

MCh Paediatric Surgery

Test Booklet Serial No.....

Series No. : .....

Number of Questions : 120

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Booklet Contains Pages : 36

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1. The term: "intussusciens" is referred to that part of the bowel :
  - (A) Which is invaginated
  - (B) Into which the bowel is invaginated
  - (C) Which forms the lead point
  - (D) Both the components of intussusceptions
  
2. All is true regarding Wilms tumor (WT) except ?
  - (A) WT has strong association with gastroschisis
  - (B) WT has association with hypospadias
  - (C) WT has association with Denys-Dash syndrome
  - (D) WT has strong association with WAGR syndrome
  
3. Treatment modalities available for cystic hygroma are all except :
  - (A) Surgical excision
  - (B) Injection of sclerozing agents
  - (C) Bleomycin Injection locally
  - (D) Actinomycin D injection locally
  
4. The commonest position of ectopic testis is :
  - (A) Root of penis
  - (B) Femoral triangle
  - (C) Superficial inguinal pouch
  - (D) Intra-abdominal

5. Which of the following operation is most appropriate for meconium ileus ?
- (A) Milulicz resection
  - (B) Bishop Koop operation
  - (C) Kimura's operation
  - (D) Santulli and Blanc resection
6. Most common conjoint twins are :
- (A) Thoracopagus
  - (B) Pyopagus
  - (C) Craniopagus
  - (D) Ischiopagus
7. First sign of sexual precocity in girls is :
- (A) Appearance of breast enlargement
  - (B) Appearance of pubic and axillary hair
  - (C) Growth of labia minora
  - (D) Onset of vaginal bleeding
8. Blood volume in new born at term is :
- (A) 60 ml/kg
  - (B) 65 ml/kg
  - (C) 70 ml/kg
  - (D) 80 ml/kg

9. Which of the following is the most common malignant germ cell tumor in pediatric age group ?
- (A) Yolk sac tumor
  - (B) Embryonal carcinoma
  - (C) Germinoma
  - (D) Polyembryoma
10. Windsock deformity of intestinal atresia is seen in :
- (A) Type – I atresia
  - (B) Type – II atresia
  - (C) Type – III atresia
  - (D) Apple Peel atresia
11. Patency of the Omphalo mesenteric duct is called :
- (A) Umbilical Adenoma
  - (B) Umbilical Granuloma
  - (C) Meckels Diverticulum
  - (D) Patent V.I.D. (Vitello intestinal duct)
12. The ideal time of Orchidopexy in undescended testis is :
- (A) Below One year
  - (B) One to Three year
  - (C) Three to Five year
  - (D) Six to Eight year

13. Which of the following statements is not true in infants with gastroschisis ?
- (A) High incidence of associated anomalies
  - (B) Prolonged adynamic ileus following repair
  - (C) Associated with malrotation
  - (D) Complicated by Intestinal Atresia in 10 to 20% of cases
14. The intercostals space chosen for emergency to relive tension pneumothorax in a child following chest trauma :
- (A) 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - (B) 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - (C) 4<sup>th</sup>
  - (D) 6<sup>th</sup>
15. The most common cause of pyogenic liver abscess in infants in the developing countries :
- (A) Perforated appendicitis
  - (B) Blunt trauma abdomen
  - (C) Immunocompromised host
  - (D) Staphylococcal infection
16. Which one of the following is not a sign of raised intracranial tension ?
- (A) Headache
  - (B) Papilloedema
  - (C) Diarrhea
  - (D) Vomiting

