



## **Vascular Practice Exam**



**EXAM SECTION****Question No:1**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Answer true or false in relation to the below statements relating to beta blockers:

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** are used secondary prevention of myocardial infarction
- B  **True**  **False** are used in treatment of pulmonary hypertension
- C  **True**  **False** are a Class 1 antidysrhythmic drug
- D  **True**  **False** increase refractory period of the AV node



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**Question No:2**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>1</b>
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In the immediate (type 1) hypersensitivity reaction

**Choose the correct answer**

- A . mast cell activation is not affected by phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>
- B . sensitized mast cells with attached IgA antibodies are activated to release granules
- C . T helper 1 (Th 1) cell responses in Type 1 hypersensitivity reactions are typically excessive
- D . there may only be a localized reaction
- E . the late-phase reaction requires additional exposure to antigen and may last for several day



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**Question No:3**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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With respect to angiogenesis during healing

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** nitric oxide (NO) production is suppressed, which stimulates sprouting of new vessels
- B  **True**  **False** the Notch signalling pathway ensures proper spacing of new vessels
- C  **True**  **False** TGF- $\beta$  stimulates endothelial proliferation
- D  **True**  **False** fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) suppress endothelial proliferatio

**Question No:4**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Platelet activating factor (PAF)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** causes bronchoconstriction
- B  **True**  **False** increases venular permeability
- C  **True**  **False** production is inhibited by COX-2 inhibitors
- D  **True**  **False** can be produced by endothelial cell



**Question No:5**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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After injury to the wall of a blood vessel

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** platelet adhesion and aggregation contribute to the temporary haemostatic plug
- B  **True**  **False** activation of coagulation by the intrinsic system contributes to the definitive haemostatic plug
- C  **True**  **False** local vasoconstriction contributes to the temporary haemostatic plug
- D  **True**  **False** the conversion of fibrinogen is activated by thrombin



**Question No:6**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Long term compensatory mechanisms to moderate haemorrhage include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** mobilization of protein free extravascular fluid
- B  **True**  **False** mobilization of preformed albumin from intravascular stores
- C  **True**  **False** hepatic synthesis of protein
- D  **True**  **False** increased red cell 2,3-DPG



**Question No:7**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Consequences of insulin deficiency in type 1 diabetes mellitus include:

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** decreased glucose uptake by cells
- B  **True**  **False** decreased protein catabolism
- C  **True**  **False** increased plasma free fatty acids
- D  **True**  **False** peripheral oedema





**Question No:8**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The inferior vena cava

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is formed anterior to the third lumbar vertebra
- B  **True**  **False** leaves the abdomen at the level of the eighth thoracic vertebra
- C  **True**  **False** is anterior to the epiploic foramen
- D  **True**  **False** receives the right suprarenal vein



**Question No:9**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Renin secretion is increased by

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** decreased sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>) exchange in the macula densa
- B  **True**  **False** vasopressin
- C  **True**  **False** hypokalaemia
- D  **True**  **False** inhibition of renal sympathetic nerve activity



**Question No:10**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Low density lipoprotein (LDL)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** contains more triglyceride than cholesterol
- B  **True**  **False** contains cholesterol predominantly in the unesterified form
- C  **True**  **False** originates primarily in the intestine
- D  **True**  **False** is derived in part from VLDL in the circulation



**Question No:11**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Adverse effects of ionising radiation include:

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** fibrosis of salivary glands
- B  **True**  **False** cataracts of the lens
- C  **True**  **False** carcinoma of the thyroid
- D  **True**  **False** decrease of dopamine reuptake in the central nervous system



**Question No:12**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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With regard to unfractionated heparin

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** the anticoagulant effect is more readily reversed by protamine than low molecular weight heparins
- B  **True**  **False** osteoporosis occurs with chronic use
- C  **True**  **False** heparin-induced thrombocytopenia type 2 is an absolute contraindication to continued use
- D  **True**  **False** hyperkalaemia can occur with prolonged use



**Question No:13**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Protein C

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is activated by Protein S
- B  **True**  **False** is activated by thrombin-thrombomodulin complex
- C  **True**  **False** when activated, inactivates activated factors V (Vc) and VIII (VIIIc)
- D  **True**  **False** when activated, inactivates plasminogen activator inhibitor



