

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

Question 73/2024/OL

Paper Code:

Category 174/2023

Code:

Exam: Associate Professor/Reader in Surgery

Date of Test 26-06-2024

Department Govt Homoeopathic Medical Colleges

Question1:-Morel Lavallee lesions are caused due to

A:-Shearing force on subcutaneous tissue

B:-Shearing force on deep fascia

C:-Shearing force on bone

D:-Twisting force on bone

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question2:-Use of hydrocolloid dressing promotes wound healing by

A:-Biological debridement

B:-Mechanical debridement

C:-Promoting enzymatic debridement

D:-Neovascularisation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-A 41 year old has undergone open cardiac massage during resuscitation. What class of surgical wound does he have ?

A:-Class IV

B:-Class III

C:-Class II

D:-Class I

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-Hard callus is formed by

A:-Osteoblasts

B:-Osteoclasts

C:-Progenitor cells

D:-Periosteum

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-Early inflammatory phase is characterised by

A:-Neutrophils

B:-Macrophages

C:-Lymphocytes

D:-RBCs

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-Normal skin ratio of Type I to Type III collagen is

A:-1:4

B:-4:1

C:-1:5

D:-5:1

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question7:-Which of the following is not component of the Sepsis Six ?

A:-Intravenous fluid challenge

B:-Blood cultures

C:-Lactate

D:-Arterial Blood Gas Analysis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-56 year old diabetic male presented with redness and swelling of his right lower limb for 2 days. There is no ulceration or pus discharge. There is evidence of red streaks over the limb. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

A:-Necrotizing fasciitis

B:-Cellulitis

C:-Lymphangitis

D:-Gas Gangrene

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Postoperative abscesses are seen most commonly after

A:-3 days

B:-5 days

C:-7 days

D:-15 days

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question10:-Which is a false statement regarding gas gangrene ?

A:-It is caused by Gram negative, anaerobic bacilli

B:-Wound has thin, brown, sweet smelling discharge

C:-Local inflammatory reaction is due to alpha toxin and proteases

D:-Management is IV antibiotics and aggressive debridement

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-A patient presented with blunt abdominal trauma with severe pallor and abdominal distension. He is hemodynamically unstable. Which is an unlikely

finding in this patient ?

A:-Low Venous Pressure

B:-Low Mixed Venous Saturation

C:-Low Base Deficit

D:-High Systemic Vascular Resistance

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-Endocrine shock is a combination of all except

A:-Cardiogenic shock

B:-Hypovolaemic shock

C:-Obstructive shock

D:-Distributive shock

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Ischemia Reperfusion is caused mainly due to

A:-Na<sup>+</sup>

B:-K<sup>+</sup>

C:-Cl<sup>-</sup>

D:-HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-A 24 year old male presented with a traumatic amputation of right lower limb. At presentation, he is drowsy with heart rate of 115 per minute and systolic BP 100/60 mmHg. His urine output is 32 mL/h. What is the diagnosis ?

A:-Compensated shock

B:-Mild uncompensated shock

C:-Moderate uncompensated shock

D:-Severe uncompensated shock

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-A 24 year old man attends a blood donation drive. His blood is separated to components and stored. Which of the following is true ?

A:-Packed red cells can be stored upto 5 weeks in SAG-M solution

B:-Fresh frozen plasma has a shelf life of 5 weeks

C:-Cryoprecipitate contains Factor VII and XII and is stored at -30°C

D:-Platelets are stored at 20-24°C for days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Which of the following is not indicated in hemorrhagic shock resuscitation ?

A:-Ringer Lactate

B:-5% Dextrose

C:-Normal Saline (0.9%)

D:-Colloids

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-A 30 year old man suffered trauma to his lower limb and is estimated to have lost about 1 L of blood before application of a tourniquet and control of bleeding. What category of hemorrhagic shock is the patient in ?

A:-Class 1

B:-Class 2

C:-Class 3

D:-Class 4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-A patient underwent thyroidectomy and was shifted to postoperative ward. At night, he was noted to have an increased bloody drain and dyspnoea. What type of hemorrhage is it ?

