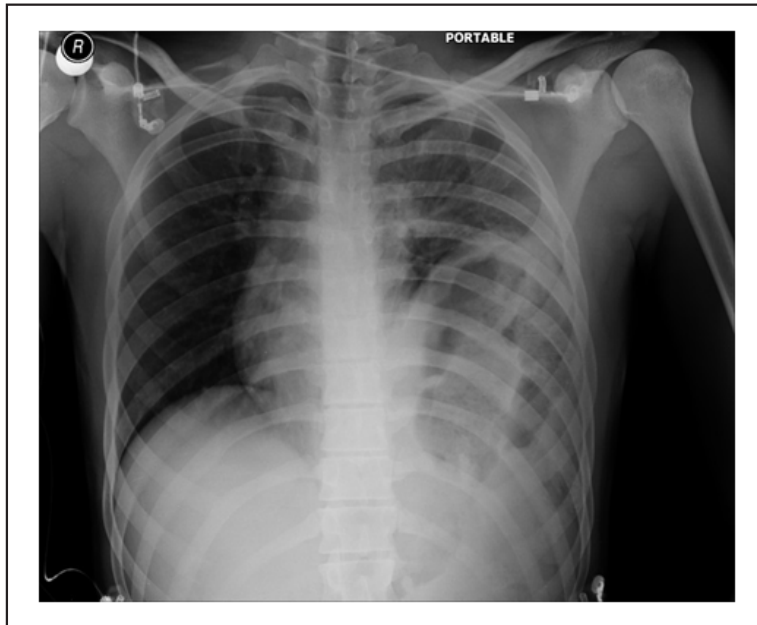


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the deformity
2. Which joint is involved
3. What is the treatment of this condition

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Hallux valgus
2. First metatarsophalangeal joint
3. Chevron osteotomy  
Digit spacer  
Protective shoes



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

x-ray of road traffic injury resulting in diaphragmatic rupture

1. Identify the pathology in x-ray
2. What further investigations will required
3. What are the steps of treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Abdominal contents in left hemithorax  
Mediastinal shift to right  
Diaphragmatic rupture
2. CT scan abdomen and chest
3. NG tube , NPO , laporotomy





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the procedure being done
2. What are different ways to maintain airway
3. What is definitive airway

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Artificial respiration
2. Jaw thrust , chin lift  
Mouth to mouth breathing  
Endotracheal intubation
3. A definitive airway can be: an endotracheal tube, annasotracheal tube, or a surgical airway (cricothyroidotomy).

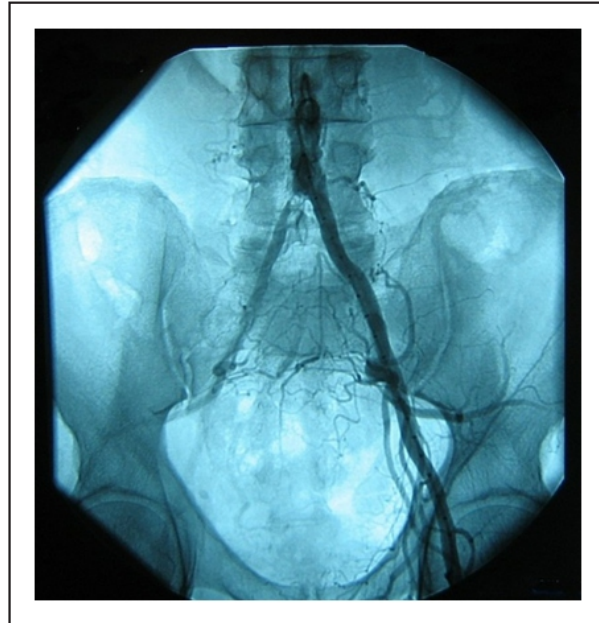


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the clinical finding in the picture
2. Define this finding
3. What is Courvoisier's law

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

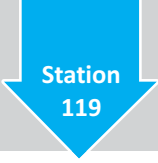
1. Jaundice
2. Yellowish discoloration of mucous membranes due to raised level of serum bilirubin
3. Courvoisier's law) states that in the presence of an enlarged gallbladder which is nontender and accompanied with mild jaundice, the cause is unlikely to be gallstones.. This sign implicated possible malignancy of the gall bladder or pancreas and the swelling is unlikely due to gallstones.



