



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  
KERALA – 695 011

Entrance Examination 2020 - MCH \_ Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgery

| Sl No | Question  | Answer | OptionA   | OptionB   | OptionC   | OptionD  |
|-------|---|--------|---|---|---|--|
| 1     | ALL ARE SEEN IN COMPARTMENT SYNDROME EXCEPT                                   | A      | WARM LIMB   | PALLOR  | PAIN ON PASSIVE MOVEMENT  | PARESTHESIA  |
| 2     | WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS A CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER                           | A      | VERAPAMIL   | LOSARTAN  | LISINOPRIL  | TIMOLOL  |
| 3     | IRREGULARLY IRREGULAR RR INTERVAL WITH ABSENT P WAVES IS SEEN IN              | C      | VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION                                  | VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA   | ATRIAL FIBRILLATION   | SUPRAVENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA   |
| 4     | WHICH IS AN INODIALATOR   | C      | VASOPRESSIN   | ADRENALINE  | DOBUTAMINE  | NORADRENALINE  |
| 5     | MOST IMPORTANT PROGNOSTIC FACTOR IN CA BREAST                                 | B      | TUMOR SIZE  | LYMPH NODE STATUS   | HISTOLOGICAL GRADE AND S-PHASE FRACTION   | HORMONE RECEPTOR STATUS  |
| 6     | 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.                                       |
| 7     | FOLLOWING ARE MAJOR RISK FACTORS FOR ATHEROSCLEROSIS EXCEPT                   | D      | TOBACCO SMOKING   | DYSLIPIDEMIA  | HYPERHOMOCYSTEINEMIA  | ALCOHOL INTAKE   |
| 8     | TTK CHITRA VALVE IS A   | A      | TITING DISC VALVE   | PIVOTED DISC VALVE  | BILEAFLET VALVE   | BIOPROSTHETIC VALVE  |
| 9     | WHICH STRUCTURE LIES WITHIN TRIANGLE OF KOCH                                  | C      | TENDON OF TODARO  | ORIFICE OF THE CORONARY SINUS   | AV NODE   | TRICUSPID VALVE  |
| 10    | SNOWMAN CONFIGURATION ON THE CHEST RADIOGRAPH IS SEEN IN                      | C      | TANSPOSITION OF GREAT ARTERIES                            | TETRALOGY OF FALLOT   | SUPRACARDIAC TOTAL ANOMALOUS PULMONARY VENOUS RETURN                                      | VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT  |
| 11    | THE AORTIC APERTURE OF DIAPHRAGM IS AT  | C      | T10 LEVEL   | T8 LEVEL  | T12 LEVEL   | T6 LEVEL   |
| 12    | CAUSE OF COLONIC PSEUDO OBSTRUCTION   | D      | SYSTEMIC ILLNESS  | ELECTROLYTE IMBALANCE   | OPIOIDS   | ALL OF THE ABOVE   |
| 13    | EUSTACHIAN VALVE IS AT THE ORIFICE OF   | B      | SUPERIOR VENACAVA   | INFERIOR VENACAVA   | CORONARY SINUS  | THABESIAN VEINS  |
| 14    | SA NODE IS  | A      | SUBEPICARDIAL   | SUBENDOCARDIAL  | INTRAMYOCARDIAL   | NEAR TRICUSPID VALVE   |
| 15    | IN A BLALOCK-TAUSSIG SHUNT  | A      | SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY IS ANASTOMOSED TO PULMONARY ARTERY      | ASCENDING AORTA IS ANASTOMOSED TO MAIN PULMONARY ARTERY                                   | DESCENDING AORTA IS ANASTOMOSED TO PULMONARY ARTERY                                       | SUPERIOR VENACAVA IS ANASTOMOSED TO PULMONARY ARTERY   |
| 16    | POLAND'S SYNDROME IS ABSENCE OF   | A      | STERNAL HEAD OF PECTORALIS MAJOR                          | CLAVICULAR HEAD OF PECTORALIS MAJOR   | PECTORALIS MINOR  | BOTH PECTORALIS MAJOR AND MINOR  |
| 17    | 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. |
| 18    | WHICH HAS THE GREATEST IMPACT ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF TETRALOGY OF FALLOT        | C      | SIZE OF ASD   | SIZE OF VSD   | DEGREE OF PULMONARY STENOSIS  | AMOUNT OF AORTIC OVERRIDING  |
| 19    | 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.                      |
| 20    | NOT A PART OF HEERFORDT'S SYNDROME  | D      | SARCOIDOSIS   | PAROTID SWELLING  | ANTERIOR UVEITIS  | DEAFNESS   |
| 21    | ARTERY MOST LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS                          | C      | RIGHT CORONARY ARTERY                                     | LEFT CORONARY ARTERY  | ANTERIOR DESCENDING ARTERY  | CIRCUMFLEX CORONARY ARTERY   |
