

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 60/2023/OL

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Question1:-All are colour categories in TRIAGE except

A:-Red

B:-Blue

C:-Green

D:-Yellow

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Complications of endotracheal intubation includes all except

A:-Failed intubation

B:-Accidental bronchial intubation

C:-Delayed tracheal stenosis

D:-Delayed esophageal stenosis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question3:-All are true about fresh frozen plasma except

A:-Is rich in coagulation factors

B:-Can be used to correct anaemia

C:-Stored at -40 to -50 degree celsius

D:-First line of treatment of coagulopathic haemorrhage

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-Shock is defined as

A:-A systemic state of low tissue perfusion which is inadequate for normal cellular respiration

B:-A systemic state of high tissue perfusion which is inadequate for normal cellular respiration

C:-A systemic state of low tissue perfusion which is adequate for normal cellular respiration

D:-A systemic state of high tissue perfusion which is adequate for normal cellular respiration

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-The strategies of damage control resuscitation are all except

A:-Anticipate and treat acute traumatic coagulopathy

B:-Permissive hypotension until haemorrhage control

C:-Colloids and crystalloids to replace lost vascular volume

D:-Damage control surgery to control haemorrhage and preserve physiology

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-The ABO system of blood grouping was discovered by

A:-Karl Landsteiner

B:-Jean Baptiste Denis

C:-James Blundell

D:-Richard Lower

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-Types of shock include all except

A:-Hypovolemic shock

B:-Nephrogenic shock

C:-Distributive shock

D:-Endocrine shock

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-Which is true about distributive shock

A:-High cardiac output and low vascular resistance

B:-Low cardiac output and low vascular resistance

C:-Low cardiac output and high vascular resistance

D:-High cardiac output and high vascular resistance

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question9:-Which is false about reactionary haemorrhage?

A:-Reactionary haemorrhage is delayed haemorrhage (within 24 hours)

B:-is usually due to dislodgement of a clot

C:-is due to sloughing of the wall of a vessel

D:-may also be due to technical failure

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question10:-Trauma Triad of death include all except

A:-Coagulopathy

B:-Acidosis

C:-Hypothermia

D:-Decreased cardiac output

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-Indications for blood transfusion include all except

- A:-Acute blood loss
 - B:-Perioperative anaemia
 - C:-Symptomatic chronic anaemia
 - D:-Distributive shock
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question12:-Which of the following is not a complication of blood transfusion?

- A:-Hepatitis B infection
 - B:-Hepatitis A infection
 - C:-Hepatitis C infection
 - D:-Hepatitis D infection
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Following are true about healing by primary intention except

- A:-Myofibroblasts are the hallmark cells
 - B:-Wound edges opposed
 - C:-Normal healing
 - D:-Minimal scar
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-All are true about a closed degloving injury except

- A:-be a rollover injury, typically caused by a motor vehicle over a limb
 - B:-neurovascular structures, tendon or bone exposed
 - C:-injury will extend far further than expected
 - D:-much of the limb skin may be non-viable
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-Which of the following is a late sign in compartment syndrome

- A:-Absence of pulses distally
 - B:-Tenderness
 - C:-Bulging of muscles
 - D:-Pain on passive movement
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-The pathogens responsible for necrotising fasciitis includes all except

- A:-Staphylococcus aureus
 - B:-Escherichia coli
 - C:-Pseudomonas
 - D:-Streptococcus intermedius
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Which is false about contractures?

A:-Restrict the range of movement at the joint

B:-Treatment involves multiple Z-plasties

C:-Can be treated with intralesional steroids

D:-Splintage and intensive physiotherapy are often required postoperatively.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Which of the following is an example of clear surgery?

