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OPSC Asst. Prof.

**Previous Year Paper
(Paediatric Surgery) 11
Sept, 2022**



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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : AP(SS) – 7-21/22

A

TEST BOOKLET

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (SUPER SPECIALITY)
(PAEDIATRIC SURGERY)**

Sl. No.

1233

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D**, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN** ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. **WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
5. This Test Booklet contains **200** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. For each wrong answer, 0.25 marks shall be deducted from the marks awarded for correct answers.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Test Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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CY – 7A/25

(Turn over)

SEAL

1. Which of the following routes of infection is the most common in genitourinary tuberculosis ?
 - (A) Hematogenous seeding
 - (B) Lymphatic spread
 - (C) Direct inoculation
 - (D) Ascending or retrograde infection
2. Enuresis is present in what percentage at children of age 5 years ?
 - (A) 5%
 - (B) 15%
 - (C) 25%
 - (D) 50%
3. Which of the following veins are responsible for varicoceles ?
 - (A) Hypogastric veins
 - (B) Internal iliac veins
 - (C) Internal spermatic veins
 - (D) Cavernosal veins
4. Late relapse is a feature of :
 - (A) Seminoma
 - (B) Yolk sac tumour
 - (C) Teratoma
 - (D) Choriocarcinoma
5. Urinary saturation of calcium oxalate is most strongly dependent on :
 - (A) Urinary calcium concentration
 - (B) Urinary oxalate concentration
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Urinary citrate concentration
6. Bladder trigone develops from :
 - (A) Mesonephric ducts
 - (B) Mullerian ducts
 - (C) Urogenital sinus
 - (D) Metanephric blastema
7. What is the most common etiology for asymptomatic microscopic hematuria ?
 - (A) Fibroepithelial polyp
 - (B) Hyper calciuria
 - (C) Glomerulonephritis
 - (D) UTI
8. Urethral meatal stenosis in the infant occurs most commonly :
 - (A) As a result of birth trauma
 - (B) After UTI
 - (C) After VCUG
 - (D) After healing of inflamed, denuded glans after circumcision
9. Technitium 99m DMSA is taken up by which renal cells ?
 - (A) Thin segment of loop of Henle
 - (B) Glomerulus
 - (C) Proximal tubule
 - (D) Collecting tubule

10. A false negative urinary nitrite test for UTI maybe caused by all, except :
- (A) Gram positive bacterial UTI
 - (B) Urinary retention
 - (C) Yeast infection
 - (D) Diluted urine
11. Renal dysplasia associated with obstruction is characterized by :
- (A) Renal atrophy
 - (B) Glomerular cysts
 - (C) Fibromuscular collars
 - (D) Heterotropic bone formation
12. All of the following are sites of ectopic ureter in females, except :
- (A) Fallopian tube
 - (B) Uterus
 - (C) Ovary
 - (D) Vagina
13. After perinatal period, what is the most common presentation of ureterocele ?
- (A) Incontinence
 - (B) Abdominal mass
 - (C) UTI
 - (D) Mass per urethra
14. At which point is foetal urine production is sufficient to look bladder anatenatally ?
- (A) 8 weeks
 - (B) 10 weeks
 - (C) 12 weeks
 - (D) 14 weeks
15. How the obstructive and non-obstructive bladder dilatations be distinguished on prenatal scan ?
- (A) Thickness of bladder
 - (B) Degree of ureteral dilatation
 - (C) Presence of oligo hydromnios
 - (D) Dilated bladder neck
16. The key concepts of reconstruction of epispadias include all, except :
- (A) Correction of ventral chordee
 - (B) Urethral reconstruction
 - (C) Penile lengthening
 - (D) Glans reconstruction
17. After failed bladder closure in the new born period, an appropriate time period should elapse before attempting a secondary repair. What should be time period ?
- (A) 2 months
 - (B) 6 months
 - (C) 12 months
 - (D) 24 months

18. In the patient with cloacal extrophy, hindgut remnants should be preserved for :
- Bladder augmentation
 - Vaginal reconstruction
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - To provide additional length of bowel for fluid absorption
19. The common cause of early mortality in baby with PUV is :
- Uro sepsis
 - End stage renal disease
 - Pulmonary hypoplasia
 - Urinary ascites
20. What is the master gene responsible for male sexual differentiation ?
- RSPO1
 - SOX9
 - SRY
 - WNT4
21. Most common anomaly associated with hypospadias :
- Vesico-ureteric reflux
 - Pelviureteric junction obstruction
 - Undescended testis
 - Prostatic utricle
22. Which of the following are true regarding indications for VCUG ?
- All boys with their first UTI regardless of age
 - Girls younger than 5 years with their first UTI
 - Girls older than 5 years with recurrent UTIs
 - All of these
23. In the double HIT modification of injection therapy for VUR which of the following statements is true ?
- Material is injected sub-mucosally in mid tunnel and sub-uretral space at 6 o'clock position.
 - Material is injected sub-mucosally at 7 o'clock and 5 o'clock position.
 - Material is injected in submucosal plane and intramuscular plane of Vesicoureteral junction.
 - None of these
24. Which of the following increase the risk of upper urinary tract deterioration ?
- Leak point pressure >40 cm water
 - Presence of dyssynergy
 - Dysfunctional elimination syndrome
 - All of these