17. The hormone diagnostically elevated in amniotic fluid with congenital adrenal hyperplasia is :
- (A) 17-hydroxy progesterone
  - (B) Estrogen
  - (C) Growth hormone
  - (D) Testosterone
18. The commonest congenital heart disease in babies is :
- (A) VSD
  - (B) ASD
  - (C) Tetralogy of fallot
  - (D) PDA
19. Which is the commonest associated anomaly in patients with Bochdalek diaphragmatic hernia ?
- (A) Malrotation of gut
  - (B) Meckle's Diverticulum
  - (C) UDT
  - (D) CVS anomalies
20. Treatment of choice in children with achalasia cardia is :
- (A) Pharmacotherapy
  - (B) Bougienage
  - (C) Pneumatic Dilatation
  - (D) Modified Heller's operation

21. Potters syndrome is a feature of :
- (A) Esophageal atresia
  - (B) Cranial anomalies
  - (C) Duodenal atresia
  - (D) Oligohydramnios
22. The electrolyte imbalance encountered in patients with IHPS (Infantile hypotrophic Pyloric stenosis) :
- (A) Alkalosis, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloraemia
  - (B) Alkalosis, hypernatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloraemia
  - (C) Acidosis, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloraemia
  - (D) Acidosis, hypernatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloraemia
23. The commonest type of heterotopic tissue found in Meckel's Diverticulum is :
- (A) Gastric mucosa
  - (B) Pancreatic mucosa
  - (C) Colonic mucosa
  - (D) Jejunal mucosa
24. According to Weigert Meyer law in a patient with complete ureteral duplication, the orifice of upper segment ureter enters the bladder :
- (A) More medial and cephalad than lower segment
  - (B) More medial and caudal than lower segment
  - (C) More lateral and cephalad than lower segment
  - (D) More lateral and caudal than lower segment

25. The secondary palate relates to :
- (A) Submucous cleft palate fused spontaneously
  - (B) Pre-maxilla
  - (C) Palate of children older than 2 years
  - (D) Palate posterior to the incisive foramen
26. In a child inguinal hernia should be operated at :
- (A) At 5 years
  - (B) As soon as diagnosed
  - (C) At 18<sup>th</sup> months of age
  - (D) At 3 years of age
27. The most common renal neoplasm during the first month of life is :
- (A) Neuroblastoma
  - (B) Pheochromocytoma
  - (C) Congenital Mesoblastic Nephroma
  - (D) Wilms' tumor
28. Prune belly syndrome includes all except :
- (A) Abdominal wall musculature defect
  - (B) Skeletal anomalies
  - (C) Urinary tract anomalies
  - (D) Cryptorchidism



29. A neonate with excessive salivation and attempt to pass an orogastric tube fails to negotiate beyond 10 cm. Further abdominal x ray reveals gas less abdomen. The most probable diagnosis is :
- (A) Proximal esophageal atresia with distal trachea esophageal fistula
  - (B) Proximal esophageal atresia without distal trachea esophageal fistula
  - (C) H-type trachea esophageal fistula
  - (D) Esophageal atresia with both proximal and distal trachea esophageal fistula
30. Commonest cause of congenital obstructive uropathy in children is :
- (A) Uretero Pelvic Junction obstruction
  - (B) Posterior Urethral Valve
  - (C) Obstructive Mega ureter
  - (D) Bladder Diverticulum
31. The precipitation of Hydrocephalus after surgery of Meningomyelocle is due to the association of :
- (A) Arnold-Chiari malformation
  - (B) Dandy-Walker Cyst
  - (C) Foramen of Monro Block
  - (D) Sagittal Sinus Thrombosis
32. What should be the endoscopic grading when the esophageal injury revealed small scattered necrotic areas ?
- (A) Grade – II a
  - (B) Grade – II b
  - (C) Grade – III a
  - (D) Grade – III b

