

# GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre  
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## FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : Surgery  
PAPER : III

Exam Date	:	Mock-I	:	13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20
		Mock-II	:	25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20
Exam Time	:	2.30.pm-4.00pm		
<b>Total Number</b>	:	<b>100</b>		

Question 26-50 based on single answer

**1. Carcinoma prostate may spread particularly to-**

- a) Breast
- b) Bronchus
- c) Skull
- d) Pelvic bones
- e) Lower Lumbar vertebra

**2. Regarding Bladder exostrophy-**

- a) Penis is short and narrow
- b) Unilateral inguinal hernia
- c) Undescended testes may be found
- d) Prostate is rudimentary
- e) Bifid Clitoris

**3. Complications of liver trauma?**

- a) Biliary Fistula
- b) Liver Abscess
- c) Arteriovenous Fistula
- d) Liver Failure
- e) Intrahepatic Haematoma

**4. During surgical procedure, following factors should be kept in mind before incision**

- a) Incision parallel to the Langer's line
- b) Should be perpendicular to crease line
- c) Should avoid the bony prominence area
- d) Never forget the cosmetically acceptable scar for exposed part
- e) Always small incision to irrespective of adequate exposure

**5. Causes of raised serum amylase level rather than acute pancreatitis?**

- a) Ectopic Pregnancy
- b) Renal Failure
- c) Mesenteric Infarction
- d) Upper GIT Perforation
- e) Salivary Gland Inflammation

**6. Factors that limit growth of microorganism within the body**

- a) Respiratory cilia
- b) Complement
- c) Transferrin
- d) Defensin
- e) Low pH in stomach

**7. Oral white patches are associated with**

- a) Leukoplakia
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Lichen planus
- d) Candidiasis
- e) Allergic rhinitis

**8. Regarding carcinoma of the oesophagus-**

- a) adenocarcinoma usually affects the upper two-thirds
- b) GERD is the most common factor for adenocarcinoma
- c) Heartburn is the most common presenting symptom
- d) May cause hoarseness of voice
- e) Palpable left supraclavicular lymph node causes fatal prognosis

**9. Carcinoid tumour-**

- a) Arises from enterochromaffin cell
- b) Most commonly occurs in rectum
- c) It secretes 5HT
- d) Mostly symptomatic
- e) 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid may be found in urine

**10. A tidy wound has the following characteristics**

- a) Incised looking
- b) Clean
- c) Healthy but devascularized tissues
- d) Seldom tissue loss
- e) Exposed neurovascular bundles

**11. Following tumors can be treated non-surgically**

- a) Oesophageal cancer
- b) Carcinoma rectum
- c) Basal cell carcinoma
- d) Advanced head & neck cancer
- e) Osteosarcoma

**12. Squamous Metaplasia occurs in**

- a) Bronchus
- b) Gall bladder
- c) Urinary bladder
- d) Prostate
- e) Lower part of cervix

**13. Tissue Fixatives are:**

- a) 10% formaldehyde
- b) 3% NaCl
- c) Bouin solution
- d) Picric acid derivative
- e) 40% formaldehyde

**14. Which of the organisms are responsible for meleney's gangrene?**

- a) Coliform
- b) Staphylococci
- c) Clostridium perfringens
- d) Peptostreptococcus
- e) Escherichia coli

**15. Carcinoma of breast depends on following Hormone:**

- a) Oestrogen
- b) Prolactin
- c) Thyroid
- d) Insulin
- e) Progesterone

**16. Indications of pre-natal diagnosis are**

- a) Maternal heart disease
- b) Fragile-X syndrome
- c) Raised maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein
- d) Spinal muscular atrophy
- e) Diabetic mother

**17. Metastatic calcification may occur in-**

- a) Lungs
- b) Tuberculous lymphnode
- c) Damaged heart valves
- d) Gastric mucosa
- e) Kidney

**18. In Klinefelter syndrome-**

- a) Gynaecomastia is universal.
- b) Infertility is universal.
- c) Increased incidence of osteoporosis and leg ulcers.
- d) May be inherited from father or mother.
- e) 50% cases are of mosaicism.

