



**TIKRIT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY**  
**COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION IN**  
**SURGERY FOR DIPLOMA**  
**STUDENTS, 2025/2026**  
**TIME: 3 HOURS**



**Qualified answer in examination is your way to success**

**Notes:**

1. Answer all of the following questions.
  2. The questions are distributed over (17) pages, therefore insure that you have (17) pages.
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**Choose the most appropriate answer (100 marks, 1.0 for each one of them)**

**1) Which of the following is a characteristic of the metabolic response to injury?**

- a) Increased insulin sensitivity
- b) Decreased gluconeogenesis
- c) Increased protein catabolism
- d) Decreased cortisol secretion
- e) Increased glycogenesis

**2) What is the most common cause of hypovolemic shock?**

- a) Myocardial infarction
- b) Severe hemorrhage
- c) Sepsis
- d) Anaphylaxis
- e) Pulmonary embolism

**3) Which blood product is most appropriate for a patient with hemophilia A?**

- a) Whole blood
- b) Fresh frozen plasma
- c) Platelets
- d) Cryoprecipitate
- e) Packed red blood cells

**4) What is the primary phase of wound healing?**

- a) Proliferative phase
- b) Inflammatory phase
- c) Maturation phase
- d) Remodeling phase
- e) Angiogenesis phase

**5) Which organism is most commonly associated with surgical site infections?**

- a) Escherichia coli
- b) Staphylococcus aureus
- c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- d) Candida albicans
- e) Streptococcus pyogenes

**6) In pediatric surgery, which condition is characterized by the presence of a palpable "olive" in the abdomen?**

- a) Intussusception
- b) Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- c) Meckel's diverticulum
- d) Hirschsprung's disease
- e) Duodenal atresia

**7) Which of the following is a common marker used in the diagnosis of colorectal cancer?**

- a) CA-125
- b) PSA
- c) AFP
- d) CA 19-9
- e) CEA

**8) What is the main purpose of a surgical audit?**

- a) To increase patient load
- b) To reduce surgical costs
- c) To improve surgical outcomes
- d) To train surgical residents
- e) To shorten surgical times

**9) Which of the following is crucial in the perioperative management of a high-risk surgical patient?**

- a) Early discharge
- b) Minimal monitoring
- c) Aggressive hydration
- d) Comprehensive preoperative assessment
- e) Limited diagnostic tests

**10) In nutrition and fluid therapy, what is the recommended daily caloric intake for a postoperative patient?**

- a) 500 kcal/day
- b) 1000 kcal/day
- c) 1500 kcal/day
- d) 2000 kcal/day
- e) 2500 kcal/day

**11) What is a major advantage of laparoscopic surgery over open surgery?**

- a) Increased blood loss
- b) Longer hospital stay
- c) Higher infection rate
- d) Reduced postoperative pain
- e) Longer recovery time

**12) In trauma management, the "golden hour" refers to:**

- a) The first hour after injury
- b) The time to stabilize the patient
- c) The time to initiate surgery
- d) The time for fluid resuscitation
- e) The time to administer antibiotics

**13) In head injury, what is the Glasgow Coma Scale used to assess?**

- a) Pain response
- b) Respiratory rate
- c) Level of consciousness
- d) Heart rate
- e) Pupil size

**14) Which of the following is the first step in the management of a patient with severe burns?**

- a) Administer antibiotics
- b) Apply cooling measures
- c) Perform escharotomy
- d) Initiate fluid resuscitation
- e) Debride the wound

**15) Which salivary gland is most commonly affected by sialolithiasis?**

- a) Parotid gland
- b) Submandibular gland
- c) Sublingual gland
- d) Minor salivary glands
- e) Lacrimal gland

**16) What is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism?**

- a) Thyroid adenoma
- b) Thyroid carcinoma
- c) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- d) Graves' disease
- e) Subacute thyroiditis

**17) Which breast condition is characterized by a painless, firm, rubbery lump in a young woman?**

- a) Fibroadenoma
- b) Ductal carcinoma
- c) Mastitis
- d) Fat necrosis
- e) Breast cyst

**18) In the abdominal examination, which sign is indicative of peritonitis?**

- a) Murphy's sign
- b) Rovsing's sign
- c) Cullen's sign
- d) Grey Turner's sign
- e) Rebound tenderness

