

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

Name of The Post	Professor, Orthopaedics, General State Service, Class-1
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Instructions / સૂચના

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

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted Physically in prescribed format of suggestion sheet.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format of Suggestion Sheet published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key, published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet /response sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed. For the purpose, the candidate shall attach a copy of his answersheet/ Response sheet along with his application(s).
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate Suggestion sheet. Objection for more than one question in single Suggestion sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

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

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં. આ હેતુ માટે, ઉમેદવારે પોતાની અરજી(ઓ) સાથે પોતાની જવાબવહીની એક નકલનું બિડાણ કરવાનું રહેશે.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. All of the following statements about a positive Trendelenberg's sign are True, except
 (A) It occurs with coxavara
 (B) It occurs with paralysis of hip adductors
 (C) If it is present on both the sides, the gait can look normal
 (D) If it is present on one side, the patient has a lurching gait downwards towards the unsupported side
002. Phocomelia is best described as
 (A) Defect in development of long bones
 (B) Defect in development of flat bones
 (C) Defect of intramembranous ossification
 (D) Defect of cartilage replacement by bone
003. Commonest deformity in congenital dislocation of hip
 (A) Small head of femur (B) Angle of torsion
 (C) Decreased neck shaft angle (D) Shallow acetabulum
004. Causes of a painless limp since infancy includes
 (A) Congenital dislocation of hip (B) Infantile coxavara
 (C) Poliomyelitis (D) All of the above
005. The most common congenital anomaly among the following is encountered in our country
 (A) Congenital Pseudoarthrosis of Tibia
 (B) Congenital dislocation of hip
 (C) Congenital talipesquinovarus
 (D) Multiple congenital contractures
006. Cleidocranial dysostosis may show:
 (A) Wide foramen magnum (B) Absence of clavicles
 (C) Coxavara (D) All of the above
007. Trident hand is seen in
 (A) Achondroplasia (B) Scurvy
 (C) Mucopolysaccharidosis (D) None of the above
008. A 9- Year old child with high arched palate has shoulders meeting in front of his chest. He has
 (A) Erb's palsy (B) Cleidocranial dysostosis
 (C) Chondro – Osteodystrophy (D) Cortical hyperostosis
009. The characteristics of Morquio's disease include
 (A) Spinal kyphosis
 (B) Subnormal/ Normal intelligence
 (C) Excessive excretion of Keratosulphate in urine
 (D) All of the above
010. Wormian bones are seen in
 (A) Osteogenesis imperfecta (B) Scheuermann's disease
 (C) Paget's disease (D) Osteoclastoma
011. Albers-Schonberg disease is
 (A) Osteopetrosis (B) Osteoporosis
 (C) Osteomalacia (D) Osteitis deformans

012. Cause of congenital pseudoarthrosis is
 (A) Intrauterine fracture (B) Neurofibromatosis
 (C) Fibrous dysplasia (D) Unknown
013. A female with chromosomal defect, cubitus valgus, and short neck, Is most likely to have
 (A) Turner syndrome (B) Klinefelter syndrome
 (C) Marfan syndrome (D) Sturge Weber syndrome
014. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 (A) Autosomal Dominant (AD) (B) Autosomal Recessive (AR)
 (C) Both AD and AR (D) Sex linked dominant None of the above.
015. Jaw tumour is seen in
 (A) Osteoporosis (B) Osteomalacia
 (C) Osteopetrosis (D) Caffey's disease
016. Charcot's joints have all of the following characteristics except
 (A) Copious effusion in the joint (B) Painful limitation of joint movements
 (C) Hypermobility of joint (D) Osteophyte formation
017. Which is false regarding acute osteomyelitis?
 (A) Staphylococcus is the usual organism (B) Rest and elevation relieves pain
 (C) Parenteral antibiotics are given (D) Surgery is the only treatment
018. Actinomycosis is commonly seen in
 (A) Tibia (B) Mandible
 (C) Scapula (D) Femur
019. Sclerosis of a long bone may suggest
 (A) Osteoid osteoma (B) Sclerosing Osteomyelitis
 (C) Both are correct (D) None of the above
020. Which never involves epiphyseal plate?
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Osteoclastoma
 (C) Acute osteomyelitis (D) Osteochondroma
021. The most common organism causing osteomyelitis in drug abusers is
 (A) E.coli (B) Pseudomonas
 (C) Klebsiella (D) Staph Aureus
022. A patient with swelling foot, pus discharge, multiple sinuses. KOH smear shows filamentous structures. Diagnosis is
 (A) Osteomyelitis (B) Madura Mycosis
 (C) Anthrax (D) Tetanus unilateral
023. Sabre tibia seen in
 (A) Tuberculous Osteomyelitis (B) Syphilitic osteitis
 (C) Rickets (D) Paget's disease
024. Chondrolysis occurs commonly in
 (A) T.B. arthritis (B) Syphilitic arthritis
 (C) Chondrosarcoma only (D) Septic arthritis of infancy

