



श्री चित्रा तिरुनाल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेंद्रम , केरल- 695 011  
(एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार)  
SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM  
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Entrance Examination 2020- MCh\_ PDCC \_ Vascular Surgery

Sl No	Question	Answer	OptionA	OptionB	OptionC	OptionD
1	IN WHICH LYMPH NODES, FINDING OF THYROID TISSUE IS A BONA FIDE EVIDENCE OF METASTATIC PAPILLARY CARCINOMA	A	LATERAL JUGULAR	PARATRACHEAL	PRETRACHEAL	PRELARYNGEAL
2	WINGING OF SCAPULA AFTER MASTECTOMY IS CAUSED BY	A	LONG THORACIC NERVE INJURY	SCAPULA DISLOCATION	DAMAGE TO BRACHIAL PLEXUS DUE TO EXTENSION DURING SURGERY	THORACODORSAL NERVE INJURY
3	A PATIENT WHO IS A CLAUDICANT, WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE CHANCES FOR PROGRESSION OF DISEASE INTO A CRITICAL LIMB ISCHEMIA (CLI)?	D	70-80%	20-30%	10-20%	1-2%
4	ACCORDING TO CEAP CLASSIFICATION OF CHRONIC LOWER EXTREMITY VENOUS DISEASE, THE MALLOLAR FLARE IS CLASSIFIED AS WHICH CLINICAL CLASS?	A	1	2	3	4
5	ACHALASIA OF ESOPHAGUS MAY BE CAUSED BY ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT	B	AMYLODOSIS	ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA	MALIGNANCY	DIABETES MELLITUS
6	ACUTE SUBDURAL HEMATOMA IS CAUSED BY RUPTURE OF	A	CORTICAL VESSELS	VENOUS SINUS	MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY	CAROTID ARTERY
7	AFTER RESECTION OF ABNORMAL PARATHYROID TISSUE SERUM PTH FALLS TO <50% AT	B	5 MINUTES	15 MINUTES	60 MINUTES	90 MINUTES
8	ALL ARE SEEN IN COMPARTMENT SYNDROME EXCEPT	A	WARM LIMB	PALLOR	PAIN ON PASSIVE MOVEMENT	PARESTHESIA
9	ALL ARE TRUE ABOUT RAYNAUDS PHENOMENA EXCEPT-	D	EXPOSURE TO COLD AGGRAVATE	SPASM OF VESSELS	MORE COMMON IS FEMALES	ATHEROSCLEROSIS OF VESSELS
10	ALL ARE TRUE FOR INTESTINAL INFECTION WITH MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS EXCEPT:	D	TRANSVERSE ULCERS WITH UNDERMINED EDGES IN THE ILEUM	TUBERCLES ON THE SEROSAL ASPECT OF THE INTESTINE	HYPERPLASIA AND THICKENING OF THE TERMINAL ILEUM	TRANSMURAL INFLAMMATION WITH A PROPENSITY FOR FISTULA FORMATION.
11	ALL ARE TRUE REGARDING A RANULA EXCEPT	B	BLUISH CYST IN THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE TONGUE AND THE FLOOR	BEST TREATED BY COMPLETE EXCISION	MAY TAKE A HOUR GLASS APPEARANCE	CAN EXTEND TO SUB MANDIBULAR REGION
12	ALL ARE TRUE REGARDING PREOPERATIVE PREPARATION EXCEPT	C	HAIR CLIPPING BETTER THAN SHAVING	ALCOHOLIC HAND GELS CAN ACT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAND WASHING	70% ALCOHOL IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST SPORES OF C. DIFFICILE	PREOPERATIVE SKIN SHAVING SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE OPERATING THEATRE IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SURGERY
13	ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE FOR CERVICOAXILLARY CANAL EXCEPT	A	SECOND RIB FORMS THE INFERIOR BORDER	CLAVICLE FORMS THE SUPERIOR BORDER	COSTOCLAVICULAR LIGAMENT FORMS THE MEDIAL BORDER	BRACHIAL PLEXUS, SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY AND VEIN PASSES THROUGH CERVICOAXILLARY CANAL.