**19. Autosomal dominant disorders of surgical importance are**

- a) Familial adenomatous polyposis
- b) Hereditary spherocytosis
- c) Hemophilia
- d) Multiple endocrine neoplasia
- e) Mucoviscidosis

**20. Healing by first intention**

- a) Also known as secondary healing
- b) Exudation is maximum
- c) Bleeding is minimum
- d) Infection is absent
- e) Granulation tissue formation is maximum

**21. During preparation of a diabetic patient for major surgery, following should be kept in mind:**

- a) HbA1C should be less than 61 mmol/l
- b) Should be on oral medication
- c) Morning insulin dose must be withdrawn
- d) Should take a buffet breakfast
- e) Should be first case in OT list

**22. Computed Tomography has role in following cases-**

- a) Pulmonary mass
- b) Cystic lesion
- c) 3D bone reconstruction
- d) Tendon rupture
- e) Fracture

**23. Professional antigen presenting cells are**

- a)  $\beta$  lymphocyte
- b) Natural killer cell
- c) Macrophage
- d) Neutrophil
- e) Dendritic cell

**24. The main complications of abdominal surgery-**

- a) Paralytic ileus
- b) Hemorrhage
- c) Perforation
- d) Abscess
- e) Anastomotic leakage

**25. Following cases may be done as day case-**

- a) Haemorrhoidectomy
- b) TURP
- c) CABG
- d) Carpal tunnel disease
- e) Sympathectomy

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)

**26. Most common orofacial herpetic lesion is**

- a) HSV-1
- b) CMV
- c) VZV
- d) HPV
- e) HSV-2

**27. The ebb phase is characterized by all the followings except -**

- a) Hypovolaemia
- b) Decreased basal metabolic rate
- c) Increased cardiac output
- d) Hypothermia
- e) Lactic acidosis

**28. Which one of Following factor decreases the risk of wound infection:**

- a) Malnutrition
- b) Diabetes
- c) Immunosuppression
- d) Broad spectrum antibiotic
- e) Foreign body material

**29. Which of the following are desired effects of diathermy?**

- a) Explosion
- b) Electrocutation
- c) Channeling effects
- d) Coagulation
- e) Capacitance coupling

**30. Insensible fluid loss through-**

- a) Skin
- b) GIT tract
- c) Urine
- d) Oxidation
- e) Faeces

**31. First line investigation of gastro-esophageal reflux disease**

- a) Manometry
- b) Biopsy
- c) Ultrasound
- d) 24 hour pH measurement
- e) Endoscopy

**32. A 28 year old man undergoes an ileocaecal resection to treat terminal ileal Crohn's disease. Postoperatively he attends the clinic and complains of diarrhoea. His CRP is within normal limits and small bowel enterolysis shows no focal changes. Which of the following interventions is most likely to be beneficial?**

- a) ASA drugs
- b) Azathioprine
- c) Pulsed methylprednisolone
- d) Infliximab
- e) Oral cholestyramine

**33. Which of the following haemodynamic changes is not seen in hypovolaemic shock?**

- a) Decreased cardiac output
- b) Increased heart rate
- c) Reduced left ventricle filling pressures
- d) Reduced blood pressure
- e) Reduced systemic vascular resistance

**34. Most frequent (15-20%) complication of peptic ulcer disease**

- a) Perforation
- b) Bleeding
- c) Obstruction
- d) Vomitting
- e) Malignant transformation

**35. Which of the following characteristics of ulcer is not correct?**

- a) Beveled edge for healing ulcer
- b) Undermined edge for Rodent ulcer
- c) Everted edge for Squamous cell carcinoma
- d) Punched out edge for Syphilitic ulcer
- e) Heaped up edge for Epithelioma

**B [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-616]**

**36. Which of the following is not a major function of the spleen in adults?**

- a) Iron re-utilisation
- b) Storage of platelets
- c) Production of Immunoglobulin
- d) Haematopoiesis in haematological disorders
- e) Storage red blood cells

**37. A 45-year-old male is diagnosed with carcinoma of the head of the pancreas. He reports that his stool sticks to the commode and will not flush away. Loss of which of the following enzymes is most likely to be responsible for this problem?**

- a) Lipase
- b) Amylase
- c) Trypsin
- d) Elastase
- e) Catalase

**38. Frozen section biopsy specimen should be preserved in-**

- a) 10% formalin
- b) Buin's fixative
- c) 70% ethyl alcohol
- d) No preservative needed
- e) None of the above

