

S55A

Test Booklet Serial No.....**18011**.....

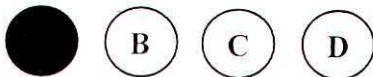
Number of Questions: 80
Booklet Contains pages: 15

Time Allowed: 1 hour 20 minutes
Max. Marks: 320

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S55A

1. A 35-year-old woman undergoes her first screening mammogram. Which of the following mammographic findings would require a breast biopsy?
 - (A) Breast calcifications larger than 2mm in diameter
 - (B) Five or more clustered breast micro-calcifications per square centimeter
 - (C) A density that effaces with compression
 - (D) Saucer-shaped microcalcifications

2. A woman sustains an injury to her chest after striking the steering wheel of her automobile during a collision. Which of the following statements concerning fat necrosis of the breast is true?
 - (A) Most patients report a history of trauma
 - (B) The lesion is usually non-tender and diffuse
 - (C) It predisposes patients to the development of breast cancer
 - (D) It is difficult to distinguish from breast cancer

3. Which statement is true for women diagnosed with breast cancer during pregnancy?
 - (A) Termination of a first-trimester pregnancy is mandatory
 - (B) Carcinoma of the breast behaves more aggressively in pregnant women owing to hormonal stimulation
 - (C) Most have hormonally sensitive tumors
 - (D) Administration of adjuvant chemotherapy is safe for the fetus during the second and third trimesters

4. Green discharge is most commonly seen with
 - (A) Duct papilloma
 - (B) Duct ectasia
 - (C) Retention cyst
 - (D) Fibroadenomas

5. A 45-year-old woman presents with a 3 cm hard and mobile lump in the breast. Next investigation is-
 - (A) FNAC
 - (B) USG
 - (C) Mammography
 - (D) Excision biopsy

S55A

6. Which of the following is an increased risk of breast cancer?

- (A) Fibroadenoma
- (B) Atypical lobular hyperplasia
- (C) Apocrine metaplasia
- (D) Squamous metaplasia

7. The thyroid scan shown below exhibits a pattern that is most consistent with which of the following disorders?



- (A) Hypersecreting adenoma
- (B) Graves' disease
- (C) Lateral aberrant thyroid
- (D) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

8. Which of the following statements best describes the course of papillary carcinoma of the thyroid?

- (A) Metastases are rare; local growth is rapid; erosion into the trachea and large blood vessels is frequent
- (B) Local invasion and metastases almost never occur, which makes the term carcinoma misleading
- (C) Bony metastases are frequent and produce an osteolytic pattern particularly in vertebrae
- (D) Metastases frequently occur to cervical lymph nodes; distant metastases and local invasion are rare

S55A

9. During an upper abdominal CT scan, 3-cm mass in the adrenal gland is noted. The appropriate next step in analysis and management of this finding would be
- (A) Observation
 - (B) CT-guided needle biopsy
 - (C) Excision of the mass
 - (D) Measurement of urine catecholamine excretion
10. The most likely diagnosis in a patient with hypertension, hypokalemia, and a 7-cm suprarenal mass is
- (A) Hypernephroma
 - (B) Cushing's disease
 - (C) Adrenocortical carcinoma
 - (D) Pheochromocytoma
11. Which complication of thyroidectomy may be avoided through prophylaxis?
- (A) Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - (B) Injury to the superior laryngeal nerve
 - (C) Symptomatic hypocalcaemia
 - (D) Thyroid storm
12. Bone metastasis is common in which type of thyroid tumor-
- (A) Follicular
 - (B) Papillary
 - (C) Hurthle cell tumor
 - (D) Anaplastic
13. A patient with long-standing multinodular goiter develops hoarseness of voice and sudden increase in size. Likely diagnosis is:
- (A) Follicular carcinoma
 - (B) Papillary carcinoma
 - (C) Medullary carcinoma
 - (D) Anaplastic carcinoma
14. Most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:
- (A) Subhyoid
 - (B) Suprahyoid
 - (C) Foramen caecum
 - (D) Anterior border of Sterno-mastoid

