

Paper III - SECTION A
(General Surgery)

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions

[50X2=50]

- 1) The characteristic changes that follow a major operation or moderate to severe injury do not include the following:
 - A) Hypermetabolism.
 - B) Fever
 - C) Tachypnea
 - D) Hyperphagia.

- 2) Shock can best be defined as:
 - A) Hypotension.
 - B) Hypoperfusion of tissues.
 - C) Hypoxemia.
 - D) All of the above.

- 3) The most common hernia in females is:
 - A) Femoral hernia.
 - B) Direct inguinal hernia.
 - C) Indirect inguinal hernia.
 - D) Obturator hernia.

- 4) The following statement about peritonitis are all true except:
 - A) Peritonitis is defined as inflammation of the peritoneum.
 - B) Most surgical peritonitis is secondary to bacterial contamination.
 - C) Primary peritonitis has no documented source of contamination and is more common in adults than in children and in men than in women.
 - D) Tuberculosis peritonitis can present with or without ascites.

- 5) Acute appendicitis is most commonly associated with which of the following signs?
 - A) Temperature above 104° F.
 - B) Frequent loose stools.
 - C) Anorexia, abdominal pain, and right lower quadrant tenderness.
 - D) White blood cell count greater than 20,000 per cu. mm.

- 6) The best type of x-ray to locate free abdominal air is:
- A) A postero-anterior view of the chest.
 - B) A flat and upright view of the abdomen.
 - C) Computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen.
 - D) A lateral decubitus x-ray, right side up.
- 7) The most commonly used imaging method for diagnosis of acute cholecystitis is:
- A) CT of the abdomen.
 - B) Ultrasonography of the gallbladder.
 - C) Oral cholecystogram.
 - D) Radionuclide (HIDA) scan of the gallbladder.
- 8) The most common site of adenocarcinoma of the small intestine is the:
- A) Duodenum.
 - B) Jejunum.
 - C) Ileum.
 - D) None of the above
- 9) Meckel's diverticulum most commonly presents as:
- A) Gastrointestinal bleeding.
 - B) Obstruction.
 - C) Diverticulitis.
 - D) Intermittent abdominal pain.
- 10) The most common indication for operation in Crohn's disease of the colon is:
- A) Obstruction.
 - B) Chronic debility.
 - C) Bleeding.
 - D) Perforation.
- 11) The most common indication for surgery secondary to acute diverticulitis is:
- A) Abscess.
 - B) Colonic obstruction.
 - C) Colovesical fistula.
 - D) Free perforation.

- 12) Sigmoid volvulus has been associated with each of the following except:
- A) Chronic constipation and laxative abuse.
 - B) Chronic rectal prolapse.
 - C) Chronic traumatic paralysis.
 - D) Medical management of Parkinson's disease.
- 13) Which of the following treatments most effectively preserves hepatic portal perfusion?
- A) Distal splenorenal shunt.
 - B) Conventional splenorenal shunt.
 - C) Endoscopic sclerotherapy.
 - D) Side-to-side portacaval shunt.
- 14) The most precise diagnostic screening procedure for differentiating benign thyroid nodules from malignant ones is:
- A) Thyroid ultrasonography.
 - B) Thyroid scintiscan.
 - C) Fine-needle-aspiration biopsy (FNAB).
 - D) Thyroid hormone suppression.
- 15) The preferred operation for initial management of a thyroid nodule that is considered suspicious for malignancy by FNAB is:
- A) Excision.
 - B) Partial lobectomy.
 - C) Total lobectomy and isthmusectomy.
 - D) Total thyroidectomy.
- 16) All of the following are components of the MEN type 2B syndrome except:
- A) Multiple neuromas on the lips, tongue, and oral mucosa.
 - B) Hyperparathyroidism.
 - C) MTC.
 - D) Pheochromocytoma.

- 17) Which of the following statements is/are true of the epidemiology and etiology of A.? Most melanoma?
- A) Patients are diagnosed after age 60 years.
 - B) Skin colour has no association with risk of melanoma.
 - C) Sun exposure is the only risk factor for melanoma.
 - D) The per capita incidence of melanoma is highest in Australia.
- 18) A marker for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer is:
- A) CA 15-3.
 - B) CA 19-9.
 - C) Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA).
 - D) CYFRA 21-1.
- 19) Which serum markers are useful in the management of patients with testicular cancer?
- A) hCG.
 - B) AFP.
 - C) CA 15-3.
 - D) Two of the above.
- 20) The most ominous sign or symptom of urinary system disease is:
- A) Urinary frequency.
 - B) Pyuria.
 - C) Pneumaturia.
 - D) Hematuria.
- 21) A patient with acute urinary tract infection (UTI) usually presents with:
- A) Chills and fever.
 - B) Flank pain.
 - C) Nausea and vomiting.
 - D) Painful urination.
- 22) Renal adenocarcinomas:
- A) Are of transitional cell origin.
 - B) Usually are associated with anaemia.
 - C) Are difficult to diagnose.
 - D) Frequently are signalled by gross haematuria.

