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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

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| Name of the post | Assistant Professor, Paediatric Surgery, Class-1 |
| Advertisement No. | 73/2020-21 |
| Preliminary Test held on | 20-07-2021 |
| Question No. | 001 -200 (Concern Subject) |
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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.

Website link for online objection submission system : http://150.129.165.5/GPSC_Suggestion/

001. All are true about congenital torticollis EXCEPT
 (A) Concomitant hip dysplasia is common
 (B) Has high incidence of breech deliveries
 (C) Fibrosis of Sternocleidomastoid begins after birth
 (D) >50% will resolve spontaneously even without physiotherapy
002. Which of the following inhalational agents would be the best choice for a patient with chronic liver disease?
 (A) Halothane (B) Isoflurane
 (C) Desflurane (D) Sevoflurane
003. Which combination is INCORRECT?
 (A) Paquin's rule: Ureteric diameter to intravesical tunnel length
 (B) Yang Monti: Continent catheterizable conduit
 (C) Kalicinski technique: Excisional Ureteric tapering
 (D) Monfort Technique: Abdominoplasty in Prune belly syndrome
004. Which of the following is a potential triggering agent for malignant hyperthermia?
 (A) Rocronium (B) Ketamine
 (C) Propofol (D) Isoflurane
005. In Bronchopulmonary sequestration (BPS) the following are true except:
 (A) 20% of the arterial supply comes from below the diaphragm
 (B) Venous drainage of extralobar and intralobar sequestration is via pulmonary veins
 (C) Extra lobar BPS is frequently associate with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia
 (D) Most Intra lobar BPS are in lower lobes
006. Which of the following techniques for induction of general anesthesia is most commonly used in children?
 (A) Intravenous induction (B) Rapid sequence induction
 (C) Inhalational induction (D) Combined induction
007. The following are true about branchial cleft and arches except:
 (A) The second arch forms the hyoid bone
 (B) The 1st branchial arch forms the maxillary process of the upper jaw
 (C) The third cleft migrates lower in the neck to form the inferior parathyroid glands and the thymus
 (D) Preauricular sinus originates from 1st branchial cleft
008. What is the maximum volume ml of 1% Lidocaine (Lignocaine) that can be used for local anesthesia in a 20 kg child?
 (A) 5 ml (B) 10 ml
 (C) 20 ml (D) 50 ml
009. All are true regarding metabolic complications of bladder augmentation with colon EXCEPT:
 (A) Systemic acidosis may result from the incorporation of jejunal, leal, or colonic segments into the urinary tract.
 (B) hypo-calcioria, hypo-phosphaturia, hypo-oxaluria
 (C) chronic compensatory respiratory acidosis
 (D) hypocitraturia, hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia.

010. The Mallampati classification is a risk stratification that evaluates patients?
 (A) Overall health (B) Airway status
 (C) Pulmonary status (D) Circulatory status
011. Which of the following nerves are NOT blocked by spinal or epidural anesthesia?
 (A) Motor (B) Sensory
 (C) Sympathetic (D) Parasympathetic
012. Local Anesthetic agents block nerve conduction by their effect on the :
 (A) Calcium channel (B) Sodium channel
 (C) Potassium channel (D) None of the above
013. Bladder capacity in a 4 year old girl is calculated to be:
 (A) 200 ml (B) 180 ml
 (C) 160 ml (D) 220 ml
014. The blood supply of a pulmonary sequestration is from the
 (A) Pulmonary artery (B) Bronchial artery
 (C) Innominate artery (D) Aorta
015. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease is due to
 (A) Abnormal branching of cystic duct and cyst formation in other parts of renal tubules
 (B) Abnormal formation of distal convoluted tubule
 (C) Early obstruction of tubules from blockage of developing ureteral bud
 (D) Enlargement of collecting ducts
016. Which of the following would be expected in a baby with delayed diagnosis of pyloric stenosis?
 (A) Hyperchloremia, low urine pH (B) Hyperchloremia, high urine pH
 (C) Hypochloremia, low urine pH (D) Hypochloremia, high urine pH
017. Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome may include the following findings:
 (A) Oligomenorrhoea, hirsutism, acne, excessive muscle mass
 (B) Temporal balding, increased libido, clitoromegaly
 (C) Neonatal macrosomia, macroglossia, omphalocele
 (D) Hyperparathyroidism, pituitary tumors
018. Which of the following is NOT part of Cantrell's Pentalogy?
 (A) Omphalocele (B) Ectopia cordis
 (C) Posterolateral diaphragmatic hernia (D) Cardiac anomalies
019. The most frequent musculoskeletal/orthopaedic abnormality in patients with prune belly syndrome is:
 (A) Talipes equinovarus (B) Polydactyly
 (C) Congenital dislocation of hips (D) Scoliosis
020. The most appropriate primary management of a hemodynamically stable child with a grade IV splenic injury is:
 (A) Observation (B) Embolization
 (C) Splenorrhaphy (D) Splenectomy
021. Abnormal histological finding of cryptorchid testis at 6-12 months of age includes:
 (A) Increased number of Leydig cells (B) Persistence of Foetal Gonocytes
 (C) Increased number of Sertoli cells (D) Early appearance of Primary Spermatocytes