S55A

15. The most preferred approach for pituitary surgery is:
- (A) Transcranial
 - (B) Transethmoidal
 - (C) Transphenoidal
 - (D) Transcallosal
16. Which of the following statements regarding direct inguinal hernias is true?
- (A) They are the most common inguinal hernias in women
 - (B) They protrude medially to the Inferior epigastric vessels
 - (C) They should be opened and ligated at the internal ring
 - (D) They incarcerate more commonly than indirect hernias
17. Most common content in 'hernia en glissade' is-
- (A) Omentum
 - (B) Urinary bladder
 - (C) Caecum
 - (D) Sigmoid colon
18. A patient operated for inguinal hernia developed anesthesia at root of penis and adjacent part of the scrotum, the nerve likely to be injured is-
- (A) Genital branch of Genito-femoral nerve
 - (B) Femoral branch of genitor-femoral
 - (C) Ilio-hypogastric nerve
 - (D) Ilio-inguinal nerve
19. During repair of deep ring, the surgeon takes care not to damage one of the following structures
- (A) Peritoneum
 - (B) Vas deferens
 - (C) Inferior epigastric artery
 - (D) Interfoveolar ligament
20. Regarding desmoids tumor which is not correct
- (A) Often seen below umbilicus
 - (B) More common in females
 - (C) Metastasis does not occur
 - (D) Radio-resistant

S55A

21. Burst abdomen occurs mostly on the

- (A) 2nd day
- (B) 3rd day
- (C) 7th day
- (D) 5th day

22. Pain due to gallstones can be perceived in all areas except.

- (A) Right shoulder
- (B) Right hypochondrium
- (C) Right iliac fossa
- (D) Epigastrium

23. For a symptomatic partial duodenal obstruction secondary to an annular pancreas, the operative treatment of choice is

- (A) A Whipple procedure
- (B) Gastro-jejunostomy
- (C) Partial resection of the annular pancreas
- (D) Duodeno-jejunostomy

24. Truncal vagotomy causes:

- (A) Increase in bicarbonate secretion and decrease in chloride secretion
- (B) Increase in bicarbonate and chloride secretion
- (C) Decrease in bicarbonate and chloride secretion
- (D) Decrease in bicarbonate and fluid secretion

25. According to Courvoisier's law, a pancreatic cancer located in the head of the pancreas would characteristically produce

- (A) Migratory thrombophlebitis
- (B) Obstructive jaundice and a palpable gallbladder
- (C) Obstructive jaundice and a non-palpable gallbladder
- (D) Steatorrhea and a tender gallbladder

S55A

26. True about sliding esophageal hernia in all cases

- (A) Esophagus always short
- (B) Cardia goes through hiatus
- (C) Cardia and fundus goes through hiatus
- (D) Peritoneal sac goes with para-esophageal hernia

27. All of the following statements about Zenker's diverticulum are true except:

- (A) Acquired diverticulum
- (B) Lateral X-ray on Barium swallow often diagnostic
- (C) False diverticulum
- (D) Out pouching of the anterior pharyngeal wall, just above the cricopharyngeus muscle

28. Conduit of choice after transhiatal resection of esophagus in a case of carcinoma is:

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Transverse colon
- (C) Descending colon
- (D) Jejunum

29. The source of bleeding duodenal ulcer is from:

- (A) Splenic artery
- (B) Gastroduodenal artery
- (C) Left gastric artery
- (D) Sup. Mesenteric artery

30. In a case of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, the metabolic disturbance is:

- (A) Respiratory alkalosis
- (B) Metabolic acidosis
- (C) Metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
- (D) Metabolic alkalosis with alkaline urine

31. When carcinoma of stomach develops secondarily to pernicious anaemia, it is usually located in:

- (A) Pre pyloric region
- (B) Pylorus
- (C) Body
- (D) Fundus

S55A

32. The most common cause of gastric outlet obstruction in India is:

- (A) Tuberculosis
- (B) Cancer of stomach
- (C) Duodenal lymphoma
- (D) Peptic ulcer disease