- 23) Patients who have undergone operations for benign prostatic hypertrophy or hyperplasia:
- A) Require routine rectal examinations to detect the development of carcinoma of the prostate.
 - B) Do not need routine prostate examinations.
 - C) Have a lesser incidence of carcinoma of the prostate.
 - D) Have a greater incidence of carcinoma of the prostate.
- 24) To maximize fertility potential, orchidopexy for cryptorchidism should be done before:
- A) Age 15 years.
 - B) Age 12 years.
 - C) Marriage.
 - D) Age 2 years.
- 25) The appropriate surgical treatment for suspected carcinoma of the testis is:
- A) Transscrotal percutaneous biopsy.
 - B) Transscrotal open biopsy.
 - C) Repeated examinations.
 - D) Inguinal exploration, control of the spermatic cord, biopsy, and radical orchiectomy if tumor is confirmed.
- 26) If torsion of the testicle is suspected, surgical exploration:
- A) Can be delayed 24 hours and limited to the affected side.
 - B) Can be delayed but should include the asymptomatic side.
 - C) Should be immediate and limited to the affected side.
 - D) Should be immediate and include the asymptomatic side.
- 27) Commonest site of peptic ulcer is
- A) 1st part of duodenum
 - B) 2nd part of duodenum
 - C) Distal 1/3rd of stomach
 - D) Pylorus of stomach
- 28) Most common type of intussusception is
- A) ilio-colic
 - B) ilio-ileal
 - C) colo-colic
 - D) caeco-colic

- 29) Dumping syndrome is due to
- A) Diarrhea
 - B) Presence of hypertonic content in small intestine
 - C) Vagotomy
 - D) Reduced gastric capacity
- 30) Anchovy sauce pus is a feature of
- A) Amoebic liver abscess
 - B) Lung abscess
 - C) Splenic abscess
 - D) Peptic Ulcer
- 31) Most common site for impaction of gall stones in gall stone ileus is
- A) 1st part of duodenum
 - B) 2nd part of duodenum
 - C) Terminal ileum
 - D) Colon
- 32) Pyodermagagrenosum is most commonly associated with
- A) Ulcerative colitis
 - B) Crohn's disease
 - C) Amoebic colitis
 - D) Ischaemic colitis
- 33) Post Operative pulmonary thromboembolism is seen in all except
- A) Tall and thin man
 - B) Obese male
 - C) Pregnant female
 - D) Oestrogen therapy
- 34) Organism causing infection in patients following splenectomy
- A) Strep pneumoniae
 - B) Staph aureus
 - C) H-influenzae
 - D) Pseudomonas

35) Most common surgical cause of obstructive jaundice is

- A) CBD stone
- B) Stricture in CBD
- C) Alcoholism
- D) Malignancy

36) Most common tumour of spleen is

- A) Lymphoma
- B) Sarcoma
- C) Haemangioma
- D) Metastasis

37) Which of the following is not an absolute indication for splenectomy

- A) Splenic abscess
- B) Hereditary spherocytosis
- C) Fibrosarcoma
- D) Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia

38) Most common site for squamous cell carcinoma oesophagus is

- A) Upper third
- B) Middle third
- C) Lower third
- D) Gastro-oesophageal junction

39) True regarding congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

- A) More common in girls
- B) Hypo chloremic alkalosis
- C) Hellersmyotomy is the procedure of choice
- D) Most often manifests from burn