022. The standard surgical procedure for a patient with confirmed Hirschsprung's disease may be the following except:
- (A) Transverse colostomy
 (B) "Leveling" colostomy
 (C) Primary pull through in the newborn period
 (D) Irrigations with primary pull-through at age 3-6 months
023. The following are known complications of Laparoscopic Orchidopexy except:
- (A) Injury to iliac vessels (B) Ureteric obstruction
 (C) Avulsion of medial umbilical ligament (D) Adhesive intestinal obstruction
024. What is the approximate success rate for Hydrostatic reduction of intussusception in children?
- (A) <10% (B) 25%
 (C) 50% (D) 75%
025. 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
026. Inert biomaterials without cells can regenerate normal tissue when addressing:
- (A) Defects upto 1 cm in diameter (B) Defects upto 0.5 cm in diameter
 (C) Defects upto 2 cm in diameter (D) Defects upto 5 cm diameter
027. All of the following are findings of bladder exstrophy by Antenatal screening ultrasound EXCEPT:
- (A) Lower abdominal bulge (B) Low set umbilicus
 (C) Small phallus (D) Hydronephrosis
028. Which of the following is NOT typically associated with Prune belly Syndrome?
- (A) Lax abdominal wall (B) Respiratory insufficiency
 (C) Dilated ureters (D) Bilateral undescended testes
029. Glomerular source of hematuria is often
- (A) Bright red with normal morphological findings on microscopic examination
 (B) Cola coloured urine
 (C) Associated with absence of RBC's on microscopic examination
 (D) Associated with flank pain
030. The hourly maintenance fluid requirement of a 40 kg child is
- (A) 90 ml/h (B) 75 ml/h
 (C) 85 ml/h (D) 80 ml/h
031. The inferior vena cava forms at the level of the renal vein by:
- (A) Merging of the right and left subcardinal veins
 (B) Persistence of the right supracardinal vein
 (C) Persistence of the right subcardinal vein
 (D) Persistence of the left supracardinal vein
032. The expected survival for a patient with Stage IV Wilms' tumor is approximately
- (A) 5% (B) 33%
 (C) 50% (D) 80%