A:-Primary hemorrhage

B:-Secondary hemorrhage

C:-Reactionary hemorrhage

D:-Tertiary hemorrhage

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-A patient was brought to casualty with history of abdominal trauma. He had pallor, tachycardia and hypotension unresponsive to fluids. He was shifted to the operation theatre and underwent laparotomy where he was found to have liver lacerations. What is the next step ?

A:-Blood transfusion

B:-Pringles manoeuvre

C:-Liver sutures

D:-Packing of all quadrants

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Occult hypoperfusion can be identified by

A:-Hemoglobin concentration

B:-Lactate levels

C:-Tachycardia

D:-Altered sensorium

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-With the mouth wide open and tongue protruded in a patient in sitting position, if only the soft palate and base of uvula are seen, his airway is classified as Mallampati class

A:-Class I

B:-Class II

C:-Class III

D:-Class IV

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status (ASA-PA) 6 would be appropriate to describe the following patient

A:-Patient with diabetes controlled with insulin

B:-Patient underwent multiple surgeries before

C:-Patient in severe hypovolemic shock, getting fluid resuscitation

D:-Brain dead patient for organ donation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-All the following statements about mediastinal emphysema are true except

A:-Commonly manifest in suprasternal area

B:-Mediastinal drain is to be inserted

C:-Esophageal and tracheal injury is to be ruled out

D:-Pericardial crunching sound can be heard on auscultation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-Features of tension pneumothorax include all the following except

A:-Tachypnoea

B:-Hypotension

C:-Dull note on percussion

D:-Tachycardia

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Extend FAST (E-FAST) is used for assessing

A:-Pneumothorax

B:-Pericardial effusion

C:-Perirenal collection

D:-Collection in Pouch of Douglas

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question26:-In a mass casualty setting, green colour in triage indicates,

A:-High priority treatment for transfer

B:-Ambulatory patient

C:-Medium priority for transfer

D:-Dead or moribund patient

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Which one of the following is true about burns resuscitation ?

A:-Colloid preferred if burnt area is more than 20% of total BSA

B:-Urine output should be maintained at 50-60ml/hour

C:-Diuretics should be given to all patients

D:-Half of the calculated fluid given in first 8 hours

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question28:-Which one of the following is considered as fluid of choice in burns management ?

A:-5% dextrose

B:-Ringer lactate

C:-Normal saline

D:-Isolyte-P

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-A patient presented in casualty with third degree circumferential burns involving arm and forearm. Which one of the following is most important for monitoring ?

A:-Blood pressure

B:-Blood gas analysis

C:-Macroglobinuria and serum K value

D:-Peripheral pulses and circulation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-Which one of the following is not true about split skin grafting ?

A:-Less contraction and scar

B:-Good uptake

C:-Donor site can be reused

D:-Large area can harvested

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-Human skin allografts are commonly obtained from,

A:-Cadavers through skin bank

B:-Autologous skin transplantation

C:-Newborn babies

D:-Infected persons

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-Which one of the following is the most common type so retroperitoneal sarcoma ?

A:-Rhabdomyosarcoma

B:-Leiomyosarcoma

C:-Fibrosarcoma

D:-Liposarcoma

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-Which one of the following is not considered as high risk for deep vein thrombosis ?

A:-Urological surgery >40 years

B:-Extensive pelvic surgeries

C:-General surgery in patients <30 years on OCPs

D:-Prolonged orthopedic surgeries

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-Post operative patient developed deep vein thrombosis, what is the initial management ?

A:-Aspirin and IV fluids

B:-Urokinase for thrombolytic therapy

C:-Sub cutaneous heparin therapy and immobilization

D:-Intravenous heparin therapy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-All the following features seen in Kasabach-Merrit syndrome except

A:-Thrombocytosis

B:-A-V mal formations

C:-Microangiopathic hemolytic anaemia

D:-Consumption coagulopathy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-All the following statements regarding lymphoedema precox are correct, except

A:-Commonly seen before 1st year of life

B:-Females commonly affected

C:-Usually, calf and foot affected

D:-Familial version is Meig's disease

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Necrotizing lymphadenitis typically seen in

A:-Hodgkin's disease

B:-Kikuchi's disease

C:-Kimura disease

D:-Castleman disease

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Which one of the following electrolyte contribute most to the osmolality of plasma ?