14	AN AORTIC ABDOMINAL ANEURYSM WAS FIRST SUCCESSFULLY RESECTED BY:	C	MATAS.	LINTON.	DUBOST.	MICHEAL DEBAKEY.
15	BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY OCCURS IN	C	PERIPHERAL	MIDDLE	TRANSITIONAL.	CENTRAL

16	BLADE FOR ARTERIOTOMY	B	10	11	22	23
17	BLOODY DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS WHILE ON ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT IS USUALLY CAUSED BY	C	CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI	ECOLI -0157 DIARRHOEA	PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS COLITIS	MRSA SEPSIS
18	CAUSES OF COLONIC PSEUDO OBSTRUCTION	D	SYSTEMIC ILLNESS	ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE	OPIOIDS	ALL OF THE ABOVE
19	CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF VENOUS ULCER IS	B	DEEP PAINFUL ULCER	SUPERFICIAL NON HEALING ULCER	ULCER WITH VISIBLE BONE	ULCER ON THE DORSUM OF THE FEET
20	CLASSIC QUARTET OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM INCLUDES ALL EXCEPT	C	RENAL CALCULI AND CALCINOSIS	SEVERE BONE DISEASE	INTESTINAL COLIC	PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER
21	COMMONEST TYPE OF HERNIA IN WOMEN	A	INGUINAL HERNIA	INCISIONAL HERNIA	FEMORAL HERNIA	BOCHDALEK HERNIA
22	CONGENITAL A-V FISTULAS IN THE THIGH WILL BE ASSOCIATED WITH ALL EXCEPT –	B	INCREASED CARDIAC OUTPUT	INCREASED SKIN TEMPERATURE	GIGANTISM OF LIMB	SUPERFICIAL VENOUS ENGORGEMENT
23	CRANIAL NERVES AT RISK DURING SUBMANDIBULAR SIALADENECTOMY ARE ALL EXCEPT	A	MANDIBULAR NERVE	LINGUAL NERVE	FACIAL NERVE	HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE
24	CURLING ULCER IS SEEN IN	B	RAISED ICP	BURNS PATIENT	TRAUMA PATIENT	MALIGNANCY
25	DANGEROUS LAYER OF THE SCALP IS	D	SUBGALEAL LAYER	GALEA APONEUROTICA	EPICRANIUM	LOOSE AREOLAR TISSUE
26	DE QUERVAIN'S THYROIDITIS IS CAUSED BY	B	AUTOIMMUNE	VIRAL INFECTION	NEOPLASIA	DRUG INDUCED
27	DIABETIC GANGRENE IS DUE TO –	D	ISCHEMIA	INCREASED BLOOD GLUCOSE	AUTONOMIC DYSFUNCTION	ALL OF THE ABOVE
28	DISSECT CLASSIFICATION IS USED TO DESCRIBE	C	RUPTURED ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM	THORACIC AORTIC ANEURYSM	TYPE B AORTIC DISSECTION	PRECURSOR LESIONS OF AORTIC DISSECTION (PENETRATING AORTIC ULCER, IMH)
29	DRUGS USED FOR SCLEROTHERAPY OF VARICOSE VEINS ARE ALL EXCEPT.	D	ETHANOLAMINEO LEATE	POLIDOCANOL	SODIUM TETRADECYL SULFATE	ETHANOL
30	DURING FLUID RESUSCITATION IN A BURNS PATIENT USING PARKLAND'S FORMULA, VOLUME OF FLUID GIVEN IN FIRST 8 HRS	A	50%	25	75	100
31	FOLLOWING ARE MAJOR RISK FACTORS FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS EXCEPT	D	TOBACCO SMOKING	DYSLIPIDEMIA	HYPERHOMOCYSTEINEMIA	ALCOHOL INTAKE
32	FOLLOWING ARE TRUE ABOUT POPLITEAL ANEURYSM EXCEPT	B	IT IS CAUSED BY ATHEROSCLEROSIS	IT IS ALWAYS UNILATERAL	IT IS MOST COMMON PERIPHERAL ARTERY ANEURYSM	FOOTDROP CAN OCCUR
33	FUNDIC GLAND POLYP MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUG?	D	DICLOFENAC	IRON	PENICILLIN	OMEPRAZOLE
34	GANGLION WHICH IS SPARED IN LUMBAR SYMPATHECTOMY IS –	A	L1	L2	L3	L4
35	HERNIA WITH HYDROCELE IS	A	GIBBON	BECLARD	MAYDL	BERGER
36	IN A PATIENT WITH AN ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM AND A HISTORY MULTIPLE PREVIOUS ABDOMINAL SURGERY, CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING AT OPERATION?	C	CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS.	AN INCISION FROM THE XIPHOID PROCESS TO THE SYMPHYSIS PUBIS.	INCISION IN THE LEFT FLANK WITH A RETROPERITONEAL APPROACH.	AN AXILLO-BIFEMORAL GRAFT.