40) An ulcer that may develop in from burn tissue is

- A) Marjolin's
- B) Rodent
- C) Melanoma
- D) Curlings

- 41) Pre- malignant condition with the highest probability for progression to malignancy is
- A) Dysplasia
 - B) Hyperplasia
 - C) Leucoplakia
 - D) Erythroplakia
- 42) Adenocarcinoma of oesophagus develops in
- A) Barret's oesophagus
 - B) Long standing achalasia
 - C) Corrosive structure
 - D) Alcohol abuse
- 43) Strong correlation with colorectal cancer is seen in
- A) Peuts-jegher's polyp
 - B) Juvenile polyposis
 - C) Familial polyposis coli
 - D) Hyper plastic polyp
- 44) In which of the following condition is acquired (secondary) megacolon seen
- A) Fissure in ano
 - B) Complete absence of parasympathetic ganglion cells
 - C) Absence of sympathetic ganglion cell
 - D) Rectal malignancy
- 45) The diagnosis of congenital megacolon is confirmed by
- A) Clinical features
 - B) Barium enema
 - C) Rectal biopsy
 - D) Recto-sigmoidoscopy
- 46) Most common cause of peripheral limb ischaemia in India is
- A) Trauma
 - B) Antherosclerotic
 - C) Burger's disease
 - D) Takayasu's disease

47) In which of the following tumours alpha fetoprotein is elevated

- A) Choriocarcinoma
- B) Neuroblastoma
- C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D) Seminoma

48) Acalculous cholecystitis is seen in all the following conditions except

- A) Enteric fever
- B) Dengue haemorrhagic fever
- C) Leptospirosis
- D) Malaria

49) Most common site of a benign peptic ulcer is

- A) Upper third of lesser curvature
- B) Greater curvature
- C) Pyloric antrum
- D) Lesser curvature near incisura angularis

50) Most common endocrine tumour of pancreas

- A) Insulinoma
- B) Gastrinoma
- C) Lipoma
- D) Glucagonoma

Part II: Write short notes on ANY FIVE of the following

[5x4=20]

- 1) Buerger's Disease
- 2) Venous ulcer
- 3) Triple assessment in breast examination
- 4) Compartment syndrome
- 5) Intestinal tuberculosis
- 6) Marjolin ulcer
- 7) Anatomy of venous system of lower limb
- 8) Cleft lip
- 9) Solitary thyroid nodule
- 10) Dumping syndrome

Part III: Attempt ANY TWO of the following

[2x15 =30]

- 11) Describe etiology, clinical features, classification, investigations and treatment of carcinoma Rectum.
- 12) Classify benign and malignant tumours of breast. Explain the clinical features, etiopathogenesis and management of Carcinoma breast.
- 13) Discuss Upper Gastrointestinal bleeding in detail.
- 14) Describe etiology , etiopathogenesis and management of pancreatitis .

SECTION B
(Gynaecology & Obstetrics)

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions

[50X2= 100]

- 1) A Prosthetic Valve Patient Switches to Heparin at Which Time during Pregnancy.
 - A) 28 Wks
 - B) 32 Wks
 - C) 36 Wks
 - D) Post-Partum

- 2) Hegars Sign Of Pregnancy Is :-
 - A) Uterine Contraction
 - B) Bluish Discoloration Of Vagina
 - C) Softening Of isthmus
 - D) Quickening

- 3) Bag OF Membrane ruptures :-
 - A) Before full dilatation of cervix
 - B) After full dilation of cervix
 - C) After head is engaged
 - D) With excessive Show

- 4) Ritgen maneuver is done in :-
 - A) Shoulder dystocia
 - B) For Delivery of head in breech presentation
 - C) For Delivery of legs in breech
 - D) For Delivery of head in normal Labor

- 5) All of the following are known causes of recurrent abortion except :-
 - A) TORCH infection
 - B) SLE
 - C) Rh incompatibility
 - D) Syphilis

- 6) McDonalds Stitch is applied in the following conditions except :-
- A) Incompetent Os
 - B) Septate Uterus
 - C) Placenta Previa
 - D) Bad Obstetrical History
- 7) Blighted Ovum is -
- A) Synaptic Knobs
 - B) Avascular villi
 - C) Intervillous Hemorrhage
 - D) None
- 8) A Patient went into shock immediately after normal delivery ,likely cause is -
- A) Amniotic fluid embolism
 - B) PPH
 - C) Uterine inversion
 - D) Eclampsia
- 9) Twin peak sign is seen in-
- A) Monochorionic diamniotic twins
 - B) Dichorionic monoamniotic twins
 - C) Conjoined twins
 - D) Diamniotic dichorionic twins
- 10) In which of the following heart diseases is maternal mortality during pregnancy found to be the highest.
- A) Coarctation of aorta
 - B) Eisenmenger syndrom
 - C) AS
 - D) MS
- 11) True about intrauterine fetal death (IUD) except:-
- A) Gas bubbles in great vessels
 - B) Halo's Sign +ve
 - C) Overlapping of skull bone
 - D) Decreased Amniotic Fluid Volume