033. The fetal gonads begin to differentiate into either a testis or ovary at approximately which week of gestation?
 (A) Week 3 (B) Week 6
 (C) Week 9 (D) Week 12
034. Intestinal duplications are most commonly located in the:
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
 (C) Ileum (D) Colon
035. After an uneventful laparoscopic appendicectomy for acute appendicitis in an 8-year-old, pathology report shows a 1 cm carcinoid in the tip of the appendix. What is the next step in management?
 (A) Right hemicolectomy (B) Chemotherapy
 (C) Observation (D) Caecal Resection
036. Which of the following is false regarding crossed renal ectopia
 (A) Ectopic kidney crosses the midline to lie on the opposite side from its ureteral insertion
 (B) Slight male predominance
 (C) It is most common fusion anomaly
 (D) Crossing from left to right is more common.
037. Renal blood flow in the new born infant:
 (A) Occurs primarily in glomeruli residing in inner cortex
 (B) Measured by inulin clearance
 (C) Is 750ml/min/1.73m²
 (D) Increases postnatally as renal vascular resistance decreases
038. The blood volume of a 3 kg newborn infant is approximately:
 (A) 150 ml (B) 240 ml
 (C) 300 ml (D) 450 ml
039. What is the inheritance of Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney?
 (A) Autosomal recessive (B) Autosomal dominant
 (C) X linked recessive (D) None of the above
040. Polyhydramnios is frequently observed in all of the following conditions except:
 (A) Esophageal atresia. (B) Duodenal atresia
 (C) Pyloric atresia (D) Hirschsprung's disease
041. Pyelonephritis falls into which category of intrinsic renal disease?
 (A) Interstitial (B) Glomerular
 (C) Tubular (D) Vascular
042. In infants with Gastroschisis, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:
 (A) It is associated with malrotation.
 (B) There is a high incidence of associated anomalies.
 (C) There may be prolonged adynamic ileus following repair.
 (D) It is complicated by intestinal atresia in 10% to 12% of cases
043. The standard method of reconstructing the ureter during renal transplant is:
 (A) Ureteropyelostomy (B) Ureteroureterostomy
 (C) Ureteroneocystotomy (D) Cutaneous ureterostomy

044. In premature neonates, the following statements are true, EXCEPT:
- (A) 15% to 20% right-to-left shunt occurs across the foramen ovale and patent ductus arteriosus.
 - (B) They are more at risk for infection than the full-term infant.
 - (C) Fluid requirements are higher than in a full-term baby.
 - (D) Core Temperature upto 100.5 can be considered normal .
045. Which of the following conditions are inherited in an autosomal recessive manner?
- (A) Cystinuria
 - (B) All types of Renal tubular acidosis
 - (C) Primary hyperoxaluria
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
046. The treatment of choice for neonates with uncomplicated meconium ileus is:
- (A) Observation.
 - (B) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection, and Bishop-Koop enterostomy.
 - (C) Intravenous hydration and a Gastrograffin enema.
 - (D) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection, and anastomosis.
047. The single most important predisposing metabolic factor in pediatric urolithiasis is:
- (A) Hyperuricosuria
 - (B) Hyperoxaluria
 - (C) Hypocitriuria
 - (D) Hypercalciuria
048. The surgical treatment of choice for a 2.5 kg stable infant with Type IIIA Jejunal Atresia with a 20 cm long proximal jejunal and 8 cm of distal ileum is:
- (A) Laparotomy, excision of dilated jejunum with end to end anastomosis.
 - (B) Laparotomy, tapering jejunoplasty, and end-to-oblique jejunoileal anastomosis.
 - (C) Laparotomy and immediate small bowel transplantation.
 - (D) Laparotomy and double-barrel enterostomy (jejunum and ileum), with refeeding of jejunal contents into distal ileum and delayed anastomosis.
049. Which of the following is true regarding renal vein thrombosis in children?
- (A) Either CT or MRI are mandatory imaging tests for making a diagnosis of renal vein thrombosis
 - (B) Classic presentation of renal vein thrombosis is gross hematuria, hypotension, enlarged kidney, pain in the lower limbs
 - (C) Risk factors for renal vein thrombosis include prematurity, diabetic mothers, severe dehydration, sepsis
 - (D) In the chronic phase of renal vein thrombosis, the kidney becomes enlarged on USG with decreased echogenicity resulting in Nephrotic Syndrome
050. Hepatoblastomas are childhood liver tumors characterized by which of the following?
- (A) Multicentricity is common
 - (B) Cirrhosis occurs in the uninvolved liver
 - (C) Un-resectable tumors are subjected to cyto-reductive chemotherapy followed by resection with a good long-term survival
 - (D) Jaundice is invariably seen
051. Regarding Resistive Index (RI), urinary obstruction would be suggested by all of the following except:
- (A) An intrarenal RI difference > 0.10
 - (B) Abnormal RI response to a diuretic challenge
 - (C) An RI > 0.7
 - (D) A high diastolic flow compared to systolic flow