| 22    | 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   |
| 23    | WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT LEAD TO METABOLIC ACIDOSIS                    | D      | RENAL FAILURE   | URETERO SIGMOIDOSTOMY   | BILLIARY FISTULA  | PYLORIC STENOSIS   |

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| 24 | CLOSURE OF SEMILUNAR VALVE OCCURS DURING   | A | PROTODIASTOLE  | RAPID EJECTION PHASE   | ISOVOLUMETRIC VENTRICULAR RELAXATION PHASE                                     | ISOVOLUMETRIC VENTRICULAR CONTRACTION PHASE  |
| 25 | INCORRECT ABOUT BONY METASTASES  | C | PROSTATE CANCER - SCLEROTIC APPEARANCE                       | BREAST CANCER - LYTIC APPEARANCE   | ALWAYS TREATED WITH CHEMOTHERAPY   | BONY METS RESPOND TO RADIOTHERAPY  |
| 26 | FOLLOWING ARE CARDIOSELECTIVE BETA BLOCKERS EXCEPT   | A | PROPRANOLOL  | BISOPROLOL   | METOPROLOL   | ATENOLOL   |
| 27 | OBLIQUE SINUS IN THE PERICARDIAL CAVITY IS   | A | POSTERIOR TO LEFT ATRIUM                                     | ANTERIOR TO RIGHT ATRIUM   | ANTERIOR TO AORTA  | BETWEEN AORTA AND SUPERIOR VENACAVA  |
| 28 | BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY OCCURS IN   | C | PERIPHERAL   | MIDDLE   | TRANSITIONAL.  | CENTRAL  |
| 29 | MALIGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH LONG STANDING MULTINODULAR GOITRE                               | B | PAPILLARY  | FOLLICULAR   | MEDULLARY  | ANAPLASTIC   |
| 30 | THE ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANOMALOUS PULMONARY VENOUS DRAINAGE | B | OSTIUM SECUNDUM ASD  | SINUS VENOSUS ASD  | PRIMUM ASD   | CORONARY SINUS ASD   |
| 31 | 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.  |
| 32 | STAGE 1 PROCEDURE FOR HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME IS CALLED                            | A | NORWOOD PROCEDURE  | BLALOCK TAUSSIG SHUNT  | CONE REPAIR  | BIDIRECTIONAL GLENN PROCEDURE  |
| 33 | PANSYSTOLIC MURMUR IS HEARD IN   | B | MITRAL STENOSIS  | MITRAL REGURGITATION   | AORTIC REGURGITATION   | AORTIC STENOSIS  |
| 34 | DYSPHAGIA LUSORIA IS CAUSED BY   | B | MITRAL STENOSIS  | RETROESOPHAGEAL RIGHT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY  | CARCINOMA OESOPHAGUS   | RETROSTERNAL GOITRE  |
| 35 | WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR FOR GASTRO-INTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOUR?    | C | MITOTIC ACTIVITY   | SITE OF TUMOUR   | NECROSIS   | SIZE OF TUMOUR   |
| 36 | THE INFERIOR INTERVENTRICULAR VEIN IS OTHERWISE CALLED AS                                  | A | MIDDLE CARDIAC VEIN  | SMALL CARDIAC VEIN   | GREAT CARDIAC VEIN   | ANTERIOR CARDIAC VEIN  |
| 37 | CRANIAL NERVES AT RISK DURING SUBMANDIBULAR SIALADENECTOMY ARE ALL EXCEPT                  | A | MANDIBULAR NERVE   | LINGUAL NERVE  | FACIAL NERVE   | HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE  |
| 38 | ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE TRUE FOR MITRAL STENOSIS EXCEPT                                   | C | LOUD S1  | ATRIAL FIBRILLATION OCCURS IN APPROXIMATELY 40% CASES                              | OPENING SNAP IS FOUND IN ALL CASES OF MITRAL STENOSIS                          | RHEUMATIC FEVER IS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF MITRAL STENOSIS IN INDIA.                              |
| 39 | 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   |
| 40 | OBTUSE MARGINAL ARTERY IS A BRANCH OF  | B | LEFT ANTERIOR DESCENDING ARTERY                              | LEFT CIRCUMFLEX ARTERY   | RIGHT CORONARY ARTERY  | RAMUS INTERMEDIUS  |
| 41 | CONTROLLED CROSS CIRCULATION IN CARDIAC SURGERY WAS USED BY                                | C | KIRKLIN  | BAILEY   | LILLEHEI   | DEBAKEY  |
| 42 | WORLD'S FIRST TOTAL ARTIFICIAL HEART WAS IMPLANTED BY                                      | D | JOHN H GIBBON  | CHRISTIAAN BERNARD   | C WALTON LILLEHEI  | DENTON A COOLEY  |
| 43 | 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.       |