A:-Sodium

B:-Potassium

C:-Calcium

D:-Chloride

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Hypercalcemia may be seen in the following conditions except

A:-Hyperparathyroidism

B:-Advanced breast and lung malignancy

C:-Vitamin D toxicity

D:-Chronic renal failure

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-Which one of the following is not correct in case of carcinoma of pancreas ?

A:-Weight loss and back pain are common clinical features

B:-CA 19-9 is a valuable tumor marker

C:-Periampullary carcinoma is the most common variety

D:-Smoking is an etiological factor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Most common tumour of minor salivary gland is

A:-Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

B:-Acinic cell carcinoma

C:-Adenoid cystic carcinoma

D:-Adeno carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Which of the following is not correct in case of Warthin's tumour ?

A:-May be multicentric

B:-Smoking is an aetiological factor

C:-Common in elderly males

D:-Malignant potential is 10-20%

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-"Starch Iodine test" is done to diagnose

A:-Sarcoidosis

B:-Frey's syndrome

C:-Parotid fistula

D:-Sialolithiasis

Correct Answer:- Option-B



Question44:-Which one of the following nerve is not at risk during submandibular sialadenectomy ?

- A:-Hypoglossal nerve
- B:-Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C:-Marginal mandibular nerve
- D:-Lingual nerve

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Most common location of ectopic submandibular salivary gland tissue is

- A:-Cheek
- B:-Hard palate
- C:-Angle of mandible
- D:-Maxilla

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-Newman and Seabrook's operation is done for

- A:-Parotid duct fistula
- B:-Parotid calculi
- C:-Parotid abscess
- D:-Parotitis and cysts

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-Which one of the following salivary gland malignancy is associated with perineural spread ?

- A:-Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- B:-Acinic cell carcinoma
- C:-Carcinoma ex-pleomorphic
- D:-Adenoid cystic carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question48:-Treatment of choice for severe flail chest is

- A:-Strapping weight loss and back pain are common clinical features
- B:-Intercostal drainage and wiring
- C:-IPPV
- D:-Nasal oxygen and monitoring

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Which one of the following hormone is not significantly increased in response to surgical stress ?

- A:-Glucagon
- B:-Cortisol

C:-Vasopressin

D:-Dopamine

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-Which one of the following is not correct regarding parotid tumours ?

A:-Deep lobe involvement requires total conservative parotidectomy

B:-Treatment of choice for Warthin's tumor is enucleation

C:-Malignancy arising from pleomorphic adenoma is most aggressive

D:-Botulinum toxin injection is an option for treating Frey's syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-Among the following which one is the most common primary malignant tumour of thyroid

A:-Lymphoma

B:-Medullary carcinoma

C:-Anaplastic carcinoma

D:-Follicular carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-About Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve (RLN) which one is correct ?

A:-A branch of vagus recurs around subclavian artery on left side

B:-Approximately 4% of the nerve on right side are non-recurrent

C:-A branch of vagus recurs around arch of aorta on left side

D:-Recurrent laryngeal nerve is in close association with middle thyroid vein

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question53:-Well known vegetable goitrogen

A:-Papaya

B:-Cabbage

C:-Carrot

D:-Cashew nut

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-Among the following, most common site of inferior parathyroid

A:-Thyrothymic tract

B:-Mediastinum

C:-Below the transection of inferior thyroid artery and recurrent laryngeal nerve

D:-Above inferior thyroid artery

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Drug of choice in Pregnant women with hyper thyroidism

A:-Propyl Thio Uracil (PTU)

B:-Carbimazole

C:-Methimazole

D:-Propranolol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-Daily requirement of Iodine

A:-0.8-0.9 mg

B:-1-1.2 mg

C:-0.1-0.15 mg

D:-1.5-1.6 mg

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-After thyroidectomy permanent hypoparathyroidism is defined as the continuing need for calcium replacement at (post operative)

A:-2 months

B:-3 months

C:-4 months

D:-One year

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-Which one is false ?

