

Ques # :4

Mismatched blood transfusion in an anaesthetised patient presents as:

- 1) Hyperthermia & hypertension
 - 2) Hypotension & bleeding from site of wound
 - 3) Bradycardia & hypertension
 - 4) Tachycardia & hypertension
-

Ques # :5

True about Dieulafoy's lesion of stomach:

- 1) It is a very rare cause of GI bleeding (less than 1% incidence)
 - 2) The bleeding artery in Dieulafoy's lesion lies in the submucosa
 - 3) The lesion is seen in the distal stomach near the antrum
 - 4) Surgery is required in all cases to stop the bleeding
-

Ques # :6

A 45 years old female patient presented with history of bleeding per rectum, colonoscopy revealed growth in distal transverse colon. Five years back the same patient had undergone right hemicolectomy for carcinoma caecum. What will be the best surgical option for the condition now?

- 1) Total proctocolectomy with ileoanal anastomosis
 - 2) Total proctocolectomy with ileorectal anastomosis
 - 3) Total proctocolectomy with ileoanal pouch anastomosis
 - 4) Local resection with primary anastomosis
-

Ques # :7

Bushka Lowenstein tumour is:

- 1) Verrucous carcinoma of penis
 - 2) Condyloma lata
 - 3) Molluscum contagiosum
 - 4) Benign lesion of penis
-

Ques # :8

Which of the statement is not true:

- 1) Ankle brachial index less than 0.5 indicates critical limb ischemia
 - 2) Ankle brachial index more than 1 is normal
 - 3) Smoking is more specific for PVD than CAD
 - 4) Ankle brachial index changes during exercise & rest
-

Ques # :9

What is not true about the role of Angiography in Obscure GI Bleed?

- 1) It is a useful diagnostic and therapeutic tool in patients who are actively bleeding
 - 2) The Sensitivity of angiography is less than nuclear medicine scans
 - 3) Diagnostic yield is about 40%
 - 4) It can identify smaller arterial lesions such as vascular ectasia and even venous
-

Ques # :10

Which of the following, regarding post- operative outcome following major hepatic resection is True:

- 1) The clinical examination by an experienced hepatic surgeon is the most important predictor of survival following liver resection
 - 2) Mortality following major hepatic resections in most centres is still more than 10%
 - 3) The Child Pugh System was originally developed to predict mortality after liver resection
 - 4) There are two objective and three subjective criteria in Child Pugh Scoring
-

Ques # :11

All are true regarding abscess of the spleen except:

- 1) Majority of splenic abscess result from haematogenous spread from other sites
 - 2) Both Gram positive and gram negative organisms are responsible for abscess of spleen
 - 3) Splenomegaly is present in most of the patients.
 - 4) 2/3rd of the splenic abscess are solitary in adults
-

Ques # :12

Glasgow outcome score -3 signifies:

- 1) Severe disability
 - 2) Moderate disability
 - 3) Permanent vegetative state
 - 4) Good recovery
-

Ques # :13

Which of the following is not true about TME (Total Mesorectal excision)?

- 1) It improves survival
 - 2) It decreases local recurrence
 - 3) It is associated with increased blood loss
 - 4) It is associated with higher anastomotic leak as compared to LAR
-

Ques # :14

Trendelenberg position produces decrease in all of the following except:

- 1) Vital capacity
 - 2) Functional residual capacity
 - 3) Compliance
 - 4) Respiratory rate
-

Ques # :15

Which of the following statements regarding cells of the liver is incorrect:

- 1) Kupffer cells have highly efficient antigen presenting properties as compared to other macrophages in different parts of body
 - 2) Sinusoidal endothelial cells lack intercellular junction, have no basement membrane & contain fenestrations
 - 3) Ito cells are rich in lipid contents
 - 4) Sinusoidal endothelial cells account for 15-20% of all liver cells
-

Ques # :16

Which of the following structures passing through the diaphragm are correctly associated with their corresponding vertebral level?