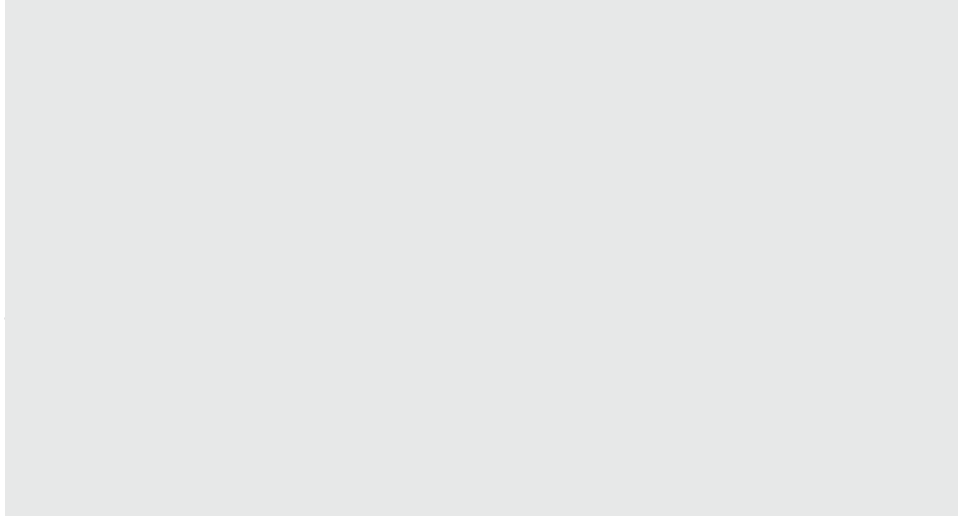
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

A 50 year smoker presented in surgical OPD with pain in the thigh on walking 30 yards , pain settles on rest

1. Identify the radiograph
2. What is intermittent claudication
3. Define critical ischemia



**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the likely diagnosis
2. What are the common causes for above condition
3. Which three investigation are essential for diagnosis
4. What are the complications of this condition

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. STN (solitary nodule of thyroid) right lobe
2. Adenoma  
Cyst  
Carcinoma  
Toxic nodule  
MNG
3. Thyroid function tests  
FNAC  
Ultrasound thyroid
4. Hyperthyroidism due to toxic nodule  
Malignancy  
Hemorrhage in cyst



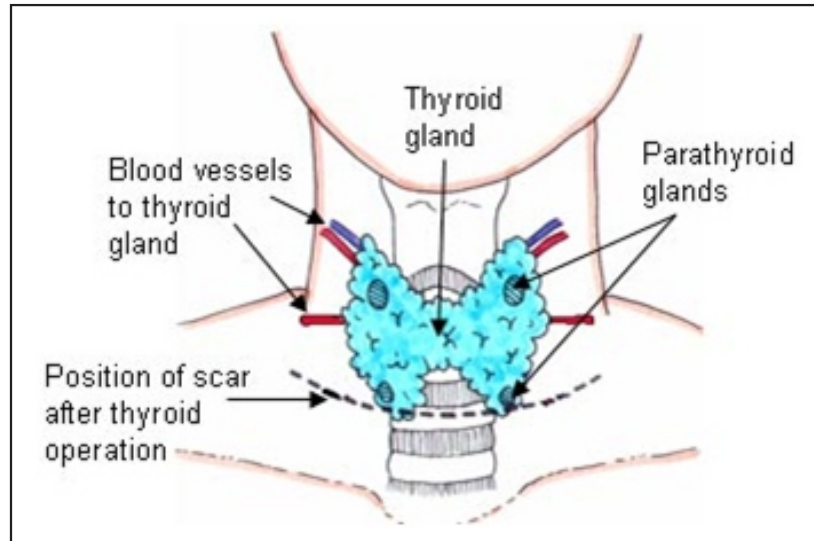


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the commonest urinary bladder tumour
2. What is the most important symptom
3. What staging system is used for assessment
4. What is the treatment of this condition