A:-Routine radioisotope Scanning is unnecessary and inappropriate in distinguishing benign and malignant lesion

B:-Most important factor of endemic goitre is dietary deficiency of Iodine

C:-TSH is the only stimulus for thyroid follicular cell proliferation

D:-Identifiable etiological factor in papillary carcinoma is irradiation of thyroid under 5 years of age

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-For the surgeon, workhorse investigation in thyroid disease

A:-FNAC

B:-Ultrasonography

C:-CT scan

D:-MRI scan

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-Familial type of Medullary Carcinoma is usually associated with following except

A:-Pheochromocytoma

B:-Parathyroid hyperplasia

C:-Multiple mucosal neuroma

D:-Multiple mucosal lipoma

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-Which one of the following is not a cause of vocal cord palsy ?

A:-Carcinoma right Lung

B:-Carcinoma thyroid

C:-Carcinoma oesophagus

D:-Aortic Aneurism

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-American College of Radiology-Thyroid Imaging Reporting and Data System (ACR-TIRADS) advice FNAC of highly suspicious nodule detected on USG if it is

A:-5 mm or more

B:-10 mm or more

C:-15 mm or more

D:-20 mm or more

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-ACR-TIRADS scoring system Maximum points of 3 given in all except

A:-Very hypoechoic

B:-Extra thyroidal extension

C:-Wider than tall

D:-Punctate echogenic foci

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-BATHESDA classification system of interpretation of FNAC Benign lesion comes under

A:-Category 1

B:-Category 2

C:-Category 3

D:-Category 4

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-What is Moebius Sign in Thyrotoxicosis ?

A:-Lid lag

B:-Loss of convergence of eye ball

C:-Absence of wrinkling of forehead

D:-Exophthalmos

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Most active part of breast tissue

A:-Terminal ductal lobular unit

B:-Lactiferous ducts

C:-Lobule of breast

D:-Ductal epithelial cells

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-The Montgomery's glands are (tubercles)

A:-Modified sebaceous glands in the areola

B:-Modified sweat glands in the areola

C:-Modified sebaceous glands in axilla

D:-Derived from mesoderm

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Triple assessment in breast lump evaluation consists of

A:-Clinical + imaging + MRI

B:-Clinical + imaging + PET

C:-Clinical + imaging + pathology

D:-Clinical + Pathology + MRI

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-25 yr old female presented with hard lump in right breast, imaging of choice ?

A:-Mammography

B:-MRI

C:-Ultrasonography

D:-Ct chest

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Blood stained nipple discharge seen in

A:-Breast abscess

B:-Fibroadenoma

C:-Duct papilloma

D:-Phyllodes tumor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Treatment of Mondor's disease

A:-Surgical excision

B:-Restrict arm movements

C:-Topical steroids

D:-Laser therapy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-High risk factor for breast carcinoma among the following

A:-34y/F, P2L2 menarche at 13 yrs of age

B:-58y/F, P2L0, menarche at 10 yrs, not attained menopause

C:-28y/F, P1L1, menarche at 14 yrs

D:-40y/F, P2L1A1, menarche at 13 yrs, h/o smoking+

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-In TNM staging involvement of chest wall includes all except

A:-Invasion of pectoralis minor muscle

B:-Invasion of ribs

C:-Invasion of intercostal muscle

D:-Serratus anterior

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Most common type breast carcinoma is

A:-Ductal carcinoma

B:-Lobular carcinoma

C:-Medullary carcinoma

D:-Colloid carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-Surgical classification of axillary lymph node based on

A:-Pectoralis major

B:-Teres minor

C:-Pectoralis minor

D:-Latissimus dorsi

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-Which among these is removed in Auchincloss modified radical mastectomy ?

A:-Pectoralis minor

B:-Pectoralis major

C:-Serratus Anterior

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question77:-Types of carcinoma breast based on molecular markers

A:-Luminal A

B:-Basal type

C:-Her-2 nu enriched

D:-Claudin enriched

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-All are indications for adjuvant chemotherapy among the following except

A:-Size <1 cm

B:-Lymph node positivity

C:-Triple negative disease

D:-Her-2 positive

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-All are treatment options for phyllodes tumour except

A:-Simple mastectomy

B:-Modified Radical Mastectomy

C:-Lumpectomy

D:-Wide excision

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Drug therapy administered for Her-2 nu positive disease include all except

A:-Lapitinab

B:-Pertuzumab

C:-Trastuzumab

D:-Mitomicin

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-What is the incidence of faecolith and calculi in appendix, in case of gangrenous appendicitis with rupture ?

