



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-21 06:47

(180) الاختبار هذا درجة - MBBS - 5th level Surgery

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- 1) Respiratory acidosis is caused by
 - 1) ☒ a) CO₂ retention
 - 2) ☐ b) Loss of CO₂
 - 3) ☐ c) O₂ retention
 - 4) ☐ d) HCO₃ loss
 - 5) ☐ e) Loss of O₂
- 2) Causes of hypernatraemic dehydration is all except
 - 1) ☐ a) Perspiration
 - 2) ☐ b) Diabetes insipidus
 - 3) ☐ c) Osmotic diuresis
 - 4) ☐ d) Diarrhea
 - 5) ☒ e) Addison's disease
- 3) FAT comprises of ----- % of body weight
 - 1) ☐ a) 15
 - 2) ☒ b) 25
 - 3) ☐ c) 30
 - 4) ☐ d) 50
 - 5) ☐ e) 60
- 4) Factors influencing wound healing is
 - 1) ☐ a) Blood supply
 - 2) ☐ b) Age
 - 3) ☐ c) Nutrition
 - 4) ☐ d) Rest
 - 5) ☒ e) All the above
- 5) Metabolic complication of massive blood transfusion of banked blood is
 - 1) ☐ a) Alkalosis
 - 2) ☐ b) Hyponatremia
 - 3) ☒ c) Hyperkalemia
 - 4) ☐ d) All
- 6) Inflammation of dermal and subcutaneous tissue is
 - 1) ☐ a) Abscess
 - 2) ☒ b) Cellulitis
 - 3) ☐ c) Folliculitis
 - 4) ☐ d) Dermatitis
 - 5) ☐ e) Gingivitis
- 7) Gas Gangrene commonly caused by
 - 1) ☐ a) Streptococci
 - 2) ☐ b) Staphylococcus aureus
 - 3) ☒ c) Clostridium perfringes
 - 4) ☐ d) E. coli
 - 5) ☐ e) Pneumococci
- 8) Elective surgery is contraindicated in patients with
 - 1) ☐ a) Serum creatinine above 2mg/dl
 - 2) ☐ b) Patient is menstruating
 - 3) ☐ c) Patient with controlled hypertension



- 4) - d) COPD with $P_{CO_2} > 45$ mm of Hg
- 5) + e) H/o subendocardial infarction less than 4 wks ago
- 9) Secondary haemorrhage is seen after
- 1) - a) 4-6 hrs of operation
- 2) - b) 24 hrs of operation
- 3) - c) 48 hrs of operation
- 4) - d) 5th days of operation
- 5) + e) 7-14 days of operation
- 10) Red cell recovery takes
- 1) - a) 3 weeks
- 2) - b) 5-6 weeks
- 3) - c) 10 weeks
- 4) + d) 1 months
- 5) - e) 45 days
- 11) Most common organism to infect surgical wound is
- 1) + a) Staphylococcus aureus
- 2) - b) Pseudomonas
- 3) - c) Bacteroids
- 4) - d) E. coli
- 5) - e) Streptococci
- 12) Collection of pus is
- 1) - a) Cellulitis
- 2) - b) Dermatitis
- 3) + c) Abscess
- 4) - d) Fasciitis
- 13) Signs of Inflammation are
- 1) - a) Rubor
- 2) - b) Dolor
- 3) - c) Tumour
- 4) - d) Loss of function
- 5) + e) All of the above
- 14) Cock's peculiar tumour is
- 1) + a) Complication of sebaceous cyst
- 2) - b) A variant of melanoma
- 3) - c) A variant of epidermoid cyst
- 4) - d) Another name for basal cell carcinoma
- 5) - e) A high grade malignant tumour
- 15) Punctum is a feature of
- 1) - a) Lipoma
- 2) - b) Abscess
- 3) + c) sebaceous cyst
- 4) - d) Dermoid cyst
- 5) - e) Neurofibroma
- 16) Hemangioma is
- 1) - a) Vascular tumour
- 2) + b) Hamartoma
- 3) - c) Inflammation of vessel
- 4) - d) Aneurysm
- 17) Ludwigs angina is