**19) Which type of hernia is most common in men?**

- a) Femoral hernia
- b) Umbilical hernia
- c) Incisional hernia
- d) Indirect inguinal hernia
- e) Direct inguinal hernia

**20) What is the main function of the peritoneum?**

- a) Store fat
- b) Produce enzymes
- c) Secrete bile
- d) Provide lubrication
- e) Absorb nutrients

**21) Which of the following is the primary site for peptic ulcer disease?**

- a) Jejunum
- b) Ileum
- c) Stomach
- d) Duodenum
- e) Esophagus

**22) What is the primary function of the liver?**

- a) Filter blood
- b) Store bile
- c) Produce insulin
- d) Absorb nutrients
- e) Produce red blood cells

**23) Which of the following is a common symptom of splenomegaly?**

- a) Jaundice
- b) Hematuria
- c) Epistaxis
- d) Abdominal pain
- e) Dyspnea

**24) Which is the most common cause of cholecystitis?**

- a) Gallstones
- b) Viral infection
- c) Bacterial infection
- d) Pancreatitis
- e) Liver cirrhosis

**25) Which imaging modality is most useful for diagnosing gallstones?**

- a) CT scan
- b) MRI
- c) Ultrasound
- d) X-ray
- e) PET scan

**26) Which receptor status is most important in guiding hormonal therapy in breast cancer?**

- A. HER2/neu receptor
- B. Estrogen receptor (ER)
- C. Progesterone receptor (PR)
- D. Ki-67 proliferation index
- E. Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)

**27) What is the most common cause of small bowel obstruction?**

- a) Hernias
- b) Adhesions
- c) Tumors
- d) Volvulus
- e) Intussusception

**28) Which of the following is a typical symptom of appendicitis?**

- a) Epigastric pain
- b) Left lower quadrant pain
- c) Periumbilical pain
- d) Generalized abdominal pain
- e) Right upper quadrant pain

**29) What is the most common site for colorectal cancer?**

- a) Cecum
- b) Ascending colon
- c) Transverse colon
- d) Sigmoid colon
- e) Rectum

**30) Which condition is associated with severe anal pain and bright red rectal bleeding?**

- a) Hemorrhoids
- b) Anal fissure
- c) Rectal prolapse
- d) Anorectal abscess
- e) Fistula-in-ano

**31) What is the primary metabolic change during the initial phase of the metabolic response to injury?**

- a) Hypometabolism
- b) Hypermetabolism
- c) Anabolism
- d) Ketogenesis
- e) Glycogenesis

**32) What is a key feature of neurogenic shock?**

- a) Hypertension
- b) Bradycardia
- c) Tachycardia
- d) Hypovolemia
- e) Hyperthermia

**33) Which blood component is essential in the treatment of thrombocytopenia?**

- a) Whole blood
- b) Fresh frozen plasma
- c) Platelets
- d) Cryoprecipitate
- e) Packed red blood cells

**34) Which phase of wound healing involves collagen remodeling and tensile strength increase?**

- a) Proliferative phase
- b) Inflammatory phase
- c) Maturation phase
- d) Angiogenesis phase
- e) Hemostasis phase

**35) What is the most common causative agent of necrotizing fasciitis?**

- a) Staphylococcus aureus
- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) Escherichia coli
- d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- e) Candida albicans

**36) Which pediatric condition is characterized by a "double bubble" sign on an abdominal X-ray?**

- a) Intussusception
- b) Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- c) Meckel's diverticulum
- d) Hirschsprung's disease
- e) Duodenal atresia

**37) What is a common side effect of chemotherapy in oncology patients?**

- a) Weight gain
- b) Hypertension
- c) Neutropenia
- d) Hyperglycemia
- e) Hypokalemia

**38) What is a key component of a surgical audit?**

- a) Cost analysis
- b) Patient satisfaction surveys
- c) Statistical analysis of outcomes
- d) Marketing strategies
- e) Surgical technique evaluation

**39) What is the primary goal of perioperative management in high-risk patients?**

- a) Minimize preoperative testing
- b) Enhance recovery
- c) Prolong surgery duration
- d) Limit postoperative monitoring
- e) Reduce anesthesia time