**Question No:14**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Factor V Leiden mutation

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is associated with venous but not arterial thromboembolic events
- B  **True**  **False** can be identified using polymerase chain reaction
- C  **True**  **False** usually presents clinically after the fifth decade of life
- D  **True**  **False** is characterised by protein C resistance



**Question No:15**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The portal vein

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** runs upwards between the layers of the lesser omentum
- B  **True**  **False** is usually formed by the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins
- C  **True**  **False** drains blood from the stomach and oesophagus
- D  **True**  **False** lies medial to the hepatic artery proper





**Question No:16**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The external carotid artery lies

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** on the middle constrictor muscle
- B  **True**  **False** deep to the stylohyoid muscle
- C  **True**  **False** superficial to the stylopharyngeus muscle
- D  **True**  **False** superficial to the pharyngeal branch of the vagus nerve



**Question No:17**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The femoral nerve

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** gives, directly or indirectly, branches to the hip and knee joints
- B  **True**  **False** gives branches to the quadriceps femoris muscle
- C  **True**  **False** originates from the second, third and fourth lumbar spinal nerves
- D  **True**  **False** supplies tensor fasciae latae



**Question No:18**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The great saphenous vein

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is accompanied by lymphatics that drain most of the lower limb
- B  **True**  **False** is the pre-axial vein of the limb
- C  **True**  **False** is anterior to the medial malleolus
- D  **True**  **False** usually drains the deep veins of the calf by a single branch close to the knee joint



**Question No:19**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The sympathetic trunk in the thorax

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** has white rami communicantes lying proximal to the grey rami
- B  **True**  **False** supplies the abdomen through the hypogastric plexuses
- C  **True**  **False** usually has up to twelve ganglia
- D  **True**  **False** supplies sympathetic fibres to the eye and face via the T1 outflow



**Question No:20**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The hypoglossal nerve

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** emerges from the medulla oblongata ventral to the olive
- B  **True**  **False** initially lies deep to internal jugular vein
- C  **True**  **False** leaves the skull through a canal in the occipital bone
- D  **True**  **False** supplies intrinsic but not extrinsic muscles of the tongue



**Question No:21**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Common predisposing causes of aortic dissection include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** cystic medial degeneration
- B  **True**  **False** syphilitic aortitis
- C  **True**  **False** systemic hypertension
- D  **True**  **False** aortic atherosclerosis



**Question No:22**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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**Question Description**

Coagulation

With regard to coagulation, an effective indicant of

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** intrinsic coagulation activity is the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
- B  **True**  **False** extrinsic coagulation activity is the prothrombin time (PT)
- C  **True**  **False** platelet function is the skin bleeding time
- D  **True**  **False** anticoagulant activity is the level of activated factor XII



**Question No:23**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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A moderate level of aerobic exercise produces

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** an increase in ventilation which matches the increase in oxygen consumption
- B  **True**  **False** a decreased arterial pCO<sub>2</sub>
- C  **True**  **False** a decrease in mixed venous oxygen levels
- D  **True**  **False** a decrease in plasma bicarbonate





**Question No:24**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Chemical mediators of the inflammatory response which are derived from inactive precursors in plasma include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** Bradykinin
- B  **True**  **False** Prostaglandins
- C  **True**  **False** C3a
- D  **True**  **False** Serotonin



**Question No:25**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Structures which pass between the external and the internal carotid arteries include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** the hypoglossal nerve
- B  **True**  **False** the glossopharyngeal nerve
- C  **True**  **False** a portion of the parotid gland
- D  **True**  **False** the stylopharyngeus muscle



**Question No:26**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The lateral plantar artery

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** anastomoses with the medial plantar artery to complete the plantar arch
- B  **True**  **False** crosses the sole obliquely on the lateral side of the lateral plantar nerve
- C  **True**  **False** lies superficial to the flexor accessorius muscle
- D  **True**  **False** anastomoses with dorsalis pedis and arcuate arteries via the plantar arch

**Question No:27**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Factor Xa inhibitors

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** can be used in the management of acute pulmonary embolism and deep venous thrombosis in selected patients
- B  **True**  **False** require care when co-prescribed with azole antimycotics and HIV protease inhibitors
- C  **True**  **False** do not require regular blood coagulation monitoring
- D  **True**  **False** do not have specific reversal agents available