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Transitional cell carcinoma
2. Painless hematuria
3. TNM staging
4. Surgery (TUR-BT) , radiotherapy , intravesical chemotherapy

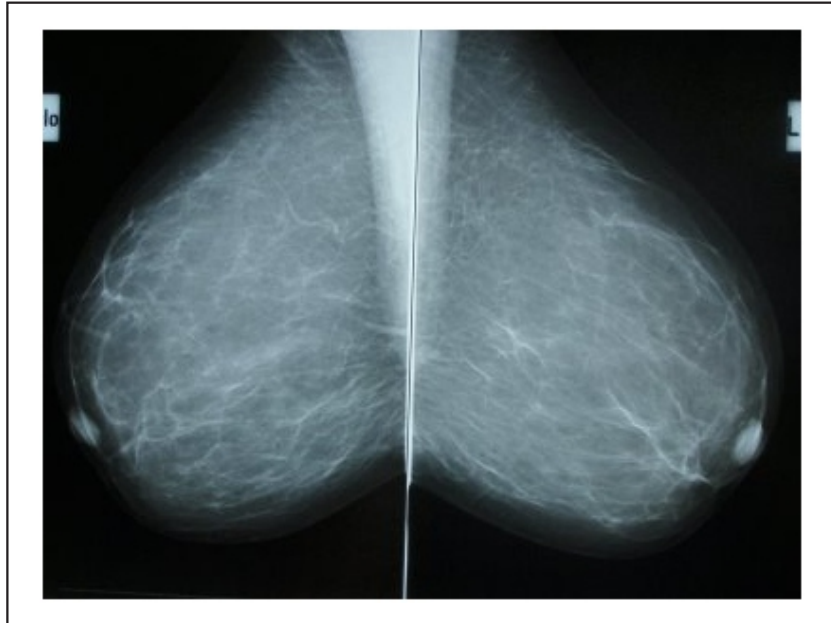


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. From which vessels Artery A and B arise
2. What are the complications of thyroidectomy?

### KEY FOR ANSWERS:

1. A is superior thyroid artery and branch of external carotid artery  
B is inferior thyroid artery and branch of thyrocervical trunk
2. Following are complications:
  1. Hypothyroidism/Thyroid insufficiency in up to 50% of patients after ten years
  2. Laryngeal nerve injury in about 1% of patients, in particular the recurrent laryngeal nerve: Unilateral damage results in a hoarse voice. Bilateral damage presents as laryngeal obstruction after surgery and can be a surgical emergency. Recurrent Laryngeal nerve injury may occur during the ligation of the inferior thyroid artery.
3. Hypoparathyroidism temporary (transient) in many patients, but permanent in about 1-4% of patients
4. Anesthetic complications
5. Infection
6. Stitch granuloma
7. Chyle leak
8. Haemorrhage/Hematoma (This may compress the airway, becoming life-threatening).
9. Surgical scar/keloid
10. Removal or devascularization of the parathyroids.
11. Thyroid storm in operations performed for hyperthyroidism

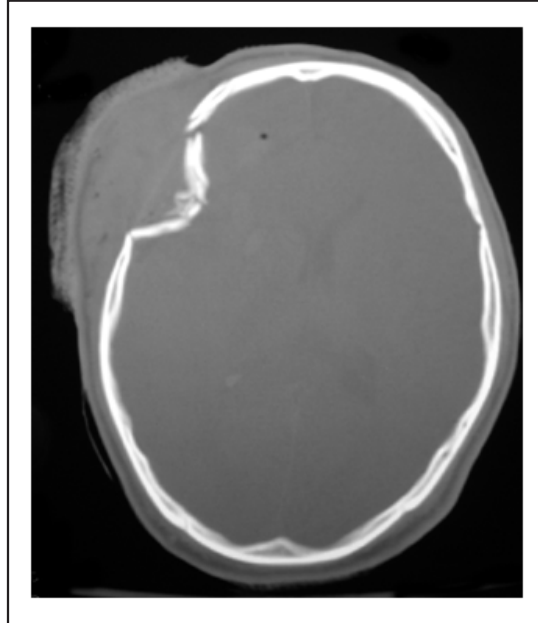


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the investigation above
2. What is triple assessment
3. A patient with Hard nodule in breast 2x2cm with two axillary nodes ,what will be the stage
4. What is the treatment?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Mammography
2. Clinical exam , imaging (ultrasound/mammography), FNAC/trucut
3. T2 N2 M0
4. Modified radical mastectomy and axillary clearance , chemotherapy and radiotherapy



