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Department of surgery

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Roll No

FINAL YEAR MBBS
SURGERY PAPER - 1

Time Allow 1Hr

Q=1 Which of following is not a type of wound

- a) Contused
- b) Laceration
- c) Hematoma
- (d) Infused

Q=2 The granuloma formation is frequently associated with

- a) Healing by first intention
- (b) Acute inflammation
- c) Wound contraction
- d) A persistent irritant

✓ Q=3 A key action involved in stopping any bleeding

- a) Elevation
- b) Cooling with ice water
- c) Cleaning with antiseptic solution
- (d) Pressure

✓ Q=4 The bright red blood spurting from wound, the most likely injured vessel

- (a) Artery
- b) Major vein
- c) Capillary
- d) Lymphatic vessel

✓ Q=5 The characteristic feature of granulation tissue

- (a) Growth of fibroblast and new capillaries
- b) Exudative phase
- c) Always sign of good healing
- d) Formed in remodeling phase of wound healing

✓ Q=6 Cancer grading is based on

- a) Tumour size
- b) Regional lymph nodes involved
- c) Distant metastasis
- (d) Differentiation, anaplasia, number of mitosis

✓ Q=7 The most frequent site of DVT

- (a) Calf veins
- b) Pelvic veins
- c) Pulmonary veins
- d) Portal vein

✓ Q=8 Shock is always characterized by

- a) Coma
- b) Hypoperfusion of tissues
- c) Infection
- d) Heart failure

✓ Q=9 Which of following is not malignant tumour

- a) Melanoma
- b) Lymphoma
- c) Marjolin ulcer
- d) Pleomorphic adenoma

✓ Q=10 All are principles of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent surgical site infection except

- a) Administer I/V during induction of anesthesia
- b) Select against most likely encountered pathogens
- c) Re-dose every 2 half life during long procedure
- ~~Adm~~ d) Continue antibiotics maximum 7 days

✓ Q=11 All are risk factors of promoting surgical site infection except

- a) Hypothermia during surgery
- b) Skin shaving
- c) Colonization with S- aureus
- d) Positive pressure air flow in OR

✓ Q=12 The surgical wound infection during colofectal surgery can be decreased by all except

- a) Mechanical bowel preparation
- b) Prophylactic antibiotics against E-coli, bacteriods
- c) I/V or oral antibiotics pre-operatively
- d) Prophylactic antibiotics more than 10days

✓ Q=14 The change in body composition not found in chronic surgical patient is

- a) Total body water increases
- b) Adipose tissue decreases
- c) Body weight decreases
- d) Lean body mass increases

✓ Q=15 A 35 old woman has undergone open hemorrhoidectomy, she is on warfarin for past h/o DVT. On 7th post op day, she came to ER with bleeding P/R so called

- a) Reactionary hemorrhage
- b) Primary hemorrhage due to warfarin
- c) Concealed type hemorrhage
- d) Secondary hemorrhage

Q=16- After incision drainage of inguinal abscess, the healing will be

- a) By 1st intention
- b) By 2nd intention
- c) 3rd intention
- d) By 4th intention

Q= 17- The I/D of inguinal abscess under aseptic measures is

- a) Clean operation
- b) Clean-contaminated
- c) Contaminated
- d) Dirty

~~Q=18-~~ The rate of wound infection in clean operation is

- a) <2%
- b) 10%
- c) 3-4%
- d) No one of above

~~Q=19-~~ Laparoscopic cholecystectomy for simple gall stones is

- a) Clean operation
- b) Clean-contaminated
- c) Contaminated
- d) Dirty

✓ Q=20- All are done in management of fire arm wounds except

- a) Wound debridement
- b) Wound lavage with normal saline
- c) Tetanus prophylaxis
- d) Primary closure after surgical debridement

✓ Q=21- The term massive blood transfusion stands for

- a) Rapid blood transfusion
- b) Autologous blood transfusion
- c) Transfusion of incompatible blood
- d) Transfusion of blood equivalent to patient blood volume in <24 hours

✓ Q=22- For enhanced recovery from surgery, the best pre-operative plan is

- a) Detailed history
- b) Optimize the medical condition
- c) Informed consent
- d) All of above

✓ Q=23- All patients need DVT prophylaxis except

- a) Age >60 years
- b) Pelvic and hip surgery
- c) Obesity
- d) Surgery less than ½ hour duration

✓ Q=24- A young healthy male is diagnosed as acute appendicitis, best pre-operative plan is

- a) Shift to OR for appendectomy
- b) Adequate NPO, resuscitation, antibiotics and then proceed
- c) Take history and informed consent for operation
- d) When diagnosed, no need of any lab test, do surgery

