1. Discuss the diagnosis and management of an upper GI bleed vs a lower GI bleed.

2a. Discuss the clinical presentation and management of alcoholic vs gallstone pancreatitis.

b. Name 3 of Ranson's criteria on admission?

3. What are the physical signs of portal hypertension?


5. How would you diagnose and treat pancreatic CA?

6. Explain Murphy's sign. What other symptoms are associated with it?

7. Give the distinguishing characteristics of the following:
   Gardner's syndrome - Familial polyposis -
   Puetz-Jegher's syndrome - Turcot's syndrome -

8. Give the most common cause for the following:
   small bowel obstruction -
   bright red blood from the rectum -
   massive bright red blood from the rectum -
   massive bright red blood from vomiting if not upper GI -

9. What are the possibilities you consider in a very sick patient after passing an NG tube and getting a clear return? A bloody return? A greenish return?

10. Compare and contrast the surgical approach to ulcerative colitis vs Crohn’s.
11. Give the important characteristics of the following hernias:
   direct hernia -
   indirect hernia -
   femoral hernia -

12a. What is the difference between incarceration and strangulation of the small bowel?
   
   b. Name 3 main causes of bowel obstruction, small vs large. Describe the X-ray's.

13a. Discuss the diagnosis and management of acute sclerosing cholangitis.
   
   b. Discuss the symptoms and management of cholecystitis. What is in the differential?

14. Compare the symptoms and treatment of diverticulosis vs GI cancer.

15. Discuss the appropriate management of a choledocal cyst vs biliary atresia.

16. What is the etiology, presentation and treatment of ascending cholangitis?

17. Give four indications for surgery in P.U.D. and name 3 possible surgical methods.
PEDIATRIC DISORDERS

1. a. What is intussusception?

   How is it diagnosed?

   How is it treated?

   b. What is the etiology of midgut volvulus?

   How is it diagnosed?

   How is it treated?

2. What is the pathophysiology of Meckel's diverticulum? What is the rule of 2's?

3. Compare and contrast gastroschisis vs omphalocele.

4. What is the most common esophageal atresia? presentation? diagnosis? Tx?

5. Compare the symptoms and treatment of duodenal atresia vs pyloric stenosis.

6. Describe the following hernias:
   Bochdalek -

   Morgagni -
BREAST MASSES

1a. List the major risk factors for breast cancer.

b. Name the following:
   - most common location for breast cancer
   - most common histologic type
   - most common mets in breast cancer
   - most common mass in young women
   - most common cause of a bloody nipple discharge
   - most common breast infection

2a. Describe the difference in procedure for modified radical vs radical vs total mastectomy.

b. What are the contraindications for conservative therapy (ie., lumpectomy)?

3. What is the recommended adjuvant therapy for treatment of breast cancer following surgery in node positive pre- vs postmenopausal women?

4. What are the signs and symptoms of Paget's disease of the breast?

5. Describe the initial work-up of a breast mass in normal vs pregnant vs nipple discharge.

6a. What is an unusual characteristic about cystosarcoma phylloides?

b. What is important about inflammatory breast carcinoma? Tx?
FLUIDS AND ELECTROLYTES

1a. What is the normal distribution of water in the body?

b. How does 1 liter of D5W distribute after it’s infused?

c. How does 1 liter of normal saline distribute after it’s infused?

2a. How are the daily water needs calculated for normal maintenance? What about Na⁺ and K⁺ needs?

b. What is the composition of lactated ringers?

3. How would you evaluate and treat a patient with hyponatremia?

4. What are the clinical signs and symptoms of hyperkalemia? What is the treatment?

5. How would you evaluate and treat a patient with hypercalcemia vs hypocalcemia?

6. What is meant by ‘anion gap’? Name conditions associated with anion gap acidosis.
NUTRITION/ WOUND HEALING/ SURGICAL INFECTIONS

1. Match the following symptoms with their deficiencies:
   - Vitamin A __m__  
     a. pellagra/diarrhea/dermatitis
   - Vitamin D __f__  
     b. beri beri/Wernicke's encephalopathy
   - Vitamin E __h__  
     c. scurvy/poor wound healing
   - Vitamin K __j__  
     d. cardiomyopathy
   - Vitamin B₁ __b__  
     e. pernicious anemia/depression
   - Vitamin B₂ __k__  
     f. rickets/osteomalacia/osteoporosis
   - Vitamin B₃ __a__  
     g. anemia/glossitis/stomatitis
   - Vitamin B₁₂ __e__  
     h. infertility/anemia
   - Zinc __c__  
     i. dermatitis/alopecia
   - Chromium __l__  
     j. clotting factors II, VII, IX, X
   - Iron __g__  
     k. angular stomatitis/dermatitis
   - Selenium __d__  
     l. CHO intolerance (insulin cofactor)