37	IN BELOW KNEE LEVEL, THE PERFORATORS DRAIN IN TO WHICH SUPERFICIAL VEIN	C	GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN	SHORT SAPHENOUS VEIN	POSTERIOR ARCH VEIN	LATERAL PLANTAR VEIN
38	IN MODIFIED RADICAL NECK DISSECTION TYPE 1 WHICH STRUCTURE IS PRESERVED.	A	ACCESSORY NERVE	INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN	STERNOMASTOID	CERVICAL LYMPH NODE LEVEL 2

39	IN PATIENTS WITH TAKAYASU ARTERITIS INVOLVING ARCH VESSELS, INTERVENTION IS INDICATED IN THE CASE OF ALL THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT:	A	SEVERE STENOSIS OF THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY WITHOUT SUBCLAVIAN STEAL SYNDROME	SEVERE SYMPTOMATIC STENOSIS	FREQUENT EPISODES OF VISUAL DIMMING	RECURRENT EPISODES OF TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK (TIA)
40	INCORRECT ABOUT BONY METASTASES	C	PROSTATE CANCER - SCLEROTIC APPEARANCE	BREAST CANCER - LYTIC APPEARANCE	BONY METS TREATED ALWAYS WITH CHEMOTHERAPY	BONY METS RESPOND TO RADIOTHERAPY
41	LE-FORTE # IS FOR	A	FACIAL SKELETON	LOWER LIMB BONE	SPINAL INJURY	PELVIS FRACTURE
42	LENGTH OF SUTURE REQUIRED TO CLOSE THE INCISION RATIO	A	04:01	03:01	02:01	01:01
43	LEVEL 2 CLARKE'S MALIGNANT MELANOMA SUGGESTS THAT THE MELANOMA DEPTH INVOLVES :	D	DEPTH LIMITED TO THE EPIDERMIS ONLY	EXTENSION INTO THE RETICULAR DERMIS	MELANOMA HAS GROWN INTO THE SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES.	MELANOMA HAS EXTENDED INTO THE PAPILLARY DERMIS
44	MALIGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH LONG STANDING MULTINODULAR GOITRE	B	PAPILLARY	FOLLICULAR	MEDULLARY	ANAPLASTIC
45	MIDLINE SWELLING WHICH MOVES WITH PROTRUSION OF THE TONGUE	D	BRANCHIAL CYST	GOITRE	RANULA	THYROGLOSSAL CYST
46	MILROYS DISEASE IS --	C	EDEMA DUE TO FILARIASIS	POST CELLULITIC LYMPHEDEMA	CONGENITAL LYMPHEDEMA	LYMPHEDEMA FOLLOWING SURGERY
47	MOST COMMON CAUSE OF NON PITTING LYMPHEDEMA IS	C	IATROGENIC- RADIOTHERAPY	IATROGENIC - LYMPHNODE DISSECTION	FILARIASIS	CHAGAS DISEASE
48	MOST COMMON RADIOLUCENT RENAL STONE	D	CALCIUM OXALATE	CALCIUM PHOSPHATE	TRIPLE PHOSPHATE	URIC ACID
49	MOST COMMON TYPE OF FISTULA IN ANO	A	INTER- SPHINCTERIC	TRANS-SPHINCTERIC	SUPRASPINCTERIC	EXTRASPINCTERIC