**Question No:28**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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With regard to Nitric oxide (NO)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** it inhibits vasodilatation
- B  **True**  **False** its production is induced in neutrophils and macrophages by gamma interferon
- C  **True**  **False** it strongly stimulates leukocyte recruitment
- D  **True**  **False** it reacts with superoxide to form nitrogen-derived free radicals in macrophages



**Question No:29**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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In the Lymphatic Vascular System

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** there are no valves
- B  **True**  **False** there is no smooth muscle in the vessel wall
- C  **True**  **False** the thoracic duct drains into the confluence of the right internal jugular and subclavian veins
- D  **True**  **False** there may be erythrocytes



**Question No:30**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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In healing skin wounds

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** early provisional matrix has a high content of Type III collagen
- B  **True**  **False** regeneration of dermal appendages occurs over several months
- C  **True**  **False** fibronectin from plasma plays an important role in healing
- D  **True**  **False** cross-linkage of collagen is achieved by metalloproteinases



**Question No:31**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The following structures traverse the diaphragm, but do NOT go through its three major openings:

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** the left phrenic nerve
- B  **True**  **False** right vagal trunk
- C  **True**  **False** the right sympathetic trunk
- D  **True**  **False** the left internal thoracic artery





**Question No:32**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Which of the following changes are seen in the inflammatory acute phase response?

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** prostaglandin production
- B  **True**  **False** increased production of colony-stimulating factors
- C  **True**  **False** increased sweating
- D  **True**  **False** increased concentrations of serum amyloid A (SAA) protein



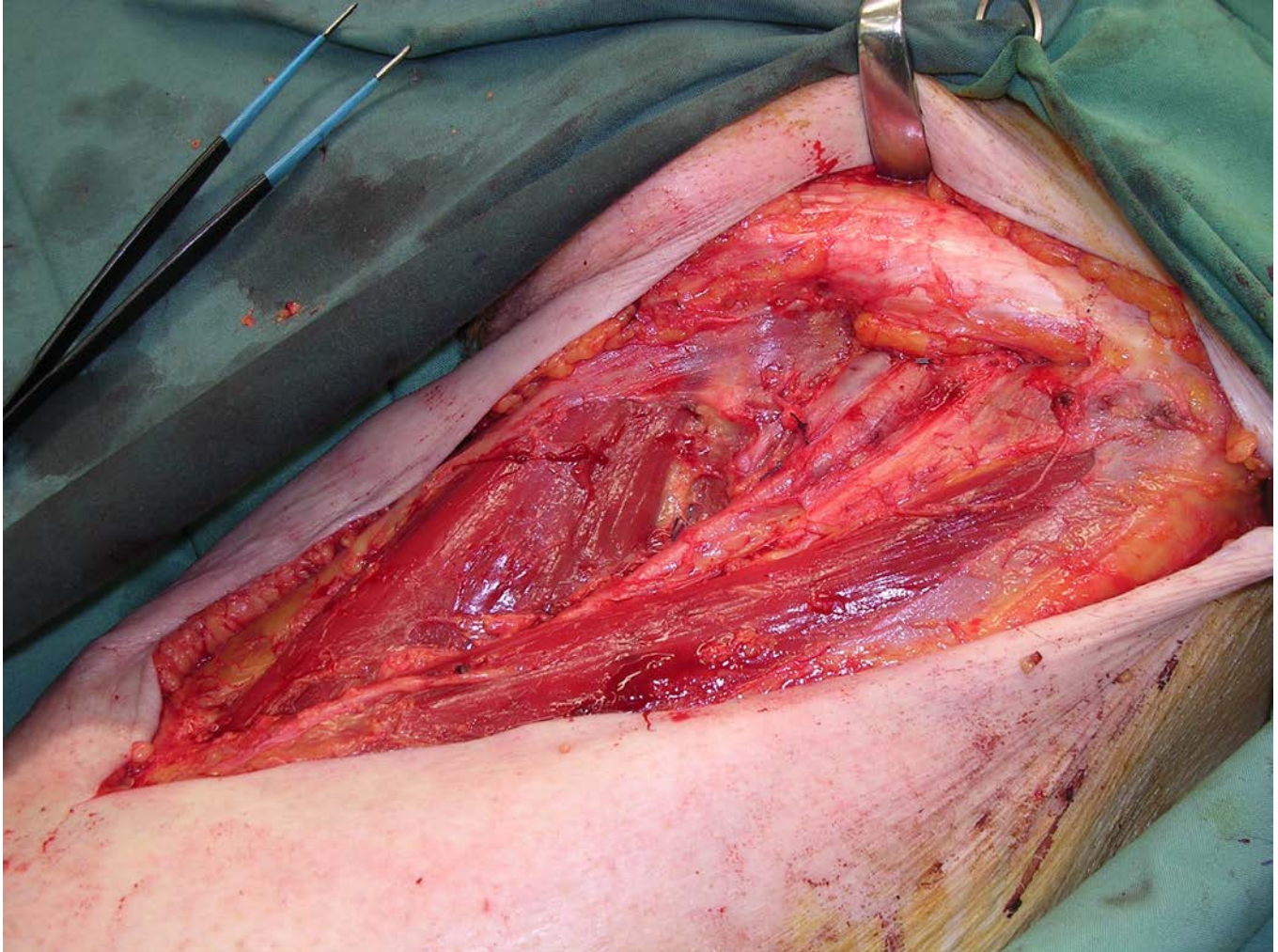
**Question No:33**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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**Question Description**

