

GENESIS

(Post Graduation Medical orientation Centre)

Exam : Review Exam: Abdomen_Thorax_Extremity_FCPS

Class/Chapter :

**Total Mark : 100
Pass Mark : 70**

Question 1 to End is Based on Single Answers

**Time : 6000 Min
Date : 2020-10-03**

1. A 25-years-old man was admitted with symptoms of an upper bowel obstruction. Computed tomography showed that the third (transverse) portion of the duodenum was compressed by a large vessel causing the obstruction. The vessel involved is most likely to be the:

- a). a) Inferior mesenteric artery
- b). b) Superior mesenteric artery
- c). c) Inferior mesenteric vein
- d). d) Portal vein
- e). e) Splenic vein

BBBBB

4. Which segment of the liver has supplied by both right & left branch of portal vein and direct connection to the inferior venacava

- a). a) Segment-I
- b). b) Segment-IV
- c). c) Segment-VI
- d). d) Segment-VII
- e). e) Segment-VIII

AAAAA

7. A tumour is found just in front of Inferior Venacava, which of the following structures would most likely be compressed by this tumour-

- a). a) Right sympathetic trunk
- b). b) Left lumbar artery
- c). c) Third part of the duodenum
- d). d) Left renal artery
- e). e) Cisterna chyli

CCCCC

10. Most common site of Ischemia of colon –

- a). a) Ascending colon
- b). b) Hepatic flexure
- c). c) transverse colon
- d). d) Splenic flexure
- e). e) Sigmoid colon

DDDDD

12. In acute appendicitis, the point of maximum tenderness (MeBurney's point) lies at the

- a). a) Umbilicus
- b). b) Midpoint of a line joining the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus

2. While performing an abdominoperineal resection the surgeon ligated the superior haemorrhoidal (rectal) artery. The superior haemorrhoidal artery is a continuation of the:

- a). a) Inferior mesenteric artery
- b). b) Left colic artery
- c). c) Marginal artery
- d). d) Sigmoid artery
- e). e) Superior mesenteric artery

AAAAA

3. Liver is maintaining its position by the

- a). a) Inferior venacava
- b). b) Intra-abdominal muscles
- c). c) Ligaments of the liver
- d). d) Lesser omentum
- e). e) Falciform ligament

AAAAA

5. Metabolic unit of liver

- a). a) Hepatic lobule
- b). b) Portal lobule
- c). c) Portal acinus
- d). d) All
- e). e) None

CCCCC

6. A 46 years old male presented in SOPD with malignant growth involving his anus. Which of the following groups of lymph nodes is likely to be enlarged in this patient?

- a). a) Internal iliac
- b). b) Lateral aortic
- c). c) Pararectal
- d). d) Preaortic
- e). e) Superficial inguinal

EEEEE

8. During pancreatic surgery, which structure is likely to be injured during removal of head of pancreas

- a). a) Abdominal aorta
- b). b) Splenic artery
- c). c) Portal vein
- d). d) IVC
- e). e) Celiac trunk

AAAAA

9. Regarding the rectum, which one is correct?

- a). a) Is 20 cm in length.
- b). b) Starts at the level of S3 vertebra.
- c). c) Has an outer circular & inner longitudinal layer of smooth muscle
- d). d) Is covered with peritoneum in its entire length.
- e). e) Is lined by squamous & columnar epithelium.

BBBBB

11. Most important support of rectum is-

- a). a) Internal anal sphincter
- b). b) External anal sphincter
- c). c) Perineal body
- d). d) Puborectal sling
- e). e) Fascia of waldeyer

DDDDD

13. What is the root value of the pudendal nerve?

- a). a) S2, S3, S4
- b). b) L4, L5, S1
- c). c) L5, S1, S2
- d). d) S1

- c). c) Junction of lateral one-third and medial two-thirds of a line joining the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus
 d). d) Junction of medial one-third and lateral two-thirds of a line joining the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus
 e). e) Epigastric region

CCCCC

15. Permanent longitudinal mucous folds in anal canal are called as-

- a). a) Anal valve
 b). b) Anal column
 c). c) Anal sinus
 d). d) Anal papillae
 e). e) Anal verge

BBBBB

17. The cremasteric muscle is on extension of-

- a). a) The external oblique muscle
 b). b) The internal oblique muscle
 c). c) The Rectus abdominis muscle
 d). d) The pyramidalis muscle
 e). e) The dartos muscle

BBBBB

19. The inguinal canal is reinforced posteriorly by which structure?

- a). a) Conjoint tendon
 b). b) Inguinal ligament
 c). c) External oblique aponeurosis
 d). d) Internal oblique fibres
 e). e) Lacunar ligament

