

Q1. Which hormone level does not rise during injury?

- A. ACTH
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Glucagon
- D. Thyroxine

D

Q2. Tubercular sinuses in the neck-following are true except:

- A. Usually multiple
- B. Edge is bluish in colour
- C. Induration is very characteristic
- D. Jugulo-digastric nodes are commonly affected.

C

Q3. Positive Nagler reaction in gas gangrene is caused by:

- A. Lecithinase
- B. Beta toxin
- C. Proteinase
- D. Hyaluronidase

A

Q4. Following are true for thin melanomas except:

- A. Less than 1 mm thickness
- B. Metastasis is about 10-15%
- C. 20 year survival is almost 95%
- D. Local wide excision of 2cm margin recommended

D

Q5. Following are true for Kaposi's angiosarcoma except:

- A. Common in Black population
- B. Paclitaxel is the drug of choice with a 75% effective rate
- C. Homosexuals are affected more as a result of AIDS.
- D. Classic form affects head and neck more than legs.

D

Q6. Which of the following drugs does not cause thrombocytopenia?

- A. Heparin
- B. Sulfa containing antibiotics
- C. Inteférons
- D. Penicillins

D

Q7. In haemorrhagic shock, when the patient has lost 30-40% blood volume, he is said to be Class\_\_ shock.

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

C

Q8. The route of choice for administration of adrenaline in anaphylactic shock is:

- A. Intramuscular
- B. Intravenous
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Inhalational

B

Q9. Following are true for split skin graft except:

- A. It is partial thickness graft
- B. It is called Thiersch graft
- C. Humby's knife is used often
- D. Cosmetically it is superior to full thickness graft

D

Q10. Following are true for pectoralis major myocutaneous flap except:

- A. It is flap for head and neck reconstruction
- B. Based on pectoral branch of thoracoacromial artery
- C. It is an example of pedicle flap
- D. It is a free flap

**D**

Q11. Myxomatous degeneration occurs only in which Lipoma?

- A. Retroperitoneal
- B. Subfacial
- C. Submucosal
- D. Subcutaneous

**A**

Q12. Which one of the following condition is more commonly associated with paraneoplastic syndrome”

- A. Hypernatraemia
- B. Hyponatraemia
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Hypocalcaemia

**C**

Q13. Which of the following is unilocular cyst?

- A. Adamantinoma
- B. Dentigerous cysts
- C. Epididymal cyst
- D. Dental cyst

**D**

Q14. Following are true for papillary carcinoma thyroid except:

- A. Childhood irradiation is an important cause
- B. Orphan Annie-eyed nuclei is characteristic
- C. Multiple foci are common in the same lobe
- D. It spreads predominantly by blood spread

**D**

Q15. The majority of the sporadic primary hyperparathyroidism is due to:

- A. Hyperplasia
- B. Adenoma
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cystic degeneration

**B**

Q16. Following are true for sentinel node biopsy in carcinoma breast except:

- A. Injection of patent blue localises the sentinel node
- B. Injecting into subdermal plexus around the nipple is ideal
- C. Hand held gama camera detects this
- D. It is ideal in clinically node positive axilla

**D**

Q17. Which one of the following is not true in male breast cancer?

- A. Most commonly it is infiltrating duct carcinoma
- B. Mostly it presents as bleeding per nipple
- C. Mostly mastectomy is required
- D. Gynaecomastia is a predisposing factor

**B**

Q18. For normal swallowing stricture should be dilated to at least:

- A. 12mm diameter
- B. 14mm diameter
- C. 16mm diameter
- D. 18mm diameter

**C**

Q19. Following are true about Heller's cardiomyotomy except:

- A. It is best done by laparoscopic method
- B. Many surgeons add fundoplication
- C. Myotomy should be more in length in the stomach side than oesophagus
- D. Reflux is a major complication

**C**

Q20. The most common site of bleeding from peptic ulcer include following except:

- A. Lesser curvature of the stomach
- B. Greater curvature of the stomach
- C. First part of the duodenum
- D. Fundus of the stomach

**C**

Q21. Which of the following features is false for gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)?

- A. It is arising from mesenchymal tissue
- B. Associated with tyrosine kinase C-kit oncogene
- C. They are sensitive to tyrosine kinase antagonist imatinib
- D. Lymph node spread is very common

**D**

Q22. A differentiating feature of amoebic liver abscess from acute cholecystitis is:

- A. Intercostal tenderness
- B. Abdominal tenderness
- C. Guarding
- D. Fever

**A**

Q23. Portal hypertension is defined as a portal venous pressure exceeding \_\_\_ mmHg:

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

**C**

Q24. Following are true for acalculous cholecystitis except:

- A. It can be seen in septic shock due to hypotension
- B. Some features of cholecystoses may also be found
- C. Salmonella typhi can also give rise to acute acalculous cholecystitis
- D. Rare to get chronic cholecystitis in Salmonella cholecystitis

**D**

Q25. The best surgical treatment for chronic pancreatitis with dilated duct is:

- A. Freys's operation
- B. Whipple's operation
- C. Longitudinal pancreaticojejunostomy
- D. Distal pancreatectomy

**C**

Q26. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage is said to be positive in all of the following except:

- A. Fresh blood > 20 ml is aspirated after inserting dialysis catheter
- B. Gram stain is positive in the contents of the lavage
- C. RBC count > 100,00 cells/cu mm
- D. Amylase level of 75 units/dl

**D**

Q27. Big spleen is not a feature of:

- A. Malaria
- B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- C. Portal hypertension
- D. Leukaemia

**B**

Q28. Which of the following organisms are most commonly involved in secondary peritonitis?

