

1st January 2016 Surgery & Allied Paper 1 and 2 Evening Session.

(By: Dr. Waqar Arif)

1. Which hormone delays gastric emptying? CCK.
2. Nerve damage at surgical neck of humerus? Axillary nerve.
3. A patient is having a swelling in neck. Swelling (mass) is positively stained with Congo red stain. Thyroid carcinoma is diagnosed. Tumor marker will be? Calcitonin.
4. The swelling of 3rd part of Subclavian artery will appear in? A) Anterior triangle B) Posterior triangle (Answer) C) Suprasternal area E) Axilla.
5. Half life depends upon? Rate of clearance.
6. At what rectal temperature, permanent cell injury occurs, if that temperature remains constant? A) 99* F B) 101* F C) 103* F D) 106* F (Answer). See Ganong 24th Edition page no. 320 E) No effect even at 108* F
7. Patient is having myocardial infarction. Posterior 1/3rd of interventricular septum is involved. Which artery will be affected? Right coronary artery. (This question was given in both paper 1 & 2)
8. A male having MCV 70, MCH 21, serum iron decreased, serum ferritin decreased and TIBC increased. Diagnosis? Iron deficiency anemia. (This question was also given 2 times)
9. Aldosterone causes absorption of? Sodium.
10. Glucose is absorbed maximum in? Proximal convoluted tubule.
11. The fourth heart sound is produced by? A) Closure of aortic and pulmonary valves B) Vibrations in the ventricular wall during systole C) Ventricular filling (Answer). Ganong mcq key. D) Closure of mitral and tricuspid valves E) Retrograde flow in vena cava.
12. Nor-epinephrine released from nicotinic receptors of adrenal medulla will mediate vasodilation via? Beta 2 receptors.
13. A 50 years old diabetic, smoker and also having hypothyroidism. His B.P is 180/110mmHg. Drug of choice? A) Verapamil B) Captopril (Answer?) C) Propranolol....

14. A smoker patient presents with constricted pupil and having partial drooping of eyelid. Diagnosis? A) Diabetic ophthalmoplegia B) Horner syndrome (Answer)...
15. A boy with progressive muscular weakness. Antibodies against Calcium channels are present. Diagnosis? Lambert-Eaton syndrome.
16. A smoker patient having round face, abdominal striae, hypertension and obesity. Which hormone will be raised in his blood? ACTH (As it is a scenario of small cell lung carcinoma leading to paraneoplastic → Cushing disease)
17. A 16 years old boy after treated with Co-trimoxazole for some infection now complaints of dark black urine. Diagnosis? G6PD deficiency.
18. Karyotype of Klinefelter syndrome? 47XXY.
19. Basic drugs bind with? Alpha 1 glycoprotein.
20. Middle colic artery is a branch of? Superior mesenteric artery.
21. Abdominal angina is caused due to involvement of? A) Superior mesenteric artery (Answer) B) Inferior mesenteric artery C) Celiac artery....
22. Regarding trachea? A) It extends upto T8 vertebra B) Superiorly, it is fused with cricothyroid membrane C) It has striated trachealis muscle D) Starts from upper border of C6 (Answer) E) Recurrent laryngeal nerve lies anteriorly.
23. Which structure develops from 3rd pharyngeal arch? A) Stylopharyngeus (Answer) B) Posterior belly of digastrics....
24. Otic ganglion lies near the anterior border of? Foramen Ovale.
25. Regarding spleen? A) It is normally 12cm in length B) On USG, it is more echogenic than liver C) Accessory spleen is present in 25% cases D) Lax ligaments may cause “wandering spleen” (Answer?)....
26. Regarding thymus? A) Supplied by superior thyroid artery B) Single lobed structure C) Extends from lower pole of thyroid upto 4th costal cartilage (Answer?) D) Arch of aorta lies anterior to it E) It lies on sternothyroid and sternohyoid.
27. Renal clearance calculation. Given values were: $U = 100$, $V = 2\text{ml/min}$ and $P = 2$. So applying $UV/P = 20\text{ml/min}$ (Answer)
28. Regarding inferior vena cava? Commences at L5 (Answer).

