

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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31	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS)

GENSU

General Surgery

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Saudi Commission For Health Specialties (SCFHS) **GENSU**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **GENSU**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A 22-year-old man presents with periumbilical pain migrating to the right iliac fossa, low-grade fever, and localized tenderness at McBurney's point. Which is the most appropriate initial imaging study in a female of childbearing age with similar presentation but equivocal clinical findings?

- ☒ **A Abdominal ultrasound**
- ☐ B Plain abdominal radiograph
- ☐ C Barium enema
- ☐ D MRI without contrast

ANSWER A

WHY Ultrasound is the preferred initial imaging modality in women of childbearing age with suspected appendicitis because it avoids ionizing radiation, can evaluate gynecologic pathology, and is widely available; CT is reserved if ultrasound is inconclusive.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

According to Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) principles, which of the following is the correct sequence of priorities in the primary survey of a trauma patient?

- ☐ A Breathing, Airway, Circulation, Disability, Exposure
- ☒ **B Airway with cervical spine protection, Breathing, Circulation with hemorrhage control, Disability, Exposure**
- ☐ C Circulation, Airway, Breathing, Exposure, Disability
- ☐ D Disability, Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Exposure

ANSWER B

WHY The ATLS primary survey follows the ABCDE sequence: Airway maintenance with cervical spine protection, Breathing and ventilation, Circulation with hemorrhage control, Disability (neurologic status), and Exposure/environmental control.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A 45-year-old woman is found to have a palpable breast mass. Mammography shows suspicious microcalcifications. What is the most appropriate next step to establish a tissue diagnosis?

- ☐ A Fine needle aspiration cytology
- ☒ B Core needle biopsy
- ☐ C Excisional biopsy under general anesthesia
- ☐ D Repeat mammography in 6 months

ANSWER B

WHY Core needle biopsy is the preferred method for tissue diagnosis of a suspicious breast lesion, as it provides histologic architecture, allows determination of invasiveness, and enables receptor status testing, unlike FNA cytology.

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized risk factors for the development of a surgical site infection? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Diabetes mellitus with poor glycemic control
- ☒ B Prolonged duration of surgery
- ☐ C Use of prophylactic antibiotics within 60 minutes before incision
- ☐ D Normothermia maintained during surgery

ANSWER A • B

WHY Poor glycemic control and prolonged operative time are well-established risk factors for surgical site infection. Appropriately timed prophylactic antibiotics and maintaining normothermia are protective measures that reduce, not increase, infection risk.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient is found to have a thyroid nodule on ultrasound with suspicious sonographic features. Which diagnostic test is most appropriate as the initial step to determine malignancy risk?

- ☒ **A Fine needle aspiration biopsy**
- ☐ B Radioactive iodine uptake scan
- ☐ C Total thyroidectomy
- ☐ D Serum thyroglobulin level

ANSWER A

WHY Ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy is the standard initial diagnostic test for evaluating thyroid nodules with suspicious features, as it provides cytologic assessment to guide further management.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A 60-year-old man presents with sudden severe epigastric pain, a rigid abdomen, and free air under the diaphragm on erect chest radiograph. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Acute pancreatitis
- ☒ **B Perforated peptic ulcer**
- ☐ C Acute cholecystitis
- ☐ D Mesenteric ischemia

ANSWER B

WHY Sudden severe epigastric pain with a rigid, board-like abdomen and pneumoperitoneum (free air under the diaphragm) is classic for a perforated peptic ulcer requiring urgent surgical intervention.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A postoperative patient develops vomiting and is found to have hypokalemia, hypochloremia, and metabolic alkalosis. Which underlying mechanism best explains this acid-base disturbance?

- ☒ **A** Loss of hydrochloric acid from gastric contents
- ☐ **B** Excess bicarbonate production by the pancreas
- ☐ **C** Renal failure causing bicarbonate retention
- ☐ **D** Respiratory compensation for chronic hypoventilation

ANSWER A

WHY Vomiting causes loss of hydrochloric acid and potassium from gastric secretions, leading to a hypochloremic, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis, a classic finding in conditions like pyloric stenosis or gastric outlet obstruction.

QUESTION 8

TRUE FALSE

In a patient presenting with sudden onset of a cold, pale, pulseless limb with pain and paresthesia, immediate anticoagulation with heparin should be initiated while arranging urgent surgical or endovascular intervention.

- ☒ **A** True
- ☐ **B** False

ANSWER A

WHY Acute limb ischemia is a surgical emergency; immediate systemic anticoagulation with heparin is indicated to prevent thrombus propagation while definitive revascularization (embolectomy, thrombolysis, or bypass) is urgently arranged.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with right upper quadrant pain, fever, and a positive Murphy's sign undergoes ultrasound showing a thickened gallbladder wall and pericholecystic fluid, confirming acute cholecystitis. What is the most appropriate management?

- ☒ **A** Early laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 72 hours of symptom onset
- ☐ **B** Delayed cholecystectomy after 6 weeks of antibiotic therapy alone
- ☐ **C** Observation with oral antibiotics and no surgery
- ☐ **D** Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography as first-line treatment

ANSWER A

WHY Early laparoscopic cholecystectomy, ideally within 72 hours of symptom onset, is the preferred management for acute cholecystitis, associated with shorter hospital stay and fewer complications compared to delayed surgery.