**40) What is the main consideration in fluid therapy for a burn patient?**

- a) Type of burn
- b) Patient's weight
- c) Depth of burn
- d) Total body surface area burned
- e) Age of the patient

**41) Which surgical procedure is commonly performed using laparoscopic techniques?**

- a) Appendectomy
- b) Craniotomy
- c) Thoracotomy
- d) Hysterectomy
- e) Cardiac bypass surgery

**42) In trauma management, what is the primary survey focused on?**

- a) Detailed physical examination
- b) ABCDE (Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Disability, Exposure)
- c) Blood work analysis
- d) Radiographic imaging
- e) Wound care

**43) What is a common long-term complication of a head injury?**

- a) Seizures
- b) Hypertension
- c) Diabetes
- d) Asthma
- e) Hypothyroidism

**44) What is the Parkland formula used for?**

- a) Calculating nutritional needs
- b) Determining blood transfusion volume
- c) Assessing burn severity
- d) Calculating fluid resuscitation in burns
- e) Estimating surgical blood loss

**45) Which salivary gland tumor is most commonly malignant?**

- a) Pleomorphic adenoma
- b) Warthin's tumor
- c) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- d) Acinic cell carcinoma
- e) Adenoid cystic carcinoma

**46) What is the most common type of thyroid cancer?**

- a) Medullary thyroid cancer
- b) Follicular thyroid cancer
- c) Papillary thyroid cancer
- d) Anaplastic thyroid cancer
- e) Hurthle cell carcinoma

**47) Which breast cancer is characterized by peau d'orange appearance?**

- a) Ductal carcinoma in situ
- b) Invasive ductal carcinoma
- c) Lobular carcinoma
- d) Inflammatory breast cancer
- e) Paget's disease of the breast

**48) Which abdominal sign indicates acute appendicitis?**

- a) Murphy's sign
- b) McBurney's point tenderness
- c) Rovsing's sign
- d) Cullen's sign
- e) Grey Turner's sign



**49) What is the most common complication of an inguinal hernia?**

- a) Obstruction
- b) Strangulation
- c) Perforation
- d) Hemorrhage
- e) Infection

**50) Which part of the abdomen is most commonly involved in peritonitis?**

- a) Epigastric region
- b) Umbilical region
- c) Hypogastric region
- d) Right lower quadrant
- e) Left lower quadrant

**51) What is the most common symptom of a peptic ulcer?**

- a) Hematemesis
- b) Abdominal pain
- c) Weight loss
- d) Dysphagia
- e) Diarrhea

**52) Which diagnostic test is most specific for acute hepatitis?**

- a) Serum bilirubin
- b) Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- c) Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- d) Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
- e) Prothrombin time (PT)

**53) What is the primary treatment for a ruptured spleen?**

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Chemotherapy
- c) Splenectomy
- d) Radiation therapy
- e) Observation

**54) Which condition is most commonly associated with jaundice?**

- a) Cholecystitis
- b) Pancreatitis
- c) Hepatitis
- d) Peptic ulcer
- e) Appendicitis

**55) Which enzyme level is elevated in acute pancreatitis?**

- a) Amylase
- b) Lipase
- c) Trypsin
- d) Elastase
- e) Pepsin

**56) Which condition is characterized by alternating diarrhea and constipation?**

- a) Irritable bowel syndrome
- b) Ulcerative colitis
- c) Crohn's disease
- d) Celiac disease
- e) Diverticulitis

**57) What is a hallmark sign of acute mesenteric ischemia?**

- a) Severe abdominal pain out of proportion to physical findings
- b) Mild, diffuse abdominal pain
- c) Painless jaundice
- d) Hematemesis
- e) Chronic constipation

**58) What is the first-line treatment for uncomplicated appendicitis?**

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Laparoscopic appendectomy
- c) Open appendectomy
- d) Observation
- e) Drainage

**59) What is the primary concern in the management of a patient with rectal cancer?**

- a) Pain management
- b) Bowel function preservation
- c) Skin care
- d) Fluid balance
- e) Respiratory support

**60) What is a common cause of anal fissures?**

- a) Hard stools
- b) Soft stools
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Hemorrhoids
- e) Infections

