

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
GRADE-II OF MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICE (SPECIALIST SUB-CADRE)
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. OCTOBER, 2022**

**PAPER - IV (TECHNICAL)
GENERAL SURGERY DEPARTMENT**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. All are radiopaque EXCEPT one-
 - (a) Oxalate
 - (b) Uric acid
 - (c) Cysteine
 - (d) Mixed
2. Commonest stone in case of UTI
 - (a) Phosphate
 - (b) Urate
 - (c) Cysteine
 - (d) Calcium oxalate
3. Triad of renal colic, swelling in loin which disappears after passing urine is called-
 - (a) Kocher's triad
 - (b) Saint's triad
 - (c) Dietel's crisis
 - (d) Charcot's triad
4. A 40 year old patient with a single kidney presents with a solitary exophytic mass of 4 cm localized at its lower pole. Which amongst the following is the best recommended management option-
 - (a) Radical nephrectomy
 - (b) Radical nephrectomy with dialysis
 - (c) Radical nephrectomy with renal transplantation
 - (d) Partial nephrectomy
5. Veni, a middle aged diabetic female presented with flank pain and fever. On ultrasound the kidney was irregular and showed fat density lesion with calculi. The diagnosis is most probably-
 - (a) TB kidney
 - (b) Xanthogranulomatous kidney
 - (c) Chronic pyelonephritis
 - (d) Renal abscess
6. Ureter is diagnosed during operation by-
 - (a) Venous plexus
 - (b) High arterial supply
 - (c) Peristaltic movements
 - (d) Circumference
7. In case of vesico-ureteric reflux which will be the investigation of choice-
 - (a) Micturating cystourethrogram
 - (b) IVP
 - (c) Cystography
 - (d) Radionucleotide study
8. Commonest type of cancer of the renal pelvis and upper ureter is-
 - (a) Transitional cell carcinoma
 - (b) Adenocarcinoma
 - (c) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (d) Nephroblastoma

9. Staghorn calculus is made of-
- (a) Oxalate
 - (b) Phosphate
 - (c) Uric acid
 - (d) Cysteine
10. Renal tuberculosis is characterized by-
- (a) Loin pain
 - (b) Painful hematuria
 - (c) Sterile pyuria
 - (d) Constitutional symptoms
11. In renal injury following blunt injury to abdomen which is not done-
- (a) Prophylactic nephrectomy
 - (b) Diagnostic peritoneal lavage
 - (c) IVP
 - (d) Exploratory laparotomy
12. Renal trauma is best treated by-
- (a) Observation and supportive measures
 - (b) Early drainage of perirenal hematoma
 - (c) Heminephrectomy
 - (d) Nephrostomy
13. Unilateral hydronephrosis is due to-
- (a) Bladder neck contracture
 - (b) Stricture urethra
 - (c) Carcinoma of prostate
 - (d) Ureterocele
14. Renal function failure is evaluated by all, EXCEPT-
- (a) DTPA
 - (b) DMSA
 - (c) Non-contrast CT Scan
 - (d) MAG-3
15. The typical appearance of 'spider leg' on excretory urography is seen in-
- (a) Hydronephrosis
 - (b) Polycystic kidney
 - (c) Medullary sponge kidney
 - (d) Renal cell carcinoma
16. Most common tumor of urinary bladder is-
- (a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (b) Adenocarcinoma
 - (c) Transitional cell carcinoma
 - (d) Stratified squamous carcinoma
17. Squamous cell tumor of urinary bladder is due to all EXCEPT-
- (a) Stone
 - (b) Schistosomiasis
 - (c) Chronic cystitis
 - (d) Diabetes mellitus
18. Ca. urinary bladder commonly presents as-
- (a) Hematuria
 - (b) Frequency
 - (c) Dysuria
 - (d) Abdominal lump
19. Patient with pelvic fracture presents with anuria. After 24 hours bladder is not palpable. Probable diagnosis includes:
- (a) Bulbar urethral injury
 - (b) Posterior urethral injury
 - (c) Extraperitoneal rupture of bladder
 - (d) Penile urethral injury
20. To differentiate between stress incontinence and detrusor instability, investigation of choice is-
- (a) Cystoscopy
 - (b) Urodynamic study
 - (c) MCU
 - (d) Retrograde urethroscopy
21. One of the following disease will show urinary bladder calcification radiologically which resemble fetal head in pelvis-
- (a) Tuberculosis
 - (b) Schistosomiasis
 - (c) Chronic cystitis
 - (d) Malignancy

