Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

GRODNO STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

The first Department of Surgical Diseases

TASKS

OF CLINICAL SURGICAL SITUATIONS

FOR THE 5 TH YEAR STUDENTS OF

МEDICAL FACULTY

Grodno 2022

Task 1

The patient, 65 years old, was operated on mechanical jaundice. The revision revealed chronic pancreatitis and cancer of the cystic duct with a transition to the hepatic duct and the common bile duct. The gallbladder is small, deformed, and there are stones in its lumen. The hepatic duct is impassable to the confluence of the right and left ducts.

How can I help the patient?

Task 2

 A 50-year-old patient suffering from persistent, intense pain in the epigastric region for 3 years was taken for surgery with a suspected pancreatic tumor. During the operation, the tumor was not found, chronic pancreatitis was diagnosed. A sharp fibrosis of the body part and tail of the pancreas with calcification areas in them was found. Pathology of the biliary tract was not detected.

What operation should be performed?

Task 3

In a 23-year-old patient, during an examination for periodic epigastric pain and heartburn, a focal formation up to 2.5 cm in diameter was found in the right lobe of the liver. According to the conclusion of the ultrasound diagnostics specialist – hemangioma.

What will be your recommendations?

Task 4

 An antisocial 60-year-old patient with prolonged fever with chills in the evenings in the right lobe of the liver during tomographic examination revealed a cavity formation up to 6 cm in diameter with clear contours and heterogeneous inclusions of the type of tissue detritus and gas bubbles.

 Your diagnosis? What are your tactics in this clinical observation?

Task 5

 The patient, 30 years old, emotionally labile, underwent cholecystectomy 2 years ago. After the operation, 6 months later, pain appeared in the right hypochondrium, heaviness in the epigastrium after eating, periodic vomiting with an admixture of bile, especially after stress. X-ray contrast examination of the stomach and duodenum revealed pendulum-like movements of barium in the lower horizontal branch of the duodenum 12.

What is the diagnosis and treatment tactics of the patient?

Task 6

 The 82-year-old patient, after an error in the diet, had a feeling of heaviness in the epigastrium, nausea, pain in the right hypochondrium, belching. After 2 days, icteric skin and dark urine appeared. The patient was admitted to the hospital with symptoms of mechanical jaundice. The examination revealed a diverticulum of the duodenum 12.

What is the probable localization of the diverticulum of the duodenum 12, which led to mechanical jaundice and the tactics of the surgeon in the treatment of this pathology?

Task 7

In a 25-year-old woman with serum bilirubin 105 mmol/ l (mainly indirect fraction), normal alkaline phosphatase content, ALT increased 10 times, according to ultrasound, the gallbladder is 5/4/3 cm, the walls are not thickened, there is a concretion of 1.2 cm in the lumen, the choledoch is 0.7 cm in diameter.

What is the most likely diagnosis in this clinical case? What visualizing objective research method should be used to exclude volumetric pathology of the hepatopancreatoduodenal zone or choledochal concretions?

Task 8

A 50-year-old patient has intermittent jaundice for 5 weeks, the temperature periodically rises, anemia increases. Palpation revealed a stretched, painless gallbladder-a symptom of Courvoisier.

What disease can be assumed? What diagnostic studies can confirm the presumed diagnosis?

Task 9

 Patient Z., 45 years old, was delivered by an ambulance team 2 hours after the injury. According to the patient, he slipped and fell on his left side. Complaints of pain in the left half of the chest, increasing on inspiration. Objectively: the general condition is of moderate severity, the skin is pale, moist. The patient's position is forced - on the left side, changing the position of the body causes pain in the chest and abdomen. Blood pressure 100/60 mmHg, heart rate 100 per minute. There are abrasions and bruises on the left half of the chest. Palpation - local soreness along the IX and X ribs on the left along the middle axillary line. The abdomen is not swollen, when palpated, it is sharply painful and tense. The Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom is positive. Chest X-ray revealed a fracture of the X rib on the left.

What additional studies should be done to clarify the diagnosis? What are the further surgical tactics?

Task 10

Patient G., 18 years old, hit the curb with her left side when falling in physical education. She went to the medical center and was released with the diagnosis: "Contusion of the left rib arch." Ultrasound and radiography were not performed. During the day, I was bothered by dull pains in the left hypochondrium. She applied again due to the appearance of sharp pains in the left half of the abdomen, weakness, dizziness, difficulty breathing in a horizontal position. Objectively: the general condition is severe, the skin is pale. Blood pressure 90/50 mmHg. heart rate 100 per minute. Hb 78 g/l. Ht 26%. The abdomen during palpation is painful in the left parts, the symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg is doubtful.

Formulate a diagnosis? What mistakes were made in the pre-hospital period? Your medical measures?

to make to clarify the diagnosis? What are the further surgical tactics?

Task 11

 The patient, 44 years old, was hospitalized as an emergency. Fell ill suddenly: there was copious, repeated bloody vomiting. It was found out from the anamnesis that he had been abusing alcohol for many years. During the examination, a large dense spleen was found. The liver was not palpated.

What, in your opinion, can serve as a source of bleeding? Between which diseases should a differential diagnosis be made?

surgical tactics?

