

AZX

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

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Instructions / સૂચન

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical submission of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ અથવા ટપાલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવા આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામા આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાનમા લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

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001. Which form of continent urinary reservoir is most likely to result in severe hypokalemia?
 (A) Koch pouch (B) Indiana pouch
 (C) Penn pouch (D) Ureterosigmoidostomy
002. Ventricular/hemispheric ratio for diagnosing hydrocephalus should be more than:
 (A) 0.35 (B) 0.45
 (C) 0.55 (D) 0.25
003. PIRO system consists of the following except:
 (A) Predisposing conditions (B) Insult or infection
 (C) Resistance of the body (D) Organ dysfunction
004. Which of the following is gold standard in confirming proper endotracheal tube placement and measuring the adequacy of ventilation?
 (A) End tidal CO₂ (ETCO₂) (B) SaO₂
 (C) PaCO₂ (D) None of the above
005. Common complications of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) do not include:
 (A) Barotrauma to lungs (B) Intracranial haemorrhage
 (C) Thrombus in circuit (D) Haemolysis
006. 7 days old boy with hypospadias and undescended testes is seen in the emergency room with hypotension, hyponatremia, hyperkalemia and dehydration. The most appropriate management is intravenous fluid resuscitation and :
 (A) Intravenous antibiotics (B) Hypertonic saline
 (C) Parenteral corticosteroids (D) Abdominal CT
007. Which finding is not suspicious for cardiac tamponade?
 (A) Decreased heart sounds (B) Jugular venous distension
 (C) Hypotension (D) Decreased bilateral breath sounds
008. Which of the following is a finding commonly associated with *commotio cordis*?
 (A) Cardiac contusion (B) Coronary abnormality
 (C) Normal heart (D) Valvular abnormality
009. Weakness in hyperaldosteronism is due to?
 (A) Hypokalemia (B) Hyponatremia
 (C) Hyperkalemia (D) Hyponatremia
010. What is the most common cause of primary hyperaldosteronism in children?
 (A) Conn's syndrome (B) Bilateral adrenocortical hyperplasia
 (C) Adrenocortical carcinoma (D) Bartter's syndrome
011. Which of the following is true about goitres in children?
 (A) Most are euthyroid, and surgery is rarely indicated.
 (B) With simple colloid goitre, the patient is hyperthyroid.
 (C) Exogenous thyroid hormone is the treatment of choice for simple goitres.
 (D) Graves's disease is the most common cause.

012. Which of the following is *not* true about Graves's disease?
- (A) It is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism in childhood.
 (B) The congenital form occurs in 20% of infants born to mothers with active Graves's disease.
 (C) The condition is seen in girls about five times more than in boys.
 (D) The condition is more frequent in the adolescent years.
013. The most common organism causing pyogenic liver abscess in infants in developing countries is:
- (A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Viral
 (C) Streptococcus pyogenes (D) Entamoeba histolytica
014. A two days old baby presents with unilateral breast discharge. On examination, milky thin fluid can be expressed from the right nipple. What is the most appropriate management?
- (A) Check oestrogen level, prolactin level, progesterone level
 (B) Pelvic ultrasound
 (C) Breast ultrasound
 (D) Reassurance and observation
015. After the postnatal diuresis begins, what are the appropriate values of "maintainance" intravenous administration of sodium and potassium, respectively, in an infant with normal renal function?
- (A) 10 to 15 mEq/kg/day and 5 to 10 mEq/kg/day
 (B) 2 to 3 mEq/kg/day and 2 to 3 mEq/kg/day
 (C) 2 to 3 mEq/kg/day and 0 mEq/kg/day
 (D) 10 to 15 mEq/kg/day and 2 to 10 mEq/kg/day
016. Synonyms for pectus excavatum are all of the following except:
- (A) Funnel chest (B) Trichterbrust
 (C) Thorax en entonnoir (D) Protruberant chest
017. The best urinary indicators of infection on urinalysis are positive findings for which of the following?
- (A) Pyuria, leukocyte esterase and catalase
 (B) Nitrite and microscopic red blood cell and white blood cell casts.
 (C) Glitter cells in spun urine
 (D) Microscopic bacteria, leukocyte esterase and nitrite.
018. Bacteria that are more likely to infect the kidney during UTI?
- (A) Show growth in mannose (B) Produce hemolysis
 (C) Contain P fimbriae (D) Show KOH staining
019. What is the characteristic sign of mature renal scarring on a DMSA renogram?
- (A) A focal circular area of diminished uptake
 (B) Diffuse renal enlargement
 (C) Wedge-shaped areas of increased uptake
 (D) Polar areas of diminished uptake

020. Spondylothoracic dysplasia is:
 (A) Autosomal recessive (B) Autosomal dominant
 (C) X linked recessive (D) None of the above
021. A patient with a type IV laryngeal cleft has a defect at the level of the
 (A) Carina (B) Supraglottis
 (C) Vocal cords (D) Mid-trachea
022. Stridor in tracheomalacia is seen in:
 (A) Expiratory (B) Inspiratory
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
023. Evaluation of an infant with expiratory stridor demonstrated no remarkable findings other than noisy breathing. Airway radiographs were obtained and showed no obvious lesions. Bronchoscopy was performed, demonstrating asymmetrical narrowing of the distal trachea with compression of the right anterior tracheal wall. The most likely diagnosis is:
 (A) Complete tracheal rings
 (B) Aberrant subclavian artery
 (C) Innominate artery compression of the trachea
 (D) None of the above
024. A two year old child undergoes microlaryngoscopy and rigid bronchoscopy for acute airway obstruction. The examination demonstrates wart-like lesions obstructing the airway. What is the organism associated with this lesion?
 (A) Human papilloma virus (B) Respiratory syncytial virus
 (C) Herpes simplex virus 1 (D) Human immunodeficiency virus
025. What is the approximate success rate for Hydrostatic reduction of intussusception in children?
 (A) <10% (B) 25%
 (C) 50% (D) 75%
026. Even though infrequent, case reports show that CPAMs can have malignant transformation into all of the following tumour types except:
 (A) Rhabdomyosarcoma (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (C) Bronchioalveolar carcinoma (D) Pleuropulmonary blastoma.
027. The following features distinguish congenital lobar emphysema from sequestrations except:
 (A) Endobronchial obstruction from inspissated mucus
 (B) Absence of systemic blood supply
 (C) Decreased echogenicity on antenatal ultrasound
 (D) Presence of dysplastic bronchial cartilages which cause a valve effect
028. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the CPAM Volume / head-circumference ratio (CVR)?
 (A) A CVR lower than 1.6 is predictive of increased risk for hydrops.
 (B) Growth of a CPAM often reaches a plateau by 28 weeks' gestation.
 (C) The CVR is most helpful in CPAMs that consist of a dominant cyst.
 (D) The CVR is of no value in predicting hydrops.

029. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the features of an Extralobar Sequestration (ELS)?
- (A) They are more common in females.
 - (B) They share the same pleural lining as the rest of the lung.
 - (C) Fifteen per cent of ELS have an infra-diaphragmatic systemic feeding vessel.
 - (D) Associated anomalies are not common.
030. Which of the following statements is true regarding bronchiectasis in children?
- (A) A Localised damage to the elastic fibres of the bronchi in association with oedema and inflammation, result in the saccular phase of bronchiectasis.
 - (B) The digital clubbing associated with this disease is usually irreversible.
 - (C) Patients with tuberculosis usually present with bilateral lung involvement.
 - (D) Saccular bronchiectasis is considered an irreversible condition.
031. A three years old female patient developed a right upper lobe pneumatocele secondary to *S. aureus* pneumonia. There is no associated pneumothorax or pleural effusion. What is the next most appropriate step in management?
- (A) Thoracoscopic marsupialisation of the cyst
 - (B) Right upper lobectomy
 - (C) Clinical observation
 - (D) Percutaneous drainage of the cyst
032. All the following are indications for surgical intervention in children with tuberculosis except:
- (A) Chronic cavitary disease
 - (B) Tuberculosis induced bronchiectasis
 - (C) Haemoptysis
 - (D) Solitary and peripheral lobar caseous nodule
033. The three most common organisms that cause empyema in children are:
- (A) *S. aureus*, *H. influenzae* and anaerobes
 - (B) *S. pneumoniae*, *S. aureus* and atypical mycobacteria
 - (C) *H. influenzae*, *S. pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas*
 - (D) *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae* and *H. influenzae*
034. Following are indications of esophagoscopy except:
- (A) Suspicion of GER
 - (B) Dysphagia
 - (C) Corrosive injury
 - (D) Bilious vomiting
035. Which of the following is not true regarding acid ingestion?
- (A) The duodenum and small bowel are relatively protected.
 - (B) A hard eschar is formed.
 - (C) It usually results in full-thickness injury.
 - (D) Most substantial damage occurs in the antrum of the stomach.
036. Which of the following drugs is not toxic to the bladder?
- (A) Doxorubicin (Adriamycin)
 - (B) Bleomycin
 - (C) Actinomycin D
 - (D) Vincristine
37. All of the following are natural barriers to gastro-oesophageal reflux except:
- (A) Lower oesophageal sphincter
 - (B) Mucosal rosette
 - (C) Pinchcock mechanism
 - (D) Obtuse angle of His

038. Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy is part of the treatment of which of the following conditions?
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) Neuroblastoma
 (C) Nephroblastoma (D) All of the above
039. Which of the following is not related to Beckwith–Wiedemann’s syndrome?
 (A) Visceromegaly (B) Macroglossia
 (C) Hyperglycaemia (D) Omphalocele
040. Regarding mesoblastic nephroma, which of the following is false?
 (A) Between 3% and 10% of all paediatric renal tumours are mesoblastic nephromas.
 (B) Mesoblastic nephroma is the commonest renal tumour in those under 3 months.
 (C) Has an excellent prognosis
 (D) Mesoblastic nephroma can be divided into classic and papillary types.
041. Which of the following correctly lists the primary sites of neuroblastoma in decreasing order of frequency?
 (A) Adrenal medulla, paraspinal ganglia, posterior mediastinum and pelvic organ of Zuckerkandl
 (B) Adrenal cortex, posterior mediastinum, paraspinal ganglia and pelvic organ of Zuckerkandl
 (C) Adrenal medulla, paraspinal ganglia, pelvic organ of Zuckerkandl and posterior mediastinum
 (D) Adrenal cortex, posterior mediastinum, paraspinal ganglia and pelvic organ of Zuckerkandl
042. A 36-month-old presents with localised stage I neuroblastoma with favourable histology and absent N-myc amplification. The appropriate management option for the best outcome is:
 (A) Chemotherapy and total excision
 (B) Chemotherapy, total excision and radiotherapy
 (C) Total excision only
 (D) Chemotherapy only
043. Which biological tumour modulator is experimentally known to promote regression and control progression of neuroblastoma?
 (A) 13-cis-Retinoic acid (Isotretinoin) (B) Interferon
 (C) Interleukin-2 (D) Interleukin-12
044. Which one of the following is *not* usually associated with multiple infantile haemangioendothelioma?
 (A) Other liver tumours (B) Cutaneous haemangiomas
 (C) Congestive cardiac failure (D) Anaemia
045. Which of the following is *not* associated with paediatric Hepatic Cell Carcinoma?
 (A) Haemochromatosis (B) Portal vein thrombosis
 (C) Familial adenomatous polyposis (D) Biliary atresia
046. A 7-year-old male presents with a right upper quadrant mass associated with some discomfort. Physical examination confirms a large liver mass. Extensive workup reveals a normal laboratory panel. Ultrasound demonstrates a solid 18 cm mass. CT shows a cystic mass within the right lobe of the liver. The child’s most likely diagnosis is:
 (A) Haemangioendothelioma (B) Hepatoblastoma
 (C) Undifferentiated embryonal sarcoma (D) Mesenchymal hamartoma