25. Bladder augmentation by Monti principle uses which part of bowel for reconstruction ?
- (A) Appendix
(B) Caecum
(C) Ileum
(D) Sigmoid Colon
26. According to Paquin's law, what should the ratio of length of submucosal tunnel to ureteral orifice diameter be ?
- (A) 4 : 1
(B) 5 : 1
(C) 6 : 1
(D) 7 : 1
27. In prune belly syndrome, dilated heart shaped posterior urethra on MCUG occurs due to :
- (A) Urethral valve
(B) Urethral atresia
(C) Deficiency of prostatic tissue
(D) All of these
28. All the statements regarding Exstrophy-Epispadias complex are true, except :
- (A) Repair of exstrophy can be done as a single stage procedure.
(B) Pelvic ring pliability allows closure without osteotomy after 72 hours of life.
(C) Epispadias repair can be accomplished by Cantwell-Ransley technique.
(D) Bladder neck reconstruction should be completed before school age.
29. Which of the following are not mandatory for of MAGPI technique of hypospadias repair ?
- (A) Uncircumcised penis
(B) Distal hypospadias
(C) Mobile urethra
(D) Normal ventral wall of urethra
30. Which of the following statements are true for PATIO repair for Urethrocutaneous fistula ?
- (A) Fistulous tract is excised.
(B) Urethral mucosa is exteriorized to repair fistula.
(C) It can be used to repair proximal urethrocutaneous fistulae.
(D) Cutaneous side of fistula is inverted into the lumen of urethra.
31. Hypospadias Objective Scoring Evaluation includes all the following, except :
- (A) Meatal location
(B) Meatal size
(C) Meatal shape
(D) Meatal number

32. All the following are true, except :

- (A) Dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) is a cortical binding agent.
- (B) Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) works by glomerular filtration.
- (C) Ethylenecystine (EC) is used as a renal tubular secretion agent.
- (D) Mercaptoacetyltriglycine (MAG3) is a cortical binding agent.

33. True about radionuclide cystography :

- (A) It provides better anatomic details than MCUG.
- (B) Reflux is graded into 5 categories.
- (C) Amount of radiation is higher than MCUG.
- (D) Chances of detecting a reflux are enhanced compared to MCUG.

34. Cloacal exstrophy is associated with :

- (A) Omphalocele
- (B) Imperforate anus
- (C) Spinal defects
- (D) All of these

35. With regards to Hutch diverticulum, true statements are :

- (A) It is a congenital diverticulum.
- (B) It arises due to weakness of detrusor near VUJ.
- (C) Occurs in the presence of PUV or neurogenic bladder.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

36. All of the following can be complications for Ileocystoplasty, except :

- (A) Spontaneous rupture
- (B) Stone formation
- (C) Infections
- (D) Metabolic alkalosis

37. False regarding undescended testes :

- (A) Prevalence is 1-3% in full term neonates
- (B) Prevalence is 15-30% in preterm neonates
- (C) Prevalence decreases to 0.8% at 1 year age
- (D) Left testis is affected twice as often as right testis

38. Neonatal small left colon syndrome is characterized by all, except :
- (A) Functional disorder with absent peristalsis in splenic flexure of colon
 - (B) Diabetic mother
 - (C) Intestinal obstruction
 - (D) It is synonymous with meconium plug syndrome
39. Indications for pyeloplasty include all, except :
- (A) Symptoms like pain, abdomen lump
 - (B) Differential renal function less than 40%
 - (C) A decrease of differential renal function by > 10% on serial DRS
 - (D) $T_{\frac{1}{2}} < 10$ minutes on EC scan
40. False regarding Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney (MCDK) :
- (A) Bilateral MCDK is associated with oligohydramnios, Potter facies.
 - (B) MCDK is associated with atretic ureter and absence of renal pelvis.
 - (C) Nephrectomy must be performed in all cases of MCDK.
 - (D) Contralateral kidney may have vesicoureteral reflux or pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction.
41. Which of the following statements are true regarding the premature neonate ?
- (A) A 15% to 20% right-to-left shunt occurs across the foramen ovale and patent ductus arteriosus.
 - (B) Surfactant levels are normal after 30 weeks' gestation.
 - (C) Fluid requirements are lower than in a full-term baby.
 - (D) Rectal temperature is the best indicator of core body temperature.
42. The pentalogy of Cantrell includes all of the following, except :
- (A) Epigastric omphalocele
 - (B) Sternal cleft
 - (C) Intracardiac defect
 - (D) Pericardial cyst
43. The calorie-nitrogen ratio for an infant should be maintained at :
- (A) 75 : 1
 - (B) 100 : 1
 - (C) 50 : 1
 - (D) 150 : 1

44. Other than the history and physical exam, which of the following tests is considered an essential feature of the preoperative evaluation of a patient with a suspected thyroglossal duct cyst ?
- (A) Thyroid scan
 (B) Serum T3 and T4 levels
 (C) Needle aspiration
 (D) None of these
45. Proximity to which of the following structures places it at risk during surgical excision of a second branchial cleft remnant ?
- (A) Internal carotid artery
 (B) External carotid artery
 (C) Hypoglossal nerve
 (D) All of these
46. Of the following cystic malformations of the tracheobronchial tree, which is most likely to be asymptomatic when discovered ?
- (A) Intralobar pulmonary sequestration
 (B) Extralobar pulmonary sequestration
 (C) Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation
 (D) Congenital lobar emphysema
47. Which of the following is the most common primary lung tumor in infants and children ?
- (A) Pulmonary blastoma
 (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (C) Endobronchial carcinoid
 (D) Leiomyoma
48. Which of the following statements regarding congenital chest wall deformities are true ?
- (A) Children with pectus excavatum deformities typically have physiologically significant limitation of exercise tolerance.
 (B) The rate of recurrence after operative repair of a pectus excavatum deformity is between 5% and 10%.
 (C) Pectus carinatum is the most common congenital chest wall defect.
 (D) The most common indication for operative repair of congenital chest wall deformities is cosmesis.

