



NIHS RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

General Surgery

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

National Institute for Health Specialties NIHS (Emirate Board) final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10 % unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:

The pass mark in the Final Written Examination will be determined according to the scientific standards and based on reliable practices in assessment.





Suggested References:

1. Sabiston Textbook of Surgery, 20th Edition, 2016. Courtney Townsend et al.
2. Schwartz's Principles of Surgery, Tenth Edition, 2014. F. Charles Brunicaardi et al.
3. Current Surgical Therapy, 12th Edition, 2017, John L. Cameron and Andrew M Cameron.
4. Greenfield's Surgery Scientific Principles and Practice, 5th Edition, 2011. Michael W. Mulholland et al.
5. Fischer's Mastery of Surgery, 6th Edition .2011, Josef E. Fischer.
6. Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.
7. Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. NIHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.





Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage
Principles of Surgery (35%= 70 MCQ)		
1	Fluid and Electrolytes	5%
2	Shock, Haemostasis and Transfusion	5%
3	Surgical Infection and Antibiotics	5%
4	Trauma and Critical Care	5%
5	Surgical Complication	5%
6	Pre-operative Assessment, Anaesthesia and Pain Management	5%
7	Transplant	5%
Clinical Surgery (65% = 130 MCQ)		
8	The Breast and Endocrine	10%
9	Hernias, Abdominal Wall and Soft Tissue Tumours	5%
10	Upper GIT (Oesophagus, Stomach, Small Intestine)	7 %
11	Lower GIT (Appendix, Colon, Rectum and Anus)	8 %
12	Gastrointestinal Bleeding	5 %
13	Hepatobiliary (Liver Pancreas and Spleen)	13 %
14	Acute Abdomen	7 %
15	Surgical Management of Obesity	5 %
16	Subspecialty (Vascular- Paediatric- Plastic- Lung and Mediastinum)	5 %
Total		100%

Notes:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.





- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism, and Patient Safety are incorporated within various domains.

Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1



A 56-year-old man presented to the Emergency Department with intermittent lower abdominal cramps typically coming 3 or 4 hours after a meal for the last 6 weeks. His bowel habit had become more constipated than usual and he was forced to strain hard to achieve evacuation. Examination revealed there were no significant clinical findings (see image).

Which of the following tests is the most useful to establish a management plan?

- A. FOBT¹
- B. Colonoscopy
- C. Flexible sigmoidoscopy
- D. Double contrast Ba enema

¹Faecal Occult Blood Test