047. Which of following is *not* a likely complication of mesenchymal hamartoma?
 (A) High-output cardiac failure (B) Foetal hydrops
 (C) Pulmonary hypertension (D) Obstructive Jaundice
048. Which of the following represents correct management of a hepatocellular adenoma?
 (A) Resection with/without cessation of oral contraceptives
 (B) Prompt operation in a patient with a ruptured hepatocellular adenoma
 (C) Observation of a 7 cm hepatocellular adenoma
 (D) Observation of a ruptured hepatocellular adenoma less than 5 cm diameter, after the patient has stabilized
049. An Eight year old child was operated for a 2 cm carcinoid appendix. Which tumour markers can be used to follow this patient?
 (A) 5-HIAA levels a in 24 hour Urine sample
 (B) CA125
 (C) Somatostatin
 (D) Inhibin
050. Klinefelter's syndrome is associated with what type of Tumour?
 (A) Mediastinal teratoma (B) Testicular seminoma
 (C) Endodermal sinus tumour (D) Choriocarcinoma
051. In VACTERL-H, "H" stands for ?
 (A) Hypospadias (B) Hydrocephalus
 (C) Horseshoe kidney (D) Hernia
052. WHO classifies four types of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), all except one are correct. Which of these?
 (A) Type 1 (partial or total removal of the clitoral glans)
 (B) Type 2 (partial or total removal of the external and visible parts of the clitoris and the inner folds of the vulva);
 (C) Type 3 (infibulation, or narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal),
 (D) Type 4 (mild abrasions at the genital area).
053. The most common risk factors known to predispose children to cholelithiasis are:
 (A) Intercurrent infection, medications and ileal resection or disease
 (B) Biliary dyskinesia, gallbladder hypomotility, obesity, prolonged fasting and dehydration
 (C) Hemolytic disorders,
 (D) All of the above
054. Gallstones may also be due to the use of medications. Most common is:
 (A) Ursodeoxycholic acid (B) Ceftriaxone
 (C) Paracetamol (D) Metronidazole
055. Double track sign in IHPS is best seen on which of the following studies?
 (A) Plain Roentgenogram (B) Ultrasound
 (C) Upper GI series (D) Gastroscopy

056. All are the symptoms of GER and GERD in infants, except:
 (A) Arching of the back and abnormal movements of the neck
 (B) Choking, gagging while swallowing, loss of appetite or refusal to eat.
 (C) Poor weight gain, coughing or wheezing.
 (D) Abdominal distention
057. The diaphragmatic defect associated with Down's syndrome with congenital cyanotic heart disease is:
 (A) Diaphragmatic eventration (B) Morgagni's hernia
 (C) Iatrogenic diaphragmatic rupture (D) Bochdalek's hernia
058. The ventricular end of VP shunt should be in which ventricle
 (A) Frontal horn of lateral ventricle (B) Third ventricle
 (C) Fourth ventricle (D) Occipital horn of lateral ventricle
059. Which of the following fractures has a high specificity for child abuse?
 (A) Long bone diaphyseal (B) Rib
 (C) Long bone metaphyseal (D) Scapula
060. Which of the following statement is true for electrical burns?
 (A) Severe alkalosis is common
 (B) Large amounts of damage to subcutaneous tissues and muscles are associated with high tension electrical burns.
 (C) Myoglobinuria is invariably seen
 (D) Underlying heart muscle damage is always present
061. Waddell's triad is a pattern of injuries that occur when pedestrian children are struck by motor vehicles. What are the injuries that comprise this triad?
 (A) head, neck and torso (chest/abdomen)
 (B) head, torso (chest/abdomen) and lower extremities
 (C) head, neck and upper extremities
 (D) neck, torso (chest/abdomen) and upper extremities
062. Failure of unification of the urogenital sinus and the Mullerian ducts during embryogenesis, result as transverse vaginal septum, all are true except:
 (A) These lesions are most common in the lower vagina.
 (B) Because the introitus may appear normal, the diagnosis may be delayed.
 (C) Before surgical correction it is important to ensure the presence of cervical tissue by imaging to differentiate this condition from true agenesis of the cervix.
 (D) Surgical correction most often entails excision of the septum with a vaginal-mucosal anastomosis.
063. Management of ovarian cysts in children is based on size, the presence of symptoms and cyst composition. Worrisome findings include all except:
 (A) Cysts of size smaller than 3 cm.
 (B) Ovarian mass in prepubertal girls with radiologic signs.
 (C) Cysts with solid or complex internal echoes on ultrasonography.
 (D) Fixed masses accompanied by systemic symptoms of disease or precocious development.

064. An independent Pediatric Surgery Department was established in India by all the following stalwarts except:
- (A) In Gujarat University, Ahmedabad by Dr. P.K. Dave in 1986.
 - (B) AIIMS, Delhi by Dr. P. Upadhyaya in 1971.
 - (C) In Rajasthan University, Jaipur by Dr. K.C. Sogani in 1965.
 - (D) In Madras University, Chennai by Dr. T. Dorairajan in 1962.
065. Endocrinologically active neoplasms causing precocious puberty in female children are:
- (A) Embryonal carcinoma
 - (B) Sex cord stromal tumor
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above.
066. Ovarian cysts are managed conservatively in adolescents. Indications for surgical intervention include:
- (A) Cysts larger than 10 cm.
 - (B) Persistent complex masses,
 - (C) High suspicion of malignancy based radiologic or clinical criteria.
 - (D) All of the above
067. Management of ovarian cystic lesions is based on a low rate of malignancy and high rate of functional cysts. The following statements are true except:
- (A) In neonatal period, if cysts are larger than 5 cm, percutaneous aspiration is indicated to minimize risk of torsion.
 - (B) Cystectomy is performed by incising the ovary on anti-mesentric portion of ovary, separating cyst with blunt dissection.
 - (C) Minimal invasive surgical techniques are contraindicated in these conditions.
 - (D) Laparoscopic management of cystic teratomas is also a viable option
068. Pick out the False statement about Premature Thelarche:
- (A) Causes of premature thelarche may involve failure of ovarian follicle involution and McCune-Albright syndrome.
 - (B) Premature Thelarche is same as physiological perinatal breast development.
 - (C) It is defined as isolated breast development without secondary sexual hair growth, vaginal mucosal estrogenization, linear growth spurt, adult body odor and pubertal behavioral changes.
 - (D) It is unilateral in 50% of cases with peak incidence between 6 months to 2 years and it resolves in more than half of the patients.
069. Which of the following is not a correct pairing of histological ovarian tumour type with its corresponding tumour marker?
- (A) β -HCG : choriocarcinoma
 - (B) Alpha-fetoprotein : mixed germ cell tumor
 - (C) Inhibin : granulosa cell tumour
 - (D) LDH : immature cystic teratoma
070. In children, the most frequent cause of ectopic ACTH is:
- (A) Bronchial carcinoid
 - (B) Adrenal hyperplasia
 - (C) Thymoma
 - (D) Pheochromocytoma