025. Spina Ventosa results from
 (A) Sarcoidosis (B) Tuberculosis
 (C) Histiocytosis X syndrome (D) Both (A) and (B) but not (C)
026. Caries sicca is seen in
 (A) Hip (B) Shoulder
 (C) Knee (D) None of the above
027. Instillation treatment in Osteomyelitis is
 (A) Continuous suction + continuous drainage
 (B) Intermittent suction + continuous drainage
 (C) Continuous suction + intermittent drainage
 (D) Intermittent suction + intermittent drainage
028. Compound palmar ganglion is
 (A) Tuberculosis affection of ulnar bursa (B) Pyogenic affection of ulnar bursa
 (C) Non specific affection of ulnar bursa (D) Ulnar bursitis due to compound injury
029. The most common cause of Bony ankylosis at hip joint
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Septic arthritis of hip
 (C) Tubercular arthritis (D) Osteitis deformans
030. The earliest change of tuberculous arthritis on X-ray is:
 (A) Narrowing of space
 (B) Bone density increases
 (C) Rarefaction of bones adjacent to joint
 (D) All of the above.
031. Osteitis fibrosa cystica is seen in
 (A) Proliferation of reticulo endothelial cells.
 (B) Foam cells seen.
 (C) Punched out lesions in X-ray
 (D) Diabetes insipidus and Exophthalmos present
032. Increased density in skull vault is seen in:
 (A) Hyperparathyroidism (B) Multiple myeloma
 (C) Fluorosis (D) Renal Osteodystrophy
033. Soft tissue calcification occurs in all except
 (A) Hyperparathyroidism (B) Scleroderma
 (C) Hyperthyroidism (D) Hyper Vitaminosis D
034. Absence of lamina dura in the alveolus occurs in
 (A) Rickets (B) Osteomalacia
 (C) Deficiency of Vitamin C (D) Hyper parathyroidism
035. Caffey's disease occurs in
 (A) Infants below 6 months (B) Above 5 years
 (C) 10 - 20 years (D) 20 - 40 years
036. Most Common site of Eosniphilic granuloma
 (A) Radius (B) Femur
 (C) Skull (D) lumbar vertebrae

037. Calcium content of bone is increased in
 (A) Prolonged immobilization
 (B) Glucocorticoid administration
 (C) Hyperparathyroidism
 (D) Estrogen supplementation in post menopausal women
038. Sub-Periosteal erosions of middle phalanges at the radial aspect is characteristic of
 (A) Hypothyroidism (B) Hyperthyroidism
 (C) Hypoparathyroidism (D) Hyperparathyroidism
039. All are sclerosing disorders of bone except
 (A) Osteopetrosis (B) Melorheostosis
 (C) Caffey's (D) Osteitis fibrosa
040. The metabolic indicator of Rickets is
 (A) Low serum Ca (B) Low PO₄
 (C) Alkaline phosphatase (D) Urinary hydroxyl proline
041. A young patient with enlargement of costochondral junction and with the white line of Fraenkel at the metaphysis. The diagnosis is
 (A) Scurvy (B) Rickets
 (C) Hyperparathyroidism (D) Osteomalacia
042. Soft tissue calcification with hypercalcaemia is observed in
 (A) Hyperparathyroidism (B) Alkaptonuria
 (C) Gout (D) Cushing's disease
043. Calcitonin is used in the treatment of
 (A) Post menopausal osteoporosis (B) Malignant hyper calcemia
 (C) Paget's disease (D) All of the above
044. Which is / are X-ray finding of infantile scurvy?
 (A) A dense line between metaphysis and epiphyseal cartilage
 (B) A clear band of rarefaction on the diaphyseal side
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of these
045. Disease where distal Interphalangeal joint is characteristically involved.
 (A) Psoriatic arthritis (B) Rheumatoid
 (C) SLE (D) Gout
046. Para-articular erosion are most commonly seen in
 (A) Osteoarthritis (B) Rheumatoid arthritis
 (C) Gout (D) Acute suppurative arthritis
047. Charcot's joints have all of the following characteristics except
 (A) Copious effusion in the joint (B) Painful limitation of joint movements
 (C) Hypermobility of joint (D) Osteophyte formation
048. In Reiter's disease, untrue is
 (A) Conjunctivitis (B) Ulcer on palm & soles
 (C) Interstitial lung disease (D) After sexual contact