33. Most commonly ruptured organ in blunt trauma to abdomen is:

- (A) Adrenals
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Liver
- (D) Spleen

34. All of the following are associated with carcinoid syndrome except:

- (A) Cyanosis
- (B) Diarrhea
- (C) Flushing
- (D) Acute appendicitis

35. Which of the following is the most pathognomonic sign of impending burst abdomen:

- (A) Fever
- (B) Shock
- (C) Pain
- (D) Sero-sanguineous discharge

36. Pentad of pain, fever, jaundice, confusion and shock is seen in:

- (A) Pancreatitis
- (B) Hepatitis
- (C) Cholangitis
- (D) Appendicitis

37. All of the following are common cause of post splenectomy infections except:

- (A) H. Influenza
- (B) E.coli
- (C) Klebsiella
- (D) Streptococcus

38. Investigation of choice for diagnosing intra abdominal bleeding in an unstable patient:

- (A) CT scan
- (B) MRI scan
- (C) USG
- (D) Diagnostic peritoneal lavage

39. Reversed "3" sign on barium studies is seen in which condition:

- (A) Ampullary carcinoma
- (B) Carcinoma stomach
- (C) Carcinoma head of pancreas
- (D) Insulinoma

S55A

40. Splenectomy is not done in:
- (A) Trauma
 - (B) Tuberculosis of the spleen
 - (C) Hereditary spherocytosis
 - (D) Splenic abscess
41. Horner's syndrome includes all except-
- (A) Ptosis
 - (B) Anhydrosis
 - (C) Flushing
 - (D) Mydriasis
42. Level-III neck nodes are-
- (A) In the submental triangle
 - (B) In the posterior triangle
 - (C) In the midline from hyoid to suprasternal notch
 - (D) Around the middle 1/3rd of internal jugular vein
43. A patient with carcinoma cheek has tumor of 2.5 cm located close to & involving the lower alveolus. A single mobile homolateral node measuring 6 cm is palpable. Based on these clinical findings TNM stage of the tumor is-
- (A) T₁N₁M₀
 - (B) T₂N₂M₀
 - (C) T₃N₁M₀
 - (D) T₄N₂M₀
44. Treatment of choice for mixed parotid tumor is-
- (A) Enucleation
 - (B) Superficial parotidectomy
 - (C) Radical parotidectomy
 - (D) Radiation
45. Cleft lip repair is commonly done during:
- (A) 3 to 6 months of age
 - (B) 3 to 6 years of age
 - (C) Puberty
 - (D) At the time of birth

S55A

46. During an operation for carcinoma of the hepatic flexure of the colon, an unexpected discontinuous 3-cm metastasis is discovered in the edge of the right lobe of the liver. The surgeon should
- (A) Terminate the operation, screen the patient for evidence of other metastases, and plan further therapy after the reevaluation
 - (B) Perform a right hemicolectomy and a right hepatic lobectomy
 - (C) Perform a right hemicolectomy and wedge resection of the metastasis
 - (D) Perform a cecostomy and schedule reoperation after a course of systemic chemotherapy
47. A 70-year-old woman has nausea, vomiting, abdominal distention, and episodic, crampy mid-abdominal pain. She has no history of previous surgery but has a long history of cholelithiasis for which she has refused surgery. Her abdominal radiograph reveals a spherical density in the right lower quadrant. Most likely diagnosis is:
- (A) Acute Cholecystitis
 - (B) Acute pancreatitis
 - (C) Gall stone ileus
 - (D) Bouveret syndrome
48. Severe maxillofacial trauma is often result of high-velocity impact sustained in automobile or motorcycle accidents. Regarding these injuries, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Evaluation of the cervical spine should precede that of the facial injuries
 - (B) Severe hemorrhage from the nasopharynx rarely occurs with Le-Fort fractures
 - (C) Direct oral or nasotracheal intubation should be performed promptly to prevent airway obstruction
 - (D) Standard facial x-ray series are preferable to computed tomography to assess facial fractures because they may be obtained in the emergency department, are performed faster, and are equally accurate
49. For the first 6 h following surgical repair of a leaking abdominal aortic aneurysm in a 70-year old man, oliguria (total urinary output of 25 mL since the operation) has become a concern. Of most diagnostic help would be
- (A) Renal scan
 - (B) Aortogram
 - (C) Left heart preload pressures
 - (D) Creatinine clearance

