

MONSTER

FCPS-1 SURGERY 2015

PAST PAPERS

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6/9/2015

These past papers are composed by other members of this group, I have just re-compiled for the ease of Surgery candidates. Remember me in your Prayers, JazakAllah.

SURGERY

JAN 2015

1ST JAN 2015

1. Most appropriate about Clavipectoral Fascia:

- A. Above the clavicle connects with Pretracheal Fascia
- B. Part of Endothoracic Fascia
- C. Covers Pectoralis Major

D. Covers Pectoralis Minor

2. If Lateral Cord of Brachial Plexus will damage which muscle will get paralysed most likely:

- A. Pectoralis Major**
- B. Pectoralis Minor
- C. Teres Major
- D. Teres Minor

3. Patient with fluid loss now shows metabolic acidosis and hypokalemia. Most fluid loss will be through:

- A. Stomach
- B. Colon**
- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum
- E. Jejunum

4. Fracture of surgical neck of Humerus damage to:

A. Axillary Nerve

5. Inversion of foot by which muscle:

- A. Peroneus Longus
- B. Peroneus Brevis
- C. Peroneus tertius

D. Tibialis Posterior

6. Pain from Gallbladder felt in Anterior Triangle of neck, this mechanism of Referred Pain appropriate statement is:

- A. Vagus Nerve has wide distribution in thorax and most of abdominal organs
- B. Accessory nerve gives fibers to Gallbladder
- C. Parasympathetic something

7. Lateral foot dermatome:

- A. S1**
- B. S3
- C. L4

8. Regarding jerks corresponding with spinal segments:

A. Biceps- C6

B. Triceps- C8

All other options were wrong but didn't know what to choose among above two.

9. MELAS syndrome histological finding:

- A. Loflar bodies
 - B. Inclusion bodies
 - C. Granulomas
 - D. Cyst
 - E. Red ragged fibers
- (some say inclusion and some say LOFLAR)

10. Giant Cell Tumors histological finding:

- A. Spotted calcifications
- B. Soap Bubble appearance**

11. Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Bone marrow depression

12. Most common cause of Hepatocellular CA in developing countries:

A. HEP B, C

- B. Hep C
- c. Hep B

13. Young adult with raised ALP, jaundice and decreased Hb Scenario

- A. Cholesterol Stones
- B. Pigment Stones**
- C. CholangioCA
- D. Hepatitis

14. Regarding Lymph drainage of breast except:

- A. Apical
- B. Supraclavicular Nodes
- C. Pectoral Nodes
- D. Inferior Phrenic Nodes**

15. Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

- 1. Depressor anguli oris
- 2. Depressor labii inferioris
- 3. Depressor labii superioris
- 4. Orbicularis oris ans**
- 5. Lateral pterygoid

16. Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery
- B. External Carotid Artery**
- C. Internal Carotid Artery

17. Incubation period of which disease is longest:

- 1. Measles
- 2. Rubella
- 3. Chicken pox
- 4. Infectious mononucleosis**
- 5. Mumps

18. Chronic Fungal infection with rhinosinusitis causing medial erosion and granulomas:

- 1. Cryptococcosis
- 2. Mucormycosis
- 3. Rhinophycomycosis
- 4. Histoplasmosis

5. Aspergillus

19. Which of following has highest chances of developing endometrial cancer

- 1. Simple hyperplasia
- 2. Complex hyperplasia without atypia
- 3. Complex hyperplasia with atypia**
- 4. Squamous metaplasia
- 5. Chronic endometritis

20. Regarding CSF

- 1. Formed by ependymal cells
- 2. Formed 500ml/day**
- 3. Formed only 30percent by chorioid plexus
- 4. Arachnoid villi are visible

There were two questions about CSF.

21. Age estimation at fifth to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length**
- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

22.A sprinter during running had injury to his ankle. He can stand on his toes but with severe pain.. There is a visible ecchymoses around ankle joint:

A. Plantaris tendon

23.Otic ganglion is between mandibular nerve and tensor tympani. It's superior border is formed by:

- A. Foramen lacerum
- B. Foramen ovale**
- C. Foramen rotundum
- D. Styloid process

24. Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum
- B. Cecum**
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Sigmoid and rectum

25. A young boy with inc appetite weight gain and sleep problems. On examination he is having genitals hypoplasia:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Pineal tumor
- C. Craniopharyngioma**
- D. Narcolepsy
- E. Cushing disease

26. Sensory supply of uterus passes through which ligament:

- 1. Broad ligament**
- 2. Round ligament
- 3. Cardinal ligament
- 4. Uterosacral ligament
- 5. Uterocervical ligament

27. Highest number of alpha receptors are present in:

- 1. Trigone
- 2. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra**
- 3. Penile urethra
- 4. Membranous urethra
- 5. External urethral opening

28. Regarding elbow joint:

- 1. Capsule deficient posteriorly
- 2. Covered all around by muscles
- 3. Hinge joint**
- 4. Supination occurs here
- 5. Joint between humerus, radius, ulna

29. A needle when inserted 2cm below and lateral to pubic tubercle will be closely related to on:

A. Obturator nerve

- B. Ilioinguinal nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

30. Regarding Pterygopalatine Raphe:

A. Buccinator

- B. Inferior constrictor
- C. Parts from all constrictors
- D. Middle constrictor

31. Most important characteristic of Glycogen Storage diseases are:

- A. Hyperglycemia with Hepatomegaly
- B. Hyperglycemia with splenomegaly
- C. Hypoglycemia with Hepatosplenomegaly
- D. Hypoglycemia with Hepatomegaly**

32. Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

A. Stomodium from Foregut

- B. Nose from Pharynx

33. PTU:

A. inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

- B. inhibits release of thyroid hormones

34. Most common position of appendix:

A. Retrocecal

- B. Pelvic

35. Pretracheal fascia infections spreads to:

A. Anterior mediastinum

- B. Posterior mediastinum

36. Sensations from tip of fingers by:

- A. a fibers
- B. a beta fibers**
- C. a delta fibers
- D. c fibers

37. Shivering center is located in:

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus**

38. Which tumor involves extension to nerve sheath:

1. Myxomas
2. Adenomas
3. Hemangiopericytoma
- 4. Carcinoma expleomorphic adenoma**

39. Anterior epithelium of cornea is:

1. Stratified squamous keratinized
2. Simple squamous
3. Simple columnar
- 4. Stratified Squamous non keratinized**

40. A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in

1. Social crisis
2. Personal crisis
- 3. Situational crisis**
4. Developmental crisis

41. While a surgery on submandibular gland which has more chances of injury:

1. Superior thyroid artery
2. Lingual nerve
- 3 Mandibular nerve
- 4. Facial nerve**

42. Function exclusively linked with vit E:

1. Carbohydrate metabolism
2. Endothelial protection
- 3. Skin integrity**

43. Which one combination is correct:

1. Thiopental reduces heart rate
2. Profofol increases cerebral blood flow
- 3. Morphine reduces apnoeic threshold**
4. Ketamine causes bronchodilation

44. A 31 year old young man has heaviness in his scrotum for six months. On examination a solid 5cm mass is palpated.

On labs his alpha feto protein level was 81ng/ml while bHCG level was 15 IU/l. Same side orchiectomy was done and Which of following could be the cause

1. Leydig cell tumor
- 2. Embryonal carcinoma**
3. Choriocarcinoma
- 4 Teratoma

45. Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas(stem not sure)

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
- C. Tranverse ligament**
- D. Ligamentum nuchae

46. A patient came in ER, with bleeding from i guess Femoral Artery something. and due to hypovolemia which will be LEAST affected:

- A. Myocardium
- B. Brain
- c. Retina

D. Skeletal Muscles

E. Intestines

47. Medial geniculate body

- A. Receives oculomotor fibers
- B. Optic tract fibers
- C. Fibers ascend to thalamocortical areas**
- D. Solely to thalamUS
- E. Project to Visual Cortex

48. Cerebral Malaria caused by:

- A. Plasmodium Falciparum**
- B. Plasmodium Malariae

49. C7 Vertebrae has:

- A. Longest spine**
- B. Broad body

50. PT Is indicated by:

- A. XIII

B. VIII

C. IX

D. Prothrombin (or Thrombin) was an option

(and 7 wasnt in da options)

51. Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:

A. 30%

B. 20%

C. 50%

52. Direct Inguinal Hernia:

A. Medial to epigastric Artery

53. Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Bloodgp Bpos what is best for management:

Any blood with Rhpositive?

cant rem options and correct ones

54. A man during fasting his urine become concentrated because of:

A. Decrease intake of water

B. Adh secretion

55. Regarding Thalesemia

A. Defect in ratio of chains

B. Defect in globin production

56. For assessment of nutritional status of a person alongwith weight loss and something u will assess:

A. Minerals

B. Vitamins

C. Albumin and something

(Option and stem were imp in this question which no one could recall properly so cant really confirm the answer now and offcourse we most of us didnt know if whatever they marked was right)

57. Most radiosensitive tumour:

A. Glioblastoma multiforme

B. Glioglioma

C. Craniopharyngioma

58. If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

A. Riboflavin

B. Thiamine

59. Regarding ADH secretion:

A. Released in increased Plasma osmolarity

60. Scenario bif on Marfans wid mitral valve prolapse died and on autopsy is prolapse this was due to defect in

A. Fibrillin

B. Spectrin

61. Group of young men bathing n beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

A. Mast cell destruction

B. Endothelium venules destruction

62. Obstruction to RCA after giving Marginal branch will affect:

A. AV Node

63. Regarding HEART what is appropriate:

A. SA Node generates spontaneous impulses.

64. Second Heart sound produced by:

A. Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve

65. Left Atrium supplied by:

A. LCX

66. Inferior Wall MI artery involved:

A. Right Marginal Artery

67. Aortic valve closure outsets:

A. Rapid filling

B. Isovolumic Relaxation (or Isovolumetric relaxation)

C. Isovolumetric Contraction

68. Highest Cardiac Output in:

- A. Anemia
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Beri Beri**

69. Most suitable NSAID during Lactation:

- A. Ibuprofen**
- B. Peroxicam
- C. Naproxen

70. Malignant tumour mesenchymal in origin:

- A. Sarcoma**

71. Renal Column:

- A. Collecting Duct**
- B. Interlobar artery
- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

72. 18 year old girl has fever tenderness in right ileac fossa. On labs WBC 17000cells/mm³. Appendicectomy was performed. Which of the following would be seen on histology

- 1. T lymphocytes in wall of appendix
- 2. Polymorphonuclear neutrophils**
- 3. Glissening mass at apex of appendix

73. Myxomas most common location:

- A. Left Atrium**

74. Regarding Bain Bridge Reflex:

- A. Increases HR**
- B. Decreases HR
- C. Maintains posture and balance

(The Bainbridge reflex, also called the atrial reflex, is an increase in heart rate due to an increase in central venous pressure.[1] Increased blood volume is detected by stretch receptors

(baroreceptors) located in both atria at the venoatrial junctions)

75. Surgeons injects dye during surgery through:

- A. Ligamentum Teres**

76. Appendicular Artery is a branch of:

- A. Posterior Cecal Artery
- B. Iliocolic Artery**

(Confirmed by all seniors, donot confuse urself and follow seniors advice)

78. Bladder carcinoma:

- A. Schistosoma hematobium**

79. Regarding Thymus:

- A. Hassals corpuscles**
- B. synthesis of t lymphocytes within lobule

80. Inion is:

- A. Part of pterion
- B. Posteroinferior prominent part of occipital bone**
- C. Posterior to frontal bone
- D. Internally to occipital bone

81. Function exclusively linked with vit E:

- A. Carbohydrate metabolism
- B. Endothelial protection
- C. Skin integrity
- D. Germinal epithelial protection (seniors confirmed)**

82. Heterophile antibody is seen in:

- A. Infectious mononucleosis**
- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Gonorrhoea

83. Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards

- A. Facial artery
- B. Lingual artery**
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Sup thyroid

84. Nucleus of general visceral efferents of tenth nerve to palate muscles is present in:

- A. Locus ceruleus
- B. Tractus solitarius
- C. Nucleus ambiguus**
- D. Nucleus raphe

85. Which tumor involves extension to nerve sheath:

- 1. Myxomas
- 2. Adenomas
- 3. Hemangiopericytoma
- 4. Carcinoma expleomorphic adenoma**

86. Loss of abduction and adduction of fingers and adduction of thumb with intact skin sensations involves:

- 1. Recurrent branch of median
- 2. Deep branch of ulnar**

87. A 52 year old man underwent coronary artery bypass graft two weeks ago and now presents with purpuric patches on skin. On labs his PT and aPTT were normal.

Following is true:

- A. Heparin induced thrombocytopenia
- B. Drug induced thrombocytopenia**

88. Regarding pneumotoxic center following is true:

- A. Increases inspiratory potential
- B. Fires dynamic respiratory drive**

89. What is correct about thyroid:

- A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries

- B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia
- C. Isthmus attached to cricoid
- D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein**

90. Regarding Pituitary gland:

- A. Secretes TSH**

91. Color differentiation due to red and green:

- A. Protonopia**

92. Dental carries due to: (or infection due to)

- A. Bacillus
- B. Lactobacillus
- C. Sretptococcus**
- D. Staph

93. Layer of the viscera from outermost to innermost:

- A. Serosa subserosa muscularis mucosa submucosa mucosa**

(all of the options were very close and with slight shuffling)

94. Dysphagia due to liquids only:

- A. Plummer Vinson syndrome
- B. Neuromuscular blockade**

95. Cholangiocarcinoma spread by:

- A. Clonorchs sinuses**

96. Post 1/3 of the tongue supplied by:

- A. Cranial nerve 9**

97. Blood group A+ transfusions reaction due to:

- A. A+
- B. B+**
- C. O-
- D. A-

98. H₂O₂ found in:

- A. Peroxisome
- B. Mitochondria**
- C. Lysosome
- D. RER

99. ICAM and VCAM are for:

A. Leucocyte adhesion

100. Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone**
- C. Progesterone

101. Regarding cancer mutations in:

A. Protooncogenes

102. Essential amino acid:

A. Phenylalanine

103. Fecal incontinence after trauma damage to:

A. External anal sphincter

104. Joining of ICA and Basilar artery:

A. Posterior communicating Artery

105. Regarding BI Agonists:

A. Increase HR

106. Poliomyelitis:

A. Anterior horn cell defect

107. Scenario about CHF than asked about reason for edema:

A. Dec Colloid osmotic pressure

108. Regarding P Value:

- A. Checks probability**
- B. Percentile something..

109. Regarding H₂ Blockers:

A. Inhibits both gastric acid secretion and parasympathetic

110. Mechanism of Vibrio cholera:

- A. Cl channel
- B. dec HCO₃
- C. IP3 something

Cant really recall correct statements about this questions so its better to read the topic and save it in ur mind if question comes again you can choose da correct one :)

111. Two point discrimination: (repeat mcq)

- A. Scapula**
- B. Lips
- C. Palms

112. Spread of renal tumor will be through:

A. Renal Vein

113. About ankle joint:

- A. Supplied by superficial artery
- B. Supplied by superficial peroneal nerve
- C. Fibrocartilage on hialine surfaces
- D. lateral malleolar ligament on medial side
- E. Deltoid is on malleolar side

we had so many questions who had such vague statements, and missing key words. so cant really decide the most appropriate one for this question also.