33. What is the most common foreign body identified in the trachea bronchial tree in children ?
- (A) Stone fragments
  - (B) Peanuts
  - (C) Plastic object
  - (D) Metal object
34. What may be the cause of Bilious discharge from the Umbilicus ?
- (A) Patent Urechus
  - (B) Umbilical Adenoma
  - (C) Umbilical Granuloma
  - (D) Patent Vitello Intestinal Duct
35. What is the most important factor which influences the survival of infants with Omphalocele ?
- (A) Size of the defect
  - (B) Pre maturity
  - (C) Ruptured Omphalocele Sac
  - (D) Associated major congenital anomalies
36. At what intrauterine life the intestinal rotation completes in embryo ?
- (A) At Fourth Week
  - (B) At Eighth Week
  - (C) At Tenth Week
  - (D) At Sixteen Week

37. Sistrunk operation is performed for :
- (A) Branchial cyst
  - (B) Branchial fistula
  - (C) Thyroglossal cyst
  - (D) Pre auricular sinus
38. Which of the following is the treatment of the choice for acute anal fissure in children ?
- (A) Botulinum toxin injection (Botox)
  - (B) Stool Softener and sitz bath
  - (C) Topical Nitroglycerine
  - (D) Oral Metronidazole
39. The most common complication seen in Hiatus Hernia is :
- (A) Esophagitis
  - (B) Aspiration Pnumonitis
  - (C) Volvulus
  - (D) Esophageal stricture
40. Commonest type of cleft lip is :
- (A) Bilateral cleft lip
  - (B) Midline cleft lip
  - (C) Combined cleft lip and cleft palate
  - (D) Unilateral cleft lip

41. Lucid interval is classically seen in which variant of intracranial injury :
- (A) Intracranial hematoma
  - (B) Acute sub dural hematoma
  - (C) Chronic sub dural hematoma
  - (D) Extra dural hematoma
42. The commonest site of meningocele is :
- (A) Cervical
  - (B) Thoracic
  - (C) Lumbosacral
  - (D) Sacral
43. What is the treatment of choice in severe flail chest ?
- (A) IPPV
  - (B) Strapping of chest wall
  - (C) Wiring of ribs
  - (D) Nasal oxygenation
44. The classical type of malignant Giant cell seen in Hodgkin's lymphoma is :
- (A) Reed-Sternberg cells
  - (B) Large Lymphocytes
  - (C) Histiocytes
  - (D) Reticulum cells

45. The artery commonly involve in Cirroid aneurysm is :
- (A) Occipital
  - (B) Superficial temporal
  - (C) Internal carotid
  - (D) External carotid
46. Transplantation of kidney from mother to son is an example of :
- (A) Auto graft
  - (B) Allograft
  - (C) Iso graft
  - (D) Xeno graft
47. The commonest indication for liver transplantation in infant of surgical cause is :
- (A) Portal Hypertension
  - ~~(B) Biliary Cirrhosis~~
  - (C) Choledochal cyst
  - (D) Biliary atresia
48. A newborn presents with discharge of urine from the umbilicus. The most probable diagnosis is :
- (A) Meckel's diverticulum
  - (B) Mesenteric cyst
  - (C) Urachal fistula
  - (D) Omphalocele

49. The narrowest part of the urethra is :
- (A) External urethral meatus
  - (B) Membranous urethra
  - (C) Bulbous urethra
  - (D) Internal urethral meatus
50. A patient suspected to be suffering from vesico-ureteric reflux, which one of the following is the most confirmatory radiological investigation ?
- (A) Intra Venous Urography
  - (B) Voiding Cysto Urethrography
  - (C) Pelvic Ultrasonography
  - (D) Antegrade pyelography
51. All renal calculi are radio opaque except :
- (A) Oxalate stone
  - (B) Uric acid stone
  - (C) Cystin stone
  - (D) Mixed stone
52. Mayo's Repair operation is done for :
- (A) Spigelian hernia
  - (B) Femoral hernia
  - (C) Richter's hernia
  - (D) Umbilical hernia