29. A patient having completely injured sciatic nerve. Some sensory supply to dorsum of foot will be managed by? Saphenous nerve.
30. Flexor of elbow supplied by radial nerve? Brachioradialis.
31. A scenario was given. Tubuloglomerular balance? A) Increase peritubular blood flow B) Increase renal tubular flow C) Decrease peritubular sodium concentration (Answer?)....
32. Glucose in nephron is absorbed by? Co-transport.
33. Prostate blood supply? Inferior vesical artery.
34. Dorsum of nose is supplied by? A) Anterior ethmoidal branch of ophthalmic artery (Answer?) B) Lingual artery C) Ascending palatine branch of facial artery....
35. Pulsation felt at the anterior border of masseter, near jaw? Facial artery.
36. Anatomical structure which characterize conduction of heart? A) Nerve fibers? B) Desmosomes C) Zonula adherens D) Gap junctions? E) Tight junctions.
37. Patient is unable to open his mouth. Paralyzed muscle? Lateral pterygoid.
38. A female patient wearing a revealing dress starts conversation in a seductive tone. What will you do? A) Refuse to examine her B) Refer to another doctor C) Call in a nurse (Answer) D) Ask open ended questions E) Ask about her personal life.
39. Bladder carcinoma. Organism involved? Schistosoma hematobium,
40. Skin cancer associated with HIV/AIDS? Kaposi sarcoma.
41. Renal artery divisions? Segmental → Lobar → Interlobar → Arcuate (Answer)
42. 11 years old girl has an elbow X ray. Ossification centre will be assessed at? Lateral epicondyle.
43. From which area of brain, cholinergic fibres of cerebral cortex will mostly arise? A) Frontal lobe B) Parietal lobe C) Nucleus basalis of Meynert D) Hippocampus E) Basal ganglia.
44. Platelet rich plasma stored at? 22* C.
45. Gubernaculum remnant in females? Ovarian ligament (Round ligament of ovary).
46. Meckel's diverticulum? Occasionally contains gastric mucosa.

47. Aplasia? A) Decrease in cell size B) Decreased cell production? C) Failure of cell production?... (I think it should be decreased cell production. Failure of cell production is called agenesis. Needed to be discussed)
48. Adenoma definition/characteristic?? One option contained the word "glands" in it... That was probably correct.
49. Most common premalignant skin lesion/condition? A) Intradermal nevus? B) Junctional nevus? C) Seborrheic keratosis....
50. Parts of bile duct? A) Omental, retroduodenal and pre-pancreatic? B) Omental, intraperitoneal and retroduodenal C) Omental and retroduodenal D) Supraduodenal, retroduodenal, intraduodenal and infraduodenal E) Supraduodenal, retroduodenal and intraduodenal.
51. A patient is unable to move his right eye laterally? A) Maxillary sinus infection B) Cavernous sinus infection (Answer).... (No option was present, directly stating it as 6th C.N palsy).
52. Hypophysis cerebri is posterosuperiorly related to? Sphenoidal sinus.
53. About thyroid? Venous drainage into internal jugular and brachiocephalic veins.
54. Mesothelioma is associated with? Asbestos.
55. Autosomal dominant disorder? Hereditary spherocytosis.
56. A scenario was given. Diagnosis was Multiple myeloma.
57. Diagnostic investigation for multiple myeloma? Immunoelectrophoresis.
58. Nucleoli contents were asked? Options were related to DNA, RNA, proteins and ribosomes etc
59. A question about cell membrane structure?
60. A 45 years old woman complained of post coital and intermenstrual bleeding. Abdominal examination was unremarkable. On specular examination her uterus was hypertrophied. On vaginal examination uterus and appendages were normal. Most initial lab investigation will be? A) Diagnostic curettage B) Cone biopsy C) Cervical smear (Answer) D) Colposcopy....
61. Fundus and corpus of stomach removed? Loss of receptive relaxation.