(It supplied by deep peroneal, saphenous, sural and tibial nerves. Occasionally, the superficial peroneal nerve also supplies the ankle joint)

114. Regarding Lesser Omentum:

- A. Contains Hepatic DUCT and artery
- B. Attaches to second part of duodenum

C. is a bilayer structure

D. have no attachment to liver

115. Nucleus Pulposus herniation will cause compression of:

A. L5-S1 (OR L4-L5) was in a option
other options seemed incorrect

116. Retention of CO₂:

A. Respiratory failure

117. Lymph drainage of Testes:

A. Paraaortic LN

118. Regarding Lower Limb:

A. Short Saphenous Vein form from superficial arch something.

B. Long Saphenous ends at mid of thigh
(so hard to recall this question options, they were weird n confusing. better to read the topic)

119. Antiseptic for skin:

A. Phenol with chlorhexidine

Cant recall other statements but i guess i have seen this question somewhere.

120. Cardiac disease scenario was there and they asked about the fluid accumulation, proteins more than 3.2 g/dl:

A. Exudative

B. Transudative

123. Scenario was given about massive splenomegaly:

A. Leishmaniasis

B. Chornic Malaria

(Both does so choose da option on ur own risk :)

124. Repeat mcq from asim regarding gray matter foot processes:

A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes

125. Most important renal tubular buffer is:

A. hB

B. hCO₃

C. Protein

D. Phosphate

126. Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

C. Chlamydia Trochamatis

127. Which is normal HB:

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbC

128. Thalesemia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

A. 5%

B. 10%

C. 15%

129. Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

A. Internal Iliac Artery

B. External Iliac Artery

C. Uterine Artery

130. In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

A. NaHCO₃ excretion

About 10 or 15 repeated. so do Asim n Shoab well!

There were questions about:

- Cruciate Anastomosis
- Medial Geniculate Nucleus
- Internal Thoracic Artery
- Pituitary Tumour
- Meningitis type values were given
- Resp Alkalosis n compensation
- Cervical Vertebra osteology
- Foreign body in Supine Position
- Development of brain which give rise to which

BY: DR. SEA SHELL

SURGERY

FEB 2015

4TH FEB 2015

Q1. Diabetic ketoacidosis pt managed bt died. most likely infection is?

- a. mucur [ANSWER]
- b. candida
- c. E. coli

Q2. The specific feature of Apoptosis

- a. cell shrinking [ANSWER]
- b. karyolysis
- c. hyperchromasia
- d. cell swelling

Q3. A tumor with all germ layers

- a. teratoma [ANSWER]
- b. mixed mesodermal tumor
- c. cysts

Q4. An obese man with h/o atherosclerosis underwent laparotomy due to bleeding in abdomen n during surgery, his small gut was purple n sup mesenteric artry was blocked , so what is dx

- a. wet gangrene [ANSWER]

- b. dry gangrene
- c. thrombosis
- d. volvulus

Q5. ADH is inhibited by

- a. alcohol [ANSWER]
- b. aldosterone
- c. rennin

Q6. Wound of surgery with green discharge is due to

- a. pseudomonas [ANSWER]
- b. salmonella
- c. candidiasis
- d. mycobacterium

Q7. Hiv associated with

- a. decreased CD4 [ANSWER]
- b. cytotoxic T cell

Q8. Open wound healing includes

- a. myofibroblast [ANSWER]
- b. fibroblast
- c. macrophages
- d. lymphocytes

Q9. S1 is lost so there will be

- a. ulcer on medial n lat sole
- b. loss of sensation on lat leg
- c. flexion of ankle affected
- d. loss of ankle jerk [ANSWER]

Q10. Cardiac output depends on

- a. venous return [ANSWER]
- b. exercise
- c. stroke volume or [ANSWER]
- d. EDV

Q12. Following has highest clearance value

- a. inulin
- b. para amino hippuric acid [ANSWER]
- c. K
- d. Na

Q13. Apex of heart is

- a. about 8cm from mid line [ANSWER]
- b. in 3rd intercostal space
- c. inguinal canal
- d. pulmonary trunk

Q14. FRC is sum of

- a. vital capacity plus tidal vol
- b. vital capacity plus exp reserve vol
- c. ERV and RV [ANSWER]
- d. can be measured on spirometry

Q15. A girl of 11 yr was referred to x ray department for xray of elbow joint to know age,

- a. capitulum
- b. trochlea
- c. med epicondyle
- d. lateral epicondyle [ANSWER]

Q16. Quadrate lobe

- a. functionally part of rt lobe
- b. drains into left hepatic duct [ANSWER]
- c. lies between inf vena cava and lig venosum.

Q17. Intrinsic pathway is activated by

- a. contact of tissue collagen when it comes in contact [ANSWER]
- b. factor X

Q18. Which is not a 'basic tissue of body'?

- a. nerves
- b. muscles
- c. blood [ANSWER]
- d. epithelium
- e. connective tissue

Q19. Cervical rib attached to transverse process of cervical rib will compress:

a.C5

b. C8

c.T1 [ANSWER]

Q20. Aortic aneurysm which structure not compressed:

a. Esophagus

b. Trachea

c.left primary bronchus

d.Thoracic duct

e. Phrenic nerve [ANSWER]

Q21. Resting membrane potential achieved by:

a.diffusion of potassium outside the cell

b.Na K pump [ANSWER]

c.is same for all types of cell

Q22. What is median if values are 20 20 25 30 35 40 25 30:

a.27.5 [ANSWER]

b.25

c.30

Q23. Dead organisms in vaccine :

A. Measles

B. Mumps

C. Tetanus

d.pretussis [ANSWER]

Q24. Esophagectomy done , stomach is mobilized to upper portion of thorax .. To anastomosis with phayrnx, Which artery is responsible for stomach supply now

a.left gastric [ANSWER]

b.Right gastric

c.Left gastroepiploic

d.Short gastric vessels

Q25. Patient is pregnant and suddenly faints due to less blood ot brain or something. She'll be positioned in left lateral and not right lateral to avoid compression to which abdominal structure:

a.IVC [ANSWER]

b.SVC

c. Liver

Q26. Post op wound having greenish pus discharge organism involved:

a. Staph Aureus

b.pseudomonas [ANSWER]

c. Streptococcus Virid

d. Kliebsella

Q27. Common carcinogen of Ca cervix:

- a. HPV [ANSWER]
- b. HSV
- c. Chronic irritation
- d. IUD

Q28. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

- a. chromosome 9&22 [ANSWER]
- b. chromosome 11& 22
- C. chromosome 14 & 22

Q29. common Post op infection in hospital cause by which organism :

- a. Staph Aureus [ANSWER]
- b. pseudomonas
- c. e.coli
- d. Kliebsella

Q30. Steroids drug action on cells:

- a. act on genes [ANSWER]
- b. Adenyl cyclase
- c. CGmp
- d. Ip3

Q31. claw hand produced by unopposed action of

- a. flexor digitorum longus and flexor digitorum profundus
- b. extensor digitorum longus and extensor digitorum indices
- c. extensor digitorum and flexor digitorum profundus [ANSWER]

Q32. blood supply of head of humerus is

- a. anterior circumflex artery [ANSWER]
- b. posterior circumflex artery
- c. suprascapular artery
- d. subscapular artery

Q33. Organelle have microtubules in its structure:

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Mitochondia
- c. centriole [ANSWER]

Q34. blood supply of head of femor is

- a. femoral artery and obturator artery
- b. obturator artery
- ?

Q35. function of anterior cruciate ligament is

- a. prevents forward sliding of the tibia on the femur [ANSWER]
- b. prevents backward sliding of the tibia on the femur

Q36. if iodine is not used for formation of thyroid hormone, then iodine excreted which site of the body

- a. stool
- b. urine [ANSWER]
- c. salivary gland

Q37. Mucus not secreted by:

- a. Larynx
- b. Trachea
- c. terminal bronchioles [ANSWER]
- d. Nasopharynx

Q38. coagulative necrosis occurs due to

- a. ischemia [ANSWER]

Q39. A man of 70 has recurrent UTI cause (No clue was mentioned regarding bedridden):

- a. Instrumentation
- b. outflow obstruction [ANSWER]
- c. Diverticulum
- d. catheterization

Q40. Plasma Protein Binds With All Except:

- a. oxygen [ANSWER]
- b. CO₂
- c. Iron
- d. Bilirubin
- e. Thyroxin

Q41. Which drug cause tachycardia in therapeutic doses:

- a. morphine [ANSWER]
- b. Fentanyl
- c. alfentanil
- d. pethidine

Q42. Highest bioavailability of antiemetics:

- a. metoclopramide [ANSWER]
- b. Ondansetron

Q43.f there is abnormal metabolism of amino acid.which of the following amino acid will appear in urine

- a.alanine
- b.tryosine
- c.tryptophan

Q44.nerve supply of extensor digiti minimi

- a.deep radial nerve [ANSWER]
- b.superficial radial nerve

Q45. Pregnant lady anaemic, Best lab investigation:

- a.S. ferritin
- b .CBC [ANSWER]
- c. TIBC

Q46. HIGHEST % OF PROTEIN IN WHICH:

- a. VLDL
- b.HDL [ANSWER]
- c. LDL
- d. Chylomicrons

Q47.Rotator cuff is formed by

a.supraspinatus,infraspinatus,teres minor and subscapularis [ANSWER]

Q48. Decrease Insulin will leads to:

- a.Increase activity of Lipoprotein Lipase
- b.ketogenesis in liver [ANSWER]

Q49.the structure which prevents muscle from tearing under a constant pressure

- a.ruffinis endings
- b.golgi tendon organ [ANSWER]
- c.merkle cells
- d.muscle spindle

Q50. First heart sound:

- a. Atrial systole
- b.isovolumic contraction [ANSWER]
- c. Isovolumic relaxation
- d. Rapid ejection

Q51.regarding golgi tendon organ it

- a.senses dynamic length of muscle
- b.senses muscle tension [ANSWER]
- c.alpha motor neuron stimulation
- d.involved in reciprocal innervation

Q52. 55yrMan With Weakness And DysphagiaTarget Cells, Blood Profile With :

- a. AOCD
- b.iron deficiency anemia [ANSWER]

Q53.optic chiasma lesion causes

- a.bitemporal hemianopia [ANSWER]
- b.right homonymous hemianopia
- c.left homonymous hemainopia
- d.ipsilateral temporal hemianopia

Q54. Antioxidant Vitamin:

- a.vit A
- b.vit E [ANSWER]
- c. vit C

Q55. Which of the following does not increase in stress for surgery:

- a.ADH
- b.insulin [ANSWER]
- c. Glucagon
- d. ACTH

Q56. Biguanides side affects:

- b. Elevated ALT
- b.diarrhea and flatulence [ANSWER]

Q57. Patient with Gastrectomy presents with Anemia after One and half year, what will you give:

- a. Vit C
- b.VIT B12 [ANSWER]
- c.Iron
- d. Blood transfusion

Q58. Data is collected for some clinical trial based on presence or absence of Vomiting. What type of data it is

- a. Ordinal
- b.nominal [ANSWER]
- c. Parametric

Q59. Aphasia (Non-fluent) after stroke or Trauma which area of Brain is involved:

- a. Wernickes
- b.brocas [ANSWER]
- c. Temporal region
- d. Pyrimidal gyrus

Q60. What cytoskeletal structure connects Extracellular matrix to Intracellular:

- a. Integrins
- b. cadherins [ANSWER]
- c. Intermediate Filaments
- d. Microtubules

Q61. Which Antiemetic has high bioavailability:

- a. Prochlorperazine
- b. metoclopramide [ANSWER]
- c. Ondansetron
- d. Droperidol

Q62. Cardiac defects in fetus of mother suffering from rubella infection will occur if:

- a. 3rd month
- b. 4th month
- c. 5th to 10th week [ANSWER]
- d. 7th month.

Q63. In chorea which nucleus is affected

- a. putamen
- b. caudate [ANSWER]

c. globus pallidus

Q64. In athetosis which nucleus is affected

- a. putamen
- b. caudate [ANSWER]
- c. globus pallidus

Q65. Down's Syndrome:

- a. Extra chromosome
- b. increase incidence with increasing mother age [ANSWER]

Q66. Pulmonary vasoconstriction occurs due to:

- A. Raised PCO₂
- b. reduced systemic pO₂ [ANSWER]
- C. Reduced pH

Q67. Most important buffer in blood:

- a. Hb
- b. HCO₃ [ANSWER]

Q68. Which vitamin acts as a cofactor in oxidation of fatty acids:

- a. Vit B1
- b. biotin [ANSWER]

c. Vit C

Q69. oxytocin and vasopressin originated from:

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Adrenal medulla

c. hypothalamus [ANSWER]

Q70. If FACTOR IX not available:

a. Cryoprecipitate

b. FFP [ANSWER]

c. platelets

d. whole blood

Q71. in von willebrand factor which one is given

a. Cryoprecipitate [ANSWER]

b. FFP

c. platelets

d. whole blood

Q72. Lt kidney is not related anteriorly to

A. Diaphragm [ANSWER]

b. splenic flexure colon

c. 3rd part of duodenum

Q73. On xray, shadow of heart, right border is formed by

a. Right atrium

b. Ascending aorta

c. Left ventricle

d. SVC [ANSWER]

e. IVC

Q74. right border of heart is formed by

a. Right atrium [ANSWER]

b. right atrium and svc

c. Left ventricle

d. SVC

e. IVC

Q75. which artery occlusion cause posterior 1/3rd of inter ventricular septum m.i

a. left c artery

b. rca [ANSWER]

c. inter ventricular artery

Q76. golgi tendon organ is associated with:

a. measurement of length in muscle [ANSWER]

b. measurement of tension developed in muscle [ANSWER]

Q77. Metaplasia

- a. Increase in number of cells
- b. Size increase
- c. transformation of one with other epithelium [ANSWER]

Q78. patient with seizures hypotonia anticalcium antibodies present what is the diagnosis

- a. Duchenne
- b. Becker
- c. Lambert Eaton syndrome [ANSWER]

Q79. which of the following drain into superior mesenteric lymph node?

- a. Jejunum [ANSWER]
- b. 4th part of duodenum
- c. Descending colon
- d. Cecum

Q80. Fever chills 10 days. Pain in chest on lying. structure involved

- a. Pleura
- b. Pericardium [ANSWER]
- c. Myocardium

Q81. The muscle that causes eversion of foot.

- a. Tibialis posterior
- b. Peroneus longus [ANSWER]

Q82. Burkitt's lymphoma?