Task 12

 The patient, 42 years old, was admitted to the hospital on emergency duty. Bloody vomiting appeared suddenly. The patient notes that within 2 years such bleeding begins for the 3rd time. He has a history of Botkin's disease. On examination, there is a pronounced venous network on the anterior abdominal wall in the form of a "jellyfish head". The large spleen and the dense edge of the liver at the costal arch are palpated. You have been diagnosed with bleeding from varicose veins of the esophagus.

What will be the patient's emergency care? How should he be examined in the future after stopping the bleeding?

Task 13

 The patient, 56 years old, was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of a feeling of fullness in the upper half of the abdomen. During an objective examination, an asymmetry of the abdomen is noted due to the bulging of the upper left quadrant, an enlarged spleen is palpated. There was a suspicion of a spleen cyst.

What methods of instrumental examination should be used? What treatment method should be used to confirm the diagnosis?

Task 14

 The patient, 69 years old, was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of periodic pain in the left hypochondrium with an increase in body temperature to subfebrile figures in the evenings. In the anamnesis 2 months ago, an injury to the left half of the trunk. With an objective examination, there is a significant increase in the spleen. Ultrasound determines the liquid formation of 15x10 cm with heterogeneity of the structure in the projection of the spleen.

What diagnosis should the patient think about? What are the tactics in the treatment of the patient?

Task 15

A 20-year-old patient mistakenly took a caustic soda solution about 3 months ago. Currently, rapidly progressive dysphagia has developed. With radiopaque esophagography with an aqueous suspension of barium sulfate, the cicatricial stricture of the middle third of the esophagus is determined. At the point of narrowing, the diameter of the esophagus does not exceed 2-3 mm.

What method of treatment is shown to the patient?

Task 16

 A 34-year-old patient turned to the surgeon for an appointment with complaints of intermittent dysphagia. She associates the onset of the disease with a psychoemotional shock. 2 years ago, on the basis of a comprehensive instrumental examination, she was diagnosed with achalasia of the cardia. Subsequently, the patient underwent complex treatment 3 times, including cardiodilatation. The effect of the therapy was short-lived.

Which of the methods of treatment of cardiospasm should be used in this case, given the persistent and long-term course of the disease?

Task 17

 The patient, 44 years old, complains of moderate shortness of breath, palpitations with the slightest physical exertion. The patient has been suffering from rheumatism since the age of 25. On examination, there is a mitral blush with the phenomena of acrocyanosis. An ECG revealed an enlargement of the right ventricle. A chest X-ray shows congestion in the lungs. Echocardiography revealed pure mitral stenosis with a narrowing of the opening to 1 cm, satisfactory condition of the double-leaf valve flaps, preservation of the functional ability of the chords and papillary muscles.

What kind of surgical intervention without stopping intraoperative cardiac hemodynamics can give a good clinical result?

Task 18

A 33-year-old patient, 1.5 years after replacing the mitral valve with a ball prosthesis due to its insufficiency, suddenly had pain in the left upper limb. On objective examination, the hand is pale, cool to the touch. There is no pulsation on the radial artery and brachial artery in the lower third. Active movements in the fingers of the hand are limited.

What complication of the postoperative period takes place in this case?

Task 19

The patient, 36 years old, is periodically disturbed by aching pain in the heart area. The ECG is normal. An overview X-ray of the chest in the right cardiodiaphragmatic corner revealed a tumor-like formation on the left and bottom merging with the shadow of the heart and diaphragm, on the right - clearly delimited from the lung tissue.

What disease should I think about? What kind of treatment should I apply?

Task 20

 In a 32-year-old patient, an X-ray examination of the chest in the anterior upper mediastinum revealed a tumor-like formation measuring 8 x 7 cm.

Oh 7 cm.

What diseases should I think about? What additional special research methods need to be performed?

Task 21

A 21-year-old man needs a kidney transplant. He has a twin brother, an older sister, and a wife who, according to the results of the examination, can become donors. honours.

What types of transplantation can be applied in this case? Which of the donors is the most optimal?

Task 22

 There is a potential donor in the intensive care unit. Determine the actions of the doctor for the further organization of organ harvesting. Call together the necessary consultation.

 What research methods should be used to determine brain death?

Task 23

A 56-year-old patient suffers from type 2 diabetes mellitus. Diabetes is compensated by diet and taking glyrenorm. He will have surgery for calculous cholecystitis.

What are the tactics of hypoglycemic therapy?

Task 24

Patient H., 69 years old. Diagnosis: type 2 diabetes, diabetic nephropathy. CPN 4. Diabetic macroangiopathy with lesions of the iliac vessels.

Decide on the inclusion of inclusion in the transplant waiting list.

Task 25

The patient, 24 years old, was admitted with complaints of irritability, sweating, palpitations. The thyroid gland is not enlarged. X-ray examination of the formation in the anterior mediastinum at the level of the second rib on the right determines the formation of a rounded shape of 5x5 cm with clear boundaries.

What disease should I think about? What additional studies are needed to clarify y the diagnosis?

Task 26

After the operation of subtotal resection of the thyroid gland, the patient had convulsions in the extremities. Symptoms of Khvostek and Trusso began to be determined.

What postoperative complications did the patient have?