

a) Salmonella

b) H influenza

c) Gonococcus

Q5. Most common mechanism of fracture clavicle is:

a) Direct force

b) Indirect force

c) Fall from height

d) Fall on outstretched hand

e) Direct Impact on shoulder

Q6. X-ray that differentiates anterior and posterior dislocation of shoulder is:

a) Antero posterior

b) Postero anterior

c) Lateral

d) medial

e) Axillary

Q7. The esophagus is:

a) 15 cm long

b) 25 cm long

c) 30 cm long

d) 35 cm long

e) 40 cm long

Q8. Hourglass deformity of stomach is seen in:

a) Ca stomach

b) Peptic ulcer disease

c) Hiatus hernia

d) Pyloric stenosis

e) Duodenal obstruction

Q9. Operation of choice for congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is:

a. Heller's

b. Halsted's

c. Ramstedt's

d. Trendelenburg's

e. Loid's

LIVER:

Q10. During surgical approach to liver trauma correction of coagulopathy and compression of liver mostly controls the bleeding. For further bleeding a vascular clamp is applied over the hepatic hilum in an attempt of hemostasis. This procedure called as:

a) Pringle manoeuvre

b) Valsalva manoeuvre

c) Cheek manoeuvre

d) Kocher manoeuvre

e) Cantel-Braasch manoeuvre

Q11. Most common site of pyogenic liver abscess is:

Which of the following is proton pump inhibitor:
 Ranitidine
 Famotidine
 Pantoprazole
 Esomeprazole
 Metoprolol
 Lisinopril

Q12. Total numbers of liver segments are:
 a) 2
 b) 4
 c) 5
 d) 8
 e) 10

Q13. Pringle maneuver is used to stop bleeding in:
 a) Stomach
 b) Liver
 c) Spleen
 d) Pancrease
 e) Transverse colon

which is duct that transverse

Q14. A 35 yr. female presents with upper abdominal pain. There is past history of oral contraceptives (OCPs). Her ultrasound and CT suggests 6 cm adenoma in Rt. lobe of liver. Suggest most appropriate treatment:

*The
what is*

- a) Abstinence of OCPs and follow up six monthly.
- b) Intra-arterial embolization
- c) Rt. portal vein embolization
- d) Systemic chemotherapy
- e) Resection of adenoma

Q15. Alpha fetoprotein (AFP) is greatly increased in:

- a) Ca. stomach
- b) Hepatocellular Ca.
- c) Cholestasis
- d) Cirrhosis
- e) Ca. increase

Q16. Splenic organ patient should be immunized against all of the following organisms.

EXCEPT

- a) Influenza
- b) Hib
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Tetanus
- e) Typhoid

A 45 yr female known case of cholelithiasis presents in emergency with severe epigastric pain radiating to the back and the rest of the abdomen of 2 hours duration. She has nausea and vomiting. Vitals are stable. On exam tachypnea, tachycardia and abdominal examination reveals tenderness all over the abdomen especially in the epigastric region.

- a) Acute pancreatitis
- b) Carcinoma of pancreas
- c) Chronic pancreatitis
- d) Acute cholecystitis
- e) Chronic cholecystitis

Q18. Following are the congenital anomalies of gallbladder except:

- a) Paucotain GB
- b) Septate GB
- c) Pharyngeal cap
- d) Double GB
- e) GB with mesentery

Q19. 'Kehr-sign' is diagnostic of:

- a) Acute pancreatitis
- b) Acute cholecystitis
- c) Rupture aortic aneurism
- d) Rupture spleen
- e) Rupture ectopic pregnancy

