



# AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE

Send Up Exam Fall 2015(MCQs)

## SURGERY-1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Nbr: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Time Allowed: 50 Min.**

**Total Marks: 50**

### **Instructions:**

1. No cutting or overwriting is allowed.
2. Use of mobile phone is strictly prohibited.
3. No extra time will be given.

1. Appendicular artery is a branch of:
  - a. Right colic artery
  - b. Middle colic artery
  - c. Left colic artery
  - d. Ileocolic artery
  - e. Hypogastric artery
2. A 40 years female patient underwent Modified Radical Mastectomy. she is found to have winged scapula on follow up visit. Most likely nerve injury is:
  - a. Intercostobrachial
  - b. Long thoracic
  - c. Thoracodorsal
  - d. Supraclavicular
  - e. Medial pectoral
3. Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve (RLN):
  - a. Right RLN travels inferior & posterior to right Subclavian Artery.
  - b. Left RLN branch of left vagus in neck
  - c. Left RLN travel anterior to arch of aorta
  - d. Right RLN ascend in the neck at lateral side of esophagus
  - e. Right RLN supply cricothyroid muscle
4. First cell to migrate in wound area during healing proven.
  - a. Polymorphoneuclear leukocytes
  - b. Macrophages
  - c. Fibroblasts
  - d. T-lymphocytes
  - e. Monocytes
5. In wound healing, which cells are responsible for wound contraction?
  - a. Fibroblasts
  - b. Macrophages
  - c. Reticulocytes
  - d. Giant cells
  - e. Lymphocytes

6. keloid scars are

- a predisposed by wound hematoma and infection.
- b extending beyond the margins of the original scar.
- c. uncommon in children and young adults.
- d. usually found developing within weeks of initial injury.
- e. characterized by increased collagen synthesis.

7. 31 year old motorcyclist involved in RTA. On arrival in emergency he is increasingly panicky with tachypnoea, dyspnoea and distended neckveins. On examination there is hyper-resonance and absent breath sounds over the left hemithorax. What is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Airway obstruction
- b. Tension pneumothorax
- c. Pericardial tamponade
- d. Open pneumothorax
- e. Massive haemothorax

8. You are called in emergency where mass casualties have arrived as a result of bus accident.

Which of the following will be marked yellow

- a. Severe head Injury, bleeding from mouth and nose and pulseless
- b. Deformity in his Right leg and crying with pain.
- c. Patient with pelvic fracture, and bleeding from mouth and nose and is gasping.
- d. A patient with rib fracture & rapid shallow breathing and hyper-resonant percussion note of the chest.
- e. A patient lying on the roadside and shouting for help

9. A 25-year-old woman arrives in the emergency room following an automobile accident. She is acutely dyspneic with a respiratory rate of 60 breaths/min breath sounds are markedly diminished on the right side. The first step in managing the patient should be to:

- a. Take a chest x-ray
- b. Draw arterial blood for blood gas determination
- c. Decompress the right pleural space
- d. Perform pericardiocentesis
- e. Administer intravenous fluids

10. Sleeping in bedroom with burst gas heater. What is the most life threatening finding of all?

- a. Burn wound around face
- b. Circumferential burns of forearm
- c. Burn wound at perineum
- d. Burn wound around chest

11. Survival of burn patient depends upon.

- a. Age
- b. Total Body Surface Area
- c. Associated diseases
- d. All of above

12. In cases of suspected inhalational burn injury, what is the appropriate management of airway?

- a. Keep monitoring O<sub>2</sub> saturation
- b. Continuing O<sub>2</sub> supplement at 10 L/min with face mask

- c. Immediately insertion of Tracheostomy  
 Endotracheal tube at initial assessment
13. Catheter sepsis as a complication in TPN should be confirmed if  
 Identical organism cultured from tip brush and blood  
b. Positive Peripheral blood culture  
c. Clinical sign of inflammation around catheter site  
d. High grade of fever with no other systemic signs  
e. Catheter is completely occluded
14. A 70 years old patient in a semiconscious state after stroke admitted to high dependency unit requires feeding for next 3-4 weeks, what is the best nutritional route for this patient?  
a. Nasogastric feeding  
b. Nasojejunal feeding  
c. TPN  
 Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy  
e. Sip feeding
15. A young patient with enterocutaneous fistula developed after laparotomy for duodenal injury repair in blunt trauma abdomen case with sepsis is on conservative management now. His energy requirement would be  
a. Upto 40 kcal/kg /day  
b. 25-30kcal /kg/day  
c. 20-30 kcal/kg /day  
 1500-2000 kcal/day  
e. 1300-1800 kcal/day
16. Which of the following is associated with metabolic acidosis?  
a. Gastric aspiration  
b. Diuretic therapy  
c. Cushing's syndrome  
d. Primary aldosteronism  
 Salicylate
17. A 25 years old male was buried under the collapsed roof during earthquake. He was evacuated after 36 hours. On examination he was fully conscious and there was marked bruising of his both thighs with swelling. Which of the following abnormalities this patient is likely to have?  
a. Hyponatremia  
b. Hypercalcemia  
 Hyperkalemia  
d. Hyperglycemia  
e. Hyperchloremia
18. With regard to respiratory alkalosis which of the following statement is true?  
a. The partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the ABG's is above the normal range  
 It occurs due to hyperventilation at high altitude  
c. The condition is associated with obstructive pulmonary disease  
d. It usually occurs from end stage of renal failure  
e. The condition occurs if the effect of muscle relaxants persists postoperatively