A:-Thyroidectomy

B:-Gastrectomy

C:-Right hemicolectomy

D:-Left hemicolectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Abscess - all are true except

A:-Abscesses need drainage

B:-Modern imaging techniques may allow guided needle aspiration

C:-An open abscess cavity heals by secondary intention

D:-Antibiotics are the treatment of choice

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Guided aspiration of an Abscess without the need for surgical intervention is usually done with the help of

A:-Ultrasound scanning

B:-Endo luminal ultrasound

C:-Duplex scanning

D:-CT Angiogram

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-A pyogenic bacterial infection nail fold is known as

A:-Felon

B:-Paronychia

C:-Onychomycosis

D:-Tenosynovitis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-Treatment of Paronychia

A:-Stripping back the cuticle and lateral nail folds from surface of nail

B:-Guided aspiration using CT

C:-Intralesional steroid injection

D:-Intralesional antibiotic injection

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-Airway management include all except

A:-clearing the airway by suctioning secretions or blood

B:-jaw thrust

C:-chin lift

D:-insertion of intercostal tube

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-What does CPR stands for?

A:-Cardio Pulmonary Cerebral Resuscitation

B:-Cardio Pulmonary Coronary Resuscitation

C:-Cardio Pulmonary Cortical Rescue

D:-Cardio Pulmonary Coronary Rescue

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-Universal distress signal characterising an obstructed airway in a conscious adult is

A:-Rapid heavy breathing

B:-Violent choking

C:-Victims hand at his throat

D:-Violent thrashing of victims arm

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-Open pneumothorax all are true except

A:-is due to a large open defect in the chest

B:-immediate equilibration between intrathoracic and atmospheric pressure

C:-the mediastinum is displaced to the opposite side

D:-initial management consists of promptly closing the defect with a sterile occlusive plastic dressing, taped on three sides to act as a flutter-type valve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-The triangle of safety for chest tube insertion is bounded inferiorly by

A:-6th rib

B:-Anterior axillary line

C:-Mid axillary line

D:-Horizontal line at the level of nipple in male

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-FAST stands for

A:-Focused Abdominal Sonography in Trauma

B:-Fast-Acting Surgical Treatment

C:-Field Assessment and Stabilisation Technique

D:-Fracture Assessment for Spinal Trauma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-What is the purpose of FAST in trauma management?

A:-Damage control surgery

B:-To identify potential sources of internal bleeding

C:-To assess for fractures in the extremities

D:-To evaluate fractures in spinal trauma

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-TRIAGE means

A:-To sort

B:-To assign

C:-To try

D:-To train

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-Which among the following statements regarding DVT prophylaxis is False?

A:-Pharmacological methods are more effective than mechanical method at risk reduction.

B:-Patients in the medium risk group of developing pulmonary embolism should be considered for pharmacological prophylaxis.

C:-Patients in the high risk group of developing pulmonary embolism should be considered for pharmacological prophylaxis.

D:-Addition of mechanical prophylaxis in the high risk group of developing PE patients will give added benefit.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Which among the following is 'NOT' a risk factor for developing venous thrombosis?

A:-Increased antithrombin III

B:-Deficiency of protein C

C:-Factor V Leiden gene defect

D:-Antiphospholipid antibody

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Which is true regarding venous thrombosis?

A:-20% of the population has thrombophilia risk.

B:-Homan's sign is diagnostic of DVT.

C:-Prophylaxis abolishes the risk.

D:-Varicose vein is a risk factor for DVT.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Regarding diagnosis of DVT. Which is false?

A:-Duplex scanning is the investigation of the choice.

B:-CT pulmonary angiography is the diagnostic test of pulmonary embolism.

C:-Raised D. Dimer is highly specific for DVT.

D:-Clinical findings are often not diagnostic.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Duration of oral anticoagulation for DVT patients should be atleast

A:-6 months

B:-3 months

C:-Depends on repeat venous doppler

D:-1 year

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question36:-Percentage of TBSA in burns above which fluid resuscitation is appropriate for any child.

A:-15%

B:-10%

C:-20%

D:-Any surface area

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-Fluid used for resuscitation in burns as per original MUIR and Barclay formula.

A:-Ringer lactate

B:-Hypertonic saline

C:-Human albumin

D:-FFP

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-Which is true regarding skin grafts?

A:-Full thickness graft has epidermis and fat.

B:-Contraction of the graft depends on the dermis attached.

C:-Split skin grafts are known as Wolfe Graft.