**61) What is the primary treatment for septic shock?**

- a) Corticosteroids
- b) Antibiotics and fluid resuscitation
- c) Insulin therapy
- d) Anticoagulants
- e) Pain management

**62) In surgical infection, which antibiotic is often used for prophylaxis in colorectal surgery?**

- a) Ciprofloxacin
- b) Vancomycin
- c) Metronidazole
- d) Amoxicillin
- e) Azithromycin

**63) What is the most common type of shock seen in trauma patients?**

- a) Cardiogenic shock
- b) Neurogenic shock
- c) Hypovolemic shock
- d) Septic shock
- e) Anaphylactic shock

**64) In the management of trauma, which of the following is assessed first?**

- a) Breathing
- b) Circulation
- c) Disability
- d) Airway
- e) Exposure

**65) Which of the following is a common complication of blood transfusion?**

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Hypothermia
- c) Hyperkalemia
- d) Hypotension
- e) Hyponatremia

**66) Which nutrient is essential for collagen synthesis during wound healing?**

- a) Vitamin D
- b) Vitamin C
- c) Vitamin B12
- d) Vitamin A
- e) Vitamin K

**67) Which of the following pediatric conditions requires surgical intervention shortly after birth?**

- a) Pyloric stenosis
- b) Hirschsprung's disease
- c) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- d) Meckel's diverticulum
- e) Intussusception

**68) What is the primary imaging modality for the initial evaluation of a breast lump?**

- a) MRI
- b) Ultrasound
- c) Mammography
- d) CT scan
- e) PET scan

**69) Which of the following is the most significant risk factor for the development of colorectal cancer?**

- a) High fiber diet
- b) Family history of colorectal cancer
- c) Regular physical activity
- d) Low body mass index
- e) Low-fat diet

**70) What is a common presenting symptom of peritonitis?**

- a) Chest pain
- b) Cough
- c) Severe abdominal pain
- d) Leg swelling
- e) Headache

**71) Which component of the surgical audit cycle involves comparing actual performance with established standards?**

- a) Standard setting
- b) Data collection
- c) Analysis
- d) Implementation of change
- e) Monitoring

**72) In the nutritional management of a surgical patient, which macronutrient is most important for wound healing?**

- a) Carbohydrates
- b) Proteins
- c) Fats
- d) Fiber
- e) Vitamins

**73) What is a common indication for the use of a nasogastric tube in the perioperative period?**

- a) Administration of oral medications
- b) Feeding
- c) Gastric decompression
- d) Tracheal intubation
- e) Monitoring urine output

**74) Which phase of the surgical audit involves implementing changes based on audit findings?**

- a) Data collection
- b) Standard setting
- c) Monitoring
- d) Implementation of change
- e) Analysis

**75) Which type of hernia is more common in females?**

- a) Direct inguinal hernia
- b) Umbilical hernia
- c) Incisional hernia
- d) Femoral hernia
- e) Spigelian hernia

**76) What is the main objective of robotic surgery?**

- a) Reduce the cost of surgery
- b) Shorten the surgical time
- c) Increase the surgeon's dexterity and precision
- d) Reduce the need for anesthesia
- e) Increase the length of hospital stay

**77) What is the best initial management for a patient with a suspected tension pneumothorax?**

- a) Chest X-ray
- b) CT scan
- c) Needle decompression
- d) IV antibiotics
- e) Nasogastric tube placement

**78) What is the primary goal of early assessment and management of trauma?**

- a) Stabilize the patient's airway, breathing, and circulation
- b) Obtain a detailed patient history
- c) Administer antibiotics
- d) Perform diagnostic imaging
- e) Provide definitive surgical care

**79) Which thyroid condition is most likely to present with a solitary thyroid nodule?**

- a) Thyroid cyst
- b) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- c) Graves' disease
- d) Thyroid adenoma
- e) Thyroid carcinoma

**80) Which of the following is a hallmark symptom of pheochromocytoma?**

- a) Persistent hypotension
- b) Bradycardia
- c) Episodic hypertension
- d) Hypoglycemia
- e) Weight gain