53. The parotid duct is known as :
- (A) Wharton's duct
  - (B) Stensen's duct
  - (C) Duct of Santorini
  - (D) Duct of Wirsung
54. The investigation of choice for blunt abdominal trauma is :
- (A) CT scan
  - (B) MRI scan
  - (C) FAST
  - (D) Abdominal x-ray
55. Raccoon eyes are seen in :
- (A) Nephroblastoma
  - (B) Hepatoblastoma
  - (C) Pancreatoblastoma
  - (D) Neuroblastoma
56. Least common site of Hydatid cyst is :
- (A) Liver
  - (B) Lung
  - (C) Spleen
  - (D) Kidney

57. All are surgeries for GERD (Gastro esophageal reflux) except :
- (A) Nissen
  - (B) Thal
  - (C) Boix-Ochoa
  - (D) Levaditi
58. A 6-week old child presents with generalized seizures, a serum glucose of 30 mg/dL and concurrent hyperinsulinemia. This child's first priority of treatment is which of the following :
- (A) Placement of central venous access and glucose infusion
  - (B) Administration of cortisone and adrenocorticotrophic hormone
  - (C) Computerized tomographic scan of the abdomen to look for an islet cell adenoma
  - (D) Urgent pancreatic resection
59. If gonads are found bilaterally in the labia in a 3 year old phenotypically female, the most probable diagnosis is :
- (A) Tutner syndrome
  - (B) Adrenogenital syndrome
  - (C) Testicular feminization syndrome
  - (D) Klienfelter syndrome
60. In the toddler (1 to 2 yr), what is the number one cause of painless, massive gastrointestinal Bleeding requiring blood transfusion ?
- (A) Multiple polyposis coli
  - (B) Intussusception
  - (C) Enterocolitis
  - (D) Meckel's diverticulum



61. In which part of the spleen old red blood cells are destroyed and bacteria are phagocytosed ?
- (A) Red pulp
  - (B) White pulp
  - (C) Sub capsular region
  - (D) Whole of the spleen
62. Maternal polyhydramnios is frequently observed in all of the following conditions except :
- (A) Esophageal atresia
  - (B) Duodenal atresia
  - (C) Pyloric atresia
  - (D) Hirschsprung's disease
63. Branchial cleft remnants most commonly present with which one the following problem ?
- (A) Infection
  - (B) Hemorrhage
  - (C) Malignant transformation
  - (D) Pain
64. An infant is noted to have a flank mass on left side at birth which on ultrasound revealed to be hydronephrosis. Out of the following which is the most common cause :
- (A) Primary obstructive mega ureter
  - (B) Congenital ureteropelvic junction obstruction
  - (C) Multicystic dysplastic kidney
  - (D) Congenital Vesicoureteral reflux

65. Tri segmentectomy of liver means :
- (A) Extended right hepatic lobectomy
  - (B) Extended left hepatic lobectomy
  - (C) Resection of hepatic segment III, IV and V
  - (D) Resection of hepatic segment VIII, I and II
66. All of the following conditions are derived from the primitive embryonic foregut except :
- (A) Bronchogenic cyst.
  - (B) Cystic adenomatoid malformation
  - (C) Gastric duplication
  - (D) Mesenteric cyst
67. Suppurative cervical lymphadenitis in a 3-year-old child is commonly related to which of the following organisms ?
- (A) Staphylococcus aureus
  - (B) Atypical mycobacterial organisms
  - (C) Lymphoma with secondary pyogenic organisms
  - (D) Cat Scratch Fever
68. The definitive evaluation of a child with a suspected congenital cystic abnormality of the tracheobronchial tree is best done using which of the following :
- (A) Rigid bronchoscopy
  - (B) Computerized tomography or magnetic resonance imaging
  - (C) Chest x-ray
  - (D) Barium esophagogram

