

**BDS THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007
GENERAL SURGERY
MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

Total Marks: 45

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

Total No. of MCQs: 45

1. After a swelling has been clinically defined, the most commonly advised investigation is:

- a) X-ray.
- b) Ultrasound.
- c) CT.
- d) MRI.
- e) FNAC

Key: b

Topic: Surgical Principles.

Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition, Page 6.

2. Healing by first intention means:

- a) Using catgut.
- b) Obtaining union between 2 edges of an incision without subsequent breakdown.
- c) Immediate use of protective dressing.
- d) Using staples.
- e) A method whereby an ulcer heals.

Key: b

Topic: Healing and Repair of Wound.

Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition, Page 29.

3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma mostly arises from:

- a) Roof.
- b) Posterior wall.
- c) Anterior wall.
- d) Fossa of rosemuller.
- e) Lateral wall.

Key: d

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 487.

4. Branchial Cyst is best differentiated from cold abscess by:

- a) Flactuant.
- b) Trans illumination.
- c) Contains cholesterol crystal.
- d) Contains sulphur granules.
- e) Contains blood.

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 700.

5. Highest incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer is in:

- a) Indian.
- b) Pakistani.
- c) American.
- d) Chinese.
- e) European.

Key: d

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 678.

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6. Which form of actinomycosis is most common:
- a) Faciocervical.
 - b) Thorax.
 - c) Ileocecal.
 - d) Liver.
 - e) Spleen.
- Key: a**
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 110.
7. Hepatitis-B vaccine produces best antibody response when given on:
- a) Glutei.
 - b) Deltoid.
 - c) Quadriceps.
 - d) Equal at all sites.
 - e) Abdominal muscles.
- Key: b**
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 111.
8. In surgical profession, a patient has been infected by HIV positive doctor during which procedure:
- a) Endoscopy.
 - b) Dental extraction.
 - c) Abdominal surgery.
 - d) Cardiac transplant.
 - e) Renal transplant.
- Key: b**
Topic: Surgical Infections.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 118.
9. Ideal steam sterilization of 121° with pressure of 151 lb/inch² should have hold time of:
- a) 10 min.
 - b) 15 min.
 - c) 30 min.
 - d) 45 min.
 - e) 55 min.
- Key: c**
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 121.
10. Mask use in operation theatre:
- a) Protects patient from getting infection.
 - b) Protects the doctor.
 - c) Protects both doctor and patient.
 - d) None is protected.
 - e) Should not be used.
- Key: b**
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 123.

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11. **A punched out edge is a characteristic of which type of ulcer:**
- a) Tuberculosis.
 - b) Rodent ulcer.
 - c) Syphilitic.
 - d) Non-specific ulcer.
 - e) Malignant ulcer.
- Key: c**
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 159.
12. **Following facial injury nasal secretion can be differentiated from CSF rhinorrhoea on estimation of:**
- a) Sodium.
 - b) Glucose.
 - c) Potassium.
 - d) Chloride.
 - e) Urea.
- Key: b**
Topic: Trauma.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 609.
13. **"CYSTIC HYGROMA" is:**
- a) Lymphangiectaria.
 - b) Cavernous haemangioma.
 - c) Sebaceous cyst.
 - d) Dermoid cyst.
 - e) Haemangioma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 269.
14. **Usual fluid requirement in burnt patient per Kg percent burn during first 24 hours is:**
- a) 3-4 ml.
 - b) 5-6 ml.
 - c) 7-8 ml.
 - d) > 10 ml.
 - e) > 20 ml.
- Key: a**
Topic: Haemorrhage, Shock, Burns.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 184.
15. **In a patient with pneumothorax and circulatory collapse, the first action should be:**
- a) Immediate X-ray chest.
 - b) Oxygen inhalation.
 - c) Insertion of chest drain / needle.
 - d) Tracheostomy.
 - e) Putting the patient on ventilator.
- Key: c**
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 775.

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- 16. The most common indication for removal of sub-lingual salivary gland is:**
- a) Sialoadenosis.
 - b) Neoplasm.
 - c) Ranula.
 - d) Lymphoma.
 - e) Stone.
- Key: c**
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 663.
- 17. The major cause of death following road traffic accident is:**
- a) Brain damage.
 - b) Abdominal injury.
 - c) Facial injury.
 - d) Chest trauma.
 - e) Fracture with fat embolism.
- Key: d**
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 772.
- 18. Cleft lip ideally repaired at:**
- a) Soon after birth.
 - b) 6 weeks-12 weeks.
 - c) 10 weeks -24 weeks.
 - d) 24 weeks-36 weeks.
 - e) 1 year.
- Key: c**
Topic: Developmental Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition Page 586.
- 19. Cleft palate repair is ideal at the age of:**
- a) 6 months.
 - b) 6-18 months.
 - c) 12-24 months.
 - d) 2½ years.
 - e) 5 years.
- Key: b**
Topic: Developmental Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, 24th Edition Page 592.
- 20. Dentigerous cyst develop around:**
- a) Root.
 - b) Gingival margin.
 - c) Crown.
 - d) Mandible.
 - e) Gum.
- Key: c**
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 597.

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- 21. In tongue cancer, the site least affected is:**
- a) Lateral margin.
 - b) Ventral surface.
 - c) Dorsal surface.
 - d) Tip.
 - e) Posterior portion.
- Key: c**
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 640.
- 22. Ameloblastoma most commonly occurs around:**
- a) Incisors.
 - b) Premolars.
 - c) Canine.
 - d) Third molar.
 - e) Second molar.
- Key: d**
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 598
- 23. Subconjunctival bleed with no posterior border indicates fracture of which bone:**
- a) Maxilla.
 - b) Mandible.
 - c) Zygoma.
 - d) Nasal.
 - e) Skull.
- Key: c**
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 601.
- 24. The weakest part of mandible where fracture occurs:**
- a) Neck of condyle.
 - b) Angle of mandible.
 - c) Canine fossa.
 - d) At the infected wisdom tooth.
 - e) Midline.
- Key: a**
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 602.
- 25. The most common fracture of face is that of:**
- a) Mandible.
 - b) Maxilla.
 - c) Zygoma.
 - d) Nasal bone.
 - e) Orbital bone.
- Key: d**
Topic: Trauma Care.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 604.