- 1) - a) Cardiac condition
 - 2) - b) Pulmonary condition
 - 3) - c) C.N.S condition
 - 4) - d) Infection in the eye
 - 5) + e) Submaxillary cellulitis
- 18) Treatment of choice for wound closure 7-8 hrs old is
- 1) - a) Antibiotics
 - 2) - b) Immediate closure
 - 3) + c) Debridement and primary closure
 - 4) - d) Debridement
 - 5) - e) Delayed closure
- 19) Cause of death in severe burns is
- 1) - a) Sepsis
 - 2) - b) Shock
 - 3) - c) Haemorrhage
 - 4) - d) Dehydration
 - 5) + e) Electrolyte loss
- 20) Universal tumour refers to
- 1) - a) Dermoid
 - 2) - b) Fibroma
 - 3) - c) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 4) - d) Basal cell carcinoma
 - 5) + e) Lipoma
- 21) Optimal urine output in adult is ____ ml/ hr
- 1) - a) 15-20
 - 2) - b) 20-30
 - 3) + c) 30-50
 - 4) - d) 100 - 150
 - 5) - e) 150 - 200
- 22) In health range of PH of blood is
- 1) - a) 6.81-7.42
 - 2) - b) 7.0-7.54
 - 3) - c) 5.54-6.54
 - 4) + d) 7.36-7.44
- 23) Cold abscess is characteristic feature in
- 1) + a) Tuberculosis lymphadenopathy
 - 2) - b) Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - 3) - c) Non Hodgkin lymphoma
 - 4) - d) Infectious mononucleiosis
- 24) Virchows nodes are
- 1) - a) Submandibular
 - 2) + b) Left supraclavicular
 - 3) - c) Jugulodiagastic
 - 4) - d) Submental
 - 5) - e) Jugulo omohyoid lymph
- 25) Cholesterol crystal may be demonstrated in
- 1) - a) Ranula
 - 2) - b) Keratocyst of jaw
 - 3) + c) Branchial cyst



- 4) - d) Sebaceous cyst
- 26) Most common cause of acute mesenteric lymphadenitis is
- 1) + a) Viral infections
- 2) - b) TB
- 3) - c) Typhoid
- 4) - d) E. histolytica
- 27) One of the most useful diagnostic measurement in establishing a diagnosis of peritonitis is:
- 1) - a) Leucocyte count
- 2) - b) Stool analysis
- 3) - c) Red cell sedimentation rate
- 4) + d) Erect chest X-ray and abdominal X-ray
- 28) One of the following is a late feature seen in peritonitis:
- 1) - a) Vomiting
- 2) - b) Pain
- 3) - c) Muscular rigidity
- 4) + d) Absence of bowel sounds
- 29) Peritoneal pain differs from the visceral pain in that it is
- 1) + a) Characteristically localized to particular site
- 2) - b) Dull aching and ill-defined pain
- 3) - c) Colicky pain
- 4) - d) Referred to midline classically
- 30) Most common site of intraabdominal abscess?
- 1) + a) Pelvic
- 2) - b) Subphrenic space
- 3) - c) Mesentric
- 4) - d) Paracolic gutters
- 31) Referred pain from all of the following conditions may be felt along the inner side of right thigh, EXCEPT:
- 1) - a) Inflamed pelvic appendix
- 2) - b) Inflamed ovaries
- 3) - c) Stone in pelvic ureter
- 4) + d) Pelvic abscess
- 32) A male aged 60 years has foul breath, he regurgitates food that is eaten 3 days ago. Likely diagnosis is:
- 1) - a) Scleroderma
- 2) - b) Achalasia
- 3) + c) Zenker's diverticulum
- 4) - d) Meckel's diverticulum
- 5) - e) Diabetic gastroparesis
- 33) "Bird-beak Appearance" in barium swallow is a feature of:
- 1) - a) Carcinoma of Oesophagus
- 2) + b) Achalasia Cardia
- 3) - c) Barret's oesophagus
- 4) - d) Chronic Reflux oesophagitis
- 5) - e) Diffuse oesophageal spasm
- 34) "Cork-screw" oesophagus is seen in:
- 1) - a) Vigorous achalasia cardia
- 2) - b) Scleroderma
- 3) + c) Diffuse esophageal spasm
- 4) - d) Carcinoma oesophagus
- 35) Barrett's Oesophagus is commonly associated with one of the following:



- 1) ☒ a) Adenocarcinoma
 - 2) ☐ b) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 3) ☐ c) Sarcoma
 - 4) ☐ d) Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
- 36) True about congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (CHPS) is:
- 1) ☐ a) Presents at 2-3 months of age
 - 2) ☐ b) Produces bilious vomiting
 - 3) ☐ c) Common in female children
 - 4) ☒ d) Causes hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- 37) All are true about peptic ulceration except:
- 1) ☒ a) H. pylori is a gram-positive bacillus
 - 2) ☐ b) Duodenal is more common than gastric ulceration
 - 3) ☐ c) Triple therapy can eradicate H. pylori in 80% of patients in one week
 - 4) ☐ d) H2-blockers will heal 85-95% of duodenal ulcers in 8 weeks
- 38) Dumping syndrome occurs due to:
- 1) ☐ a) Small stomach
 - 2) ☐ b) Hyperosmolar load in stomach
 - 3) ☒ c) Vagolytic action
 - 4) ☐ d) Excessive food intake
- 39) Most common site where gastric ulcer can be malignant:
- 1) ☐ a) Lesser curvature
 - 2) ☒ b) Greater curvature
 - 3) ☐ c) Antrum
 - 4) ☐ d) Pylorus
- 40) Which of the following is the most significant risk factor for the development of gastric adenocarcinoma?
- 1) ☐ a) Blood group B
 - 2) ☒ b) Chronic Helicobacter pylori infection
 - 3) ☐ c) Blood group O
 - 4) ☐ d) none of above
- 41) A 65 years old female complains of pain in umbilical region since quite a few days, which is more especially after taking meals. The likely diagnosis is:
- 1) ☐ a) Peptic ulcer disease
 - 2) ☐ b) Meckel's diverticulum
 - 3) ☐ c) Typhlitis
 - 4) ☒ d) Abdominal angina
- 42) Crohn's disease can affect:
- 1) ☐ a) Stomach
 - 2) ☐ b) Ileum
 - 3) ☐ c) Colon
 - 4) ☒ d) All of the above
- 43) In which of the following conditions Enteroenteric fistulas are seen most commonly?
- 1) ☐ a) Intestinal malignancies
 - 2) ☐ b) Intestinal tuberculosis
 - 3) ☒ c) Crohn's disease
 - 4) ☐ d) Diverticular disease
- 44) Treatment of choice in toxic megacolon:
- 1) ☒ a) Total colectomy
 - 2) ☐ b) Segmental resection
 - 3) ☐ c) Colostomy



- 4) - d) Clindamycin, Metronidazole, Steroids
- 45) Toxic megacolon is most commonly associated with:
- 1) + a) Ulcerative colitis
 - 2) - b) Crohn's disease
 - 3) - c) Whipple's disease
 - 4) - d) Reiter's disease
- 46) True about Post - operative ileus is:
- 1) + a) No intestinal sounds heard
 - 2) - b) Intestinal peristalsis never becomes normal again
 - 3) - c) Is due to hypernatremia
 - 4) - d) Begins 2-3 days post – operatively
- 47) Regarding small bowel obstruction, true is:
- 1) + a) Causes colicky abdominal pain and vomiting
 - 2) - b) Abdominal distension is seen in all patients
 - 3) - c) All cases can be managed conservatively for the first 24 hours
 - 4) - d) Rarely requires aggressive fluid resuscitation
- 48) True about strangulation of intestine is:
- 1) - a) Arterial blood flow affected
 - 2) + b) Usually venous blood flow affected first
 - 3) - c) Blood flow normal
 - 4) - d) No gangrene
- 49) Commonest cause of Intestinal Obstruction in Neonate is:
- 1) - a) Meconium ileus
 - 2) + b) Intestinal atresia
 - 3) - c) Hirschsprung disease
 - 4) - d) Volvulus
- 50) Gas in distended bowel proximal to intestinal obstruction is mainly derived from:
- 1) - a) Diffusion of gas from blood
 - 2) - b) Bacterial action
 - 3) - c) Products of digestion
 - 4) + d) Swallowed air
- 51) Red current jelly stools are seen in:
- 1) + a) Intussusception
 - 2) - b) Volvulus
 - 3) - c) Hirschsprung disease
 - 4) - d) congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- 52) Signe-da-Dance is:
- 1) + a) Empty RIF in Intussusception
 - 2) - b) Pincer-shaped appearance in barium enema in Intussusception
 - 3) - c) Tenderness at McBurney's point
 - 4) - d) Passage of large amount of urine in hydronephrosis
- 53) All of the following colonic polyps are pre-malignant except?
- 1) + a) Metaplastic polyps
 - 2) - b) Hamartomatous polyps associated with Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
 - 3) - c) Villous adenomas
 - 4) - d) Tubular adenomas
- 54) Carcinoma of the right colon usually presents with:
- 1) - a) Large bowel obstruction
 - 2) - b) Bleeding per rectum