50	MOST IMPORTANT PROGNOSTIC FACTOR IN CA BREAST	B	TUMOR SIZE	LYMPH NODE STATUS	HISTOLOGICAL GRADE AND S-PHASE FRACTION	HORMONE RECEPTOR STATUS
51	NAIS TECHNIQUE USED IN TREATMENT OF?	C	AORTO ILIAC OCCLUSIVE DISEASE	INFLAMMATORY AORTIC ANEURYSM	MYCOTIC ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM	INFECTED THORACIC AORTIC GRAFT
52	NICOLADONI BRANHAM SIGN IS --	A	COMPRESSION CAUSE BRADYCARDIA	COMPRESSION CAUSE TACHYCARDIA	HYPOTENSION	SYSTOLIC FILLING
53	NOT A PART OF HEERFORDT'S SYNDROME	D	SARCOIDOSIS	PAROTID SWELLING	ANTERIOR UVEITIS	DEAFNESS
54	PARADOXICAL BREATHING SEEN IN	A	FLAIL CHEST	PNEUMOTHORAX	HEMOTHORAX	PLEURAL EFFUSION
55	POLAND'S SYNDROME IS ABSENCE OF	A	STERNAL HEAD OF PECTORALIS MAJOR	CLAVICULAR HEAD OF PECTORALIS MAJOR	PECTORALIS MINOR	BOTH PECTORALIS MAJOR AND MINOR
56	PREFERRED MATERIAL FOR FEMORO POPLITEAL BYPASS --	C	DACRON	PTFE	SAPHENOUS VEIN	GORTEX
57	PSEUDOANEURYSMS IN IV DRUG ABUSERS SEEN COMMONLY IN --	C	BRACHIAL ARTERY	RADIAL ARTERY	FEMORAL ARTERY	ULNAR ARTERY
58	REGARDING TRAUMATIC BLUNT INJURY OF THE THORACIC AORTA ,WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS FALSE	D	IS LOCATED JUST DISTAL TO THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.	PRODUCES A FALSE ANEURYSM.	IS FATAL IN 80% OF CASES	MODERATE TO SEVERE HEMOTHORAX IS ALWAYS PRESENT
59	REGARDING TREATMENT OF POST PUNCTURE FEMORAL ARTERY PSEUDOANEURYSM, THE CURRENT RECOMMENDED INITIAL TREATMENT OF CHOICE IS --	A	ULTRASOUND GUIDED COMPRESSION OF THE NECK OF ANEURYSM	THROMBIN INJECTION	BYPASS GRAFT REPAIR	ULTRASOUND GUIDED THROMBIN INJECTION

60	STEMMERS SIGN SEEN IN	A	LYMPHEDEMA	VENOUS DISEASE	CONGESTIVE CARDIAC FAILURE	ARTERIAL ISCHEMIC DISEASE
61	STRING OF BEADS' SIGN ON ANGIOGRAPHY IS CLASSICALLY SEEN IN WHICH PATHOLOGY?	C	TAKAYASU ARTERITIS	THROMBO-ANGITIS OBLITERANS	FIBRO-MUSCULAR DYSPLASIA	GIANT CELL ARTERITIS
62	THE ARTERY COMMONLY INVOLVED IN <i>CIRSOID ANEURYSM</i> IS –	B	OCCIPITAL	SUPERFICIAL TEMPORAL	INTERNAL CAROTID	EXTERNAL CAROTID
63	THE CAUSE OF SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIAL ANEURYSMS IS MOST OFTEN:	C	TAKAYASU AND OTHER LARGE VESSEL VASCULITIS	THORACIC OUTLET SYNDROME	ATHEROSCLEROSIS.	FIBROMUSCULAR DYSPLASIA.