- a. CMV
- b. EBV [ANSWER]
- c. Malaria
- d. HIV

Q83. Post synaptic sympathetic mainly secretes

- a. Acetylcholine
- b. nor epinephrine [ANSWER]
- c. Adrenaline

Q84. muscle is stretched, relaxation will occur due to:

- a. muscle spindle
- b. Golgi tendon organ [ANSWER]

Q85. Cervical carcinoma is associated with?

- a. Trichomonas vaginalis
- b. HPV [ANSWER]
- c. Candida albicans

Q86. Parotid gland

- a. Lat pterygoid lies anterior to pterygoid
- b. ext carotid passes through superficial gland
- c. facial nerve supplies it

Q87. Broder's classification of tumour

- a. degree of differentiation [ANSWER]
- b. degree of mitosis
- c. grading on histopathology

Q88.mucus not secreted by

- a.larynx
- b.terminal bronchioles [ANSWER]
- c.trachea
- d.nasopharynx

Q89.Effect of drug on a body

- a.pharmakokinetics
- b.pharmodynamics [ANSWER]

Q90.Most common known cause of hepatocellular carcinoma in developing countries

- a.Hepatitis B
- b.Hepatitis C
- c.both hep b and hep c [ANSWER]

Q91.Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- a. Anesthesia of thenar muscles
- b.wasting of thenar muscle [ANSWER]
- c.Injury to ulnar nerve
- d.Injury to radial nerve

Q92.Gluteus medus and minumus cause

- a. Adduction and lateral rot
- b.abduction and medial rotation[ANSWER]
- c.Extension
- d.Flexion
- e. Standing from sitting

Q93.para sympathetic stimulation cause ..

- a.periphral vaso dilation
- b.decrease heart rate [ANSWER]
- c.thick and viscus saliva setction

Q94.widest epidural space??

- a.just below foraman magnum
- b.L2 [ANSWER]
- c .T12

Q95.Which one is used for beta oxidation of fatty acifds and CHO

- a. biotin [ANSWER]
- b. pantathenic acid
- c.vit B12

Q96.Which is not blood supply of scalp

- a.occipital artery
- b.maxillary artery [ANSWER]
- c.supra orbital artery
- d .supra trochlear artery

Q97.Pancreatitis in fluid accumulation??

- a.Sub diapgrm
- b.Sub phrnic
- c.Para colic gutter [ANSWER]
- d.lessor sac

Q98.Extent to which tissue disturbed by occlusion of its venous or arterial supply does not depend on

- a.anatomical pattern of vascular supply
- b.velocity of blood in tissue [ANSWER]

c. general state of blood

Q99. Anion gap

a. difference b/w measured cation and unmeasured anion [ANSWER]

Q100. infective endocarditis diagnostic investigation?

a. ASO titre

b. blood culture [ANSWER]

Q101. Essential fatty acid?

a. linoleic acid [ANSWER]

b. palmitic acid

Q102. a pt with history of bleeding gums n wounds prolonged bleeding time and PT 28SEC (control 12sec) what was the diagnosis?

a. hemophilia

b. Christmas

c. von Willebrand disease

d. factor 7 deficiency [ANSWER]

Q103. drug which is analgesic but not anesthetic

a. desflurane

b. isoflurane

c. nitrous oxide [ANSWER]

Q104. if circumflex branch of left coronary artery is blocked which area will be affected,,,

a. anterior surface of left ventricle

b. posterior surface of left ventricle

[ANSWER]

c. interventricular septum

Q105. regarding cimetidine intake what effect causes

a. Agranulocytosis

b. inhibition of hepatic enzymes

[ANSWER]

c. antiestrogenic effect

Q106. a drug causing ↑GFR will do it by following mechanism

a. ↓ing blood flow

b. increasing hydrostatic pressure

Q107. Plasmodium falciparum causes:

a. Hemolytic anemia

b. black water fever [ANSWER]

Q108. axons arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called.

a. perikaryon

b. axon hillocks [ANSWER]

c. Dendrites

Q109. peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of

duodenum...which artery involved?

a. gastroduodenal [ANSWER]

b. gastroduodenal

Q.110. Epithelium of kidney is developed from

a. endoderm only

b. ectoderm only

c. mesoderm only [ANSWER]

- d. endoderm + mesoderm
- e. ectoderm + mesoderm

Q111. deep inguinal ring is present in

- a. transversus abdominis muscle
- b. transversalis fascia [ANSWER]
- c. internal oblique muscle

Q112. wash red blood cell use to abolish

- a. hypersensitivity [ANSWER]
- b. Infection
- c. Transfusion reaction

Q113. Scrotal carcinoma - spread to

- a. Deep inguinal
- b. Superficial inguinal [ANSWER]
- c. Para-aortic

Q114. parathyroid glands are developed from

- a. 1st pharyngeal pouch,
- b. 2 pouch
- c. 3rd pharyngeal pouch
- d. 4th p pouch

[ANSWER] both 3rd and 4th correct

Q115. In IV drugs abusers

- a. Libman Sacks endocarditis
- b. bacterial endocarditis [ANSWER]
- c. Mitral valve carditis
- d. Rheumatic fever or heart disease

Q116. true abt vertebral column

- A. cervical nerves originate above corresponding vertebra [ANSWER]
- B. vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis

Q117. papillary carcinoma of thyroid occurs due to

- a. radiation [ANSWER]

Q118. seminoma in male ,if same origion occurs in overy then its called

- a. yolk sac
- b. embryonal
- c. dysgerminoma [ANSWER]

Q119. which of the following is premalignant lesion

- a. lichen planus [ANSWER]

Q120. ewing sarcoma occurs which site of bone

- a. diaphysis [ANSWER]
- b. epiphysis
- c. metaphysis

Q121. spermatogenesis is stimulated by

- a. fsh
- b. testosterone
- c. LH
- d. FSH and testosterone [ANSWER]

Q122. an old diabetic develops sensory abnormalities of left foot and ulcer of big toe .the pathogenesis of this condition is best described by

- a. angiopathy with neuropathy [ANSWER]
- b. accelerated atherosclerosis
- c. microangiopathy
- d. vascular occlusion with infection

Q123.a pt is having generalized pain,and taking nsaid drugs,nw developed swelling n big toe, wht will b present in fluid

a.mono sodium urate crystals
[ANSWER]

Q124.type 1 hypersensity reaction

Q125.cardiac reserve

a.increase in athelete [ANSWER]

Q126.regarding neutrophil correct statment is

a.migrate into and out of blood stream
[ANSWER]
b.more phagocytic n blood stream
c.decrease n infective carditions
d.decrease whn corticosteroid given

Q127.regarding vit k

a.is a water soluble
b.produced by intestinal bacteria
[ANSWER]
c.present n large amount n human and cow milk

Q128.human placenta has

a.amnion on its fetal side [ANSWER]
b.chorio allantoic placenta
c.get separated along the stratum spongiosum
d.get seperated whn is rupture of may uterine arteries

Q129.regarding vertebra

a.31 pairs of spinal nerve
b.each cervical nerve arises above the crossponding vertebra [ANSWER]

Q130.regarding oculomotor nerve

a.arising from trigeminal gangalion
b.all the fibers going to sphincter pupillae muscle parasymphatic
[ANSWER]

Q131.ulcer caused by anarobic staphylococcus

a.arterial ulcer
b.venous ulcer
c.marjulan ulcer

Q132.epididymis drain into

a.vasdeferens [ANSWER]
b.ejaculatory duct
c.seminal vesicle

Q133.person naked n room,temperatue 21 centigrade ,humidity present,loss of heat by.

a.insensible perspiration
b.sweating
c.conduction and radiation [ANSWER]
d.urination

Q134.a pregant lady has bile duct obstruction,whch s marker best

a.gama glutamyl transferase
[ANSWER]
b.LDH
c.ALT
d.alkaline phosphatase

Q135.regarding lesser sac

a.double peritoneal layer [ANSWER]

Q136.congenital cataract caused by

a.rubella [ANSWER]

Q137.lidocaine mechanism of action

a.blocks na channels [ANSWER]

b. block k channels

Q138.extent to which tissue disturbed by occlusion by its venous or arterial supply doesn't depend on

a.velocity of blood in tissue

b.anatomical pattern vascular supply

c.general state of blood

Q139.when head of fetus became exactly half of the length at crl

a.3 month [ANSWER]

b.4th month

c.7th month

Q140.malignant neoplasia which rarely metastasized

a.basal cell carcinoma [ANSWER]

b.breast carcinoma

c.bronchial carcinoma

Q141.most appropriate about clavipectoral fascia

a.covers pectoral minor [ANSWER]

b.covers pectoral major

Q142.lysozyme has secretion against bacterial iron, bcz they contain

a.hydrolases [ANSWER]

b.oxidases

Q143.normal t cells and low b cells and mild anemia

a.bruton [ANSWER]

b.aplastic anemia

c.thalassemia

Q144.cricoid cartilage

Q145.blood supply of heart is regulated by

a.local metabolites [ANSWER]

Q146.coronary artery corpus callosum forms

a.join 2 hippocampus

b.posteriorly forms a ridge

c.join parts in same cerebral hemisphere

Q147.about small intestine true is

a.valvae connivents most numerous in ileum

b.mesentery start from the rite of L2

c.valvae connivents 5mm wide

d.small intestine 6-8 meters long

[ANSWER]

Q148.right horizontal semicircular canal stimulated

a.head tilt to right [ANSWER]

b.head tilt to left

Q149.end product of purine metabolism

a.uric acid [ANSWER]

Q150.basic scavengers

a.macrophages [ANSWER]

Q151.great cerebral vein does not drain into

a.occipital vein [ANSWER]

Q152.acute inflammation protein more than 3

a.exudate [ANSWER]

Q153.regarding gap junctions

Q154.recurrent ulcers in mouth

a.atrophic stomatitis [ANSWER]

Q155.orofecal transmission

a.hep e [ANSWER]

Q156.elderly with scenario of malnutrition the most unlikely is

a.thrombocytopenia [ANSWER]

Q157. cause of death in clostridium infection

a.toxemia [ANSWER]

b.toxic shock syndrome

Q158.vocal cords atrophy

Q159.correct about aorta

a.lies to rt of cisterna chyli

b.divides at L5

c.gives branches to parities at L1

d.gives renal arteries at L2 [ANSWER]

Q160.a girl has midline neck swelling ,histology shows normal thyroid tissue ,which epithelium

a.simple columnar with ciliated cells

b.cuboidal follicular [ANSWER]

c.stratified squamous

Q161.a child came with bleeding , which investigation will u do

a.aptt [ANSWER]

b.bleeding time

c.clotting time

d.pt

Q162. farmer with migratory lesion on foot

a.leishmania

b.strongyloides stercoralis

c.cutaneous larva migrans [ANSWER]

Q163.nerve loss in urogenital ,which nerve is severed

a.obturator

b.pudendal [ANSWER]

Q164.true about thoracic duct ,drain into

a.right brachiocephalic

b.svc

c.at confluence of left subclavian and left jugular [ANSWER]

Q165. a man comes 1st time to pak, develops fever then coma, on investigation 10 percent platelets, wbc dec?

- a. meningococcal meningitis
- b. dengue
- c. falciparum [ANSWER]

Q166. main class associated with antigen presenting cells

- a. mhc1
- b. mhc2 [ANSWER]

Q167. about posterior triangle correct statement is

- a. apex is mid of clavicle
- b. formed by ant border of sternocleidomastoid
- c. contains subclavian, three trunks of brachial plexus [ANSWER]

Q168. tumor in children with blue cells and high levels of catecholamines

- a. neuroblastoma
- b. neuroblastoma [ANSWER]
- c. wilms tumor

Q169. about trichomonas vaginalis correct is

- a. can be a commensal in vagina
- b. sexually transmitted [ANSWER]
- c. treated with quinolones

Q170. gustatory sweating is caused by

- a. submandibular excision

- b. superficial parotidectomy [ANSWER]
- c. wisdom tooth extraction

Q171. regarding thyroid

- a. lymphatic drainage in deep cervical lymph node [ANSWER]
- b. isthmus is level of c4 and c5
- c. its covered by prevertebral fascia

Q172. secondary center of ossification is

- a. epiphysis [ANSWER]
- b. diaphysis
- c. metaphysis

Q173. which of following predisposes carcinoma of biliary system

- a. clonorchis sinensis [ANSWER]
- b. taenia solium

Q174. which of the following is hypovolemia.

- a. oliguria [ANSWER]

Q175. starling effect

- a. increase venous return [ANSWER]

Q176. slow growing tumor of parotid gland

- a. pleomorphic adenoma [ANSWER]

Q177. propulsive movement of intestine effected, due to lesion of

- a. aurbach [ANSWER]
- b. myenteric plexus

Q178.absolute lymphocytes with b sore throat

a.infectious mononucleosis [ANSWER]

Q179.K excretion n diet distal tubules

a.distal tubules [ANSWER]

Q180.narrowest part of urethra

a.external meautis [ANSWER]

Q181. ca prostate spread by

a.vertbral plexus [ANSWER]

Q182.INH

a.pyridoxine [ANSWER]

Q183.after non-lethal MI in 4 minutes

a.arrhythmias [ANSWER]

b.complete recovery

Q184.Artenoid cartilage

a.give attachment to inferior constrictor [ANSWER]

Q185.opsonization occurs

a.help of c3b [ANSWER]

Q186.subdural hematoma

a.diploc fracture [ANSWER]

Q187.fracture of 9th and 10th ribs will cause injury of which organ

a.spleen [ANSWER]

b.pancreas

BY: DR. BADAL KHAN.

|

SURGERY

APRIL 2015

22 APRIL 2015

Q1. Saphenous nerve terminal br of

A. femoral

B. obturator

c. sciatic

Q2. Adductor muscle hamstring muscle supplied by which nerve

A. tibial

B. Obturator

C. femoral

D. common peroneal

Q3. gracilis nerve supplied by ,

A. obturator nerve

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

Q4. Adductor brevis supplied by,,

A. ant branch of obturator nerve

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

Q5. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus, artery damaged,

a. axillary nerve

B. post. circumflex humeral

Q6. common bile duct parts,,

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

c. retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

Q7. human intermediate host ,,

A. hydatid cyst

Q8. loss of small muscle of one hand damage,

A. C8, T1

B. ulnar

c. radial

D. C5 C6

Q9.inion landmark for what,

a. glabella

b. pterion

C. extrnal occipital prominence

D. internal occipital groove

Q10. gastroduodenal artery branch of,

A.right hepatic artery

b.celiac

c.splenic

Q11. regarding tramadol true is,

a.kappa nd meu

b.strong kappa

c.weak kappa

d.strong meu

E.weak meu agonist

Q12.ketorolac analgesia most preferable,,

a.Thoractosy patient with ozzing blood from wound

b. hernoraphy wid patient of peptic ulcer

C.Non diabetic cholecyctectomy

D.Asthmatic patient having inguinal hernia repair

Q13.Radiotherapy most sensitive to,

a.craniopharyngioma

b.pineal tumor

c.midbrain glioma

D.glial glioma[confirm it]

Q14.bilateral exopthlmos, antithyroid antibody present,,

A.graves

b.hashimotos

Q15.epitheial changes in endocervix in squamous tissue due to ,,

A.metaplasia

b.dysplasia

Q16.normal rasonance area in,,

A. right 2nd to 4th midclvicular line

b. right 4 to 6 midclavicular

c.left 2nd to 4 mid clavicular

d.left 2nd to 4 midaxillary

Q17.internal carotid a damage, bleeding, at what vertebral tubercle u will press to stop bleeding,,

a.3rd

b.4th

c.5th

D.6th

e.7th

Q18.cysticercosis caused by,,

A. ingesting eggs of tenia solium

b.ingesting cysts of tenia solium

c. eating uncooked meat

d. eating uncooked mutton

Q19. which drug has more effect on
coxII than cox I ,,

a.aspirin

B.celexocib

c. nalproxane

d.ketorolac

Q20. Internal oblique muscle
aponeurosis,,

a.form conjoint tendon

b. post boundary of inguinal canal

c. external spermatic fascia

D.conjoint tendon

Q21. RCA after giving marginal
branch obstruction affect ,,

a.SA node

B. AV node

c. apex of heart

d.right atrium

Q22. penile urethra rupture ,,

A. scrotum under colles fascia

b.tunica vahinilis

c.thigh

d.deep fascia

Q23.which one is benign tumor,,

A. warthin

Q24.middle rectal artery branch of, ,,

A.internal iliac

b.femoral

c.common iliac

d. superior mesenteric

Q25.right testis tumor nodes drain into

,

A. paraaortic

b. righ deep inguinal

c.superficial inguinal

Q26.Chlamydial infection causing
chlamydia psittacosis is,,

A.obligate intracellular

b.DNA derived from host

Q27.scenerio of granuloma wid yellow pigment ,,

A. actinomyecets

Q28. painful papule at labia ,,

a. hsv II

A.hsv I [confirm it by urself]

c. vz

d. CMV

Q29.most perinium and pelvis nerve supplied by,,

A.pudental

b.femoral

c.obturator

Q30.maintain flexor tone arm by ,,

a.corticopinal

b.corticobulbr

c.reticulo spinal

D.rubro spinal

Q31.lower motor neuron lesion...

