

BFP(CBRT)

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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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 or submission through E- Mail 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 અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ 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 ન 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://gpsc.safevaults.in/login/>

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 along with:
 (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) Hypernatremia
 (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' 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' 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) Klebsiella granulomatis
 (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 (usually 24 to 48 hours after birth), what are the appropriate values of “maintenance” intravenous administration of sodium and potassium, respectively, in an infant with normal renal function?
 (A) 10 to 15 mEq/kg/day and 5 to 10mEq/kg/day
 (B) 2 to 3 mEq/kg/day and 2 to 3mEq/kg/day
 (C) 2 to 3 mEq/kg/day and 0 mEq/kg/day
 (D) 10 to 15 mEq/kg/day and 2 to 10mEq/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 of 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 phase (B) Inspiratory phase
 (C) Both phases (D) None of the phases of respiration

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 laryngoscopy 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* for one of the following:
- (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 CPAM Volume / head-circumference ratio (CVR)?
- (A) A CVR lower than 1.6 is predictive of poor prognosis
 - (B) A CVR greater than 1.6 is predictive of increased risk for hydrops.**
 - (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. influenza*
034. The following are all indications for 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
037. 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 haemangioma-endothelioma?
- (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) Haemangioma-endothelioma (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 in a 24 hour Urine sample
 (B) CA125
 (C) Somatostatin
 (D) Inhibin

050. Klinefelter's syndrome is associated with which one of the following Tumours?
 (A) Mediastinal teratoma (B) Testicular seminoma
 (C) Endodermal sinus tumour (D) Choriocarcinoma
051. Gallstones may also form due to the use of medications. Most common drug is:
 (A) Ursodeoxycholic acid (B) Ceftriaxone
 (C) Paracetamol (D) Metronidazole
052. Which of the following statement is *true* for electrical burns:
 (A) Severe alkalosis is common in large electric burns.
 (B) Large amounts of damage to subcutaneous tissues and muscles are associated with high voltage electrical burns.
 (C) Myoglobinuria is a serious complication of low voltage burns.
 (D) Underlying heart muscle damage is likely in low voltage burn injuries
053. Which genitourinary organ is the most frequently injured in road Traffic Accidents?
 (A) Kidney (B) Ureter
 (C) Bladder (D) Urethra
054. Ovarian cysts are usually managed conservatively in adolescents. Indications for surgical intervention include all of the following *except*:
 (A) Cysts larger than 10 cm diameter
 (B) Persistent complex masses
 (C) Simple Cyst of 5 cm diameter
 (D) Suspicion of malignancy based on radiological or clinical criteria.
055. Which of the following is *not* a slow flow vascular malformation?
 (A) Arterio-Venous malformation (B) Capillary malformation
 (C) Venous malformation (D) Lymphatic malformation
056. In children, the most frequent cause of ectopic ACTH is:
 (A) Bronchial carcinoid (B) Adrenal hyperplasia
 (C) Thymoma (D) Pheochromocytoma
057. A 3 year old female comes to OPD with an extensive grape-like protruding vaginal mass. The most probable diagnosis is:
 (A) Embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma of vagina (B) Condyloma acuminata
 (C) Ectopic ureter (D) Abscess of Bartholin gland
058. The most common CNS tumor that causes male precocious puberty is:
 (A) Hamartoma of tuber cinereum of the Hypothalamus
 (B) Glioma of optic nerve
 (C) Astrocytomas
 (D) Germinomas
059. The sequence of carcinoid tumor in order of decreasing incidence is:
 (A) Rectum (46%) – foregut (28%) – jejunum & ileum (17%) – appendix (5%)
 (B) Foregut (46%) – jejunum & ileum (28%) – appendix (17%) – rectum (5%)
 (C) Appendix (46%) - jejunum & ileum (28%) – rectum (17%) - Foregut (5%)
 (D) Jejunum & ileum (46%) – appendix (28%) - foregut (17%) - Rectum (5%)