AAAAA

22. A peritoneal fold which has attachment to the stomach & anterior attachment at the margin of the porta hepatis, name the structure

- a). a) Greater omentum
 b). b) Lesser omentum
 c). c) Mesentery
 d). d) Ligamentum teres
 e). e) Ligamentum venosum

BBBBB

25. After Pathy's mastectomy a patient has come to you with loss of her sensation in the medial side of arm. The injured nerve is

- a). a) Musculo cutaneous nerve
 b). b) Median nerve
 c). c) Thoraco dorsal nerve
 d). d) Ulnar nerve
 e). e) Intercostobrachial nerve

EEEE

27. All of the following structures course through the inlet of thorax in the median plane except

- e). e) 55

AAAAA

14. A young man developed a boil on his scrotum. Which of the following lymph nodes are most likely to enlarge in this patient due to lymphatic spread of infection?

- a). a) Internal iliac nodes
 b). b) Sacral nodes
 c). c) Superficial inguinal nodes
 d). d) Lumbar nodes
 e). e) External iliac nodes

CCCCC

16. Entire length of anal canal surrounded by which of the following?

- a). a) Circular muscle of rectum
 b). b) Int. anal sphincter
 c). c) Ext. anal sphincter
 d). d) All of above
 e). e) None

CCCCC

18. Regarding lymph drainage of the lower vagina where does the majority of lymph drain to?

- a). a) Internal iliac node
 b). b) External iliac node
 c). c) Inguinal nodes
 d). d) Para-aortic nodes
 e). e) Lumbar nodes

CCCCC

20. Rupture of urethra in man commonly involves-

- a). a) Prostatic urethra
 b). b) Membranous urethra below perineal membrane
 c). c) Penile urethra
 d). d) Membranous urethra above perineal membrane
 e). e) Bulbar urethra

BBBBB

21. Ligamentum venosum & porta hepatis related with

- a). a) Greater sac
 b). b) Greater omentum
 c). c) Lesser sac
 d). d) Lesser omentum
 e). e) Left supra renal gland

DDDDD

23. Which spinal nerve is affected in thoracic inlet syndrome

- a). a) Seventh cervicle
 b). b) Eighth cervicle
 c). c) First cervicle
 d). d) First thoracic
 e). e) Second thoracic

DDDDD

24. Oesophageal varices are seen in which part of oesophagus

- a). a) Upper end
 b). b) Middle region
 c). c) Lower end
 d). d) Whole of oesophagus
 e). e) Most upper part

CCCCC

26. While removing a mass from the back, the thoracodorsal nerve (C6-C8) is accidentally injured. Which muscle is most likely to be affected?

- a). a) Serratus posterior inferior
 b). b) Serratus anterior
 c). c) Levator scapulae
 d). d) Longissimus
 e). e) Latissimus dorsi

EEEE

28. Which one is not a content of superior mediastinum

- a). a) Arch of aorta

- a). a) Trachea
 - b). b) Oesophagus
 - c). c) Thymus
 - d). d) Brachiocephalic artery
 - e). e) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- EEEE**

30. In CABG which vessel isn't taken

- a). a) Long saphenous vein
- b). b) Short saphenous vein
- c). c) Internal mammary artery
- d). d) Internal thoracic artery
- e). e) Radial artery

BBBBB

32. Which is correct regarding oesophagus

- a). a) Start at the level of C8 vertebrae
- b). b) Passes through posterior mediastinum
- c). c) Enter into abdomen at the level of T12 Vertebrae
- d). d) Is covered by seosa throughout its whole length
- e). e) Has striated muscle in its lower part

BBBBB

34. You are asked to insert a chest drain anteriorly in the second intercostals space .To enter the right space you must correctly identify the second costal cartilage .The second costal cartilage can be located by palpating the

- a). a) Costal margin
- b). b) Sternal angle
- c). c) Sternal notch
- d). d) Sternoclavicular joint
- e). e) Xiphoid process

BBBBB

37. A 54-year-old patient is implanted with an artificial cardiac pacemaker. Which of the following conductive tissues of the heart had a defective function that required the pacemaker?