D:-Full thickness graft can be used for extensive areas for better cosmesis.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Which is true regarding full thickness graft?

A:-Cosmetic results are inferior to split skin grafts.

B:-Preferred in small areas like eyelids and face.

C:-Donor area always heal by itself.

D:-Always contain muscular tissues to prevent contraction.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-Which is false regarding inhalation burns?

A:-Inhale hot gases cause burns are more in supra glottic than in glottic area.

B:-Hydrogen Cyanide interferes with mitochondrial activity.

C:-In inhalation burn, there is chemical atelectasis leading to increased gas exchange.

D:-Early elective intubation is contraindicated.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Cystadenoma lymphomatosum affects

A:-Liver

B:-Spleen

C:-Thoracic duct

D:-Parotid gland

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-The system for reporting salivary gland FNAC is

A:-SIRADS

B:-Chicago criteria

C:-Bethesda criteria

D:-Milan system

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Conley's pointer is an anatomical landmark for the identification of

A:-Harton's duct

B:-Cystic artery

C:-Facial nerve

D:-Vas deferens

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-All are true except -

A:-Most common salivary gland tumor in older men is Warthin's tumor.

B:-Salivary gland neoplasm affects both sexes equally.

C:-Salivary duct carcinoma is a low grade ductal carcinoma.

D:-Salivary gland tumors occurs mainly in major salivary glands.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Warthin's tumor commonly affects -

A:-Superior pole of parotid

B:-Inferior pole of parotid

C:-Whole gland

D:-Has no site predisposition

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Treatment of choice in Warthin's tumor -

A:-Radiotherapy

B:-Superficial parotidectomy

C:-Adequate parotidectomy

D:-Chemotherapy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Which is false for mucoepidermoid carcinoma?

A:-Consist of mucinous, Intermediate and squamous tumor cells.

B:-Generally affects children and young adults.

C:-High grade Mucoepidermoid carcinoma are slow growing tumor.

D:-Patient has history of radiation or chemotherapy in childhood.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-Which salivary gland Tumor has high predilection for perineural invasion?

A:-Adenoid Cystic carcinoma

B:-Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

C:-Warthin

D:-Pleomorphic adenoma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-Immunohistochemically which is positive in Adenoid Cystic carcinoma?

A:-C-KIT, P63, SMA

B:-TP53

C:-CK7, S100

D:-DOG1, SOX10

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-False About Salivary gland Neoplasm

A:-The commonest malignant tumour is the mucoepidermoid carcinoma.

B:-Radiation exposure has been implicated in the development of both benign and malignant salivary gland tumours.

C:-There is a strong association of smoking with Pleomorphic Adenoma.

D:-Nickel compounds and hair dye been reported to be associated with the development of salivary gland tumours.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-Investigation for thyroid disease include:

A:-TFT

B:-Thyroid antibodies

C:-FNAC

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-Which one is the false statement?

A:-Thy 1 - non diagnostic

B:-Thy 1c - diagnostic

C:-Thy 2 - non neoplastic

D:-Thy 5 - malignant

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-In classification of thyroid swelling, which one is the false group:

A:-Simple goitre

B:-Toxic goitre

C:-Infective goitre

D:-Neoplastic goitre

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-All are biopsies in thyroid except:

A:-FNAC

B:-Core biopsy

C:-Excision biopsy

D:-Incisional biopsy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-Indication for thyroid surgery:

A:-Neoplastic

B:-Toxic adenoma

C:-Pressure Symptoms

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question56:-In clinical types of hyperthyroidism, which one is the false group;

A:-Diffuse toxic goitre

B:-Toxic nodular goitre

C:-Toxic nodule

D:-Drug induced

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Choice of antithyroid treatment are all except:

A:-PTU

B:-Carbimazole

C:-Radiotherapy

D:-Radioablation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Classification of thyroid malignancies include:

A:-PTC

B:-Follicular

C:-Anaplastic

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question59:-Complications of thyroidectomy include;

A:-RLN injury

B:-SLN injury

C:-Hypocalcemia

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-Follow up of differentiated thyroid carcinoma is by all except;

