

GENERAL SURGERY
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)

Total Marks: 45
Total No. of MCQs: 45

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

- 1. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly advised investigation is:**

 - a) X-ray.
 - b) Ultrasound.
 - c) CT.
 - d) MRI.
 - e) FNAC

Key: b
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition, Page 6.
- 2. Healing by first intention means:**

 - a) Using catgut.
 - b) Obtaining union between 2 edges of an incision without subsequent breakdown.
 - c) Immediate use of protective dressing.
 - d) Using staples.
 - e) A method whereby an ulcer heals.

Key: b
Topic: Healing and Repair of Wound.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition, Page 29.
- 3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma mostly arises from:**

 - a) Roof.
 - b) Posterior wall.
 - c) Anterior wall.
 - d) Fossa of rosemuller.
 - e) Lateral wall.

Key: d
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 487.
- 4. Branchial Cyst is best differentiated from cold abscess by:**

 - a) Flactuant.
 - b) Trans illumination.
 - c) Contains cholesterol crystal.
 - d) Contains sulphur granules.
 - e) Contains blood.

Key: c
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 700.
- 5. Highest incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer is in:**

 - a) Indian.
 - b) Pakistani.
 - c) American.
 - d) Chinese.
 - e) European.

Key: d
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 678.

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6. Which form of actinomycosis is most common:
a) Faciocervical.
b) Thorax.
c) Ileocecal.
d) Liver.
e) Spleen.
Key: a
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 110.
7. Hepatitis-B vaccine produces best antibody response when given on:
a) Glutei.
b) Deltoid.
c) Quadriceps.
d) Equal at all sites.
e) Abdominal muscles.
Key: b
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 111.
8. In surgical profession, a patient has been infected by HIV positive doctor during which procedure:
a) Endoscopy.
b) Dental extraction.
c) Abdominal surgery.
d) Cardiac transplant.
e) Renal transplant.
Key: b
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 118.
9. Ideal steam sterilization of 121° with pressure of 151 lb/inch² should have hold time of:
a) 10 min.
b) 15 min.
c) 30 min.
d) 45 min.
e) 55 min.
Key: c
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 121.
10. Mask use in operation theatre:
a) Protects patient from getting infection.
b) Protects the doctor.
c) Protects both doctor and patient.
d) None is protected.
e) Should not be used.
Key: b
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 123.

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11. **A punched out edge is a characteristic of which type of ulcer:**
 a) Tuberculosis.
 b) Rodent ulcer.
 c) Syphilitic.
 d) Non-specific ulcer.
 e) Malignant ulcer.
Key: c
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 159.
12. **Following facial injury nasal secretion can be differentiated from CSF rhinorrhoea on estimation of:**
 a) Sodium.
 b) Glucose.
 c) Potassium.
 d) Chloride.
 e) Urea.
Key: b
Topic: Trauma.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 609.
13. **"CYSTIC HYGROMA" is:**
 a) Lymphangiectaria.
 b) Cavernous haemangioma.
 c) Sebaceous cyst.
 d) Dermoid cyst.
 e) Haemangioma.
Key: a
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 269.
14. **Usual fluid requirement in burnt patient per Kg percent burn during first 24 hours is:**
 a) 3-4 ml.
 b) 5-6 ml.
 c) 7-8 ml.
 d) > 10 ml.
 e) > 20 ml.
Key: a
Topic: Haemorrhage, Shock, Burns.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 184.
15. **In a patient with pneumothorax and circulatory collapse, the first action should be:**
 a) Immediate X-ray chest.
 b) Oxygen inhalation.
 c) Insertion of chest drain / needle.
 d) Tracheostomy.
 e) Putting the patient on ventilator.
Key: c
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 775.

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- 16. The most common indication for removal of sub-lingual salivary gland is:**
a) Sialoadenosis.
b) Neoplasm.
c) Ranula.
d) Lymphoma.
e) Stone.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 663.
- 17. The major cause of death following road traffic accident is:**
a) Brain damage.
b) Abdominal injury.
c) Facial injury.
d) Chest trauma.
e) Fracture with fat embolism.
Key: d
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 772.
- 18. Cleft lip ideally repaired at:**
a) Soon after birth.
b) 6 weeks-12 weeks.
c) 10 weeks -24 weeks.
d) 24 weeks-36 weeks.
e) 1 year.
Key: c
Topic: Developmental Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition Page 586.
- 19. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of:**
a) 6 months.
b) 6-18 months.
c) 12-24 months.
d) 2½ years.
e) 5 years.
Key: b
Topic: Developmental Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition Page 592.
- 20. Dentigerous cyst develop around:**
a) Root.
b) Gingival margin.
c) Crown.
d) Mandible.
e) Gum.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 597.

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21. In tongue cancer, the site least affected is:
a) Lateral margin.
b) Ventral surface.
c) Dorsal surface.
d) Tip.
e) Posterior portion.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 640.
22. Ameloblastoma most commonly occurs around:
a) Incisors.
b) Premolars.
c) Canine.
d) Third molar.
e) Second molar.
Key: d
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 598
23. Subconjunctival bleed with no posterior border indicates fracture of which bone:
a) Maxilla.
b) Mandible.
c) Zygoma.
d) Nasal.
e) Skull.
Key: c
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 601.
24. The weakest part of mandible where fracture occurs:
a) Neck of condyle.
b) Angle of mandible.
c) Canine fossa.
d) At the infected wisdom tooth.
e) Midline.
Key: a
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 602.
25. The most common fracture of face is that of:
a) Mandible.
b) Maxilla.
c) Zygoma.
d) Nasal bone.
e) Orbital bone.
Key: d
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 604.