- 3) ☒ c) Abdominal mass
4) ☐ d) Alteration in bowel habit
- 55) Constricting type of colonic carcinoma is seen in
1) ☒ a) Left colon
2) ☐ b) Right colon
3) ☐ c) Transverse colon
4) ☐ d) Caecum
- 56) The treatment of choice for the management of carcinoma of the anal canal is:
1) ☐ a) Abdomino perineal resection
2) ☐ b) Primary radiotherapy
3) ☒ c) Combined radio and chemotherapy
4) ☐ d) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and local excision
- 57) Most common complication following haemorrhoidectomy is:
1) ☐ a) Constipation
2) ☐ b) Urinary retention
3) ☐ c) Bleeding
4) ☒ d) Pain
- 58) The following is ideal for the treatment with injection of sclerosing agents:
1) ☐ a) External hemorrhoids
2) ☒ b) Internal hemorrhoids
3) ☐ c) Prolapsed hemorrhoids
4) ☐ d) Strangulated hemorrhoids
- 59) Fecal fistula after Appendicectomy may occur due to:
1) ☐ a) Adhesions
2) ☐ b) Gangrenous appendicitis
3) ☒ c) Undiagnosed ileo - caecal disease
4) ☐ d) Post - operative infection
- 60) The usual order of occurrence of the symptoms in acute appendicitis is:
1) ☐ a) Fever, nausea, epigastric pain
2) ☐ b) Fever, local iliac tenderness, nausea
3) ☒ c) Pain, nausea, fever
4) ☐ d) Leucocytosis, fever, local iliac tenderness
- 61) Oschner Sherin regimen is used for treatment of:
1) ☐ a) Appendicular abscess
2) ☒ b) Appendicular mass
3) ☐ c) Acute Appendicitis
4) ☐ d) Appendicular Mucocele
- 62) The nerve commonly damaged during McBurney's incision is:
1) ☐ a) Subcostal
2) ☒ b) Iliohypogastric
3) ☐ c) 11th thoracic
4) ☐ d) 10th thoracic
- 63) Splenectomy can be curative in all of the following EXCEPT:
1) ☐ a) Thalassemia
2) ☒ b) Sickle cell disease
3) ☐ c) Hereditary Spherocytosis
4) ☐ d) ITP
- 64) Kehrs sign is seen in:
1) ☐ a) Rupture Gallbladder



- 2) - b) Rupture liver
3) + c) Spleen trauma
4) - d) Perforation of duodenum
- 65) Which of the following is premalignant?
1) + a) Porcelain gallbladder
2) - b) Acalculous cholecystitis
3) - c) Mirizzi syndrome
4) - d) none of above
- 66) Gall bladder stone formation is influenced by all except:
1) - a) Clofibrate therapy
2) - b) Hyperalimentation
3) - c) Primary biliary cirrhosis
4) + d) Hypercholesterolemia
- 67) The investigation which is highly positive in hydatid cyst is
1) - a) X-ray chest
2) + b) Casoni's skin test
3) - c) Eosinophilia
4) - d) Indirect agglutination test
- 68) The choice of treatment in large multiple hydatid cyst is
1) + a) Partial hepatectomy
2) - b) Enucleation
3) - c) Aspiration
4) - d) Marsupialisation
5) - e) Injection of sclerosant
- 69) A 45-year-old female presents with weight loss, palpitations, heat intolerance, and tremors. Physical exam reveals exophthalmos and a diffusely enlarged thyroid gland. Lab tests show low TSH and elevated free T4. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
1) - A. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
2) + B. Graves' disease
3) - C. Subacute thyroiditis
4) - D. Toxic multinodular goiter
5) - E. Secondary hypothyroidism
- 70) Caput Medusae is formed by
1) - a) Coronary vein and azygos vein
2) - b) Superior hemorrhoidal and inferior hemorrhoidal vein
3) + c) Umbilical / preumbilical vein with superior and inferior epigastric vein
4) - d) Veins of Retzius with mesenteric vein
- 71) Splenectomy is associated with rise in ____ within few days after surgery
1) - a) RBC
2) - b) Neutrophils
3) - c) Eosinophils
4) + d) WBC
5) - e) Monocytes
- 72) Splenectomised patients are at a increased risk of septicemia by
1) - a) Streptococcus pneumonia
2) - b) N. meningitides
3) - c) H. influenzae
4) - d) Babesia microti
5) + e) All of the above



