

## **Examination questions in Surgery for international faculty**

(Head of the department – prof. Gia Tomadze)

### **1. The thyroid and parathyroid gland diseases:**

- The development and anatomy of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.
- The physiology and investigation of thyroid and parathyroid function.
- The investigation of thyroid swelling.
- The treatment of thyrotoxicosis and thyroid failure.
- The indications and technique of thyroid surgery.
- The management of thyroid cancer.
- The investigation and management of hyperparathyroidism.
- The risks and complications of thyroid and parathyroid surgery;

### **2. Lung cancer. Mediastinal tumors.**

- Epidemiology,
- Primary and metastatic tumors, classification, symptoms,
- Methods of detection of lung cancer, diagnosis and staging, chest X-ray, CT, PET,
- Invasive procedures computerized tomography-guided biopsy treatment, mediastinoscopy, mediastinotomy, thoracotomy,
- Surgical management, pneumonectomy,
- Primary tumors of the mediastinum (Thymoma, lymphoma).
- Survival rate.

### **3. Surgical diseases of esophagus.**

- The anatomy and physiology of the esophagus and their relationship to disease.
- The clinical features, investigations and treatment of benign and malignant disease with particular reference to the common adult disorders;
- Main symptoms of esophageal diseases,
- Methods of assessment, x-ray, endoscopy, endosonography, manometry, 24 hour PH monitoring,
- MALLORY–WEISS SYNDROME,
- Achalasia and other motility disorders,

- Diverticula,
- GERD, endoscopic and surgical treatment methods, fundoplication (laparoscopic and surgical approach),
- Hiatus hernia,
- Barret's esophagus,
- benign and malignant tumors of esophagus, clinical manifestation, staging, treatment, survival.

#### **4. Peptic ulcer of stomach and duodenum.**

- Surgical anatomy.
- Clinical manifestation.
- Methods of investigation.
- Medical treatment.
- Surgical treatment. Bilroth I and II methods, vagotomy, pyloroplasty;
- Complications of peptic ulcer. 1. Bleeding, Clinical manifestation, methods of investigation. Methods of treatment. 2. Perforation, Clinical manifestation, methods of investigation. Methods of treatment. 3. Penetration, Clinical manifestation, methods of investigation. Methods of treatment. 4. Malignisation. Clinical manifestation, methods of investigation. Methods of treatment. 5. Pylorostenosis, Clinical manifestation, methods of investigation. Methods of treatment.
- Sequelae of peptic ulcer surgery;
- Stomach cancer. 1. Epidemiology, 2. Etiology, 3. Symptoms, 4. Methods of assessment, 5. Staging. 6. Treatment, operative treatment, adjuvant and neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

#### **5. Surgical pathology of small intestine.**

- The anatomy of the small intestine.
- The investigation and treatment of the range of conditions that may affect the small intestine.
- Benign and malignant tumors of small intestine.
- Crohn's disease.

#### **6. Surgical pathology of large bowel.**

- Colon Cancer; 2. Epidemiology, 3. Classification, clinical manifestation, staging, 4. Methods of evaluation, 5. Differential diagnosis, 6. Treatment, methods of operation depending on clinical manifestation of the disease, survival rate.
- Megacolon and nonmegacolon constipation,

- Diverticular disease,
- ulcerative colitis, surgical complications

## **7. Acute appendicitis**

- Etiology,
- Clinical manifestation,
- Specific features in children and elderly,
- Classification,
- Differential diagnosis,
- Treatment,
- Complications;
- Carcinoid tumor and adenocarcinoma.

## **8. Liver.**

- Anatomy.
- Classification,
- Methods of assessment,
- Liver trauma,
- Liver cysts,
- Liver cancer (HCC),
- Current methods of treatment including liver transplantation;

## **9. Gall bladder.**

- Gall stones-etiology, clinical presentation, treatment.
- Acute cholecystitis. 1. Etiology, 2. Symptoms, 3. Methods of evaluation, 4. Treatment
- Cholecystectomy, laparoscopic and open approach;

## **10. Mechanical jaundice.**

- Reasons, manifestation.
- Current methods of diagnosis, ERCP, MRCP, mini invasive approach, palliative and radical methods of treatment;