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the investigation
2. What scoring system will be used to assess this patient
3. What is the diagnosis
4. What is the treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Ct scan head
2. Glasgow coma scale
3. Depressed fracture skull
4. Surgical elevation  
Antibiotics  
Measures to prevent secondary brain injury  
(oxygen, ventilation, mannitol)  
Antibiotics Scenario of head trauma and unconsciousness, diagnosis?  
Investigations? Treatment?

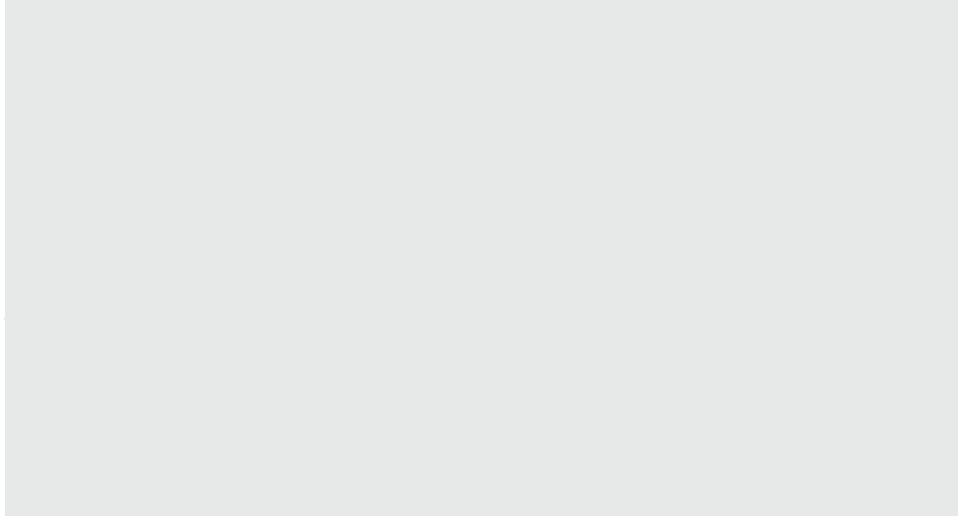


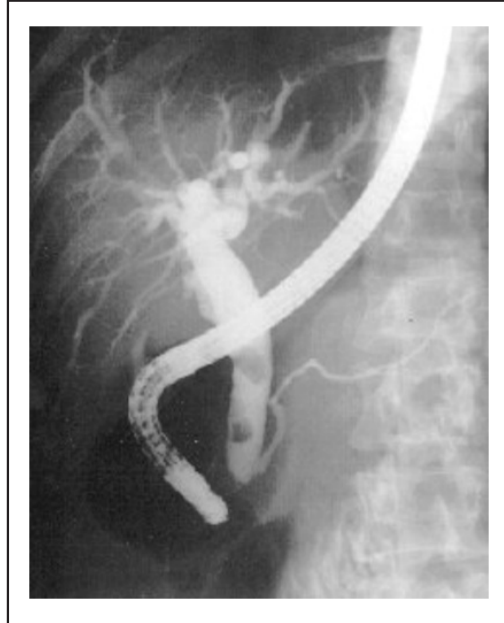


Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Explain pathology in picture
2. Give 3 common causes of this
3. Give types of amputation

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the radiograph
2. What are the findings
3. What are treatment options for CBD stones
4. What are the complications of above investigation

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. ERCP
2. ERCP showing dilated common bile duct with stones
3. ERCP , open CBD exploration , Percutaneous removal
4. Pancreatitis, hemorrhage , duodenal perforation, cholangitis



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

Six months child with projectile vomiting and palpable epigastric mass presented to emergency following is the ultrasound image