Femoral triangle

The area demonstrated in this image of the thigh

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is bounded laterally by the lateral border of sartorius
- B  **True**  **False** contains the common femoral vein within the femoral sheath
- C  **True**  **False** contains the femoral nerve, separated into superficial and deep branches by the medial circumflex femoral artery
- D  **True**  **False** contains the common femoral artery terminating into the superficial femoral and profunda femoris arteries

**Question No:34**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The femoral nerve

**Choose the correct answer**

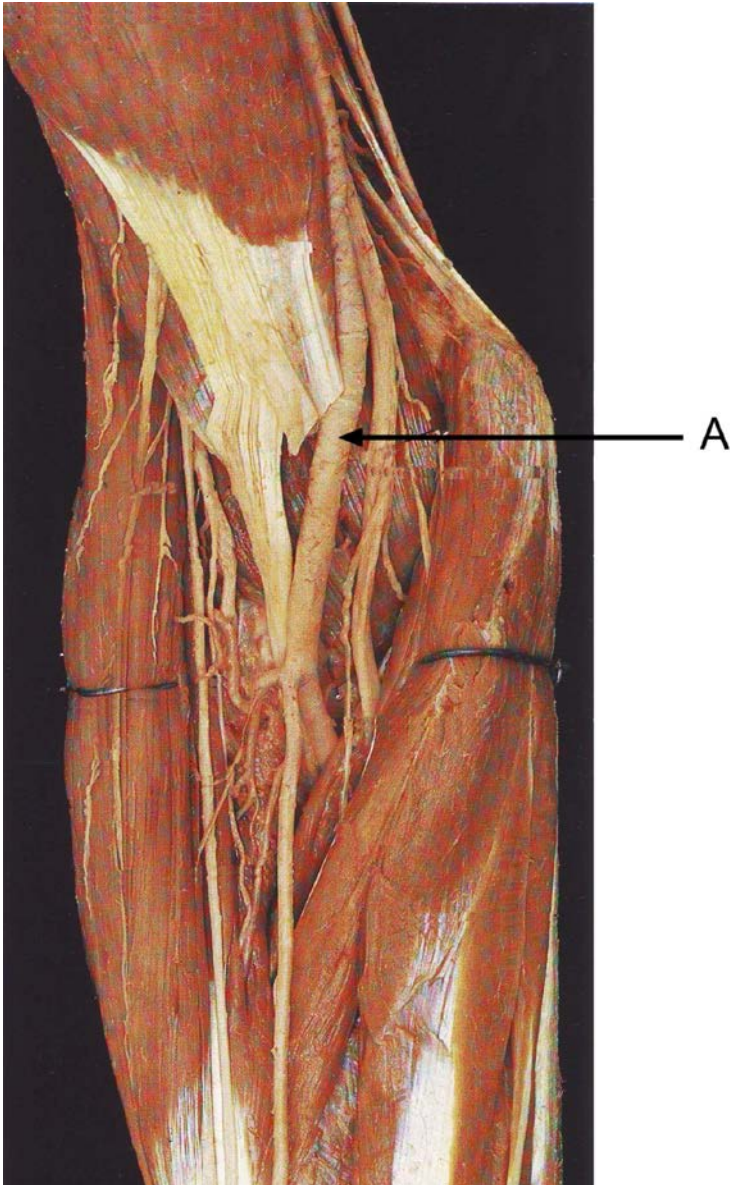
- A  **True**  **False** consists of superficial and deep branches separated by the lateral circumflex femoral artery
- B  **True**  **False** gives rise to the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh within the abdomen
- C  **True**  **False** gives rise to the saphenous nerve
- D  **True**  **False** consists of fibres derived from lumbar nerves 2, 3, 4 and 5