049. Tertiary syphilitic arthritis most frequently involves
 (A) Spine (B) Hip
 (C) Ankle (D) Knee
050. Dissociative sensory loss occurs in
 (A) Tuberculosis of spine (B) Disc prolapse
 (C) Tabesdorsalis (D) Syringomyelia
051. Clutton's joints are
 (A) Syphilitic joints (B) End stage Tuberculous joints
 (C) Associated with trauma (D) Usually painful
052. Still's disease is
 (A) Post traumatic bone formation in the lateral ligament of the knee
 (B) Spastic diplegia
 (C) Rheumatoid arthritis in child hood
 (D) Rheumatoid arthritis in the elderly
053. Neuropathic joint may arise in
 (A) Syringomyelia (B) Tabesdorsalis
 (C) Leprosy (D) All of the above.
054. Pathological changes in Caisson's disease is due to
 (A) N₂ (B) O₂
 (C) CO₂ (D) CO
055. A 5-year-old girl presents with pain in the right hip, and limp. What is the probable diagnosis?
 (A) Slipped capital femoral epiphysis (B) Tuberculosis of hip
 (C) Perthes' disease (D) CDH
056. The commonest cause of limp in a child of seven years is:
 (A) T.B. hip (B) C.D.H.
 (C) Perthe's disease (D) Slipped upper femoral epiphysis
057. Osteogenic sarcoma metastasizes commonly to:
 (A) Liver (B) Lung
 (C) Brain (D) Regional lymphnodes
058. Physaliphorous cells (Large vacuolated cells) on Histopathology are characteristic of;
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) Osteoclastoma
 (C) Liposarcoma (D) Chondroma
059. True statement regarding osteogenic sarcoma is
 (A) Affects middle aged people
 (B) X-Ray shows honey combing
 (C) Can be complication of Paget's disease of bone
 (D) All of the above
060. Ivory osteoma commonly arises in the:
 (A) Skull (B) Ribs
 (C) Pelvis (D) Vertebra

061. The most confirmatory test for myeloma is
 (A) Aspiration of the lesion and histology (B) Bence-Jones protein in urine
 (C) Serum electrophoresis (D) Technitium 99 radionuclide bone scan
062. Ewing's sarcoma can be confused histologically with
 (A) Myeloma (B) Osteosarcoma
 (C) Osteomyelitis (D) Giant Cell tumour
063. The most common site of enchondroma is
 (A) Ribs (B) Phalanges
 (C) Clavicle (D) Sternum
064. All of the following lesions arise from metaphysis, except
 (A) Osteogenic sarcoma (B) Osteoblastoma
 (C) Chondromyxoid fibroma (D) Giant cell tumour
065. In multiple Myeloma main light chain defect lies in
 (A) IgA (B) IgD
 (C) IgG (D) IgM
066. The most common site of Osteogenic sarcoma is
 (A) Ribs (B) Distal end of femur
 (C) Proximal end of humerus (D) Distal end of tibia
067. Which of the following is a wrong statement regarding Chondrosarcoma?
 (A) This tumour occurs mainly between the ages of 20 and 60 years
 (B) It can present as secondary malignant change in Paget's disease
 (C) High-grade tumours shows poorly differentiated cartilaginous pattern with anaplastic cells.
 (D) Central lesions having a better prognosis
068. A 5-year-old child presents with swelling in the arm. X-ray shows circumferential growth in the mid shaft of humerus. The probable diagnosis is
 (A) Osteogenic sarcoma (B) Ewing's sarcoma
 (C) Chondrosarcoma (D) Osteomyelitis
069. Bones most commonly involved in metastasis in carcinoma prostate is
 (A) Skull (B) Sternum
 (C) Pelvis (D) Ribs
070. Sclerosis of vertebral end plates can occur in following except
 (A) Sarcoidosis (B) Osteoporosis
 (C) Rheumatoid arthritis (D) Healing Osteomalacia
071. A child presented with upper leg swelling with pulmonary nodule. The most probable diagnosis is
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) Osteoclastoma
 (C) Chondroblastoma (D) Chondrosarcoma
072. A 65-year-old man presents with backache and urinary retention. The next line of investigation is
 (A) Acid phosphatase (B) Alkaline phosphatase
 (C) Urodynamics (D) Ultrasonography

073. Alkaline phosphate is raised in
 (A) Osteoclastoma (B) Osteosarcoma
 (C) Chondrosarcoma (D) Multiple myeloma
074. Following one is a diaphysealtumour
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) Synovial sarcoma
 (C) Osteoclastoma (D) Ewing's sarcoma
075. Among the following bone tumour, which is most radiosensitive?
 (A) Osteoma (B) Osteogenic sarcoma
 (C) Ewing's tumour (D) Osteoclastoma
076. Which is not associated with Multiple Myeloma?
 (A) Amyloid deposition in the joints (B) Metastatic calcification
 (C) Punched out lesions in the skull (D) Septic necrosis of femoral head.
077. Which of the following is not true about Myositis ossificans?
 (A) Associated with muscle tendon rupture
 (B) Inflammation around the ruptured muscle deposition of hydroxyapatite crystals with
 (C) Common in supracondylar fracture
 (D) Ossification of musculo-periosteal haematoma.
078. Tendon transfer in a 3 year old boy of poliomyelitis is done
 (A) Within 6 months of wound healing (B) After 2 years
 (C) Within 6 months of wound healing (D) After 6-12 months.
079. Hypercalcemia is caused by all except
 (A) Multiple Myeloma (B) Hyperparathyroidism
 (C) Sarcoidosis (D) Myositis ossificans progressiva
080. After L4-L5 or L5-SI the next commonest site of Intervertebral disc prolapse is
 (A) C7, T1 (B) T12, L1
 (C) L1 L2 (D) None of the above
081. Osteophytes developing at the joint at Luscka characteristically compresses spinal nerves at
 (A) Intervertebral foramen (B) Anterior part of body
 (C) Posterior part of body (D) Paradural areas
082. The least common cause of brachial neuralgia is
 (A) Cervical Spondylosis (B) Pancoast tumour
 (C) Cervical rib (D) Tietze syndrome
083. Phalen's test is positive in
 (A) Carpal tunnel syndrome (B) De Quervain's disease
 (C) Tennis elbow (D) Ulnar bursitis
084. In cervical spondylosis which part of vertebral body involved
 (A) Inferior articular facet (B) Pars interarticularis
 (C) Superior articular facet (D) All of the above

