

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

**Total Marks: 45**

**Time Allowed: 45 Minutes**

**Total No. of MCQs: 45**

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

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

**Key: b**

**Topic: Surgical Principles.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, 24<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 6.**

**2. Healing by first intention means:**

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

**Key: b**

**Topic: Healing and Repair of Wound.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, 24<sup>th</sup> Edition, Page 29.**

**3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma mostly arises from:**

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

**Key: d**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 487.**

**4. Branchial Cyst is best differentiated from cold abscess by:**

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

**Key: c**

**Topic: Neck Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 700.**

**5. Highest incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer is in:**

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

**Key: d**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 678.**

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

6. Which form of actinomycosis is most common:  
a) Faciocervical.  
b) Thorax.  
c) Ileocecal.  
d) Liver.  
e) Spleen.  
**Key: a**  
**Topic: Surgical Infections.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 110.**
7. Hepatitis-B vaccine produces best antibody response when given on:  
a) Glutei.  
b) Deltoid.  
c) Quadriceps.  
d) Equal at all sites.  
e) Abdominal muscles.  
**Key: b**  
**Topic: Surgical Infections.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 111.**
8. In surgical profession, a patient has been infected by HIV positive doctor during which procedure:  
a) Endoscopy.  
b) Dental extraction.  
c) Abdominal surgery.  
d) Cardiac transplant.  
e) Renal transplant.  
**Key: b**  
**Topic: Surgical Infections.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 118.**
9. Ideal steam sterilization of 121° with pressure of 151 lb/inch<sup>2</sup> should have hold time of:  
a) 10 min.  
b) 15 min.  
c) 30 min.  
d) 45 min.  
e) 55 min.  
**Key: c**  
**Topic: Surgical Principles.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 121.**
10. Mask use in operation theatre:  
a) Protects patient from getting infection.  
b) Protects the doctor.  
c) Protects both doctor and patient.  
d) None is protected.  
e) Should not be used.  
**Key: b**  
**Topic: Surgical Principles.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 123.**

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

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

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

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

**GENERAL SURGERY**  
**MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

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

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

**26. Gillies approach is for reduction of:**

- a) Blow out fracture.
- b) Nasal bone fracture.
- c) Zygoma fracture.
- d) Mandibular fracture.
- e) Orbital bone.

**Key: c**

**Topic: Maxillofacial Trauma.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 606.**

**27. The danger area of face where from infection can spread directly to cavernous sinus includes:**

- a) From below the eyes upto chin.
- b) Area around the lips.
- c) Area around lips including lower part of nose.
- d) Whole of the face.
- e) From maxillary sinus.

**Key: c**

**Topic: Trauma Care.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, 23<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Page 434.**

**28. Oral melanoma though rare commonly involves:**

- a) Alveolus.
- b) Floor of mouth.
- c) Hard palate.
- d) Tongue.
- e) Soft palate.

**Key: c**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 648.**

**29. Carcinoma of the lower alveolar ridge occurs around:**

- a) Incisor.
- b) Canine.
- c) Molar.
- d) Angle of mandible.
- e) Per-molar.

**Key: c**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 641.**

**30. Sinus disease is best demonstrated by:**

- a) CT scan.
- b) Plain X-ray.
- c) Tomography.
- d) Ultrasound.
- e) MRI.

**Key: a**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 609.**

**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

**31. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with:**

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

**Key: c**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 669.**

**32. 80 percent of all salivary stones occurs in:**

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

**Key: b**

**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 665.**

**33. Branchial cyst commonly arises from treatment of:**

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

**Key: b**

**Topic: Neck Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 699.**

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

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

**Key: c**

**Topic: Neck Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 695.**

**35. The carotid body is a:**

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

**Key: c**

**Topic: Neck Pathology.**

**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 705.**

**GENERAL SURGERY**  
**MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

- 36. Pain in the arm due to cervical rib is caused by:**
- a) Compression of D<sub>1</sub> root.
  - b) Compression of C<sub>7</sub> root.
  - c) Muscle ischemia.
  - d) Compression of brachial plexus.
  - e) Phrenic nerve.
- Key: c**  
**Topic: Neck Pathology.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 702.**
- 37. Tubercular cervical lymphadenitis commonly affects:**
- a) Posterior triangle nodes.
  - b) Upper jugular nodes.
  - c) Supra clavicular nodes.
  - d) Sub maxillary nodes.
  - e) Axillary lymph nodes.
- Key: b**  
**Topic: Neck Pathology.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 704.**
- 38. Synthesis and liberation of thyroid hormone from thyroid is controlled by:**
- a) Hypothalamus.
  - b) Hippocampus.
  - c) Anterior pituitary.
  - d) Posterior pituitary.
  - e) Basal ganglion.
- Key: c**  
**Topic: Neck Pathology.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 709.**
- 39. The suture that maintains strength for longest time is:**
- a) Dexon.
  - b) Vicryl.
  - c) PDS.
  - d) Chromic Catgut.
  - e) Plain catgut.
- Key: c**  
**Topic: Surgical Principles.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 850.**
- 40. Neoplasma of laryngopharynx are most common in:**
- a) Postcricoid region.
  - b) Lateral wall.
  - c) Piriform fossa.
  - d) Aryepiglottic fold.
  - e) Medial wall.
- Key: c**  
**Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.**  
**Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 89.**



**GENERAL SURGERY  
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

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