**81) Which type of breast cancer is most likely to be detected on screening mammography?**

- a) Inflammatory breast cancer
- b) Invasive lobular carcinoma
- c) Invasive ductal carcinoma
- d) Paget's disease of the breast
- e) Ductal carcinoma in situ

**82) What is the most appropriate initial management for a patient with suspected acute cholecystitis?**

- a) Oral antibiotics
- b) Immediate cholecystectomy
- c) Intravenous fluids and antibiotics
- d) Observation
- e) Dietary modification

**83) Which test is most useful for diagnosing pancreatitis?**

- a) Serum lipase
- b) Serum amylase
- c) Liver function tests
- d) Complete blood count
- e) Blood urea nitrogen

**84) What is the primary treatment for an anal fissure?**

- a) Antibiotics
- b) Topical nitrates
- c) Surgery
- d) High-fiber diet and stool softeners
- e) Steroid injections

**85) What is a common symptom of diverticulitis?**

- a) Left lower quadrant pain
- b) Right upper quadrant pain
- c) Epigastric pain
- d) Hematemesis
- e) Dysphagia

**86) What is the gold standard for diagnosing Hirschsprung's disease in a pediatric patient?**

- a) Abdominal ultrasound
- b) Barium enema
- c) Rectal biopsy
- d) CT scan
- e) MRI

**87) What is the primary goal of perioperative antibiotic prophylaxis?**

- a) Treat existing infection
- b) Reduce the length of hospital stay
- c) Prevent surgical site infections
- d) Enhance wound healing
- e) Minimize blood loss

**88) In the management of acute appendicitis, what is the most common postoperative complication?**

- a) Wound infection
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Deep vein thrombosis
- d) Urinary retention
- e) Hemorrhage

**89) What is the most common location for an esophageal perforation?**

- a) Cervical esophagus
- b) Thoracic esophagus
- c) Gastroesophageal junction
- d) Upper third of the esophagus
- e) Lower third of the esophagus

**90) Which of the following is the most common cause of intestinal obstruction in adults?**

- a) Hernias
- b) Adhesions
- c) Tumors
- d) Volvulus
- e) Intussusception

**91) What is the most effective method for confirming a diagnosis of colorectal cancer?**

- a) Abdominal ultrasound
- b) Barium enema
- c) Colonoscopy with biopsy
- d) CT scan
- e) MRI

**92) Which of the following is a common symptom of gastric cancer?**

- a) Hematuria
- b) Weight gain
- c) Early satiety
- d) Chronic cough
- e) Dysphagia

**93) What is the first-line imaging study for evaluating a suspected small bowel obstruction?**

- a) Abdominal X-ray
- b) CT scan
- c) MRI
- d) Ultrasound
- e) PET scan

**94) Which condition is characterized by recurrent episodes of severe right upper quadrant pain after meals?**

- a) Peptic ulcer disease
- b) Acute pancreatitis
- c) Cholelithiasis
- d) Appendicitis
- e) Gastric cancer

**95) What is the most common benign tumor of the liver?**

- a) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- b) Hepatic adenoma
- c) Hemangioma
- d) Cholangiocarcinoma
- e) Focal nodular hyperplasia

**96) In the management of a patient with cirrhosis, which complication is characterized by ascites, jaundice, and encephalopathy?**

- a) Acute liver failure
- b) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- c) Portal hypertension
- d) Hepatorenal syndrome
- e) Hepatic encephalopathy



**97) What is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis in adults?**

- a) Alcohol abuse
- b) Gallstones
- c) Hypertriglyceridemia
- d) Trauma
- e) Infection

**98) Which laboratory test is most indicative of obstructive jaundice?**

- a) Elevated serum bilirubin
- b) Elevated serum albumin
- c) Decreased hemoglobin
- d) Increased prothrombin time
- e) Decreased white blood cell count

**99) What is the most common symptom of esophageal cancer?**

- a) Persistent cough
- b) Dysphagia
- c) Chest pain
- d) Hoarseness
- e) Nausea

**100) What is the primary goal of the initial management of a patient with an upper gastrointestinal bleed?**

- a) Control of pain
- b) Fluid resuscitation and stabilization
- c) Administration of proton pump inhibitors
- d) Endoscopic evaluation
- e) Blood transfusion

**✿ With best wishes ✿**

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