085. Adson's test is performed in
 (A) Scalenusanticus syndrome (B) Cervical Rib
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
086. Which movement at shoulder gets restricted when supraspinatous torn?
 (A) Flexion (B) Adduction
 (C) Abduction (D) Rotation only
087. In Hallux valgus surgery, the patients who are likely to be most satisfied are;
 (A) Those with pain (B) Those with hammertoe
 (C) Those with metatarsus primus varus (D) Young age
088. The most common cause quadriceps femoris fibrosis is
 (A) Arthrogryposis (B) Trauma
 (C) Repeated injections (D) Chronic osteomyelitis of femur
089. Cobb's angle is measured for
 (A) Lordosis (B) Lateral flexion
 (C) Kyphosis (D) Scoliosis
090. Fibrositis is commonset in
 (A) Tendocalcaneus (B) Sternocleidomastoid
 (C) Trapezius (D) Serratus anterior
091. A building Contractor suddenly complains of lower backache which increase on bending down. He has
 (A) Renal colic (B) Tuberculosis of spine
 (C) Disc prolapse (D) Fibrositis
092. Treatment of choice for fracture shaft in children
 (A) Gallows or Russell's traction (B) Internal fixation
 (C) Kuntscher nail (D) Thomas splint
093. Which among the following benefits from cervical sympathectomy
 (A) Sudeck's dystrophy (B) Compound palmar ganglion
 (C) Osteoarthritis of first MCP joint (D) De quervain's tenosynovitis
094. The most important factor in fracture healing is
 (A) Good alignment
 (B) Organisation of blood clot
 (C) Accurate reduction and 100% apposition of fractured fragments
 (D) Immobilisation
095. A 4 year old female brought to casualty department with multiple fracture ribs and inconspicuous history from parents. On examination show multiple bruise and healed fractures. The provable diagnosis is
 (A) Polytrauma for evaluation (B) Flail chest
 (C) Munchausen syndrome (D) Battered baby syndrome
096. Sudeck's atrophy is associated with
 (A) Osteoporosis (B) Osteophyte formation
 (C) Osteopenia (D) Osteochondritis

097. A 6 year –old child falls in right –sided forearm region and develop fracture in dorsal surface of mid region of radius. The best treatment is
 (A) Antibiotics& sedative
 (B) Bone plating and external fixation
 (C) Slab with wait for bone remodeling
 (D) Break the cortex other side and immobilization by POP
098. Volkmann’s contracture
 (A) Is localized thickening of palmar fascia
 (B) Develops at the ankle in a case of chronic venous ulcer
 (C) Follows Ischaemia of the forearm
 (D) Is due to excessive scarring of the skin of the arm following a burn
099. Stellate ganglion block is mainly used for
 (A) Compound palmar ganglion (B) Dequervain’s synovitis
 (C) Sudeck’s dystrophy (D) Osteoarthritis of carpometacarpal joint
100. Strike the false statements(s)
 (A) In sprain the ligament is often torn
 (B) In dislocation there is no contact in between the both the component of the joint
 (C) Sclerosis of the fractured ends indicate absolute nonunion
 (D) None of the above
101. Which statements pertaining to green stick fracture is correct?
 (A) Any fracture (#) in child (B) Is generally incomplete
 (C) # only in rickety children (D) All of the above
102. Luxatio erecta
 (A) Tear of the glenoid labrum (B) Inferior dislocation of shoulder
 (C) Anterior dislocation of shoulder (D) Defect in the humeral head
103. All are related to recurrent shoulder dislocation except
 (A) Hill sachs defect (B) Bankart lesion
 (C) Lax capsule (D) Rotator cuff injury
104. Attitude in subcoracoid dislocation of shoulder includes
 (A) Adduction (B) Limb on side of body
 (C) Abduction (D) Elevation
105. A 22 year old male is admitted with fracture of the left femur. Two days later, he becomes mildly confused, has a respiratory rate of 40/min and scattered petechial rash on his upper torso. Chest X-ray shows patchy alveolar opacities bilaterally. His arterial blood gas analysis is abnormal. The most likely diagnosis is
 (A) Cerebral oedema with early neurogenic pulmonary oedema
 (B) Pulmonary thrombo-embolism
 (C) Chest contusion
 (D) Fat embolism
106. The position of arm in anterior dislocation of shoulder is
 (A) By the side (B) In abduction
 (C) In adduction (D) In external rotation