49. A 3-week old infant has a barium upper gastrointestinal series to evaluate vomiting. The duodenojejunal flexure is found to be to the right of the midline as well as more caudal and anterior than a normal ligament of Treitz. The child is seen to reflux barium spontaneously to the level of the mid-thoracic esophagus. You would recommend which of the following ?
- (A) Barium enema
 - (B) Emergency laparotomy
 - (C) A trial of H₂ blockade and cisapride therapy
 - (D) Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy
50. Which of the following are considered low risk features for neuroblastoma patients ?
- (A) Stage 2A and 2B disease (International Staging Criteria)
 - (B) Stage 4S disease (International Staging Criteria)
 - (C) Neuron specific enolase plasma level less than 100 ng/ml
 - (D) All of these
51. A one month old female infant is brought to you for evaluation of a friable polypoid mass prolapsing through the vaginal introitus. Your presumptive diagnosis is which of the following ?
- (A) Ectopic ureterocele
 - (B) Rectal prolapse
 - (C) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia with ambiguous genitalia
 - (D) Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma
52. Which of the following statements regarding renal tumors of childhood and adolescence are true ?
- (A) Clear cell sarcoma is presently considered a variant of Wilms' tumor with a poor prognosis.
 - (B) Clear cell sarcoma of the kidney has a low rate of metastasis to bone.
 - (C) Rhabdoid tumors may arise in the kidney, mediastinum or brain.
 - (D) Childhood rhabdoid tumors of the kidney carry an excellent prognosis.

53. The risk of biliary adenocarcinoma in a patient with choledochal cyst left in situ is approximately :
- (A) < 1%
 - (B) 3-5%
 - (C) 10-15%
 - (D) > 25%
54. Fetal respiratory movements occur earliest at :
- (A) 12 wks
 - (B) 16 wks
 - (C) 20 wks
 - (D) 11 wks
55. Water content in an infant :
- (A) 60-70%
 - (B) 75-80%
 - (C) 80-90%
 - (D) > 90%
56. Conjoined twins – false statement :
- (A) Rate of still birth is high-60%
 - (B) Omphalopagus incidence – 10%
 - (C) Surgical survival is poor < 30%
 - (D) 3D virtual embryoscopy – ideal imaging in first trimester
57. In neonates with NEC, which one of the findings is suggestive of significant bowel ischemia ?
- (A) Septic shock
 - (B) Increased gastric residue
 - (C) Erythema of abdominal wall
 - (D) Cardiac failure
58. The most common cause of pyogenic liver abscess in children today is :
- (A) Perforated appendix
 - (B) Blunt liver injury
 - (C) Immune-compromised state
 - (D) Omphalitis
59. A 6 week old child presents with generalised seizures, a serum glucose of 30 mg/dl and concurrent hyperinsulinemia. First priority is :
- (A) Permanent central venous access and glucose infusion
 - (B) Administration of cortisone and ACTH
 - (C) CT scan abdomen for islet cell adenoma
 - (D) Pancreatic resection

60. Which of the following statements about allograft rejection are true ?
- (A) In the absence of immune-suppression, the time and intensity of rejection of transplants between unrelated donors and recipients is highly variable.
- (B) Allograft rejection may be mediated by antibodies or by cells.
- (C) Allograft rejection is caused by Th2 cells.
- (D) Acute cellular rejection is the major cause for loss of clinical organ transplants.
61. In EHBA, APRI (APR Index) used for determining liver fibrosis is calculated by :
- (A) ALT/platelets
- (B) AST/platelets
- (C) ALP/platelets
- (D) GGT/platelets
62. All are congenital anomalies and conditions associated with Hirschsprung disease except :
- (A) Trisomy 21
- (B) Waardenburg-Shah Syndrome
- (C) Ondine curse
- (D) Waugh Syndrome
63. Injury to which structure during a PDA (Patent Ductus Arteriosus) ligation would cause a weak, breathy cry and aspiration in neonate ?
- (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- (B) Superior laryngeal nerve
- (C) Ansa cervicalis
- (D) Sympathetic chain
64. All are true regarding physiological effects of creation of pneumoperitoneum, except :
- (A) Decrease pH
- (B) Increase pulmonary vascular resistance
- (C) Increase functional residual capacity
- (D) Decrease cardiac index
65. True about Laryngotracheoesophageal (LTE) cleft :
- (A) More common in females.
- (B) In Myers classification, LTE1 is involving into trachea.
- (C) In Pettersson classification, type 3 is involving beyond cricoid into the trachea.
- (D) In Myers classification, L2 clefts is complete cricoid clefts.

66. A 4 year old child reared as male, karyotype 46XY presented with bilateral undescended testis. On clinical examination, phallus was normal and bilateral testes were not palpable. On laparoscopy, bilateral gonads were present at the ovarian position and there was a midline uterus present. Probable diagnosis :
- (A) Gonadal dysgenesis
 - (B) True hermaphrodite
 - (C) Partial androgen insensitivity syndrome
 - (D) Persistent müllerian duct syndrome
67. Not a manifestation of acute tumor lysis syndrome :
- (A) Hypocalcemia
 - (B) Hypokalemia
 - (C) Hypophosphatemia
 - (D) Hypercalcemia
68. False regarding isolated H-type TEF :
- (A) Abdominal distension is a common presenting feature
 - (B) Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury can occur during ligation
 - (C) The fistula runs from the trachea upwards to the esophagus, typically intramurally, and is short
 - (D) Cervical approach is usually preferred
69. Prune Belly Syndrome, mark false statement :
- (A) Can be associated with megalourethra
 - (B) Degree of dilation correlates with the degree of renal dysplasia
 - (C) Circumcision and orchiopexy are two essential interventions required
 - (D) Ureteric orifice are lateral and cranial placed from normal position causing reflux
70. Effmann classification, mark false statement :
- (A) Type 3-urethral duplications as a part of caudal duplications
 - (B) Type 2B-two urethras from bladder joins to form one meatus
 - (C) Type 2A"Y" -ventral urethra into perineum/anus
 - (D) Type 2A"2" - two meatus/urethra independently from bladder