060. What is the surgical treatment for Caroli's disease?
 (A) Partial hepatic lobectomy should be done when the disease is localized and amenable to resection.
 (B) Deroofing with drainage into a roux limb of the jejunum may be needed when proximal ductal obstruction is encountered.
 (C) Bi-lobar disease is treatable only by liver transplantation
 (D) All of the above
061. Alpha fetoprotein levels > 400ng/ml may be found with which of the following conditions?
 (A) Normal 6 month old infant
 (B) Hepatocellular carcinoma /teratocarcinoma
 (C) Colonic cancer
 (D) Acute viral hepatitis
062. Secondary effects of Torticollis include all of the following *except*?
 (A) Kyphosis (B) Plagiocephaly
 (C) Hemifacial hypoplasia (D) Compensatory scoliosis
063. Which of the following information is *not* necessary in determining therapy for Budd-Chiari Syndrome?
 (A) Albumin content of ascitic fluid (B) Serum Protein C levels
 (C) Findings on liver biopsy (D) Findings on inferior venacavogram
064. Commonest cause of short bowel syndrome in premature neonatal population is:
 (A) Necrotising Enterocolitis (B) Midgut Volvulus
 (C) Gastroschisis (D) Intestinal Atresia
065. Refeeding syndrome is characterized by which of the following electrolyte abnormalities?
 (A) Hyponatremia, hypokalemia, and hypercalcemia
 (B) Hyperphosphatemia, hypokalemia and hypocalcemia
 (C) Hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia and hypophosphatemia
 (D) Hypocalcemia, Hyponatremia, and hypomagnesemia
066. Raccoon eyes are seen in:
 (A) Hepatoblastoma (B) Neuroblastoma
 (C) Nephroblastoma (D) Medulloblastoma
067. The most common posterior mediastinal mass in children is
 (A) Neuroblastoma (B) Teratoma
 (C) Lymphoma (D) Pheochromocytoma
068. Regarding congenital diaphragmatic hernia which of the following statements is *true*:
 (A) Requires emergency operation if respiratory distress is severe
 (B) Foramen of Bochdalek hernia is the most common type
 (C) Foramen of Morgagni hernia presents with respiratory distress
 (D) Is rarely associated with underlying lung pathology
069. Gold standard in confirming endotracheal tube placement and adequacy of ventilation is:
 (A) ET Co2 (B) SaO2
 (C) PaO2 (D) PaCo2
070. Gastroschisis is associated with an increased risk of:
 (A) Hepatomegaly (B) Intestinal atresia
 (C) Microcephaly (D) Cardiac anomalies

071. In critical illness, immune function can be enhanced by:
 (A) Arginine (B) Glutamine
 (C) Alanine (D) Glycine
072. Tetralogy of Fallot consists of all of the following features except:
 (A) ASD (B) VSD
 (C) Dextroposition of the aorta (D) Pulmonary stenosis
073. The Indian Association of Pediatric Surgeons (IAPS) was established in:
 (A) 1955 (B) 1965
 (C) 1985 (D) 1975
074. 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.
075. Which Pediatric surgeon invented India's first indigenous shunt for hydrocephalus?
 (A) Prof. I.C. Pathak (B) Prof. Purushottam Upadhyaya
 (C) Prof. U.C. Chakraborty (D) Prof. T. Dorairajan
076. Length of distal anus rectal atresia is?
 (A) < 1 cms (B) > 5 cms
 (C) 3-5 cms (D) 1-3 cms
077. Commonest childhood malignancy is:
 (A) Leukemia (B) Lymphoma
 (C) Neuroblastoma (D) Brain tumor
078. Rhabdomyosarcoma at which of following site has poor prognosis?
 (A) Orbit (B) Paratesticular
 (C) Extremity (D) Urinary Bladder
079. The most common malignant neoplasm of infancy is:
 (A) Malignant teratoma (B) Neuroblastoma
 (C) Wilm's tumor (D) Hepatoblastoma
080. Short bowel syndrome is characterized by all of the following except:
 (A) Renal oxalate stones (B) Hypogastrinemia
 (C) Weight loss (D) Steatorrhea
081. All of the following are congenital anomalies associated with biliary atresia except:
 (A) Polysplenia (B) Superior vena cava syndrome
 (C) Malrotation (D) Interrupted IVC
082. Which of the following statements is true regarding Duodenal atresia?
 (A) Is caused by intrauterine mesenteric vascular accident
 (B) Commonly exhibits normal muscular wall with a mucosal web
 (C) Is seldom associated with normal passage of meconium at birth
 (D) Resection anastomosis is the preferred surgery.