071. All are true regarding, Hypercortisolism (Cushing's syndrome) among infants and children, except:
- (A) In infants and children younger than 7 years, most common cause is adrenal tumor.
 - (B) In children older than 7 years, adrenal hyperplasia secondary to hyper- secretion of pituitary ACTH predominates.
 - (C) Mitotane, an adrenolytic agent that causes a chemical adrenalectomy is Primary treatment of choice.
 - (D) The most frequent and reliable findings in children with Cushing's syndrome are weight gain and growth failure.
072. Diagnosis of Cushing's syndrome is established by assessing plasma cortisol or urinary free cortisol and 17 – hydroxy corticosteroid. Statement which doesn't entertain truth is:
- (A) Measurement of plasma cortisol at 8:00 am (<14 mg/dl) and at 6:00 pm (<8 mg/dl) (loss of diurnal rhythm) is usually the earliest reliable laboratory index.
 - (B) The most sensitive screening test is 24- hour urinary free cortisol or 17 – hydroxycortisteroid value, which is more than 150mg/day in patients.
 - (C) The high dose dexamethasone suppression test is used to distinguish pituitary causes from non-pituitary causes.
 - (D) Dexamethasone suppression test is not one of the diagnostic tests.
073. Which of the following maybe a presenting feature of congenital hyperinsulinism?
- (A) Hemihypertrophy and macroglossia
 - (B) Preprandial glucose <50 mg/dL
 - (C) Frequent seizures, lethargy and hypotonia
 - (D) All of the above
074. Besides accidents and abuse, genital bleeding in Prepubescent girls is due to all except:
- (A) Urethral prolapse
 - (B) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
 - (C) Pinworms and beta – hemolytic streptococcus infections
 - (D) Precocious puberty
075. A three year old female child comes to OPD with a grape-like protruding vaginal mass. Most probable diagnosis is:
- (A) Embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma of vagina
 - (B) Condylomata acuminata.
 - (C) Ectopic ureter
 - (D) Abscess of bartholin gland.
076. Each of the following is a possible treatment for Kaposiform Haemangioendothelioma except:
- (A) Resection
 - (B) Sclerotherapy
 - (C) Vincristine
 - (D) Corticosteroid

077. Which of the following statements is true regarding chylothorax?
- (A) Spontaneous chylothorax in the neonatal period is more likely to resolve than postoperative chylothorax.
 - (B) This condition does not cause malnutrition because the protein content of chyle is low.
 - (C) Chemical pleurodesis is used as first-line therapy.
 - (D) The diagnosis is made by a pleural triglyceride level of greater than 40 mg/dL
078. Which of the following statements regarding the thoracic duct is true?
- (A) It enters the chest through the oesophageal hiatus.
 - (B) It crosses the midline from left to right at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra.
 - (C) It ascends posterior to the aortic arch towards the neck.
 - (D) Anatomical variations are rare.
079. Regarding twin–twin transfusion syndrome (TTS), which of the following is not true?
- (A) It is a complication of monochorionic multiple gestation.
 - (B) It is a complication of dichorionic multiple gestation.
 - (C) It accounts for 17%–20% of the mortality associated with twin gestation.
 - (D) It may be treated with serial amnioreduction
080. Regarding twin reversed arterial perfusion (TRAP) sequence, which of the following is not true?
- (A) It occurs with monochorionic twins.
 - (B) The pump twin perfuses the acardiac twin.
 - (C) Ligation, division or cauterisation of the respective umbilical cord may be required.
 - (D) Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of the umbilical cord of pump twin is essential.
081. For diagnosis of cystic fibrosis, concentration of sweat chloride in Pilocarpine iontophoresis should be in excess of:
- (A) 80 mEq/L
 - (C) 60 mEq/L
 - (B) 70 mEq/L
 - (D) 50 mEq/L
082. Which of the following is true about horseshoe kidney?
- (A) It occurs twice as commonly in females than males.
 - (B) In 95% of cases the fusion occurs at the upper poles.
 - (C) The inferior mesenteric vessels pass posterior to the renal isthmus.
 - (D) The ureters pass anterior to the renal isthmus
083. The Pathophysiologic mechanism/mechanisms causing nocturnal enuresis:
- (A) Are related to abnormalities in the circadium rhythm of antidiuretic hormone secretion
 - (B) Are related to nocturnal polyuria
 - (C) Are related to poor arousability
 - (D) All of the above
084. The most common stone composition following enterocystoplasty is:
- (A) Calcium oxide monohydrate
 - (B) Uric acid
 - (C) Calcium phosphate
 - (D) Magnesium ammonium phosphate

085. When does urine production begin in the human fetus?
 (A) At 2 to 3 weeks of gestational age (B) At 4 to 6 weeks of gestational age
 (C) At 10 to 12 weeks of gestational age (D) At 14 to 16 weeks of gestational age
086. A seven days old neonate was brought to a Paediatric Surgery department with respiratory distress, dysphagia, excessive weight loss, sialorrhea and frequent regurgitations. The chest radiograph showed a large cystic mass, with a clean and regular outline, which occupied a big part of the right hemi-thorax. MR imaging showed a 4 cm mass in the posterior mediastinum, adjacent to the esophagus, with compression effect on the right bronchial system, with a fluid content.
 (A) Pericardial cyst (B) Thymic cyst
 (C) Oesophageal duplication cyst (D) Lymphomas
087. Gastrointestinal diseases associated with development of Non-Anaemic Hydrops Foetalis (NAHF) are all except:
 (A) Small bowel volvulus (B) Vitellointestinal duct
 (C) Bowel duplication (D) Meconium peritonitis
088. A five months old infant presented with abdominal pain, fever, jaundice, dark urine, and clay coloured stools. Blood tests showed an aspartate aminotransferase level of 203 U/l, an alanine aminotransferase level of 142 U/l, a gamma-glutamyl transferase level of 608, and increased levels of bilirubin. Abdominal USG shows intrahepatic and extrahepatic biliary dilatation, with one stone in the gallbladder and one in the main biliary duct. Line of management include all except:
 (A) Cutaneous cholangiography
 (B) ERCP
 (C) Cholecystectomy with CBD exploration
 (D) Only Ursodeoxycholic acid
089. A 19-day-old infant presented with a history of jaundice, clay coloured stools, dark urine, and hepatomegaly. The results of a series of blood tests showed an aspartate aminotransferase (SGOT) level of 237 U/l, an alanine aminotransferase (SGPT) level of 171 U/l, and a gamma-glutamyl transferase level of 1,004 U/L. There were no signs of infection. In neonatal cholestasis, you must rule out all except:
 (A) Fetomaternal infection,
 (B) Metabolic disease, hemolytic disease,
 (C) Alagille's syndrome
 (D) Duodenal Atresia Type I with a perforated diaphragm
090. Indications for surgery for Crohn's disease are the following, except:
 (A) Massive hemorrhage, perforation or intestinal obstruction
 (B) Fistula or persistent inflammatory mass
 (C) Steroids needed for control
 (D) Growth failure with a localized disease.
091. All are congenital anomalies and conditions associated with Hirschsprung's Disease, except:
 (A) Down syndrome (trisomy 21) (B) Waardenberg-Shah syndrome
 (C) Ondine curse (D) Waugh's syndrome