| 44 | MOST COMMON TYPE OF FISTULA IN ANO   | A | INTER-SPHINCTERIC  | TRANS-SPHINCTERIC  | SUPRASPHINCTERIC   | EXTRASPHINCTERIC   |
| 45 | WARFARIN SODIUM ACTS BY  | A | INHIBITS CARBOXYLATION OF 2,7,9,10 FACTORS                   | FACTOR 10A INHIBITION  | THROMBIN INHIBITOR AND 10A INHIBITION  | 8,11,12, FACTOR AND THROMBIN INHIBITION  |
| 46 | MOST COMMON CAUSE OF NON PITTING LYMPHEDEMA IS   | C | IATROGENIC-RADIOTHERAPY                                      | IATROGENIC - LYMPHNODE DISSECTION  | FILARIASIS   | CHAGAS DISEASE   |
| 47 | PHYSICAL SIGN PREDICTIVE OF PENETRATING CHEST INJURY                                       | D | HYPOTENSION  | DISTENDED NECK VEINS   | DECREASED HEART SOUND  | ALL OF THE ABOVE   |
| 48 | MODIFIED MAZE PROCEDURE IS DONE FOR THE TREATMENT OF                                       | B | HEART BLOCK  | ATRIAL FIBRILLATION  | HEART FAILURE  | CONSTRICTIVE PERICARDITIS  |
| 49 | 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 |

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| 50 | WHO AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS CREDITED WITH DISCOVERY OF HEPARIN?   | D | GIBBON  | FAVALARO   | JOHN KIRKLIN  | JAY MACLEAN                                     |
| 51 | PARADOXICAL BREATHING SEEN IN  | A | FLAIL CHEST   | PNEUMOTHORAX   | HEMOTHORAX  | PLEURAL EFFUSION                                |
| 52 | LE-FORTE # IS FOR  | A | FACIAL SKELETON   | LOWER LIMB BONE                                      | SPINAL INJURY   | PELVIS FRACTURE                                 |
| 53 | WHICH VASCULAR NEOPLASM DEVELOPS IN UPPER LIMB FOLLOWING CHRONIC LYMPHEDEMA SECONDARY TO RADICAL MASTECTOMY. | C | EPITHELIOID HEMANGIOENDOTHELIOMA  | KAPOSI SARCOMA                                       | ANGIOSARCOMA  | LYMPHANGIOMYOMATOSIS                            |
| 54 | COMPLICATIONS OF UNTREATED COARCTATION OF AORTA INCLUDE ALL EXCEPT   | B | ENDOCARDITIS  | PULMONARY VASCULAR DISEASE                           | CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE                                 | CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE                        |
| 55 | THE MOST DIAGNOSTIC CLINICAL FEATURE OF OSTIUM SECUNDUM ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT IS:                             | B | EJECTION SYSTOLIC MURMUR  | WIDE AND FIXED SPLIT OF SECOND HEART SOUND           | LOW PITCHED DIASTOLIC MURMUR                            | PANSYSTOLIC MURMUR                              |
| 56 | THE CHEST X-RAY IN TETRALOGY OF FALLOT IS CLASSICALLY DESCRIBED AS   | C | EGG ON SIDE APPEARANCE  | SNOW-MAN APPEARANCE                                  | BOOT SHAPED HEART                                       | PEAR SHAPED HEART                               |
| 57 | ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SYNDROMES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE EXCEPT :                         | D | DOWN'S SYNDROME   | WILLIAM SYNDROME                                     | ALAGILLE SYNDROME                                       | DRESSLER'S SYNDROME                             |
| 58 | FUNDIC GLAND POLYP MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DRUG?                                       | D | DICLOFENAC  | IRON   | PENICILLIN  | OMEPRAZOLE                                      |
| 59 | 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 |
| 60 | 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                 |
| 61 | THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL LIGATION OF PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS WAS DONE BY  | B | CRAFOORD  | GROSS  | COOLEY  | KIRKLIN   |
| 62 | ACUTE SUBDURAL HEMATOMA IS CAUSED BY RUPTURE OF  | A | CORTICAL VESSELS  | VENOUS SINUS   | MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY                                  | CAROTID ARTERY                                  |
| 63 | CORONARY LESION MOST LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH IN INFANCY  | B | CORONARY ARTERY FISTULA   | ORIGIN OF LEFT CORONARY ARTERY FROM PULMONARY ARTERY | ORIGIN OF RIGHT CORONARY ARTERY FROM PULMONARY ARTERY   | CONGENITAL CORONARY ANEURYSM                    |
