



**DR. VASANTRAO PAWAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, HOSPITAL &  
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VASANTDADA NAGAR, ADGAON, NASHIK –422003**

**DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY**

## **Breast**

1. Blood stained nipple discharge is seen in
  - a. Breast abscess
  - b. Fibroadenoma
  - c. Duct papilloma
  - d. Fat necrosis of breast
  
2. Best diagnostic method for breast lump
  - a. Usg
  - b. Mammogram
  - c. Biopsy
  - d. Fnac
  
3. BRCA 1 positive woman have \_% increased risk of breast carcinoma
  - a. 10
  - b. 20
  - c. 40
  - d. 60
  
4. Carcinoma of breast is most commonly seen in which quadrant of breast
  - a. Upper outer
  - b. Upper inner.
  - c. Lower inner
  - d. Lower outer
  
5. TNM staging of breast carcinoma with positive bilateral supraclavicular lymph nodes is
  - a. N 3a
  - b. N3b
  - c. N3c
  - d. M1
  
6. Pateys mastectomy following are preserved except
  - a. Teres major
  - b. Teres minor
  - c. Axillary vein
  - d. Breast
  
7. Aromatase inhibitor used in CA breast are
  - a. Letrozole
  - b. Anastrozole
  - c. Exemestane
  - d. Tamoxifen



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8. Cystosarcoma phyllodes is treated by
- Simple mastectomy
  - Radical mastectomy
  - Modified radical mastectomy
  - Antibiotics with conservative treatment
9. Acute mastitis commonly occurs during
- Pregnancy
  - Lactation
  - Puberty
  - Infancy
10. reconstruction surgery in breast carcinoma, best myocutaneous flap is
- Pectoralis major
  - Pectoralis minor
  - Lattisimus dorsi
  - Transverse rectus abdominis

## **Thyroid**

1. psamomma bodies maybe seen jn all except
- Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
  - Papillary carcinoma if thyroid
  - Meningioma
  - Serous cysadenocarcinoma of ovary
2. Which type of thyroid carcinoma has the best prognosis?
- Papillary carcinoma
  - Anaplastic carcinoma
  - Follicular carcinoma
  - Medullary carcinoma
- 1 The microscopic feature that differentiate a follicular carcinoma from adenoma
- Nuclear pleomorphgism
  - Hurthle cell change
  - Capsular invasion
  - Absence of colloid
4. Serum calcium is a marker for
- Anaplastic ca
  - Medullary
  - Follicular
  - Papillary



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5. Which investigation differentiates between benign and malignant thyroid nodule
  - a. Usg
  - b. Fnac
  - c. Scintigraphy
  - d. Biopsy
  
6. following is a symptom of hypothyroidism
  - a. Hyperactivity
  - b. Palpitations
  - c. Diarrhea
  - d. Hair loss
  
7. All are associated with hyperthyroidism except
  - a. Hashimoto thyroiditis
  - b. Graves ds
  - c. Toxic multinodular goitree
  - d. Struma ovary
  
8. scabard trachea is seen in
  - a. Thyroid cancer
  - b. Thyroiditis
  - c. Goitre
  - d. All of the above
  
9. In hashimoto disease, antibodies are mainly against
  - a. Thyroid follicles
  - b. Thyroxine
  - c. Thyroglobulins
  - d. Iodine
  
10. hemorrhage after thyroidectomy is due to
  - a. External carotid artery
  - b. Internal carotid artery
  - c. Superior thyroid artery
  - d. Interior thyroid artery



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## Hepatobiliary pancreatic surgery

1. which is the most common cause for pyogenic liver abscess
  - a. Trauma
  - b. Biliart tract infections
  - c. Colonic diverticulitis
  - d. Appendicitis
2. Anchovy sauce pus is seen in
  - a. Amoebic liver abscess
  - b. Lung abscess
  - c. Splenic abscess
  - d. Pancreatic abscess
3. which is true about hydatid cyst of liver
  - a. Surgical mgt is always done
  - b. Conservative treatment is effective
  - c. Aspirations is safe
  - d. E. Multilocularis is the most common cause
4. Most common benign tumor of liver is
  - a. Hemangioma
  - b. Hepatic adenoma
  - c. Hepatoma
  - d. Hamartoma
5. the screening of hcc in chronic liver disease is
  - a. Serial usg + afp
  - b. Serial lft + afp
  - c. Serial lft + ct scan
  - d. Serial usg + serial lft
6. pringle maneuver maybe required in treatment of
  - a. Injury to tail of pancreas
  - b. Mesenteric ischemia
  - c. Bleeding esophageal varices
  - d. Liver laceration
7. Most common surgical cause of obstructive jaundice is.
  - a. Periapillary CA
  - b. Carcinoma gallbladder
  - c. CA head of pancreas
  - d. CBD stones