19. A 20 years old man is brought to emergency with multiple traumas following a major road traffic accident. He is in shock. Which fluid should be given?

- a. Ringer Lactate
- b. Dextran 70
- c. 5% Dextrose in water
- d. Blood
- e. 0.9 % Sodium chloride

20. Excessive vomiting result in:

- a. Hypernatremia
- b. Hyperchloremia
- c. Hypomagnesemia
- d. Hypokalemia
- e. Hypocalcaemia

21. A 35 years old trauma victim suffering from fractured pelvis developed hypotension for which he was resuscitated with 2 liters I/V ringer's lactate solution and blood was sent for cross matching. After transfusion of 200 ml of blood the patient became hypotensive, oliguria and febrile. The CVP measured 12 mm of water. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Hypovolemic shock
- b. Septic shock
- c. Acute adrenal insufficiency
- d. Transfusion reaction
- e. Cardiac shock

22. A 40 year old chronic alcoholic is admitted in the intensive care unit with acute pancreatitis. His parameters reveal decreased cardiac output, mixed venous saturation and venous pressure. Vascular resistance and base deficit are raised. He is exhibiting which form of shock?

- a. Hypovolaemic shock
- b. Cardiogenic shock
- c. Obstructive shock
- d. Distributive shock
- e. Endocrine shock

23. Which blood product is required to transfuse in factor VIII deficiency?

- a. Fresh frozen plasma
- b. Cryoprecipitate
- c. Packed red blood cell
- d. Platelets
- e. Prothrombin complex concentrate

24. Transfusion reaction is a:

- a. Severe immune related reaction due to ABO incompatibility only
- b. Graft vs host response from leucocytes
- c. Febrile reaction
- d. If antibodies present in the recipient serum are compatible with donors cell
- e. If antibodies present in recipient serum are incompatible with the donor cell

25. A patient is being admitted to a surgical HDU as a case of septic shock. You are being informed for his recent status by a charge nurse that patient has normal ECG pattern, O<sub>2</sub> sat 96%, BP 110/70mmHg, normal CVP and urine output 40-50 ml/hour. What other important additional parameter you would ask in monitoring standards

- a. Base deficit
- b. Hemoglobin
- c. Nasogastric aspirate
- d. Serum Electrolyte
- e. Total Leukocyte count

26. A young patient involved in a RTA with suspected 750 to 1500 ml blood loss signifies following sign:

- a. Low systolic blood pressure
- b. Increased pulse pressure
- c. Tachycardia
- d. Oliguria
- e. Tachypnea

27. Sterilization of surgical instruments is achieved by

- a. Boiling water
- b. Hot air oven
- c. Autoclave
- d. Glutaraldehyde
- e. Detergents

28. A young male patient presented to ER with an infected wound over his right ankle and c/o severe pain and redness around his ankle. He gave H/O RTA two weeks ago. He had regular dressings at local clinic. Most likely organism

- a. B-hemolytic streptococcus
- b. Clostridium tetani
- c. E.coli
- d. Streptococcus epidermidis

29. A 70 years old diabetic male, comes to the outpatient and complains of rest pain in his legs at night, which is intractable. This pain most likely:

- a. Anywhere in the body during rest in a diabetic patient
- b. Back pain after rest in a patient with lumbar spondylitis
- c. Leg pain during rest in a patient with venous disease
- d. Foot pain during rest in a patient with peripheral vascular disease
- e. Calf pain in a patient with nerve root irritation

30. A 65 years old patient develops gangrene of big toe. The local treatment of choice is:

- a. Daily foot bath
- b. Heat by heat pad
- c. Cooling by ice
- d. Topical antibiotics
- e. Ray amputation

31. A 50 years old lady suffers from myocardial infarction. She is admitted to coronary care unit. Next morning she complains of severe pain of sudden onset in the right leg. On examination she

has got good femoral pulse but no pulsation in the popliteal. The right foot is pale and no recordable ankle pressure. What is the cause of her leg pain?