64	THE DEFICIENCY OF ALL OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS INCREASES THE INCIDENCE OF THROMBUS FORMATION EXCEPT –	A	LIPOPROTEIN A	PROTEIN – C	ANTI – THROMBIN III	PROTEIN – S
65	THE FIRST CLINICAL SIGN IN COMPARTMENT SYNDROME FOLLOWING REVASCLARIZATION IN ACUTE LIMB ISCHEMIA IS?	A	LOSS OF TOUCH SENSATION ALONG THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NERVE IN THE COMPARTMENT	PAIN ON PASSIVE MOVEMENT OF TOES	CALF BECOMING RAPIDLY TENSE CAUSING ABSENCE OF DISTAL PULSE	PROGRESSIVE WEAKNESS (FOOT DROP)
66	THE INCIDENCE OF ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM IN GENERAL POPULATION BASED ON LARGE SCREENING STUDIES IS-	C	LESS THAN 1%	1-3%	3-10%	10-20%
67	THE INCIDENCE OF POST THROMBOTIC SYNDROME FOLLOWING ILIO-FEMORAL DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS IS?	B	10-20%	20-50%	<10%	50-70%
68	THE MOST COMMON RISK ASSOCIATED WITH CAROTID ARTERY ANEURYSM IS:	B	THROMBOSIS OF THE ANEURYSM.	EMBOLIZATION OF MURAL THROMBUS.	RUPTURE OF THE ANEURYSM.	COMPRESSION OF THE HYPOPHARYNX.
69	THE MOST DEVASTATING COMPLICATION OCCURRING AFTER OPERATING ON A DESCENDING THORACIC AORTA, PERHAPS IS:	C	RECURRENT NERVE INJURY.	BLEEDING WITH HEMOTHORAX.	PARAPLEGIA.	RENAL INSUFFICIENCY.
70	THE PREFERRED FIRST TREATMENT OF CHOICE FOR CHRONIC MESENTERIC ISCHEMIA IN A VERY FIT PATIENT IS?	C	AORTO SMA BYPASS	AORTO CELIAC ARTERY AND SMA BYPASS	ENDOVASCULAR OPTIONS	ILIO SMA BYPASS
71	THROMBOSIS OCCURS FREQUENTLY IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS (BUERGER'S DISEASE) IN THE FOLLOWING VESSELS EXCEPT?	A	SUPERFICIAL FEMORAL ARTERY.	RADIAL OR ULNAR ARTERY.	DIGITAL ARTERIES.	SUPERFICIAL VEINS.
72	WHAT SYMPTOMS ARE CONSIDERED THE CLASSIC PRESENTING TRIAD FOR RUPTURED ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM (RAAA)?	B	ABDOMINAL/BACK PAIN, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, AND A PULSATILE MASS	ABDOMINAL/BACK PAIN, SYNCOPE, AND A PULSATILE MASS.	ABDOMINAL/BACK PAIN, NAUSEA, AND SYNCOPE.	ABDOMINAL/BACK PAIN, CHEST PAIN, AND HEMATOCHEDIA.
73	WHEN PERFORMING ANGIOPLASTY IN THE ILIAC ARTERIES WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN INDICATION FOR STENT INSERTION?	B	NEVER STENT AN ILIAC LESION.	IF THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT RESIDUAL STENOSIS FOLLOWING ANGIOPLASTY.	IF THE STENOSIS INVOLVES BOTH THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERIES.	ALWAYS STENT AN ILIAC LESION.
