



**UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES(REPEAT)–FEB 2026**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/2019**  
**Surgery - Paper II**

**Date: 12.02.2026**

**Time: 1.30 pm to 4.30 pm (03 hours)**

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1. A 40-year-old previously healthy man, weighing 60 kg, is rescued from a burning building and brought to the Accident and Emergency Department. He is conscious but distressed, with clinical suspicion of an inhalational injury. On examination, he has burns involving approximately 30% of the total body surface area (TBSA).

1.1. List two clinical features suggestive of an inhalational burn injury. (10 marks)

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1.2. Mention how burn injuries are classified according to depth. (10 marks)

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1.3. Write two commonly used methods for estimating the percentage of TBSA involved in burn injuries. (10 marks)

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1.4. List five indications for hospital admission in patients with burn injuries. (10 marks)

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1.5. Outline the initial assessment of a patient with major burns in the Emergency Department. (10 marks)

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1.6. State the preferred intravenous fluid used for early burn resuscitation. (10 marks)

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1.7. Mention how to calculate the fluid requirements during the first 24 hours following a major burn. (10 marks)

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1.8. Outline the initial management of a patient with major burns, excluding fluid resuscitation. (10 marks)

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1.9. List three (3) additional supportive management measures required during the ongoing care of a patient with major burns. (10 marks)

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1.10. Mention four potential complications that may occur following burn injuries. (10)

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2. A 45-year-old man presents with sudden-onset severe epigastric pain of one day duration. Pain is radiating to the back and relieved by bending forward. He also complains of nausea and vomiting. On examination he is in pain and dehydrated. He has severe epigastric tenderness.

2.1. What is your most likely clinical diagnosis? (05 marks)

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2.2. Mention three (3) aetiological factors you would consider when taking the history. (15 Marks)

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2.3. List one laboratory test you would request to confirm the diagnosis. (5 marks)

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2.4. Which additional laboratory investigations would be useful in guiding the management of this patient? (15 marks)

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2.5. What initial imaging study would you request? (05 marks)

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2.6. Outline the initial management plan for this patient. (25 marks)

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2.7. How would you assess the severity of this condition you mentioned in 2.1 (20 marks)

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2.8. List five potential complications this patient may develop. (10 marks)

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3. A 56-year-old female with atrial fibrillation, who had been on warfarin but defaulted treatment for two weeks, presents to the Accident and Emergency department with sudden onset of right leg pain for the past 3 hours.

3.1. List two (2) possible causes for the leg pain in this patient. (10 marks)

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3.2. On examination, on the right side only the femoral pulse is palpable, while on the left side all peripheral pulses are present. What is the most likely diagnosis? (5 marks)

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3.3. Define the above condition mentioned in 3.2. (15 marks)

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3.4. Outline the initial assessment of this patient on presentation. (20 marks)

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3.5. List three (3) possible causes for the condition mentioned in 3.2. (10 marks)

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3.6. Describe the **initial** management of this patient on admission. (20 marks)

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3.7. List two (2) **definitive** management options for this patient. (10 marks)

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3.8. Mention one oral drug that can be used instead of warfarin and two advantages of this drug over warfarin. (10 marks)

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4.1. 19-year-old girl presents with a painless, 1.5cm mobile lump in the upper outer quadrant of her right breast for 2 years.

4.1.1. Mention the most likely diagnosis? (5 Marks)

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4.1.2. List the clinical features that will support your diagnosis. (15 Marks)

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4.1.3. How will you manage this patient? (10 Marks)

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4.2. A 28-year-old lactating mother presents with painful swelling of her left breast associated with fever.

4.2.1. What is the most possible diagnosis? (5 Marks)

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4.2.2. Mention the risk factors associated with the condition mentioned above (10)

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4.2.3. List the clinical features of the condition mentioned in 4.2.1 (10 Marks)

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4.2.4. Briefly describe the management of this patient (4.2) (15 Marks)

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4.3. A 20-year-old man presents with bilateral breast enlargement with mild pain.

4.3.1. Mention the most like diagnosis? (5 marks)

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4.3.2. List three possible causes of the condition mentioned in 4.3.1 (15 Marks)

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4.3.3. How do you treat the condition mention in 4.3.1? (10 Marks)

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5.3. List the initial investigations you would perform in this patient. (15 marks)

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5.4. On examination, the left testis is firm, irregular, and painless. What is the most likely diagnosis? (10 marks)

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5.5. What pre-operative imaging would you perform other than scrotal imaging, and explain the reason? (10 marks)

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5.6. Would you perform a biopsy to confirm the diagnosis? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

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5.7. What is the definitive management of this lesion? (10 marks)

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6.1. A 4-week-old male infant presents with progressive, projectile, non-bilious vomiting after feeds for 1 week. The baby remains hungry after vomiting and has poor weight gain. On examination, the infant is dehydrated, with visible gastric peristalsis in the upper abdomen and a palpable olive-shaped mass in the epigastrium.

6.1.1. What is the most likely diagnosis? (10 Marks)

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6.1.2. List three clinical features supporting your diagnosis? (10 Marks)

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6.1.3. Arterial blood gas analysis was performed. What is the classical electrolyte and acid-base abnormalities you will expect in this infant? (10 Marks)

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6.1.4. Briefly write the preoperative resuscitation of this baby. (15 Marks)

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6.1.5. What is the definitive management of this clinical condition? (5 Marks)

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6.2. A 50-year-old woman presents with a painless lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast for the past 4 months. A triple assessment was carried out.

6.2.1. State the two standard views used in a mammogram. (10 marks)

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6.2.2. List three (3) mammographic features suggestive of breast cancer. (15 marks)

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6.2.3. List three (3) other imaging investigations useful in the management of breast cancer. (15 marks)

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6.2.4. State three (3) ways in which an Interventional Radiologist can assist in the investigation and management of breast cancer. (10 marks)

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7. A 65-year-old man presents with a three-month history of altered bowel habit, weight loss, and intermittent rectal bleeding. He now presents acutely with severe abdominal pain and distension. He is a known patient with diabetes mellitus, ischaemic heart disease, and bronchial asthma. On examination, his abdomen is distended, tender, and tympanitic. A plain abdominal X-ray shows a markedly dilated large bowel loop with a cut-off sign at the splenic flexure.

7.1. What is the most likely diagnosis for this acute presentation? (10 marks)

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7.2. What is the most likely underlying pathological cause? (10 marks)

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7.3. What are the immediate life-threatening concerns in this condition, and how are they assessed? (20 marks)

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8. A 35-year-old male motorcyclist was brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident. He complains of severe pain and deformity in his right leg, with an open wound over the mid-shaft of the tibia exposing bone fragments. He is conscious but pale and anxious. Vital signs: BP 90/60 mmHg, Pulse 120/min, RR 26/min.

8.1. Outline the initial assessment and resuscitation of this patient according to trauma principles. (20 marks)

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8.2. Explain briefly the pathophysiological basis of the abnormal vital signs observed in this patient. (15 marks)

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8.3. Define a compound (open) fracture. (10 marks)

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8.4. List the immediate management steps of the open tibial fracture in the emergency department. (20 marks)

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8.5. Outline the principles of surgical management of this open fracture. (15 marks)

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8.6. List five major complications of open (compound) fractures. (20 marks)

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