092. To assess functioning tissue in isthmus in a case of Horseshoe kidney, best investigation is:
(A) IVP (B) MRU
(C) DTPA (D) DMSA
093. The preferred cell source for tissue engineering currently involves:
(A) Human embryonic stem cells (B) Heterologous adult cells
(C) Autologous native cells (D) Bone marrow stem cells
094. All of the following are findings of bladder exstrophy by screening ultrasound except:
(A) Lower abdominal bulge (B) Low set umbilicus
(C) Small penis (D) Hydronephrosis
095. Regarding Endoscopic third ventriculostomy, the correct option is:
(A) School-age children or young adults with late-onset hydrocephalus from aqueductal stenosis are ideal candidates.
(B) The third ventricle should measure at least 3 to 4 mm to accommodate the endoscope, and the floor should not be obstructed by an enlarged massa intermedia.
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Hemorrhage and infection are contraindication for performing endoscopic third ventriculostomy.
096. Correct statement regarding battery ingestion, according to National Capital Poison Center Button Battery Ingestion Triage and Treatment Guidelines, includes all except:
(A) Administer honey immediately, if child is 12 months of age or older and battery was swallowed within the prior 12 hours, 10 mL (2 teaspoons) of honey by mouth every 10 minutes for up to 6 doses.
(B) There should be at least 3 mm of tissue between the area of esophageal injury and adjacent vessels in CT /MRI scan.
(C) 3 'N's – Negative-Narrow-Necrotic; The negative battery pole (side opposite '+') identified as narrowest side on lateral X-ray, causes most severe necrotic injury.
(D) Most common site of esophageal perforation is lower esophagus.
097. The Indian Association of Pediatric Surgeons (IAPS) was established in :
(A) 1955 (B) 1965
(C) 1985 (D) 1975
098. Early contributors of Pediatric Surgery in different states of our country are all except:
(A) Prof. M.S. Ramakrishnan and Prof. T. Dorairajan from Madras, Tamil Nadu.
(B) Prof. R.K. Gandhi and Prof. S.S. Deshmukh from Ahmedabad, Gujarat
(C) Prof. I.C. Pathak from Chandigarh
(D) Prof. K.C. Sogani from Jaipur.
099. All the following are causes of hydranencephaly except:
(A) Achondroplasia (B) Holoprosencephaly
(C) Massive hydrocephalus (D) Porencephaly

100. Evans ratio is:
- (A) The ratio of the length of anterior horns of lateral ventricles to its width.
 - (B) The ratio of the maximum width of the anterior horns of lateral ventricles to the maximum width of the calvarium at the same level of the foramen of Monro.
 - (C) The ratio of length to width of lateral ventricles.
 - (D) The ratio of length of cerebral hemisphere to width of lateral ventricles.
101. Inguinal hernia is common on which side?
- (A) Left
 - (B) Right
 - (C) Bilateral
 - (D) None of the above
102. Rectovestibular fistula is classified as what type of Anorectal Malformation?
- (A) Low
 - (B) Intermediate
 - (C) High
 - (D) None of the above
103. All of the following are congenital anomalies associated with biliary atresia except:
- (A) Polysplenia
 - (B) Malrotation
 - (C) Interrupted inferior vena cava
 - (D) Superior vena cava syndrome
104. Rex shunt is connection between:
- (A) Right portal vein and inferior mesenteric vein
 - (B) Left portal vein and superior mesenteric vein
 - (C) Left portal vein and splenic vein
 - (D) Right portal vein and splenic vein
105. Alpha fetoprotein levels in children comes to normal adult range by what age?
- (A) 10 months
 - (B) 8 months
 - (C) 12 months
 - (D) 6 months
106. Which of the following is *not* true about Peutz Jaeger Syndrome?
- (A) It is an autosomal recessive condition.
 - (B) It often presents with anaemia in childhood.
 - (C) It is characterized by circumoral mucocutaneous pigmented lesions.
 - (D) It is associated with adenomatous polyps of the small intestine.
107. In a case of anorectal malformation, normal sacral ratio in lateral view is:
- (A) 0.74
 - (B) 0.77
 - (C) 0.40
 - (D) 1.0
108. All of the following are continence scores in operated cases of anorectal malformation EXCEPT:
- (A) Wingspread
 - (B) Rintala
 - (C) Kelly
 - (D) Hutson
109. Following are stages of development of diaphragm EXCEPT:
- (A) Septum transversum
 - (B) Pleuroperitoneal membranes
 - (C) Esophageal mesentery
 - (D) Canalicular glands

110. The most common urological anomaly associated with anorectal malformation is:
- (A) Renal agenesis (B) Renal dysplasia
 (C) Vesicoureteric reflux (D) Hypospadias
111. Following histological features can be seen with biliary atresia EXCEPT:
- (A) Bile ductular proliferation (B) Expansion of portal tracts with fibrosis
 (C) Bile stasis (D) Necrosis
112. Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome consists of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) Enlarged lower extremity with capillary malformation
 (B) Lymphatic vesicles
 (C) Visible varicosities
 (D) Unilateral Renal Agenesis
113. Regarding gastric duplications, which of the following is true?
- (A) Gastric duplication cysts account for 30% of all duplications of the gastrointestinal tract.
 (B) Gastric duplication tends to occur along the greater curvature.
 (C) Gastric duplications usually communicate with the gastric lumen.
 (D) Gastric duplications are twice more common in males.
114. All of the following statements are true regarding the classification system for jejunoileal atresia EXCEPT:
- (A) Type I atresias may have a V-shaped Gap within the mesentery
 (B) Type II atresia has two atretic blind ends connected by a fibrous cord
 (C) Type III atresias have a shortened bowel length
 (D) Type III atresias do not have a multiple atresias in the gut
115. In jejunoileal atresia, the apple-peel deformity is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) it is classified as a type III B atresia
 (B) it presents with a proximal atresia near the ligament of Treitz
 (C) the blood supply is provided in antegrade fashion
 (D) it has been associated with a familial pattern of inheritance
116. Ladd's procedure includes:
- (A) Clockwise detorsion; division of Ladd's band; positioning the caecum on the left
 (B) Counterclockwise detorsion; division of Ladd's bands; bowel fixation and appendicectomy
 (C) Clockwise detorsion; division of Ladd's bands; positioning and fixation of the caecum on the left
 (D) Counterclockwise detorsion; division of Ladd's bands; broadening the mesentery; with or without appendicectomy
117. The fetal kidneys develop from which of the following embryonic structure?
- (A) Para-axial mesoderm (B) Intermediate mesoderm
 (C) Neural tube (D) Lateral mesoderm
118. PHACES syndrome is associated with which pathology?
- (A) Lymphatic malformation (B) Infantile hemangioma
 (C) Kaposi sarcoma (D) Pyogenic granuloma