| 64 | MOST COMMON INDICATION FOR PERMANENT PACING IS   | D | COMPLETE HEART BLOCK  | SECOND DEGREE HEART BLOCK                            | CHRONIC BIFASCICULAR BLOCK                              | SICK SINUS SYNDROME                             |
| 65 | ACCORDING TO PACING NOMENCLATURE CODES,WHAT DOES THE FIRST LETTER DENOTE IN AAI MODE                         | A | CHAMBER PACED   | CHAMBER SENSED                                       | RATE RESPONSE   | ANTIARRHYTHMIA FUNCTION                         |
| 66 | BLOODY DIARRHOEA AND CRAMPS WHILE ON ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT IS USUALLY CAUSED BY                               | C | CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI  | ECOLI -0157 DIARRHOEA                                | PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS COLITIS                                | MRSA SEPSIS                                     |
| 67 | MOST COMMON RADIOLUCCENT RENAL STONE   | D | CALCIUM OXALATE   | CALCIUM PHOSPHATE                                    | TRIPLE PHOSPHATE  | URIC ACID                                       |
| 68 | MIDLINE SWELLING WHICH MOVES WITH PROTRUSION OF THE TONGUE   | D | BRANCHIAL CYST  | GOITRE   | RANULA  | THYROGLOSSAL CYST                               |
| 69 | 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             |
| 70 | DE QUERVAIN'S THYROIDITIS IS CAUSED BY   | B | AUTOIMMUNE  | VIRAL INFECTION                                      | NEOPLASIA   | DRUG INDUCED                                    |
| 71 | CYANOSIS IS A FEATURE OF   | B | ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT  | TETRALOGY OF FALLOT                                  | VETRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT                                | PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS                        |
| 72 | MACHINERY MURMUR IS HEARD IN   | C | ATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT  | VETRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT                             | PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS                                | TETRALOGY OF FALLOT                             |
| 73 | WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT RECORDED IN ECG.   | B | ATRIAL DEPOLARIZATION   | ATRIAL REPOLARIZATION                                | VETRICULAR DEPOLARIZATION                               | VETRICULAR REPOLARIZATION                       |
| 74 | STANFORD CLASSIFICATION IS FOR   | C | AORTIC ANEURYSM   | PERIPHERAL OCCLUSIVE VASCULAR DISEASE                | AORTIC DISSECTION                                       | CAROTID STENOSIS                                |
| 75 | THE HEART VALVE,WHICH IS LEAST INVOLVED IN RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE   | C | AORTIC  | MITRAL   | PULMONARY   | TRICUSPID                                       |
| 76 | MOST COMMON PRIMARY CARDIAC NEOPLASM   | B | ANGIOSARCOMA  | MYXOMA   | LIPOMA  | MESOTHELIOMA                                    |
| 77 | DRUG USED TO REVERSE THE ACTION OF HEPARIN AFTER THE TERMINATION OF CPB                                      | C | ANCROD  | ARGATROBAN   | PROTAMINE   | HIRUDIN   |
| 78 | ACHALASIA OF ESOPHAGUS MAY BE CAUSED BY ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT  | B | AMYLODOSIS  | ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA                                 | MALIGNANCY  | DIABETES MELLITUS                               |
| 79 | WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS ARE CORRECT?  | A | ALLOGRAFT MEANS AN ORGAN OR TISSUE TRANSPLANTED FROM ONE INDIVIDUAL TO ANOTHER. | XENOGRFT REFERS TO A CADAVERIC DONOR.                | AUTOGRFT REFERS TO TRANSPLANTS WITHIN THE SAME SPECIES. | ORTHOTOPIC GRAFT REFERS TO A BONE GRAFT.        |
| 80 | WHICH IS THE TEST TO DETECT THE DOMINANCE OF HAND CIRCULATION  | A | ALLEN'S TEST  | ADOSN'S TEST   | HALSTEDT TEST   | FROMENTS SIGN                                   |