A:-TFT

B:-Thyroglobulin

C:-USG Neck

D:-CT Neck

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-Normal TSH level in serum is :

A:-3.5-7.5 mIU/L

B:-10-30 mIU/L

C:-0.3-3.3 mIU/L

D:-5-10 mIU/L

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-Ultrasound features of malignancy in thyroid swelling are all except:

A:-Taller than wider pattern

B:-Hypoechoic lesion

C:-Decreased vascularity

D:-Microcalcifications

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question63:-Pathological features of Papillary Thyroid carcinoma are:

A:-Nuclear inclusions

B:-Nuclear grooving

C:-Papillary projections

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Oxyphil cells/Askanazy cells are characteristic of:

A:-PTC

B:-Follicular neoplasm

C:-Hurthle cell neoplasm

D:-Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-Radioisotopes in relation to thyroid disease are all except:

A:-I-123

B:-I-131

C:-Tc-99m

D:-Co-55

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-Triple assessment in breast include all except:

A:-Cytological examination

B:-Radiological examination

C:-Clinical examination

D:-CT assessment

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question67:-Dose of radiation in mammogray:

A:-0.1 cGy

B:-0.5 cGy

C:-0.3 cGy

D:-0.7 cGy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Common organism producing acute mastitis:

A:-Staph aureus

B:-Streptococcus pyogenes

C:-E.coli

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Treatment of EBC:

A:-BCS

B:-MRM

C:-Simple mastectomy

D:-Chemotherapy alone

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-Treatment of LABC:

A:-NACT + MRM

B:-NACT + RT

C:-RT

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Treatment of advanced Ca breast:

A:-Palliative chemotherapy

B:-Surgery after NACT

C:-MRM

D:-Toilet mastectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-All are benign breast diseases except;

A:-Fibroadenoma

B:-FCD

C:-Pagets disease of nipple

D:-Granulomatous mastitis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Surgeries for operable ca breast:

A:-MRM

B:-Simple mastectomy + ALND

C:-WLE + local flap cover

D:-BCS

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-What is oncoplastic breast surgery:

A:-In EBC

B:-Local flap cover

C:-Post op adjuvant therapy

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Treatment of male Ca breast:

A:-Adequate local excision

B:-Mastectomy

C:-Adjuvant therapy

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-Surgically, classification of axillary lymph nodes into three levels are based on which anatomic structure:

A:-Pectoralis major

B:-Serratus anterior

C:-Pectoralis minor

D:-Lattisimus dorsi

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-Fibroadenoma occurs due to a disorder in:

A:-Lobular development

B:-Stromal development

C:-Lobular involution

D:-Stromal involution

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:-Skin changes in relation to Ca Breast are all except:

A:-Peau-d-orange

B:-Ulceration

C:-Nodule formation

D:-Tethering

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-Which among the following drugs is added to the adjuvant treatment regimen in an Early breast Carcinoma which is ER/PR positive:

A:-5-FU

B:-Tamoxifen

C:-Danazol

D:-Cisplatin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Familial breast cancer is seen in:

A:-BRCA 1 mutation

B:-Cowden syndrome

C:-Li-Fraumeni syndrome

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-Palpation of the left iliac fossa producing pain in the right iliac fossa is called:

A:-Copes's sign

B:-Rovsing's sign

C:-Psoas sign

D:-Pointing sign

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-Early diarrhea is a feature of what type of appendicitis based on its position?

A:-Retrocaecal

B:-Preileal

C:-Postileal

D:-Pelvic

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-What is the investigation of choice to diagnose Acute Appendicitis?