71. All are true about tumor markers in paediatric age groups, except :
- (A) beta - HCG is a marker for teratocarcinoma
 - (B) AFP is normally elevated in premature newborns
 - (C) Half life of AFP is longer than beta-HCG
 - (D) AFP is elevated in yolk sac tumors
72. The commonest association anomaly found in patients with Hirschsprung's disease is :
- (A) Down's syndrome (7%)
 - (B) Microcephalus
 - (C) Talipes equinovarus
 - (D) Congenital deafness
73. Slit ventricle syndrome, false statement is :
- (A) Symptomatic with small ventricles
 - (B) Early complication of shunt surgery
 - (C) Symptoms are postural, most common is headache
 - (D) Difficult to manage
74. High frequency ventilation in neonates, false statement is :
- (A) Indicated in CDH, air leak syndromes, PPHN
 - (B) Respiratory rate > 150/min
 - (C) Mucus plugging is not a common complication
 - (D) None of these
75. Chest wall tumors, false statement is :
- (A) Primarily mesenchymal in origin
 - (B) Usually present as a painful mass
 - (C) Sunburst pattern is seen in benign lesions
 - (D) Scoliosis is a well known complication post surgery
76. The following statements are true, except :
- (A) Acute haematemesis from portal hypertension occurs most commonly from gastric varices.
 - (B) Initial endoscopic treatment of esophageal varices with banding, as opposed to injection sclerotherapy, has less chance of esophageal ulceration.
 - (C) Long term beta-blocker therapy coupled with sclerotherapy regime or endoscopic banding is mainstay of treatment of portal hypertension.
 - (D) Ascites in cirrhosis can be treated by a peritoneovenous shunt.

77. Most dangerous anomaly in the arterial supply of the gall bladder is :

- (A) Main trunk of hepatic artery takes tortuous course in front of origin of cystic duct
- (B) Presence of double cystic arteries
- (C) When right hepatic artery crosses in front of common bile duct
- (D) When cystic artery crosses in front of common bile duct

78. Bile is concentrated in gall bladder :

- (A) 5 times
- (B) 10 times
- (C) 20 times
- (D) 50 times

79. Cherry tumor is a term for :

- (A) Metastatic polyp in rectum
- (B) Pseudopolyp in sigmoid colon
- (C) Juvenile polyp in rectum
- (D) Adenomatous polyp in stomach

80. Midline caecum results from following abnormality :

- (A) Malrotation

- (B) Mixed rotation
- (C) Reverse rotation
- (D) Non rotation

81. Bow's sign seen :

- (A) Hydronephrosis
- (B) Varicocele
- (C) Perinephric abscess
- (D) Nephrolithiasis

82. Following is not an usual feature of ascariasis :

- (A) Abdominal pain
- (B) Loeffler's syndrome
- (C) Urticaria
- (D) Anaemia

83. Trifoliate duodenum is common in which part of duodenum ?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

84. First cholecystotomy was performed by:

- (A) McArthur
- (B) Lawson Tait
- (C) Rutherford Morrison
- (D) Sir William Lane

85. A 7 year female presents with left lower quadrant pain. USG showed 7 cm complex cyst arising from left ovary. What should be appropriate treatment ?
- (A) Close observation with USG every 6 month
 (B) Fenestration
 (C) Surgical excision of cyst, leaving behind left ovary
 (D) Cyst excision along with oophorectomy
86. Which bowel segment is most common site of intestinal duplication ?
- (A) Esophagus
 (B) Stomach
 (C) Jejunum
 (D) Ileum
87. Villus polyp of rectum manifests with :
- (A) Bleeding PR
 (B) Mucus diarrhoea with hypokalemia
 (C) Prolapsed rectum
 (D) Obstruction
88. Splenectomy is least useful in :
- (A) Congenital elliptocytosis
 (B) Thalassemia major
 (C) Congenital spherocytic anaemia
 (D) Hereditary nonspherocytic haemolytic anaemia
89. What is nature of DISIDA test for biliary atresia ?
- (A) Most dependable screening test
 (B) Special value in association with barbiturate administration
 (C) Little value in patients with severe liver damage
 (D) Diagnostic value increases as level of jaundice increases
90. Commonest presentation of mucoviscidosis of pancreas at birth :
- (A) Intestinal obstruction
 (B) Bronchiolitis
 (C) Steatorrhoea
 (D) Cirrhosis of liver
91. Banti's syndrome is characterized by following, except :
- (A) Splenomegaly
 (B) Pancytopenia
 (C) Ascites
 (D) Purpuric rash

92. Factors not contributing to development of indirect inguinal hernia :
- (A) Hunter syndrome
 - (B) Mucopolysaccharidosis
 - (C) Gaucher's disease
 - (D) Marfan syndrome
93. Syndrome not associated with omphalocele :
- (A) C syndrome
 - (B) PAGOD syndrome
 - (C) Fryns syndrome
 - (D) Lowe syndrome
94. Commonest presentation of jejuna atresia :
- (A) Bilious vomiting
 - (B) Abdominal distension
 - (C) Failure to pass meconium
 - (D) Polyhydramnios
95. Extracolonic features in familial adenomatous polyposis are all, except :
- (A) CHRPE
 - (B) Desmoids tumor
 - (C) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
 - (D) Hepatic adenoma
96. Factors associated with pathogenesis of NEC :
- (A) IL 4
 - (B) IL 6
 - (C) TNF alpha
 - (D) TGF beta
97. Paediatric Ulcerative Colitis Activity Index includes all, except :
- (A) Rectal bleed
 - (B) Abdominal pain
 - (C) Nocturnal stools
 - (D) Number of stool every hour
98. Conditions not associated with primary peritonitis in childhood :
- (A) Hepatic dysfunction
 - (B) Familial Mediterranean fever
 - (C) Cystic fibrosis
 - (D) Acute renal failure
99. Most common organism involved in children on chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis :
- (A) Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - (B) Group A streptococci
 - (C) Staphylococcus aureus
 - (D) Pseudomonas
100. Hirschsprung associated enterocolitis score is 1 for all, except :
- (A) Diarrhoea with bloody stool
 - (B) Diarrhoea with foul smelling stool
 - (C) Previous history of enterocolitis
 - (D) Dilated bowel loops