| 81 | THE CHEST RADIOGRAPH SHOWS RIB NOTCHING IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITION                                  | C | ALCAPA  | TANSPOSITION OF GREAT ARTERIES                       | COARCTATION OF AORTA                                    | EBSTEIN'S ANOMALY                               |
| 82 | IN MODIFIED RADICAL NECK DISSECTION TYPE 1 WHICH STRUCTURE IS PRESERVED.                                     | A | ACCESSORY NERVE   | INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN                                | STERNOMASTOID   | CERVICAL LYMPH NODE LEVEL 2                     |

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| 83  | WHICH IS THE MOST COMMON SITE OF TRAUMATIC AORTIC DISRUPTION   | D | ABDOMINAL AORTA AT THE LEVEL OF THE ORIGIN OF RENAL ARTERIES | AORTIC ARCH AT THE ORIGIN OF INNOMINATE ARTERY | ASCENDING AORTA                              | UPPER DESCENDING THORACIC AORTA AT OR NEAR THE AORTIC ISTHMUS. |
| 84  | AFTER RESECTION OF ABNORMAL PARATHYROID TISSUE SERUM PTH FALLS TO <50% AT                                    | B | 5 MINUTES  | 15 MINUTES                                     | 60 MINUTES                                   | 90 MINUTES   |
| 85  | THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL HEART SURGERY ON CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS WAS PERFORMED ON                                | C | 26 <sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1938                                 | 29TH NOVEMBER 1944                             | 6 <sup>TH</sup> MAY 1953                     | 3 <sup>RD</sup> DECEMBER 1967                                  |
| 86  | CONTRIBUTION OF ATRIAL SYSTOLE TO VENTRICULAR FILLING IS   | A | 20-30%   | 40-50%   | 50-60%                                       | 70-80%   |
| 87  | DANGEROUS LAYER OF THE SCALP IS  | D | SUBGALEAL LAYER  | GALEA APONEUROTICA                             | EPICRANIUM                                   | LOOSE AREOLAR TISSUE   |
| 88  | CLASSIC QUARTET OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM INCLUDES ALL EXCEPT   | C | RENAL CALCULI AND CALCINOSIS                                 | SEVERE BONE DISEASE                            | INTESTINAL COLIC                             | PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER   |
| 89  | CURLING ULCER IS SEEN IN   | B | RAISED ICP   | BURNS PATIENT                                  | TRAUMA PATIENT                               | MALIGNANCY   |
| 90  | STEMMERS SIGN SEEN IN  | A | LYMPHEDEMA   | VENOUS DISEASE                                 | CONGESTIVE CARDIAC FAILURE                   | ARTERIAL ISCHEMIC DISEASE                                      |
| 91  | IN WHICH LYMPH NODES, FINDING OF THYROID TISSUE IS A BONA FIDE EVIDENCE OF METASTATIC PAPILLARY CARCINOMA    | A | LATERAL JUGULAR  | PARATRACHEAL                                   | PRETRACHEAL                                  | PRELARYNGEAL   |
| 92  | 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   |
| 93  | COMMONEST TYPE OF HERNIA IN WOMEN  | A | INGUINAL HERNIA  | INCISIONAL HERNIA                              | FEMORAL HERNIA                               | BOCHDALEK HERNIA   |
| 94  | HERNIA WITH HYDROCELE IS   | A | GIBBON   | BECLARD  | MAYDL  | BERGER   |
| 95  | MOST COMMON BENIGN LUNG TUMOUR   | B | ADENOMA  | HAMARTOMA                                      | SQUAMOUS PAPILLOMA                           | CHONDROMA  |
| 96  | TOTAL NUMBER OF BRONCHOPULMONARY SEGMENTS IN BOTH LUNGS TAKEN TOGETHER                                       | C | 16   | 18   | 20   | 22   |
| 97  | BLADE FOR ARTERIOTOMY  | B | 10   | 11   | 22   | 23   |
| 98  | THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THE POSTERIOR MITRAL LEAFLET   | C | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| 99  | DURING FLUID RESUSCITATION IN A BURNS PATIENT USING PARKLAND'S FORMULA, VOLUME OF FLUID GIVEN IN FIRST 8 HRS | A | 50%  | 25   | 75   | 100  |
| 100 | LENGTH OF SUTURE REQUIRED TO CLOSE THE INCISION RATIO  | A | 04:01  | 03:01  | 02:01  | 01:01  |