- 12) Zavenelli's Maneuver is done in -
- A) Shoulder dystocia
 - B) Deep transverse arrest
 - C) Retained placenta
 - D) Face presentation
- 13) Amniotic fluid at 38 wks in normal pregnancy is -
- A) 800cc
 - B) 1100cc
 - C) 1500cc
 - D) 1800cc
- 14) Active management of third stage of labor includes all of the following except :-
- A) Oxytocin injection
 - B) Ergometrine injection
 - C) Controlled cord traction
 - D) Gentle massage of uterus
- 15) Which of the following treatments for menorrhagia is not supported by evidence -
- A) Combined oral contraceptive pills
 - B) Progesterone
 - C) Tranexamic Acid
 - D) Ethamsylate
- 16) A 60 Year old woman with Primary Adenocarcinoma of the stomach now presents with a large complex ovarian mass and ascites . What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Cystadenofibroma
 - B) Neurofibromatosis
 - C) Meig's Syndrome
 - D) Krukenberg's tumor
- 17) Which one is not true regarding Centchroman.
- A) It is antiestrogenic
 - B) It acts on the endometrium
 - C) It is a synthetic hormone
 - D) It is developed in India

18) The most common side effect of injectable hormonal contraceptive is:-

- A) Bone density loss
- B) Disruption of menstrual pattern
- C) Risk of breast cancer
- D) Dysmenorrhea

19) The Commonest side effect of Yuzpe regime is-

- A) Headache
- B) Nausea
- C) Vomiting
- D) Irregular bleeding

20) The Commonest cause of Primary Amenorrhoea is:-

- A) Genital Tuberculosis
- B) Ovarian Dysgenesis
- C) Mullerian duct anomalies
- D) Hypothyroidism

21) All of the following appear to decrease hot flushes in menopausal women except:-

- A) Androgens
- B) Raloxifene
- C) Isoflavones
- D) Tibolone

22) Primary amenorrhea is caused by the following Karyotype except :-

- A) 45XO
- B) 45XXX
- C) 45XY
- D) 45XO/46XX

23) Not a feature of Stein Leventhal Syndrome:-

- A) Hirsutism and obesity
- B) Hypotension
- C) Bilateral Polycystic ovary
- D) Amenorrhea

24) The first evidence of pubertal development in the female is usually-

- A) Onset of menarche
- B) Appearance of breast buds
- C) Appearance of axillary and public hair
- D) Onset of growth spurt.

25) A 9 Year old girl presents for evaluation of regular vaginal bleeding . History reveals thelarche at age 7 and adrenarche at age 8. The most common cause of this condition in girls is -

- A) Idiopathic
- B) Gonadal tumors
- C) McCune-Albright Syndrome
- D) Hypothyroidism

26) The most common histological finding of endometrium in DUB is :-

- A) Secretory
- B) Proliferative
- C) Cystic glandular hyperplasia
- D) Atrophic

27) A nineteen year old female with short stature wide spread nipples and primary amenorrhoea most likely has a karyotype of :-

- A) 47,XX+18
- B) 46,XXY
- C) 47,XXY
- D) 45X.-

28) Strawberry cervix is seen in infection with -

- A) G.Vaginalis
- B) S.Scabei
- C) T. Vaginalis
- D) All

- 29) Tobacco pouch appearance of tubes is seen in -
- A) Ectopic pregnancy
 - B) Tuberculosis
 - C) Actinomycosis
 - D) Sarcoidosis
- 30) The syndromic management of urethral discharge includes treatment of -
- A) Neisseria Gonorrhoeae and Herpes Genitalis.
 - B) Chlamydia Trachomatis and Herpes Genitalis.
 - C) Neisseria Gonorrhoeae and Chlamydia Trachomatis.
 - D) Syphilis and Chancroid.
- 31) HRT is helpful in all of the following except :-
- A) Vaginal atrophy
 - B) Flushing
 - C) Osteoporosis
 - D) Coronary heart disease
- 32) A 28 Year -old lady ,Rani is suspected to have polycystic ovarian disease . Sample for testing LH and FSH are best taken on the following days of menstrual cycle :
- A) 1-4
 - B) 8-10
 - C) 13-15
 - D) 24-26
- 33) 16 - Year old girl presents with rapid onset hirsutism and amenorrhea ,best investigation is -
- A) Testosterone estimation
 - B) Dihydroepiandrosterone
 - C) Adrenocorticoids
 - D) LH and FSH estimation
- 34) Exposure of a female fetus to androgen in early embryogenesis may arrest differentiation of :-
- A) Mullerian ducts
 - B) Ovary
 - C) Urogenital sinus
 - D) Mesonephric ducts