107. Triangular relation of Elbow is maintained in
 (A) Fracture ulna (B) Anterior dislocation of Elbow
 (C) Posterior dislocation of Elbow (D) **Supracondylar fracture**
108. Suspected medical epicondylar fracture of humerus in a 4 year old child requires:
 (A) **X-Ray both arms with elbow for comparison**
 (B) X-ray same limb only
 (C) Examination under general anaesthesia
 (D) POP in full flexed position
109. Osteotomy done for mal united supracondylar fracture is
 (A) **French** (B) Schanz's
 (C) Mc Murray's (D) McAlister
110. Fall on outstretched hand may lead to fracture of
 (A) Shoulder (B) Clavicle
 (C) **Scaphoid** (D) Coronoid process
111. Barton's fracture of the wrist
 (A) **Involves radio carpal subluxation**
 (B) Is a severe form of a Colles' fracture
 (C) Is often treated by open reduction and internal fixation
 (D) All of the above
112. In Monteggia fracture, which is true about ulnar fracture and head of radius
 (A) Both ulnar fracture and head of radius is displaced posteriorly
 (B) **Both ulnar fracture and head of radius is displaced anteriorly**
 (C) Ulnar fracture is posteriorly and head of radius is displaced anteriorly
 (D) Ulnar fracture is anteriorly and head of radius is displaced posteriorly
113. Treatment of Smith's fracture is
 (A) Above elbow cast applied in extension
 (B) Colles' plaster
 (C) **Dorsal splintage**
 (D) Internal fixation
114. A 10-year-old boy presented with pain and massive swelling left thigh. On examination reveals diaphyseal lesion and soft tissue swelling. The likely diagnosis is
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) **Ewing's sarcoma**
 (C) Osteoclastoma (D) Aneurysmal bone cyst
115. The most common nerve involvement in dislocation of Lunate is
 (A) **Median nerve** (B) Anterior interosseus nerve
 (C) Posterior interosseus nerve (D) Median nerve
116. Which of the following is known for Non union in children, if left untreated?
 (A) Fracture shaft of femur (B) Fracture distal 1/3rd of tibia
 (C) **Fracture lateral condyle of humerus** (D) Supracondylar fracture of humerus
117. Following are the sites of Avascular necrosis, EXCEPT:
 (A) Proximal half of scaphoid (B) The body of talus
 (C) **Patella** (D) Head of the femur

118. Find the false statement (s):
 (A) Reversed Colle's is called Smith's Fracture
 (B) If the lower limb is externally rotated, it is most likely due to Fracture neck of femur
 (C) If the thigh assumes flexion, adduction and internal rotation following a history of severe injury, a posterior dislocation is the likely cause
 (D) None of these
119. Which of the following Scaphoid fracture is most prone to develop a vascular necrosis?
 (A) Fracture of waist of scaphoid (B) Fracture of tubercle
 (C) Fracture of distal pole (D) All of the above
120. Position of the lower limb in posterior dislocation of hip is
 (A) Flexion, Abduction and external rotation
 (B) Flexion, Adduction and external rotation
 (C) Flexion, Abduction and internal rotation
 (D) Flexion, Adduction and internal rotation
121. Middle palmar space ends distally
 (A) Along the digital sheaths (B) Into the flexor tendon sheaths
 (C) Into the web space (D) By mixing with the superficial palmar space
122. Sunray appearance is seen in:
 (A) Osteogenic Sarcoma (B) Ewing's Sarcoma
 (C) Multiple myeloma (D) Osteoclastoma
123. Mc Murray's osteotomy is based on the following principle
 (A) Biological (B) Bio mechanical
 (C) Bio technical (D) Mechanical
124. Trochanteric fracture of femur is best treated by
 (A) Dynamic hip screw (B) Inlay Plates
 (C) Plaster in abduction (D) Plaster in abduction and internal rotation
125. Behcet's syndrome is commonest in
 (A) Ankle (B) Wrist
 (C) Knee (D) Hip
126. Late complication of Acetabular fracture with dislocation of hip includes
 (A) Prone to trauma (B) Recurrent dislocation
 (C) Osteoarthritis (D) Stiff hip
127. Three year old intracapsular fracture neck of femur in a 50 year old patient is treated by
 (A) POP hip spica (B) Total hip replacement
 (C) Cortical screw fixation (D) Hemi replacement arthroplasty
128. In per rectal examination, femoral head is palpable in
 (A) Anterior dislocation of hip (B) Posterior dislocation of hip
 (C) Central dislocation of hip (D) Lateral dislocation of hip
129. Telescopic test is useful to diagnose
 (A) Perthe's disease (B) Intracapsular fracture neck of femur
 (C) Malunited Trochanteric fracture (D) Ankylosis of hip joint