052. A one month old female infant is brought to you for evaluation of a friable polypoid mass prolapsing *through* the vaginal introitus. Most likely presumptive diagnosis is:
- (A) Prolapsed Ectopic ureterocele (B) Rectal prolapse
 (C) Prolapse Urethra (D) Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
053. All of the following syndromes are associated with Wilm's tumor except:
- (A) WAGR syndrome (B) Soto's syndrome
 (C) Denys-Drash syndrome (D) CHARGE syndrome
054. Which of the following statements regarding gastroschisis is true?
- (A) Primary fascial closure can be achieved in only about 25% of these infants
 (B) These infants have an incidence of approximately 40% to 50% of associated anomalies
 (C) Overall survival is approximately 80% to 90%
 (D) When the diagnosis is known prenatally, planned Caesarean section is the recommended method of delivery.
055. Which one of the following is not a beneficial effect of a mannitol when used in the surgical management of renal tumors?
- (A) Increase in renal plasma flow (B) Reduces cellular edema
 (C) Increases intravascular resistance (D) Promotes osmotic diuresis
056. A 13 month old male undergoes a left nephrectomy and pathology revealed rhabdoid tumor of kidney. Which of the following should be ordered for further management?
- (A) Bone scan (B) MRI brain
 (C) Duplex ultrasound of lower extremities (D) Transthoracic echocardiogram
057. All of the following statements regarding ureteral physiology are true with the exception of:
- (A) The ureter maintains a higher resting pressure than the bladder, thereby facilitating flow of urine in the caudal direction
 (B) Peristaltic contractions advance down the ureters at a rate of 2-6ml/s
 (C) Peristaltic waves elevate ureteral pressure to 20-80 cm H₂O
 (D) Under normal conditions, peristaltic contractions occur 2-6 times/min
058. A jaundiced 6 weeks old infant has biliary atresia. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Positive prognostic factor is 25 micro meter sized ducts at porta hepatis
 (B) Primary liver transplantation using either a reduced sized cadaveric graft or a living related graft is now the procedure of choice
 (C) Portoenterostomy is the initial procedure of choice
 (D) Because biliary atresia has pathogenic components of acute and chronic inflammation, anti-inflammatory therapy is known to delay onset of liver failure
059. Refluxing megaureters are found to have an increase in which of the following types of collagen fibres?
- (A) Type 1 (B) Type 2
 (C) Type 3 (D) Type 4
060. Which of the following is the most common primary lung tumor in infants and children?
- (A) Pulmonary blastoma (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (C) Endobronchial carcinoid (D) Metastatic osteogenic sarcoma

061. Which of the following injectable materials requires preinjection skin testing?
 (A) Polytetrafluoroethylene (B) Dextranomer / hyaluronic acid
 (C) Cross linked bovine collagen (D) Polymethylsiloxane
062. Standard therapy for acute epiglottitis in a child is:
 (A) Emergency Tracheostomy
 (B) Intravenous antibiotic treatment in an ICU setting
 (C) Endotracheal intubation with complete readiness for emergency Tracheostomy besides intravenous antibiotic therapy
 (D) Indirect laryngoscopy and intravenous antibiotics
063. 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
064. According to National Capital Poison Center's Button Battery Ingestion Triage and Treatment Guidelines:
 (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) Contrast CT or MRI to confirm tissue thickness. There should be atleast 3 mm of tissue between the area of esophageal injury and adjacent vessels
 (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) All of the above
065. Which of the following is not correct?
 (A) Alpha adrenergic receptors in the bladder are concentrated more in the bladder neck and trigone
 (B) Beta adrenergic receptors in the bladder are concentrated more in the fundus
 (C) Cholinergic receptors of the bladder smooth muscle are primarily nicotinic
 (D) Nitrous oxide is an inhibitory neurotransmitter of urethral smooth muscle
066. The recent advance in the treatment of a newborn with a complex cleft lip and palate is:
 (A) Nasoalveolar molding prosthetics in infancy, followed by staged repair
 (B) Repair of cleft lip at 3 months of age, followed by the palate repair
 (C) Repair of the cleft lip at 6 months of age, followed by the palate repair
 (D) Single stage repair (lip and palate) at 9-12 months of age
067. The mean resistive index in a patient of hydrocephalus is:
 (A) 0.75 (B) 0.70
 (C) 0.65 (D) 0.80
068. The fetal kidneys develop from which of the following embryonic structure?
 (A) Para-axial mesoderm (B) Intermediate mesoderm
 (C) Neural tube (D) Lateral mesoderm