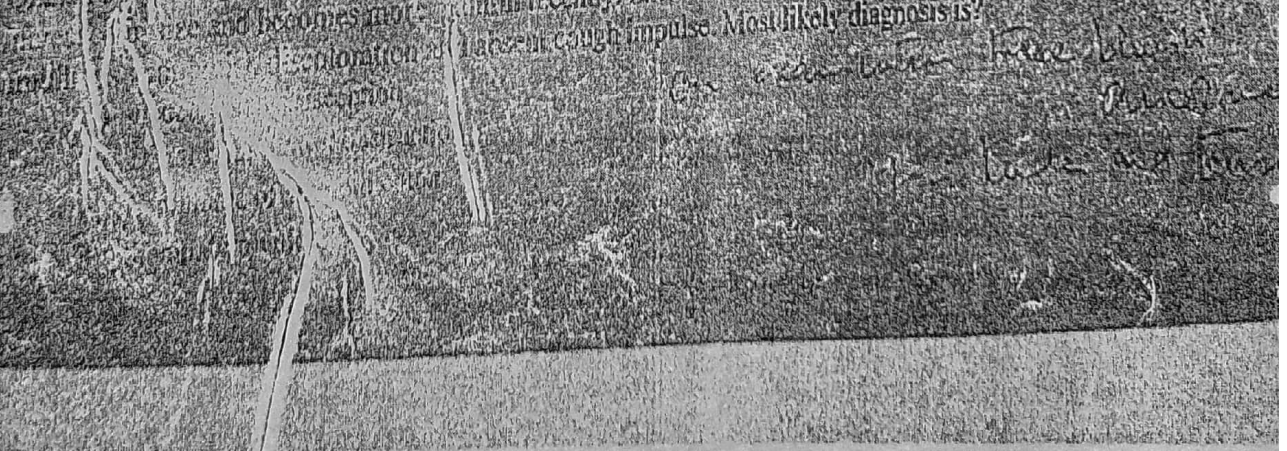
Q20. A 80 yr. male known case of symptomatic gall stones has been refusing for operation for many years now presents with intestinal obstruction, which one of the following finding would be helpful to reach to the cause of intestinal obstruction?

- a) Bilious NG aspirate
- b) Distended loop of intestine
- c) Multiple air fluid level
- d) Pneumatosis
- e) Leukocytosis more than 17,000/mm³

Q21. Following are features of diffuse peritonitis, EXCEPT:

- a) Hippocratic face
- b) Tachycardia
- c) Exaggerated bowel sounds
- d) Rigidity
- e) Still abdomen

Q22. A 50 yr old woman presents with a painful lump around her umbilical area for past 3 years. It has become more prominent recently. Examination reveals a tender, tense, lump over the umbilical region. On palpation a harsher cough impulse. Most likely diagnosis is?



Q23. Following are the complications of Ulcerative Colitis, EXCEPT:

- a) Stricture
- b) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- c) Internal fistulae
- d) Ankylosing spondylitis
- e) Perforation

Q24. A 22 yr. college student notices a bulge in Rt. groin. On examination cough impulse is positive. Which of the following hernia follows the course of spermatic cord within the cremasteric muscle?

- a) Direct inguinal
- b) Indirect inguinal
- c) Femoral
- d) Spigelian
- e) Sliding Richter's

Q25. Following are signs in acute appendicitis, EXCEPT:

- a) Rovsing's sign
- b) Pointing sign
- c) Obturator sign
- d) Psoas sign
- e) Troisier's sign

Q26. A 40 yr. female known case of Crohn disease asks about any need of surgery. Which one of the following condition would be an indication of immediate operation?

- a) Intestinal obstruction
- b) Intestinal perforation
- c) Enterovesical fistula
- d) Ileo-colic fistula
- e) Enterovaginal fistula

Q27. A 60 yr. old man complains of painful defecation and hard stool for one week. He has seen streaks of blood every time he has a bowel action. What is most likely diagnosis?

- a) Anal fissure
- b) Distal ulcer
- c) Hemorrhoids
- d) Perianal abscess
- e) Squamous cell carcinoma

Q28. Following structure passes through umbilical ring, EXCEPT:

- a) Umbilical vein

if there is this disease

constipation

through umbilical ring

- a) Embolized artery
- b) Claudication
- c) Villointestinal divert
- d) Portal vein

Q29. Which one of the following is a feature of pelvic abscess on rectal examination?