130. A 65 year old patient who presents 10 days after fracture neck femur is best managed by
 (A) Internal fixation (B) Replacement arthroplasty
 (C) Mc Murray's procedure (D) Traction for 6 weeks
131. The most common complication of intracapsular fracture of femur is
 (A) Mal union (B) Osteoarthritis
 (C) Non-Union (D) Shortening
132. Which is true about dislocation of hip joint?
 (A) Posterior dislocation is commoner
 (B) In posterior dislocation whole lower limb is rotated medially
 (C) In anterior dislocation whole lower is rotated laterally
 (D) All of the above.
133. The classical example of muscular violence is
 (A) # of fibula (B) # of patella
 (C) # of clavicle (D) All of the above
134. Fatigue fracture (Stress fractures) are most commonly seen in
 (A) Metatarsals (B) Tibia
 (C) Fibula (D) Neck of femur
135. The mechanism of injury of transverse fracture of medial malleolus results due to
 (A) Abduction injury (B) Adduction injury
 (C) Rotation injury (D) Direct injury
136. The commonest cause of pathological fracture is generalized affection is:
 (A) Carcinoma (B) Osteoporosis
 (C) Cyst (D) All of the above
137. Cause of atonic bladder is
 (A) Injury to sacral plexus (B) Injury to upper thoracic cord
 (C) Pregnancy (D) UTI
138. Burst fracture of cervical spine is due to
 (A) Whiplash injury (B) Fall of weight on neck
 (C) Vertical compression injury (D) Car accident
139. Spinal shock is associated with
 (A) Increased spinal reflexes (B) Absent spinal reflexes
 (C) Bizarre reflexes (D) None of the above
140. Return of Bulbocavernous reflex in spinal shock
 (A) Sign of recovery indicates from paraplegia
 (B) Partial lesion of spinal cord
 (C) Complete transection of spinal cord
 (D) Incomplete transection of spinal cord
141. Hangman's fracture is
 (A) Subluxation of C5 over C6 (B) Fracture dislocation of C2
 (C) Fracture dislocation of ankle joint (D) Fracture of odontoid

142. In case of unconscious patient spinal injury is assessed by
 (A) Absence of response to painful stimulus
 (B) Absence of deep reflexes
 (C) Spinal tenderness
 (D) None of the above
143. Regarding whiplash injury, a true statement includes
 (A) Contusion of the spinal cord and fracture of vertebra
 (B) Fracture of vertebral body
 (C) Spinal cord injury without vertebral fracture
 (D) Vertebral fracture without spinal cord injury
144. In pelvis fracture, the amount of blood loss is around
 (A) 1-4 units
 (B) 2-4 units
 (C) 2-6 units
 (D) 4-8 units
145. The correct order of priorities in the initial management of head injury is
 (A) Airway, Breathing, Circulation, Treatment of extra cranial injuries
 (B) Treatment of extra cranial injuries, Airway, Breathing, Circulation
 (C) Circulation, Airway, Breathing, Treatment of extra cranial injuries
 (D) Airway, Circulation, Breathing, Treatment of extra cranial injuries
146. In shotgun injuries
 (A) Each and every shot should be removed
 (B) All the shots within accessible limits may be removed and thorough debridement of the tissue done
 (C) Shots lodged in joints must be removed
 (D) All the above are true
147. Symmetrical multiple spontaneous fractures occur in
 (A) Milk man syndrome
 (B) Osteogenesis imperfecta
 (C) Rickets
 (D) Scurvy
148. Drawer sign seen in
 (A) Cruciate ligament injury
 (B) Scurvy
 (C) Perthes disease
 (D) Hyperparathyroidism
149. Bucket handle tear at knee joint is due to
 (A) Injury to medial collateral ligament
 (B) Injury to lateral collateral ligament
 (C) Injury to ligamentum patellae
 (D) Injury to menisci
150. The 'Card Test' tests the function of
 (A) Median nerve
 (B) Ulnar nerve
 (C) Axillary nerve
 (D) Radial nerve
151. Non Dynamic splint is:
 (A) Banjo
 (C) Cock up
 (B) Opponens
 (D) Brand
152. In fracture of distal half of humerus, the nerve injured is
 (A) Axillary
 (C) Radial
 (B) Median
 (D) Ulnar