- 1) T8 – Oesophagus with vagus nerve
 - 2) T8 – Aorta with thoracic duct
 - 3) T10 – Oesophagus with vagus
 - 4) T10 - Aorta with thoracic duct
-

Ques # :17

A 36-year-old man developed neck and left arm pain. He noted paraesthesia in the left index and long fingers. He was found to have weakness of the left triceps muscle and a diminished left triceps jerk. His left-sided disc herniation is most likely to be at:

- 1) C3–C4.
 - 2) C4–C5.
 - 3) C5–C6
 - 4) C6–C7
-

Ques # :18

What is not true regarding Ultrasound Microbubble Contrast Agents in detecting focal lesions in the liver?

- 1) The Microbubble Contrast Agents have high affinity for the Kupffer Cells
- 2) They help in better delineation of the type of liver lesion whether it is benign or malignant

- 3) Advantage of Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) is that a real time scan is available and not relying on predefined time as in CT scan
 - 4) Results of CE US are inferior as compared to CECT or MRI
-

Ques # :19

Which of the following is true for cryoablation in colorectal metastatic liver secondaries:

- 1) Larger vessels tolerate cryotherapy well
 - 2) Larger Bile duct tolerates cryotherapy well
 - 3) Bleeding from the probe tract is a major problem after cryotherapy
 - 4) Survival rates after cryotherapy after 2 years in unresectable metastatic disease is more than 90%
-

Ques # :20

Wittmann patch is:

- 1) Newer technique for inguinal hernia repair
 - 2) Newer technique for ventral hernia repair
 - 3) Technique for difficult abdominal closure
 - 4) Technique for duodenal perforation repair
-

Ques # :21

Regarding improvement in Type 2 diabetes mellitus:

- 1) Gastric banding is most effective
 - 2) Gastric bypass is more effective than gastric banding
 - 3) Gastric banding has no impact
 - 4) BPD has no impact
-

Ques # :22

Signs of major pelvic fractures include all of the following EXCEPT:

- 1) Destot's sign
 - 2) Roux's sign
 - 3) Earle's sign
 - 4) Bucholz's sign
-

Ques # :23

Hereditary Pancreatitis is caused by mutation of which genes:

- 1) PRSS1
- 2) CFTR
- 3) PTS1

4) SPINK1

Ques # :24

Which of the following is not a contraindication for ESWL in renal calculi:

- 1) Uncorrected bleeding diathesis
 - 2) Pregnancy
 - 3) Ureteric stricture
 - 4) Stone in calyceal diverticulum
-

Ques # :25

Next investigation for young hypertensive lady with normal DTPA scan & small left Kidney on USG is:

- 1) CT scan abdomen
 - 2) DSA
 - 3) DMSA
 - 4) Retrograde Pyelography
-

Ques # :26

Which is not true in Renal Cell Carcinoma:

- 1) Hypercalcemia
 - 2) Hypoprolactinemia
 - 3) Polycythemia
 - 4) Hypertension
-

Ques # :27

'Stipple sign' in transitional cell carcinoma of renal collecting system is best demonstrated by:

- 1) Radionuclide scan
 - 2) USG
 - 3) IVP
 - 4) Retrograde pyelography
-

Ques # :28

Which is not a characteristic appearance of polycystic kidney disease:

- 1) Spider leg deformity
 - 2) Spring onion appearance
 - 3) Sunburst pattern
 - 4) Swiss cheese appearance
-

Ques # :29

Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Increased CA 125 is associated with Ovarian carcinoma
 - 2) Increased CEA is associated with Chondrosarcoma
 - 3) Increased CA 15-3 is associated with certain Breast carcinoma
 - 4) Increased CA 19-3 is associated with Pancreatic carcinoma
-

Ques # :30

All of the following are components of MEN-2B syndrome except:

- 1) MTC
 - 2) Pheochromocytoma
 - 3) Hyperparathyroidism
 - 4) Multiple neuromas on the lips , tongue and oral mucosa
-

Ques # :31

Most common testicular tumour in infants is:

- 1) Yolk sac tumour
 - 2) Embryonal cell carcinoma
 - 3) Seminoma
 - 4) Choriocarcinoma
-

Ques # :32

High inguinal orchidectomy shows teratoma testis with involvement of epididymis stage is:

- 1) T1
 - 2) T2
 - 3) T3
 - 4) T4
-

Ques # :33

Which of the following statements about the causes of inguinal hernia is correct?

- 1) The majority of inguinal hernias are acquired
 - 2) Excessive hydroxyproline has been demonstrated in the aponeuroses of hernia patients
 - 3) Elevated levels of circulating serum elastolytic activity have been demonstrated in patients with direct herniation who smoke
 - 4) Obliteration of the processus vaginalis is a contributing factor for the development of an indirect inguinal hernia
-

Ques # :34

Nealon's classification is used for:

- 1) Acute pancreatitis
 - 2) Chronic pancreatitis
 - 3) Pseudocyst pancreas
 - 4) Alcoholic pancreatitis
-

Ques # :35

False Regarding Intussusception:

- 1) is most common in children from 6 to 12 years
 - 2) Presents with colicky abdominal pain, rectal bleeding and an abdominal mass
 - 3) 10% present with diarrhoea and vomiting suggestive of gastroenteritis
 - 4) A Meckel's diverticulum can induce an intussusception
-

Ques # :36

A 55 year old gentleman with features of congestive heart failure & unstable angina is posted for ventral hernia repair. Anaesthetist would characterise him as:

- 1) ASA- III
 - 2) ASA- II
 - 3) ASA- IV
 - 4) ASA- V
-

Ques # :37

Which one of the following is not true regarding Transfusion associated lung injury (TRALI)

- 1) Clinical picture is dominated by hypoxia and non- cardiogenic pulmonary oedema after blood transfusion
 - 2) It should occur within 24 hours of completed blood transfusion
 - 3) Any blood component can cause it but plasma is the most common
 - 4) Patients with sepsis and after cardiac surgery are more susceptible for developing TRALI
-

Ques # :38

Which of the following affects prognosis in carcinoma oesophagus the most?

- 1) T staging
 - 2) Cellular differentiation
 - 3) Length of involved segment
 - 4) Age of the patient
-

Ques # :39

During sleep salivary secretion is maintained by:

- 1) Parotid gland only
 - 2) Submandibular & Sublingual salivary glands
 - 3) Sublingual gland
 - 4) Submandibular gland
-

Ques # :40

Taylor Procedure include:

- 1) Posterior truncal vagotomy with anterior highly selective vagotomy
 - 2) Posterior truncal vagotomy with lesser curve seromyotomy
 - 3) Anastomosis of stomach to the resected part of duodenum
 - 4) Type of posterior gastroenterostomy
-

Ques # :41

A 50 years old presents with vague persistent abdominal pain, CT scan reveals a duodenal diverticulum. Which of the following statement is true regarding duodenal diverticulum?

- 1) The overall incidence of duodenal diverticulum is 7-20%
 - 2) Most of the duodenal diverticulum are symptomatic & perforation is the most common complication
 - 3) Surgery should be avoided & carried out only in cases of complications
 - 4) Juxtavaterian diverticulum is the easiest to manage
-

Ques # :42

Sign of base of skull fracture are all except:

- 1) Raccoon eyes
 - 2) Battle's sign
 - 3) Constricted pupil
 - 4) Haemotympanum
-

Ques # :43

Following pelvic surgery, a patient reports numbness along the medial thigh & weakness of hip adduction. Which nerve has most likely been injured during the operation?