A.muscle wasting

b.hyperreflexia

c.positive Babinski

d. spasticity

Q32.hemisetion with total spinal section differentaiad by ,,

a.paraplegia in extension

b. degre of reflex activity

c.sensory loss permanent

D.spinal shock

Q33.which one is most common exocrine pancreas tumor ,,

A.ductal adenocarcinoma

b.acinar adenocarcinoma

c.mixed

d.intraductal

Q34.delayed action of insulin,,,

a.glucose inside cell

b.potasium inside cell

c.inhibit protein catabolism

d. protein synthesis

E. stimulate mRNA transcription for lipogenesis [confirm it by urslf]

Q35.gas having mximum diffusion capacity in body fluids,,,

A. CO₂

b.CO

c.He

d.O₂

Q36.dec PO₂ in blood..

a.CO poisoning

B.hypoventiltion

c.anemia

d.cyanide poisong

e.hypoventilation

Q37.A person living on river side since 2yrs, having blindness, ophthalmologist indentify which larva,,

A.onchcerosis

b. wucheria

c. loa

Q38.during surgery thyroid nerve present to a distance to superior thyroid artery,

A.externl lryngeal

b.internal laryngeal

c.recurrent

Q39.antrum of stomach removed wht happen ,

a.dec compliance

b.inc acid output

c.increase gastrin

Q40.margins of TB ulcer,

A.undermined

b.everted

c.inverted

Q41. ulcer due to hypertension,,

a.decibuts

b.marjolins

C. martorell

d.bazin

Q42. PTU:

A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

b.lt homonymous hemianopia

B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

Q43. Right optic tract lesion causes,,

a.right homonymous hemianopia

b.left homonymous hemianopia

Q44. Internal laryngeal nerve passes through,,

- a. Arytenoid n cricoids cartilage
- b. Cricoid n thyroid
- C. Thyroid n hyoid**

Q45. pregnancy related scenario, PT and APTT inc (too long scenario but answer DIC :

A. DIC

Q46. which is used for screening congenital abnormality,,

A. Estrol

- b. estrone
- c. estradiol

Q47. phenyl over alcohol anaesthesia ,,

- a. effect detected soon
- B. less painful**
- c. phenol most potent

Q48. patient developed hemolysis due to G6PD deficiency next happen,,

A. self limiting

- b. hemolysis with G6PD
- c. autosomal dominant

Q49. Primitive streak mesoderm cells migrate around the cloacal membrane to form ant. Abdominal wall cell, if this migration does not happen around the cloacal membrane will rupture and open caudally as.

A. exstrophy of bladder

- b. imperforate anus
- c. hypospadias
- d. ectopic anal opening

Q50. liver development ,

- a. from dorsal mesentery proximal midgut
- B. from ventral mesentery proximal foregut**
- c. from ventral mesentery distal foregut
- d. ventral mesentery proximal midgut

Q51. which one drains into left brachiocephalic vein,,

- a. sup thyroid
- b. middle thyroid
- C. inf thyroid**
- d. facial

Q52. 64 year Old man with posterior cervical lymphadenopathy which is firm

and mobile. Hb 13-14 hct 40 wbc 7230
platelets 250000 no hepato
splenomegaly seen biopsy showed
numerous small monomorphic
lymphocytes,,

a.infectious mononucleosis

b.hodgkin lymphocyte predominant

c.CLL

d.reactive hyperplasia

**Q53.hb 10, O2 saturation 90, PO2 60 ,
ask abt to calculate O2 contents,,**

a.10

B.13

c.18

d.21

**Q54.girl with h/o of gum bleeding,
giant platelets , plt count 85k ,,,**

A.vonwillibrand

b.bernard solier

c.familial thrombocytopathy

d.thrombocytopenia

e.ITP

**Q55.thiazide and loop diuretic given
work simultaneously in excretion of Na
and chloride from,,**

a.ascending loop of henle

b.proximal tubule

C.distal tubule

d.descending limb

**Q56. required for transport of B12 in
blood,**

a.intrinsic factor

b.TC 1

C. TC2

d.TC 3

**Q57.terminal ileum removed what
happens,,**

A.large amount of water in feces

b. decreased amino acid absorption

c.increased bile acid and entero hepatic
circulation

d.increased fat absorption

**Q58.protein content less in glomerular
filtrate occur due to ,**

A.pore size and negative charge

b.rapid active transport absorption

**Q59. increase in aldosterone due to
inc in,**

A. HIGH K

b.angiotensin 2

Q60.35 year old man bilateral crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely,mass in rt ventricl , what wil b the main cause..

a.mesothelioma

b.rhabdomyosarcoma

c.angiosarcoma

d.myxoma

Q61.about flexor hallucis longus,,

a.tendion can be felt immediately post to medial maleolus

b.inserted on first metarsal base

Q62.superficial parotid painless tumor, psudopoid growth, contain no capsule on histopatho ,,

A.pleomorphic

b.warthin

c.mucoepidermoid

d.cyst adeno carcimona

Q63.Hypertensive ulcer

a.bazin

B.Martorel

c.curling

d.decubitus

Q64.Reflexes correctly marched,,

A.Bicep c6

b.triceps C8

c.abdominal L5 S1

d.knee L4 L5

Q65.Rt ovarian vein drains into,,

A. IVC

b.renal vein

Q66.regarding posterior communicating artery,,

a.connect post cerebral to internal carotid

b.connect post and middle cerebral

c. pass anterior to oculomotor and connect internal carotid with post cerebral

D.Its coonects internal carotid with posterior cerebral

e.connect post cerbellar inernal carotid

Q67.ADH is inhibited by,

A.alcohol

b.increased plasma osmolarity

c.angiotensin 2

d.dec ECF

**Q68. large Bolus stuck after eating
what will happen next,**

- a. Its never happens
- b. swallowing centre activated

**C. secondary peristalsis will be
generated by intrinsic nervous system
to remove it**

**Q69. when will u do dialysis when gfr
decreases by %,,**

A. 5

- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 40
- e. 50

Q70. feature of malignancy,,

a. Invasion

B. metastasis

c. high N C ratio

Q71. Death of Gas gangrene is,,

A. Toxic shock

b. excessive necrosis

**Q72. big scenario of ischemia but in
end asking finding in brain ,**

A. Liquefactive

b. coagulative

c. caseous

**Q73. infection related to pretracheal
layer will spread to,,**

A. Ant mediastinum

b. sup mediastinum

c. post mediastinum

**Q74. Regarding active transport about
drugs which is incorrect,,**

a. saturable

b. require energy

**C. all drugs transported by this
mechanism**

d. involves carriers

**Q75. organism causing cerebral
malaria,,**

A. p. falciparum

b. p. vivax

c. p. malaria

Q76. p. falciparum disease,,

A. black water fever

Q77. regarding pituitary gland true is

A. vein drain directly in dural sinuses

- b. partly derived from foregut
- c. related to ethmoidal sinus
- d. optic chiasm lie anteriorly

Q78. Patient with fluid loss now show metabolic acidosis e hypokalemia. most fluid loss will be through:

- A. Stomach
- B. Colon**
- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum
- E. Jejunum

Q79. Inversion of foot by which muscle:

- A. Peroneus Longus
- B. Peroneus Brevis
- C. Peroneus tertius
- D. Tibialis Posterior**

Q80. Anemia with Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis**
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Bone marrow depression

Q81. Most common cause of Hepatocellular CA in developing countries:

A. HEP B, C

- B. Hep C
- c. Hep B

Q82. Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

- a. Depressor anguli oris
- b. Depressor labii inferioris
- c. Depressor labii superioris
- d. Orbicularis oris**
- e. Lateral pterygoid

Q83. Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery
- B. External Carotid Artery**
- C. Internal Carotid Artery

84. Incubation period of which disease is longest:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox
- D. Infectious Mononucleosis**
- E. Mumps

Q85. Regarding CSF true is,,

- A. total 150 ml
- B. production rate 20 ml/hr
- C. produced by ependymal cells of choroid plexus**
- D. Arachnoid villi are visible

Q86. Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length**

- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

87. A sprinter during running had injury to his ankle. He can stand on his toes but with severe pain. There is a visible ecchymoses around ankle joint:

A. Plantaris tendon

Q88. Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum
- B. Cecum**
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Sigmoid and rectum

Q89. Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

- A. Stomodium from Foregut**
- B. Nose from Pharynx

Q90. Pretracheal fascia infections spreads to:

- A. Anterior mediastinum**
- B. Posterior mediastinum

Q91. Shivering center is located in:

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus**

Q92. A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in,

- A. Social crisis
- B. Personal crisis
- C. Situational crisis**
- D. Developmental crisis

Q93. While a surgery on Submandibular gland which has more chances of injury:

- A. Superior thyroid artery
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Mandibular nerve
- D. Facial nerve**

Q94. Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas,

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
- C. Transverse ligament**
- D. Ligamentum nuchae

Q95. C7 Vertebrae has:

- A. Longest spine**
- B. Broad body

Q96. conversion of fibronogen into fibrin what will b detected in blood

A. Prothrombin

Q97. Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:

- A. 30%**
- B. 20%
- C. 50%

Q98. Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Blood group B positive what is best for management:

- A. Any blood with Rhpositive
- B. B Negative**

Q99. If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

- A. Riboflavin**
- B. Thiamine

Q100. Group of young men bathing in beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

- A. Mast cell destruction**
- B. Endothelium venules destruction

Q101. Renal Column:

- A. Collecting Duct**
- B. Interlobar artery
- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

Q102. Function exclusively linked with vit E:

- A. Carbohydrate metabolism
- B. Endothelial protection
- C. Skin integrity
- D. Germinal epithelial protection**

Q103. Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards,

- A. Facial artery
- B. Lingual artery**
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Sup thyroid

Q104. Nucleus of general visceral efferents of tenth nerve to palate muscles is present in:

- A. Locus ceruleus
- B. Tractus solitarius
- C. Nucleus ambiguus [confirm it by urself]**
- D. Nucleus raphe

Q105. Regarding pneumotoxic center following is true:

- A. Increases inspiratory potential
- B. Fires dynamic respiratory drive**

Q106. What is correct about thyroid:

- A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries
- B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia
- C. Isthmus attached to cricoid
- D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein**

Q107. Regarding Pituitary gland true is :

- A. TSH**
- B. TRH

Q108. Blood group A+ transfusions reaction due to:

- A. A+
- B. B+**
- C. O-
- D. A-

Q109. H₂O₂ found in:

- a. mitochondria
- B. peroxisome ANS [confirm]**
- c. Lysosome
- D. RER

Q110. ICAM and VCAM are for:

- A. Leucocyte adhesion**

Q111. Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone**
- C. Progesterone

Q112. in man causes cancer is:

A. Protooncogen

Q113. Essential amino acid:

A. Phenylalanine

Q. Joining of ICA and Basilar artery:

A. Posterior communicating Artery

Q114. Regarding sympathetic effects Beta Agonists:

A. Increase HR

Q115. Poliomyelitis:

A. Anterior horn cell defect

Q116. Regarding P Value:

A. Checks probability

B. Percentile something.

Q117. Spread of renal tumor will be through:

A. Renal Vein

Q118. Retention of CO₂:

A. Respiratory failure

Q119. Antiseptic for skin: not come

A. Phenol with clorhexidine

Cant recall other statements but this seemed the best answer as Phenol and Clorhexidine are used for skin disinfectants.

Q120. Cardiac disease scenario was there and they asked about the fluid accumulation, proteins more than 3.2 g/dl:

A. Exudative

B. Transudative

Q121. Scenario was given about massive splenomegaly with lymphatic obstruction:

B. Leishmanias

B. Chronic Malaria

Q122. regarding Gray matter foot processes:

A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes

Q125. Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

C. Chlamydia Trochamatis

Q126. Which is normal HB:

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbC

Q127. Thalassemia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

A. 5%

B. 10%

C. 15%

Q128. Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

A. Internal Iliac Artery

B. External Iliac Artery

C. Uterine Artery

Q129. In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

A. NaHCO₃ excretion

Q130. During mitosis chromosomes double in which phase?