S55A

50. A 40-year man weighing 50 kg is brought to emergency with burns due to accidental spill of boiling hot water involving front of thorax, abdomen and both thighs, and right upper limb. Back was thankfully spared. Calculate the fluid requirement in first 8 hours.
- (A) 9 liter (B) 7.2 liter
(C) 4.5 liter (D) 3.6 liter
51. The first manifestation of shock is:
- (A) Tachycardia (B) Bradycardia
(C) Constriction of pupils (D) None of the above
52. What do you understand by Isograft?
- (A) Bone taken from same individual
(B) Bone taken from genetically similar individual
(C) Bone taken from identical twin
(D) Bone taken from any individual
53. Abbey Elstender flap is based on
- (A) Lingual artery (B) Facial artery
(C) Labial artery (D) Internal maxillary artery
54. Which of the following is an important cause of 2nd peak of mortality in a patient with severe injuries?
- (A) Spinal injury
(B) Subdural / subarachnoid hematoma
(C) Aortic arch rupture
(D) Sepsis
55. Which one of the following statements regarding keloid scars is true-
- (A) Usually occur in the Caucasian race
(B) Often occur in wounds which have healed perfectly without complications
(C) Surgical treatment as a single modality has the least recurrence
(D) Radiation should not be administered as it is a non-malignant condition

S55A

56. Chronic burrowing ulcer is caused by?
- (A) Microaerophilic streptococci (B) Peptostreptococcus
(C) Streptococcus viridians (D) Streptococcus pyogenes
57. Which of the following statement is true concerning the clinical management of an open wound?
- (A) A wet-to-dry dressing is the most optimal form of wound management
(B) A moist occlusive dressing promotes epithelialization and reduces pain
(C) The protein rich plasma exudate covering the open wound facilitates healing
(D) Irrigation of the wound disrupts epithelialization therefore inhibiting the healing process
58. Scar formation is part of the normal healing process following injury. Which of the following tissues has the ability to heal without scar formation?
- (A) Liver (B) Skin
(C) Bone (D) Muscle
59. Wound contraction can be most effectively minimized by
- (A) Split skin graft (B) Full thickness grafting
(C) Allowing secondary granulation (D) Dressing with placenta
60. All of the following components or qualities of stored whole blood tend to decrease over time except-
- (A) Red blood cell viability (B) Potassium concentration
(C) pH (D) Platelet activity
61. Secondary hemorrhage may be seen in
- (A) 5 days (B) 10 days
(C) 15 days (D) 20 days

S55A

62. High tension electrical burns from overhead electric lines can cause-
- (A) Myoglobinuria and Acute renal failure
 - (B) Severe alkalosis
 - (C) No ECG change will be seen in the first 24 hours
 - (D) Blood vessels are spared
63. A tumor arising of a burns scar is likely to be-
- (A) Basal cell carcinoma
 - (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (C) Malignant melanoma
 - (D) Fibrosarcoma
64. All of the following statements are true about neurogenic shock except:
- (A) There is a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and an increase in venous capacitance
 - (B) Bradycardia may be observed, along with hypotension
 - (C) The use of an alpha agonist such as phenylephrine is the mainstay of treatment
 - (D) Severe head injury, spinal cord injury, and high spinal anesthesia may all cause neurogenic shock
65. A Le Fort I or Guerin fracture is a
- (A) Fracture of the zygomatic arch
 - (B) Horizontal fracture of the maxilla
 - (C) Fracture of the malar complex involving the floor of the orbit
 - (D) Pyramidal fracture of the maxilla
66. The most frequently encountered Clostridial species in gas gangrene is-
- (A) C. Botulinum
 - (B) C. Welchii
 - (C) C. tetani
 - (D) C. difficile