- 1) Obturator
 - 2) Inferior gluteal
 - 3) Superior gluteal
 - 4) Femoral
-

Ques # :44

Contraindication for resection of locally recurrent rectal cancer are all except:

- 1) S1 or S2 nerve involvement
 - 2) Bilateral ureteric obstruction
 - 3) Circumferential or extensive pelvic side wall involvement
 - 4) None
-

Ques # :45

Which of the following is the most beneficial technique of using chemotherapy with a course of radiotherapy in head and neck malignancies?

- 1) Neo adjuvant chemotherapy
 - 2) Adjuvant chemotherapy
 - 3) Concurrent chemotherapy
 - 4) Alternating chemotherapy and radiotherapy
-

Ques # :46

Which of the following is the incorrect statement regarding GI bleeding?

- 1) The sensitivity of angiography for detecting GI bleeding is about 10-20% as compared to nuclear imaging
 - 2) Angiography can image bleeding at a rate of 0.05/0.1 min or less
 - 3) ^{99m}Tc-RBC scan image bleeding at rates as low 0.05-0.1 ml/min
 - 4) Angiography will detect bleeding only if extravasation is occurring during the injection of contrast
-

Ques # :47

Effective therapy for morbid obesity, in terms of weight control is:

- 1) Intensive dieting with behaviour modification
 - 2) A multidrug protocol with fenfluramine, phenylpropanolamine, and mazindol.
 - 3) A gastric bypass with a 40-ml. pouch, a 10- to 20-cm. Roux-en-Y gastroenterostomy
 - 4) A gastric bypass with a 15-ml. pouch, a 40- to 60-cm. Roux-en-Y gastroenterostomy
-

Ques # :48

False regarding Intestinal failure:

- 1) Type I intestinal failure is temporary & usually resolves with supportive treatment
- 2) Type II intestinal failure can potentially be reversed with multi-disciplinary input
- 3) Most common indication for intestinal transplant is Type III intestinal failure without hepatic insufficiency
- 4) Five year survival after intestinal transplant is 40-60%

Ques # :49

Common lymphomas in paediatric age group include all except:

- 1) Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
 - 2) Burkitt's lymphoma
 - 3) Follicular lymphoma
 - 4) Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
-

Ques # :50

Intestinal infarction all are signs on CT except?

- 1) Bowel wall thickening
 - 2) Thumb printing
 - 3) Free Peritoneal air
 - 4) Intramural gas
-

Ques # :51

Which of the following decreases in response to injury

- 1) ACTH
 - 2) Cortisol
 - 3) Insulin
 - 4) Glucagon
-

Ques # :52

Sacroccygeal teratoma is embryological remnant of

- 1) Neural tube
 - 2) Allantoinis
 - 3) Notochord
 - 4) Primitive streak
-

Ques # :53

Extradural haemorrhage results from injury to

- 1) Middle cerebeal artery
 - 2) Middle meningeal artery
 - 3) Subdural venous sinus
 - 4) meningeal venus
-

Ques # :54

Reactionary haemorrhage occurs:

- 1) After 24 hrs
 - 2) After 48 hrs
 - 3) After 5 days
 - 4) within 24 hrs
-

Ques # :55

Blood from Right adrenal is drained into

- 1) Rt renal vein
 - 2) vena cava
 - 3) phrenic vein
 - 4) Hepatic vein
-

Ques # :56

Penis is surrounded by

- 1) Colles fascia
 - 2) Bucks fascia
 - 3) Scarpas fascia
 - 4) Tunica aebugenia
-

Ques # :57

Most common organ injured in seat belt injury is

- 1) Mesentry
 - 2) Spleen
 - 3) Liver
 - 4) Abd. Aorta
-

Ques # :58

Glomus tumour is seen in

- 1) Appendix
 - 2) Adrenal
 - 3) Finger
 - 4) Pituitary
-

Ques # :59

Presence of Columnar epithelium & goblet cells in llower esophagus in chronic gastroesophageal reflux indicates

- 1) Hyperplasia

- 2) Metaplasia
 - 3) Dyrplasia
 - 4) inflammation
-

Ques # :60

Which is incorrect about cystic hygroma

- 1) Brilliantly translucent
 - 2) Filled with clear lymph
 - 3) Commonly multicystic
 - 4) surgery is contraindicated
-

Ques # :61

Most common site of distant metastasis in RCC is

- 1) Liver
 - 2) Lungs
 - 3) Bone
 - 4) Adrenal glands
-

Ques # :62

Prerequisite of whole body scan to demonstrate metastasis in thyroid cancer is

- 1) Radiotherapy
 - 2) All normally functioning thyroid tissue must be ablated by surgery
 - 3) All normally functioning thyroid tissue must be ablated by radioactive
 - 4) Either All normally functioning thyroid tissue must be ablated by surgery or All normally functioning thyroid tissue must be ablated by radioactive
-

Ques # :63

In hyperthyroidism lid spasm occurs because the ----- muscles are partly innervated by sympathetic fibres

- 1) Levator palpebrae superioris
 - 2) superior rectus
 - 3) Superior oblique
 - 4) Inferior Oblique
-

Ques # :64

Most common site of GIST is

- 1) Stomach
- 2) Duodenum

- 3) Jejunum
 - 4) Ileum
-

Ques # :65

Which of the following condition is not associated with pneumobilia

- 1) Sphincterotomy
 - 2) Mirrizis syndrome
 - 3) Rupture of hydatid cyst
 - 4) Gall stone ileus
-

Ques # :66

Most common organ involved in MEN type 1 is

- 1) Thyroid
 - 2) Parathyroid
 - 3) Adrenal
 - 4) Testis
-

Ques # :67

Definitive host in hydatid disease is

- 1) Human
 - 2) Dog
 - 3) Sheep
 - 4) Cow
-

Ques # :68

Fundoplication is done for

- 1) Achalasia cardia
 - 2) Hiatus hernia
 - 3) Ca. oesophagus
 - 4) Bariatric surgery
-

Ques # :69

Burst abdomen commonly occurs on

- 1) 3rd day
 - 2) 5th day
 - 3) 7th day
 - 4) 9th day
-

Ques # :70

In long standing Goiter Which malignancy develops most commonly

- 1) Follicular Ca.
 - 2) Papillary Ca.
 - 3) Anaplastic Ca.
 - 4) Medullary Ca.
-

Ques # :71

Motility in upper third of esophagus is not seen in:

- 1) Myasthenia gravis
 - 2) Scleroderma
 - 3) Chagas disease
 - 4) Pseudobulbar palsy
-

Ques # :72

Which liver segment (Couinaud classification) has an independent vascularisation

- 1) Segment I
 - 2) Segment II
 - 3) Segment IV
 - 4) Segment V
-

Ques # :73

'Dance's sign' is found in

- 1) Volvulus
 - 2) Crohn's disease
 - 3) Intussusception
 - 4) ulcerative colitis
-

Ques # :74

Altered Sensorium after TURP is due to

- 1) Hypernatraemia
 - 2) Hyponatraemia
 - 3) Hypokalemia
 - 4) Hypoglycemia
-

Ques # :75

Which of the following nerves lie closest to the Wharton's duct

- 1) hypoglossal nerve
 - 2) Lingual nerve
 - 3) Branch of facial nerve
 - 4) great auricular nerve
-