083. Regarding duodenal injuries, which of the following statements is *true*?
- (A) Most frequent site of injury is the second portion of the duodenum
 (B) During abdominal exploration for blunt trauma, retroperitoneal hematoma in the area of duodenum does not need to be explored, provided it is small and the peritoneum overlying hematoma is intact.
 (C) Approximately 70-85% of all duodenal injuries are managed by simple debridement and drainage
 (D) All off above
084. In a newborn undergoing circumcision, what risk is associated with EMLA cream for local anaesthesia?
- (A) Hepatic toxicity (B) Cardiac arrhythmia
 (C) Allergic reaction (D) Methemoglobinemia
085. Gastrointestinal diseases associated with development of Non-Anaemic Hydrops Foetalis (NAHF) are all the following *except*:
- (A) Small bowel volvulus (B) Vitellointestinal duct
 (C) Bowel duplication (D) Meconium peritonitis
086. The Non-Operative treatment of Meconium Ileus was first described by:
- (A) Wilson (B) Bishop
 (C) Neuhauser (D) Noblett
087. A malignant tumor of childhood, which metastasizes to bones most often is:
- (A) Wilm's tumor (B) Neuroblastoma
 (C) Adrenal gland tumors (D) Granulosa cell tumor of ovary
088. A six weeks old baby who had been born prematurely developed abdominal distension, irritability and vomiting. Groin examination had been overlooked but abdominal X-Ray showed gas in the scrotum. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (A) Intussusception (B) Necrotizing enterocolitis.
 (C) Incarcerated inguinal hernia (D) Volvulus
089. Which of the following is true regarding caudate lobe of liver?
- (A) Drains directly into the inferior vena cava
 (B) Represents segment IV
 (C) Is supplied by the left portal vein only
 (D) Is supplied by the right portal vein only
090. Most common structure injured after open varicocele surgery is?
- (A) Vas deferens (B) Genito-femoral nerve
 (C) Ilio-inguinal nerve (D) Femoral nerve
091. Most common functioning pancreatic islet cell neoplasm is:
- (A) Gastrinoma (B) VIPoma
 (C) Insulinoma (D) Somatostatinoma
092. Maturation phase of wound healing is characterized by which of the following?
- (A) Increased net collagen deposition and decreased collagen degeneration
 (B) Increased hypertrophy and redness of the wound
 (C) Steady increase in type III collagen
 (D) Decreased hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate

093. Which of the following is *true* regarding scar revision?
 (A) It should be performed within 3 months to minimize fibrosis
 (B) It should be performed earlier in children than in adults
 (C) It corrects undesirable pigmentation
 (D) It should be delayed approximately 1 year to allow maturation
094. Which is the most common organism found in HIV infected children with pneumonia?
 (A) Streptococcus Pneumoniae (B) Pneumocystis Jerovecii
 (C) H.Influenza (D) Staph. Aureus
095. Which of the following treatments most effectively prevents recurrent variceal hemorrhage?
 (A) Endoscopic sclerotherapy/variceal ligation
 (B) Propranolol
 (C) TIPS
 (D) Surgical portosystemic shunt
096. Which of the following is the most common cause of portal hypertension in children?
 (A) Increased portal venous blood flow (B) Post-sinusoidal obstruction
 (C) Sinusoidal obstruction (D) Extrahepatic obstruction
097. Which of the following is the most common associated vascular anomaly with congenital tracheal stenosis?
 (A) Right sided aortic arch (B) Pulmonary artery sling
 (C) Double aortic arch (D) Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage
098. Preferred cell source for tissue engineering is?
 (A) Autologous native cells (B) Human embryonic stem cells
 (C) Bone marrow stem cells (D) Heterologous adult stem cells
099. All of the following syndromes are associated with Wilm's tumour *except*:
 (A) WAGR (B) SOTO
 (C) DENNIS DRASH (D) CHARGE
100. What is the best study to help determine renal function when trying to differentiate severe hydronephrosis from a multicystic renal dysplastic kidney?
 (A) Dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) renal scan
 (B) Intravenous urogram
 (C) Mercaptoacetyltriglycine (MAG 3) renal scan
 (D) Furosemide washout renal scan
101. Littre's hernia is presence of which of the following in hernial sac?
 (A) Bladder (B) Appendix
 (C) Ovary (D) Meckel's Diverticulum
102. Intussusciens refers to?
 (A) Outer layer (B) Middle layer
 (C) Inner layer (D) None of the above
103. For pneumatic reduction of intussusception, it is safe to keep air pressure below a maximum limit of?
 (A) 80 mm Hg (B) 120 mmHg
 (C) 150 mmHg (D) 200 mm Hg