A:-Clinical

B:-USG Abdomen

C:-CECT Abdomen

D:-MRI

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-All are criteria for stopping conservative treatment of an Appendicular mass except:

A:-A rising pulse rate

B:-Increased urinary output

C:-Increasing abdominal pain

D:-Increasing size of the mass

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-All statements are true with regards to Appendicitis in Pregnancy except:

A:-Appendicitis is more common in pregnant women than in non-pregnant women

B:-It is the most common extrauterine acute abdominal condition in pregnancy

C:-Pain in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen remains the cardinal feature of appendicitis in pregnancy

D:-Fetal loss occurs in 3-5% of cases of Acute Appendicitis in pregnancy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-All are complications of inguinal hernia except:

A:-Occult hernia

B:-Incarcerated hernia

C:-Obstructed hernia

D:-Strangulated hernia

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-The following types of inguinal hernia are prone for strangulation except:

A:-Sliding hernia

B:-Richter's hernia

C:-A direct hernia with a large neck

D:-Maydl's hernia

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-The ideal management of suspected reactionary hemorrhage following surgery for hemorrhoids is:

A:-Re-examination under Anaesthesia in the operating room

B:-Packing the anal canal in the ward

C:-Blood Transfusion

D:-Tranexamic acid infusion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-Internal hemorrhoids associated with prolapse of a mass per anum but reduces spontaneously is:

A:-First degree hemorrhoids

B:-Second degree hemorrhoids

C:-Third degree hemorrhoids

D:-Fourth degree hemorrhoids

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-All are indications for Hemorrhoidectomy except:

A:-Third and fourth degree hemorrhoids

B:-Second degree hemorrhoids that have not been cured by non-operative treatments

C:-Hemorrhoids with chronic liver disease

D:-Mixed hemorrhoids

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Fistula in Ano may be associated with the following diseases except:

A:-Ulcerative Colitis

B:-Tuberculosis

C:-Crohn's disease

D:-Lymphogranulomavenereum

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-The most common type of Fistulae in Ano based on Park's classification is:

A:-Supra-sphincteric

B:-Trans-sphincteric

C:-Inter-sphincteric

D:-Extra-sphincteric

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-The "gold standard" for imaging in Fistula in Ano is:

A:-Fistulography

B:-MRI

C:-CECT

D:-Trans Rectal Ultrasonography (TRUS)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-The following statements regarding Fistula in Ano are true except:

A:-Most fistulae are simple

B:-Patients with minimal symptoms may be managed expectantly

C:-The most important determinant of function after fistulotomy is the amount of sphincter muscle divided

D:-The aim of surgery is to keep the patient continent and whenever possible to eradicate the fistula

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-The Ayurvedic method used in India for management of Fistula in Ano called as ksharasootra closely resembles treatment by:

A:-LIFT (Ligation of Intersphincteric Fistula Tract)

B:-VAAFT (Video Assisted Anal Fistula Treatment)

C:-Fistulotomy

D:-Cutting Setons

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Palpation of the right subcostal region in patients with Acute Cholecystitis producing an "arrest of breathing" is called as:

A:-Murphy's sign

B:-Boas sign

C:-McBurney's sign

D:-Obturator sign

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question97:-All are true with regards to HIDA (Hepatobiliaryiminodiacetic acid) scan in Cholecystitis except:

A:-Visualization of the gallbladder is suggestive of acute cholecystitis

B:-An abnormally low gall bladder ejection may be suggestive of gallbladder dyskinesia

C:-The bowel is usually seen within an hour of administration in majority of patients

D:-In chronic cholecystitis, visualization may be reduced or delayed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-The first imaging investigation of choice to be done in Acute Cholecystitis is:

A:-MRI

B:-X-Ray Abdomen

C:-USG Abdomen

D:-CECT Abdomen

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-A 45 year old woman with a BMI of 32 and diabetic since 3 years presented with severe pain in the right hypochondrium since 1 day. She was diagnosed to have Acute calculouscholecystitis. What is the treatment of choice in her?

A:-Expectant treatment

B:-Conservative Management

C:-Emergency Cholecystostomy

D:-Emergency Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-All are true with regards to use of antibiotics in management of Acute Cholecystitis except:

A:-Intravenous antibiotics are preferred to oral antibiotics

B:-The concentration of antibiotic in the bile is more important than its concentration in the serum

C:-A broad-spectrum antibiotic like cefazolin, cefuroxime is most appropriate in Acute Cholecystitis

D:-Antibiotics form an integral part of non-operative management in Acute Cholecystitis

Correct Answer:- Option-B