Ques # :76

Commonest cause of hyperparathyroidism is

- 1) Adenoma
 - 2) Single gland hyperplasia
 - 3) Malignancy
 - 4) Secondaries
-

Ques # :77

Most common tumour in posterior mediastinum is

- 1) Teratoma
 - 2) Neurofibroma
 - 3) Lymphoma
 - 4) Bronchogenic cyst
-

Ques # :78

Metastasis in thyroid glands comes commonly from

- 1) Breast
 - 2) Lungs
 - 3) Kidneys
 - 4) Prostate
-

Ques # :79

Secondary thyrotoxicosis is seen in ----- % patient of multinodular goitre

- 1) 10
 - 2) 20
 - 3) 30
 - 4) 40
-

Ques # :80

Sengstake- Blakemore tube balloon should be deflated after -----hours to prevent necrosis of esophagus

- 1) 12
- 2) 24

- 3) 36
- 4) 48

Ques # :81

Seagull sign is seen in

- 1) Cholelithiasis
- 2) Penal stone
- 3) Choledocholithiasis
- 4) Pancreatitis

Ques # :82

In which type of shock the cardiac output is high

- 1) Hypovolaemic
- 2) Cardiogenic
- 3) Obstructive
- 4) Distributive

Ques # :83

Open splinteroplasty is done at

- 1) 11 o' clock
- 2) 12 o' clock
- 3) 1 o' clock
- 4) 2 o' clock

Ques # :84

Most common organ herniated in morgagni's hernia is

- 1) Stomach
- 2) Transverse colon
- 3) ileum
- 4) omentum

Ques # :85

Most common cause of Acute Epididymitis is

- 1) Chlamydia trichomatis
 - 2) E.coli
 - 3) Keebsiella
 - 4) Protecus
-

Ques # :86

G-cells are present in ----- stomach

- 1) Body
 - 2) Pyloric antrum
 - 3) FUNDUS
 - 4) Cardia
-

Ques # :87

Vitellointestinal duct closure takes places at age of

- 1) at birth
 - 2) 6 weeks
 - 3) 9 months
 - 4) 12 months
-

Ques # :88

spleniculi are located near the hilum of spleen in ----- of cases

- 1) 20%
 - 2) 50%
 - 3) 10%
 - 4) 70%
-

Ques # :89

Adder head appearance is found in

- 1) Cystocele
 - 2) Choledochal cyst
 - 3) ureterocele
 - 4) diverticula
-

Ques # :90

Spleen contains about -----% of total blood volume

- 1) 1
 - 2) 2
 - 3) 3
 - 4) 4
-

Ques # :91

Liver Metastase are best characterized by

- 1) MRI
 - 2) CT
 - 3) PET
 - 4) USG
-

Ques # :92

Preferred treatment of varicose veins is

- 1) open surgery
 - 2) Sclerotherapy
 - 3) Compressive bandage
 - 4) Endovenous closure technique
-

Ques # :93

REVAS' (Recurrent Varices After Surgery) defines

- 1) True recurrence
 - 2) Residual vein
 - 3) New varices due to disease progression
 - 4) All of them
-

Ques # :94

Advance treatments of fistula in ano include all EXCEPT

- 1) VAAFT
 - 2) FiLac
 - 3) GIFT
 - 4) LIFT
-

Ques # :95

Selection criteria for obesity surgery include BMI more than --/ 1kg/m sq.

- 1) 20
 - 2) 30
 - 3) 40
 - 4) 45
-

Ques # :96

Normal LOS in 3-4 cm long & has a pressure of ---- mm of Hg

- 1) 0-9
- 2) 10-20
- 3) 21-30

4) 30-40

Ques # :97

In Signoid volvulus rotation is away

- 1) anti clock wise
 - 2) clock-wise
 - 3) Cephalic
 - 4) Caudal
-

Ques # :98

In large gut obstruction , rupture occurs at

- 1) Caecum
 - 2) Ascending colon
 - 3) transverse colon
 - 4) rectum
-

Ques # :99

Commonest variety of intussusception in children is

- 1) Ileocolic
 - 2) colocolic
 - 3) Ileoileal
 - 4) none
-

Ques # :100

Rectum measures approximately --- cms in size

- 1) 8
 - 2) 12
 - 3) 15
 - 4) 20
-