

## ANI

### PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

Name of The Post	Associate Professor, General Surgery, General State Service, (Special Recruitment) , Class-1
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### Instructions / સૂચના

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

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (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. 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 shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

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

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે 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 ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. Least common thyroid malignancy is –  
 (A) Papillary (B) Follicular  
 (C) Medullary (D) Anaplastic
002. Chvostek sign may be present after which surgery -  
 (A) Gastrojejunostomy  (B) Total thyroidectomy  
 (C) Subtotal thyroidectomy (D) Heller's cardiomyotomy
003. Calcitonin is marker of :  
 (A) Papillary carcinoma (B) Follicular carcinoma  
 (C) Medullary carcinoma (D) Anaplastic carcinoma
004. Commonest cause for hyperparathyroidism is -  
 (A) Single adenoma (B) Multiple adenoma  
 (C) Single gland hyperplasia (D) Multiple gland hyperplasia
005. In case of parathyroid adenoma, treatment is -  
 (A) Calcitonin and steroid  
 (B) Removal of adenoma  
 (C) Total parathyroidectomy and implantation in arm  
 (D) Total parathyroidectomy
006. Triple investigation for carcinoma breast include A/E-  
 (A) Clinical exam + mammogram + FNAC  
 (B) Clinical exam + mammogram + true-cut biopsy  
 (C) Clinical exam + MRI + CT  
 (D) Clinical exam + USG + FNAC
007. Patey's mastectomy is a type of :  
 (A) Simple mastectomy (B) Exended mastectomy  
 (C) Modified radical mastectomy (D) Halsted's radical mastectomy
008. Mondor's disease is-  
 (A) Carcinoma breast  (B) Thrombophlebitis  
 (C) Premalignant (D) Filariasis of breast
009. Dimpling in Ca breast happens due to –  
 (A) Edema  (B) Infiltration of cooper's ligament  
 (C) Subdermal lymphangitis (D) Scaring
010. Treatment of cysto-sarcoma phyllodes in young women -  
 (A) Wide excision with a margin (B) Wide excision with chemotherapy  
 (C) Wide excision with radiotherapy (D) MRM
011. True about carcinoma of male breast is -  
 (A) Invasive lobular carcinoma is most common  
 (B) Esotrigen receptor negative  
 (C) Seen in young males  
 (D) BRCA- 2 mutation is associated with increased risk

012. Retromammary abscess arises from-
- (A) Tuberculosis (B) Infected haematoma  
(C) Chronic empyema (D) All of the above
013. Cleft palate is ideally repaired at -
- (A) 5 month of age (B) 1 year of age  
(C) Before going to school (D) 6-8 year of age
014. Adson's test is positive for :
- (A) Thoracic outlet syndrome (B) Subclavian steal syndrome  
(C) Carpel tunnel syndrome (D) Axillary artery thrombosis
015. Thyroglossal fistula develops due to -
- (A) Developmental anomaly  
(B) Injury  
(C) Incomplete removal of thyroglossal cyst  
(D) Inflammatory disorder
016. Earliest symptom of wilm's tumor is -
- (A) Hematuria (B) Pyrexia  
(C) Abdominal mass (D) Metastasis
017. Which of the following are hardest renal stones -
- (A) Calcium oxalate (B) Struvite  
(C) Xanthine (D) Cystein
018. Which of the following is a radiolucent renal stone -
- (A) Oxalate (B) Cystein  
(C) Struvite (D) Xanthine
019. Dormia basket is used for removal of renal calculi in the -
- (A) Uretero-pelvic junction (B) Upper 1/3 of ureter  
(C) Middle 1/3 of ureter (D) Lower 1/3 of ureter
020. Most common route of infection in renal tuberculosis -
- (A) Ascending spread (B) Hematogenous spread  
(C) Lymphatic spread (D) Direct invasion
021. Adder head appearance in IVP is seen in -
- (A) Polycystic kidney (B) Ureterocele  
(C) Hydronephrosis (D) Ectopic ureter
022. Ureters are identified during surgery by -
- (A) Peristalsis due to flow of urine (B) Rich arterial plexus  
(C) Relation of renal vein and artery (D) Relation to lumbar plexus
023. The narrowest part of the urethra is at -
- (A) Uretero-pelvic junction (B) Iliac vessels crossing  
(C) Pelvic ureter (D) Vesico-ureteric junction

024. Which of the following is an absolute indication for surgery in case of benign prostatic hyperplasia –  
(A) B/L Hydroureteronephrosis (B) Nocturnal frequency  
(C) Recurrent urinary tract infection (D) Voiding bladder pressure >500 cm of water
025. Gleason's score is used to grade –  
(A) Prostatic cancer (B) Transitional cell carcinoma  
(C) Penile cancer (D) Anal cancer
026. The posterior urethra is best visualized by –  
(A) CT Scan (B) IV Pyelogram  
(C) Cystoscopy (D) Retrograde urethrogram
027. Indication of circumcision in children –  
(A) Phimosis (B) Nonretractable prepuce in 3 month old baby  
(C) Nocturnal enuresis (D) Severe diaper rash
028. A 40 years old male presented with scrotal swelling on examination bag of worms feeling present. Which structure is responsible –  
(A) Pampiniform plexus of veins  
(B) Testicular artery + pampiniform plexus of veins  
(C) Spermatic cord + testicular artery  
(D) Testicular vein + testicular artery
029. In case of acute orchitis all are seen except –  
(A) Increased local temperature (B) Decreased blood flow  
(C) Erythematous scrotum (D) Raised TLC
030. Thimble bladder is seen in –  
(A) Acute TB (B) Chronic TB  
(C) Neurogenic bladder (D) Schistosomiasis
031. Most common site of development of Ca prostate –  
(A) Peripheral zone (B) Central zone  
(C) Transitional zone (D) Fibromuscular stroma
032. Circumcision is contraindicated in –  
(A) Paraphimosis (B) Meatal stenosis  
(C) Hypospadias (D) Phimosis
033. Torsion of testes has to be treated within –  
(A) Immediately (B) 8 hours  
(C) 12 hours (D) 15 hours
034. All are features of hypospadias except –  
(A) Chordee  
(B) Hooded prepuce  
(C) No treatment required in glandular variety  
(D) Cryptorchidism

035. Stage-II testicular teratoma is treated by –  
 (A) Orchidectomy + RPLND                      (B) Orchidectomy + Chemotherapy  
 (C) Orchidectomy                                      (D) Radiotherapy
036. Spontaneous pneumothorax exceeding how many percentage of chest cavity should have a chest tube inserted –  
 (A) 10%     (B) 25%  
 (C) 45%    (D) 60%
037. Investigation of choice in DVT –  
 (A) Venogram     (B) Color Doppler  
 (C) Plethysmography                                      (D) X-ray
038. Most common vein to get thrombosed in DVT –  
 (A) Long saphenous                                      (B) Short saphanous  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)                                       (D) Posterior tibial
039. Bisgard treatment is for –  
 (A) Arterial ulcer     (B) Venous ulcer  
 (C) TAO    (D) Raynaud's phenomenon
040. In a preoperative patient surgical checklist, which of the following is not required –  
 (A) Verbal consent     (B) Doctor's sign  
 (C) Site making    (D) Confirming patient's identity
041. Kraissl's lines are –  
 (A) Collagen and elastin lines in stab wounds  
 (B) Point of maximum tension in fracture  
 (C) Point of tension in hanging  
 (D) Relaxed tension lines in skin
042. French in foley's catheter is –  
 (A) Outer circumference measurement                      (B) Inner circumference measurement  
 (C) Diameter of catheter                                      (D) Lumen size
043. Which of the following nutrients are not included in TPN –  
 (A) Lipids    (B) Carbohydrates  
 (C) Proteins     (D) Fibres
044. The highest concentration of potassium in –  
 (A) Plasma    (B) Isotonic saline  
 (C) Ringer lactate     (D) Darrow's solution
045. Which of the following is spared in lumber sympathectomy –  
 (A) L1    (B) L2  
 (C) L3    (D) L4
046. Most common cause of superficial thrombophlebitis –  
 (A) IV Catheter/ Infusion                                      (B) DVT  
 (C) Varicose veins    (D) Trauma

047. Varicose vein of size less than \_\_\_\_\_ can be best treated by sclerotherapy –  
 (A) 1 mm (B) 2 mm  
 (C) 3 mm (D) 4 mm
048. Most common site for venous thrombosis –  
 (A) Popliteal vein (B) Femoral vein  
 (C) Internal iliac vein (D) Soleal vein
049. All of the following are true regarding DVT except –  
 (A) Pulmonary emboli is the immediate risk  
 (B) May lead to lung infarction  
 (C) Associated with deficiency of protein C  
 (D) Prior history of DVT is a important risk factor
050. In patients who develop a documented episode of DVT. The most significant long term sequale is –  
 (A) Claudication (B) Recurrent foot infection  
 (C) Development of stasis ulcer (D) Pulmonary embolism
051. The drug of choice for DVT in pregnancy –  
 (A) Heparin (B) Acetrome  
 (C) LMWH (D) Aspirin
052. Intercostal chest drain tube is inserted in to –  
 (A) 3<sup>rd</sup> intercostal space  (B) 5<sup>th</sup> intercostal space  
 (C) 7<sup>th</sup> intercostal space (D) 9<sup>th</sup> intercostal space
053. Central line may be inserted in all of the following vein except –  
 (A) Internal jugular vein (B) Femoral vein  
 (C) Subclavian vein (D) Common iliac vein
054. The percentage of pneumothorax who need operative management –  
 (A) >10 % (B) >20 %  
 (C) >30 % (D) >40 %
055. Where is bruit heard in thyroid gland in toxicosis -  
 (A) Upper pole (B) Lower pole  
 (C) Middle pole (D) Lateral side
056. 70 Years old female with STN shows increased RAI. Increased serum T3 and T4 are elevated, most probable diagnosis is –  
 (A) Benign colloid nodule (B) Solitary nodule  
 (C) Follicular adenoma (D) Toxic multinodular goiter
057. Localized and well differentiated thyroid cancer treatment is –  
 (A) Hemithyroidectomy + Radioactive iodine  
 (B) Subtotal thyroidectomy + External beam irradiation  
 (C) Near total thyroidectomy + Radioactive iodine + External beam irradiation  
 (D) Total thyroidectomy + Radioactive iodine + Life long thyroxine

058. Total thyroidectomy done for a female. Following the surgery she developed stridor and dyspnea. The possible cause is –
- (A) B/L Superior laryngeal nerve injury      (B) Unilateral superior laryngeal nerve injury  
 (C) B/L Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury      (D) Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
059. 10 Week pregnant female having a breast lump lateral to areola (3 ×1 cm), USG Breast normal. What is the next step now –
- (A) Mammogram       (B) FNAC  
 (C) MRI      (D) Lumpectomy
060. A 45 year old female noticed mass in her left breast with bloody discharge . Histopathology revealed duct ectasia. Treatment is –
- (A) Simple mastectomy      (B) Microdochotomy  
 (C) Lobectomy       (D) Hadfield's operation
061. The least common quadrant in carcinoma breast is –
- (A) Upper outer      (B) Upper inner  
 (C) Lower inner      (D) Lower outer
062. Mammogram is used for screening for –
- (A) 20 year      (B) 30 year  
 (C) 40 year      (D) 50 year
063. All of the following are used for reconstruction of breast except –
- (A) Transverse rectus abdominis myocutaneous flap  
 (B) Latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap  
 (C) Pectoralis major myocutaneous flap  
 (D) Transverse rectus abdominis free flap
064. Most common cause of amoebic lung abscess –
- (A) Direct extension from liver      (B) Hematogenous spread  
 (C) Lymphatic spread      (D) By inhalation
065. VATS refers to –
- (A) Vacuum assisted thoracic surgery       (B) Video assisted thoroscopic surgery  
 (C) Video assisted transplant surgery      (D) None of the above
066. Howship-romberg sign is seen in –
- (A) Sliding hernia       (B) Obturator hernia  
 (C) Lumber hernia      (D) Paraduodenal hernia
067. Pascal's law is used in which technique of hernia repair –
- (A) Lichtenstein mesh repair       (B) Stoppa's preperitoneal repair  
 (C) Basini's repair      (D) Darning repair
068. Triangle of doom is bounded by all of the following except –
- (A) Cooper's ligament      (B) Vas deferens  
 (C) Gonadal vessels      (D) Peritoneal reflection

069. Which is the commonest postspenectomy infections –  
 (A) Streptococcus pyogenes (B) Streptococcus aureus  
 (C) Streptococcus pneumoniae (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
070. Extraocular muscle commonly affected in grave disease is –  
 (A) Medial rectus  (B) Inferior rectus  
 (C) Inferior oblique (D) Lateral rectus
071. Treatment of thyroid storm includes all, except –  
 (A) Propranolol  (B) Radioactive iodine  
 (C) Hydrocortisone (D) Lugol's iodine
072. Salivary calculi are commonly seen in –  
 (A) Submandibular (B) Sublingual  
 (C) Parotid (D) Minor salivary glands
073. Pilonidal sinus operated in which position –  
 (A) Jack knife (B) Sims position  
 (C) Prone (D) Supine
074. Nigro regimen is for –  
 (A) Duodenal carcinoma (B) Rectal carcinoma  
 (C) Sigmoid colon carcinoma  (D) Anal carcinoma
075. Cattle's maneuver is mobilization of –  
 (A) Sigmoid colon (B) Descending colon  
 (C) Small bowel  (D) Cecum and Ascending colon
076. All of the following genes may be involved in development of carcinoma of colon except –  
 (A) APC  (B) Beta-catenin  
 (C) K-ras (D) Mismatch repair genes
077. Premalignant polyp is seen in all except –  
 (A) Juvenile polyposis syndrome (B) Familial polyposis syndrome  
 (C) Juvenile polyp (D) Peutz- Jegher's syndrome
078. Ochsner-Sherren regime is used in management of –  
 (A) Appendicular abscess (B) Chronic appendicitis  
 (C) Appendicular mass (D) Acute appendicitis
079. 'String of pearls' appearances is seen in –  
 (A) Small bowel obstruction (B) Toxic megacolon  
 (C) Ulcerative colitis (D) Ischaemic colitis
080. Popcorn calcification in mammography is seen in –  
 (A) Fibroadenoma (B) Fat necrosis  
 (C) Cystosarcoma phyllodes (D) Carcinoma breast
081. Intraoperative sentinel node detection in axilla is done by using –  
 (A) Mammography  (B) Isosulphan blue  
 (C) MRI (D) CT Scan



082. Within 48 hours of transplantation, skin graft survives due to –  
 (A) Amount of saline in graft  
 (B) Plasma imbibitions  
 (C) New vessels growing from the donor tissue  
 (D) Connection between donor and recipient capillaries
083. What will be the diagnosis of the child with pulsatile swelling on medial side of nose –  
 (A) Teratoma  
 (B) Meningocele  
 (C) Dermoid cyst  
 (D) Carcinoma of ethmoid bone
084. Commonest presentation of primary biliary cirrhosis –  
 (A) Pruritis  
 (B) Pain  
 (C) Jaundice  
 (D) Fever
085. The commonest clinical pattern of basal cell carcinoma is –  
 (A) Nodular  
 (B) Morpheaform  
 (C) Superficial  
 (D) Keratotic
086. Carcinoma stomach developing secondary to pernicious anemia is located in –  
 (A) Prepyloric region  
 (B) Body  
 (C) Pylorus  
 (D) Fundus
087. Triad of hemobilia include all except –  
 (A) Pain  
 (B) Fever  
 (C) G.I. bleeding  
 (D) Jaundice
088. Orchidopexy is done in cases of undescended testes at the age of –  
 (A) Infancy  
 (B) 1-2 years  
 (C) 5 years  
 (D) Puberty
089. Varicocele is common on left side because –  
 (A) Left testicular vein drains in to IVC which has high pressure  
 (B) Left testicular vein drains in to left renal vein which has high pressure  
 (C) Left testes is lower situated  
 (D) Compression of testicular vein by rectum
090. Hydrocele is labeled “vaginal” when it is -  
 (A) Limited to scrotum  
 (B) Up to inguinal canal  
 (C) Communicating in to coelomic cavity  
 (D) Up to deep inguinal ring
091. Fournier’s gangrene is seen in -  
 (A) Toes  
 (B) Scrotum  
 (C) Finger  
 (D) Glans Penis
092. Orchidectomy is not indicated in -  
 (A) Seminoma testes  
 (B) Prostatic carcinoma  
 (C) Tubercular epididymitis  
 (D) Male breast cancer
093. Commonest site for extra gonadal germ cell tumour is -  
 (A) Retroperitoneum  
 (B) Sacrococcygeal region  
 (C) Pineal gland  
 (D) Mediastinum

094. Coronary graft is most commonly taken from –  
 (A) Femoral vein (B) Saphenous vein  
 (C) Axillary vein (D) Cubital vein
095. Virchow's triad consist of all the following except –  
 (A) Hyper coagulability (B) Endothelial injury  
 (C) Increased turbulence of blood flow (D) Increased platelet count
096. Survival in unresectable GB Carcinoma is –  
 (A) 4-6 months (B) 8-10 months  
 (C) 1 year (D) 1-2 years
097. 'Tennis elbow' is characterized by –  
 (A) Tenderness over the medial epicondyle  
 (B) Tendinitis of common extensor origin  
 (C) Tendinitis of common flexor origin  
 (D) Painful flexion and extension
098. Plasma expanders are used in –  
 (A) Vasovagal shock (B) Septic shock  
 (C) Neurogenic shock (D) Cardiogenic shock
099. Stored plasma is deficient in –  
 (A) Factors 7 and 8 (B) Factors 2 and 5  
 (C) Factors 5 and 8 (D) Factors 7 and 9
100. How long can blood stored with CPDA –  
 (A) 12 days (B) 21 days  
 (C) 28 days (D) 48 days
101. False about abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS) –  
 (A) Decreased cardiac output (B) Decreased urine output  
 (C) Decreased venous return (D) Decreased systemic vascular resistance
102. Abbe – estlander flap is used for –  
 (A) Lip (B) Tongue  
 (C) Eyelid (D) Ear
103. All the following are premalignant conditions except –  
 (A) Actinic keratosis (B) Steatoma multiplex  
 (C) Erythroplakia of queyarat (D) Keratosis of lip
104. Metabolic derangements in severe burn are all except –  
 (A) Increased corticosteroid secretion (B) Hyperglycemia  
 (C) Increased secretion of HCL (D) Neutrophil dysfunction
105. A patient on total parenteral nutrition for 20 days presents with weakness, vertigo and convulsions diagnosis is –  
 (A) Hypomagnesemia (B) Hyperammonemia  
 (C) Hypercalcemia (D) Hyperkalemia

106. Condition which does not cause metabolic acidosis-
- (A) Renal failure (B) Ureterosigmoidostomy  
(C) Pancreatic or biliary fistula (D) Pyloric stenosis
107. In the immediate post operative period, body potassium is –
- (A) Exchanged with calcium (B) Exchanged with magnesium  
(C) Retained in body (D) Excreted excessively
108. Which among the following is best method to assess intake of fluid in polytrauma patient –
- (A) Urine output (B) CVP  
(C) Pulse (D) BP
109. All the following are sporicidal agents except –
- (A) Ethylene oxide (B) Phenol  
(C) Ozone (D) Gluteraldehyde
110. What is the best time to give prophylactic antibiotics –
- (A) 1 day before surgery (B) At the time of skin incision  
(C) At the time of induction of anesthesia (D) One hour prior to induction of anesthesia
111. Foaming liver is seen –
- (A) Organophosphorus poisoning (B) Actinomycosis  
(C) Gas gangrene (D) Anthrax
112. Commonest cause of acute lymphadenitis in india –
- (A) Barefoot walking (B) TB  
(C) Staphylococcal skin infection (D) Lymphoma
113. Thymus gland abscess seen in congenital syphilis is called –
- (A) Fouchier's abscess (B) Politzeri abscess  
(C) Douglass abscess (D) Dubois abscess
114. Most commonly affected peripheral nerve in leprosy is –
- (A) Ulnar (B) Radial  
(C) Medial (D) Lateral popliteal
115. A patient with a fistula and chronic pus discharge from lower face and mandible is most commonly suffering from –
- (A) Dental cyst (B) Vincent's angina  
(C) Ludwig's angina (D) Actinomycosis
116. Universal (standard) precautions to be observed by surgeons for the prevention of hospital acquired HIV infection include the following except –
- (A) Wearing gloves and other barrier prevention  
(B) Washing hands on contamination  
(C) Handling sharp instruments with care  
(D) Pre-operative screening of all patients of HIV
117. Malignant pustule occurs in –
- (A) Melanoma (B) Gas gangrene  
(C) Ovarian tumour (D) Anthrax

118. From the little finger infection goes to –  
 (A) Thenar space (B) Hypothenar space  
 (C) Midpalmar space (D) Space of parona
119. Which of the following is the most pathognomic sign of impending burst abdomen –  
 (A) Fever (B) Shock  
 (C) Pain (D) Serosanguinous discharge
120. Hilton method is best used in –  
 (A) Breast abscess (B) Axillary abscess  
 (C) Paronychia (D) Pulp abscess
121. Stapler used for MIPH (minimally invasive proctoscopic hemorrhoidectomy) –  
 (A) Linear cutting stapler (B) Circular cutting stapler  
 (C) Linear stapler (D) Circular stapler
122. Which one of the following is used as preservative for packing catgut suture –  
 (A) Isopropyl alcohol (B) Colloidal iodine  
 (C) Glutraldehyde (D) Hydrogen peroxide
123. Peterson hernia –  
 (A) An internal hernia occuring behind roux-en-y limb  
 (B) An internal hernia occuring through window in the transverse mesocolon  
 (C) Cervical hernia  
 (D) None of the above
124. Bariatric surgery which results in maximum weight loss –  
 (A) Biliopancreatic diversion (B) Gastric sleeve  
 (C) Gastric banding (D) Gastric bypass
125. Shoulder pain post-laparoscopy is due to –  
 (A) Subphrenic abscess (B) CO<sub>2</sub> retention  
 (C) Positioning of patient (D) Compression of the lung
126. A patient developed respiratory distress and hypoxemia after central venous catheterization through internal jugular vein. Reason for this is –  
 (A) Pneumothorax (B) Hypovolemia  
 (C) Septicemia (D) Cardiac temponade
127. Reactionary hemorrhage occurs –  
 (A) After 24 hours (B) After 48 hours  
 (C) Within 24 hours (D) After 7 days
128. Principal cause of death in renal transplant patient –  
 (A) Uremia (B) Malignancy  
 (C) Rejection (D) Infection
129. CSF otorrhea is caused by –  
 (A) Fracture of cribriform plate (B) Fracture of parietal bone  
 (C) Fracture of petrous temporal bone (D) Fracture of tympanic membrane

130. All are true about flail chest except –
- (A) Fracture of at least 3 ribs
  - (B) If overlapping of fractured ribs with severe displacement is seen then patients are treated surgically with open reduction and fixation
  - (C)  $P_aO_2 < 40$  with  $FiO_2 > 60$  treated with intubation and PEEP
  - (D) Paradoxical movement may not be seen in conscious patients
131. Criteria for brainstem death includes –
- (A) Positive doll's eye reflex
  - (B) Absent pupillary light reflex and dilated pupils
  - (C) Pinpoint pupils
  - (D) Positive vestibulo-ocular reflex
132. A 27 years old patient presented with left sided abdominal pain 6 hours after RTA. He was hemodynamically stable and FAST positive. CT Scan showed grade III splenic injury. What will be appropriate treatment –
- (A) Splenectomy
  - (B) Splenorrhaphy
  - (C) Splenic artery embolization
  - (D) Conservative management
133. Trauma and injury severity score (TRISS) Includes –
- (A) GCS + BP + RR
  - (B) RTS + ISS + Age
  - (C) RTS + ISS + GCS
  - (D) RTS + GCS + BD
134. Most common posterior mediastinal mass in children is –
- (A) Hodgkin's disease
  - (B) Neuroblastoma
  - (C) Esophageal duplication cyst
  - (D) Bronchogenic cyst
135. The vitamin which has inhibitory effect on wound healing is –
- (A) Vitamin A
  - (B) Vitamin E
  - (C) Vitamin C
  - (D) Vitamin B complex
136. All are true about keloids except –
- (A) Grows beyond wound margin
  - (B) Excess collagen deposition
  - (C) More common in female
  - (D) Whites are at high risk
137. Lucid interval is classically seen in –
- (A) Intracerebral hematoma
  - (B) Acute subdural hematoma
  - (C) Chronic subdural hematoma
  - (D) Extradural hematoma
138. The 'phenomenon of kernohan's notch' is associated with –
- (A) Third nerve palsy with contralateral hemiplegia
  - (B) Subfalacine herniation
  - (C) Transtentorial herniation
  - (D) Foramen magnum fracture
139. Minimal Glasgow coma scale is –
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 0

140. Medulloblastoma exclusively occurs in the –  
 (A) Medulla (B) Cerebellum  
 (C) Cerebral hemisphere (D) Spinal cord
141. Deepika a 30 years old female from rural background presented with a history of chronic tobacco chewing since 12 years of age. Now she has difficulty in opening her mouth, on oral examination no ulcer are seen. Most probable diagnosis is –  
 (A) Submucous oral fibrosis (B) Carcinoma of buccal mucosa  
 (C) TM joint arthritis (D) Trigeminal nerve paralysis
142. Impacted wisdom teeth may produce referred pain via –  
 (A) Lingual nerve (B) Facial nerve  
 (C) Branch of auriculo-temporal nerve (D) None of the above
143. Cystic spaces lined by double layer of neoplastic epithelial cells resting on dense lymphoid tissue is feature of –  
 (A) Dermoid cyst (B) Warthin tumour  
 (C) Aneurysmal bone cyst (D) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
144. Modified radical dissection of neck all structures are preserved except –  
 (A) Sternomastoid muscle (B) External jugular vein  
 (C) Internal jugular vein (D) Spinal accessory nerve
145. Most common congenital anomaly of the face is –  
 (A) Cleft lip only (B) Isolated cleft palate  
 (C) Cleft lip and cleft palate (D) All have equal incidence
146. CEA is increased in all except -  
 (A) Lung cancer (B) Breast cancer  
 (C) Colon cancer (D) Osteogenic sarcoma
147. Secondaries of all following cause osteolytic lesions except –  
 (A) Prostate (B) Kidney  
 (C) Bronchus (D) Thyroid
148. Sentinel lymph node biopsy is done in all except –  
 (A) CA breast (B) CA penis  
 (C) Malignant melanoma (D) CA colon
149. Glomus tumor is seen in –  
 (A) Liver (B) Adrenals  
 (C) Pituitary (D) Finger
150. Which of the following immunohistochemical marker can be used for the diagnosis of rhabdomyosarcoma –  
 (A) Myeloperoxidase (B) Desmin  
 (C) Cytokeratin (D) Synaptophysin
151. Most common cause of liver abscess –  
 (A) E coli (B) Proteus  
 (C) Klebsiella (D) Staphylococcus

152. During surgical exploration for hydatid cyst of the liver, any of the following agents can be used as scolicedal agent except –
- (A) Hypertonic sodium chloride                       (B) Formalin  
 (C) Cetrimide    (D) Povidon iodine
153. The screening for HCC in chronic liver disease is –
- (A) Serial USG + AFP                                      (B) Serial LFT + AFP  
 (C) Serial LFT + CT SCAN                              (D) Serial USG + Serial LFT
154. All are indication of liver transplantation except –
- (A) Cholangio-carcinoma                              (B) Cirrhosis  
 (C) Biliary atresia                                        (D) Fulminant hepatitis
155. Most common surgical cause of obstructive jaundice –
- (A) Periampulary carcinoma                              (B) Carcinoma gall bladder  
 (C) Carcinoma head of pancreas                       (D) CBD stones
156. TIPSS means creating anastomosis between which of the following –
- (A) Portal vein and hepatic artery                      (B) Portal vein and IVC  
 (C) Portal vein and hepatic vein                      (D) Hepatic vein and hepatic artery
157. Calculus cholecystitis is associated with all of the following except –
- (A) Oral contraceptives                                      (B) Estrogen  
 (C) Obesity     (D) Diabetes
158. Most common site of gall stone impaction is –
- (A) Duodeno- jejunal junction                               (B) Proximal to iliocaecal junction  
 (C) Distal to iliocaecal junction                      (D) Colon
159. A 45 years old female present with symptoms of acute cholecystitis. On USG there is a solitary gall stone of size 1.5 cm. Symptoms are controlled with medical management which of the following is the next most appropriate step in the management of this patient –
- (A) Regular follow-up  
 (B) IV antibiotics  
 (C) Laparoscopic cholecystectomy immediately  
 (D) Open cholecystectomy immediately
160. SUMP Syndrome occurs most commonly after –
- (A) Cholecystojejunostomy                               (B) Choledocoduodenostomy  
 (C) Mirizzi's syndrome                                      (D) Choledocojejunostomy
161. Normal length of CBD is –
- (A) 7 cm    (B) 5 cm  
 (C) 3 cm    (D) 2 cm
162. Charcot's triad –
- (A) Fever, abdominal pain, jaundice                      (B) Fever, vomiting, jaundice  
 (C) Fever, jaundice, abdominal distention              (D) Fever, diarrhea, jaundice

163. Gasless abdomen in X-Ray is a sign of –  
 (A) Necrotizing enterocolitis (B) Acute pancreatitis  
 (C) Acute appendicitis (D) Acute hepatitis
164. After 3 weeks of duration pancreatic pseudocyst 5 cm in size should be managed by which method –  
 (A) Cystogastrostomy (B) Needle aspiration  
 (C) External drainage (D) USG and follow up
165. What is the most common surgical complication following whipple's procedure -  
 (A) Disruption of pancreatic anastomosis (B) Biliary peritonitis  
 (C) Disruption of gastric anastomosis (D) GI bleeding
166. Gold standard test for insulinorrgh –  
 (A) 72 hours fasting test (B) Plasma insulin level  
 (C) C- peptide level (D) Low glucose level <30 mg/dl
167. The gold standard for diagnosis of gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) is –  
 (A) Barium swallow (B) Endoscopy  
 (C) 24 hours Ph monitoring (D) Esophageal manometry
168. Barrett's esophagus is diagnosed by –  
 (A) Squamous metaplasia (B) Intestinal metaplasia  
 (C) Squamous dysplasia (D) Intestinal dysplasia
169. Stage of CA oesophagus is best decided by –  
 (A) Depth of tumour (B) Size of tumour  
 (C) Histopathological grade (D) Age of patient
170. Patient presents with recurrent duodenal ulcer of 2.5 cm size, procedure of choice –  
 (A) Truncal vagotomy and antrectomy  
 (B) Truncal vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy  
 (C) Highly selective vagotomy  
 (D) Laparoscopic vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy
171. Which of the following is not True about gastro- intestinal stromal tumor (GIST) –  
 (A) Originates from interstitial cells of cajal  
 (B) Most common mesenchymal tumour of gastro- intestinal tract  
 (C) Prognosis depends on size  
 (D) ALK gene mutation is seen in most of the cases
172. Most common type of mesenteric cyst is –  
 (A) Enterogenous (B) Chylolymphatic  
 (C) Urogenital (D) Teratomatous
173. In obstruction of the large gut rupture occurs at the –  
 (A) Cecum (B) Ascending colon  
 (C) Transverse colon (D) Descending colon



174. Sign of Dance is –  
 (A) Empty right iliac fossa in intussusception  
 (B) Pincer shaped appearance in barium enema in intussusception  
 (C) Tenderness at the mc burney's point  
 (D) Passing of large quantities of urine in hydronephrosis
175. Most common cause of perforation of distal ileum in india is –  
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Regional enteritis  
 (C) Amoebiasis (D) Typhoid
176. Maximum water reabsorption in the gastro- intestinal tract occurs in –  
 (A) Stomach (B) Jejunum  
 (C) Ileum (D) Colon
177. Carcinoma of right colon is most common of which type –  
 (A) Stenosing (B) Ulcerative  
 (C) Tubular (D) Fungating
178. A 60 years old male with CA descending colon presents with acute intestinal obstruction. In emergency treatment of choice is –  
 (A) Defunctioning colostomy (B) Hartman's procedure  
 (C) Total colectomy (D) Left hemi colectomy
179. Early complications of ileostomy are all except –  
 (A) High output (B) Ischemic necrosis  
 (C) Retraction (D) Stenosis
180. Characteristic of crohn's disease –  
 (A) Transmural involvement with skip lesion  
 (B) Large bowel involvement  
 (C) Pseudopolyp  
 (D) Involvement of mucosa only
181. The nerve commonly damaged during Mc Burney's incision is –  
 (A) Subcostal (B) Iliohypogastric  
 (C) Ilioinguinal (D) 11<sup>th</sup> thoracic
182. Which of the following is not a component of anorectal ring –  
 (A) External anal sphincter (B) Puborectalis  
 (C) Anococcygeal raphe (D) Internal anal sphincter
183. High or low fistula in ano is termed according to its internal opening present with reference to –  
 (A) Anal canal (B) Dentate line  
 (C) Anorectal ring (D) Sacral promontory
184. Delorme's procedure is used for –  
 (A) Rectal prolapsed (B) Solitary rectal ulcer  
 (C) Rectal bilharziasis (D) Proctalgia fugax

185. Five day self subsiding pain is diagnostic of –  
 (A) Anal fissure (B) Fistula in ano  
 (C) Thrombosed external hemorrhoids (D) Thrombosed internal hemorrhoids
186. Commonest presentation of CA rectom is –  
 (A) Diarrhea (B) Constipation  
 (C) Bleeding PR (D) Feeling of incomplete defecation
187. Strangulation without obstruction is seen in –  
 (A) Inguinal hernia (B) Femoral hernia  
 (C) Richter's hernia (D) Littre's hernia
188. During laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair a trocar was accidentally placed below and lateral to iliopubic tract. Post operatively the patient complained of pain and soreness in the thigh. This is due to involvement of –  
 (A) Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh (B) Ilioinguinal nerve  
 (C) Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve (D) Obturator nerve
189. Triad of renal colic, swelling in loin which disappears after passing urine is called –  
 (A) Kocher's triad (B) Saint triad  
 (C) Dietel's crisis (D) Charcot's triad
190. "Hand joining sign" and "flower vase" pattern of ureters is characteristic of –  
 (A) Sigmoid kidney  (B) Horseshoe kidney  
 (C) Crossed ectopia (D) L-shaped kidney
191. "Golf hole" ureter is seen in –  
 (A) Ureteric calculus (B) Ureteral polyp  
 (C) Tuberculosis of ureter (D) Retroperitoneal fibrosis
192. The investigation of choice for renal scarring defect in kidney –  
 (A) DMSA Scan (B) DTPA Scan  
 (C) DEXA Scan (D) MCU
193. Best management for a symptomatic 6 years male with PUJ obstruction –  
 (A) Endopyelotomy (B) Foley V-Y pyeloplasty  
 (C) Dismembered pyeloplasty (D) Wait and watch
194. A newborn presents with discharge of urine from the umbilicus for 3 days. Diagnosis is –  
 (A) Mackel's diverticulum (B) Mesenteric cyst  
 (C) Omphalocele  (D) Urachal fistula
195. Urinary cytology is a useful screening test for the diagnosis of –  
 (A) Renal cell carcinoma (B) Wilm's tumour  
 (C) Urothelial carcinoma (D) Carcinoma prostate
196. BCG is used in tumor therapy –  
 (A) Bladder (B) Stomach  
 (C) Esophagus (D) Colon

197. Treatment of spreading streptococcal cellulitis is –  
(A) Erythromycin (B) Penicillin  
(C) Tetracycline (D) Chloramphenicol
198. Endemic goiter most commonly seen as –  
(A) Diffuse multinodular goiter (B) Diffuse hyper plastic goiter  
(C) Thyroid adenoma (D) Thyroiditis
199. Episodic hypertension is a feature of –  
(A) Carcinoid tumour (B) Insulinoma  
(C) Pheochromocytoma (D) Zollinger – Ellison syndrome
200. In the treatment of hydatid cyst, PAIR is contraindicated in –  
(A) Lung cyst  
(B) Size > 5 cm  
(C) Not amenable to treatment with albendazole  
(D) Multiple