- a) Tenderness
- b) Boggyness
- c) Fecal impaction
- d) Constipation
- e) Feeling of an apple

Q30. Urinary stones are best seen in X-ray

- a) abdomen after given IIV contrast
- b) Nephrogram
- c) KUB *Main XRay KUB.*
- d) IVP *Intravenous pyelogram*
- e) IVU *Intravenous urograph Renal Scan*

Q31. A patient of 80 year presents in the emergency with acute urinary retention. Foley catheter is passed. His investigations shows that he is a case of Ca. prostate. Ca. prostate mostly arises from

- a) peripheral zone
- b) central zone
- c) transitional zone
- d) periurethral zone
- e) anterior zone

Q32. Ultrasonography measures the following parameters, *Except*

- a) size of kidney
- b) thickness of cortex
- c) degree of hydronephrosis
- d) function of kidney
- e) volume of urine in bladder

Q33. Which of the kidney structure urine is formed:

- a. Major calyx
- b. minor calyx
- c. nephron
- d. Pelvis
- e. Ureter

Q34. The osseous part of the testis is secreted by *Sertoli cells* and *Leydig cells*

Uterus vaginally
Semiferous tubules

Its course from kidney to the urinary bladder ureter runs over which muscle?

- a) Quadratus lumborum
- b) Transversus abdominis
- c) Psoas
- d) Iliacus
- e) Latissimus dorsi

Q36. Following are parts of male urethra *except*

- a) Prostatic urethra
- b) Membranous urethra
- c) Bulbar urethra
- d) Penile urethra
- e) Glandular urethra

Q37. A 30 year man father of five kids decided to have permanent family planning and consulted a urologist, ligation of which structure will solve his issue:

- a) Testicular artery
- b) Vas deference
- c) Pampiniform plexus
- d) Spermatic cord
- e) Sub capsular orchietomy

Ligation in both sides

Q38. ~~Q38~~ A 48 years old women feels a hard lump in her right breast which is painless and gradually increasing in size over the past 4 months. Her mammogram shows a speculated mass. Which investigation will establish the diagnosis? *3*

- a) FNAC
- b) Ultrasound
- c) Core needle biopsy
- d) MRI
- e) None of the above *CT scan*

Q39. The presence of a large sterile, brawny, edematous swelling in the breast which may take many weeks to resolve is known as: *usually diagnosed as?*

- a) Galactocele
- b) Engorgement
- c) Ectasia of mammary gland
- d) Inflammation of breast
- e) Infection of breast

Q40. A 30 years old lady presents with an eczematous lesion over the right nipple. Left breast is normal. On biopsy, the lesion shows malignant cells in the subdermal layer. What is the diagnosis?

- a) Paget's tumor
- b) Intraductal carcinoma
- c) Lobular carcinoma
- d) Invasive ductal carcinoma

- c) Paget's disease of the breast
- d) Inflammatory carcinoma
- e) Mastitis

Q41. A 25 years old lady presents with a lump in the upper inner quadrant of her right breast, which radiological investigation you will perform?

- a) Mammography
- b) Ultrasound of right breast
- c) Bilateral breast ultrasound
- d) MRI scan
- e) CT thorax

Q42. A 50 year businessman has been noticing a small swelling in front of his right cheek for several months. His family doctor tells him that it is arising from his parotid gland and advised him FNAC. What do you anticipate about the diagnosis? What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Squamous cell Ca.
- c) Mixed parotid tumor
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Lipoma

Q43. While presenting a patient of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in clinical discussion Professor of surgery tells the virus associated to this malignancy is:

- a) Human papilloma virus
- b) Epstein-Barr virus
- c) Herpes zoster virus
- d) Herpes simplex virus
- e) Coxsackie B virus

Asks about about the virus associated with this malignancy. what is that?

The final year students. Professor of surgery asks which one of the following viruses is associated to this malignancy.

Q44. Carcinoma tongue develops mostly at:

- a) Dorsum
- b) Tip
- c) Ventral surface
- d) Lateral border
- e) All areas equally

Q45. Which one of the following conditions of oral cavity has highest risk of malignant transformation:

- a) Oral lichen planus
- b) Erythema
- c) Hyperplasia
- d) Leukoplakia
- e) Erythroplakia

treatment of cystic hyperplasia

- a) ...
- b) ...
- c) ...
- d) ...
- e) ...