**39. A 34-year-old lady develops septic shock and features of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome as a complication of cholangitis. Which of the following is not a typical feature of this condition?**

- a) Body temperature less than 36°C or greater than 38°C
- b) Respiratory rate >20/min
- c) Lactate <4 mmol/L
- d) Tachycardia
- e) WBC >12,000/mm<sup>3</sup>

**40. A 16-year-old girl develops pyelonephritis and is admitted in a state of septic shock. Which of the following is not typically seen in this condition?**

- a) Increased cardiac output
- b) Increased systemic vascular resistance
- c) Oliguria may occur
- d) Systemic cytokine release
- e) Tachycardia

**41. Which one of the following cells secretes the majority of tumour necrosis factor in humans?**

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Macrophages
- c) Natural killer cells
- d) Killer-T cells
- e) Helper-T cells

**42. Which of the following events is most classically seen in the breast of a patient after RTA?**

- a) Caseous necrosis
- b) Coagulative necrosis
- c) Fibrinoid necrosis
- d) Fat necrosis
- e) Colliquative necrosis

**43. A 28-year-old man has a carcinoid tumour identified in his appendix. Blood testing for which of the substances listed below is likely to be helpful during follow up?**

- a) C A19-9
- b) Alkaline phosphatase
- c) AFP
- d) CEA
- e) Chromogranin A

**44. A 2-day old baby is noted to have voiding difficulties and on closer inspection is noted to have hypospadias. Which of the following abnormalities is most commonly associated with the condition?**

- a) Cryptorchidism
- b) Diaphragmatic hernia
- c) Ventricular - septal defect
- d) Bronchogenic cyst
- e) Atrial septal defect

**45. 34-year-old man presents to the surgical clinic 8 months following a laparotomy for a ruptured spleen. He complains of a nodule in the centre of his laparotomy wound. This is explored surgically and a stitch granuloma is found and excised. From which of the following cell types do granulomata arise?**

- a) Polymorphonucleocytes
- b) Plasma cells
- c) Reed- Sternberg cells
- d) Platelets
- e) Macrophages

**46. Which of the following statements relating to gas gangrene is not true?**

- a) There is necrosis with putrefaction
- b) The causative pathogens may be detected on normal perineal skin
- c) Treatment with low dose penicillin is indicated
- d) Hyperbaric oxygen may be beneficial
- e) Clostridium perfringens is a recognized cause

**47. A 23-year-old man suffers a thermal injury to his left hand. It becomes red and painful. Which of the following mediators are not involved in this process?**

- a) Serotonin
- b) Histamine
- c) Free radicals
- d) Complement system
- e) Lysosomal compounds

**48. A 50-year-old female with a history of rheumatoid presents with a suspected septic knee joint. A diagnostic aspiration is performed and sent to microbiology. Which of the organisms below is most likely to be responsible?**

- a) Staphylococcus aureus
- b) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- c) Escherichia coli
- d) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- e) Streptococcus pneumoniae

**49. Most common type of thyroid carcinoma**

- a) Follicular
- b) Anaplastic
- c) Papillary
- d) Medullary
- e) Discrete nodule

**50. A 30 years old female admitted into the hospital with Carcinoma larynx and have to undergo tracheostomy. After discharge she developed infection. What may be the causative organism?**

- a) Streptococcus.
- b) Staphylococcus
- c) Pseudomonas
- d) Escherichia coli
- e) Clostridium difficile