119. The non-operative treatment of meconium ileus was first described by:
 (A) Wilson (B) Noblett
 (C) Neuhauser (D) Bishop
120. Which of these statements regarding Currarino's syndrome is incorrect?
 (A) It is an inherited autosomal recessive disorder
 (B) There is malformation of the sacrum.
 (C) A mass is present in the presacral space.
 (D) Anal and rectal malformations are present
121. EXIT procedure stands for:
 (A) *ex utero in situ* treatment (B) extrauterine *in vivo* treatment
 (C) *ex utero* intrapartum treatment (D) extrauterine *in situ* treatment
122. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia differential diagnosis include all the following EXCEPT:
 (A) Surgical Emphysema
 (B) CCAM congenital cystic adenomatoid lung
 (C) Broncho-pulmonary sequestration
 (D) Pulmonary bullae due to Staphylococcus infection
123. Which of the following injectable materials requires preinjection skin testing?
 (A) Polytetrafluoroethylene (B) Dextranomer / hyaluronic acid
 (C) Cross linked bovine collagen (D) Polymethylsiloxane
124. What is embryologic origin of seminal vesicles?
 (A) Mullerian duct (B) Ectodermal ridge
 (C) Distal mesonephric duct (D) Neural crest cells
125. Sensitivity of a test is defined as:
 (A) the proportion of negatives that are correctly identified by the test
 (B) the proportion of patients with negative test results who are correctly diagnosed
 (C) the proportion of patients with positive test results who are correctly diagnosed
 (D) the proportion of positives that are correctly identified by the test
126. Which of the following statements is False regarding neonatal renal function?
 (A) Reno-vascular resistance is high in-utero therefore vulnerable to ischemia in peri-partum period
 (B) Premature and low birth weight infants may have lower GFR than infants
 (C) In neonates, the urine concentrating capacity is between 500-700 ml/hour
 (D) ADH levels are not secreted at adult levels (275-280 mOsm/kg)
127. Regarding Foetal conditions amenable to treatment before birth, the following statements are true, EXCEPT?
 (A) Posterior urethral valves–Percutaneous vesico-amniotic shunt
 (B) Aqueductal stenosis–Ventriculo-Peritoneal shunt
 (C) Congenital high airway obstruction syndrome (CHAOS)–Fetoscopic tracheostomy/EXIT
 (D) Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia–Temporary tracheal occlusion

137. Which of the following option is True about Gastrograffin?
- (A) The osmolarity of full strength Gastrograffin is 900 mOsm/L
 (B) For babies and young children dosage is 15-30 ml (diluted with 3 times its volume of water)
 (C) Gastrograffin must not be administered undiluted in patients with a low plasma volume e.g. Neonates, children and dehydrated patients
 (D) All of the above
138. Typical caloric and electrolyte requirements of healthy full term newborn are given below. Which of the options is incorrect?
- (A) Total calories 100-120 kcal/kg /day (B) Protein 2-3 gm/kg/day
 (C) Potassium 2-3 mEq/kg/day (D) Sodium 5-6 mEq/kg/day
139. The site of absorption of a major part of these minerals is given. Which option is incorrect?
- (A) Copper–Stomach and Duodenum (B) Zinc–Duodenum and proximal jejunum
 (C) Magnesium–Jejunum and ileum (D) Iron–Duodenum
140. Congenital umbilical hernia:
- (A) Is also called cutis navel
 (B) Is usually less than 4 cm and usually contains a few bowel loops
 (C) Can be treated with a simple primary repair
 (D) All of the above
141. Which of the statements regarding prenatal diagnosis of abdominal wall defects is false?
- (A) Caesarean section is induced only in large Omphalocele
 (B) In case of multiple severe associated anomalies, timely termination of pregnancy can be planned.
 (C) Abdominal wall defects cannot be detected before 18 weeks gestation.
 (D) Detection of membranous sac and protruding liver is suggestive of omphalocele
142. Which of the following is the correct option?
- (A) Lacerations closed primarily should be clinically uninfected and ideally <24 hours old (facial lacerations) or <12 hours old (sites other than the face)
 (B) Antibiotic regimens (for antibiotic prophylaxis or antibiotic therapy) should include empiric coverage of oral flora of the biting animal, as well as human skin flora, Amoxicillin-clavulanate is the preferred agent.
 (C) Early and vigorous cleansing with soap and water and use of an antiseptic with activity against rabies virus (such as povidone iodine or 2% benzalkonium chloride) are important methods to decrease the risk of transmission in addition to timely administration of rabies immune globulin and vaccine.
 (D) All of the above.
143. Signet ring sign on Plain Xray of the chest is a characteristic of :
- (A) Bronchiectasis (B) CCAM
 (C) Cystic fibrosis (D) None of the above

144. Long common channel in formation of Choledochal cyst is a result of
 (A) Pancreatobiliary mal-junction
 (B) Mal-junction between Pancreatic duct & hepatic duct
 (C) Mal-junction between intra & extrahepatic ducts
 (D) Mal-junction between accessory & main pancreatic ducts
145. Treatment of choice for Choledochal Cyst is:
 (A) Complete excision of Choledochal cyst with hepaticoducho-enterostomy
 (B) Complete excision of Choledochal cyst with Roux-en-Y porto-enterostomy
 (C) Cysto-enterostomy
 (D) External drainage of cyst
146. Idiopathic perforation of bile duct followed by biliary ascites is usually associated with all of the following options except:
 (A) Gradually worsening abdominal distension
 (B) Gradually increasing jaundice
 (C) Episode of sepsis
 (D) Choledochal Cyst
147. Hemolytic Cholelithiasis in children is caused by all of the following except:
 (A) Hereditary spherocytosis (B) Sickle cell anemia
 (C) Thalassemia (D) Hyperlipidemia
148. Consequences of Portal Hypertension in children include the following except:
 (A) Bleeding esophageal varices
 (B) Hypersplenism
 (C) Ascites
 (D) Thrombophlebitis of vessels of the abdominal wall
149. A Child has presented at the OPD with a swelling in the coccygeal region posterior to the anal opening. Digital rectal examination shows its extension into the sacral hollow. Which of the following does not constitute a part of the Differential diagnosis?
 (A) Post anal dermoid (B) Anterior meningo-myelocoele
 (C) Sebaceous cyst (D) Sacro coccygeal Teratoma
150. The commonest cause of intrahepatic obstruction leading to portal hypertension in children is:
 (A) Biliary atresia (B) Congenital hepatic fibrosis
 (C) Focal biliary cirrhosis (D) Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
151. Which of the following is *not* associated with prehepatic portal hypertension?
 (A) Omphalitis (B) Enlarged hilar lymph nodes of liver
 (C) Venous webs in hepatic veins (D) Sepsis and dehydration in infancy
152. Which of the following is true regarding trans-jugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunts (TIPS)?
 (A) TIPS is the initial treatment for variceal bleeding with advanced liver disease.
 (B) Hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS is less common in adults than in children.
 (C) Its limitation of use in children is the high rate of shunt thrombosis.
 (D) TIPS facilitates the shunting of blood with hepatic clearance

153. Which of the following is true regarding pancreas divisum (PD)?
- (A) The frequency of PD in the general population is less than 1%.
 - (B) The duct of Santorini becomes the major ductal system.
 - (C) The majority of patients with PD present with recurrent pancreatitis.
 - (D) Endoscopic sphincterotomy is the procedure of choice in children with symptomatic PD.
154. Which of the following is not a presenting feature of congenital hyperinsulinism?
- (A) Hemihypertrophy and macroglossia
 - (B) Preprandial glucose <50 mg/dL
 - (C) Frequent seizures, lethargy and hypotonia
 - (D) Jitteriness and Apnoeic spells
155. The most common *functioning* pancreatic islet cell neoplasm is which of the following?
- (A) Insulinoma
 - (B) Gastrinoma
 - (C) Somatostatinoma
 - (D) VIPoma
156. The most common pancreatic islet cell neoplasm seen in patients with *Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia 1 (MEN1)* is which of the following?
- (A) Insulinoma
 - (B) Gastrinoma
 - (C) Somatostatinoma
 - (D) VIPoma
157. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the normal anatomical vesicoureteric junction?
- (A) Oblique entry of the ureter into the bladder.
 - (B) Length of submucosal ureter.
 - (C) A high ratio of ureteric submucosal tunnel length to ureteral diameter.
 - (D) A low ratio of ureteric submucosal tunnel length to ureteral diameter.
158. Regarding surgical management options for VUR, which of the following is true?
- (A) The Politano–Leadbetter ureteric reimplantation procedure is performed via an extravesical approach.
 - (B) The Cohen technique of ureteric reimplantation involves pulling the ureter across the trigone through a submucosal tunnel.
 - (C) The aim in ureteric reimplantation is to achieve a length of ureteric submucosal tunnel to ureteric diameter ratio of 1 : 5.
 - (D) Gil- Vernet repair is an extravesical approach for ureteric reimplantation
159. Which of the following statements regarding dysfunctional elimination Syndrome is true?
- (A) Lower urinary tract symptoms are never associated with constipation.
 - (B) Constipation does not have a mass effect on posterior wall of bladder.
 - (C) Treatment of constipation resolves day and night incontinence in most children.
 - (D) High post-void residual does not contribute towards UTI.
160. STEP procedure stands for:
- (A) Serial Transverse Enteroplasty Procedure
 - (B) Sequential Transverse Enteroplasty Procedure
 - (C) Serial Transverse Enterotomy Procedure
 - (D) Sequential Transverse Enterotomy Procedure

161. On antenatal ultrasonography, Posterior Urethral Valves is a differential diagnosis for which of the following?
 (A) Prune belly syndrome (B) Urethral atresia
 (C) Megacystis–megaureter syndrome (D) All of the above
162. The initial management of a suspected case of PUV in a Newborn is:
 (A) Decompression of urinary tract with feeding tube
 (B) Decompression of urinary tract with a Foley catheter
 (C) Serum creatinine levels measured at birth
 (D) Cutaneous pyelostomy
163. Which of the following is true regarding anterior urethral valves?
 (A) Their incidence is similar to Posterior Urethral Valves (PUVs).
 (B) They are more common in the bulbar urethra.
 (C) They can be treated conservatively.
 (D) They have minimal impact on the urinary tract when compared with PUVs.
164. Which of the following is true for varicoceles?
 (A) They occur with equal frequency on the right and left sides.
 (B) They do not occur before puberty.
 (C) They always require surgical management.
 (D) They may be uncomfortable and interfere with testicular growth
165. Which of the following is a common complication of varicocele surgery?
 (A) Hydrocele formation (B) Renal vein thrombosis
 (C) Bladder injury (D) Focal testicular necrosis
166. The *SRY* gene that encodes the testis determining factor is located at which of the following locations?
 (A) Long arm of the X chromosome (B) Long arm of the Y chromosome
 (C) Short arm of chromosome 3 (D) Short arm of the Y chromosome
167. Which of the following is *not* a presenting symptom in male neonates with 21-hydroxylase deficiency?
 (A) Dehydration (B) Emesis
 (C) Death (D) Ambiguous genitalia
168. In the newborn period, the second most common aetiology of ambiguous genitalia is which of the following conditions?
 (A) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (B) Complete androgen insensitivity syndrome
 (C) Mixed gonadal dysgenesis (D) Persistent Mullerian duct syndrome
169. An abnormally elevated testosterone to dihydrotestosterone ratio is characteristic of which of the following conditions?
 (A) Persistent Mullerian duct syndrome
 (B) 5 Alpha-reductase deficiency
 (C) Partial androgen insensitivity syndrome
 (D) Complete androgen insensitivity syndrome

