

76. About acute appendicitis all the following statements are true, except
- Pelvic appendicitis presents by deep pelvic pain, tenesmus and dysuria.
 - Retro-ileal appendicitis presents by diarrhoea.
 - Acute appendicitis in the elderly carries worse prognosis than in young adults.
 - The treatment of uncomplicated acute appendicitis during pregnancy is conservative.
77. In acute appendicitis, the predominant cells in a histological section is
- Neutrophils.
 - Esinophils.
 - Basophils.
 - Lymphocytes.
78. About physiology of the adrenal gland, all the following statements are true, except
- Aldosterone is secreted by the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex
 - Aldosterone secretion is under control of the rennin-angiotensin system
 - A high serum cortisol level inhibits the secretion of ACTH from the anterior pituitary
 - The adrenal medulla is under control by the sympathetic nervous system
79. A 53-year-old man is accidentally discovered to have a well-defined 2.5cm right adrenal mass on CT scan that is done for some other reason. Hormonal studies are all normal. The proper management is
- FNAC
 - Adrenalectomy
 - Radiological follow-up
 - Radiotherapy
80. About Cushing's syndrome, all the following statements are true, except
- In Cushing's disease ACTH level is normal.
 - With adrenal Cushing's syndrome there is inhibition of ACTH secretion
 - Truncal obesity is one of the manifestations of the syndrome
 - These patients tend to be hypertensive
81. A 43-year-old woman presents with episodic hypertension, an adrenal mass and elevated catecholamines. The most likely diagnosis is
- Adrenal cortical hyperplasia
 - Cushing Syndrome
 - Pheochromocytoma
 - Conn's syndrome
82. In a patient who has Cushing's syndrome, one of the following is expected to be reduced
- Waist circumference.
 - Bone density.
 - Bone length
 - Urinary corticosteroids.
83. 32 years old female c/o from right breast ulcer in nipple-areola . Examination reveled right nipple-areola ulceration , irregular edge with no Palpable breast lump. Free left breast examination. What is the next step?
- Bilateral breast US and wedge biopsy from the ulcer
 - Bilateral breast MRI
 - Wide local excision
 - Local antibiotics cream