

40. intravascular coagulation (DIC) is characterised by:
- Increased fibrinogen concentration
  - Increased fibrinogen degradation products
  - Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
  - Thrombocythaemia
  - Fragmented red cells on blood film
41. The following statements concern crystalloid solutions:
- 5% dextrose has a similar osmolality to blood
  - Hartmann's solution has equal concentrations of Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup>  
Dextrose saline is distributed equally in intracellular fluid (ICF) and extracellular fluid (ECF)
  - N/saline is hypertonic to blood
  - Hartmann's solution is isotonic to blood
42. Concerning post-operative surgical site infections:
- Deep infections may occur more than 6 months after implantation of a prosthesis
  - Clean wounds are associated with infection rates of about 3%
  - The most common pathogen is Staphylococcus aureus
  - To reduce wound infections the operative site should be shaved the night before surgery
  - Latex drains reduce the rate of infection following abdominal surgery
43. Which one of the following cases is considered a clean-contaminated wound?
- Open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis
  - Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair
  - Lumpectomy with axillary node dissection
  - Appendectomy with walled-off abscess
  - Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel and sigmoid colon
44. Which of the following is the MOST common cause of painful rectal bleeding?
- Internal hemorrhoids
  - External hemorrhoids
  - Diverticulitis
  - Anal fissure
  - Rectal foreign body