62. Trachea length in neonates? A) 2cm B) 4cm (Answer?) C) 6cm D) 8cm E) 10cm. (According to Grays anatomy trachea length in adults is 10-11cm so we can get an idea from that)
63. Which factor will decrease vital capacity? A) Increase in residual volume B) Decrease in total lung capacity (Answer)....
64. A person developed abscess after a thorn prick. Organism will be? Staph. Aureus.
65. Neisseria gonorrhoea can be most easily identified by? Gram stain.
66. An admitted patient having difficulty in respiration. His tidal volume first increases and then gradually decreases. Respiratory pattern is? A) Normal respiration B) Apnea C) Kussmaul respiration D) Cheyne stokes breathing (Answer)....
67. Most common circulating phagocytic cells in blood? A) Neutrophils (Answer) B) Macrophages C) Basophils D) Eosinophils....
68. Urethra ruptured distal to urogenital diaphragm. Urine will extravasate into? Superficial perineal space.
69. Disease caused by DNA virus? Infectious mononucleosis.
70. Incision given for submandibular gland surgery. Which nerve can be damaged? A) Facial nerve B) Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve (Answer) C) Lingual nerve D) Greater auricular nerve....
71. A patient is suffering from acute inflammation. After 48 hours predominating cells in blood, will be? A) Neutrophils B) Macrophages?....
72. Facial nerve supplies? Posterior belly of Digastric.
73. Popliteus? Present between lateral collateral ligament and lateral meniscus.
74. Vibrio cholera causes diarrhea. Mechanism? Increased chloride channels.
75. Major neurotransmitter of basal ganglia? A) GABA B) Dopamine? C) Glutamate....
76. Helminthic infection caused by mosquito bite? Filariasis.
77. Lumbar vertebral segment has lost its curvature due to? A) Kyphosis B) Scoliosis C) Lordosis (Answer)....

78. A patient has anterior duodenal perforation. Fluid will go into? A) Right anterior subphrenic space B) Right posterior subphrenic space? C) Lesser sac....
79. Tail of pancreas lies in? Lienorenal ligament.
80. Aphasia due to defect in? A) Cerebellum B) Cerebral cortex (Answer)....
(Specific areas e.g Broca's was not given in options)
81. A patient is on oral anticoagulation. Investigation of choice for monitoring? Prothrombin time.
82. An old male patient having Reed Sternberg cells in his blood? Hodgkin lymphoma.
83. Phrenic nerve? A) Lies anterior to subclaneus anterior B) Lies posterior to subclaneus anterior?....
84. Fastest conduction in heart in? Purkinji fibers.
85. Most common method for Tetanus prevention is through? A) Toxoid (Answer) B) Antitoxin....
86. Virulence of Staph. Aureus is determined by detecting? Coagulase.
87. During calculation of plasma osmolarity, sodium is multiplied by 2 due to? A) Other cations B) Anions?....
88. A group of school teachers having diastolic B.P measurements (n=75). Mean was 80mmHg and standard deviation was 10. How many teachers (percentage) will have diastolic B.P of 70mmHg or more? A) 16% B) 46% C) 84%? D) 96%?....
89. A doctor randomly selects 200 patients of hemorrhoids. 100 patients had surgery and 100 had high fiber diet. After one year doctor observed that patients who had surgery respond well with having $P < 0.01$. Study is? A) Case control B) Prospective cohort C) Randomized control trials (Answer)....
90. Primary nerve of peristalsis differs from secondary wave as? A) It has an oropharyngeal phase (Answer?) B) It relaxes lower esophageal sphincter....
91. Which drug causes thrombocytopenia? A) Thiazides B) Chloramphenicol (Answer)....
92. Thiazides cause? A) Hyperurecemia? B) Hyperkalemia C) Hypercalcemia?...
93. Fibroblasts secrete? A) Only collagen fibers B) Only reticular fibers C) Amorphous material (Answer?)....

94. Child having hemarthrosis, diagnosed as Hemophilia B. Factor 9 is not available. Next best substitute will be? A) Cryoprecipitate B) FFP (Answer) C) Whole blood D) Plasma....
95. Aldosterone is functioning normally in a person. Under its action which ion secretion will be decreased in tubular fluid? Sodium.
96. An old diabetic patient admitted in hospital due to pneumonia and developing shock like symptoms. Cause will be? Increase vascular permeability.
97. External oblique has its upper six digitations fused with which muscle? A) Serratus anterior (Answer) B) Latissimus dorsi....
98. Lignocaine toxicity? A) Can be prevented by making 2% solution B) Is treated with hydrocortisone (Answer?) C) Can cause prolonged seizures....
99. A patient having hypovolemia with B.P of 80/50mmHg. Isoflurane will not be given due to A) It is a halogenated hydrocarbon B) It is a potent vasodilator? C) It is a myocardial depressant? D) It causes coronary steal phenomenon....
100. A pregnant lady having rheumatic heart disease. Its characteristic valvular lesion will be? Mitral stenosis.
101. A patient having vegetations on heart valves due to Staph. Aureus died. On autopsy a tan-white wedge shaped lesion of 1.5 x 3cm is seen with its base on capsule. Lesion on the spleen can be explained as? A) Coagulative necrosis? B) Caseous necrosis C) Liquefactive necrosis?....
102. A scenario of a lady having swallowing difficulty, hands joints stiffness with loss of facial creases. Diagnosis? CREST syndrome.
103. Raynaud's phenomenon can be seen in? Peripheral arterial disease.
104. A scenario of amyloidosis. On autopsy of the patient heart was weighed 540gms. This change is due to? Hypertrophy.
105. Drug causes blockage at neuromuscular junction? Curare
106. Regarding internal carotid artery? A) Passes through foramen lacerum B) It is a content of carotid sheath (Answer)....
107. Stress hormone release after surgery? ACTH (Cortisol was not in options).