A:-25%

B:-40%

C:-65%

D:-90%

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Which is the most sensitive and specific symptom of acute appendicitis ?

A:-Right lower quadrant abdominal pain

B:-Nausea

C:-Fever

D:-Anorexia

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Which of the following is not used in Alvarado scoring system for diagnosing acute appendicitis ?

A:-Migrating right iliac fossa pain

B:-Leukocytosis with shift to left

C:-Vomiting

D:-C reactive protein

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following is not an incision for appendicectomy ?

A:-Rocky - Davis incision

B:-Fowler Weir incision

C:-Para rectal incision

D:-Kochers incision

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-Most common late complication of appendicectomy

A:-Venous thrombosis and embolism

B:-Portal pyemia

C:-Adhesive intestinal obstruction

D:-Stump appendicitis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-Name of inguinal hernia where acute appendicitis can happen within the hernia sac

A:-Littre's hernia

B:-Mayde's hernia

C:-Amyand's hernia

D:-De Garengeot's hernia

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Which of the following types of hernia can present with urinary symptoms and retention of urine in the absence of benign prostatic hypertrophy

A:-W-Hernia

B:-Hernia-en-glissade

C:-Pantaloon hernia

D:-Ritchers hernia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-What is the degree of hemorrhoids which prolapse but reduce spontaneously ?

A:-First degree

B:-Second degree

C:-Third degree

D:-Mixed degree

Correct Answer:- Option-B



Question89:-All are indications for upfront haemorrhoidectomy except

A:-Fourth degree hemorrhoids

B:-Mixed degree hemorrhoids

C:-Any degree with bleeding producing anemia

D:-Second degree hemorrhoids

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Fergusson technique of haemorrhoidectomy is

A:-Open technique

B:-Closed technique

C:-Transanal haemorrhoidal ligation

D:-Stapled technique

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-Which is the commonest type of fistula in ano ?

A:-Extra sphincteric fistula

B:-Inter-sphincteric fistula

C:-Trans sphincteric fistula

D:-Supra sphincteric fistula

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-STIR sequencing in MRI for evaluation of fistula in ano helps in

A:-Demonstrate secondary extensions

B:-Demonstration of internal opening

C:-Useful in extra sphincteric fistula evaluation

D:-Avoiding contrast medium

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-Name of the classification used in fistula in ano

A:-Park's

B:-Clark's

C:-Bismuth

D:-Gilbert's

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-Which of the following procedure is used as advanced track identification and preparation before a definitive surgical technique is performed in fistula in ano treatment ?

A:-LIFT

B:-FILAC

C:-VAAFT

D:-OTSC

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Which biological agent is used in treating perianal fistulas in Crohn's disease ?

A:-Metronidazole

B:-Fibrin glue

C:-Porcine dermal collagen

D:-Vedolizumab

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Which is not a part of Charcot's triad ?

A:-Intermittent fever

B:-Intermittent malena

C:-Intermittent jaundice

D:-Intermittent abdominal pain

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Which of the following dysfunction come under grade 2 cholecystitis as per the Tokyo Consensus Guidelines for severity grading of acute cholecystitis ?

A:-Elevated white cell count more than 18000

B:-INR more than 1.5

C:-Creatinine more than 2

D:-Platelet count less than 100000/mm<sup>3</sup>

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-All are indications for prophylactic cholecystectomy in asymptomatic gall stones except

A:-Porcelain gall bladder

B:-Gall bladder stone more than 1 cm

C:-Transplant patients during transplant surgery

D:-Bariatric surgery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Brown pigmented gall stones are associated with

A:-Cirrhosis liver

B:-Sickle cell anemia

C:-Endoprotheses

D:-Hereditary spherocytosis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-What is tumbling sign in gall stone ileus in Plain x ray abdomen ?

A:-Partial or complete intestinal obstruction

B:-Pneumobilia

C:-An aberrant rim-calcified or total-calcified gallstone

D:-A change in the position of a gallstone on serial films

Correct Answer:- Option-D