- A. Prophase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Anaphase
- D. Telophase
- E. Interphase**

131. Example of observational study:

- a. Cohort**
- b.cases (include case reports)
- c.mata anylasis

Q132. most two common pathway of axillary lymph drainage:

- A. central and apical
- B. Supraclavicular and posterior
- C. Pectoral and lateral
- D. anterior and posterior**

Q133.true about csf is

- A.produced by chroid plexus which is cauliflower n shap coverd by smooth muscle and seen by naked eye
- B.daily production is 500 ml per day**
- C.hyperosmolar thn plasma

Q134.the maximum strengh of wound healing occurs in

A.3 month

Q135. suboccipital n supply which muscle

- a.capitis

- b. lattivimus dorsi
- c. trapezius

D.rectus capitis post

Q136. regarding intercostobrchiial nerve true is ,,

- a. loss of nerve supply
- b.post side of arm

C. 2nd intercostal sensory

- d.loss to preganglionic sympethaetic

Q137.Normal rasonance are,,

A. rt 2nd to 4th midclvicular line

- b.rt 4th to 6th midclavicular

Q138. in asian population most common cause of macrocytosis

A. liver diease

- b.hemolysis
- c.hypothyrodism
- d. alchol

Q139.corticoteriod mechanism anti inflammatory

A. inhibit phospolipase A2

- b.inhibit cycloxygenase

c.inhibit lipoxygenase

d) action on leukotriene B

e. inhibit leukotriene D

Q140. scenario about sacroiliac joint pain, loss of lumbar lordosis negative ana,, 22

A. HLA b27

b.rA

Q141.a person standing at same place for 1hour, what will decrease

a.diameter of aorta

B.central venous pressure

c.renalin

d.adh

Q142.true regarding breast peau d'orange appearance except,,

A.orange brown appearance due to necrosis

b.dimpling of skin due to lymphatic obstruction

c. subcutaneous edema

Q143.enzymes for abscess formation

A.neutrophil

b.serum

c.lymphocyte

Q144.A lady presented with with leg swelling for last five months and no cough and fever, on investigation there were bilateral pleural effusion and right atrium enlargement...ast 200 ,alt250 ldh dearranged

a.recurrent thromboembolism

b.rheumatoid arthritis

C.good posture

d.renovascular hypertension

e.chronic asthma

Q145.Estrogen, progesterone and testosterone receptors act through.. ligand channel involves,,

a.g coupled

b.tyrosine kinase

C.increase transcription [confirm it]

Q146. great trochanteric fracture, cant walk properly painful swelling, next complication

A.pulm thromboembolism

b.soft tissue tumor

Q147.post triangle relations

Q148. acute appendicitis scenario, on pathologicl emanation

A. neutrophil n muscular wall

b. lymphoid hyperplasia with giant cell in muscular wall

Q149. old man develepod discomfort in abdomen with enlargement massive Splenomegaly(3000 gm),,,

a. sickle cell

b. Mononucleosis

c. portal Hypertension

D. myelofibrosis

Q150. During exercise decreased TPR is due to

a. Skeletal muscle arterioles dilation due local metabolites

b. due to increase coronary flow to brain

c. increase splanchnic flow

Q151. man in hot sunny environment fell...finding na 122 due to

A. excessive sweating

B. decrease water intake

c. decrease reabsorption

Q152. lady presented with persistent asthenuria (dilute urine) defect,,

a. high blood urea

B. low urine nacl [confirm it]

c. fixed specific gravity or plasma osmolarity

Q153. about pancrease true is ,

a. they are inferior to stomach

b. sup mesenteric pass anterior to uncinete process

Q154. leukocyte adhesion factor is ,,

A. integrin

b. selectin

Q155. 35 year old man bilat crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely, a mss in rt ventricl

a. mesothelioma

b. rhabdomyosarcoma

c. angiosarcoma

D. myxoma

Q156. if P53 is mutated wht wil happen

A. cell survival

Q157. 2ndary cartilagenous joint is

A. Pubic symphysis

Q158. Oesophegotomy done, nw stomach blood supply is

a. lt gastric artery

B. rt gastric artery ANS [confirm it]

Q159. regarding acetylcholine true is

Q160. regarding acetylcholine true is

Q161. protein synthesis correct squence is

Q162. jejunum blood supply is

A. SM artery

b. im artery

Q163. non epithelil origion

A. sarcoma

Q164. one question abt bone

Q165. dicumarol side effects

A. Increase BT

Q166. regarding breast tumor correct is

Q167. pt and dr relation ,,

A. reassurance

Q168. increase amino acid, glucose and fatty acid n blood

A. Cortsol

Q169. in children spinal cord level is,,

A. L3

Q170. hip extension and leg flexion by ,,

A. semitandinius

Q171. gun shot at lateral leg wid foot drop ,site of injury is ,,

A. neck of fibula

Q172. long thoracic nerve supply to,,

A. serratus anterior

Q173. transplant 5 years back ,maximum chances of what,,

Q174. female wid nausea ,icterus ,hep
n pregnancy ,which hep wil b
dangerous n future ,,

A. HE
P E

Q175. regarding c1 vertebrea true is,,

A. no body

Q176.prolactan antagonist,,

A. dopamine

Q177. in malnutrition pt ,wht
substance u wil check to measure
estimate malnutrition

A. Protein

b.vitmins

c.mineral



SURGERY

JUNE 2015

10th June 2015

Post No.1

Guys ive collected about 190 plus mcqs i m going to share with u kindly add remaining stems if missing n tell me if there is a mistake ill correct it

1.A female pt with bleeding from breast.no mass found on examination.no axillary lymph node palpable.wats the diagnosis

- A.Fat necrosis
- B.Intraductal papilloma
- C.ductal CA
- D.Fibrocystic disease

2.Regarding Adipose tissue

- A.insulin cause lipolysis
- B.inc in size by dividing adipocytes
- C.Growth hormone cause deosition of fat dont remember other options

3.Insulin causes

- A.dec ketogenesis
- B.inc lipolysis
- C.inc glycogenolysis

4.pneumothorax

- A.lung collapse chest inward
- B.lung collapse chest owtward

5.Breast lymph drainage of inner lower quadrant except (a long scenario actually)

- A.Pectoral Nodes
- B.inferior phrenic nodes

- C.internal mammary nodes
- D.Apical Nodes

6.Pain Temp Crude touch fibres of face go to thalamus through trigeminal via

- A.Trigeminothalamic tract
- B.Trigeminothalamic lemniscus
- C.Dorsal
- D.Anterolateral tract

7.DOC for systemic fungal infection

- A.Amphotericin B
- B.Ketoconazole
- C.Iconazole
- D.Nystatin

8.Decrease surfactant cause

- A.increase pulmonary compliance
- B.decrease pulmonary compliance
- C.decrease surface tension

9.Regarding Spleen

- A. Vertically 12cm
- B. On da right free margin of lesser sac
- C. More echogenic than liver on ultrasound
- D.if ligamentous support become lax it becomes free called wandering spleen

10.Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism

- A.Strept Pyogenes
- B.Staph aureus
- C.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1.D? | 2.B? | 3.A |
| 4.B | 5.B | 6.A? |
| 7.A | 8.B | 9.D |
| 10.B | | |

11. 15yr child came in peds clinic with history of sore throat & fever for 10 days. now he presented with chest pain not related to respiration. what is the most probable cause:

- a. lungs
- b. pleura
- c. myocardium
- d. pericardium
- e. costochondral joints

12. regarding middle colic artery which one is correct,

- A. supplies mainly left colic flexure,
- B. is a branch of SMA,
- C. supplies cecum only

13. sickle cell scenario. boy having hb 5.6 deeply jaundiced, ,plt 260000 ndtlc 10000

- a aplastic crisis
- b painful crisis
- c sequestration crisis
- d hemolytic crisis

14. Pregnant lady appropriate

- A. inc ferritin
- B. inc TIBC
- C. inc iron

15. Pregnant lady normocytic normochromic anemia appropriate

- A. plasma volume expansion
- B. iron def anemia

16. Aids associated skin lesion

- A. Kaposi sarcoma
- B. BCC

17. Sertoli cells appropriate

- A. secrete testosterone
- B. secrete FSH
- C. secrete LH
- D. provide nourishment and glucose
- E. Forms Blood Testis barrier

18. Ca channels disease

- A. Myasthenia Gravis
- B. Lambert Eaton syndrome'
- C. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- D. Beckers myotrophy

dont remember exactly

19. Proteinuria RBCs RBC casts wats damaged

- A. Proximal tubule
- B. Glomeruli
- C. Urinary Bladder

20. serum conc is 10/ml...urinary conc is 100/ml...urine flow rate is 2ml/min wats clearance?

- A. 2ml/min
- B. 20ml/min
- C. 200ml/min
- D. 0.2m/min

11.C 12.B 13.D?

14.B 15.A

16.A 17.D? 18.B?

19.B 20.B?

21. after total gastrectomy wat occurs

- A. iron def anemia
- B. Pernicious anemia

22. best host defence system in alveoli

- A. lymphatics

- B.alveolar macrophages
- C.nasal cilia

23.breast surgery done pt cant comb hair due to paralysis of serratus anterior.nerve involved

- A.suprascapular nerve
- B.long thoracic nerve

24.DVT most common

- A.prolonged bed rest
- B.After surgery
- C.inherited thrombophilia

25.14 yr old child with 8%creatinuria BP 180/110.. wat is damaged

- A.glomeruli
- B.JG cells
- C.Macula densa

26.after gynecological surgery which anaerobic beta lactamase producing organism causes infection

- A.Bacteroides
- B.Ecoli
- C.Strept pyogenes

27.RMP is mainly by

- A.k efflux
- B.na/k pump

28.blockage of alpha receptors

- A.vasoconstriction
- B.vasodilation

29.dec arterial PO2

- A.CO poisoning
- B.anemic hypoxia
- C.hyoxic hypoxia

30.Elastic fibers most thick in

- A.Aorta
- B.renal
- C.brachial

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 21.B | 22.B | 23.B |
| 24.A | 25.B | |
| 26.B? | 27.A | 28.B |
| 29.C | 30.A | |

31.4th Heart sound due to

- A.Atrial contraction causes ventricular wall vibration
- B.aortic rebound
- C.verntricular filling

32.human is intermediate host in

- A.Schistosomiasis
- B.Haydatid cyst

33.which doesnt cross BBB

- A.levodopa
- B.Dopamine

34.2yr old female child pale n not thriving dec hb 4.2 anisocytosis poikilocytosis hepatosplenomegaly

- A.leishmaniasis
- B.thalasemia major
- C.fe def anemia
- D.sideroblastic

35.aneurysm of 3rd part of subclavian artery which triangle involved

- A.Anterior
- B.Posterior
- C.Muscular

36.week 2

- A.epiblast
- B.epiblast and mesoderm
- C.Epiblast and hypoblast

37.Regarding Thymus

- A.Arch of aorta is anterior to it
- B.has single lobe
- C.extends from below thyroid to T4 vertebral level

38.Regarding NK cells

- A.kill virus infected cells without prior sensitization

39.thyroid CA operated. 3cm mass which has congo stain. wats best marker to monitor

- A.calcitonin
- B.AFP dont remember other options

40.knee cant b flexed and hip cant be extended which muscle damaged

- A.rectus femoris
- B.sartorius
- C.semitendinosus

- | | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| 31.A | 32.B | 33.B |
| 34.B | 35.B? | |
| 36.B | 37.B? | 38.A |
| 39.A? | 40.C | |

41.Regarding Popliteus

- A.medially rotates femur on tibia
- B.Assists in knee extension
- C.lies b/w lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament

42.Meckels diverticulum

- A.sometimes contain acid secreting mucosa
- B.located in proximal part of ileum

43.regarding cardiac cycle

- A.Aortic notch his due to aortic valve
- B.60% Filling in diastole,
- C.max filling in mid atrial contraction, dont remember other options

44.tubuloglomerular feedback supported by

- A.dec peritubular na conc
- B.inc peritubular blood flow
- C.inc tubular urine flow

45.paracetamol

- A.has very weak antiinflammatory activity

46.a plumber has history of dyspnea and cough now PH 7.4 bicarb 19 PCO2 31 PO2 62. wats diagnosis

- A.compensated met acidosis
- B.compensated resp alkalosis
- C.mixed resp alkalosis and met alkalosis
- D.met acidosis
- E.uncompensated resp alkalosis

47.case of small cell CA n cushingoid features

- A.ACTH

48.pt has dec pupil size and droopy eyelid

- A.home adie pupil]
- B.occulomotor injury
- C.argyl robertson pupil
- D.horner syndrome

49.pt rt eye cant look laterally

- A.tumor in frontal lobe

- B.cavernous sinus infection
- C.lateral blow to eye

50.elderly patient with pneumonia admitted in ward...6 hrs later died

- A.inc vascular permeability
- B.dehydration
- C.shock

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 41.B? | 42.A | 43.A |
| 44.A? | 45.A | |
| 46.B? | 47.A | 48.D |
| 49.B | 50.A | |

51.urinary osmolality 1200 serum osmolality 310 diagnosis

- A.SIADH

52.urethra damage at urogenital diaphragm urine will leak into

- A.Retropubic space
- B.sup perineal pouch
- C.medial thigh
- D.ischiorectal fossa

53.regarding Transitional epithelium

- A.pseudostratified
- B.Stratified columnar
- C. Stratified with outer cells bigger n rounder

54.during a histology practical test a medical student observes under microscope a tubular structure having a small lumen lined by transitional epithelium supported by connective tissue lamina propria and three layers of smooth muscle with adventitia as outer most layer what anatomical structure is it?

- A.prostate
- B.Renal pelvis
- C.Urethra
- D.ureter
- E.urinary bladder

55.Submandibular gland surgery nerve damaged

- A.marginal branch of mandibular branch of facial nerve
- B.lingual nerve

56.70 age female with previous history of MI hb5 TLC 7000 Plt 120000 pt 13 aptt 35 wats best for her

- A.whole blood
- B.FFP
- C.platelets
- D.RBC concentrate

57.regarding Cerebellum

- A.receive proprioceptive info from spinal cord
- B.receive cortical info from cortex
- dont remember other options

58.infarct near post interventricular septum.artery involed

- A.LCA
- B.RCA
- C.Rt marginal branch
- D.LCX
- E.Rt interventricular

59.regarding dilute urine

- A.positive water clearance
- B.negative water clearance
- dont remember exactly

60.floor of 4th ventricle's superolateral relation

- A.superior cerebellar peduncle
- B.middle cerebellar peduncle

C.inferior cerebellar peduncle
D.pyramidal tracts

51.A 52.A? 53.C
54.C 55.A
56.D 57.A 58.B
59.A 60.D?