104. Reverse rotation is?
 (A) Duodenum and colon rotate anti-clockwise in relation to SMA
 (B) Duodenum and colon rotate clockwise in relation to SMA
 (C) Duodenum and colon rotate caudad-cephalad in relation to SMA
 (D) None of the above
105. 24-day neonate presented with acute onset bilious vomiting, blood per rectum, scaphoid abdomen. Most likely diagnosis is?
 (A) IHPS (B) Meckel's Diverticulum
 (C) Malrotation of gut (D) Ileo-colic intussusception
106. Which of the following Anti-Reflux Procedures involves a 270 degree wrap, positioned posterior to the esophagus?
 (A) Toupet's (B) Thal's
 (C) Nissen's (D) Boix Ochoa
107. All are causes of upper GI tract bleeding in neonates except?
 (A) Malrotation with volvulus (B) Hemorrhagic disease of newborn
 (C) Swallowed maternal blood (D) Stress gastritis
108. Most common cause of chylous ascites in infants and children is?
 (A) Trauma (B) Lymphangioma
 (C) Tuberculosis (D) Idiopathic
109. Criteria for diagnosis of juvenile polyposis syndrome are all *except*?
 (A) Child with 5 or more polyps (B) Polyps throughout GI tract
 (C) Recurrent Fresh GI bleed (D) Family history of juvenile polyposis
110. Most common association of primary peritonitis is with?
 (A) Hepatic dysfunction (B) Nephrotic syndrome
 (C) Peritoneal Dialysis (D) Post V-P shunt
111. Neonate with features of colonic obstruction with history of diabetes in mother most likely has?
 (A) Meconium plug syndrome (B) Colonic atresia
 (C) Ogilvie's syndrome (D) Small left colon syndrome
112. All are true about Megacystis-Microcolon Intestinal Hypoperistalsis syndrome *except*?
 (A) Also known as hollow visceral myopathy syndrome
 (B) Male to female ratio 1:4
 (C) Normal abdominal musculature
 (D) Autosomal recessive
113. Most common Genito-urinary anomaly in patients of anorectal malformation is?
 (A) Hypospadias (B) VUJ obstruction
 (C) VUR (D) PUV
114. While recording Cross prone table lateral Xray for imperforate anus, Xray beam should be focused on?
 (A) Femur head (B) Greater trochanter
 (C) Pubic symphysis (D) Ischial tuberosity
115. Portal hypertension can be defined as pressure gradient of more than _____ between hepatic veins and portal circulation?
 (A) 2 cm H₂O (B) 5 cm H₂O
 (C) 10 cm H₂O (D) 15 cm H₂O

116. All of the following are non-selective shunts *except*?
- (A) End to side porto-caval shunt (B) Proximal splenorenal shunt
(C) Distal splenorenal shunt (D) Sarfeh shunt
117. Failure of union of ventral and dorsal bud of pancreas results in?
- (A) Congenital short pancreas **(B) Pancreas divisum**
(C) Annular pancreas (D) Heterotopic pancreas
118. All are urinary biomarkers for diagnosis of PUJ obstruction *except*?
- (A) TGF-Beta1 **(B) VEGF**
(C) MCP-1 (D) Endothelin-1
119. All of the following are surgical techniques for PUJ obstruction *except*?
- (A) Anderson-Hyne (B) Scardino-prince vertical flap
(C) Foley V-Y plasty **(D) Kimura's flap**
120. All are true about renal vein thrombosis in infancy *except*?
- (A) 80% patients present during 1st year of life
(B) Most cases are bilateral
(C) Congenital heart disease is a risk factor
(D) Hypovolemia and shock predispose
121. "Cobblestone appearance" and "creeping fat" are histopathological features of?
- (A) Ulcerative colitis **(B) Crohn's disease**
(C) Typhoid ulcer (D) Tuberculosis intestine
122. Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis is associated with?
- (A) Ulcerative Colitis** (B) Crohn's disease
(C) Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome (D) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
123. Currarino triad consists of all *except*?
- (A) Renal agenesis** (B) Sacral defect
(C) Imperforate anus (D) Presacral mass
124. Normal sacral ratio is?
- (A) 0.34 (B) 0.54
(C) 0.74 (D) 1.4
125. ARGUS protocol is used in which condition?
- (A) Tracheo-esophageal fistula (B) Intestinal Atresia
(C) Cystic diseases of lung **(D) Anorectal malformation**
126. At rest, normal anorectal angle is?
- (A) 30-40 degrees (B) 50-60 degrees
(C) 80-90 degrees (D) 110-120 degrees
127. All the following are criteria for functional constipation as per consensus Rome III classification *except*?
- (A) History of retentive posturing or excessive volitional stool retention
(B) Four or fewer defections in toilet per week
(C) At least 1 episode of fecal incontinence per week
(D) Presence of large fecal mass in rectum
128. All are associated with rectal prolapse *except*?
- (A) Cystic fibrosis (B) Meningomyelocele
(C) Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (D) Connective tissue disorders