74	WHICH AMONG THE DUPLEX FINDINGS IS SUGGESTIVE OF A SUBACUTE/CHRONIC DVT RATHER THAN AN ACUTE DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS?	B	DILATED AND NON-COMPRESSIBLE VEINS	PRESENCE OF COLLATERALS DRAINING THE OBSTRUCTED VEINS	ABSENCE OF SPONTANEOUS FLOW	LOSS OF FLOW VARIATION WITH RESPIRATION
75	WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING BYPASS PROCEDURES HAS THE LEAST 5-YEAR PATENCY RATES?	C	THORACO FEMORAL BYPASS	FEMORO-FEMORAL BYPASS	AXILLO FEMORAL BYPASS	ILIO-FEMORA BYPASS
76	WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS MOST COMMON CAUSE OF ACUTE MESENTERIC ISCHEMIA ?	A	ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	MULTI-ORGAN FAILURE	ANTI-PHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME	ATHEROSCLEROTIC DISEASE
77	WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A SOFT SIGN OF VASCULAR TRAUMA?	D	HISTORY OF MODERATE HEMORRHAGE	PROXIMITY FRACTURE, DISLOCATION, OR	DIMINISHED BUT PALPABLE PULSE	PALPABLE THRILL OR AUDIBLE BRUIT

78	WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS THE CONTRAINDICATION FOR EVAR	D	CALCIFIED COMMON FEMORAL ARTERIES	NECK LENGTH MORE THAN 1.5 CM	NECK ANGULATION LESS THAN 60 DEGREES	AORTIC BIFURCATION DIAMETER <16MM
79	WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING TYPE OF ENDOLEAK SHOULD BE MANAGED IMMEDIATELY ON TABLE FOLLOWING EVAR?	D	TYPE V ENDOLEAK	TYPE IIA ENDOLEAK	TYPE IIB ENDOLEAK	TYPE IIIB ENDOLEAK
80	WHICH IS THE TEST TO DETECT THE DOMINANCE OF HAND CIRCULATION	A	ALLEN'S TEST	ADOSN'S TEST	HALSTEDT TEST	FROMENTS SIGN
81	WHICH IS TRUE IN THROMBOPHLEBITIS MIGRANS	D	RESOLVES SPONTANEOUSLY AND REAPPEARS IN ANOTHER AREA	COMMON WITH BEURGER'S DISEASE	COMMON WITH VISCERAL MALIGNANCY	ALL OF THE ABOVE
82	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS ARE CORRECT?	A	ALLOGRAFT MEANS AN ORGAN OR TISSUE TRANSPLANTED FROM ONE INDIVIDUAL TO ANOTHER.	XENOGRAFT REFERS TO A CADAVERIC DONOR.	AUTOGRAFT REFERS TO TRANSPLANTS WITHIN THE SAME SPECIES.	ORTHOTOPIC GRAFT REFERS TO A BONE GRAFT.
83	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT LEAD TO METABOLIC ACIDOSIS	D	RENAL FAILURE	URETERO SIGMOIDOSTOMY	BILLIARY FISTULA	PYLORIC STENOSIS
84	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS FALSE ABOUT A SLIDING INGUINAL HERNIA?	B	IT IS FAR MORE COMMON IN MEN.	IT SHOULD BE SUSPECTED CLINICALLY IN SMALL HERNIAS CONFINED TO THE INGUINAL CANAL.	IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTROL WITH A TRUSS, AND HENCE AN OPERATION IS INDICATED.	IT IS UNNECESSARY TO EXCISE THE SAC AND ATTEMPTS TO DISSECT THE BOWEL WALL CAN BE DANGEROUS.
85	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS FALSE FOR UNDESCENDED TESTIS?	D	ORCHIDOPEXY IN A SUBDARTOS POUCH IS THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE.	THE OPERATION IS RECOMMENDED AT THE AGE OF 2 YEARS.	LAPAROSCOPY IS THE GOLD STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR AN INTRA-ABDOMINAL TESTIS.	ORCHIDOPEXY REDUCES THE CHANCE OF MALIGNANCY.
86	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A CHARACTERISTIC FINDING IN PATIENTS WITH KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY SYNDROME?	A	HIGH-FLOW ARTERIOVENOUS SHUNTING	LONG BONE HYPERTROPHY	LATERAL VARICOSITY	PORT WINE NEVUS
87	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR FOR GASTRO-INTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOUR?	C	MITOTIC ACTIVITY	SITE OF TUMOUR	NECROSIS	SIZE OF TUMOUR
88	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS FALSE?	C	SPLIT-SKIN GRAFTS ARE SOMETIMES KNOWN AS THIERSCH GRAFTS.	FULL-THICKNESS GRAFTS ARE USEFUL IN SMALL AREAS SUCH AS FINGERS, EYELIDS, OR ON THE FACE.	SPLIT-SKIN GRAFTS PRODUCE A SUPERIOR COSMETIC RESULT COMPARED WITH FULL THICKNESS GRAFTS.	SCARS PLACED IN 'THE LINES OF ELECTION' OR LINES OF MINIMAL TENSION PRODUCE THE BEST COSMETIC RESULTS.