61.regarding atrial fibrillation

A.p waves prominent
B.regular rhythm
C.pulsus deficit

62.Most sensitive cardiac marker

A.creatine kinase
B.Troponin T
C.Myoglobin
D.LDH

63.uterine leiomyoma. endometrium around the mass has few glands and a lot of stroma...wat has happened to endometrium around fibroid

A.metaplasia
B.hyperplasia
C.atrophy
D.dysplasia

64.alpha sympathetic stimulation

A.pupils constrict
B.pupils dilate

65.parasympathetic stimulation

A.pupils dilate
B.pupils constrict

C.inc heart rate
D.dec GI motility

66.Bile duct relation with duodenum

A.supraduodenal retroduodenal infraduodenal intraduodenal
B.omenta supraduodenal intraduodenal
C.omenta supraduodenal infraduodenal

67.Renal artery

A.interlobar lobar segmental arcuate
B.lobar interlobular segmental arcuate
C.segmental interlobar arcuate
D.lobar segmental interlobar arcuate

68.Dorsum of nose supplied by

A.ethmoidal branch of ophthalmic artery
B.a branch of facial artery

69.Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage

A.DNA
B.cell membrane
C.mitochondria

70.virus cause disease

A.direct action
B.altering protein synthesis
C.membrane damage

61.C 62.B 63.C?
64.B 65.B
66.A 67.A 68.A?
69.B 70.B

71.pt having of hepatoma developed dependent edema and dilated abdominal veins wats the cause

- A.hepatic vein obstruction
- B.IVC obstruction
- C.portal vein obstruction

72.female pt with difficulty swallowing..wrinkles which appeared on her skin vanished...difficulty eating with hands...no joint pain..wats the diagnosis

- A.dermatomyositis
- B.CREST

73.Regarding Medial geniculate body

- A.receive visual afferents
- B.attatched with thalamus
- C.located on ventromedial aspect f thalamus

74.inc ejection fraction causes

- A.dec EDV
- B.Dec ESV

75.Macrocytic anemia

- A.Folic acid deficiency
- B.intrinsic factor deficiency
- C.hemolysis

76.SA node location

- A.superior aspect of sulcus terminalis
- B.lower part of crista terminalis

77.Regarding lignocaine

- A.cause prolonged seizures
- B.toxicity can be prevented by using 2% preparation
- C.can be prevented by hydrocortisone injection

78.Femoral artery pulse is felt

- A.apex of femoral triangle

- B.midpoint of inguinal ligament
- C.mid-inguinal point

79.tumor suppressor gene

- A.p53

80.Diabetic nephropathy 1st manifestation

- A.inc blood urea nitrogen levels
- B.inc creatinine
- C.inc urinary albumin

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 71.B | 72.B | 73.B? |
| 74.B | 75.A | |
| 76.A | 77.A? | 78.B? |
| 79.A | 80.C | |

81.Mesothelioma most common cause

- A.tobacco smoking
- B.asbestosis

82.Gastric lymphoma most common cause

- A.H-pylori
- B.atrophic gastritis

83.Host defence against neoplasm

- A.apoptosis
- B.good health
- C.no family history

84.most common cause of neoplasm

- A.overexpression of proto-oncogenes
- B.non-lethal injuryof genes

85.IVC is formed at

- A.L5 vertebra

86.female with exophthalmos inc HR sweating antibodies present

- A.Hashimoto
- B.Graves

87.Regarding Down syndrome

- A.inc incidence with inc maternal age

88.Dorsal rami supply

- A.Flexors of trunk
- B.extensors of trunk

89.female undergoing hysterectomy..there is a chance of damaging ureter while ligating which artery

- A.Internal ilac artery
- B.Uterine artery

90.pt underwent trauma now has spastic lower limbs exaggerated lower limb reflexes Babinski sign is positive biceps jerk is absent whr is the injury

- A.C5-C6
- B.C2-C3
- CL1-L2

81.B 82.A 83.A?

84.B 85.A

86.B 87.A 88.B

89.B 90.A

91.Prostate arterial supply

- A.Inferior vesical artery
- B.superior vesical artery
- C.internal ilac artery

92.localized edema cause

- A.allergy

93.Regarding Red cells

- A.larger than all WBCs
- B.Mean MCV is 85 fl
- C.contain remnants of mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum

94.myeloperoxidase is present in

- A.lymphocytes
- B.RBCs
- C.Neutrophils

95.Succinylcholine toxicity in individuals having deficiency of

- A.Acetyl cholinesterase
- B.pseudocholinestear
- C.MAO

96.upper origin of external oblique forms digitation with which muscle

- A.Latissimus Dorsi
- B.Pectorals major
- C.Serratus anterior

97.Platelet rich plasma is stored at

- A. 0 deg
- B. 4 deg
- C. 22 deg
- D.40 deg

98.Lady had breast implant 2 yrs ago since then she is having firmness and shape distortion something . Now the implants are removed and implant fluid is leaking inside. Which cells will most likely be present

- A. Neutro
- B. Mast
- C.Eosinophil
- D.Giant cell
- E.Plasma cell

99. Remnant of gubernaculum in females

- A. spermatic cord
- B. Testis
- C. Round ligament of ovary
- D. prostate

100. vessel having 80% saturation in fetus

- A. umbilical vein
- B. aorta

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 91.A | 92.A | 93.B? |
| 94.C | 95.B | |
| 96.C | 97.C? | 98.D |
| 99.C | 100.A | |

101. Sciatic nerve is damaged now which nerve supplies sole of foot

- A. saphenous nerve
- B. sural nerve
- C. common peroneal nerve

102. trauma to upper limb pt cant feel sensation in little finger and paralysis of dorsal interossei which nerve is damaged

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. anterior interosseus nerve
- C. median nerve

103. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus. nerve damaged

- A. median nerve
- B. axillary nerve
- C. upper brachial plexus

104. trauma to shoulder axillary nerve damaged pt cant abduct arm

- A. above head
- B. 0 to 20 deg
- C. 20-90 deg

105. which muscle is flexor of elbow joint and supplied by radial nerve

- A. brachioradialis
- B. brachialis
- C. Biceps brachii

106. which hormone causes extrahepatic protein catabolism and hepatic protein anabolism

- A. Thyroid hormone
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Cortisol
- D. growth hormone
- E. insulin

107. GFR is increased by

- A. afferent arteriolar constriction
- B. decrease plasma proteins

108. lumen of allantois doesn't obliterate

- A. Urachal sinus
- B. urachal cyst
- C. umbilical vein
- D. urachal fistula

109. abdominal contents pushed through remains of processus vaginalis which occurs

- A. indirect inguinal hernia
- B. direct inguinal hernia
- C. hydrocoele

110. left adrenal vein is drained into

- A. IVC
- B. left renal vein
- C. Inf mesenteric vein

101.B ? 102.A ?
103.B 104.B
105.A
106.C 107.B
108.D 109. A
110.B

111.Tissue not regenerated

- A.kidney
- B.adrenal medulla
- C.lens
- D.skin

112.regarding tail of pancreas

- A.in linorenal ligament
- don't remember the mcq exacty

113.no lymphoid nodules seen in

- A.thymus
- B.Lymph node
- C.spleen

114.CA urinary bladder caused by which parasite

- A.schistosoma hematobium
- B.clonorchis sinensis

115.pseudomembranous colitis caused by which

- A.clostridium perfringens
- B.clostridium dificile

116a.most common cause of gas gangrene lower limb

- A.clostridium birefrengens (this is the exact spelling as in paper)
- B.clostridium welchii
- C.clostridium septicum

I asked the examiner he said it must be perfringens

116b.osteoblastoma most common site

- A.diaphysis
- B.Metaphysis
- C.epiphysia plate
- D.epiphysis
- E.Body of vertebra

117..difference between primary and secondary peristaltic wave

- A....Primary has oropharangeal phase
- B.primary wave relaxes lower esophageal sphincter
- C.secondary propels food forward

don't remember exact mcq

118.joint b/w pubic bones allowing slight movement during birth of baby

- A.Synchondrosis
- B.syndesmosis
- C.Symphysis

119.Heart contractility depend on

- A.ca++ ions

120.Regarding thyroid gland

- A.change in epithelium occurs with function

111.C	112.A	113.A
114.A	115.B	
116a.B?	116b.A?	117.A?
118.C	119.A	120.A

121.fast adapting phasic receptors

- A.Pacinian
- B.meisners
- C.Baroreceptors

122.rapidly adapting receptors

- A.pacinian
- B.Baroreceptors
- C.free nerve endings

2 similar questions were asked one in both papers a and b

123.which of the following inhibits the muscle to stretch beyond limits

- A.golgi tendon organ
- B.muscle spindle

124.Dead space does not change in

- A.standing
- B.old age
- C.shallow breathing
- D.Deep inspiration
- E.Tracheostomy

125.chlorthiazides cause

- A.hyperuricemia
- B.hyperkalemia
- C.hypercalcemia

126.max triglycerides found in

- A.VLDL
- B.chylomicrons
- C.LDL
- D.HDL
- E.IDL

127.most common source of SYSTEMIC arterial emboli

- A.femoral vein thrombosis
- B.pulmonary vein thrombosis
- C.right atrial thrombus
- D.portal vein thrombus
- E.left ventricular mural thrombus

128. pyruvate is intermediade between

- A.glucose and acetyl coA
- B.acetoacetic acid and actyl coa
- C.Fat metabolism and acetyl coA
- D.carbohydrates and proteins

129.pt with back pain lytic lesions in vertebra and ribs on xray.. most appropriate investigation for diagnosis

- A.MRI
- B.Immune electrophoresis
- C.CT scan

130.patient with history of multiple myeloma now has hypercalcemia , polyuria and confusion urine osmolality is 310mosm/l

wats the reason of polyuria

- A.ADH cant act on tubules
- B.dec ADH formation
- C.psychogenic polydipsia

don't remember the actual stems

121.A

124.D

126.B

128.A?

130.A?

122.A

125.C

127.E

129.B

123.B

131.pulmonary atery supply

- A.Bronchi
- B.Bronchioles
- C.Alveoli

132.Regarding bronchopulmonary segment

- A.airated by primary bronchus
- B.airated by secondary bronchus

- C. airated by tertiary bronchus
- D. not in touch with all other segments

133. 55 yr old diabetic hypertensive hypothyroid DOC for HTN

- A. Propanolol
- B. Verapamil
- C. Captopril
- D. Nefidipine

136. A 45 yr old female presents with two years history of pruritis, months history of jaundice. On clinical examination she has bruises xanthomas and hepatosplenomegaly. The investigation which will confirm the diagnosis would be:

- A. ALT
- B. Alkaline phosphatase
- C. Anti-mitochondrial antibodies
- D. CT abdomen
- E. ultrasound abdomen.

137. sarcoidosis histological picture

- A. Ganuloma with asteroid bodies
- B. non-caseating granuloma

138. ADH formed in

- A. posterior pituitary
- B. supraoptic nucleus
- C. ventromedial nucleus

139. 42 yr old female and dyspareunia and midcycle pain n bleeding her cervix was hypertrophic.. vagina and uterus normal which initial investigation should be done

- A. colposcopy with biopsy
- B. cervical smear
- C. endoscopy

140. metaplasia is caused by

- A. chronic irritation

- | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|
| 131.C | 132.C | 133.C |
| 136.C | 137.A? | |
| 138.B | 139.B | 140.A |
- (plz dont mind numbering error ☺)

141. most common cause of PRIMARY HCC

- A. hep C
- B. alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- C. Aflatoxins

142. Two liters Normal saline infusion

- A. dec urinary sodium
- B. inc blood volume
- C. dec intracellular volume

143. patient bp 90/50.. why is isoflurane contraindicated

- A. dec cardiac contractility
- B. vasodilation of blood vessels

144. Regarding popliteus

- A. assist in knee extension
- B. cause medial rotaion of femur on tibia
- C. located in between lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament
- D. supplied by obturator nerve

145. Otic ganglion is located immediately below

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Foramen rotundum
- C. Foramen lacerum

146.DIC initiated by

- A.thromboplastin
- B.Factor 13

147.Tachyphylaxis

- A.Rapid dec in drug action
- B.Gradual dec in drug action

148.Fastest speed of impulse in

- A.ventricular fibers
- B.AV node
- C.AV bundle
- D.purkinje fibers

149.a student asked a pt to clench his teeth then followed his masseter inferiorly on lower mandibular marginal he felt a pulsation which artery was it

- A.Lingual
- B.Facial
- C.Maxillary
- D.External carotid

150.pt cant open mouth which muscle injured

- A.Masseter
- B.medial pterygoid
- C.lateral pterygoid
- D.Buccinator
- E.Platysma

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 141.A? | 142.B | 143.B? |
| 144.A | 145.A | |
| 146.A | 147.A | 148.D |
| 149.B | 150.C | |

151.Abdominal migraine cause

- A.IMA
- B.SMA

152.Middle colic artery is a branch of

- A.SMA
- B.IMA
- C.Aorta

153.There are no blood agglutinins in which blood group

- A. AB-
- B.AB+
- C O+

154.Insulin increased by

- A.Glucagon
- B.Growth hormone

155.pt has Gonococcus infection what is quicked way to check it

- A.ZN stain
- B.Gram stain
- C.Culture

156.pt took cotrimoxazole developed black urine reason?

- A.G6PD
- B.Malaria

157.Whcjh prolongs the life of corpus luteum

- A.testosterone
- B.endogenous FSH LH
- C.Endogenous HCG

158.Which artery has branches that are end arteries

- A.Coronary artery
- B.Central artery of Retina

159.pt has Christmas disease...factor 9 not available wats best substitute

- A.Cryoprecipitate

B.FFP

C.Whole blood

160.Metaplasia

A.functional change in cells

B.change in size and shape of cells

151.B

154.A

156.A

158.A?

160.B

152.A

155.B

157.C

159.B

153.B

161.pseudomonas causes shock

A.endotoxin

162.which are bipolar neurons

A.posterior root ganglion cells

B.anterior horn cells

C.posterior horn cells

D.Olfactory cells

163.memory function of which lobe?

A.parietal

B.Temporal

C.Frontal

D.Occipital

E.insula

164a.GH increased by

A.exercise

B.hyperglycemia

164b.Pellagra caused by def of

A.Vit B1

B.Vit.B6

C.nicotinic acid

165.which is caused by DNA virus

A.influenza

B.infectious mononucleosis

166.cervical lymphadenopathy...reed stern berg cells seen

A.hodgkin lymphoma

167.pt with normal internal genital organs with ambiguous genitalia karyotype 46 XX

A.Adrenogenital syndrome

B.Craniopharyngioma

168.Area 3,1,2

A.All somatic sensation

169.Basal ganglia excitatory pathway neurotransmitter released

A.serotonin

B.Dopamine

170.Pregnant lady with rheumatic heart disease ...most dangerous complication for her

A.MR

B.AR

161.A

164a.A

166.A

169.B

162.D

164b.C

167.A

170.B

163.B

165.B

168.A

171.Which hormone causes smooth muscle constriction

A. Aldosterone

B.ADH

172.Ethics principle

A. Autonomy Beneficence. Non-maleficence
Equity

173.Regarding mean

A.it is some of individual value divided by total
number of values
B.its a good measure of central tendency

174.Brocas Area

A.Sup temporal lobe
B.afluent aphasia

175.infraorbital artery is a branch of

A.maxillary
B.facial
C.opthalmic

176.painful swelling at site of amputation

A.neuroma
B.ganglioneuroma

177.Sulfur containing amino acid

A.Arginine
B.Cysteine

**178.pt on oral anticoagulation which test
for monitoring**

A.PT
B.APTT

179.pyogenic meningitis

A.dec glucose

180.Axillary sheath from

A.pretracheal sheath
B.prevertebral fascia
C.carotid sheath

171.B	172.A	173.A
174.B	175.A	
176.A	177.B	178.A
179.A	180.B	

**181.Anterior duodenal perforation whr
does the fluid accumulate**

A.lessor sac
B.left paracolic gutter
C.rt subphrenic space
D.left subphrenic space
there was no option of right paracolic gutter

**182.hormone responsible for oxidative
phosphorylation and inc in body
temperature**

A.Thyroid hormone
B.Growth hormone
C.Insulin

**183.Pt had severe headache...CSF showed
blood tinge**

A.sub-dural hemorrhage
B.sub-arachnoid haemorrhage

**184.young pt had diarrhea PT deranged
platelets normal hb normal**

A.Vit k deficiency

185.Edema is caused by

A.dec hydrostatic pressure
B.inc osmotic pressure
C.blocked lymphatics

**186.lower esophagogastric junction and
fundus removed wat will happen**

A. loss of receptive relaxation
B.inc gastrin production
C.inc acid production

187.Regarding Trachea

- A.from upper border of C6-T4
 - B.Recurrent laryngeal nerve in front
- dont remember other options

188.pt with rt sided weakness of facial muscles cant blow air wats the reason of weakness

- A.facial nerve palsy

189. Regarding Vibrio cholera caused diarrhea

- A.inc chloride channels
- B.causes dec absorption of food which leads to osmotic diarrhea

190.first response for bleeding

- A.wound contraction

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 181.E | 182.A | 183.B |
| 184.A | 185.C | |
| 186.A? | 187.B? | 188.A |
| 189.A | 190.A | |

191.potent chemotactic factor

- A.C3a
- B.C5a

192.Disease transmitted by mosquito

- A.Filariasis

193.Left coronary artery divides into

- A.LCX and anterior interventricular artery

194.Pt breathing fast then slow then again fast

- A.chyne stoke breathing

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 191.B | 192.A | 193.A |
| 194.A | | |

BY: DR. OMAIR ARSHAD DAR.

|

SURGERY

14TH AUG 2015

SURGERY 14TH AUG

1)After removing fundus of stomach what will happen ?