## Surgery Mock-II, Paper-III

1. FFTTT [Ref: B&L 27<sup>th</sup> edition V-2/Page 1467]
2. F(Short broad) F(bilateral) F(descended) TT [Ref: B&L 27<sup>th</sup> edition/V-2/P-1424]
3. TTTTT [Ref: B&L 27<sup>th</sup> Edition V-2/P-1163 Summary Box 65.8]
4. TFTTF [Ref: Bailey & Loves 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-85]
5. TTTTT [Ref: B&L 27<sup>th</sup> Edition V-2/P-1214]
6. FTTF (Ref: Lange 15<sup>th</sup>/P-476)
7. TFFTF
8. F (Lower one-third) T F(Dysphagia) TT [Ref: B&L/27<sup>th</sup>/P-1085]
9. TF (Appendix) TF (Asymptomatic) T [Ref: B & L/27<sup>th</sup>/P-1315+ SRB/6<sup>th</sup>/P-668-669]
10. TFFTF [Ref: Bailey & Loves 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-26]
11. TFFTF [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-152]
12. TTTTF (Ref: Robbins, 1<sup>st</sup> /BD/P-37)
13. FFTTT [Ref: B & L 27<sup>th</sup>/P-890]
14. TFFTF [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-50]
15. TFFFT (Ref: Robbins, 8<sup>th</sup>/P-1079)
16. F(Maternal age) T(Genetic disease) T (High risk serum screening)FF
17. TFFTT [Ref: Robbins/10<sup>th</sup>/P-53,54 + Khaleque/P-15]
18. F(in 30% cases)TTTF(15%)
19. TFFTF [Ref: Smiddy/2<sup>nd</sup>/Q-24.8]
20. F(Primary healing)F(Minimum)TTF(Minimum) [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-25]
21. F(69 mmol/l)F(Insulin)TF(No breakfast)T [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-260]
22. TFFTF (Ref: B and L 27<sup>th</sup>/P-173)
23. TFFTF (Pneumonia→BMD) (Ref: Lange 14<sup>th</sup>/P-514,515)
24. TFFTT
25. TF(laser)FTF [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-305]
26. A (Ref: Robbin's Pathology 7<sup>th</sup>/P-729)
27. C [Ref: B&L/27<sup>th</sup>/P-5]
28. D [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-46]
29. D [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-102]
30. A [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup> ed/P-280]
31. D (Ref: Robbin's 7<sup>th</sup>/P-754)
32. E (Explanation--Malabsorption of bile salts is a common cause of diarrhoea following ileal resection. A normal small bowel study and CRP effectively excludes active Crohns disease and therefore immunomodulator drugs are not appropriate)
33. E  
Hypovolaemic shock:  
blood volume depletion  
e.g. haemorrhage, vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration, third-space losses during major operations  
increased SVR  
increased HR  
decreased cardiac output  
[Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-14]
34. B (Ref: Robbin's 7<sup>th</sup>/P-767)
35. B [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-616]

36. E

The reservoir function of the spleen is less marked in humans than other animals in case of adult. 37. A  
Loss of lipase is one of the key features in the development of steatorrhoea which typically consists of pale and offensive stools that are difficult to flush away. 38. D (Ref: B & L 27<sup>th</sup>/P-)

39. C

Septic shock will typically result in end organ hypoperfusion and as a result lactate levels may often be high.

40. B(Decreased)

41. B

Tumour necrosis factor

Tumour necrosis factor (TNF) is a pro-inflammatory cytokine with multiple roles in the immune system

TNF is secreted mainly by macrophages and has a number of effects on the immune system, acting mainly in a paracrine fashion:

- . activates macrophages and neutrophils
- . acts as costimulator for T cell activation
- . key mediator of body's response to Gram negative septicemia
- . similar properties to IL-1
- . anti-tumour effect (e.g. phospholipase activation)

42. D(Traumatic fat necrosis)

43. E

It is important to distinguish between blood and urine tests for carcinoid syndrome. Blood tests usually measure chromogranin A (Immunohistochemistry), neuron-specific enolase (NSE), substance P, and gastrin. Urine tests usually measure 5 HIAA, which is a metabolite of serotonin. Sometimes blood tests for 5 hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) are also performed.

44. A [Ref: Bailey & Love 27<sup>th</sup>/P-1478]

Hypospadias most commonly occurs as an isolated disorder. Associated urological abnormalities may be seen in up to 40% of infants, of these cryptorchidism is the most frequent.

45. E

Granulomas are organised collections of macrophages (Epithelioid cells)

46. C

**Explanation:** Rapid surgery and high dose antibiotics are indicated in the treatment of gas gangrene

47. C

**Explanation:** Acute inflammation is not mediated by free radicals. Chemical mediators facilitate the spread of inflammation into normal tissue. Chemical mediators include:

- Lysosomal compounds
  - Chemokines such as serotonin and histamine (released by platelets and mast cells)
- Other enzyme cascades producing inflammatory mediators include:
- Complement, kinin, coagulation system

48. A

49. C (Ref: Robbin's 7<sup>th</sup>/P-1094)

50. C **Explanation:** Pseudomonas infection common in tracheostomy patient