101. CT only nodules in lungs in Wilms tumor patients is considered as metastasis as per Umbrella protocol if transverse diameter is :
- (A) > 5 mm
 - (B) > 3 mm
 - (C) > 10 mm
 - (D) Any size
102. Most common presentation of a testicular tumor is :
- (A) Non tender scrotal mass
 - (B) Hydrocele
 - (C) Epididymitis
 - (D) Torsion/pain
103. Which of the following is not a risk factor for the testicular cancer in childhood ?
- (A) Undescended testis
 - (B) Familial testicular cancer history
 - (C) Contralateral GCT
 - (D) Varicocele
104. Amplification of MYCN oncogene is defined as more than :
- (A) 10 copies
 - (B) 50 copies
 - (C) 10^3 copies
 - (D) Any no. of copies
105. Which of the following investigation is not required for staging of neuroblastoma as per COG protocol ?
- (A) MIBG scan
 - (B) Skeletal survey
 - (C) Bone scan
 - (D) MRI
106. A child with age of 7 months with midline tumor with calcification and invasion of major vessels with bilateral infiltration with only skin, liver, and bone metastasis. What is the stage ?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 4S
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 2B
107. Which of the features is false related to genetics of Wilms tumor ?
- (A) WAGR patients and those with genitourinary abnormalities have an increased risk of renal failure if they survive puberty.
 - (B) Risk of nephroblastoma in children with BWS and hemihypertrophy is 40-10%.
 - (C) Loss at 1p and 16q is associated with decreased risk of tumor relapse and death.
 - (D) DDS is the specific association of male pseudohermaphroditism, renal mesangial sclerosis, and nephroblastoma.

108. Which of the following is not a characteristic of WAGR syndrome ?
- (A) Mental retardation
 - (B) Absence of iris
 - (C) 30% risk of developing Wilm's tumor
 - (D) WT2 gene implicated
109. Which of the following syndromes is not associated with Wilm's tumour ?
- (A) Denys Drash's syndrome
 - (B) Perlman's syndrome
 - (C) Down's syndrome
 - (D) Li Fraumeni's syndrome
110. Regarding malignant renal rhabdoid tumour, which of the following is false ?
- (A) It can be present with hypercalcaemia.
 - (B) It is more common in females.
 - (C) 80% present with metastasis.
 - (D) 60% occur in those under 1 year of age.
111. Neuroblastoma survival rates are better in patients with :
- (A) Low levels of proto-oncogene TRK-A
 - (B) High levels of proto-oncogene TRK-A
 - (C) Low levels of proto-oncogene TRK-B
 - (D) Low levels of proto-oncogene TRK-C
112. A child with a thoracic posterior mediastinal neuroblastoma undergoes complete excision. Remnants of tumor extending into the vertebral column are transected at the vertebral foramina. Which of the statements is true ?
- (A) This would adversely affect the outcome.
 - (B) This does not effect the outcome.
 - (C) This would upstage the tumour.
 - (D) The would lead to paraplegia
113. Which of the following imaging characteristics is diagnostic for FNH ?
- (A) Single hyperattenuating lesion on CT
 - (B) Solid appearance on ultrasonography but cystic appearance on CT
 - (C) Early enhancement on CT with intravenous contrast and a central scar
 - (D) Multiseptate, multicystic, anechoic mass at periphery of the liver on CT

114. Which of the following is not usually associated with multiple infantile haemangioendothelioma ?

- (A) Other liver tumours
- (B) Hepatomegaly
- (C) Anaemia
- (D) Cutaneous haemangiomas

115. Which of the following is not true regarding hepatoblastoma ?

- (A) Complete surgical removal at initial presentation is possible in more than 65% of cases.
- (B) AFP are elevated in upto 90%.
- (C) It is associated with Budd-Chiari's syndrome, Gardner's syndrome and trisomy 18.
- (D) Complete surgical removal can be improved with chemotherapy.

116. Which of the following is not likely a complication of mesenchymal hamartoma ?

- (A) High output cardiac failure
- (B) Fetal hydrops
- (C) Pulmonary hypertension
- (D) Rupture

117. A 3-year-old female is being evaluated for new onset jaundice. On examination a mass is palpated in

the right upper quadrant. Ultrasound reveals a 9 cm mass within the right hepatic lobe. The mass appears to involve the right hepatic duct and proximal ductal dilatation is seen. The most likely diagnosis is :

- (A) HCC
- (B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- (C) Hepatoblastoma
- (D) Infantile haemangioendothelioma

118. Regarding extensive liver resections which of the following is not a likely/expected physiological complication ?

- (A) Hyperuricemia
- (B) Tendency towards hypoglycaemia
- (C) Need to transfuse clotting factors
- (D) Transient encephalopathic features

119. Klinefelter's syndrome is associated with what type of germ cell tumour ?

- (A) Mediastinal teratoma
- (B) Choriocarcinoma
- (C) Endodermal sinus tumour
- (D) Embryonal carcinoma