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8. Courvoisier's law is related to
- Jaundice
  - Ureteric calculi
  - Portal hypertension
  - The length of skin flap in skin grafting
9. Obstruction of IVC leads to
- Dilatation of throacoepigastric veins
  - Caput medusa
  - Hemorrhoids
  - Esophageal varices
10. Central stellate scar is seen in
- FNH
  - Hemangioma
  - Hepatic adenoma
  - HCC

## **Gastrointestinal surgery**

1. The most common site of morgagni hernia is
- Right anterior
  - Right posterior
  - Left anterior
  - Left posterior
2. Retrocardiac lucency with air fluid level is seen in
- Hiatus hernia
  - Achalasia cardia
  - Distal end esophageal obstruction
  - Eversion of diaphragm
3. complications of reflux esophagitis
- Stricture
  - Schatzkis ring
  - Barrett's esophagus
  - All of the above
4. Bird beak appearance is seen in
- Volvulus
  - Intussusception
  - Achalasia
  - Ulcerative colitis



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5. Baretts esophagus is diagnosed by
  - a.Squamous metaplasia
  - b.Intestinal metaplasia
  - c.Squamous dysplasia
  - d.Intestinal dysplasia
  
6. The most common cause of small intestinal obstruction is
  - a. Intussusception
  - b. Iatrogenic adhesions
  - c. Trauma
  - d. Carcinoma
  
7. Postoperative ileus is pronounced in
  - a. colon
  - b. stomach
  - c. ileum
  - d. duodenum
  
8. Most common cause of colonic obstruction is
  - a. Volvulus
  - b. adhesions
  - c. hernia
  - d. neoplasm
  
9. All are true about rectal cancer except
  - a. most common symptom is hematochezia
  - b. precise location of tumour is done with rigid proctosigmoidoscopy
  - c. dissection lateral to endopelvic fascia investing the mesorectum causes local recurrence
  - d. radiation dose is 60 Grey
  
10. A patient who has undergone partial gastrectomy presents with neurologic symptoms. Most probable diagnosis
  - a.Folic acid deficiency
  - b.Vitamin b12 deficiency
  - c.Thiamine deficiency
  - d.Iron deficiency



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## **Urology**

1. Renal stones which are laminated and irregular in outline are

- a. uric acid
- b. ca oxalate
- c. struvite
- d. cystine

2. Staghorn calculus is made of

- a. oxalate
- b. uric acid
- c. phosphate
- d. cystine

3. Which of the following stones is hard to break by ESWL

- a. ca oxalate monohydrate
- b. ca oxalate dihydrate
- c. uric acid
- d. struvite

4. Which is not seen in complete ectopic vesicae

- a. umbilical hernia
- b. visible uretero vesical reflux
- c. hypospadias
- d. waddling gait

5. Thimble bladder is seen in

- a. acute tuberculosis
- b. chronic tuberculosis
- c. neurogenic bladder
- d. schistosomiasis

6. Chemotherapy used for metastatic bladder cancer

- a. adriamycin and cisplatin
- b. interferon
- c. MVAC
- d. cisplatin alone



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7. Most common site of development of ca prostate is

- a. peripheral zone
- b. central zone
- c. transitional zone
- d. Anterior zone

8. Gleason score all are true except

- a. used for grading prostate cancer
- b. scores range from 1-10
- c. higher the score, poor the prognosis
- d. helps in planning management

9. For posterior urethral valve investigation of choice is

- a. cystoscopy
- b. MCU
- c. cystourethroscopy
- d. retrograde urethroscopy

10. Sentinel lymph node in ca penis is

- a. cabana
- b. virchow
- c. delphian
- d. darwins

## **Head and neck**

1. The commonest site of oral cancer among indian population is

- a. lip
- b. tongue
- c. cheek
- d. palate

2. Commonest tumor of parotid gland is

- a. warthins tumor
- b. pleomorphic adenoma
- c. adenocarcinoma
- d. hemangioma





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3. Which of the following is the ideal time for the repair of cleft palate

- a. 9-12 months
- b. 2-3 years
- c. 18-24 months
- d. 5-6 years

4. Tripod fracture is seen in

- a. zygomatic bone
- b. maxilla
- c. T-M joint
- d. frontal bone

5. Commonest type of cleft lip is

- a. bilateral
- b. midline
- c. unilateral
- d. combined with cleft palate

6. Biopsy of parotid gland in Sjogrens syndrome shows

- a. neutrophils
- b. lymphocytes
- c. eosinophils
- d. basophils

7. Investigation using dye to find out stone in salivary gland is

- a. MR angiography
- b. mammography
- c. sialography
- d. usg

8. What are Rushton bodies?

- a. hyaline bodies of odontogenic cyst
- b. refractile bodies of radicular cyst
- c. bodies seen in ameloblastoma
- d. hyaline bodies in dentigerous cyst



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9. Commonest tumour of minor salivary glands is

- a. mucoepidermoid ca
- b. acinic cell ca
- c. adenoid cystic ca
- d. pleomorphic adenocarcinoma

10. Treatment of choice for cystic hygroma is

- a. percutaneous aspiration
- b. intralesional sclerosant injection
- c. en-bloc resection
- d. surgical excision

## **Plastic surgery**

1. In burns management, which of the following is the fluid of choice

- a. Dextrose 5%
- b. Normal saline
- c. Ringer lactate
- d. Isolyte M

2. according to rule of 9, burns involvement in perineum are

- a. 1%
- b. 9%
- c. 18%
- d. 27%

3. a tumor arising in burns scar is likely to be

- a. Bcc
- b. Scc
- c. Malignant melanoma
- d. Fibrosarcoma

4. hydradenitis suppurativa is found to occur in

- a. Axilla
- b. Circumoral
- c. Scalp
- d. Groin



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5. Which of the following is a compressible swelling
  - a. Lipoma
  - b. Hernia
  - c. Hemangioma
  - d. Sebaceous cyst
  
6. First line treatment for keloid is
  - a. Intralesional injection of keloid
  - b. Local steroid
  - c. Radiotherapy
  - d. Wide excision
  
7. Keloid formation is not seen over
  - a. Ear
  - b. Eyelids
  - c. Face
  - d. Neck
  
8. Wolfe graft is
  - a. Thin split thickness graft
  - b. Thick split thickness graft
  - c. Medium thickness split skin graft
  - d. Full thickness skin graft
  
9. Margins of squamous cell carcinoma are
  - a. Inverted
  - b. Everted
  - c. Rolled undermined
  - d. Flat
  
10. Myoglobinuria is seen in which type of burn
  - a. flame burn
  - b. electric burn
  - c. scald burn
  - d. contact burn



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## **Neurosurgery**

1. Most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage is
  - A. Hypertension
  - B. Av malformation
  - C. Berry aneurysm
  - D. Tumors
  
- 2 common site for extradural hemorrhage
  - A. Frontal
  - B. Occipital
  - C. Temporoparietal
  - D. Brainstem
  
- 3 which is not a component of Glasgow coma scale
  - A. Eye opening
  - B. Motor response
  - C. Pupils size
  - D. Verbal response
  
- 4 cerebellar hemangioblastoma and retinal tumors are seen in
  - A. VHL syndrome
  - B. NF1
  - C. Tuberous sclerosis
  - D. NF2
  
5. All show psammoma bodies except
  - A. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
  - B. Meningioma
  - C. Serous cystadenoma of ovary
  - D. Hepatocellular carcinoma
  
6. Plexiform neurofibromatosis affects commonly
  - A. Facial nerve
  - B. Trigeminal nerve
  - C. Peripheral nerve
  - D. Glossopharyngeal nerve
  
7. Commonest orbital tumor causing exophthalmos is
  1. Glioma
  2. Meningioma
  3. Hemangioma
  4. Neuroblastoma



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8. Commonly performed shunt for hydrocephalus is
  - A. Venticuloperitoneal
  - B. Venticulopericardial
  - C. Venticulopleural
  - D. Cervicopleural
9. Common site of meningocele is
  - A. Lumbosacral
  - B. Occipital
  - C. Frontal
  - D. Thoracic
10. Management of epidural abscess is
  - A. Immediate surgical evaluation
  - B. Conservative management
  - C. Antibiotics
  - D. Aggressive debridement

## **Sutures and anastomoses**

1. which is non absorbable suture?
  - a. polypropylene
  - b. catgut
  - c. vicryl
  - d. polydioxazone
2. Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of the intestine of
  - a. cat
  - b. human being
  - c. sheep
  - d. rabbit
3. Which of the following is ideal time for removal of scalp sutures
  - a. 3 days
  - b. 7 days
  - c. 5 days.
  - d. 10 days
4. Catgut is preserved in
  - a. gultraldehyde
  - b. iodine
  - c. isopropyl alcohol
  - d. cetrimide



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5. After a midline laparotomy, what length of suture you will use to suture the incision?
- 2 times incision length
  - 4 times incision length
  - 8 times incision length
  - 6 times incision length
6. In abdominal surgery, Lembert suture refers to
- single layer suturing
  - seromuscular sutures
  - all coat intestinal suturing
  - skin suturing
7. Intestinal anastomosis strength is provided by
- mucosa
  - serosa
  - submucosa
  - muscularis mucosa
8. PDS is absorbed within
- 7 days
  - 100 days
  - 21 days
  - 225 days
9. Which of the following suture has maximum tensile strength and minimum tissue reaction
- polyglycaprone
  - polyglactine
  - polypropylene
  - polydioxanone
10. Carrel's triangle is used in
- vascular anastomosis
  - tendon repair
  - bowel anastomosis
  - nerve repair



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## **Cardiovascular system**

1. Commonest cause of av fistula is
  - A. Congenital
  - B. Traumatic
  - C. Surgical creation
  - D. Tumor erosion
  
2. Most common site of acute aortic dissection is
  - A. Right lateral wall of ascending aorta
  - B. Arch of aorta
  - C. Suprarenal abdominal aorta
  - D. Infrarenal aorta
  
3. Allen's test is useful in evaluating.
  - A. Thoracic outlet compression
  - B. Presence of cervical rib
  - C. Integrity of palmar arch
  - D. Digital blood flow
  
4. The following is the commonest site for venous ulcer
  - A. Instep of foot
  - B. Lower third of leg and ankle
  - C. Lower  $\frac{2}{3}$  of leg
  - D. Middle third of leg
  
5. Varicose veins of size less than \_ can be best treated by sclerotherapy
  - A. 2mm
  - B. 3 mm
  - C. 4 mm
  - D. 6 mm
  
6. Foreign body aspiration in supine position causes which of the following parts of the lung commonly to be affected
  - A. Apical left lobe
  - B. Apical lobe of right lung
  - C. Apical part of the lower lobe
  - D. Posterobasal segment of left lung
  
7. Gold standard to diagnose pulmonary embolism
  - A. Chest xray
  - B. Pulmonary angiography
  - C. Ventilation perfusion scintiscan
  - D. Ct chest



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8. Coronary graft is most commonly taken from

- A. Femoral vein
- B. Saphenous vein
- C. Axillary vein
- D. Cubital vein

9 treatment of choice in post operative lung collapse

- A. Needle drainage
- B. Corticosteroid
- C. Pulmonary resection
- D. Endoscopic suction

10 contraindication for surgery in varicose veins

- A. DVT
- B. Multiple incompetent perforators
- C. Ulcer at ankle
- D. None





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**PG MCQ Answer Key**

**Breast**

- 1 c
- 2 c
- 3 d
- 4 a
- 5 d
- 6 d
- 7 d
- 8 a
- 9 b
- 10 d

**Thyroid**

- 1a 2a 3c 4b 5b 6d 7a 8d 9c 10c

**Hepatobiliary and pancreatic surgery**

- 1b 2a 3c 4a 5a 6d 7d 8a 9a 10a

**GIT**

- 1a 2a 3d 4c 5b 6b 7a 8d 9c 10b

**Urology**

- 1b 2c 3a 4c 5b 6c 7a 8b 9b 10a

**Head and neck**

- 1c 2b 3a 4a 5d 6b 7c 8a 9c 10d

**Plastic surgery**

- 1c 2a 3b 4a 5c 6a 7b 8d 9b 10b

**Neurosurgery**

- 1c 2c 3c 4a 5d 6b 7a 8a 9a 10a

**Sutures and anastomoses**

- 1a 2c 3b 4c 5b 6b 7c 8d 9c 10a

**CVTS**

- 1a 2a 3c 4b 5b 6c 7b 8b 9d 10a