✓ Q=25- The ABC of Trauma patient is

- a) Assess injury, Breathing and Circulation
- b) Airway, Breathing and Circulation
- c) Antibiotics, stop Bleeding and Circulation
- d) Assess cervical spine, Breathing and Circulation

✓ Q=26- One is not a part of primary survey of ATLS

- a) Patent airway
- b) Cervical spine immobilization
- c) Chest tube insertion
- d) X-rays cervical spine, chest, pelvis, CT Scan

✓ Q=27- The most common cause of fever on 1st postop day

- a) Wound infection
- b) Chest infection
- c) Alveolar atelectasis
- d) DVT ✓

✓ Q=28- Massive hemothorax if chest tube drainage is

- a) 1500 ml blood
- b) 700- 1000 ml blood
- c) 200-300ml blood after every day
- d) 500 ml blood with lung collapse

✓ Q=29- All are immediate life threatening chest injuries

- a) Tension pneumothorax
- b) Massive hemothorax
- c) Flail chest
- d) Lung contusion

Q=30- Mostly chest injuries are managed by

- a) Chest tube drainage
- b) Emergency thoracotomy
- c) Antibiotics, analgesics and physiotherapy
- d) A and C

Q=31- A 30 year old woman has 2nd degree burn of head and neck, front of trunk, her wt is 60kg, the fluid required in first 24 hours

$$9 \times 18 \quad 2.1 \times 60 \times 4$$
$$9 \times 18 \times 4$$

- a) 6480ml
- b) 5480 ml
- c) 4ml/kg/%burn after admission
- d) No need of fluid

Q=32- First degree burn is characterized by

- a) Severe painful
- b) Rapid healing without any complications
- c) Not included in fluid calculation
- d) Blisters

Q=33- All are components of SIRS except

- a) Pulse >100/min
- b) WBCs >11000
- c) Tachypnea
- d) Infection

Q=34- Sepsis is defined as

- a) SIRS plus documented infection
- b) Bacteremia
- c) Septic shock
- d) MODS

Q=35- The most common fluid and electrolyte disorder after GIT surgery

- a) Hypokalemia
- b) Hyperkalemia
- c) Hypophosphatemia
- d) Hypomagnesemia

Q=36- The best fluid for resuscitation after burn in first 24 hour

- a) Normal saline
- b) 5% dextrose saline
- c) Ringer lactate
- d) Blood and blood products

✓ Q=37- The best route of nutritional support

- a) Oral sip supplement
- b) Enteral route
- c) TPN
- d) Oral plus TPN

Q=38- The most common acid- base disorder in surgical patients of GIT

- a) Diabetic ketoacidosis
- b) Respiratory alkalosis
- c) Lactic-acidosis
- d) Metabolic alkalosis

✓ Q=39- Which one is not route of enteral nutrition

- a) Via Nasogastric tube
- b) Feeding gasterotomy
- c) Feeding-jejunosomy
- d) Transperitoneal

✓ Q=40- The indications of enteral nutrition are all except

- a) High output enterocutaneous fistula
- b) Severe burn
- c) Esophageal stricture
- d) unconscious

✓ Q=41- Regarding sebaceous cyst, all true except

- a) punctum is diagnostic sign
- b) 70% patients have punctum
- c) Cyst is mobile with skin
- d) Skin can be pinched over swelling

Q=42- A healing ulcer has characteristic edges

- a) Undermined
- b) Punched out
- c) Raised and heaped up
- d) Sloping

✓ Q=43- All are complication of varicose veins except

- a) Venous ulcer
- b) Lipodermatosclerosis
- c) Marjolin ulcer
- d) ischemic pain in calf

Q=44- All are brilliantly trans-illuminant swelling except

- a) Cystic hygroma
- b) Ranula
- c) Spermatcele
- d) Dermoid cyst

Q=45- A young patient was brought to ER after fall from height in shock without any signs of bleeding and CNS is intact, shock will be

- a) Hypovolemic
- b) Obstructive
- c) endocrine
- d) neurogenic

Q=46- All are complications of abnormal scar of wound except

- a) contracture
- b) keloid
- c) marjolin ulcer
- d) incisional hernia

Q=47- The complications of massive blood transfusion

- a) coagulopathy
- b) acidosis
- c) hypothermia
- d) all of above

Q=48- A young patient after blunt abdominal trauma, spleen is shattered, His pulse 140/min, urine 30ml/hr, BP 80/50mmHg, R/R 30/min, shock is

- a) class 1
- b) class 2
- c) class 3
- d) class 4

Q=49- A patient with head injury in ER, opens his eyes to voice, localizes the pain but confused, his GCS

- a) 13
- b) 12
- c) 14
- d) 11

Q=50- All are C/F of peripheral vascular insufficiency except

- a) Claudication
- b) Impotency
- c) Dry Gangrene
- d) Raynaud phenomenon