120. Which of the following is not usually included in the preoperative work up of an infant with SCT ?
- (A) Spinal radiograph
 - (B) Echocardiogram prior to chemotherapy
 - (C) MRI of abdomen and pelvis
 - (D) Chest CT scan
121. Risk of recurrence of a SCT :
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 25%
 - (C) 80% if the coccyx is not removed
 - (D) 70%
122. Kasabach-Meritt's syndrome is characterised by :
- (A) Infantile hepatic haemangio-endothelioma, congestive cardiac failure, thrombocytopenia
 - (B) Infantile hepatic haemangio-endothelioma, hypothyroidism, thrombocytopenias
 - (C) Infantile hepatic haemangio-endothelioma, leukopenia, congestive cardiac failure, thrombocytopenias
 - (D) Infantile hepatic haemangio-endothelioma, hypothyroidism, thrombocytopenias, congestive cardiac failure
123. The cardinal step in Sacrococcygeal teratoma surgery is :
- (A) Excision of coccyx after ligating the iliac vessels
 - (B) Excision of coccyx and ligating the superior lateral sacral artery
 - (C) Excision of coccyx and ligating the median sacral artery
 - (D) Excision of coccyx and ligating the superior lateral sacral artery
124. Which of the following is true regarding an abdominal radiograph in a child with obstruction secondary to malrotation ?
- (A) Double bubble sign is commonly seen.
 - (B) It always shows paucity of gas.
 - (C) Multiple dilated bowel loops indicate proximal obstruction.
 - (D) It may be normal.
125. Which of the following features is most consistent with a diagnosis of the First arch syndrome ?
- (A) Malformation of the internal ear ossicles
 - (B) Absent thymic tissue
 - (C) Absence of tonsillar fossa cleft
 - (D) Absence of superior parathyroid glands

126. False about persistent Mullerian duct syndrome :

- (A) Two types of PMDS are seen, type 1-chr 12 and type 2-chr 19
- (B) Also called as "hernia uteri inguinalis"
- (C) 33% of the cases experience testicular tumor and Seminoma is the most common cancer
- (D) Orchidopexy is done by splitting the Mullerian structures in the midline and removing the mucosa

127. True regarding PAIS :

- (A) X linked dominant disorder
- (B) Mullerian structures can be present
- (C) Virilization potential can be assessed by exogenous testosterone and DHT
- (D) Must be reared as girls only

128. The ideal time to give Pneumococcal vaccine in a child undergoing splenectomy is :

- (A) 2 weeks after surgery
- (B) 2 days after surgery
- (C) 2 weeks before surgery
- (D) 2 days before surgery

129. Administration of the following drug is useful prior to HIDA scan in neonatal jaundice workup :

- (A) Phenytoin sodium
- (B) Phenobarbitone
- (C) Pentagastrin
- (D) Prednisolone

130. Alpha-fetoprotein is elevated in :

- (A) Gastroschisis
- (B) Neural tube defects
- (C) Sacrococcygeal teratoma
- (D) All of these

131. The prognostic ratio referred to as "LHR" in congenital diaphragmatic hernia is :

- (A) Lung to head ratio
- (B) Lung to hernia defect ratio
- (C) Liver to heart ratio
- (D) Lung to heart ratio

132. FAST examination in abdominal trauma is related to :

- (A) Quick clinical examination
- (B) Clinician performed sonography
- (C) Rapid sequence CT scan
- (D) Bedside diagnostic laparoscopy

133. In childhood abdominal trauma, the following needs early exploration :
- (A) Liver injury
 - (B) Intestinal injury
 - (C) Splenic injury
 - (D) Extraperitoneal bladder rupture
134. 'Panda eyes' are associated with :
- (A) Wilms tumor
 - (B) Neuroblastoma
 - (C) Retinoblastoma
 - (D) Hepatoblastoma
135. The most common malignancy in the pelvic structures in children is :
- (A) Adenocarcinoma
 - (B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - (C) Teratoma
 - (D) Osteosarcoma
136. Stippled calcification is commonly associated with :
- (A) Wilms tumor
 - (B) Teratoma
 - (C) Neuroblastoma
 - (D) Rhabdomyosarcoma
137. An adequate urine output in children would be :
- (A) 0.5-1ml/kg/hour
 - (B) 1-2 ml/kg/hour
 - (C) 2-3 ml/kg/hour
 - (D) 3-4 ml/kg/hour
138. The following investigation is essential before excising a thyroglossal cyst :
- (A) FNAC
 - (B) Thyroid scan
 - (C) Thyroid hormone levels
 - (D) Ultrasound
139. The most common variant of esophageal atresia is :
- (A) Pure esophageal atresia
 - (B) Proximal pouch fistula and distal pouch fistula
 - (C) Distal pouch fistula and proximal blind pouch
 - (D) H-type fistula
140. The Hirschsprung's disease, rectal biopsy should be taken :
- (A) Below dentate line
 - (B) At the dentate line
 - (C) 2-4 cm above dentate line
 - (D) 6 cm proximal to dentate line
141. In congenital diaphragmatic hernia :
- (A) Patient improves dramatically after reduction of hernia contents
 - (B) Lung expands fully soon after hernia reduction
 - (C) Associated anomalies are rare
 - (D) Permissive hypercapnia may be useful

142. The most common complication after hypospadias surgery is :
- (A) Chordee
 - (B) Complete wound disruption
 - (C) Recurrent fistula
 - (D) Wound infection
143. Valve bladder syndrome is associated with all, except :
- (A) Bilateral hydronephrosis
 - (B) Complaint bladder wall
 - (C) Acquired nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
 - (D) Incontinence
144. The anteroposterior diameter of renal pelvis at 30 weeks gestation should not normally exceed :
- (A) 2 mm
 - (B) 5 mm
 - (C) 1 cm
 - (D) 2 cm
145. In duodenal atresia :
- (A) Antenatal sonographic appearance is classical
 - (B) Nearly all have Down's syndrome
 - (C) Obstruction is usually pre-ampullary
 - (D) Treatment of choice is gastro-jejunostomy
146. In primary peritonitis, the source of infection include the following, except :
- (A) Vagina
 - (B) Intestine
 - (C) Hematogenous
 - (D) Lymphatic
147. The most common association of small left colon syndrome is :
- (A) Colonic atresia
 - (B) Hirschsprung's disease
 - (C) Insulin dependant diabetic mother
 - (D) Meconium ileus
148. Currariono's triad is associated with :
- (A) Imperforate anus
 - (B) Esophageal atresia
 - (C) Exomphalos major
 - (D) Wilms tumor
149. Neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis is usually not associated with :
- (A) Abdominal wall erythema and gangrene
 - (B) Intra abdominal calcification
 - (C) Air in the portal tree
 - (D) Strictures