- 73) The treatment for pseudocyst over 6cm in diameter persisting for 2 months is
- 1) - a) Aspiration
 - 2) ☒ b) Cystogastrostomy
 - 3) - c) Excision
 - 4) - d) Antibiotics only
 - 5) - e) Pancreatectomy
- 74) Commonest cause of acute pancreatitis is
- 1) ☒ a) Biliary calculi
 - 2) - b) Alcohol
 - 3) - c) Trauma
 - 4) - d) Hyperparathyroidism
 - 5) - e) Idiopathic
- 75) Commonest site for pancreatic injury is
- 1) - a) Tail of pancreas
 - 2) - b) Neck of pancreas
 - 3) - c) Head of pancreas
 - 4) ☒ d) Body of pancreas
- 76) Complication of thyroidectomy including all the following except
- 1) - a) hoarseness of voice
 - 2) - b) airway obstruction
 - 3) - c) hemorrhage
 - 4) ☒ d) hypercalcemia
- 77) Carcinoma thyroid with best prognosis
- 1) ☒ a) papillary
 - 2) - b) follicular
 - 3) - c) anaplastic
 - 4) - d) medullary
- 78) About follicular carcinoma of the thyroid gland
- 1) - a) FNAC is diagnostic
 - 2) - b) lymph node metastasis are common
 - 3) ☒ c) distant metastasis are more common
 - 4) - d) local recurrence rates are low
- 79) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid arises from
- 1) ☒ a) parafollicular C cells
 - 2) - b) follicular cells
 - 3) - c) acinar cells
 - 4) - d) naive cells
- 80) In children ideal repair for inguinal hernia
- 1) - a) herniorraphy
 - 2) - b) mesh hernioplasty
 - 3) ☒ c) herniotomy
 - 4) - d) no treatment
- 81) Commonest single involved organ anomaly associated with tracheoesophageal fistula is
- 1) - a) lung
 - 2) - b) kidney
 - 3) ☒ c) heart
 - 4) - d) pancreas
- 82) Causes of rectal bleeding in infancy is all except
- 1) - a) volvulus



- 2) ☒ b) malignant polyp
3) ☐ c) juvenile polyp
4) ☐ d) Meckel diverticulum
5) ☐ e) intussusception
- 83) Audible borborygmi in left hemithorax is sign of
1) ☐ a) pyloric stenosis
2) ☒ b) congenital diaphragmatic hernia
3) ☐ c) omphalocele
4) ☐ d) intestinal atresia
- 84) Full thickness graft includes
1) ☐ a) entire epidermis
2) ☐ b) epidermal appendage
3) ☐ c) only the dermis with subcutaneous tissue
4) ☒ d) entire dermis and epidermis without subcutaneous tissue
- 85) Skin retraction over the breast is least likely in
1) ☐ a) carcinoma breast
2) ☐ b) Paget's disease
3) ☐ c) fat necrosis
4) ☒ d) Fibroadenosis
5) ☐ e) Phylloides tumour
- 86) Risk factor for carcinoma breast is
1) ☐ a) fibroadenoma on one side
2) ☒ b) sister dead from carcinoma breast
3) ☐ c) Jewish in origin
4) ☐ d) breast abscess
5) ☐ e) all of above
- 87) Opposite breast is more frequently involved in one of following
1) ☐ a) Comodeo carcinoma
2) ☐ b) ductal carcinoma
3) ☒ c) lobular carcinoma
4) ☐ d) Paget's disease
- 88) Retromammary abscess is caused by
1) ☐ a) TB rib
2) ☐ b) infected hematoma of breast
3) ☐ c) Empyema necessitans
4) ☒ d) all of above
- 89) Fibroadenosis is
1) ☒ a) cyclical aberration of process of proliferation and regression of breast tissue
2) ☐ b) not precancerous
3) ☐ c) only occurs in young female
4) ☐ d) also known as fibroadenoma
5) ☐ e) not responsive to any medical treatment
- 90) A green discharge from the nipple is more likely to be due to
1) ☐ a) malignancy
2) ☐ b) fibroadenoma
3) ☐ c) fibroadenosis
4) ☐ d) papilloma
5) ☒ e) duct ectasia