- A. Enterococci
- B. Streptococci
- C. Staphylococci
- D. Pneumococci

**A**

Q29. Following are features of tuberculosis peritonitis except:

- A. Tubercles over peritoneal surface
- B. Encysted form
- C. Can be a military form
- D. Transudate

**D**

Q30. Toxic megacolon is seen in following except:

- A. Intestinal tuberculosis
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Amoebic colitis
- D. Salmonella colitis

**A**

Q31. The most common site for a carcinoid tumor is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Appendix
- D. Rectum

**C**

Q32. 'Hose pipe rigidity' is a feature of:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Tuberculous enteritis
- C. Typhoid enteritis
- D. Ulcerative colitis

**A**

Q33. The most common fistula in diverticulitis is :

- A. Colovesical
- B. Colovaginal
- C. Colorectal
- D. Colocolic

**A**

Q34. The most common cause of intestinal obstruction in infants aged 6-18 month is:

- A. Worms
- B. Bands
- C. Intussusception
- D. Adhesions

**C**

Q35. Splash in the pan is classically described for bleeding from which condition:-

- A. Carcinoma rectum
- B. Fissure in ano
- C. Haemorrhoids
- D. Polyp

**C**

Q36. Which of the following is the cause of massive lower GI bleeding?

- A. Carcinoma rectum
- B. Chrohn's colitis
- C. Typhoid colitis
- D. Diverticulitis of the colon

**D**

Q37. Which one of these causes bleeding with septic shock?

- A. Carcinoma Colon
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Mesentric ischaemia
- D. Angiodysplasia

C

Q38. The most common scoring system used for appendicitis is \_\_\_\_\_ scoring system.

- A. Child-Pugh
- B. Furtado
- C. Murray
- D. Alvarado

D

Q39. Most common aerobic bacteria involved in acute appendicitis is:

- A. Samonella typhi
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Escherichia coli
- D. Clostridium perfringens

C

Q40. Which one of the following hernia is called Litter's hernia

- A. Hernia containing Meckel's Diverticulum
- B. Hernia containing urinary bladder
- C. Hernia containing sigmoid colon
- D. Hernia containing ovary

A

Q41. The most common presentation of the obturator hernia is:

- A. Groin swelling
- B. Intestinal obstruction
- C. Bruising below inguinal ligament
- D. Tender mass in vaginal examination

B

Q42. Which of the following masses does not have cross-fluctuation?

- A. Iliopsoas abscess
- B. Plunging ranula
- C. Collar stud abscess
- D. Branchial cyst

D

Q43. The diagnostic feature of mesenteric cyst is:

- A. It is present in the umbilical region.
- B. It is dull to percuss
- C. It falls forward
- D. Moves at right angle to the direction of mesentery

D

Q44. Murphy's triad of symptoms include the following except:

- A. Pain
- B. Vomitting
- C. Fever
- D. Jaundice

D

Q45. When do you say there is significant hematuria?

- A. Presence of more than 2 RBCs/high power field
- B. Presence of more than 3 RBCs/high power field
- C. Presence of more than 1 RBCs/high power field
- D. Presence of RBCs in the urine

B

Q46. Indigo carmine test is done to study:

- A. Uretric obstruction
- B. Prostatic obstruction
- C. Urethral obstruction
- D. Renal obstruction

**A**

Q47. About uric acid stone following is true except:

- A. It is common in those who consume red meat
- B. Small and multiple
- C. Also seen in gout
- D. Pure uric acid stone is radio-opaque

**D**

Q48. Following are true for transitional cell carcinoma except:

- A. Low grade tumours
- B. Haematogenous spread is common
- C. Arise from urothelium
- D. Multiple sites are not commonly involved

**D**

Q49. The most worrying complication following ureterosigmoidostomy is:

- A. Acidosis
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Alkalosis
- D. Recurrent infection and septicaemia

**B**

Q50. Floating prostate- Vermooten's sign is classical of:

- A. Rupture bulbar urethra
- B. Rupture penile urethra
- C. Rupture intraperitoneal urinary bladder
- D. Rupture membranous urethra

**D**

Q51. Dorsal slit is given for which condition?

- A. Phimosis
- B. Paraphimosis
- C. Carcinoma penis
- D. Balanitis

**B**

Q52. Testosterone is produced by:

- A. Germ cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Leydig cells
- D. Clear cells

**C**

Q53. Which one of the following is more prone for testicular tumour?

- A. Gardner's syndrome
- B. Down's syndrome
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome
- D. Sipple syndrome

**C**

Q54. Palpable renal masses in 40-year old hypertensive patient with one attack of hematuria is:

- A. Hypernephroma
- B. Hydronephrosis
- C. Adenomyolipoma
- D. Polycystic kidney

**D**

Q55. Which of the following pathologies is reflected as terminal haematuria?

- A. Trigonal irritation
- B. Posterior urethral irritation
- C. Ureteric irritation
- D. Renal irritation

**A**

Q56. Fracture of the following rib is a marker for severe trauma:

- A. First
- B. Fourth
- C. Eighth
- D. Tenth

**A**

Q57. The most common cause of respiratory insufficiency following chest trauma is:

- A. Pulmonary contusion
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Flail chest
- D. Haemothorax

**B**

Q58. Which of the following is a cytotoxic T cell?

- A. CD8
- B. CD4
- C. CD6
- D. CD2

**A**

Q59. Tacrolimus is a :

- A. Calcineurin inhibitor
- B. Steroids
- C. Antiproliferative agents
- D. Antibacterial agent

**A**

Q60. Smoking is associated with which of the following breast disease.

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Duct ectasia
- D. Mondor's disease

**C**