150. Which of the following is not true about Congenital mesoblastic nephroma ?
- (A) Seen in infant less than 1 year
 - (B) Locally recurrent
 - (C) Rarely metastasize
 - (D) Generally have a poor prognosis
151. The treatment of choice for sacrococcygeal teratoma in a neonate :
- (A) Excision of tumour only
 - (B) Excision en bloc with coccygectomy
 - (C) Excision with chemotherapy
 - (D) Excision with radiotherapy
152. The operation described for thyroglossal cyst is :
- (A) Nuss procedure
 - (B) Ramsted's procedure
 - (C) Sistrunk's procedure
 - (D) Hartman's procedure
153. N-myc amplification is of prognostic significance in :
- (A) Neuroblastoma
 - (B) Nephroblastoma
 - (C) Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - (D) Hepatoblastoma
154. 'Bucket handle' deformity is associated with :
- (A) High anorectal anomaly
 - (B) Low anorectal anomaly
 - (C) Intermediate ano rectal anomaly
 - (D) Anovestibular fistula
155. Waterston's criteria are useful in prognosticating :
- (A) Esophageal atresia
 - (B) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
 - (C) Neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis
 - (D) Anorectal malformation
156. In gastroschisis the umbilicus is :
- (A) To the right of the defect
 - (B) To the left of the defect
 - (C) Through the centre of the defect
 - (D) Above the defect in the midline
157. All are common features of Hemangiomas except :
- (A) Seen more commonly in female
 - (B) Spontaneous regression
 - (C) Limb hypertrophy
 - (D) Absent at birth

158. Which among the following is false ?

- (A) Infants are obligatory mouth breathers
- (B) Tongue is proportionately larger in infants
- (C) Infant larynx is more pliable than adult larynx
- (D) Narrowest part of infant larynx is subglottis

159. Tumor marker associated with Hepatoblastoma is :

- (A) CEA
- (B) AFP
- (C) 170HP
- (D) HCG

160. Commonest cause of Obstructive uropathy in a male infant is :

- (A) Ureterocele
- (B) Posterior urethral valves
- (C) Meatal stenosis
- (D) Urethral stricture

161. Gold standard of investigation for diagnosing Extra Hepatic Biliary Atresia :

- (A) Ultrasound
- (B) HIDA scan
- (C) Magnetic resonance cholangio-pancreatogram
- (D) Preoperative cholangiogram

162. The daily maintenance fluid requirement for a 14 kg child is :

- (A) 1400 ml
- (B) 700 ml
- (C) 1000 ml
- (D) 1200 ml

163. In Liquid ventilation the vehicles used for carrying oxygen and carbon dioxide is :

- (A) Perfluorocarbon
- (B) Saline
- (C) Distilled water
- (D) Chlorine

164. Fetal lung maturity is assessed by :

- (A) Phosphatidyl glycerol
- (B) Alfa feto protein
- (C) LDH level
- (D) Placental size

165. The radiographic findings of "TRANSITION ZONE" in Barium enema is classically seen in :

- (A) Neuronal Intestinal Dysplasia
- (B) Rectosigmoid Hirschsprung's disease
- (C) Total colonic aganglionosis
- (D) Ultrashort segment Hirschsprung's disease

166. Investigation of choice for impalpable undescended testis is :
- (A) Ultrasound
 - (B) CT scan
 - (C) MRI scan
 - (D) Laparoscopy
167. Which subtype of Rhabdomyosarcoma among the following has the best prognosis ?
- (A) Botryoid
 - (B) Alveolar
 - (C) Anaplastic
 - (D) Embryonal
168. False regarding Diaphragmatic hernia is :
- (A) Antenatal diagnosis indicates poor prognosis
 - (B) Emergency surgery is the treatment of choice
 - (C) Pulmonary hypoplasia dictates prognosis
 - (D) High frequency Ventilation is best suited for management
169. The best pre-operative investigation to delineate the anatomy in a child with Choledochal Cyst is :
- (A) MRCP
 - (B) ERCP
 - (C) Ultrasonography
 - (D) HIDA scan
170. After Hypospadias surgery, the commonest complication is :
- (A) Chordee
 - (B) Infection
 - (C) Fistula formation
 - (D) Bleeding
171. In neonates with esophageal atresia and Tracheo-esophageal fistula, the commonest associated anomaly is :
- (A) Rotational anomalies of gut
 - (B) Duodenal atresia
 - (C) Anorectal malformation
 - (D) Vesicourethral reflux
172. The most useful diagnostic investigation for suspected Malrotation is :
- (A) Contrast enema
 - (B) Plain X-ray abdomen
 - (C) Ultrasonography
 - (D) Upper gastro intestinal contrast study under fluoroscopy

173. In Wilms' tumour with suspected IVC thrombus, the choice of investigation is :

- (A) Doppler Ultrasonography
- (B) Inferior venacavography
- (C) C. T. scan
- (D) Digital Substraction Angiography (DSA)

174. Blue dot" sign of scrotal skin is suggestive of :

- (A) Necrotic appendix testis following torsion
- (B) Epididimitis
- (C) Funiculitis
- (D) Acute hydrocele