22. Thimble bladder is seen in-
- (a) Acute tuberculosis
 - (b) Chronic tuberculosis
 - (c) Neurogenic bladder
 - (d) Schistosomiasis
23. In ureterosigmoidostomy all occur EXCEPT-
- (a) Hyponatremia
 - (b) Hypokalemia
 - (c) Hyperchloremia
 - (d) Acidosis
24. In BPH most common lobe involved is-
- (a) Lateral
 - (b) Posterior
 - (c) Median
 - (d) Anterior
25. TURP was done in an old patient of BPH, after which he developed altered sensorium. Cause is-
- (a) Hyponatremia
 - (b) Hypokalemia
 - (c) Hyponatremia
 - (d) Hypomagnesemia
26. For carcinoma of prostate the commonest site is-
- (a) Anterior zone
 - (b) Peripheral zone
 - (c) Central zone
 - (d) Transitional zone
27. Secondary deposits from prostatic carcinoma is commonest in-
- (a) Bone
 - (b) Kidney
 - (c) Liver
 - (d) Brain
28. A 25 year old male presents to emergency department following a road traffic accident. On examination there is pelvic fracture and blood at urethral meatus. Following are true about the patient EXCEPT-
- (a) Anterior urethra is the most likely site of injury
 - (b) Retrograde urethrography should be done after the patient is stabilized
 - (c) Foley catheter may be carefully passed if the RGU is normal
 - (d) Rectal examination may reveal a large pelvic hematoma with the prostate displaced superiorly
29. NOT true about urethral injuries is-
- (a) Catheterize the patient immediately
 - (b) Can be associated with fracture pelvis
 - (c) Bladder injury is associated with post urethral injuries
 - (d) Blood at the external urethral meatus is an important feature
30. A patient presented with a hard swelling in his right testis. All are true statements EXCEPT-
- (a) Trans scrotal biopsy is needed
 - (b) Inguinal exploration is done
 - (c) High inguinal exploration should be done
 - (d) Scrotal Ultrasound is done
31. Marker for testicular tumor is-
- (a) Beta hCG
 - (b) Acid phosphatase
 - (c) Alkaline phosphatase
 - (d) Prostate specific antigen
32. Which one of the following is the treatment of choice for a 4 cm retroperitoneal lymph node mass in a patient with non-seminomatous germ cell tumor of the testis-
- (a) Radical radiotherapy alone
 - (b) High orchidectomy + RPLND
 - (c) RPLND alone
 - (d) High orchidectomy alone

33. Not true about varicocele is-
- (a) Common on the right side
 - (b) Can present as a late sign of renal cell carcinoma
 - (c) Has bag of worm like feeling
 - (d) Can lead to infertility
34. Varicocele is common on left testis because-
- (a) Left testicular vein drains into IVC which has high pressure
 - (b) Left testicular vein drains into left renal vein which has high pressure
 - (c) Left testis is lower situated
 - (d) Compression of testicular vein by rectum
35. True about torsion of testis is all EXCEPT-
- (a) Presents with sudden pain in testis
 - (b) Commonly associated with pyuria
 - (c) Doppler ultrasound shows decreased blood flow to the testis
 - (d) Simultaneous orchidopexy of the other side should also be done
36. Congenital hydrocele is best treated by-
- (a) Eversion of sac
 - (b) Excision of sac
 - (c) Lords procedure
 - (d) Hemiotomy
37. True about acute epididymitis is-
- (a) Associated with urinary infection
 - (b) Painless
 - (c) Scrotum size is reduced
 - (d) Does not mimic with torsion of testis
38. Commonest testicular malignancy is-
- (a) Seminoma
 - (b) Teratoma
 - (c) Choriocarcinoma
 - (d) Embryonal cell carcinoma
39. The lymph nodes first involved in cancer of the skin of the scrotum is-
- (a) Superficial inguinal
 - (b) External iliac
 - (c) Para aortic
 - (d) Gland of Cloquet
40. Subcapsular orchidectomy is done for cancer of-
- (a) Testis
 - (b) Prostate
 - (c) Penis
 - (d) Urethra
41. Hirschsprung's disease is due to-
- (a) Loss of ganglion cells in the sympathetic chain
 - (b) Atrophy of longitudinal muscles
 - (c) Failure of migration of neural crest cells from cranial to caudal direction
 - (d) Malformed taenia coli
42. Aganglionic segment is encountered in which part of colon in case of Hirschsprung's disease-
- (a) Distal to dilated segment
 - (b) In whole colon
 - (c) Proximal to dilated segment
 - (d) In dilated segment
43. Investigation of choice in Hirschsprung's disease is-
- (a) Rectal manometry
 - (b) Rectal examination
 - (c) Rectal biopsy
 - (d) Ba enema

