

# surgery

Q9) A 4 yr old boy presented to you in opd with complaints of swelling in front of both ears, firm in consistency with overlying skin but not moving in any direction mild redness is there

- a) Parotid gland tumor
- b) Preauricular lymph node
- c) Mumps
- d) Ranula
- e) Minor salivary gland tumor

Q10) A young female who is already a diagnosed case of eczema of foot has presented to you in the opd with the skin changes over her both nipples n also complaining of discharge from that area with no mass under her nipple n areola complex

- a) Ca breast
- b) Breast ectasia
- c) Eczema
- d) Papilloma of breast
- e) Pagets disease of nipple

Q11) A young female complaining of black and greenish discharge from her right side of breast nipple for the last 3 months which is really worisome for her as she is very concerned for her health. US breast shows no mass in her breast

- a) Breast ectasia
- b) Pagets disease of nipple
- c) Papilloma of breast
- d) Ca breast
- e) Physiological discharge

Q12) A congenital absence of the breast may occur on one or both sides. It is sometimes associated with absence of the sternal portion of the pectoralis major (poland's syndrome). It is more common in males.

- a) Polyamazia
- b) Amazia
- c) Duct ectasia
- d) Breast ectasia
- e) Pigeon chest

Q13) A young female who delivered a child 5 days back and is breast feeding to her neonate is presented in the opd with swollen left side of breast, it is red in color n warm on palpation with running fever of 100 n her US breast showed no collection on that side

- a) Breast tumour
- b) Breast abscess
- c) Inflammatory ca breast
- d) Mastitis
- e) Breast eczema

if collection on that side then breast abscess.

Q14) A mammogram is indicated in diagnosing cancer breast at the age of

- a) 30 years
- b) 32 years
- c) 35 years
- d) 37 years
- e) 40 years

Q15) A tripple assesment is comprises of

- a) USG, FNAC, Chest XRAY
- b) History, US breast, chest xray
- c) History, examination. Mamography, tru cut along with chest xray
- d) History, examination. USG/mamography, FNAC/TRU CUT
- e) History, examination. USG/mamography

Q16) A 16 yr young female having a well mobilised swelling in her left side of breast is of 4 x 3cm, firm, with normal overlying skin n no other mass in her axilla, with no family history of cancer breast.

- a) Ca breast
- b) Fibroadenoma
- c) Fibrocystic disease of breast along with pappiloma
- d) Breast ectasia
- e) Breast cyst

Q17) A Neoadjuvant chemotherapy means :

- a) After operation alone
- b) After operation and radiotherapy
- c) Before radiotherapy

Before the primary treatment.

SINGLE BEST ANSWERS

F16-116  
Pina-Baloch

Q1) A young male complaining of flushing of face which becomes prominent when he raised his hands above the clavicle. His investigations showed multiple lymph nodes in his anterior mediastinum & also in the abdominal cavity (retroperitoneum)

- a) Thyroidoma
- b) Retrosternal goitre
- c) Cancer lung
- d) Lymphoma
- e) Pancoast Syndrome

Q2) A 28 years old male patient complaining of huge swelling in front of neck which moves on swallowing, along with flushing of face and engorged neck veins which became prominent when he raised his hands above the clavicle. His investigations showing a mass in the anterior part of neck.

Pamberton's Sign.

- a) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- b) Retrosternal goitre
- c) Thyroid Cancer
- d) Thyroidoma
- e) Lymphoma

Q3) A young man had trauma to abdomen two weeks which was managed conservatively in the emergency & he was discharged after a day. Now presented with pain in the left upper abdomen, his chest x ray showed air fluid levels in the left hemithorax

- a) Bronchiectasis
- b) Diaphragmatic hernia
- c) Left side pleural effusion due to infection
- d) Tension pneumothorax
- e) Pneumothorax

Q4) A young female presented complaining of numbness and paresthesia along with color changes in her left arm, on examination there is no wasting of the interosseal but altered sensation in the T3 distribution.

- a) Cervical ribs
- b) Raynaud's phenomena
- c) Osteoporosis of cervical spine
- d) pectus excavitum
- e) spinal cord stenosis

Q5) A young boy presented with deformed chest due to his congenitally deformed chest which showed "the sternum is depressed, with a dish-shaped deformity of the anterior portions of the ribs on both sides".

- a) Pectus carinatum
- b) Osteoporosis
- c) Vit D & E Deformity
- d) Pectus Excavatum
- e) Pigeon Chest

Funnel chest

Q6) Small cell lung cancers were known as oat cell cancers because of the packed nature of small dense cells. These represent about 20 per cent of all lung cancer. Although they do less but very good response to treatment given to pt which double its prognosis is

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- a) Chemotherapy
- b) Chemoradiotherapy
- c) Radiotherapy
- d) Surgical resection
- e) Surgery & chemoradiotherapy

Q7) Which lung tumour is the commonest of non small cell lung cancers

- a) Adenocarcinoma (40%)
- b) Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
- c) Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
- d) Large cell undifferentiated
- e) Small cell lung ca

Q8) A young boy having swelling in front of neck in midline which is just below the chin, not moving on deglutiation. It is there since his childhood. Now more swollen and can be seen under the tongue on oral examination

- a) Dermoid cyst
- b) Thyroid cyst
- c) Lingual thyroid
- d) Sebaceous cyst
- e) Plunging ranula

operation and radiotherapy  
after radiotherapy

old female having a swelling in her left breast for the last 1 year which gradually increased in size n now is of 5 x 6 cm  
patient for her surgery as is shown in her last opd visit which was done 6 months back. Now she presented with redness,  
and black patches seen over her breast. What is your working diagnosis?

- a) Fungating ca breast
- b) Ulcerated ca breast
- c) Phyllodes tumor
- d) Squamous cell ca of breast

Q19) A treatment plan for a patient of 55 yrs old, diagnosed as a case of ca breast for her with stage 2 is

- a) Only wide local excision
- b) Breast conservation surgery
- c) Patey's mastectomy (modified radical mastectomy)
- d) Chemo n radiotherapy only
- e) MRM with chemo & radiotherapy (stage 3)

Q 20) 58 yrs old male who has been treated for his gynecomastia. 20 years ago he presented to you with a hard swelling in his  
left side of breast with slight ulceration over the swelling along with other swellings on his left side of axilla which are fixed too

- a) Mastitis
- b) Breast tuberculosis.
- c) Cancer breast
- d) Eczema of breast
- e) Recurrence of infected gynecomastia