153. Find the wrong match
 (A) Ankylosing spondylitis –Lumbosacral spine involved
 (B) Intervertebral disc prolapse – Sensory deficit
 (C) Pott’s spine –Tuberculosis
 (D) Saturday night palsy –Radial nerve palsy in wrist
154. Erb’s point is located at the junction of
 (A) Anterior primary rami of C5 and C6
 (B) Anterior primary rami of C8 and T1
 (C) Superior and middle trunk of Brachial plexus
 (D) None of the above
155. ‘Ulnar paradox’ is related with the following
 (A) Lumbricals (B) Intrinsic muscle
 (C) EPL (D) Ulnar half of FDP
156. Nerve suturing in a clean cut injury is done best in
 (A) 6 hours (B) 12 hours
 (C) After one day (D) After two days
157. Section of lateral Popliteal nerve at the neck of fibula causes
 (A) Foot drop (B) Trophic ulcers on toes
 (C) Atrophy (D) Pain in the leg
158. Claw hand occurs in
 (A) Volkmann’s ischaemic Contracture (B) Dupuytren’s Contracture
 (C) Ulnar nerve injury (D) Sudeck’s atrophy
159. Ring sequestrum is seen in
 (A) Typhoid osteomyelitis (B) Chronic osteomyelitis
 (C) Amputation stump (D) Tuberculous osteomyelitis
160. Tom smith’s arthritis is due to
 (A) Pyogenic infection in infancy (B) TB
 (C) RA (D) OA
161. A 40 Year old man was repairing his wooden shed on Sunday morning. By afternoon, he felt that the hammer was becoming heavier and heavier. He felt pain in the lateral side of elbow and also found that squeezing water out of sponge hurt his elbow. Which of the muscles are most likely involved:
 (A) Biceps brachii and supinator
 (B) Flexor digitorum superficialis
 (C) Extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis
 (D) Triceps brachii and anconeus.
162. The classical flexion and rotation deformities at hip and knee joints, as a sequelae of poliomyelitis are due to the contracture of:
 (A) Tensor fascia lata (B) Gastrocnemius
 (C) Tendo Achilles (D) Hamstrings

163. Chondrocalcinosis is seen in :
- (A) Ochronosis (B) Hypoparathyroidism
(C) Rickets (D) Hypervitaminosis D
164. Torsion of knee results in injury most commonly to:
- (A) Anterior cruciate ligament (B) Medial meniscus
(C) Fibular collateral ligament (D) Tibial collateral ligament
165. An 11 years old 70 kg child presents with limitation of abduction and internal rotation. There is tenderness in the scarpa's triangle. On flexing the hip, the limb is adducted. The diagnosis is:
- (A) Perthe's disease (B) Sliped capital femoral epiphysis
(C) Observation hip (D) Tuberculosis hip
166. Test for tight iliotibial band is:
- (A) Ober's test (B) Osber's test
(C) Simmand's test (D) Charnley's test
167. An 8 Year old boy with a history of fall from 10 feet height complains of pain in the right ankle. X-ray taken at that time are normal without any fracture line. But after 2 years, he developed a calcaneovalgus deformity. The diagnosis is :
- (A) Undiagnosed malunited fracture (B) Avascular necrosis talus
(C) Tibial epiphyseal injury (D) Ligamentous injury of ankle joint
168. An 18 years old boy was playing football when he suddenly twisted his knee on the ankle and fell down. He got up after 10 minutes and again started playing. But next day, his knee was swollen and he could not move it. The most probable cause is :
- (A) Medial meniscus tear (B) Anterior cruciate ligament tear
(C) Medial collateral ligament injury (D) Posterior cruciate ligament injury
169. What is Kienbock's disease:
- (A) Osteochondritis of lunate (B) Osteochondritis of neck of femur
(C) Osteochondritis of navicular (D) Osteochondritis of tibial condyle.
170. Which of the following is seen in osteoporosis:
- (A) Low Calcium, high PO₄, high alkaline phosphatase
(B) Low Calcium, low PO₄, low alkaline phosphatase
(C) Normal Calcium, normal PO₄, normal alkaline phosphatase
(D) Low Calcium, low PO₄, normal alkaline phosphatase
171. A 8 year old child presents with fracture humerus after trivial injury, x-ray shows lytic lesion. Diagnosis is:
- (A) Osteoclastoma (B) Osteomyelitis
(C) Unicameral bone eyst (D) Aneurysmal bone eyst
172. A 3 years old male presented with progressive anaemia, hepatosplenomegaly and osteomyelitis of jaw with pathological fracture. x-ray shows chalky white deposits on bone. Probable diagnosis is:
- (A) Osteopetrosis (B) Osteopoikilocytosis
(C) Alkaptonuria (D) Myositis-ossificans progressive