69. Which of the following ventilation strategies is the best initial approach for a neonate with a left congenital diaphragmatic hernia and the following post ductal arterial blood gas reveals: PaO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 60 mm Hg & Ph 7.35 ?
- (A) High-frequency jet ventilation
  - (B) Permissive hypercapnia with conventional pressure controlled ventilation
  - (C) Induced respiratory alkalosis
  - (D) Inhaled nitric oxide with conventional volume controlled ventilation
70. A 3-week old infant has a barium upper gastrointestinal series to evaluate bilious 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. You would recommend which of the following ?
- (A) Barium enema
  - (B) Emergency laparotomy
  - (C) A trial of H<sub>2</sub> blockade and cisapride therapy
  - (D) Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy
71. A 1500-gram, 30-week gestation neonate is fed at 2 weeks of age. He develops abdominal distention, bilious vomiting and guaiac-positive stool. A plain film of the abdomen demonstrates pneumatosis intestinalis. Which of the following related statements is true ?
- (A) An emergency barium upper GI series should be done to rule out malrotation
  - (B) The child should have a nasogastric tube placed, broad spectrum intravenous antibiotics.
  - (C) Likely diagnosis is duodenal atresia
  - (D) The expected mortality rate is in the range of 100%

72. Which of the following is the most common malignant primary liver tumor of childhood ?
- (A) Hemangioma and hemangioendothelioma
  - (B) Hepatoblastoma
  - (C) Hepatocellular carcinoma
  - (D) Mesenchymal hamartoma
73. Which of the following statements about Hirschsprung's disease is not true ?
- (A) There are no ganglion cells seen in Auerbach's plexus
  - (B) There is an increased incidence of Down syndrome
  - (C) It is more common in girls
  - (D) It may be associated with enterocolitis
74. In neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia, which one of the following statements is true ?
- (A) The defect is more common on the right side
  - (B) Survival is significantly improved by administration of pulmonary vasodilators
  - (C) An oxygen index of 20 is an indication for extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
  - (D) Mortality is related to the severity of pulmonary hypoplasia
75. In infants with duodenal atresia all the following statements are true except :
- (A) There is an increased incidence of Down syndrome
  - (B) Duodenal atresia can be detected by prenatal ultrasound examination
  - (C) It may occur in infants with situs inversus, malrotation, annular pancreas, and anterior portal vein
  - (D) It is best treated by gastroenterostomy

76. The initial treatment of choice for a 2.5-kg infant of jejunal atresia having intact 20.0-cm long proximal jejunum and 80.0cm long distal ileum, is :
- (A) Laparotomy, nasogastric suction, proximal dilatation to lengthen the atretic jejunum, total parenteral nutrition, and delayed anastomosis
  - (B) Laparotomy and proximal end-jejunosomy
  - (C) Laparotomy and double-barrel enterostomy (jejunum and ileum), with refeeding of jejunal contents into distal ileum and delayed anastomosis
  - (D) Laparotomy, tapering jejunoplasty, and end-to-oblique jejunoileal anastomosis
77. A male infant weighing 3 kg is born via spontaneous vaginal delivery at 37 weeks' gestation. His APGAR score is 6/9 at 1 and 5 minutes. The patient is in no apparent distress. Physical examination reveals no anus. What is the most appropriate initial step in this patient's management ?
- (A) Immediate Colostomy
  - (B) Continued observation for 24 hours before further investigation (x-ray)
  - (C) Intubation and mechanical ventilation
  - (D) Straight way go for Posterior Sagittal Ano Recto Plasty
78. A baby undergoes pyloromyotomy for pyloric stenosis. During the procedure at the initial stage of operation, a deep mucosal injury is noted at the distal aspect of the incision. How should this patient's mucosal injury be manage ?
- (A) Closure of the mucosal defect with the myotomy intact
  - (B) Closure of the mucosal and muscular defects with repeat myotomy on another side of the pylorus
  - (C) Wide local drainage and antibiotics
  - (D) Wide local drainage, antibiotics, and 10 to 14 days of postpyloric tube feeding

