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FINAL YEAR MBBS SURGERY PAPER - 1

Time Allow 1Hr

Roll No

								1	-	
$\Omega = 1$	Which	o f	falla	wing	ic	not	2	tune	$\cap t$	wound
<b>U-1</b>	AALIICH	Uί	IOHO	wing	13	VIOL	а	LAbc	Ģ,	1100

- a) Contused
- b) Laceration
- c) Hematoma

(d)) Infused

## Q=2 The granuloma formation is frequently associated with

a) Healing by first intention

## (b) Acute inflammatloh

- c) Wound contraction
- d) A persistent irritant

## A: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) Niajor 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
- (1) Differentiation, anaplasia, number of mitosis

### V=7 The most frequent site of DVT

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

Q=8 Sh	nock is always characterized by	
a)	Coma	
(6)	Hypoperfusion of tissues	
c)	Infection	
q)	Heart failure	
Q=9 W	hich of following is not malignant tumour	
a)	Melanoma	
b)	Lymphoma	
c)	Marjolin ulcer	
<b>a</b>	Pleomorphic adenoma	
Q=10 A	All are principles of antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent surgica	I site infection except
380	Administer I/V during induction of anesthesia	
b)	Select against most likely encountered pathogens	• *
	Re-dose every 2 half life during long procedure	
Nie W	Continue antiblotics maximum 7 days	
Q=11 A	All are risk factors of promoting surgical site infection excep	t,
a)	Hypothermia during surgery	
b)	Skin shaving	·
c)	Colonization with S- aureus	
(d)	Positive pressure air flow in OR	
Q=12 T	he surgical wound infection during colorectal surgery can	de decreased by all except
(a)	Mechanical bowel preparation	
	Prophylactic antibiotics against E-coli, bacteriods	· .
c)	I/V or oral antibiotics pre-operatively	
d)	Prophylactic antibiotics more than 10days	
Q=14 T	he change in body composition not found in chronic surg	cal-patient Is
a)	Total body water increases	
b)	Adipose tissue decreases	
c)	Body weight decreases	
(d)	Lean body mass increases	
	·	HAVE TO THE DIE OF
Q≥15	A 35 old woman has undergone open hemorrhoidectom	y, she is on warrarin for past 170 00 1.011
7''' pos	t 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	

경기를 받는 것이 되었다. 그런 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그런	
Q=16- After incision drainage of inguinal abscess, the healing will be	
a) By 1st intention  By 2nd intention  c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> intention  d) By <sup>4th</sup> intention	
Q= 17- The I/D of inguinal abscess under aseptic measures is	

- Clean-contaminated
- Contaminated
- Dirty

18-The rate of wound infection in clean operation is

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

9-19- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy for simple gall stones is

- a). Clean operation
- 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
- Primary closure after surgical debridement

Ø=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

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

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

# 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, antibiotes and then proceed
- c) Take history and informed consent for operation
- d) When diagnosed, no need of any lab test, do surgery

# $\mathbb{Q}$ =25-The ABC of Trauma patient is

- a) Assess injury, Breathing and Circulation
- (b) Airway, Breathing and Circulation
- c) Antibiotics, stop Bleeding and Circulatian
- 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
- 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

G = 30 - 1	Mostly chest injuries are manage	d by	
	Chest tube drainage		
<b>b</b> )	Emergency thoracotomy		
c)	Antibiotics, analgesics and phys	iotherapy	
(H)	A and C		
Q=31-	A 30 year old woman has 2 <sup>nd</sup> deg	ree burn of hea	ad a
	ed in first 24 hours	9 X	ιE

and neck,front of trunk,her wt is 60kg,the fluid 21 XG 0 x4

9×18×6

- (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
- Rapid healing without any complications
  - c) Not included in fluid calculation
- Blisters

 $\alpha = 33$ - All are components of SIRS except

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

Ø=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

- ( á) 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

2€37-The best route of nutritional support
<ul><li>a) Oral sip supplement</li><li>b) Enteral route</li><li>c) TPN</li></ul>
d) Oral plus TPN
O-29. The most common acid- base disord

ler in surgical patients of GIT

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

 $\sqrt{3}=39$ -Which one is not route of enteral nutrition

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

Q=49~The indications of enteral nutrition are all except

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

=41-Regarding sebaceous cyst,all true except

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

Q=42- A healing ulcer has characteristic edges

- a) Undermined
- b) Punched out
- c) Raised and heaped up
- ₫**✓** Sloping

 $\int =43$ - All are complication of varicose veins except

- a) Venous ulcer
- b) Lipodermatosclerosis
- (C) Marjolin ulcer
  - d) Ischemic pain in calf

a) Cystic hygroma b) Ranula c) Spermatcele d) Dermoid cyst  245- A young patient was brought to ER after fall from height in shock without any signs of bleeding 245- A young patient was brought to ER after fall from height in shock without any signs of bleeding 246- All signs of the conditions of abnormal scar of wound except a) contracture b) keloid c) marjolin ulcer d) incisional hernia c) acagulopathy b) acidosis c) hypothermia d)) all of above  Q=48- A young patient after blunt abdominal trauma spicen is shattered, his pulse 140/min, urine 20mil /hr, BP80/50mmHg, R/R 30/min, shock is a) class1 b) class2 c) class 3 d) class4  Q=49- A patient with head injury in ER, bpens 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 insuffisency except a) Claudication D impotency	Q=44 All are brilliantly trans-illuminant s	swelling except			1
b) Ranula c) Spermatcele d) Dermoid cyst  245- A young patient was brought to ER after fall from height in shock without any signs of bleeding c) Hypovolemic b) Obstructive c) endocrine d) neurogenic  C) marjolin ulcer d) incisional hernia  C) The complications of massive blood transfusion a) coagulopathy b) acidosis c) hypothermia d) all of above  C) =48- A young patient after blunt abdominal trauma.spicen is shattered, fils pulse140/min, urine 20ml //hr, BP80/50mmHg, R/R 30/min, shock is a) class1 b) class2 c) class 3 d) class4  C) =49- A patient with head injury in ER, bpens his eyes to voice, localizes the pain but confused, his GCS a) 13 b) 12 c) 14 d) 11  C) =50- All are C/F of peripheral vascular insuffisency except a) Claudication b) Impotency				1/20	
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<ul> <li>a) 13</li> <li>b) 12</li> <li>c) 14</li> <li>d) 11</li> <li>Q=50- All are C/F of peripheral vascular insuffisency except</li> <li>a) Claudication</li> <li>b) Impotency</li> </ul>	d) class4				
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d) 11 Q=50- All are C/F of peripheral vascular insuffisency except  a) Claudication  (b) Impotency					
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a) Claudication  (b) Impotency		•			
(b) Impotency	Q=50- All are C/F of peripheral vascular	r insuffisency exce	ept		
(b) Impotency	a) Claudication		ř	,	
-, · · · , · · · ⊎	c) Dry Gangrene				_

d) Raynaud phenomenon