069. 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
070. The fused lower pole of the horseshoe kidney is trapped by which of the following structure during the ascent?
- (A) Inferior mesenteric artery
 - (B) Superior mesenteric artery
 - (C) Celiac artery
 - (D) Common iliac artery
071. Gastrocystoplasty is an appropriate form of augmentation for patients in renal failure because:
- (A) CRF patients have Hyperchloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
 - (B) Reduces metabolic acidosis by inducing metabolic alkalosis
 - (C) Absorbs more chloride
 - (D) Improves renal function
072. Which of the following structures in the male reproductive tract develops from the urogenital sinus?
- (A) Vas deferens
 - (B) Seminal Vesicles
 - (C) Prostate
 - (D) Appendix Epididymis
073. The most common stone composition following enterocystoplasty is:
- (A) Calcium oxide monohydrate
 - (B) Uric acid
 - (C) Calcium phosphate
 - (D) Magnesium ammonium phosphate
074. 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
075. Which bowel segment when incorporated into the urinary tract is most likely to result in Hyperkalemia?
- (A) Stomach
 - (B) Ileum
 - (C) Colon
 - (D) Jejunum
076. In cloacal exstrophy, what is the principle goal for early management?
- (A) Bladder closure with delayed hindgut functionalization
 - (B) Early hind gut functionalization
 - (C) Removal of atretic hindgut and early ileal functionalization
 - (D) Total bladder reconstruction with delayed hind gut functionalization.
077. The proximal limits of dissection using the complete primary exstrophy repair (CPRE) techniques are:
- (A) The intersymphseal band
 - (B) Muscles of pelvic floor complex
 - (C) Rectum
 - (D) Corpora spongiosa

078. A neonate is reported to have a single cyst on the upper pole of the left kidney. What does this most likely represent?
- (A) Adrenal Haemorrhagic cyst
 (B) Cystic neuroblastoma
 (C) Duplex anomaly with upper pole dilatation
 (D) Neuro-enteric cyst
079. The critical gene responsible for male sexual differentiation is:
- (A) SOX9
 (B) SRY
 (C) DAX-1
 (D) WT-1
080. What is the most reliable predictor of vesicoureteral reflux in the fetus?
- (A) Pelvic dilatation greater than 7 mm at 30 weeks
 (B) Intermittent ureteral dilatation
 (C) Echogenic renal parenchyma
 (D) There are no reliable predictors of reflux
081. Which intersex patient is potentially fertile?
- (A) Partial androgen insensitivity
 (B) True hermaphrodite, female sex of rearing
 (C) Mixed gonadal dysgenesis
 (D) Complete androgen insensitivity
082. A 34 weeks fetus has bilateral large echogenic kidneys without recognizable cysts. There is little amniotic fluid. What is the likely diagnosis?
- (A) Bilateral MCDK
 (B) Congenital medullary nephrolithiasis
 (C) Bilateral fetal renal vein thrombosis
 (D) Autosomal recessive polycystic kidneys
083. NOTES stands for:
- (A) Natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery
 (B) Natural orifice transperitoneal surgery
 (C) Natural orifice thoracoscopic surgery
 (D) None of the above
084. A fetus, with apparent obstructive uropathy has had adequate amniotic fluid until 32 weeks gestation. The kidneys are dilated and non-echogenic. What is the likely outcome in this child?
- (A) Early neonatal respiratory death
 (B) Pulmonary insufficiency with death by 4 month of age
 (C) Early neonatal death because of renal failure
 (D) Moderate renal insufficiency
085. During surgery for torticollis, which nerve should be carefully preserved?
- (A) Facial nerve
 (B) Trigeminal nerve
 (C) Spinal accessory nerve
 (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
086. When should surgery for boys with undescended testes ideally be performed?
- (A) At birth
 (B) At 3 months of age
 (C) At 6 months of age
 (D) At 2 years of age