## Question No:35

Maximum Marks	4
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The structure marked 'A' in the cubital fossa



'geons

Choose the correct answer

- A  True  False is a medial relation of the median nerve
- B  True  False is a lateral relation of the tendon of biceps brachii
- C  True  False gives rise to the common interosseous artery
- D  True  False lies superficial to the bicipital aponeurosis

**Question No:36**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The arch of the aorta

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is crossed anteriorly and to the left by the left supreme intercostal vein
- B  **True**  **False** has the left brachiocephalic vein above it
- C  **True**  **False** usually causes an impression on the left side of the oesophagus
- D  **True**  **False** is crossed anteriorly and to the left by the left phrenic nerve



**Question No:37**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The axillary artery

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** can be exposed by splitting the clavicular head of pectoralis major
- B  **True**  **False** has the midpoint of the clavicle as its surface marking
- C  **True**  **False** is continuous with the brachial artery at the inferior border of the teres major
- D  **True**  **False** is related to the posterior cord of the brachial plexus

**Question No:38**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The inferior vena cava

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** enters the right atrium to the right of the fossa ovalis
- B  **True**  **False** enters a deep groove on the bare area of the liver, to the right of the caudate lobe
- C  **True**  **False** commences at level of L4
- D  **True**  **False** is posterior to the medial part of the right suprarenal gland



**Question No:39**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The first rib

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** has a subclavian groove containing only the subclavian artery
- B  **True**  **False** has a slip of serratus anterior and serratus posterior superior attached
- C  **True**  **False** has the suprapleural membrane attached to its inner margin, behind the subclavian groove
- D  **True**  **False** is the shortest, widest, flattest and most curved rib



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**Question No:40**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Anterior relations of the right ureter include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** the root of the small bowel mesentery
- B  **True**  **False** the right genitofemoral nerve
- C  **True**  **False** the right gonadal vessels
- D  **True**  **False** the inferior mesenteric vessels



**Question No:41**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The internal carotid artery

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** gives off the ophthalmic artery
- B  **True**  **False** usually begins about the level of the sixth cervical vertebra
- C  **True**  **False** is accompanied within the skull by preganglionic sympathetic nerve fibres
- D  **True**  **False** enters the skull through the foramen lacerum



**Question No:42**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Following haemorrhage of more than 20% of circulating blood volume

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** the renal filtration fraction may increase
- B  **True**  **False** there is a fall in cardiac output and then blood pressure
- C  **True**  **False** the haematocrit may not fall for several hours
- D  **True**  **False** aldosterone takes 30 minutes to exert its effect



**Question No:43**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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After injury to the wall of a blood vessel

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** platelet adhesion and aggregation contribute to the temporary haemostatic plug
- B  **True**  **False** activation of coagulation by the intrinsic system contributes to the definitive haemostatic plug
- C  **True**  **False** local vasoconstriction contributes to the temporary haemostatic plug
- D  **True**  **False** the conversion of fibrinogen is activated by thrombin



**Question No:44**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Scatter radiation is affected by the following variables:

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** Beam size
- B  **True**  **False** Large distances between the x-ray source and the image intensifier
- C  **True**  **False** Patient BMI
- D  **True**  **False** Gantry angulation



**Question No:45**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Regarding disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** there may have been intravascular release of tissue thromboplastin (tissue factor)
- B  **True**  **False** thrombocytopenia is common
- C  **True**  **False** heparin therapy is absolutely contraindicated
- D  **True**  **False** plasma factor VIII levels fall



**Question No:46**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Intact endothelium secretes

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** thrombomodulin
- B  **True**  **False** adenosine diphosphate (ADP)
- C  **True**  **False** an inhibitor of plasminogen activation (tPA inhibitor)
- D  **True**  **False** prostacyclin (PGI<sub>2</sub>)



**Question No:47**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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At a site of atherosclerosis