- a. Arterial thrombosis
- b. Arterial embolus
- c. Thrombo-angitis obliterans
- d. Deep vein thrombosis
- e. Giant cell arteritis

32. A 52 years female had total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral oophorectomy a week ago. She presented in clinic c/o severe left leg pain with swelling in her calf. Most likely diagnosis

- a. Deep venous thrombosis
- b. Varicose veins
- c. Thrombophlebitis
- d. Osteoarthritis knee joint
- e. Thrombotic occlusion of external iliac artery

33. Identify muscle relaxant with following properties; quickest onset, very short duration with spontaneous recovery and may lead to hyperkalemia

- a. Atracurium
- b. Suxamethonium
- c. Rocurium
- d. Vecurium

34. A 30 years old woman in the last trimester of pregnancy suddenly develops massive swelling of the left leg from groin to ankle. What investigation should be advised in this patient?

- a. Ultrasound abdomen
- b. Venography of leg
- c. CT angiography of left lower extremity
- d. Doppler ultrasound leg
- e. Ankle brachial index

35. Most common cause of secondary lymphedema is

- a. Filariasis
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Lymphodema precox
- d. Lymphodema tarda
- e. Lymph node excision

36. Which one of the investigation is considered gold standard in evaluation for lymphedema

- a. Computed Tomography
- b. Isotope lymphoscintigraphy
- c. Lymphangiography
- d. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- e. Ultrasound Doppler study

37. A 39 year old type 1 diabetic patient presents with complaints of small wound over scrotum associated with severe pain. On examination it is smelly with signs of inflammation. The crepitus is positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Gas gangrene
- b. Scrotal abscess
- c. Fournier's gangrene
- d. Meleney's synergistic gangrene
- e. Cellulitis

38. An 82-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of a facial skin lesion. The lesion has spontaneously resolved in 4-6 weeks after developing.
- a. Basal cell carcinoma
  - b. Malignant melanoma
  - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - d. Solar keratosis
  - e. Keratocanthoma
39. A 34-year-old lawyer presents with an itchy brown pigmented lesion on her right lower limb. She states it occasionally bleeds.
- a. Basal cell carcinoma
  - b. Malignant melanoma
  - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - d. Solar keratosis
  - e. Keratocanthoma
40. Pancreatic pathology as best visually:
- a. Abdominal X-ray
  - b. Nuclear Scan
  - c. MRCP
  - d. CT scan with contrast
  - e. Ultrasound Abdomen
41. Mechanism of Gemcitabine
- a. Inhibit radioneucleotide
  - b. Inhibit de novo purine synthesis
  - c. Inhibit thymidylate synthesis
  - d. Inhibit dihydrofolate reductase
  - e. Inhibit replication
42. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- a. Has ionizing radiation
  - b. Excellent for soft tissues injury contrast
  - c. Not accurate for bone marrow and joints
  - d. Can be advised in patient with pacemakers
  - e. Can give best 3-D information on fracture
43. Most sensitive method for detecting synovial pathology in joints
- a. CT scan
  - b. Radiographs
  - c. USG
  - d. MRI
  - e. MR Arthrography with DTPA
44. Drug of choice in management of Musculoskeletal pain
- a. Anticonvulsant agent
  - b. NSAIDs
  - c. Tricyclic antidepressants
  - d. Opioid analgesics

e. Muscle relaxants

45. Prognosis after treatment of cancer doesn't depend on

a. Extent of spread

b. Microscopic features

c. Anatomical situation

d. General condition of patient.

e. Age of patient

46. Which is a feature of an adenoma?

a. Typically encapsulated

b. Can arise in transitional epithelial cells

c. Typically invades the basement membrane

d. Typically annular lesions

e. Does not contain dysplastic cells

47. A 42-year-old woman has a 1.5 cm swelling above the outer canthus of the eye. On examination, it is soft, deep to the skin, with no deep attachments.

a. Neurofibroma

b. Lipoma

c. Ganglion

d. Sebaceous (epidermoid) cyst

e. Dermoid cyst

48. Which of the following statements regarding mesh grafts are true?

a. Mesh grafting enables expansion of a split-skin graft to be done.

b. Mesh grafting prevents release of exudates from under a split-skin graft.

c. The possible donor site for a fullthickness graft is from the scalp.

d. Conditions for take of a full-thickness graft are not as critical as for a split-skin graft.

e. Large full-thickness grafts when used in the face and over good facial muscle do not produce a satisfactory cosmetic result.

49. Following are different types of flaps except.

a. Random flap

b. Free flap

c. Composite flap

d. Perforator flap

e. Smart flap.

50. A 37-year-old man presents with a 3 cm lump on his right forearm that has been present for many years. On examination, the lump is soft and mobile with slip sign positive. What is your diagnosis?

a. Neurofibroma

b. Lipoma

c. Ganglion

d. Sebaceous (epidermoid) cyst

e. Dermoid cyst