1. what is the diagnosis?
2. What is the possible Metabolic abnormality?
3. What is the Treatment?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Congenital pyloric stenosis
2. Hyperchloremic alkalosis
3. Pyloromyotomy, ramsted operation



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

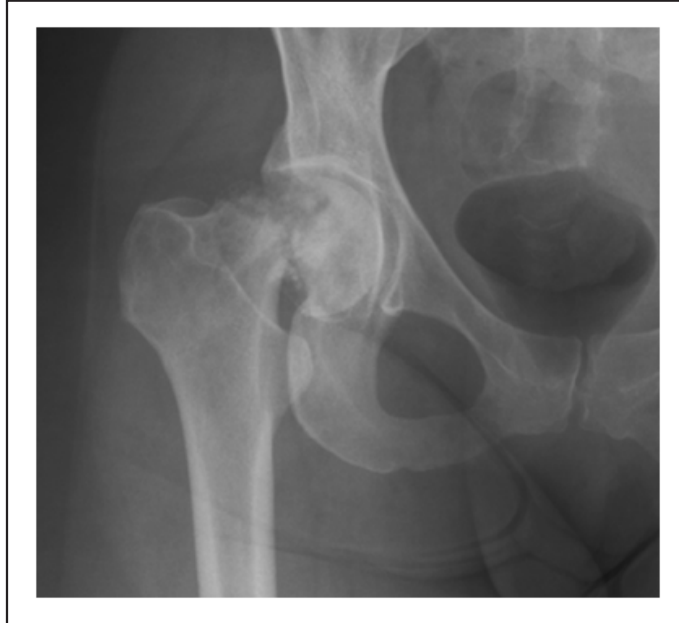
A 8 year boy presented with haematuria and suprapubic pain. Following radiograph was taken.

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What further Investigations will be required?
3. What are Treatment options for bladder stones?
4. What are the causes of painless hematuria?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Primary bladder stone
2. Ultrasound KUb
3. Litholapaxy , vesicolithotomy
4. Ca urinary bladder, Renal cell carcinoma





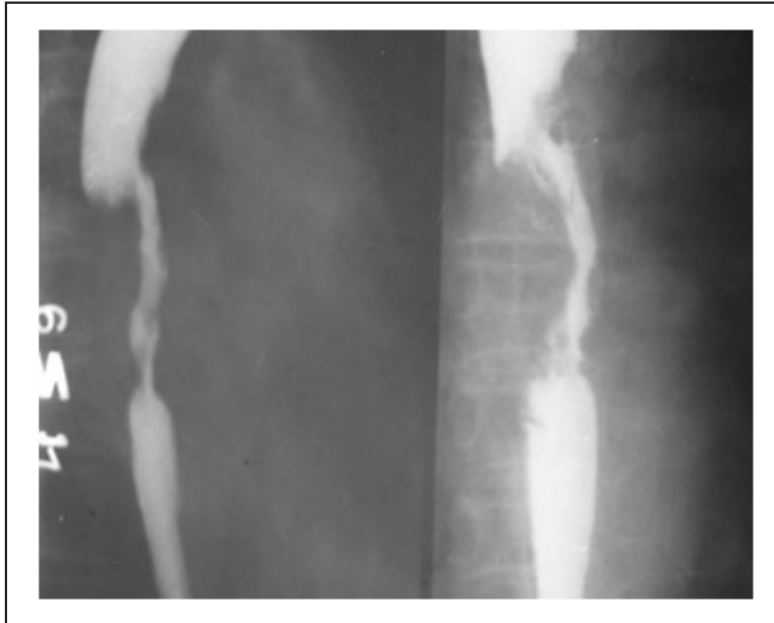
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

X-ray of 60 years old female present with externally rotated lower limb. Following x-ray was done

1. What are the findings
2. What is the blood supply, of head of femur
3. What are the complications of this fracture
4. What is the treatment?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Right subcapital fracture neck of femur
2. 3 vessels (1)foveal vessels(2) retinacular vessels (3) trochanteric vessels
3. Avascular necrosis , limb shortening, non union, malunion, stiffness , medical problems
4. Right hemiarthroplasty