- a). a) Atrioventricular (AV) bundle
- b). b) AV node
- c). c) Sinoatrial (SA) node
- d). d) Purkinje fiber
- e). e) Moderator band

CCCCC

39. Pain is felt in the anatomical snuff box during which bone fracture

- a). a) Scaphoid
- b). b) Lunete
- c). c) Triquetral
- d). d) Pisiform
- e). e) Hamate

AAAAA

- b). b) Lower half of superior venacava
- c). c) Trachea
- d). d) Oesophagus
- e). e) Brachio cephalic artery

BBBBB

29. Where is the 'safe triangle' for chest drain insertion located?

- a). a) 4th intercostal space, mid axillary line
- b). b) 5th intercostal space, mid axillary line
- c). c) 4th intercostal space, mid scapular line
- d). d) 5th intercostal space, mid scapular line
- e). e) 4th intercostal space, mid clavicular line

BBBBB

31. Which is correct regarding thymus

- a). a) Developed from fourth pharyngeal pouch
- b). b) Is devoid of nerve fibres
- c). c) Is characterized by Hassel's corpuscle
- d). d) Derived its artery supply from ascending aorta
- e). e) Is the only component of anterior mediastinum

CCCCC

33. A patient have tumor confined to posterior mediastinum.This could compress which of the following structure

- a). a) Trachea
- b). b) Descending thoracic aorta
- c). c) Arch of aorta
- d). d) Arch of azygos vein
- e). e) Phrenic nerve

BBBBB

35. Which of the following structures separates the subclavian artery and vein?

- a). a) Digastric muscle
- b). b) Prevertebral fascia
- c). c) Anterior scalene muscle
- d). d) Middle scalene muscle
- e). e) Omohyoid

CCCCC

36. While performing a surgical procedure in the mid-region of the thorax the surgeon accidentally injured an important structure that lies immediately anterior to the thoracic duct. Which of the following structures was most likely to be injured?

- a). a) Aorta
- b). b) Azygos vein
- c). c) Oesophagus
- d). d) Superior vena cava
- e). e) Trachea

CCCCC

38. A 78-year-old patient presents with an advanced cancer in the posterior mediastinum. The surgeons are in a dilemma as to how to manage the condition. Which of the following structures is most likely damaged?

- a). a) Brachiocephalic veins
- b). b) Trachea
- c). c) Arch of the azygos vein
- d). d) Arch of the aorta
- e). e) Hemiazygos vein

EEEE

40. The following changes occur in Horner's syndrome except

- a). a) Potosis
- b). b) Meiosis
- c). c) Anhydrosis
- d). d) Exopthalmos
- e). e) Loss of cilio –spinal reflex

DDDDD

41. Which one is essentially a climbing muscle

- a). a) Trapezius

42. A boy fall from height on out stretched hand after some days his thenar muscles is found wasting which nerve most commonly affected

- a). a) Femoral nerve
- b). b) Axillary nerve
- c). c) Radial nerve
- d). d) Median nerve
- e). e) Ulnar nerve

DDDDD

45. Which vein is commonly used for intravenous infusion in infant & in patient with peripheral circulatory failure

- a). a) Subclavian vein
- b). b) Femoral vein
- c). c) Popliteal vein
- d). d) Axillary vein
- e). e) Great saphenous vein

BBBBB

47. Lurching & Waddling gait is due to paralysis of which muscle

- a). a) Glutei medius&minimus
- b). b) Glutei maximus&minimus
- c). c) Glutei maximus&medius
- d). d) Gluteus maximus
- e). e) Sartorius

AAAAA

50. Which muscle is called peripheral heart

- a). a) Soleus
- b). b) Gastrocnemius
- c). c) Plantaris
- d). d) Sartorius
- e). e) Adductor longus

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- b). b) Latissimusdorsi
- c). c) Levator scapulae
- d). d) Rhomboid minor
- e). e) Rhomboid major

BBBBB

43. In carpal tunnelsyndrome ,the nerve most likely to be involved in

- a). a) Ulnar
- b). b) Radial
- c). c) Median
- d). d) Anterior interosseous
- e). e) Axillary nerve

CCCCC

44. Which bone is mostly used for bone graft

- a). a) Tibia
- b). b) Fibula
- c). c) Radius
- d). d) Ulna
- e). e) Femur

BBBBB

46. Which of these pairs of muscle are inserted into upper part of iliotibialtract

- a). a) Adductor longus and Pectineus
- b). b) Pectineus& tensor fasciae latae
- c). c) Gluteus maximus&Pectineus
- d). d) Gluteus maximus& tensor fasciae latae
- e). e) Gluteus maximus&minimus

DDDDD

48. Pulsation of the popliteal artery felt against the tendon of

- a). a) Adductor longus
- b). b) Adductor magnus
- c). c) Popliteus
- d). d) Semitendinosus
- e). e) Sartorius

BBBBB

49. Floor of the anatomical snuff box is formed by

- a). a) Scaphoid & lunate
- b). b) Trapezious& trapezoid
- c). c) Scaphoid & trapezium
- d). d) Scaphoid & trapezoid
- e). e) Lunate &Capitate

CCCCC