170. Which of the following is not a presentation of cloacal exstrophy?
 (A) Exstrophy of the bladder halves (B) Exstrophy of the caecum
 (C) Hemiphallus (D) Tetralogy of Fallot
171. The aetiopathogenesis of Alimentary tract duplication includes:
 (A) Partial or abortive twinning
 (B) Split notochord theory
 (C) Aberrant recanalization of alimentary tract lumen
 (D) All of the above.
172. Adjuvant therapy for stage IV neuroblastoma includes all of the following *except*:
 (A) Cis-retinoic acid
 (B) Allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation
 (C) Myeloablative chemotherapy
 (D) Radiotherapy to primary
173. First-line chemotherapy for rhabdomyosarcoma includes which of the following?
 (A) Cyclophosphamide (B) Vincristine
 (C) Dactinomycin (D) All of the above
174. The following is regarded as the Father of Paediatric surgery:
 (A) William Ladd (B) Dennis Browne
 (C) Bernard Duhamel (D) Franco Soave
175. The most common type of craniosynostosis is:
 (A) Sagittal (B) Lambdoid
 (C) Metopic (D) Occipital
176. Increased pulmonary vascular resistance in Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia is caused by the following *except*:
 (A) Increased muscularization of pulmonary artery.
 (B) Lack of production of vasodilator peptides by the affected child.
 (C) Reduced branching of pulmonary vessels.
 (D) Decreased overall cross-sectional area of the pulmonary vascular bed.
177. In a case of Hirschsprung's disease which one of the following does not help in diagnosis?
 (A) Plain X-ray of the abdomen (in erect posture)
 (B) Barium enema X-ray of the colon & rectum in an unprepared gut with 24hrs. delayed film
 (C) Anorectal manometry
 (D) Fine needle aspiration cytology
178. The most important radiological test diagnostic of Posterior Urethral Valve is:
 (A) Micturating cystourethrogram (B) Ultrasonography of the perineum
 (C) Retrograde Pyelography (D) Antegrade Urethrography

179. CO₂ is the preferred gas for Insufflation during laparoscopy because of the following reasons, except that:
- (A) it does not support combustion
 - (B) it is soluble in plasma
 - (C) even when absorbed in excess, can be excreted by excess of ventilation
 - (D) it is toxic to some bacteria so diminishes chances of abdominal infections
180. In Hodgkin's lymphoma, Reed–Sternberg cells are usually derived from:
- (A) Granulocytes
 - (B) B-lymphocytes
 - (C) T-lymphocytes
 - (D) Plasma cells
181. In a case of Exstrophy- Epispadias Complex, to carry out the procedure of Bladder Neck Repair, the minimum bladder capacity required is:
- (A) 85 ml.
 - (B) 100 ml.
 - (C) 200 ml.
 - (D) 300 ml.
182. Modern ventilation techniques used in treatment of congenital diaphragmatic hernia does not include:
- (A) High frequency oscillatory ventilation
 - (B) Maintenance of Positive end-expiratory pressure
 - (C) Permissive Hypercapnia
 - (D) High pressure mask ventilation
183. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in children most commonly presents in which anatomical location?
- (A) Mediastinum
 - (B) Head and neck
 - (C) Extremities
 - (D) Abdomen
184. Investigation of choice for grading of renal trauma in children is:
- (A) Ultrasonography
 - (B) CT scan
 - (C) MRI Scan
 - (D) IVU
185. The sine qua non of isolated Esophageal atresia is:
- (A) Gasless abdomen
 - (B) Abdominal distension
 - (C) Drooling of saliva
 - (D) Cyanosis
186. Postulated length of ultra-short segment Hirschsprung's disease is approximately:
- (A) 5 cm.
 - (B) 5- 6 cm.
 - (C) 7- 8 cm.
 - (D) None of the above
187. Jejunoileal atresia type III b is known as all of the following except:
- (A) Apple peel deformity
 - (B) Christmas tree deformity
 - (C) Maypole deformity
 - (D) Tadpole deformity
188. Radiologically, jejunoileal atresia is best diagnosed by:
- (A) Air contrast X-ray of abdomen
 - (B) Ultrasonography of abdomen
 - (C) Barium meal
 - (D) Barium enema

189. The recent-most classification of Ano-Rectal Malformations from standpoint of Functional comparison is:
 (A) Krickenbeck classification (B) Wingspread classification
 (C) Madurai classification (D) Calcutta classification
190. The commonest tumour of intrabdominal testis in prepubertal children is:
 (A) Seminoma (B) Teratoma
 (C) Lymphoma (D) Interstitial cell tumour
191. Differential diagnosis of hypercalcemia in childhood
 (A) Primary hyperparathyroidism (B) Sarcoidosis
 (C) Subcutaneous fat necrosis (D) All of the above
192. Differential diagnosis of an adrenal mass are all except,
 (A) Pheochromocytoma (B) Neonatal child abuse
 (C) Polycythemia (D) Neuroblastoma
193. Liquid ventilation is performed with the help of:
 (A) Normal saline solution (B) Ringer's lactate solution
 (C) Perfluorocarbon (D) 0.45% normal saline solution
194. Which of the following syndromes does not include cleft lip/ palate:
 (A) Pierre Robin Syndrome (B) CHARGE Association
 (C) Down's Syndrome (D) Apert's Syndrome
195. In trauma, extended FAST (E-FAST) examination consists of the following except:
 (A) Examination of pouch of Morrison (B) Examination of left upper quadrant
 (C) Supraclavicular view of thorax (D) Pericardium
196. The commonest site for congenital lobar emphysema is:
 (A) right upper lobe (B) right middle lobe
 (C) left upper lobe (D) left lower lobe
197. The blood volume of a 3 kg newborn infant is approximately:
 (A) 150 ml (B) 240 ml
 (C) 300 ml (D) 450 ml
198. What is the inheritance of Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney?
 (A) Autosomal recessive (B) Autosomal dominant
 (C) X linked recessive (D) None of the above
199. Polyhydramnios is frequently observed in all of the following conditions except:
 (A) Esophageal atresia. (B) Duodenal atresia
 (C) Pyloric atresia (D) Hirschsprung's disease
200. Pyelonephritis falls into which category of intrinsic renal disease?
 (A) Interstitial (B) Glomerular
 (C) Tubular (D) Vascular