087. The commonest site for congenital lobar emphysema is:
 (A) right upper lobe (B) right middle lobe
 (C) left upper lobe (D) left lower lobe
088. What is the normal ratio of the tunnel to the ureteric diameter in normal children without reflux?
 (A) 5:1 (B) 4:1
 (C) 3:1 (D) 2:1
089. All of the following are natural barriers to gastro-oesophageal reflux except:
 (A) Lower esophageal sphincter (B) Mucosal rosette
 (C) Pinchcock mechanism of the diaphragm (D) Obtuse angle of His
090. Early postoperative obstruction can occur after a ureteric reimplantation due to:
 (A) Edema (B) Sub-trigonal bleeding
 (C) Mucus plugs (D) All of the above
091. A 3 months old girl has a rapidly enlarging, 10 cm diameter, facial haemangioma with ulceration and a nasal deformity. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
 (A) Interferon (B) Corticosteroid
 (C) Resection of the lesion (D) Pulsed dye laser
092. In the patients with cloacal exstrophy, hind gut remnants should be preserved to:
 (A) enlarge the bladder
 (B) enlarge the vagina during pregnancy
 (C) enlarge the vagina during adolescence
 (D) Provide additional length of bowel for fluid absorption.
093. Regarding infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, which of the following statement is true?
 (A) Age of presentation is usually 3 – 12 months
 (B) Female : male ratio is 4:1
 (C) Has a significant familial predisposition
 (D) Pathology is hypertrophy of longitudinal muscle layer of pylorus
094. What is embryologic origin of seminal vesicles?
 (A) Mullerian duct (B) Ectodermal ridge
 (C) Distal mesonephric duct (D) Neural crest cells
095. 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.

096. Agnesis of the seminal vesicle is associated with significant ipsilateral renal anomalies. What is the embryologic reason for this?
- (A) A mutation of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator gene
 (B) An insult to the mesonephric duct at approximately 12 weeks of gestation
 (C) An embryologic insult to the mesonephric duct earlier than 7 weeks of gestation
 (D) None (there is no association between agnesis of the seminal vesicle and ipsilateral renal anomalies)
097. Which of the following reduces the severity and incidence of all stages of neonatal necrotizing Enterocolitis?
- (A) Alanine (B) Arginine
 (C) Leucine (D) Asparagine
098. Which disorder is frequently associated with bilateral agnesis of seminal vesicle?
- (A) Cystic fibrosis (B) Kartagener's syndrome
 (C) Young's syndrome (D) Klinefelter's syndrome
099. Soft tissues lying at the level of PC line are all except:
- (A) Bladder neck (B) Verumontanum
 (C) External os of cervix (D) Upper limit of perineal body
100. The length of the small intestine in a full-term infant is:
- (A) 100–150 cm (B) 150–200 cm
 (C) 200–275 cm (D) 300–350 cm
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 come 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 lateral 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 appendectomy
 - (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 SMA mesentery; with or without appendectomy
117. For diagnosis of cystic fibrosis, concentration of sweat chloride in Pilocarpine iontophoresis should be in excess of:
- (A) 80 mEq/L
 - (B) 70 mEq/L
 - (C) 60 mEq/L
 - (D) 50 mEq/L
118. Gastrograffin (meglumine diatrizoate) is characterised by:
- (A) Hypotonicity (osmolality <350 mOsm/L)
 - (B) Containing a mucosal-protecting factor
 - (C) The inclusion of a solubilising agent 'Tween 80'
 - (D) Inducing secondary hypervolemia
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, except,
- (A) Surgical Emphysema
 - (B) CCAM congenital cystic adenomatoid lung
 - (C) Broncho-pulmonary sequestration
 - (D) Pulmonary bullae due to staphalococcus infection