175. The most common metabolic abnormality in infantile Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis is :

- (A) Hyponatremic hyperkalemic acidosis
- (B) Hyponatremic hypokalemic alkalosis
- (C) Hyponatremic hypokalemic acidosis
- (D) Hyponatremic hypokalemic alkalosis

176. In posterior urethral valves, the gold standard of therapy is :

- (A) Ablation of valves
- (B) Suprapubic tube cystostomy
- (C) Vesicostomy
- (D) Ureterostomy

177. The following is NOT TRUE regarding inguinal herniotomy in infants :

- (A) A crease incision is used
- (B) A herniotomy is not usually necessary
- (C) Opposite side is not explored routinely
- (D) A high ligation of sac can be done only by opening the external oblique aponeurosis

178. The narrowest part of the paediatric airway is the :

- (A) Glottis
- (B) Trachea just above the carina
- (C) Between 2nd and 4th ring of trachea
- (D) Carina

179. Congenital short colon associated with imperforate anus is common in :
- North India
 - South India
 - Western Countries
 - Japan and China
180. Which of the following is true regarding Testicular Dysgenetic Syndrome (TDS) and hypospadias ?
- TDS does not include poor semen quality, testicular cancer or cryptorchidism.
 - TDS includes abnormal development of germ cells, Leydig cells and Sertoli cells.
 - Leydig cell dysfunction does not cause androgen deficiency TDS.
 - Sertoli cell dysfunction in testicular maldescent can lead to testicular cancer.
181. Which of the following is not an aim of hypospadias repair ?
- To move the urethral meatus to tip
 - To have a straight penis
 - To void urine in normal stream
 - To make any residual curvature acceptable
182. The recommended age of surgery for unilateral Undescended testis is :
- At birth
 - 3 months
 - 6 months – 1 year
 - 3 years
183. The anatomical changes caused by posterior urethral valves are all, except :
- Hypertrophied veru montanum
 - Hypertrophied and trabeculated urinary bladder
 - Elongated and dilated posterior urethra
 - Atrophy of bladder neck
184. Apple-peel atresia is associated with :
- Good prognosis
 - Short gut syndrome
 - Presence of web formed of mucosa and sub mucosa
 - Atresia of only distal ileum
185. Which of the following is true about concealed penis ?
- Is because of congenitally short penis
 - Is due to inadequate attachment of dartos layer to Buck's fascia
 - It's a self limiting condition, gets better with age
 - Its secondary to childhood obesity

186. For Forme fruste variety of Choledochal cyst the treatment of choice is :
- (A) Oral ursodeoxycholic acid therapy
 (B) Conservative management as the dilatation is minimal
 (C) Cystojejunostomy
 (D) Cyst excision and bilio-enteric reconstruction
187. The commonest cause of childhood portal hypertension is :
- (A) Congenital hepatic fibrosis
 (B) Chronic active hepatitis
 (C) Budd-Chiari syndrome
 (D) Extra hepatic portal vein obstruction
188. Which of the following cause of end stage renal disease in children most likely to recur following kidney transplantation?
- (A) Congenital obstructive uropathy
 (B) Hypertension
 (C) Glomerulonephritis
 (D) Polycystic kidney disease
189. Prone cross table lateral radiograph is used in the diagnosis of :
- (A) Esophageal atresia
 (B) Perforation peritonitis
 (C) Anorectal malformation
 (D) Ante gastric dilatation
190. The most common malignant liver tumour in children is :
- (A) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
 (B) Mesenchymal hamartoma
 (C) Hepatoblastoma
 (D) Metastasis from Wilms' tumour
191. The function of an infants kidney approaches that of an adult at the age of :
- (A) 2 weeks
 (B) 2 months
 (C) 12 months
 (D) 24 months
192. What is the fluid requirement in the first day of neonatal life ?
- (A) 60 ml/kg/day
 (B) 80 ml/kg/day
 (C) 100 ml/kg/day
 (D) 120 ml/kg/day
193. The commonest chest wall deformity in children is :
- (A) Funnel chest
 (B) Pigeon chest
 (C) Pyramidal chest
 (D) Bell shaped chest (Jeune's chest)

194. In an infant with inguinal hernia, the ideal time to perform herniotomy is :
- (A) Within few days of diagnosis
 (B) After 3 months
 (C) After 1 year
 (D) At puberty
195. All of the following statements are true in patients with tracheo-esophageal fistula, except :
- (A) Polyhydramnios in mother
 (B) Chocking/cyanosis after sip of feeds
 (C) Mucusy newborn baby
 (D) Commonest is H type fistula
196. Diaphragm develops at 6th week of intrauterine life by the fusion of following structures, except :
- (A) Pleuroperitoneal membrane
 (B) Septum transversum
 (C) Dorsal mesentry of oesophagus
 (D) Ventral mesentry of small intestine
197. The duration of fasting before operation for infants generally preferred is :
- (A) 1 hour
 (B) 4 hours
 (C) 8 hours
 (D) 10 hours
198. Submucosal tunnel length required for prevention of vesico ureteric reflux in ureteric reimplantation is :
- (A) 1-2 times the diameter of implanted ureter
 (B) 2-3 times
 (C) 3-4 times
 (D) More than 4 times
199. Incidence of cryptorchidism in full term neonate at birth is :
- (A) 1%
 (B) 3%
 (C) 10%
 (D) 30%
200. Features of Hirschsprung's disease are :
- (A) Common in males
 (B) H/o delayed passage of meconium
 (C) Explosive passage of meconium following rectal examination
 (D) All of these

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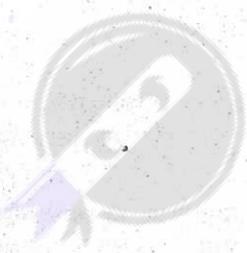
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