79. A previously healthy 5-year-old girl presents to the Emergency with her parents with a temperature of 100.8°F (38.2°C) and a 2-day history of decreased appetite and persistent vague abdominal pain with tenderness in the mid-abdomen and right lower quadrant. Her parents report that she has had no appetite and felt nauseous but has not vomited. Laboratory results are unremarkable except for a white blood cell count of 16,000 cells/mL (normal, 4500-11,000 cells/mL). Ultrasound of the abdomen and pelvis is inconclusive, and the patient is admitted to the hospital for observation. Eighteen hours after her hospital stay, she passes copious amounts of bloody stool. She remains hemodynamically stable with normal vital signs and no change in her abdominal pain. What is the patient's most likely diagnosis ?
- (A) Appendicitis
  - (B) Colonic arteriovenous malformation
  - (C) Colonic diverticulitis
  - (D) Meckel's diverticulitis
80. Regarding Hirschsprung's disease which one of the following statement is not true :
- (A) Often presents with neonatal large bowel obstruction
  - (B) Results from absence of ganglion cells in both the Meissner's and Auerbach's plexus
  - (C) A contrast-study will show dilatation of the aganglionic segment
  - (D) Early treatment may involve rectal irrigation or an emergency colostomy
81. Regarding intussusception which one of the following statement is not true ?
- (A) It is the commonest cause of intestinal obstruction between 6 and 18 months
  - (B) Usually occurs in the jejunum
  - (C) The lead point may be a Peyer's patch or Meckel's diverticulum
  - (D) Has a characteristic 'doughnut' appearance on ultrasound

82. Regarding infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis which one of the following statement is true :
- (A) Usually presents between 6 and 12 months of age
  - (B) The female : male ratio is 4:1
  - (C) Has strong familial predisposition
  - (D) Pathologically shows hypertrophy of the longitudinal muscle layer of the pylorus
83. Regarding meconium ileus which one of the following statement is not true :
- (A) Less than 5% of cases are associated with cystic fibrosis
  - (B) Obstruction usually occurs in the distal ileum
  - (C) Presents with neonatal bile-stained vomiting and abdominal distension
  - (D) A plain x-ray may show an intra-luminal 'ground glass' appearance
84. Regarding oesophageal atresia and Trachea-oesophageal fistula (TOF) which one of the following statement is not true :
- (A) Often present prenatally with maternal oligohydramnios
  - (B) Postnatally present with difficulty in swallowing and aspiration
  - (C) The diagnosis may be confirmed by the inability to pass a nasogastric catheter
  - (D) Radiological evidence of gas in the stomach confirms the presence of distal TOF

85. Regarding Congenital diaphragmatic hernia which one of the following is not true :
- (A) Usually occur through the foramen of Bochdalek
  - (B) Are more common on the right than the left
  - (C) Present with respiratory distress in the neonatal period
  - (D) Neonates usually require sedation, ventilation and intestinal decompression prior to surgery
86. Regarding exomphalos and gastroschisis which one of the following is true :
- (A) A gastroschisis has a sac
  - (B) Gastroschisis is associates with major congenital abnormalities
  - (C) The postoperative mortality of surgery for gastroschisis approaches 50%
  - (D) Both conditions may be diagnosed prenatally with ultrasound
87. Regarding testicular torsion which one of the following is not true ?
- (A) The highest incidence is in the neonatal and peripubertal periods
  - (B) May present with abdominal pain and vomiting and few testicular symptoms
  - (C) Radiological investigation with isotope scanning is invariably indicated
  - (D) Testicular viability is reduced if surgery is delayed more than 6 hours
88. Regarding undescended testes which one of the following is not true :
- (A) 75% of undescended testes descend in the first year of life
  - (B) Is associated with a reduced risk of testicular malignancy
  - (C) Is associated with an increased risk of infertility
  - (D) Laparoscopy is indicated for impalpable tests



