



## THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain  
Reg No 1955/000003/08

### Final Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Paediatric Surgeons of South Africa

25 July 2019

Paper 1

(3 hours)

*All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

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- 1
  - a) List in CHRONOLOGICAL order, the embryological steps that lead to malrotation. (6)
  - b) Discuss the complications of an endorectal pull-through procedure for Hirshsprung's disease. Describe what steps you would take during the procedure to prevent this. (6)
  - c) List in order the operative steps in the abdominal part of a gastric pull up procedure. (4)
  - d) What are the causes of unilateral limb enlargement in children? (5)
  - e) Discuss the current prognostic indicators for antenatally diagnosed congenital diaphragmatic hernias. (4)

[25]
  
- 2
  - a) What is achalasia? (2)
  - b) Describe the physiology of oesophageal peristalsis and pathophysiology of achalasia. (7)
  - c) How do you investigate the patient and confirm the diagnosis? (4)
  - d) Describe possible therapeutic options in the management of a 4-year-old boy with achalasia, motivating for the option you would regard as optimal. (8)
  - e) Discuss the differences in management of achalasia in children when compared to the adult patient. (4)

[25]
  
- 3
  - a) List the most common benign and malignant tumours of the parotid gland in children. (4)
  - b) Describe in detail how you will find the trunk of the facial nerve during a superficial parotidectomy. (6)
  - c) Discuss the factors that influence prognosis in patients with a rhabdomyosarcoma. (5)
  - d) Classify Rhabdomyosarcoma in the head-neck region and explain the rationale for this classification. (5)
  - e) In the head-neck region, what are the principles of treatment for this tumour (Rhabdomyosarcoma)? (5)

[25]
  
- 4
  - a) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of neo-adjuvant chemotherapy in the management of a 3-year-old patient with diagnosis of neuroblastoma. (5)
  - b) In relation to ischaemia-reperfusion injury
    - i) Discuss the pathophysiology. (5)
    - ii) Discuss preventative strategies to avoid this syndrome. (5)
  - c) Write a short note on eosinophilic esophagitis. (4)
  - d) Discuss the role of primary peritoneal drainage in the management of necrotising enterocolitis. (NEC). (6)

[25]



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### Final Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Paediatric Surgeons of South Africa

26 July 2019

Paper 2

(3 hours)

*All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)*

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- 1
- a) Tabulate a classification of DSD (Disorders of sexual differentiation). (6)
  - b) Describe the clinical presentation and principles of management in a child with complete androgen insensitivity syndrome. (7)
  - c) Discuss the embryology of duplications of the urinary tract. (4)
  - d) Discuss your postnatal management of an ante-natally diagnosed, unilateral ovarian cyst. (4)
  - e) With respect to childhood circumcisions
    - i) List indications. (2)
    - ii) List complications of the procedure. (2)[25]
- 2
- a) With respects to trisomy 18
    - i) Describe your antenatal counselling of parents who are expecting a child with confirmed trisomy 18. (3)
    - ii) Would you consider surgical intervention in such a patient? Qualify your decision. (4)
  - b) Regarding acute appendicitis
    - i) Define early acute appendicitis and what are the treatment options available for this condition? (3)
    - ii) Explain which treatment course you would follow and elaborate management of the patient including disadvantages. (4)
  - c) In a patient with "suspected small bowel" bleeding
    - i) What do you understand by the term "suspected small bowel bleeding". (2)
    - ii) What is the differential diagnosis? (5)
    - iii) Outline how you would investigate a child with this diagnosis. (4)[25]
- 3
- a) Discuss clinical presentation and pathophysiology of small left colon syndrome. (5)
  - b) Discuss paediatric rectal prolapse. Include predisposing factors, investigation and surgical options for full thickness prolapse. (6)
  - c) Discuss the pathophysiology of a perianal abscess in a 4-month-old child and draw the relevant anatomy. (6)
  - d) A 12-year-old girl presents with a 5cm lump in the right breast
    - i) Discuss the assessment and investigation of this mass. (3)
    - ii) Management if diagnosis is suspected fibroadenoma. (2)
    - iii) What is a Phyllodes tumour and your treatment plan? (3)[25]

- 4
- a) Describe Broncho Pulmonary Sequestration and the different types. (5)
  - b) Discuss the risk factors that predispose a patient to developing IFALD (intestinal failure associated liver disease). (5)
  - c) The “Rex” shunt (meso-portal shunt) has become the procedure of choice in the appropriate patient with portal Hypertension. What are prerequisites to promote a successful procedure? (5)
  - d) Discuss the management of primary mega ureter. (5)
  - e) Discuss when you would consider implementing damage control principles in the context of abdominal trauma. (5)
- [25]