- A. Decrease receptive relaxation
- B. Decrease production of gastrin

2)Regarding IVC most appropriate is?

- A. commences at the level of L5
- B. has tributaries similar to that of aorta

3)Primary esophageal peristalsis is different from secondary by?

- A.Presence of oropharyngeal phase
- B.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES

4)Presence of oropharyngeal phase?

- A.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES

5)Deficiency of surfactant causes?

- A. Decrease recoil of lungs
- B. Decrease complaine

6)True for cricoid cartilage?

- A. Vocal cords are attached to it
- B. Inferior constrictor attached to it

7)After abdominal n gynecological surgery?

- A.Bacteroids
- B.E-Coli

8)Which factor def causes thrombosis instead of bleeding?

- A.Factor V

9)Hypovolaemia with hypotension isoflurane should not be given why?

- A.Potent vasodilation

10)Otic ganglion location foramen was asked?

- A.Sup border of foramen ovale

11)Increase in interstitial fluid cause?

- A.Inc capillary permeability

12)Right sided weakness with Babinski's positive all UMN lesions no sensory loss where is the lesion?

- A.left internal capsule
- B.left broadman area 4 resection

13)Epithelium of preterminal bronchiole?

- A.Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

14)Mesiothelioma exposure to?

- A.Asbestosis

15)Thyroid covers by?

- A.Pretracheal fascia

16)Radiation causes cancer after how much years?

- A.5-10 yrs
- B.More than 10 years

17)Premalignant lesions are?

- A.Metaplasia of endocervix
- B.Dysplasia
- C.Condyloma, skin

18)Weakness in abduction of fingers nerve involve is?

- A.Ulner
- B.Median

19)Sciatic nerve severed, dorsum of foot supplied by which nerve?

- A.saphenous nerve
- B.Sural nerve
- C.Comman paroneal nerve

20)Lidocaine overdose?

- A.Seizures

21)Loss of knee flexion and hip extension muscle involved is?

- A.Semitendinous

22)Muscle which causes flexion of elbow and supplied by radial nerve?

- A.Brachioradialis

23)Breast lower medial quadrant will not drain into?

- A.Inf phrenic nodes
- B.Pectoral nodes
- C.supraclavicular nodes

24)Volume of distribution question from pharmacology?

??

25)Probability of difference between the two medians questions?

??

26)Lack of communication and understanding between doctor and patient is due to?

- A.Doctor not properly listening.

27)Damage to axillary nerve damage will cause?

- A.Dec abduction 0-20 degree
- B.Dec abduction 20 -90 degree
- C.Dec abduction above head
- D.Dec flexion

28)Fracture of surgical neck of humerus causes?

- A.Axillary nerve damage.

29)Increase of blood viscosity causes?

- A.Inc radius of capacitance
- B.Inc radius of resistance arteriole
- C.Inc mean arterial pressure

30)Rupture to male urethra below urogenital diaphragm, urine will leak into?

- A.Superficial pouch

B. Retropubic space

C. Ischiorectal fossa

D. Medial thigh

31) Cold sensations from which receptors?

A. Same as hot receptors

B. Different from hot receptors

C. Take sensation at same center where hot receptors

32) which one is the DNA virus?

A. Influenza

B. Measles

C. Mumps

D. Yellow fever

E. Infectious mononucleosis

33) Motor deficit question...?

A. Ant part of post limb of IC

34) ANT DUODENAL perforation where will secretion go?

A. Right paracolic gutter

B. Left paracolic gutter

C. Anterior subhepatic space

D. Posterior subhepatic space

35) Blood supply of prostate Question?

36) Macrocytic anaemia cause?

A. Intrinsic factor deficiency

37) Regarding trachea?

A. Has 7 rings

B. Posteriorly bounded by Trachealis

38) Chronic gastritis or gastric lymphoma ka cause?

A. H Pylori

B. Chronic ulcer

39) Intermenstrual bleeding and post coital bleeding no other abnormality on per speculum examination. Cervix hyperplasia present. What initial test u will do?

A. Colposcopy

B. Pap smear

40) Pain, temperature and touch sensations lost from face where will be the lesion?

Trigeminal lemniscus system

Trigeminothalamic tract

Spinoreticular tract

41) Physiological dead space?

A. Dec in exercise

B. Inc in pulmonary diseases

42) GH secretion stimulated by?

A. Hyperglycaemia

B. Cortisol

C. Exercise

43)Cell injury by which amino acid?

A.Tyrosine

B.Phenylalanine

44)Known case of sickle cell anemia became deep jaundiced HB low which type of crisis it will cause?

A.Aplastic crisis

B.Sequestration crisis

C.Hemolytic crisis

45)Deficiency of glucose 6 Phosphatase causes?

A.Increase in glycogen storage in liver

B.Increase in glycogen storage in liver

C.Decrease in glycogen in skeletal Muscle

D.Hypoglycemia...

46)Increase GFR causes inc absorption of salt and water from PCT. The most imp mechanism for this tubuloglomerular feedback is ?

A. Inc peritubular colloid pressure

B.?

C.?

47)hormone causing inc arteriolar resistance?

A.Angiotensin 2

B.Epineprine

48)Most imp action of angiotensin 2?

A.release ADH

B.release aldosterone

C.Increase thirst

49)Right eye has difficulty in seeing at right side where will be the lesion?

A.infection in cavernous sinus?

B.?

50)During hysterectomy ureters can be damaged while ligating which artery ?

A.Uterine artery

B.Ovarian artery

51)Basilar Artery question ?

52)Lambert eaten syndrome scenario?

A.Antibodies at postsynaptic Ca channels

B.Antibodies at presynaptic ach.

53)Regarding Inguinal Canal, the correct one is?

A. Floor is formed by Fascia lata

B. Roof is formed by Conjoint tendon

C. Absent in infants

D.Extend from the anterior superior iliac spine to pubic tubercle

54)Total bilirubin was 10 direct was round about 9 and indirect 1.0?

A.Crigler Najjar

B.Hepatitis

C.Gilbert

55)middle thyroid vein drains into?

A.Anterior jugular

B.External jugular

C.Internal jugular

56)Regarding IVC most appropriate is?

A. commences at the level of L5

B. has tributaries similar to that of aorta

57)Ptosis and miosis scenario cause is?

A.Occulomotor nerve damage

B.Horner syndrome

58)In Rheumatic fever which valvular lesion is present?

A.Mitral stenosis

B.Aortic Regurgitation

59)Most common skin cancer in HIV?

A.Sq. Cell carcinoma

B.Basal cell carcinoma

C.Malignant lymphoma

60)Collagen tat gives strenght during wound healing?

A.Type 1

B.Type 3

61)Sertoli cells most appropriate is?

A.Produce fluid rich in glucose and protiens (nutrients).

B.Maintain blood testis barriers.

62)Rapidly adapting receptors ?

A.Pacinian

B.Free nerve endings

C.Meissners

63)What is crown lump lenght at 17 -20 weeks?

?

64)Abdominal angina cause by obstruction to?

A.Inf mesenteric

B.Sup mesenteric

65)Middle colic is the branch of ?

A.Inf mesenteric

B.Sup mesenteric

66)Chest pain and fever not related to respiration?

A.Costochondral junction

B.Pericardium

C.Myocardium

67)Case control studybig same asim shoab scenario.

68)Sarcoidosis findings?

A. Granuloma with asteroid bodies

69) A 60 years old patient having hypertension, diabetes with hyperthyroidism, which drug will be safe for him?

A. Ca blockers

B. ACE

C. B. Blockers

70) How much time digoxin required to reach at stable level?

A. 2 minutes

B. 9 minutes

70) Known case of IHD type 2 diabetic present with chest pain HB is 6 TLC was normal platelet was normal 120, PT 13 (control 11) APTT 23 (control 21). What should be transfused?

A. RBC Concentrate

B. Fresh frozen plasma

C. Fresh whole blood

D. Whole blood

71) Common bile duct parts?

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

c. retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

72) Bilateral exophthalmos, antithyroid antibody present,

A. Graves

b. Hashimoto's

73) Organism causing cerebral malaria?

A. P. falciparum

B. P. Vivax

C. P. Malariae

74) Location of femoral artery?

A. Mid inguinal point

B. Mid point of inguinal ligament.

75) Skeletal system develops from?

A. Mesoderm only

B. Mesoderm and neural crest cells

76) What preventive step is must in ICU?

A. Washing hands again and again.

B. Keeping re-usable equipment sterilized

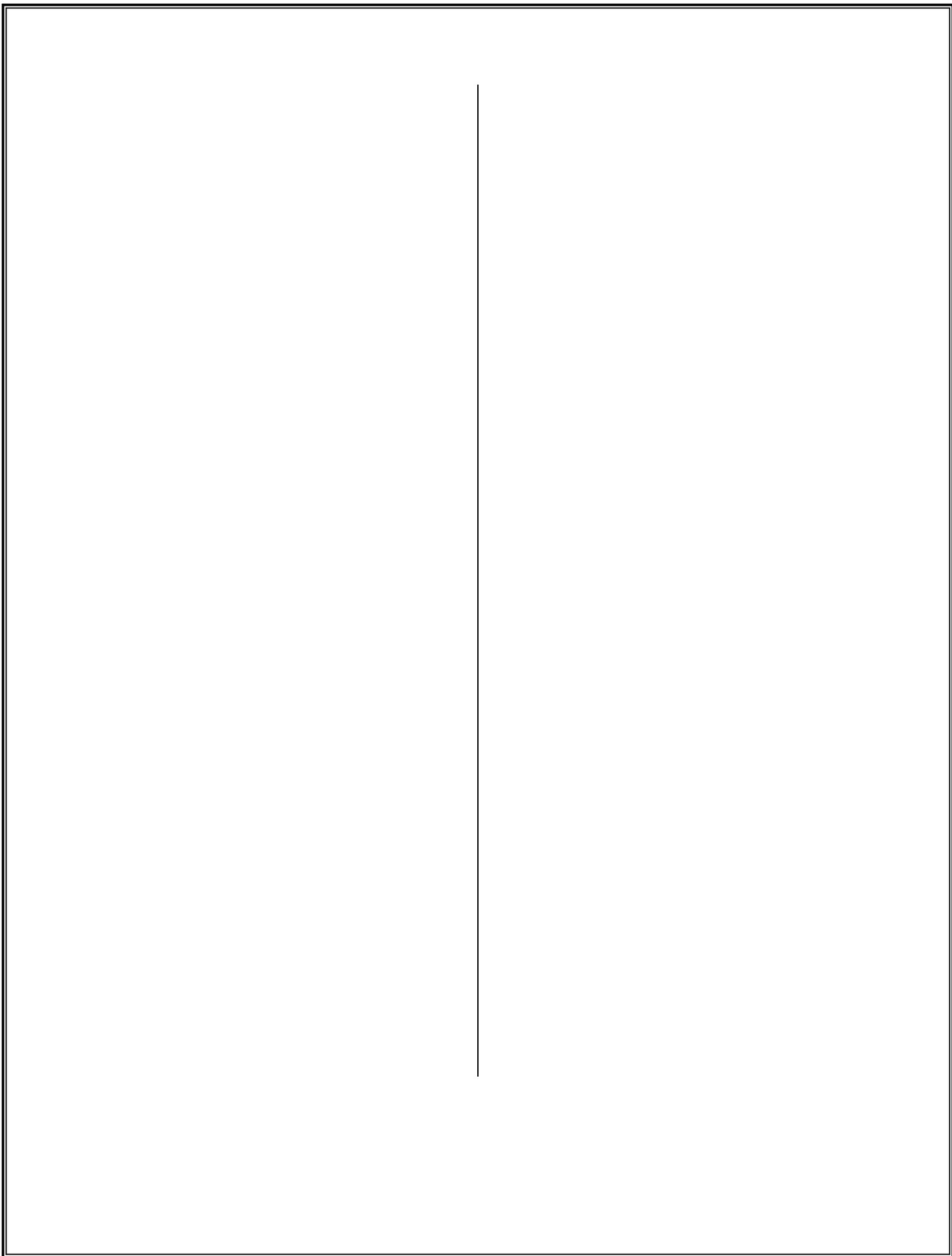
C. Wearing Gloves

77) Thalamus relations Question.

78) Pt breathing fast then slow then again fast

A. Cheyne-Stokes breathing

BY: DR. ALI HASSAN



SURGERY

18TH AUG 2015

18TH AUG 2015 SURGERY

1- Eating undercooked and raw meat can cause infestation by...

dracunculosis
echinococcus granulosus
liver fluke
schistosomiasis
tape worm [Ans]

2- Iodine which is not used in the thyroid hormone synthesis is secreted from body via

Feces
saliva
urine [Ans]
sweat

3- Gustatory sweating is caused by

Parotidectomy
Diabetes Mellitus
Glossectomy

4- Rupture of penile urethra, extravasation of urine into

ant abdominal wall
scrotum [Ans]
superficial perineal pouch
deep perineal pouch

5- Mass movement is affected in colon due to problem in

Auerbach plexus [Ans]
Submucosal plexus

6- In an adult Ileectomy and jejunectomy has been done. He has diarrhoea and 15-20

bowel sounds per minute. The most likely cause of this decreased transit time in the intestine is due to

Secretory
osmotic
secretory plus osmotic [Ans]
High concentration of bile salts in the colon

7- treatment of vWD (a confusing scenario was given).