89. Regarding inguinal hernias in children which one of the following is not true :
- (A) Boys are affected more often than girls
  - (B) Are less common in preterm infants
  - (C) Infants (less than one years old) often present with incarceration
  - (D) Approximately 20% of patients will develop a contralateral hernia
90. Regarding stones in the gallbladder which one of the following is true :
- (A) Pigment stones are due to increased excretion of polymerized conjugated bilirubin
  - (B) Are not a risk factor for the development of gallbladder carcinoma
  - (C) 90% of gallstones are radio-opaque
  - (D) A mucocele fo the gallbladder is caused by a stone impacted in Hartmann's pouch
91. Regarding central parenteral nutrition which one of the following is not true :
- (A) Is a hypo-osmolar solution
  - (B) Typically contains about 250 gm glucose
  - (C) Is associated with metabolic disturbances in about 5% patients
  - (D) Can induce derangement of liver function tests
92. Daily requirement of Na in a neonate is :
- (A) 3 MEq/kg body weight/day
  - (B) 5 MEq/kg body weight/day
  - (C) 1 MEq/kg body weight/day
  - (D) 6 MEq/kg body weight/day

93. Which of the following is not a slow flow vascular malformation ?
- (A) Arteriovenous malformation
  - (B) Capillary malformation
  - (C) Venous malformation
  - (D) Lymphatic malformation
94. Which of the following is not a derivative of IV-branchial arch ?
- (A) Thyroid cartilage
  - (B) Hyoid
  - (C) Cuneiform cartilage
  - (D) Epiglottis
95. The differential diagnosis of midline neck masses in children include all except :
- (A) Branchial cyst
  - (B) Ectopic thyroid
  - (C) Thyroglossal duct cyst
  - (D) Dermoid cyst
96. Which of the following is true about hypospadias ?
- (A) Posterior variety is the commonest
  - (B) Chordee is always associated with anterior hypospadias
  - (C) Chordee disappears on its own by the end of first year
  - (D) Urethrocutaneous fistula formation is the most common complication of hypospadias repair

97. Which of the following is not true about sternomastoid tumor ?
- (A) Over 90% develop after the age of 3 months
  - (B) Facial hemihypoplasia may occur with it
  - (C) Surgery is rarely required
  - (D) Plagiocephaly may develop in small infants
98. A neonate born with an abdominal wall defect which is situated to the right of umbilicus. The intestines are seen outside the abdomen and are thickened and matted. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (A) Omphalocele
  - (B) Hernia of umbilical cord
  - (C) Vitellointestinal duct
  - (D) Gastroschisis
99. Which of the following is uncommon in posterior mediastinum ?
- (A) Neuroblastoma
  - (B) Foregut duplication cysts
  - (C) Bronchogenesis cysts
  - (D) Lymphoma
100. In female babies with anorectal malformation, a single perineal orifice with absent anal opening is suggestive of :
- (A) Anovestibular fistula
  - (B) Rectovaginal fistula
  - (C) Urogenital sinus
  - (D) Cloaca

101. The most common anomaly causing urethral obstruction in infants is :
- (A) Anterior urethral valves
  - (B) Posterior urethral valves
  - (C) Stricture urethra
  - (D) Cecoureterocele
102. Which of the following statements regarding hydrocele in children is False ?
- (A) Is usually communicating
  - (B) Is brilliant on transillumination
  - (C) May occur after ventricoperitoneal shunt
  - (D) Needs immediate treatment in newborns
103. A 6 years old girl child presents with continuous dribbling of urine. She voids normally in between, in good volume as well, IVP shows non-visualised right kidney. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (A) Right ectopic ureter
  - (B) Neurogenic bladder
  - (C) Stress incontinence
  - (D) Ureterocele
104. HCG stimulation test in bilateral impalpable undescended testes is performed :
- (A) To determine the presence of functioning testes
  - (B) To detect the presence of associated hernia
  - (C) For identifying ovotestis
  - (D) For identifying the presence of a testicular tumour