129. Most common cause of hematochezia in childhood is?
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Meckel's Diverticulum
 (C) Hemorrhoids (D) Anal fissure
130. Most common type of malignancy found in wall of choledochal cyst is?
 (A) Adenosquamous carcinoma (B) Small cell carcinoma
 (C) Spindle cell carcinoma (D) Adenocarcinoma
131. The most specific diagnostic imaging modality in pheochromocytoma is?
 (A) PET scan (B) Sestamibi scan
 (C) MIBG scintigraphy (D) Tc99 scan
132. Development of testicular histology and endocrine function begins at which gestational week?
 (A) 4th week (B) 7th week
 (C) 10th week (D) 14th week
133. Micropenis is associated with all *except*?
 (A) Klinefelter's syndrome (B) Prader-Wili syndrome
 (C) Robinow's syndrome (D) Turner's syndrome
134. The most common cause of pediatric priapism is?
 (A) Malignancy (B) Trauma
 (C) Sickle cell disease (D) Thalassemia
135. Intra-cavernosal treatment should be initiated if priapism lasts more than?
 (A) 30 minutes (B) 2 hours
 (C) 4 hours (D) 8 hours
136. The most common etiology of persistent urogenital sinus is?
 (A) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (B) Ovo testicular DSD
 (C) Mixed Gonadal Dysgenesis (D) 5-alpha reductase deficiency
137. The cloacal membrane is composed of which layers?
 (A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
 (C) Endoderm (D) Both endoderm and ectoderm
138. 'Reverse J' appearance of ureter on IVU is seen in:
 (A) Duplex Ureter (B) Ureteric valve
 (C) Ureterocoele (D) Retrocaval Ureter
139. Usual Genotype of Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome is?
 (A) 46, XY (B) 46, XX
 (C) 45, XO (D) 47, XXY
140. Which of the following has highest risk of malignancy?
 (A) Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (B) Partial Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
 (C) 5-alpha-reductase deficiency (D) Mixed Gonadal Dysgenesis
141. Which of the following hormone profile is true for complete androgen insensitivity syndrome?
 (A) LH, FSH, Testosterone all increased
 (B) LH, FSH, Testosterone all decreased
 (C) LH & FSH normal, increased testosterone
 (D) Decreased LH & FSH, increased testosterone
142. Which of the following is also known as pseudovaginal perineo-scrotal hypospadias?
 (A) Persistent Mullerian Duct Syndrome (B) Partial Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
 (C) 5-alpha-reductase deficiency (D) Mixed Gonadal Dysgenesis

143. Most common congenital cardiac anomaly associated with esophageal atresia
 (A) VSD (B) Fallot's
 (C) TAPVC (D) ASD
144. All the following are proposed theories for Prune Belly syndrome *except*?
 (A) Fetal Outlet obstruction (B) The yolk sac theory
 (C) Smooth muscle defect theory (D) Theory of mesodermal arrest
145. The most common organ system involved as part of extra-genitourinary abnormalities in prune belly syndrome is?
 (A) Orthopedic (B) Pulmonary
 (C) Gastro-intestinal (D) Cardiac
146. Which of the following are skeletal anomalies noted in exstrophy bladder patients?
 (A) 12 degrees external rotation of innominate bones on the sagittal axis
 (B) Retroversion of acetabula
 (C) 18 degrees external rotation and shortening (by 30%) of the anterior segment of iliac bone
 (D) All of the above
147. All are features of bladder exstrophy in antenatal USG *except*?
 (A) Absent bladder
 (B) Lower abdominal protrusion
 (C) Anteriorly displaced scrotum with small phallus
 (D) A high-set umbilical cord
148. Which of the following is Principal objective for reconstruction in bladder exstrophy?
 (A) Integrity of pelvic floor (B) Minimize risk of malignancy
 (C) Preservation of kidney function (D) Avoid urinary tract infections
149. Most common variant of Genitourinary Rhabdomyosarcoma is?
 (A) Alveolar (B) Embryonal
 (C) Anaplastic (D) Undifferentiated
150. Which of the following differentiates poorly differentiated Rhabdomyosarcoma from other variants?
 (A) Myoglobin (B) MyoD1 gene
 (C) Vimentin (D) Actin
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. Bronchial airways develop during which stage of lung development?
 (A) Pseudoglandular phase (B) Embryonic phase
 (C) Canalicular phase (D) Alveolar phase
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. Jejunioileal 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, jejunioileal 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