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** C-reactive protein is secreted from cells in the lesion activating local endothelial cells
- B  **True**  **False** oxidised LDL stimulates release of growth factors from endothelial cells
- C  **True**  **False** IFN-gamma from T lymphocytes in the intima inhibits macrophage activation
- D  **True**  **False** oxidised LDL is toxic to smooth muscle cells





**Question No:48**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Time gain compensation

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** requires adjustment depending on the tissue being scanned
- B  **True**  **False** is reduced using transducers with greater frequency
- C  **True**  **False** requires adjustment when scanning obese patients
- D  **True**  **False** is set objectively based on the depth of the field of view



**Question No:49**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The superficial inguinal lymph nodes

**Choose the correct answer**

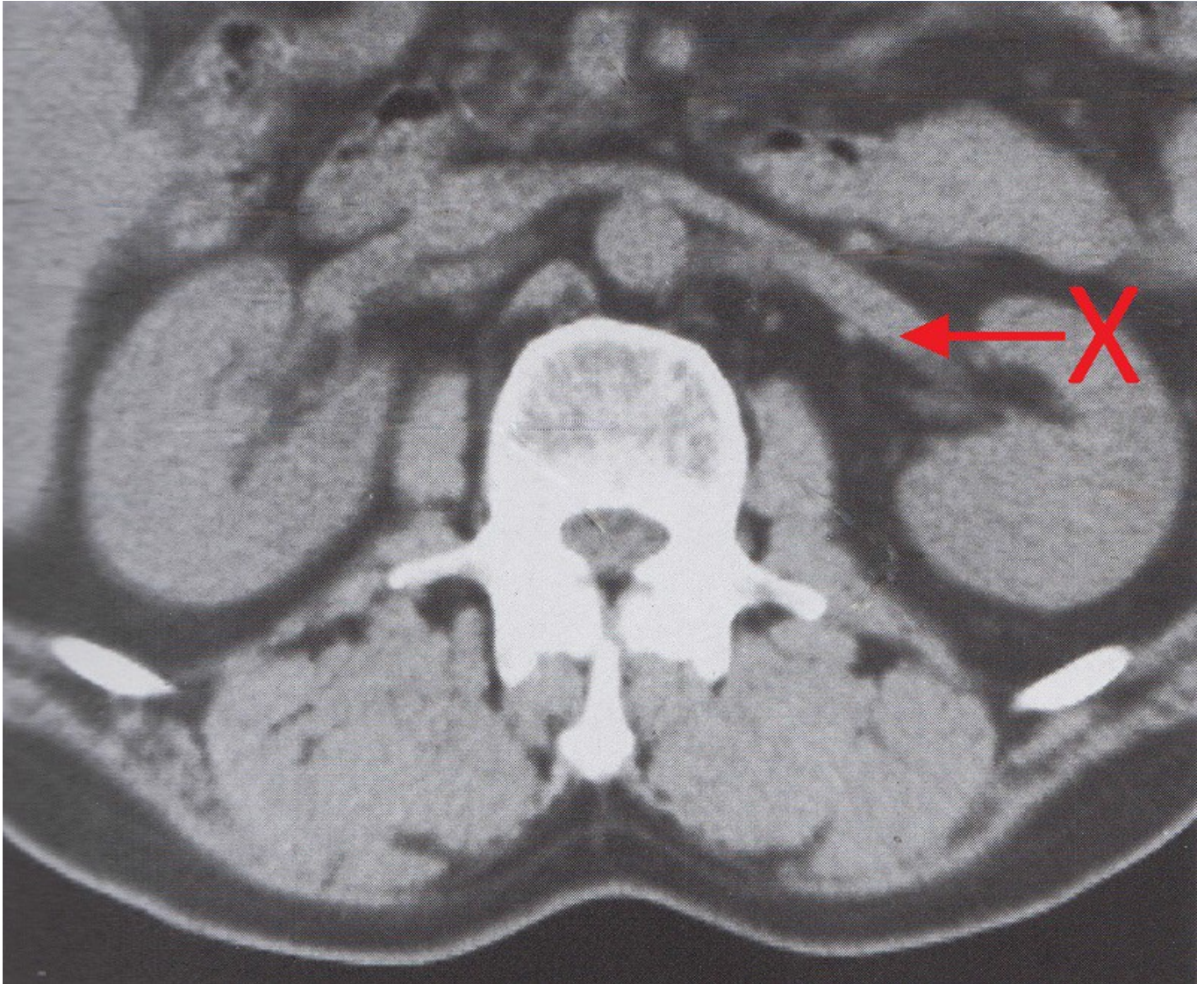
- A  **True**  **False** consist of medial, lateral and vertical groups
- B  **True**  **False** receive lymph from the anterior abdominal wall below the level of umbilicus
- C  **True**  **False** receive lymph from the gluteal region
- D  **True**  **False** receive lymph from the distal anal canal