173. Traumatic anterior dislocation of shoulder with sensory loss in lateral side of forearm and weakness of flexion of elbow joint, most likely injured nerve is:
 (A) Radial nerve (B) Ulnar nerve
 (C) Axillary nerve (D) **Musculocutaneous nerve**
174. Chondroblastoma is a tumour of
 (A) **Epiphysis** (B) Metaphysis
 (C) Diaphysis (D) Flat bone
175. Chordoma can occur over all the following sites except.
 (A) **Rib** (B) Clivus
 (C) Sacrum (D) Vertebral body
176. All are associated with chronic osteomyelitis except
 (A) Amyloidosis (B) Sequestrum
 (C) Metastatic abnormality (D) **Myositis ossificans**
177. Absolute indication of X-ray of pelvis in case of congenital dislocation of hip are all except
 (A) Positive family history (B) **Breech presentations**
 (C) Unstable hip (D) Shortening of limb
178. A classical expansile lytic lesion in the transverse process of a vertebra is seen in
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) **Aneurysmal bone cyst**
 (C) Osteoblastoma (D) Metastasis
179. Which one of the following tests will you adopt while examining a knee joint where you suspect an old tear of anterior cruciate ligament?
 (A) Posterior drawer test (B) McMurray's test
 (C) **Lachman's test** (D) Pivot shift test
180. Ramesh Singh, a 40 year old man, was admitted with a fracture shaft of femur, following a road traffic accident. On the 2nd day, he became disoriented, he was found to be tachypneic and had conjunctival petechiae.
 (A) pulmonary embolism (B) Sepsis syndrome
 (C) **Fat embolism** (D) Haemothorax
181. Patellar tendon bearing POP cast is indicated in the following fracture:
 (A) Patella (B) **Tibia**
 (C) Medial Malleolus (D) Femur
182. A 45 year male presented with an expansile lesion in the center of the femoral metaphysis. The lesion shows endosteal scalloping and punctate calcifications. Most likely diagnosis is:
 (A) Osteosarcoma (B) **Chondrosarcoma**
 (C) Simple bone cyst (D) Fibrous dysplasia
183. In a patient with head injury, unexplained hypotension warrants evaluation of
 (A) Upper cervical spine (B) Lower cervical spine
 (C) **Thoracic spine** (D) Lumbar spine
184. Upper motor neuron type paralysis is seen in
 (A) Poliomyelitis (B) Peripheral neuropathy
 (C) **Cerebral palsy** (D) Muscular dystrophy

185. The pivot test is for
 (A) Anterior cruciate ligament (B) Posterior cruciate ligament
 (C) Medial meniscus (D) Lateral Meniscus
186. In children, all are true except
 (A) Dislocations are rare (B) Comminuted fractures are common
 (C) Thick periosteum (D) Soft bones
187. Decreased mineralization of epiphyseal plate in a growing child is seen in
 (A) Rickets (B) Osteomalacia
 (C) Scurvy (D) Osteoporosis
188. In nutritional rickets changes occurs at the:
 (A) Metaphysis (B) Epiphysis
 (C) Diaphysis (D) All of the above
189. True about non-Ossifying fibroma of bone
 (A) Present until third and fourth decade (B) Centric
 (C) Prominent sclerotic margin (D) None of the above
190. Factors that promotes callus formation:
 (A) Paget's disease of bone (B) Viral infection
 (C) Bone infarction (D) None of the above
191. True about ganglion:
 (A) Common in volar aspect
 (B) Seen adjacent to the tendon sheath
 (C) Communicates with joint cavity and tendon sheath
 (D) It is unilocular
192. The mode of injury of Klumpke's paralysis is
 (A) Forcible increase in the neck shoulder angle (as during child birth)
 (B) Forcible rotation of upper arm
 (C) Forcible hyperabduction of upper arm (Falling person trying to catch an object)
 (D) Upper Brachial Injury
193. Legg-Calve-Perthe's disease is commonly seen in the age group of
 (A) 1-3 years (B) 3-10 years
 (C) 10-20 years (D) 20 years & above
194. After injury to Radial nerve in radial groove, first sign of recovery is
 (A) Tinel's sign (B) Power in Extensor carpi radialis longus
 (C) Power in Brachioradialis (D) Power in Triceps
195. In Seddon's classification, complete division of nerve is
 (A) Neuropraxia (B) Axonotmesis
 (C) Neurotmesis (D) None of the above
196. Froment's sign is present in paralysis of _____ injury.
 (A) Ulnar (B) Radial
 (C) Median (D) Axillary

197. Following indicate better prognosis in injury except
(A) Neuropraxia (B) Younger age
(C) Pure motor nerve injury (D) Proximal injury
198. Claw hand is seen in
(A) Cervical rib (B) Carpal tunnel syndrome
(C) Multiple sclerosis (D) Ulnar nerve injury
199. A 25-year-old lady sustained a lacerated wound on the back of right thigh by a horn of a bull. The wound was sutured. Two months later she developed foot drop and an ulcer on the dorsum of the foot. The most likely diagnosis is
(A) Chronic ischaemia to limbs due to Popliteal artery injury
(B) Partial injury to sciatic nerve
(C) Complete division of sciatic nerve
(D) Injury to hamstring muscles
200. Prognosis after secondary nerve suturing is better in pure than in mixed ones. Based on this criterion, which one of the following nerves should be given the best result after suturing in identical conditions?
(A) Common peroneal nerve (B) Radial nerve
(C) Ulnar nerve (D) Median nerve