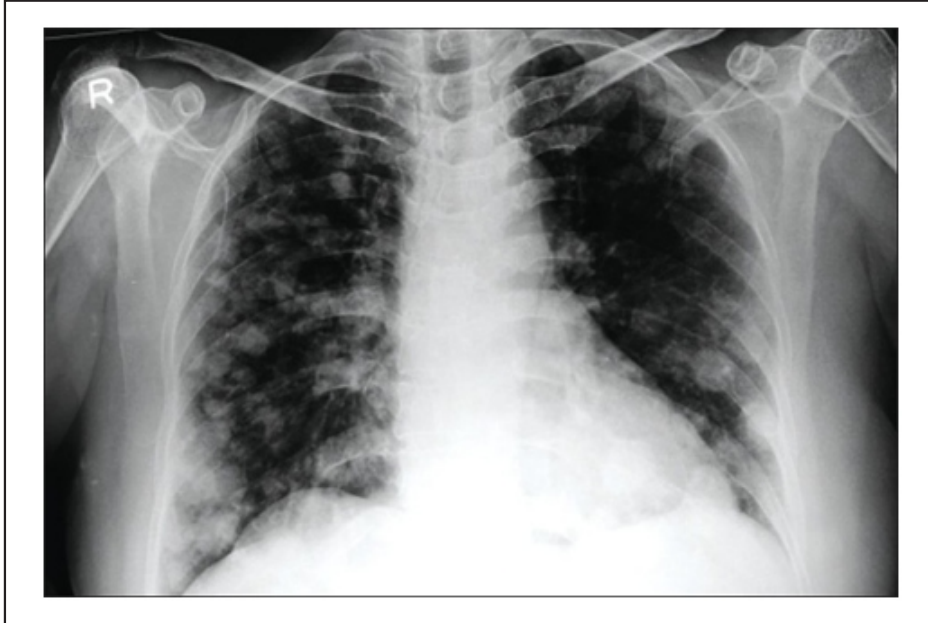
Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

57 year Smoker with progressive dysphagia underwent following investigation

1. What is this investigation
2. What are the findings
3. How will you confirm your diagnosis
4. What investigation to assess the spread

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Barium swallow
2. Showing shouldering defect with narrowing of esophagus showing carcinoma esophagus
3. endoscopic biopsy
4. CT scan , EUS



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

This is an x-ray chest of a patient with renal cell carcinoma

1. What are the findings
2. What is the cause of this?
3. Why is the Hb raised in this case?

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Bilateral lung opacities
2. Canon ball metastatic lesions
3. Due to polycythemia by raised erythropoetin



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

This baby presented with neck swelling

1. What is the diagnosis
2. What investigation will be required
3. What is the treatment

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Cystic hygroma
2. Ultrasound, CT scan
3. Excision



Station  
133

## MESENTERIC CYST



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:



Station  
133

## MESENTERIC CYST

### KEY FOR ANSWERS:



## LARYNGEAL MASK



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. What is the part of anesthesia machine encircled
2. Which 3 drugs are used in this apparatus
3. What are the complications of halothane

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Vapouriser
2. Sevoflurane .isoflurane, halothane
3. Hepatitis ,renal faliure



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

A 48 years lady presented with hot red tender swelling below ear lobe

1. What is the diagnosis
2. What is the management
3. How this can be presented

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Parotid abscess
2. Management: ( incision and drainage , analgesic , antibiotic)
3. Prevention: (oral hygiene , stop smokeless tobacco ( naswar, bettlenut ) and smoking



Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the machine
2. Write down 2 parts of this machine
3. What monitoring is done by this
4. What care of this machine should be done

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. Anesthesia machine
2. Vaporizer, ventilators , monitors
3. Pulse , BP , oximetre, end tidal CO2
4. Care at end user, check all parts after usage, do not put weight on machine, clean after usage





Carefully Look at the photograph and answer following questions:

1. Identify the instrument
2. Give 2 uses
3. How it is sterilized

**KEY FOR ANSWERS:**

1. TOWEL CLIP
2. Uses: holding drapes , draping, drain in drapes ,Emergency usage
3. sterilization : autoclave