10 1

Which of the following parotid tumor has tendency for perineural spread:

- a) Mixed parotid tumor
- b) Pleomorphic adenoma
- c) Lymphoma

d) Adenoid cystic carcinoma ✓

e) Squamous cell carcinoma

8. Most appropriate surgery for mixed parotid tumor is:

a) Enucleation

b) Superficial parotidectomy ✓

c) Radical parotidectomy

d) Excision of deep lobe

e) Total parotidectomy

Q49. Following findings must be identified during primary survey in injured patient except:

a) Tension pneumothorax

b) Massive hemothorax

c) Flail chest with lung contusion ✓

d) Multiple ribs fracture

e) Cardiac tamponade

EXCEPT

Q50. Upon identification of tension pneumothorax, which one is the correct pathway?

a) A chest x-ray to confirm your clinical finding

b) Insertion of intercostal tube (ICT) in fifth intercostal space in triangle of safety.

c) Insertion of intercostal tube (ICT) in fifth intercostal space, midclavicular line

d) Immediate needle decompression in 2nd intercostal space, midclavicular line ✓

e) Immediate needle decompression in 5th intercostal space, midaxillary line

Q51. Extradural dural hematoma indicates rupture of which artery?

a) Maxillary

b) Superficial temporal

c) Facial

d) Internal carotid

e) Middle meningeal ✓

Q52. In massive hemothorax the patient needs urgent thoracotomy when there is

a) Inital drainage of 500ml blood on insertion of intercostal tube (ICT) ✓

b) Inital drainage of 1000ml blood on insertion of intercostal tube (ICT)

c) Ongoing blood loss 100 to 200ml over 3-4 hours

d) Ongoing blood loss more than 200ml over 3-4 hours ✓

e) Chest x-ray suggestive of multiple ribs fracture with of hemothorax

Q53. Following are the clinical signs of pericardial tamponade EXCEPT:

a) Muffled heart sounds

attention
of 100 heart sounds
severe dyspnea
tachycardia ✓

5 8

A patient is brought to emergency by 1122 in semiconscious state and head injury. His CT scan shows the suggested lenticular lesion in right temporo parietal area. What is your diagnosis?

- (a) Subdural hematoma
- (b) Extradural hematoma ✓
- (c) Rt. Temporo parietal fracture
- (d) Intra cerebral hemorrhage
- (e) Diffuse axonal injury

Q55. Pt. with head injury manifests Cushing's triad when there is:

- (a) hypotension, bradycardia and irregular respiration
- (b) hypertension, tachycardia and regular respiration
- (c) hypotension, tachycardia and irregular respiration
- (d) hypertension, bradycardia and irregular respiration ✓
- (e) hypertension, bradycardia and regular respiration

Q56. Lucid interval is seen in head injury of patient with:

- (a) Exadural hematoma
- (b) Subdural hematoma ✓
- (c) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- (d) Diffuse axonal injury
- (e) Intracerebral hematoma

Q57. Earliest manifestation of raised ICP following head injury is:

- (a) Ipsilateral pupil dilatation
- (b) Contralateral pupil dilatation
- (c) Irregular respiration
- (d) Altered level of consciousness ✓
- (e) Hemiparesis

Q58. A patient is brought to emergency after met an accident. On examination there is suspicion of fractured cervical spine, the most appropriate next step would be;

- (a) Locate the fracture site by shifting the Pt. to the side
- (b) X-ray cervical spine
- (c) X-ray skull with cervical spine
- (d) Intubate the patient
- (e) Immobilized the cervical spine ✓

Q59. As compared to mechanical prosthetic valve, the biological valve:

- (a) is more durable
- (b) does not require anticoagulation
- (c) indicates a younger age group
- (d) has a higher risk of endocarditis ✓
- (e) has a lower risk of embolism

Higher risk of Endocarditis

...of the heart diseases?