123. Regarding twin–twin transfusion syndrome (TTS), which of the following is *not* true?
- (A) It is a phenomenon 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
124. 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 cauterization of the umbilical cord may be required.
 - (D) Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of the umbilical cord of pump twin is essential.
125. Sensitivity 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 500-700ml/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
128. In Acute Scrotum, which of the following is the false statement?
- (A) Scrotal pain and swelling of acute onset are the pathognomonic features of testicular torsion but are only seen in 50% of cases
 - (B) Painless form at presentation are encountered more frequently in younger children
 - (C) Testicular implant should be done at the time of surgical exploration to prevent mental depression
 - (D) Peak incidence of torsion of testicular appendages (Hydatid of Morgagni) is between 10 and 12 years and usually present as ‘blue dot’ sign.

129. The False statement about Epididymo-orchitis is:
- (A) The common cause of bacterial infection resulting in epididymo-orchitis is vasal reflux of infected urine
 - (B) Acute scrotum along with parotid swelling is suggestive of viral infection which may lead to sterility if bilateral
 - (C) Elevation of testis increases pain in epididymo-orchitis
 - (D) In cases of recurrent symptomatic epididymo-orchitis, vasectomy should be considered if the urological abnormality is not surgically correctable.
130. The most reliable investigation for establishing the diagnosis of GERD is:
- (A) Upper gastrointestinal contrast study
 - (B) Nuclear scanning after ingestion of radioactive milk
 - (C) Esophagoscopy and Biopsy
 - (D) Monitoring the pH of the esophagus for 12-24 hour
131. The treatment of choice for duodenal atresia is
- (A) Duodenojejunosomy
 - (B) Gastrojejunosomy
 - (C) Roux-en-Y enterostomy
 - (D) Duodenoduodenostomy
132. The Most common complication of cystic hygroma is:
- (A) Infection
 - (B) Hemorrhage
 - (C) Respiratory distress
 - (D) Malignancy
133. All of the following conditions cause respiratory distress at birth EXCEPT?
- (A) Diaphragmatic hernia
 - (B) Pulmonary sequestration
 - (C) Tracheo-esophageal fistula
 - (D) Congenital lobar emphysema
134. The most common cause of duodenal obstruction AT BIRTH is which of the following?
- (A) Duodenal atresia
 - (B) Choledochal cyst
 - (C) Malrotation
 - (D) Annular Pancreas
135. Which of the following always requires surgical correction to be done during infancy?
- (A) Anorectal Malformation
 - (B) Hypoplastic left colon
 - (C) Meconium plug syndrome
 - (D) Hirschprung's disease
136. Which of the following is the commonest malignancy in childhood?
- (A) Lymphoma
 - (B) Leukemia
 - (C) Wilm's tumor
 - (D) Neuroblastoma
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 1-2 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 hepaticodocho-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 the 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 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. 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
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. Father of Paediatric surgery is:
 (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 postur)
 (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) 0.5 cm. (B) 1 cm.
(C) 4 cm. (D) 7 cm
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 for functional comparison of Ano-Rectal Malformations is:
(A) Krickenbeck classification (B) Wingspread classification
(C) Karachi classification (D) Delhi 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, FAST examination consists of the following except:
(A) Examination of pouch of Morrison (B) Examination of pouch of Douglas
(C) Pelvis (D) Pericardium
196. Which of the following fractures has a high specificity for child abuse?
(A) Long bone diaphyseal (B) Rib
(C) Long bone metaphyseal (D) Scapula
197. 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
198. PHACES syndrome is associated with which pathology?
(A) Lymphatic malformation (B) Infantile hemangioma
(C) Kaposi sarcoma (D) Pyogenic granuloma
199. Following are the components of PELVIS syndrome EXCEPT:
(A) Pelvic hemangioma (B) External genital malformations
(C) Anorectal malformations (D) Hip Dysplasia
200. Following are GLUT-1 negative EXCEPT:
(A) Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma
(B) Non-involuting congenital hemangioma
(C) Focal hepatic hemangiomas
(D) Multifocal hepatic hemangiomas (a type of Infantile Hemangioma)