105. Which of the following statement is not true in patients of hydrocephalus ?
- (A) Hydrocephalus is caused most commonly by over production of CSF
  - (B) Transcranial ultrasonography easily assesses ventricular size
  - (C) Ventriculoperitoneal shunt has stood the test of time
  - (D) The risk of untreated hydrocephalus can be sudden permanent loss of vision
106. Which of the following is not a component of Tetralogy of Fallot ?
- (A) Ventricular septal defect
  - (B) Right ventricular hypertrophy
  - (C) Overriding of aorta
  - (D) Coarctation of aorta

**Directions :-** A 9 months old healthy baby is brought to the Paediatric emergency with history of severe episodic abdominal pain for 18 hours and passage of red current jelly stools. The baby sleeps comfortably in between the attacks of pain.

107. The most likely diagnosis of this patients is :
- (A) Meckel' diverticulitis
  - (B) Rectal polyp
  - (C) Inflammatory bowel disease
  - (D) Intussuception

108. The above mentioned condition is more common in all the following except :
- (A) Males
  - (B) Younger than 1 year of age
  - (C) Following a viral infection
  - (D) In the months of October to December
109. The most common modality used for confirmation of diagnosis of the condition is :
- (A) Radionuclide scan
  - (B) Barium meal
  - (C) Ultrasound of abdomen
  - (D) Colonoscopy
110. Which of the following radiological sign is not seen imaging investigations performed for this condition ?
- (A) Target sign
  - (B) Doughnut sign
  - (C) String sign
  - (D) Meniscus sign
111. Which of the following is a treatment modality for this condition ?
- (A) Diverticulectomy
  - (B) Pneumatic reduction
  - (C) Antibiotics only
  - (D) Analgesics and Observation

**Direction :-** A 10 year old boy is brought to emergency with Blunt trauma to the abdomen. On examination, the child is conscious, oriented and haemodynamically stable. There is tenderness in the left hypochondrium. FAST shows free fluid in the perisplenic area.

112. The next investigation for confirmation, which should be performed in this child is :
- (A) Diagnostic peritoneal lavage
  - (B) CT scan
  - (C) Laparoscopy
  - (D) Should not be shifted out of resuscitation room
113. The patient has grade 2 splenic tear. As per the American Pediatric Surgical Trauma Committee Guidelines, he needs treatment in the intensive care unit for :
- (A) 1 day
  - (B) 3 days
  - (C) 5 days
  - (D) 0 day
114. The above mentioned patient is best managed by :
- (A) Immediate splenectomy
  - (B) Splenorrhaphy
  - (C) Splenic embolization
  - (D) Non-operatively

115. Recommended period of activities restriction for this patient after discharge from the hospital will be :

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

**Directions :-** An 8-year old patient presents with abdominal pain, fever and jaundice. There is a palpable right upper quadrant abdominal mass. USG of the abdomen show a cystic dilatation of the common bile duct and the gall bladder is seen separately.

116. Most likely diagnosis in this patient is :

- (A) Biliary atresia
- (B) Pancreatitis
- (C) Choledochal cyst
- (D) Choledocholithiasis

117. In such patients, the above mentioned triad is seen in :-

- (A) 80%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 60%
- (D) 40%



118. After preliminary USG for the above mentioned patient, which of the following imaging study is preferred and has a diagnostic sensitivity of 90-100%.
- (A) CT scan
  - (B) MRI Scan (MRCP)
  - (C) HIDA scan
  - (D) Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
119. Which of the following is the procedure of choice for this patient ?
- (A) Kasai's portoenterostomy
  - (B) Puestow's procedure
  - (C) Total excision of choledochal cyst and Hepaticojejunostomy
  - (D) Cholecystojejunostomy
120. The complications of this condition include all the following except :
- (A) Cholangitis
  - (B) Intrahepatic stone formation
  - (C) Malignancy
  - (D) Jejunitis