108. A lady having O-ve blood. Characteristic? Neither A nor B antigen present.
109. A patient having prolonged PT and aPTT, diagnosed as a case of DIC. Which factor is responsible? Thromboplastin.
110. After ventricular ejection? A) Closure of pulmonary valve (Answer) B) Closure of Atrioventricular valves C) Aortic valves remains open....
111. Regarding ventricular volume? A) 60% ventricular filling occurs in diastole B) It is maximum in the mid of atrial systole (Answer)....
112. Daily requirement of protein in a 70Kg person will be? 50 gms. (Daily requirement of protein for adults is approx. 0.8gm/Kg)
113. Which vitamin will help in clotting process? A) Vitamin B1 B) Vitamin B6 C) Vitamin C (Answer) D) Vitamin E.... (Vitamin K was not in options)
114. Macrocytic anemia is due to? A) Decrease in production of intrinsic factor B) Folic acid deficiency (Answer?) C) Iron deficiency anemia D) Thalassemia E) G6PD deficiency.
115. Most rapidly adapting receptors? Pacinian corpuscles.
116. A patient having loss of motor tone in his right arm and leg with increased reflexes and positive Babinski's sign. Lesion will be at? A) Left Broadman area 4 (Answer?) B) Left internal capsule C) Medullary pyramid level....
117. A patient has lost pain, temperature and crude touch sensations. Which tract is involved? Anterolateral column.
118. Which factor increases the secretion of growth hormone? Exercise. (In this question, Sleep was not given in options)
119. Same stem as Q 118 with slightly different options? A) Exercise (Answer) B) REM sleep.... (NREM sleep was not given in the options)
120. Surfactant deficiency (in respiratory distress syndrome) will lead to? Decreased lung compliance.
121. Molecule present on WBC? LFA-1.
122. Most common site involved in Osteoblastoma? Diaphysis.
123. A lady has bleeding nipple discharge from her right breast. ON examination, no swelling is palpable. Diagnosis? A) Intraductal papilloma

(Answer) B) Fibroadenoma C) Fibrocystic disease.... (intraductal carcinoma was not present in options)

124. A lady has type of growth on her outer/lateral part of nipple. Lymphatic drainage will first goes into? A) Anterior axillary (Answer) B) Apical C) Central nodes....
125. Regarding medial geniculate body? A) Associated with visual pathway B) Attached with thalamus (Answer?) C) Present on ventrolateral surface of thalamus....
126. A patient presents with weight loss, tremors and exophthalmos. His T3/T4 is high and TSH is low. Anti thyroid antibodies are present. Diagnosis? Graves disease.
127. Left renal vein relation? Present anterior to aorta.
128. A female patient having fever for 10 days now complains of chest pain unrelated to respiration. Structure involved? Myocardium.
129. Femoral artery is palpated at? A) Mid inguinal point (Answer) B) Middle of inguinal ligament....
130. Cause of edema in heart failure? Increased hydrostatic pressure.
131. A scenario in which patient has decreased tone in his arms but legs are normal. Biceps reflex is absent. Which spinal segment/s involved? C5, C6.
132. Most important distinguishing feature between benign and malignant tumor? Metastasis.
133. Child suffering from terminal illness. Parents reaction will be? Denial.
134. Most elastic fibers are present in? A) Aorta (Answer) B) Femoral artery C) Renal artery....
135. Highest concentration of antibody in plasma? IgG.
136. Insoluble storage of iron, increased in iron overload? A) Ferritin(Answer?) B) Hemosiderin....
137. Metabolite of vitamin D most commonly assessed in laboratory, to rule its deficiency? A) Cholecalciferol B) 25 hydroxy Vit D C) 1,25 Dihydroxy Vit D?....
138. Effect of sympathetic stimulation on glucose metabolism? A) Beta agonists inhibit insulin secretion....