S55A

67. The most important aspect in treating Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation [DIC] is to-
- (A) Administer heparin
 - (B) Administer platelets
 - (C) Treat the underlying disease pathology causing DIC
 - (D) Achieve normal levels of fibrinogen
68. A specimen for a biopsy from an ulcer should be taken from:
- (A) Necrotic area
 - (B) Subdermal layer
 - (C) Border of an ulcerated area
 - (D) Centre of an ulcerated area
69. Five days after an uneventful cholecystectomy, an asymptomatic middle-aged woman is found to have a serum sodium level of 120 meq/L. Proper management would be
- (A) Administration of hypertonic saline solution
 - (B) Restriction of free water
 - (C) Plasma ultrafiltration
 - (D) Aggressive diuresis with furosemide
70. A 45-year-old woman with Crohn's disease and a small intestinal fistula develops tetany during the 2nd wk of parenteral nutrition. The laboratory findings include Ca 8.2 meq/L; Na 135 meq/L; K 3.2 meq/L; Cl 103 meq/L; PO₄ 2.4 meq/L; albumin 2.4; pH 7.48; 38 kPa; P 84 kPa; bicarbonate 25 meq/L. The most likely cause of the patient's tetany is
- (A) Hyperventilation
 - (B) Hypocalcemia
 - (C) Hypomagnesemia
 - (D) Essential fatty acid deficiency

S55A

71. A 68-year-old man is admitted to the coronary care unit with an acute myocardial infarction. His postinfarction course is marked by congestive heart failure and intermittent hypotension. On the fourth hospital day, he develops severe midabdominal pain. On physical examination, blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg and pulse is 110 beats/min and regular; the abdomen is soft with mild generalized tenderness and distention. Bowel sounds are hypoactive; stool haemtest is positive. The next step in this patient's management should be which of the following?
- (A) Barium enema
(B) Upper gastrointestinal series
(C) Angiography
(D) Celiotomy
72. Following celiotomy, normal bowel motility can ordinarily be presumed to have returned
- (A) In the stomach in 4 h, the small bowel in 24 h, the colon after the first oral intake
(B) In the stomach in 24 h, the small bowel in 4 h, and the colon in 3 days
(C) In the stomach in 24 h, the small bowel in 24 h, and the colon in 24 h
(D) In the stomach in 4 h, the small bowel immediately, and the colon in 24 h
73. Which one of the following cases is considered a clean-contaminated wound?
- (A) Cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis
(B) Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair
(C) Appendectomy with walled-off abscess
(D) Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel and sigmoid colon
74. Structure not removed in radical neck dissection
- (A) Sub mandibular gland
(B) Vagus nerve
(C) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
(D) Internal jugular vein
75. Shamblin classification is used to describe which of the following conditions
- (A) Basal cell carcinoma
(B) Carotid body tumor
(C) Parapharyngeal abscess
(D) Branchial cyst

S55A

76. For which of the following malignancies does histologic grade best correlate with prognosis?
- (A) Melanoma
(B) Colonic adenocarcinoma
(C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
(D) Soft tissue sarcoma
77. In a patient planned for B/L adrenalectomy, hydrocortisone should be given:
- (A) Just before induction of anaesthesia
(B) 2 hours after surgery
(C) Ligation of vein of 2nd adrenal
(D) Anytime during surgery
78. Which of the following is a muscle splitting incision?
- (A) Kocher's incision
(B) Rutherford-Morrisson incision
(C) Pfannenstiel incision
(D) Lanz incision
79. The immediate treatment for an open sucking wound of the chest wall is by:
- (A) Direct pressure
(B) Positive pressure ventilation
(C) Sealing the wound on three sides
(D) Placing a chest tube
80. Recommended time for vaccination in elective splenectomy is
- (A) 2 days before surgery
(B) At least 2 weeks before surgery
(C) At the time of surgery
(D) 2 weeks after surgery

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK