

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

25-0002-AC

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: 3.00 hours

PAPER – III

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 20 (twenty) pages.
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.A
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 3 (three) sections – **Section A, Section B and Section C.**
7. All three sections are **Compulsory.**
8. **Section A consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be marked in the **OMR Answer Sheet** provided to you.
9. **Section B and Section C consist of Conventional Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be written in the **Separate Answer Booklet** provided to you.
10. In Section A, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s).** You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SURGERY

SECTION - A

Choose the correct answers for the following questions: (50X2=100)

1. Wounds caused by sharp knife are called -
 - a) Incised wounds
 - b) Lacerated wounds
 - c) Penetrating wounds
 - d) Crushed wounds
2. Histamine is liberated by all except -
 - a) Platelets
 - b) Red blood cells
 - c) Mast cells
 - d) Granulocytes
3. Which of the following cells is required for the normal fibroblast production?
 - a) Mast cells
 - b) Granulocytes
 - c) Monocyte
 - d) Lymphocyte
4. All of the following are involved in the healing of clean incised wound except -
 - a) Fibrin rich hematoma
 - b) Acute inflammatory process
 - c) Regeneration of epithelium
 - d) Wound contraction
5. Which of the following is a tumor-like lesion?
 - a) Osteoma
 - b) Chondroma
 - c) Myeloma
 - d) Bone cyst
6. All of the following are vascular tumors except -
 - a) Hemangioma
 - b) Ewing's tumor
 - c) Angiosarcoma
 - d) Hemangioblastoma
7. Sun-ray spicules are a feature of -
 - a) Giant-cell tumor
 - b) Chondroma
 - c) Osteosarcoma
 - d) Reticulum cell sarcoma

8. Egg-shell crackling is a feature of -
- a) Osteoclastoma
 - b) Enchondroma
 - c) Ecchondroma
 - d) Bone cyst
9. An acute staphylococcal infection of hair follicle with perifolliculitis is called -
- a) Carbuncle
 - b) Furuncle
 - c) Erysipelas
 - d) Abscess
10. Which cardinal feature of inflammation is not present in cold abscess?
- a) Rubor
 - b) Dolor
 - c) Tumor
 - d) Calor
11. Which of the following abscess is not drained by Hilton's method?
- a) Gluteal abscess
 - b) Abscess of the neck
 - c) Abscess of the axilla
 - d) Bubo
12. Which of the following is not a site for the formation of cold abscess?
- a) Neck
 - b) Axilla
 - c) Loin
 - d) Scalp
13. All of the following are benign neoplasms of lymphatics except -
- a) Capillary lymphangioma
 - b) Lymphangiosarcoma
 - c) Cavernous lymphangioma
 - d) Cystic hygroma
14. Which of the following is the physiologic operation for the treatment of primary lymphoedema?
- a) Thompson operation
 - b) Charles' operation
 - c) Lymphovenous shunt
 - d) Homan's procedure

15. Which of the following is an autoimmune disorder?
- a) Still's disease
 - b) Granulomatous lymphadenitis
 - c) Giant follicle lymphoma
 - d) Malignant lymphoma, Hodgkin's type
16. Necrosis and caseation in lymph nodes is seen in which condition?
- a) Tuberculous lymphadenitis
 - b) Syphilitic lymphadenitis
 - c) Undulant fever
 - d) Cat-scratch disease
17. Symptoms of arterial compression in thoracic outlet syndrome are all except -
- a) Numbness
 - b) Cyanosis
 - c) Paresthesia
 - d) Weakness of arm or hand
18. Spider- leg appearance on arteriography is seen in which condition?
- a) Cervical rib syndrome
 - b) Thoracic outlet syndrome
 - c) Acrocyanosis
 - d) Thromboangitis obliterans
19. All are the common sites of varicosity of veins except -
- a) Upper limbs
 - b) Superficial venous system of lower limbs
 - c) Gastro-oesophageal junction
 - d) Hemorrhoidal veins
20. Which test is performed to know the position of leg perforators in varicose veins?
- a) Tourniquet test
 - b) Pratt's test
 - c) Perthes' test
 - d) Schwartz's test
21. Which of the following is a true cyst?
- a) Adherent coils of intestine
 - b) Vaginal hydrocele
 - c) Branchial cyst
 - d) Apoplectic cyst
22. All of the following are acquired cysts except -
- a) Bartholin's cyst
 - b) Cystic hygroma
 - c) Dermoid cyst
 - d) Hydatid of Morgagni

23. All are the common sites for the sequestration dermoid except -
- a) Palm of the hand
 - b) Outer canthus of eye
 - c) Post auricular
 - d) Site of fusion of skull bones
24. Which of the following is not a tubulo-dermoid cyst?
- a) Thyroglossal cyst
 - b) Ovarian cyst
 - c) Post-anal dermoid
 - d) Ependymal cyst in the brain
25. Which of the following is the dangerous layer of the scalp?
- a) Skin
 - b) Galea aponeurotica
 - c) Loose areolar tissue
 - d) Pericranium
26. All are the tumors of the soft tissue of the scalp except -
- a) Basal cell carcinoma
 - b) Papilloma
 - c) Melanoma
 - d) Ivory osteoma
27. Which of the following is not a mid-line swelling of the neck?
- a) Sjogren's syndrome
 - b) Thymic swelling
 - c) Sublingual dermoid
 - d) Lipoma
28. All are cystic swellings in the neck except -
- a) Plunging ranula
 - b) Carotid body tumor
 - c) Pharyngeal pouch
 - d) Laryngocele
29. Replacement of lost tissue by tissue similar in type is called -
- a) Regeneration
 - b) Reconstitution
 - c) Reformation
 - d) All of the above

30. Infection of an eyelash follicle is called as -
a) Chalazion
b) Styne
c) Conjunctivitis
d) Blepharitis
31. All of the following are types of chondroma except -
a) Enchondroma
b) Ecchondroma
c) Exostosis
d) Chondroblastoma
32. Which of the following treatment options are correct for primary lymphoedema?
i) Elevation of the limb at night
ii) Elastic stocking worn daily
iii) Pneumatic compression devices
iv) Intermittent dose of diuretics

a) Only i and ii
b) ii and iii
c) i and iv
d) i, ii, iii, iv
33. Cry of the dying nerves is related to -
a) Fibrosis
b) Gangrenous state
c) Intermittent claudication
d) Rest pain
34. Which of the following is not a predisposing factor of varicose veins?
a) Intermittent sitting and standing
b) Obesity
c) Pregnancy
d) Old age
35. Which of the following is a Martorell's ulcer?
a) Hypertensive ulcer
b) Erythrocyanoid ulcer
c) Epithelioma
d) Rodent ulcer
36. Which one of the following relates to perleche?
a) Cancrum oris
b) Angular stomatitis
c) Vincent's angina
d) Thrush

37. Phreno-oesophageal ligament is between oesophagus and _____.
a) Stomach
b) Arch of aorta
c) Right atrium
d) Diaphragm
38. The most dilated part of digestive tube is -
a) Duodenum
b) Stomach
c) Large intestine
d) Small intestine
39. Which one of the following is not a key feature of hyperplastic ileo-caecal tuberculosis?
a) Usually primary
b) Barium meal is the diagnostic investigation.
c) Always caused by human strain of tubercle bacillus
d) ESR may not be high.
40. All of the following are etiologies of pyogenic liver abscess except -
a) Cholangitis
b) Septicaemia
c) Sub-hepatic abscess
d) Amoebic dysentery
41. The posterior end of spleen extends into which abdominal quadrant?
a) Epigastrium
b) Left hypochondrium
c) Left lumbar
d) Umbilical
42. Irritation of peritoneum is called -
a) Peritonism
b) Peritonitis
c) Guarding
d) Rigidity
43. Winging of the scapula is due to the paralysis of which of the following nerves?
a) Long thoracic nerve
b) Serratus anterior
c) Axillary
d) Brachioradialis

44. In which bone is Madelung's Deformity seen?
- a) Ulna
 - b) Humerus
 - c) Radius
 - d) Coracoid process
45. What is the other name for student's elbow?
- a) Tennis elbow
 - b) Golfer's elbow
 - c) Kienbock's disease
 - d) Olecranon bursitis
46. Acquired coxa vara in children is due to the deficiency of which vitamin?
- a) C
 - b) D
 - c) A
 - d) B12
47. Human breast makes its appearance in which week of fetal life?
- a) 3rd
 - b) 4th
 - c) 5th
 - d) 6th
48. The absence of breast is called -
- a) Amazia
 - b) Polymazia
 - c) Varginal hypertrophy
 - d) Gynaecomastia
49. In which condition is Gailard Thomas' incision made?
- a) Retromammary abscess
 - b) Subareolar mastitis
 - c) Chronic intramammary mastitis
 - d) Acute intramammary mastitis
50. Thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of the breast or chest wall is called -
- a) Actinomycosis
 - b) Mondor's disease
 - c) Fibroadenoma
 - d) Galactocele

SECTION – B

Answer any 3(three) of the following questions: (3X6=18)

1. Describe the basic processes involved in wound healing.
2. Describe the etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Aorto-iliac occlusion.
3. Explain the etiology, pathogenesis and management of venous ulcer.
4. Define and classify cysts. Write a note on the pathology, clinical features, management and complications of sequestration dermoid.
5. What are the different types of supratentorial hemorrhage? Write brief note on the clinical features and management of subdural hemorrhage.

SECTION – C

Answer any 2 (two) of the following questions: (2X16=32)

1. What are the predisposing factors and types of venous thrombosis? Explain in detail the clinical features, diagnosis and management of phlebothrombosis.
2. Write about the clinical features and diagnosis of extradural hemorrhage. Explain in detail the management of head injury.
3. Describe in detail the etiology, routes of spread, clinical features, clinical staging, and diagnosis of breast carcinoma. Write about the management of stage I and stage II breast cancer.
4. Explain in detail the etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations and management of intestinal obstruction.

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTRETRICS

SECTION – A

Choose the correct answers for the following questions: (50X2=100)

1. Increased pulsation felt through the lateral fornices is called as-
 - a) Oslander's sign
 - b) Chadwick sign
 - c) Cervical sign
 - d) Uterine sign
2. A woman who has just given birth is called as-
 - a) Nullipara
 - b) Parturient
 - c) Puerpera
 - d) Multipara
3. Asynclitism is a part of which movement in normal labor?
 - a) Crowning
 - b) Restitution
 - c) Descent
 - d) Engagement
4. The urinary bladder becomes an abdominal organ in which stage of labor?
 - a) Second stage
 - b) First stage
 - c) Third stage
 - d) Post partum
5. Scanty or absent lochia in the puerperium is termed as –
 - a) Hematometra
 - b) Lochiometra
 - c) Pyometra
 - d) Lochia serosa
6. The maintenance of lactation post-partum is termed as-
 - a) Mammogenesis
 - b) Lactogenesis
 - c) Galactokinesis
 - d) Galactopoiesis
7. Which position is best for avoiding aorto-caval compression?
 - a) Dorsal
 - b) Sitting
 - c) Left lateral
 - d) Right lateral

8. The graph used for monitoring the progress of labor is called as-
 - a) Partograph
 - b) Capnograph
 - c) Plethysmograph
 - d) Histogram
9. Labia minora fuse anteriorly behind the clitoris to form-
 - a) Fourchette
 - b) Frenulum
 - c) Fossa navicularis
 - d) Vaginal introitus
10. Labia majora are homologous to what part in the male?
 - a) Penis
 - b) Testis
 - c) Scrotum
 - d) Pubic hair
11. The cluster of cells formed after fertilization is called as-
 - a) Blastomere
 - b) Zygote
 - c) Blastocyst
 - d) Morula
12. Implantation of the blastocyst in the endometrium occurs on which day after fertilization?
 - a) 6th
 - b) 12th
 - c) 15th
 - d) 2nd
13. Which of the following is not a temporary method of contraception?
 - a) Tubal ligation
 - b) IUCD
 - c) Barrier
 - d) Steroidal
14. Which of the following is not an advantage of condoms?
 - a) Protection against STD
 - b) Latex allergy
 - c) Cheap
 - d) Easy to use

15. What is the appropriate time for the insertion of diaphragm prior to intercourse?
- 15 minutes
 - Just before intercourse
 - 3 hours
 - 1 hour
16. Which intrauterine contraceptive device is no longer used in India?
- Progestasert
 - LNG-IUS
 - Lippes loop
 - Copper T 200 B
17. What is the proper time for the insertion of Mirena?
- 10 days after the period
 - 7 days after the period
 - On the last day of the period
 - 2-3 days after the period
18. All of the following relate to the missing thread of IUD except-
- Coiled
 - Torn
 - Expelled out
 - Absorbed in the uterine wall
19. Carunculae myrtiformes is the remnant of which part?
- Hymen
 - Fourchette
 - Mons pubis
 - Labium minus
20. All of the following are internal genital organs in females except-
- Vagina
 - Vulva
 - Uterus
 - Fallopian tubes
21. Pouch of Douglas is associated with –
- Uterovesical pouch
 - Urogenital diaphragm
 - Rectovaginal pouch
 - Superficial transverse perineal
22. Cotyledons are present on which surface of placenta?
- Maternal
 - Fetal
 - Margin
 - Umbilical cord

23. Which of the following is not an anatomical change during pregnancy?
- Jacquemier's sign
 - Living ligature
 - Increased body water
 - Dextrorotation of uterus
24. Pigmentation over forehead and cheek in pregnancy is called as-
- Linea nigra
 - Striae
 - Quickening
 - Chloasma
25. External ballotment is elicited by which week of pregnancy?
- 20
 - 6
 - 8
 - 10
26. Which of the following is not present in 20th week of pregnancy?
- Braxton-Hicks contraction
 - Internal ballotment
 - Hegar's sign
 - Linea nigra
27. All of the following are signs of pre-labor except-
- Lightening
 - Ripe cervix
 - Bag of waters
 - False pain
28. The pacemaker of the uterine contractions is located at-
- Fundus
 - Body
 - Fallopian tubes
 - Tubal ostia
29. The presenting part at the level of ischial spines is station –
- 0
 - +1
 - 1
 - +2
30. Abdominal assessment of the descent of the fetal head is in terms of-
- Fourths
 - Fifths
 - Thirds
 - Halves

31. Uterus returns to non-pregnant state after delivery in –
- a) 4 weeks
 - b) 6 weeks
 - c) 8 weeks
 - d) 10 weeks
32. The water content in colostrum and breast milk is –
- a) More in colostrum
 - b) More in breast milk
 - c) Nearly same
 - d) Absent in both
33. Which of the following drugs improves milk production?
- a) Pethidine
 - b) Ranitidine
 - c) Methylergometrine
 - d) Metoclopramide
34. Which one of the following does not suppress lactation?
- a) Suckling
 - b) Breast support
 - c) Ice packs
 - d) Compression bandage
35. When the infant accepts artificial nipple but refuses mother's nipple-
- a) Nipple soreness
 - b) Nipple confusion
 - c) Lactation failure
 - d) Milk let down
36. The termination of pregnancy is permitted up to -
- a) 10 weeks
 - b) 12 weeks
 - c) 20 weeks
 - d) 8 weeks
37. All of the following are immediate complications of MTP except-
- a) Cervical laceration
 - b) Uterine perforation
 - c) Hemorrhage
 - d) Uterine synechiae

38. Which is not a component of post-abortion triad –
- a) Vomiting
 - b) Pain
 - c) Bleeding
 - d) Fever
39. Which is the most common type of ectopic pregnancy?
- a) Abdominal
 - b) Tubal
 - c) Ovarian
 - d) Cornual
40. Which of the following is not a differential diagnosis of subacute ectopic pregnancy?
- a) Incomplete abortion
 - b) Salpingitis
 - c) Interstitial pregnancy
 - d) Ruptured corpus luteum
41. All of the following are types of perineotomy except –
- a) Median
 - b) Mediolateral
 - c) V-shape
 - d) Lateral
42. Which of the following is a remote complication of episiotomy?
- a) Extension of the incision up to rectum
 - b) Vulval hematoma
 - c) Wound dehiscence
 - d) Dyspareunia
43. The presenting part in frank breech position is –
- a) Two buttocks and external genitalia
 - b) Two buttocks, external genitalia and feet
 - c) Two buttocks and feet
 - d) Buttocks only
44. Burns-Marshall method is used for the delivery in –
- a) Occipito-posterior
 - b) Breech
 - c) Face-to-pubis
 - d) Deep transverse arrest
45. All are the absolute indications of caesarean section except –
- a) Central placenta praevia
 - b) Contracted pelvis
 - c) Bad obstetric history
 - d) Vaginal obstruction

46. Which of the following is a demerit of modified Pfannenstiel incision?
- a) Post operative comfort
 - b) Less wound dehiscence
 - c) Cosmetically better
 - d) Requires competency
47. All are maternal immediate post-operative complications after caesarean section except-
- a) Incisional hernia
 - b) Post partum hemorrhage
 - c) Wound sepsis
 - d) Intestinal obstruction
48. The second meiotic division is completed by secondary oocyte –
- a) Soon after fertilization
 - b) After ovulation
 - c) At puberty
 - d) At birth
49. Endometrium of the pregnant uterus is called as-
- a) Morula
 - b) Decidua
 - c) Trophoblast
 - d) Inner cell mass
50. After fertilization, zona pellucida disappears on –
- a) 5th-6th day
 - b) 6th-7th day
 - c) 4th-5th day
 - d) 30 hours

SECTION – B

Answer any 3(three) of the following questions: (3X6=18)

1. What is the differential diagnosis of pregnancy? Elaborate the clinical features and the investigations in the first trimester of pregnancy.
2. Define puerperium. What are the anatomical and physiological considerations in the involution of uterus? How do you clinically assess involution?
3. What are the different parts of female external genitalia? Describe the position, parts, anatomical relations, blood supply and nerve supply of uterus and cervix.
4. What are the aims and objectives of family planning? Describe the role of barrier methods of contraception.
5. What are the provisions of MTP Act? Describe the indications for termination, recommendations and complications of MTP.

SECTION – C

Answer any 2 (two) of the following questions: (2X16=32)

1. What are the different stages of labor? Describe the clinical course and the management of third stage of labor.
 2. Describe the various methods of termination of pregnancy in the first trimester and mid trimester.
 3. Describe the various physiological changes during pregnancy.
 4. Explain the diagnosis, mechanism of labor and management of labor in occipito-posterior position.
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