2. List the major types of transfusion therapy -- give indications and complications for each.

3. What are the major events and time course for wound healing?

4. What is the clinical picture and the main source of postsurgical infection after:
   a. 24-48 hrs -
   b. 5-7 days -
   c. 7-14 days -

5. What are the main causes of postsurgical fever?

6. What are the major complications for enteral & parenteral nutrition?
VASCULAR AND SKIN DISORDERS

1a. Describe the symptoms and treatment of stable vs progressive claudication.
   
b. List three reasons for surgery in limb threatening ischemia.

2. How would you diagnose and treat acute arterial occlusion? What are the 5 P's found in your examination?

3. What are the 3 major causes of circulatory problems in the foot with diabetes?

4. Name the common signs of vascular impairment due to extremity ischemia.

5. What is the subclavian steal syndrome? How is it treated?

6. a. Who is at risk for deep vein thrombosis (DVT)?
   
b. What is the most frequent site that releases a fatal PE?
   
c. What is the most frequent site of a DVT?
   
d. Name three general conditions that can lead to DVT.
   
e. Discuss the diagnosis and management of DVT.

7. What are the signs, symptoms, diagnostic procedures and treatment for AAA?

8a. Compare the clinical presentation of a dissecting aorta vs rupture of aortic aneurysm.
   
b. What other concerns will you have when dealing with an aneurysm?

9a. Give the pathophysiology and treatment of amaurosis fugax.
   
b. What is the pathology and clinical consequences of Leriche syndrome?

10. Compare and contrast the important characteristics of basal cell vs squamous cell carcinoma vs melanoma.
TRAUMA

1a. Where is the damage to the aorta most likely to occur with vertical vs horizontal deceleration injury?

b. What are the major physical findings on X-ray for aortic transection?

2. What are the indications for peritoneal lavage

   What lavage findings indicate surgery?

3. Name some of the physical findings associated with blunt trauma resulting in gastrointestinal injury.

4a. Describe your initial management of a burn victim.

b. What is the rule of 9's for burn injury?

c. What is the Parkland formula?

d. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of using silvadine vs mafenide.

5. What is the Cushing reflex?

6a. Discuss the initial management of a patient with trauma resulting in hypovolemic shock.

b. Describe the important differentiating clinical features of the four types of shock.

c. Discuss the important physical features of the 4 stages of hypovolemic shock.

7. Describe the different situations for giving a patient tetanus prophylaxis vs toxoid vs antitoxin.

8. What is "flail chest" and how is it treated?
TRAUMA (cont.)

9. What injury is associated with a fat embolism? What symptoms would be evident with a fat embolism?

10. Compare and contrast pneumothorax vs atelectasis with regard to its presentation and typical chest X-ray.

11. What is the pathophysiology of frostbite and how do you treat it?

12. From the signs & symptoms, how would you differentiate and manage cardiac tamponade vs tension pneumothorax?

13. Give the diagnostic tests and indications for surgery with a stab wound to the neck.

14. Compare the management of blunt vs penetrating trauma to the abdomen.

15. Who is at risk for ARDS? When and how does it present?

16. List the differential for these post-op complications, their time course and management: oliguria -
   dyspnea -
   infection -
   fever -

17. How would you diagnose and treat a patient with myoglobinurea?

18. Name the indications for primary closure of bullet wound through the colon.

19. Compare and contrast subdural vs epidural hematoma.
HEAD AND NECK/ENDOCRINE

1. How would you work up a solitary nodule on a thyroid gland?

2. Compare and contrast the major clinical features of thyroid tumors and their treatments.

3. Discuss the major clinical characteristics, etiology, and treatment of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

4a. Compare and contrast etiology, expected lab values (high or low), and treatment of primary vs secondary hyperparathyroidism.

b. Discuss the surgical management of hyperparathyroidism.

5. Describe the etiology, diagnosis, and clinical signs of pheochromocytoma? What is the rule of 10's?

6. Describe Chvostek's and Trousseau's Signs.

7. What are the main characteristics of MEN I, IIa, and IIb?

8. Name the most common lytic lesions to the bone. (hint: PT Barnum Loves Kids)

9. Describe the work-up of an adrenal neoplasm.