89	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS CHARACTERIZES THE HEALING OF PROSTHETIC ARTERIAL GRAFTS IN HUMANS ?	C	COMPLETE HEALING OCCURS WITHIN 3 MONTHS OF GRAFT IMPLANTATION.	COMPLETE HEALING OCCURS WITHIN 1 YEAR OF GRAFT IMPLANTATION.	PROSTHETIC GRAFTS DO NOT HEAL COMPLETELY IN HUMANS.	POLYTETRAFLUOROET HYLENE (PTFE) GRAFTS HEAL COMPLETELY WHEREAS DACRON GRAFTS DO NOT
90	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT ANGIOTENSIN II IS CORRECT?	C	IT IS A DECAPEPTIDE.	IT IS AN ENZYME FOUND IN HIGH CONCENTRATION IN THE PULMONARY CIRCULATION.	IT IS A DIRECT VASOCONSTRICTOR AND STIMULATES ALDOSTERONE PRODUCTION.	IT IS A VASOCONSTRICTOR AND INHIBITS ALDOSTERONE SECRETION

91	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ABOUT LYTIC AGENTS IS TRUE?	D	THEY WERE FIRST INTRODUCED WELL AFTER THE ADVENT OF BALLOON EMBOLECTOMY.	STREPTOKINASE IS NONANTIGENIC.	SYSTEMIC USE IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DELIVERY.	THE INTERVAL TO REPERFUSION LIMITS THEIR UTILITY IN THE TREATMENT OF ADVANCED ISCHEMIA.
92	WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM(S) SHOULD BE USED TO DESCRIBE THE SEVERITY OF POST-THROMBOTIC SYNDROME?	A	THE VILLALTA SCALE	THE BRANDJES SCORE	THE GINSBERG CRITERIA	THE WELLS' CRITERIA
93	WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF VASCULAR DIALYSIS ACCESS THROMBOSIS?	B	ANASTOMOTIC DISRUPTION	MYOINTIMAL HYPERPLASIA	POOR CANNULATION	SURGICAL TECHNIQUE
94	WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS CORRECT? THORACIC ENDOVASCULAR AORTIC REPAIR (TEVAR) OF THE AORTIC ARCH IS ASSOCIATED WITH AN ELEVATED RISK FOR?	B	PARAPLEGIA.	STROKE.	RUPTURE.	TYPE 1A ENDOLEAK
95	WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES CROSSES THE COMMON CAROTID BIFURCATION?	C	VAGUS NERVE	HYPOGLOSAL NERVE	COMMON FACIAL VEIN	RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE
96	WHICH PART OF THE BOWEL IS MOST COMMONLY INVOLVED IN AN AORTOENTERIC FISTULA?	A	DUODENUM	JEJUNUM	ILEUM	SIGMOID COLON
97	WHICH VASCULAR NEOPLASM DEVELOPS IN UPPER LIMB FOLLOWING CHRONIC LYPHHEDEMA SECONDARY TO RADICAL MASTECTOMY.	C	EPITHELIOID HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA	KAPOSI SARCOMA	ANGIOSARCOMA	LYMPHANGIOMYOMATOSIS
98	WHO IS CREDITED WITH PERFORMING FIRST ENDOVASCULAR ANEURYSM REPAIR (EVAR) ?	D	JUAN PARODI	MICHEAL DAKE	CHARLES DOTTER	NICHOLOS VOLODOS
99	WHO PERFORMED FIRST CAROTID REVASCLARISATION PROCEDURE FOR SYMPTOMATIC EXTRA CRANIAL CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE?	B	MICHAEL DEBAKEY	EASTCOAT	ALEXIS CARREL	JOHN HUNTER
100	WHO RECEIVED NOBEL PRIZE IN MEDICINE (1912) FOR PIONEERING VASCULAR SUTURING TECHNIQUES?	B	MICHAEL DEBAKEY	ALEXIS CARREL	WILLIAM OSLER	JOHN HUNTER