**Question No:50**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The structure marked X in the computed tomograph (CT) image



**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** lies posterior to the ureter
- B  **True**  **False** has the inferior mesenteric artery anterior to it
- C  **True**  **False** receives the gonadal vein
- D  **True**  **False** receives the adrenal vein

**Question No:51**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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In duplex ultrasound scanning aliasing

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** occurs when the rate of sampling is less than twice the frequency of whatever is being sampled
- B  **True**  **False** can be overcome by decreasing the pulse repetition frequency
- C  **True**  **False** can be overcome by increasing the transmitted frequency
- D  **True**  **False** can be overcome by adjusting the baseline



**Question No:52**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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The tibial nerve

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is superficial to the popliteal vessels in the popliteal fossa
- B  **True**  **False** gives branches to the muscles which dorsiflex the foot
- C  **True**  **False** gives branches to the knee and ankle joints
- D  **True**  **False** gives off the sural nerve to the medial side of the leg and foot



**Question No:53**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Polyarteritis nodosa

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** may involve pulmonary arteries
- B  **True**  **False** is characterised by fibrinoid necrosis
- C  **True**  **False** is usually associated with ANCA's (antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies)
- D  **True**  **False** is associated with chronic Hepatitis B



**Question No:54**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Common predisposing causes of aortic dissection include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** idiopathic cystic medionecrosis
- B  **True**  **False** syphilitic aortitis
- C  **True**  **False** systemic hypertension
- D  **True**  **False** atherosclerosis



**Question No:55**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Regarding development of the aortic arches

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** an abnormal origin of the right subclavian artery passes across the midline in front of the oesophagus
- B  **True**  **False** a double aortic arch results from abnormal obliteration of the right 4th aortic arch
- C  **True**  **False** the descending aorta and subclavian arteries receive arterial inflow from the pulmonary artery when obliteration of the left 4th aortic arch occurs
- D  **True**  **False** contraction of the connection between the left 6th aortic arch and the left dorsal aorta results in the ligamentum arteriosum



**Question No:56**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger disease)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** is commonly associated with immune reactivity to intradermal injection of tobacco extracts in affected individuals
- B  **True**  **False** usually manifests with sharply segmental inflammation of medium-sized and small arteries
- C  **True**  **False** arterial thrombosis is an uncommon complication
- D  **True**  **False** most commonly presents in elderly individuals



**Question No:57**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Reperfusion injury which occurs following restoration of interrupted blood flow is

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** intensified by pretreatment with antioxidants
- B  **True**  **False** probably dependent on influx of polymorphonuclear leukocytes to the site
- C  **True**  **False** associated histologically with contraction bands in myocytes
- D  **True**  **False** enhanced by the deposition of IgM antibodies in ischaemic tissues



**Question No:58**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Physiological features of septic shock include

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** widespread vasodilation
- B  **True**  **False** reduced cardiac output
- C  **True**  **False** increased capillary permeability
- D  **True**  **False** increased cellular metabolism



**Question No:59**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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Computed tomography (CT) Hounsfield units

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** represent X-ray attenuation
- B  **True**  **False** vary depending on the patient
- C  **True**  **False** are expressed relative to air
- D  **True**  **False** vary depending on the tissue



**Question No:60**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>4</b>
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In regards to transcutaneous partial pressure of oxygen (TcPO<sub>2</sub>)

**Choose the correct answer**

- A  **True**  **False** Reflects the quantitative assessment of the amount of oxygen in mmHg that has diffused from the capillaries, through the epidermis, to a heated electrode
- B  **True**  **False** The independent predictive value has been precisely determined
- C  **True**  **False** Most often been investigated to determine amputation level and to determine the healing potential of ulcers or amputation wounds
- D  **True**  **False** Is limited by the fact it is time consuming, operator dependent and measurements cover a small area of tissue



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