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26. Gillies approach is for reduction of:

- a) Blow out fracture.
- b) Nasal bone fracture.
- c) Zygoma fracture.
- d) Mandibular fracture.
- e) Orbital bone.

Key: c

Topic: Maxillofacial Trauma.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 606.

27. The danger area of face where from infection can spread directly to cavernous sinus includes:

- a) From below the eyes upto chin.
- b) Area around the lips.
- c) Area around lips including lower part of nose.
- d) Whole of the face.
- e) From maxillary sinus.

Key: c

Topic: Trauma Care.

Ref: Bailey and Love, 23rd Edition, Page 434.

28. Oral melanoma though rare commonly involves:

- a) Alveolus.
- b) Floor of mouth.
- c) Hard palate.
- d) Tongue.
- e) Soft palate.

Key: c

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 648.

29. Carcinoma of the lower alveolar ridge occurs around:

- a) Incisor.
- b) Canine.
- c) Molar.
- d) Angle of mandible.
- e) Per-molar.

Key: c

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 641.

30. Sinus disease is best demonstrated by:

- a) CT scan.
- b) Plain X-ray.
- c) Tomography.
- d) Ultrasound.
- e) MRI.

Key: a

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 609.

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31. Sjogren's syndrome is not accompanied with:

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis.
- b) SLE.
- c) Chronic active hepatitis.
- d) Primary biliary cirrhosis.
- e) An autoimmune condition.

Key: c

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 669.

32. 80 percent of all salivary stones occurs in:

- a) Parotid.
- b) Sub-mandibular.
- c) Sub-maxillary.
- d) Minor salivary glands.
- e) Sub-lingual.

Key: b

Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 665.

33. Branchial cyst commonly arises from treatment of:

- a) First branchial cleft.
- b) Second branchial cleft.
- c) Third branchial cleft.
- d) Second branchial arch.
- e) Third branchial arch.

Key: b

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 699.

34. In recurrent laryngeal palsy, the position of affected side vocal cord is:

- a) Full abduction.
- b) Full adduction.
- c) Paramedian.
- d) Lateral deviation.
- e) Medial deviation.

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 695.

35. The carotid body is a:

- a) Pressure receptor.
- b) pH receptor.
- c) Osmo receptor.
- d) Nemo-receptor.
- e) Schwannomas.

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 705.

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- 36. Pain in the arm due to cervical rib is caused by:**
- a) Compression of D₁ root.
 - b) Compression of C₇ root.
 - c) Muscle ischemia.
 - d) Compression of brachial plexus.
 - e) Phrenic nerve.
- Key: c**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 702.
- 37. Tubercular cervical lymphadenitis commonly affects:**
- a) Posterior triangle nodes.
 - b) Upper jugular nodes.
 - c) Supra clavicular nodes.
 - d) Sub maxillary nodes.
 - e) Axillary lymph nodes.
- Key: b**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 704.
- 38. Synthesis and liberation of thyroid hormone from thyroid is controlled by:**
- a) Hypothalamus.
 - b) Hippocampus.
 - c) Anterior pituitary.
 - d) Posterior pituitary.
 - e) Basal ganglion.
- Key: c**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 709.
- 39. The suture that maintains strength for longest time is:**
- a) Dexon.
 - b) Vicryl.
 - c) PDS.
 - d) Chromic Catgut.
 - e) Plain catgut.
- Key: c**
Topic: Surgical Principles.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 850.
- 40. Neoplasma of laryngopharynx are most common in:**
- a) Postcricoid region.
 - b) Lateral wall.
 - c) Piriform fossa.
 - d) Aryepiglottic fold.
 - e) Medial wall.
- Key: c**
Topic: Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 89.

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41. A 20 year male presented with small swelling in front of neck in midline, swelling moves upward on protrusion of tongue. What is diagnosis:
- a) Thyroglossal cyst.
 - b) Branchial cyst.
 - c) Thyroid nodule.
 - d) Sub-mental lymph node.
 - e) Cystic hygroma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 708.
42. A 65 year female complains regurgitation of undigested food, few hours after meal, she also have progressive difficulty in swallowing, weight loss and swelling in the neck. What is your diagnosis:
- a) Achalasia.
 - b) CA esophagus.
 - c) Diffuse esophageal spasm.
 - d) Pharyngeal pouch.
 - e) Plummer Winson's syndrome.
- Key: d**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 684.
43. Most common primary malignant thyroid tumour is:
- a) Papillary.
 - b) Follicular.
 - c) Anaplastic.
 - d) Medullary.
 - e) Lymphoma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 726.
44. Bones, stones, groans and moans relate to:
- a) Hyperparathyroidism.
 - b) Hypoparathyroidism.
 - c) Hyperthyroidism.
 - d) Hypothyroidism.
 - e) Phaeochromocytoma.
- Key: a**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love, Page 736.
45. Position of foramen caecum is:
- a) Pharynx.
 - b) Nasopharynx.
 - c) Junction of posterior 1/3 with anterior 2/3 of tongue.
 - d) Centre of tongue.
 - e) Tip of tongue.
- Key: c**
Topic: Neck Pathology.
Ref: Bailey and Love 24th Edition.