FFP
Cryoprecipitate [Ans]
Vit K
Aminocaproic acid

8- The head of femur in adult is supplied by

Anterior circumflex artery
Sciatic artery
Femoral artery
Medial and lateral circumflex artery [Ans]
posterior circumflex artery

9- Head of humerus is supplied by

Anterior circumflex [Ans]
posterior circumflex axillary

10- In acute pancreatitis, fluid will most like accumulate in

a) Right paracolic gutters [Ans]
b) Subphrenic space
c) Retroperitoneal space
d) Left paracolic gutters

11- most prominent feature of water intoxication:

a) jugular vein distention
b) fast pulse
c) low pulse [Ans]
d) thirst

12- True about internal juglar vein

- a) Present most posterior in the carotid sheath
- b) Is present on the medial side of internal carotid artery in the carotid sheath
- c) Originates on the posterior aspect of jugular foramen [Ans]

13- A young boy is sitting in a room at 26 centigrade, he is profusely sweating his pulse rate is 120 and BP is 150/110 mmHg. What is the most likely cause?

- a- Stress [Ans]
- b- exercise

14- Washed RBCs are indicated to

- a- avoid ABO conflict
- b- Avoid Rh conflict
- c- avoid fever after transfusion
- d- avoid hypersensitivity reactions [Ans]

15- A middle age female with recurrent chest infections, long history of diarrhoea. On stool examination cysts of Giardia lamblia were detected. Periferal smear reveals normal T cell but B cells are slightly decreased. Serum IgA 73, IgG 300 and IgM is 67. What is the most likely Dx?

- a- Bruton's agammaglobulinemia
- b- Common variable immunodeficiency [Ans]
- c- HIV infection
- d- Cystic fibrosis

16- highest amount of TAGs in

- a- Chylomicrons [Ans]
- b- vldl
- c- hdl

- d- IDL
- e- Chylomicron remnants

17- which structure imparts basophilia to the tissue

- a- peroxisome
- b- ribosome [Ans]
- c- mitochondria
- d- nucleus
- e- golgi apparatus

18- Clostridium are mostly (dont remember the options exactly)

- a- Gram negative rods
- b- Anaerobic
- c- spore forming [Ans]

19- Function of Gulteus medius and minimus is

- a- Extention of hip joint
- b- Flexion of hip joint
- c- Adduction and medial rotation of hip joint
- d- Abduction and medial rotation of the hip joint [Ans]

20- Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism

- A.Strept Pyogenes
- B.Staph aureus [Ans]
- C.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

21- A 5 or 6 years child who develops muscular weakness. Anti voltage gated calcium chanel antibodies are present

- A.Myasthenia Gravis
- B.Lambert Eaton syndrome' [Ans]
- C.Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- D.Beckers myotrophy

22- Resting membrane potential is most likely due to

- a- Equilibrium potential of K ions [Ans]

- b- Equilibrium potential of Na ions
- c- Equilibrium potential of Ca ions
- d- Equilibrium potential of Cl ions
- e- Equilibrium potential of HCO₃ ions

23- human is intermediate host in

- A.Schistosomiasis
- B.Haydatid cyst [Ans]

24- A patient presents with enlarged mass in front of the neck. Biopsy of thyroid gland is performed which reveals no metastatic change. Which type of epithelium is found in thyroid?

- a- Simple squamous
- b- Simple striated squamous
- c- Simple cuboidal epithelium [Ans]

25- Regarding Popliteus

- A.medially rotates femur on tibia
- B.Assists in knee extension
- C.lies b/w lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament
- D. Cause flexion of knee joint [Ans]

26- patient with diplopia, when asked to look to the right side his left eyes turns towards the right but right eyes turns medially, which is damaged?

- a- optic nerve
- b- trochlear nerve
- c- abducens nerve [Ans]
- d- oculomotor nerve

27- Damage to penile urethra, urine extravasation into

- A.Retropubic space
- B.sup perineal pouch
- C.medial thigh
- D.ischiorectal fossa

- e- Scrotum [Ans]

28- Infarction of posterior 1/3 of interventricular septum.artery involed

- A.LCA
- B.RCA [Ans]
- C.Rt marginal branch
- D.LCX
- E.Rt interventricular

29- Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage

- A.DNA [Ans]
- B.cell membrane
- C.mitochondria

30- Viruses are carcinogens because they have

- a- proto-oncogens [Ans]
- b- oncogens
- c- chemicals which are carcinogenic

31- A male patient with normal urine osmolality. Most dilute urine reaches at

- a- PCT
- b- Descending loop of Henle
- c- Tip of loop of henle
- d- Medullary collecting tubules
- e- Macula densa [Ans]

32- A patient with anemia with MCV in normal range most likely cause

- a- A pregnant female not taking vitamin supplements
- b- Thallassemia
- c- Vit B-12 defi
- d- After blood loss >2 days [Ans]

33- Apoptosis initiates when ...

- a- Bcl-2 activation
- b- Phagocytosis

c- Activation of caspases

34- Right border of heart is formed by

- a- right atrium [Ans]
- b- SVC
- c- SVC+Rt Atrium
- d- Rt ventricle

35- GFR is increased by

- A. afferent arteriolar constriction
- B. decreased hydrostatic pressure
- C. Efferent arteriolar dilatation
- D. Afferent arteriolar dilatation [Ans]

36- which is a small blue cell tumour

- a- neuroblastoma
- b- Wilms tumour
- c- ?

37- Most common tumour of the epiphysis is?

- A. Giant cell tumour
- B. Osteoblastoma

38- Primary cartilaginous joints example is

- a- intervertebral joint
- b- symphysis pubis
- c- costochondral joints [Ans?]
- d- chondrosternal joints

39- which of the following prevents muscle tear under high pressure

- a- Golgi tendon organ [Ans]
- b- Spindle fibers

40- pulmonary artery supply

- A. Bronchi
- B. Bronchioles
- C. Alveoli [Ans]

41- A patient was admitted in the hospital. He was in supine position and something like

vomiting + Happened. He aspirated the vomitus. Which segment is most likely

- a- Rt upper anterior
- b- Rt upper posterior
- c- Rt lower basal
- d- ?
- e- ?

42- sarcoidosis histological picture

- A. Granuloma with asteroid bodies [Ans]
- B. non-caseating granuloma

43- cervical metaplasia most likely cause

- a- high multiparity [Ans]
- b- HPV infection
- c- IUCD

44- which ulcer is caused by infection by microaerophilic nonhemolytic streptococci and aerobic hemolytic staphylococci

- a- Marjolin's ulcer
- b- Bazin's disease
- c- Melanocyte's ulcer [Ans]

45- a young male has azoospermia. Which initial investigation will help in Dx

- a- testosterone level
- b- FSH level
- c- FSH and LH level [Ans]
- d- Sperm count
- e- Antibodies against sperms

46- Pellagra caused by def of

- A. Vit B1
- B. Vit. B6
- C. nicotinic acid [Ans]

47- A pt with sore throat, cervical lymphadenopathy and can't recall at the moment

(its was case of **Infectious mononucleosis.**)

48- A patient had to undergo amputation of right leg. At the site of amputation ha present with a mass, biopsy shows haphazard pattern.

- a- Neuroma [Ans]
- b- schwannoma
- c- lymphoma

48- INR is used to monitor

- a- Heparin therapy
- b- Anti-platelet therapy
- c- Oral anticoagulation [Ans]

49- clavipectoral fascia covers

- a- clavicle bone
- b- pectoralis minor [Ans]
- c- serratus anterior
- d- serratus posterior

50- Cholecystectomy is done, where to put the drain?

- a-Subhepatic space [Ans?]
- b-Subphrenic space
- c-Rt paracolic gutter

51- Pt with Diabetic ketoacidosis pt managed Bt died. Most likely infection is

- a.mucur [Ans]
- b.candida
- c.E.coli

52—Dead organisms in vaccine:

- A.Measles
- B.Mumps
- C.Tetanus
- d.pretussis[Ans]

53-Esophagectomy done stomach is mobilized to upper portion of thorax ..To anastomosis with phayrnx, Which artery is responsible for stomach supply now

- a.left gastric [Ans]
- b.Right gastric
- c.Left gastroepiploic
- d.Short gastric vessels

54-Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

- a.chromosome 9&22[ANSWER]
- b.chromosome11&22
- C.chromosome14&22

55-common Postop infection in hospital cause by which organism:

- a.Staph Aureus[ANSWER]
- b.pseudomonas
- c.e.coli
- d.Kliebsella

56-clawhand produced by unopposed action of

- a.flexor digitorum longus and flexor digitorum profundus
- b.extensor digitorum longus and extensor digitorum Indices
- c.extensor digitorum and flexor digitorum profundus[ANSWER]

57-if iodine is nt used for formation of thyroid hormorne,then iodine excreted which site of the body

- a.stool
- b.urine[ANSWER]
- c.salivary gland

58- Which drug cause tachycardia in therapeutic doses:

- a.morphine

- b. Fentanyl
- c. alfentanyl
- d. pethidine [ANSWER???

59-female, there is abnormal metabolism of amino acid. which of the following amino acid Will appear in urine

- a. alanine
- b. tyrosine
- c. tryptophan
- d. Lysine [Ans?]

60- nerve supply of extensor digiti minimi

- a. deep radial nerve [ANSWER]
- b. superficial radial nerve

61- Rotator cuff is formed by

- a. supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor and subscapularis

62- optic chiasma lesion causes

- a. bitemporal hemianopia [ANSWER]
- b. right homonymous hemianopia
- c. left homonymous hemianopia
- d. ipsilateral temporal hemianopia

63- Biguanides side affects:

- b. Elevated ALT
- b. diarrhea and flatulence

64- A middle aged woman presents with writing movements in the upper limbs, Pulmonary vasoconstriction occurs due to:

- A. Raised PCO₂
- b. reduced systemic pO₂ [ANSWER]
- C. Reduced pH

65-which nucleus effected

- a. putamen

- b. caudate [ANSWER]
- c. globus pallidus

66-If FACTOR IX not available:

- a. Cryoprecipitate
- b. FFP [ANSWER]
- c. platelets
- d. whole blood

67-which of the following drain into superior mesenteric lymph node?

- a. Jejunum [ANSWER]
- b. 4th part of duodenum
- c. Descending colon
- d. cecum

68- The muscle that causes eversion of foot.

- a. Tibialis post
- b. peroneus longus [ANSWER]

69- Parotid gland

- a. Lat pterygoid lies anterior to pterygoid
- b. ext carotid and the facial nerve passes through superficial gland
- c. facial nerve supplies it
- d. is separated from the mandibular gland through a fascia

70- Broder,s classification of tumour don't remember options ??????

71-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

- A. Anesthesia of thenar muscles
- b. wasting of thenar muscle [ANSWER]
- c. Injury to ulnar nerve
- d. Injury to radial nerve

72-Basic drugs mostly bind with

- a- Albumin
- b- Alpha glycoprotein

c- Hb

73- features of Achromegally were given and asked about the cell of pituitary which are affected

- a- chromophobes
- b- acidophills

74-A pt with history of bleeding gums n wounds prolonged bleeding time and PT 28SEC (control 12sec) wats the diagnosis?

- a.heamophilia
- b.christmis
- c.won wiliband disease
- d.factor 7 deficiency [ANSWER]

75-Drug which is strong analgesic but not a good anesthetic

- a.desflurane
- b.isofurane
- c.nitrous oxide [ANSWER]

76- A drug causing ↑GFR will do it by following mechanism

- a.↓ing bLOOD flow
- b. increasing hydrostatic pressure
- c. afferent arteriole vasoconstriction
- d. By increasing Kf

77- A young male comes to Pakistan for the first time, after 2days he has fever, altered state of consciousness and goes into Coma. Hb is low, PLTs low and neutrophils(dnt remember). Most like diagnosis

- a- Dengue
- b- Malaria falciparum

78- axon arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called.

- a.perikaryot

- b.axon hillocks [ANSWER]
- c.Dandrites

79- peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of duodenum...which artery involed?

- a.gastroduodenal [ANSWER]
- b.gastroepiploic

80- Epithelium of nephrons is developed from

- A.endoderm only
- b. ectoderm only
- c. mesoderm only [ANSWER???
- d. endoderm+mesoderm
- e. ectoderm + mesoderm

81-Deep inguinal ring is present in

- a.transversis abdominis muscle
- b.transversalis fascia [ANSWER]
- c.internal oblique muscle

82- parathyroid glands are developed from

- a.1st pharyngeal pouch,
- b.2nd pouch
- c.3rd pharyngeal pouch
- d.4th pouch [ANSWER]

83- In IV drugs abusers there is increased risk of:

- A.Libman Sacks endocarditis
- b.bacterial endocarditis [ANSWER]
- c. Mitral valve carditis
- d. Rheumatic fever or heart disease

84- true abt vertebral column

- A.cervical nerves originate above corresponding vertebra
- B.vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis *there were other options with the orientation of facets tc can't recall.*
Option

A is not the answer as C8 is a cervical nerve and does not originate above the corresponding vertebrae. (Somebody correct me if I am wrong...) Can't recall the

Option which looked to suit the best!

85- papillary carcinoma of thyroid in children may occur due to

- a. radiation [ANSWER]
- b. chemotherapy
- c. viruses
- d. Multinodular Goitre

86- Seminoma is a tumour in male, its equivalent when occurs in ovary then its called

- a. yolk sac tumor
- b. embryonal tumor
- c. dysgerminoma [ANSWER]
- d. Hydatiform mole

87- Which of the following is mostly premalignant in the oral cavity?

- a. Chronic irritation
- b. smoking
- c. lichen planus [ANSWER]

88- A female pt was having generalized pain, and has been taking NSAIDs for a long time. Now developed swelling n big toe, what will be present in fluid aspirate?

- a. mono sodium urate crystals [ANSWER]
- b. Calcium pyruvate

89- Integrins are present on:

- a. Platelets
- b. Bacteria
- c. Viruses
- d. Leukocytes

- e. Endothelial cells

90- A patient suffering from steatorrhea for last 18 months. He is most likely to suffer from the deficiency of which nutrient?

- a. Folic acid
- b. Vit B12
- c. Iron
- d. Vitamin D
- e. Ascorbic acid

91- Ductus deferens terminates into:

- a. bulbar urethra
- b. seminal vesicle
- c. ejaculatory duct [ANSWER]

92- lidocaine mechanism of action

- a. blocks Na channels [ANSWER]
- b. block K channels

93- there was a question regarding CORPUS CALLOSUM lies between something like that...

94- About small intestine true is

- a. valvae connivents most numerous in ileum
- b. mesentery start from the rite of L2
- c. valvae connivents 5mm wide

- d. small intestine 6--8 meters

long [ANSWER]

95- Salivary enzyme kill bacteria by

- a. iron binding lactoferrin [ANSWER]
- b. inhibiting protein synthesis
- c. rupture of membranes

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