- 35) A 19 Year old girl with painless ulcer in labia majora with everted margins, probable organism involved :-
- A) Treponema pallidum
 - B) Chlamydia
 - C) Gonorrhoea
 - D) Herpes genital ulcer disease
- 36) Fern test is due to -
- A) Presence of NaCL under progesterone effect
 - B) Presence of NaCL under estrogenic effect
 - C) LH/FSH
 - D) Mucus Secretion by Glands
- 37) A lady With IUCD becomes pregnant with tail of IUCD being seen; next course of action is -
- A) MTP
 - B) Remove the IUCD
 - C) Continue the pregnancy
 - D) Remove IUCD and Terminate Pregnancy
- 38) Metropathica Hemorrhagica is best treated by -
- A) Curettage of uterus
 - B) Progestogen
 - C) Estrogen
 - D) Clomiphene citrate
- 39) Choice of adjuvant treatment for endometrial carcinoma stage Ia grade is -
- A) Radiotherapy
 - B) Chemotherapy
 - C) Chemotherapy + Radiotherapy
 - D) No treatment
- 40) Pain of Ovarian Carcinoma is referred to -
- A) Back of thigh
 - B) Cervical region
 - C) Anterior Surface of thigh
 - D) Medial Surface of thigh

41) Which of the following ovarian tumor is most prone to undergo torsion during pregnancy?

- A) Serous cystadenoma
- B) Mucinous cystadenoma
- C) Dermoid cyst
- D) Theca lutein cyst

42) Implantation occurs at the stage of:

- A) Zygote
- B) Morula
- C) Blastocyst
- D) Primary villi

43) The progesterone with the greatest haemostatic effect used in DUB is?

- A) Medroxy progesterone.
- B) Hydroxy progesterone.
- C) Norethisterone.
- D) Dydrogesterone.

44) All of the following are important risk factors for the development of cervical dysplasia EXCEPT:-

- A) HIV infection
- B) Human papilloma-virus (HPV) infection
- C) Multiple sexual partners
- D) Nulliparity

45) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding levonorgestrel releasing intrauterine system:

- A) There is increased incidence of menorrhagia
- B) This system can be used as hormone replacement therapy
- C) This method is useful for the treatment of endometrial hyperplasia
- D) Irregular uterine bleeding can be problem initially

- 46) Physical exam reveals the uterus to be about 6 wk size. Vaginal bleeding is scanty with no discernible tissue in the cervical os. There are no palpable adnexal masses. The uterus is mildly tender. Ultrasonographic exam does not reveal a gestational sac. Which of the following should be recommended?
- A) Dilatation & curettage.
 - B) Culdocentesis.
 - C) Observation followed by serial B-HCG determinations.
 - D) Diagnostic laparoscopy.
- 47) The Wolffian duct in the female :
- A) Develops into the fallopian tube
 - B) Forms the ovary
 - C) Forms the round ligament
 - D) Regresses and becomes vestigial
- 48) Oxytocin and vasopressin are transferred from hypothalamus to neurohypophysis through:
- A) Venous channels
 - B) Lymphatics
 - C) Nerve axons
 - D) All of the above.
- 49) Antiprogesterone compound RU-486 is effective for inducing abortion if the duration of pregnancy is:
- A) 63 days
 - B) 72 days
 - C) 88 days
 - D) 120 days
- 50) A case of Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasm belongs to high risk group if disease develops after :
- A) Hydatidiform Mole
 - B) Full term pregnancy
 - C) Spontaneous Abortion
 - D) Ectopic pregnancy

Part II: Write short notes on any five of the following

[4X5= 20]

- 1) Write a short note on Hydatidiform Mole .
- 2) Discuss the management of Eclampsia.
- 3) Write a note on Partograph.
- 4) Discuss management of Shoulder Dystocia.
- 5) Write a note on subinvolution of uterus.
- 6) Write a note on Genital Tuberculosis.
- 7) Discuss management of PCOS.
- 8) Enumerate about Medical Abortion.
- 9) Discuss about Supports of uterus.
- 10) Write a note on Long –Acting Contraceptives

Part III: Attempt any two questions

[2x15=30]

- 11) Define PPH & enumerate its causes. Discuss management of PPH.
- 12) Discuss methods to delay pregnancy. Enumerate methods for Emergency Contraception.
- 13) What is prolapse uterus? Discuss its management.
- 14) What is Gestational Diabetes Mellitus? How will you diagnose and manage a case of GDM?