139. Boundary of posterior triangle of neck includes? Base is formed by middle third of clavicle.
140. Prolong use of OCPs lead to? Deep venous thrombosis.
141. Emboli from deep veins of leg first lodge into? Pulmonary vein/artery....
142. CD4 cells (Cluster of differentiation) are associated with? MHC 2.
143. NK cells? A) Directly kill virus infected cells without prior sensitization (Answer) B) A type of cytotoxic T cells....
144. ADH secretion is increased when? Decrease in plasma volume.
145. A woman having serum osmolarity of 300mOsm/L and urine osmolarity of 1200mOsm/L. Diagnosis? A) Diabetes insipidus B) SIADH (Answer?) C) Pure water deprivation D) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus....
146. Dorsal rami supply? Extensors of trunk.
147. Pseudomonas causes disease by secreting? Endotoxin.
148. A scenario of Wilson disease was given. Viral markers are negative. Initial lab tests were inconclusive. Investigation of choice? A) Serum ceruloplasmin B) Liver biopsy?....
149. Shallow breathing will cause? A) Decrease oxygen delivery B) Decrease in dead space volume C) Decreased amount of air reaches to alveoli?....
150. A boy has partially patent processus vaginalis now developed a testicular swelling with all the coverings of spermatic fascia. Diagnosis? Indirect inguinal hernia.
151. Outermost layer of nerve fiber? Epineurium.
152. A patient has constant contracted state of muscles suddenly decreased and presents with sustained oscillations/contractions? A) Clasp knife rigidity B) Clonus (Answer) C) Tetanus....
153. A patient has developed altered blood coagulability, altered blood flow and alteration in vessel wall? Virchow's triad.
154. Excessive tissue fluid in? A) Hypogammaglobulinemia B) Lymphangitis (Answer)....
155. Obliteration of uterine cavity is due to? Options were related to deciduas basalis and capsularis, myometrium and endometrium...

156. A lab test which correctly identifies all true negatives show? Specificity.
157. A question in which they either asked max concentration of hemoglobin in RBC or max production of hemoglobin in RBC, at which stage? A) Pronormoblast B) Late normoblast C) Reticulocyte.... (Max concentration is in reticulocyte)
158. Maintenance of ECF potassium by? Na-K ATPase pump.
159. Regarding newborn? Options were about orbital and maxillary diameters/heights, vault and facial bone ossification....
160. Reflex innervation of heart is for? A) Control of arterial pressure....
161. Which of the following is a tumor suppressor gene? P53.
162. Which hormone will maintain or increase the growth of corpus luteum? A) Estrogen B) Progesterone? C) Beta Hcg?....
163. A scenario of liver cirrhosis. Patient has dilated around umbilicus. Which vein is involved? A) Hepatic veins B) Inferior vena cava (Answer).... (Portal vein was not given in options)
164. Drug of choice in systemic fungal infections? Amphotericin-B.
165. A patient after RTA now complains of loss of memory. It is due to lesion in? Hippocampus.
166. A question related to Aspirin toxicity....
167. Irreversible cell injury includes? Karyolysis.
168. Most dangerous effect of Diphtheria toxin will be on? Heart.
169. A child suffering from sickle cell anemia having jaundice. His hemoglobin is markedly decreased, WBC and platelet counts are normal. Which crises? Hemolytic crises.
170. After 1 week of surgery, patient complained of sudden chest pain, dysnea and hemoptysis. Diagnosis? Pulmonary embolism.
171. Most common cause of infection after abdominal and gynecological operations? Bacteroides.
172. About skeletal muscles? A) Multiple peripheral nuclei? B) Increase intracellular calcium?....
173. A patient is unable to flex his leg and extend his thigh. Muscle involved will be? Semitendinosus.

174. A smoker patient having dysnea has pH 7.4, pCO₂ 31mmHg and HCO₃ 19mmol/L. Diagnosis? Compensated respiratory alkalosis.

Remember me in your prayers 😊