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- 26. Gillies approach is for reduction of:**
a) Blow out fracture.
b) Nasal bone fracture.
c) Zygoma fracture.
d) Mandibular fracture.
e) Orbital bone.
Key: c
Topic: Maxillofacial Trauma.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 606.
- 27. The danger area of face where from infection can spread directly to cavernous sinus includes:**
a) From below the eyes upto chin.
b) Area around the lips.
c) Area around lips including lower part of nose.
d) Whole of the face.
e) From maxillary sinus.
Key: c
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 23rd Edition, Page 434.
- 28. Oral melanoma though rare commonly involves:**
a) Alveolus.
b) Floor of mouth.
c) Hard palate.
d) Tongue.
e) Soft palate.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 648.
- 29. Carcinoma of the lower alveolar ridge occurs around:**
a) Incisor.
b) Canine.
c) Molar.
d) Angle of mandible.
e) Per-molar.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 641.
- 30. Sinus disease is best demonstrated by:**
a) CT scan.
b) Plain X-ray.
c) Tomography.
d) Ultrasound.
e) MRI.
Key: a
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 609.

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31. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with:

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis.
- b) SLE.
- c) Chronic active hepatitis.
- d) Primary biliary cirrhosis.
- e) An autoimmune condition.

Key: c

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 669.

32. 80 percent of all salivary stones occurs in:

- a) Parotid.
- b) Sub-mandibular.
- c) Sub-maxillary.
- d) Minor salivary glands.
- e) Sub-lingual.

Key: b

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 665.

33. Branchial cyst commonly arises from treatment of:

- a) First branchial cleft.
- b) Second branchial cleft.
- c) Third branchial cleft.
- d) Second branchial arch.
- e) Third branchial arch.

Key: b

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 699.

34. In recurrent laryngeal palsy, the position of affected side vocal cord is:

- a) Full abduction.
- b) Full adduction.
- c) Paramedian.
- d) Lateral deviation.
- e) Medial deviation.

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 695.

35. The carotid body is a:

- a) Pressure receptor.
- b) pH receptor.
- c) Osmo receptor.
- d) Nemo-receptor.
- e) Schwannomas.

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 705.

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- 36. Pain in the arm due to cervical rib is caused by:**
 a) Compression of D₁ root.
 b) Compression of C₇ root.
 c) Muscle ischemia.
 d) Compression of brachial plexus.
 e) Phrenic nerve.
Key: c
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 702.
- 37. Tubercular cervical lymphadenitis commonly affects:**
 a) Posterior triangle nodes.
 b) Upper jugular nodes.
 c) Supra clavicular nodes.
 d) Sub maxillary nodes.
 e) Axillary lymph nodes.
Key: b
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 704.
- 38. Synthesis and liberation of thyroid hormone from thyroid is controlled by:**
 a) Hypothalamus.
 b) Hippocampus.
 c) Anterior pituitary.
 d) Posterior pituitary.
 e) Basal ganglion.
Key: c
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 709.
- 39. The suture that maintains strength for longest time is:**
 a) Dexon.
 b) Vicryl.
 c) PDS.
 d) Chromic Catgut.
 e) Plain catgut.
Key: c
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 850.
- 40. Neoplasma of laryngopharynx are most common in:**
 a) Postcricoid region.
 b) Lateral wall.
 c) Piriform fossa.
 d) Aryepiglottic fold.
 e) Medial wall.
Key: c
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 89.

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- 41. A 20 year male presented with small swelling in front of neck in midline, swelling moves upward on protrusion of tongue. What is diagnosis:**
- a) Thyroglossal cyst.
 - b) Branchial cyst.
 - c) Thyroid nodule.
 - d) Sub-mental lymph node.
 - e) Cystic hygroma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 708.
- 42. A 65 year female complains regurgitation of undigested food, few hours after meal, she also have progressive difficulty in swallowing, weight loss and swelling in the neck. What is your diagnosis:**
- a) Achalasia.
 - b) CA esophagus.
 - c) Diffuse esophageal spasm.
 - d) Pharyngeal pouch.
 - e) Plummer Winsen's syndrome.
- Key: d**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 684.
- 43. Most common primary malignant thyroid tumour is:**
- a) Papillary.
 - b) Follicular.
 - c) Anaplastic.
 - d) Medullary.
 - e) Lymphoma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 726.
- 44. Bones, stones, groans and moans relate to:**
- a) Hyperparathyroidism.
 - b) Hypoparathyroidism.
 - c) Hyperthyroidism.
 - d) Hypothyroidism.
 - e) Pheochromocytoma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 736.
- 45. Position of foramen caecum is:**
- a) Pharynx.
 - b) Nasopharynx.
 - c) Junction of posterior 1/3 with anterior 2/3 of tongue.
 - d) Centre of tongue.
 - e) Tip of tongue.
- Key: c**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love 24th Edition.