44. The diagnosis of congenital megacolon is confirmed by-
- (a) Clinical features
 - (b) Barium enema
 - (c) Rectal biopsy
 - (d) Recto- sigmoidoscopy
45. Meckel's diverticulum is a derivative of-
- (a) Allantoic diverticulum
 - (b) Vitellointestinal duct
 - (c) Ventral mesogastrium
 - (d) Ductus arteriosus
46. All are true statement about Meckel's diverticulum EXCEPT-
- (a) Occurs in 2 % of the population
 - (b) Common on antimesenteric border
 - (c) Diarrhea very common
 - (d) Contains ectopic gastric tissue
47. Which is TRUE regarding site of Meckel's diverticulum-
- (a) 2 feet proximal to ileocaecal valve on mesenteric border
 - (b) 2 feet distal to duodenojejunal flexure on antimesenteric border
 - (c) 2 feet distal to D3 flexure on mesenteric border
 - (d) 2 feet proximal to ileocaecal valve on antimesenteric border
48. Most common type of intussusception is-
- (a) Ileo-colic
 - (b) Ileo-ileal
 - (c) Colo-colic
 - (d) Caeco-colic
49. A 10 month old infant presents with acute intestinal obstruction. Contrast enema X-ray shows intussusception. Likely cause is-
- (a) Payer's patch hypertrophy
 - (b) Meckel's diverticulum
 - (c) Mucosal polyp
 - (d) Duplication cyst
50. A three year old male child presents with history of constipation and abdominal distension for the last two years. The plain radiograph of abdomen reveals fecal matter containing distended bowel loops. A barium enema study done subsequently shows a transition zone at the recto-sigmoid junction with reversal of recto-sigmoid ratio. The most probable diagnosis is-
- (a) Anal atresia
 - (b) Malrotation of the gut
 - (c) Hirschsprung's disease
 - (d) Congenital megacolon
51. A new born baby presents with absent anal orifice and meconuria. What is the most appropriate management?-
- (a) Transverse colostomy
 - (b) Conservative
 - (c) Posterior saggital anorectoplasty
 - (d) Perineal V-Y plasty
52. Commonest presentation of Wilm's tumor is-
- (a) Hematuria
 - (b) Abdominal lump
 - (c) Hydronephrosis
 - (d) Pain in abdomen
53. A 3 year old girl presents with recurrent UTI. On USG shows hydronephrosis with filling defect and negative shadow of bladder with no ectopic orifice. Likely diagnosis?-
- (a) Vesicoureteric reflux
 - (b) Hydronephrosis
 - (c) Ureterocele
 - (d) Sacrococcygeal teratoma
54. In a patient suspected to be suffering from vesicoureteric reflux, which one of the following radiological investigations may confirm the diagnosis?-
- (a) Intravenous urography
 - (b) Micturating cystourethrography
 - (c) Pelvic ultrasound
 - (d) Antegrade pyelography

55. Commonest hypospadias is-
- (a) Penile
 - (b) Glandular
 - (c) Scrotal
 - (d) A and C
56. Features of hypospadias are all EXCEPT-
- (a) Chordae
 - (b) Hooded prepuce
 - (c) No-treatment required with glandular variety
 - (d) Cryptorchidism
57. For posterior urethral valve investigation of choice is-
- (a) Cystoscopy
 - (b) MCU
 - (c) Cystorethroscopy
 - (d) Retrograde urethroscopy
58. Posterior urethral valve are commonly observed in-
- (a) Boys
 - (b) Girls
 - (c) Adult males
 - (d) Adult females
59. Cause of hydrocele in infants-
- (a) Patent processus vaginalis
 - (b) Patent guberniculum
 - (c) Impaired drainage
 - (d) Epididymal cyst
60. A 5 year old male child has been brought with a complaint that there is only one testis in the scrotum. On examination, it is found that the testis on the opposite side is felt in the inguinal canal. The patient should be advised-
- (a) Orchidopexy
 - (b) To wait till puberty
 - (c) Orchiectomy
 - (d) Administration of androgens
61. The most important prognostic factor in breast carcinoma is-
- (a) Histological grade of the tumor
 - (b) Stage of the tumor at the time of diagnosis
 - (c) Status of estrogen and progesterone receptors
 - (d) Over expression of p53 tumor suppressor gene
62. In Radical mastectomy, which is spared-
- (a) Pectoralis major
 - (b) Pectoralis minor
 - (c) Axillary lymph nodes
 - (d) Supraclavicular lymph nodes
63. Breast conservative surgery is done in all EXCEPT-
- (a) Young patients
 - (b) Ductal carcinoma in situ
 - (c) Lobular carcinoma
 - (d) Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
64. Medullary carcinoma thyroid arises from-
- (a) Para-follicular cells
 - (b) Cells lining the acini
 - (c) Capsule of thyroid
 - (d) Stroma of the gland
65. Which type of thyroid carcinoma has the best prognosis-
- (a) Papillary ca.
 - (b) Anaplastic ca.
 - (c) Follicular ca.
 - (d) Medullary ca.
66. FNAC is useful in all the following types of thyroid carcinoma except-
- (a) Papillary
 - (b) Follicular
 - (c) Anaplastic
 - (d) Medullary

67. In Medullary carcinoma thyroid, tumor marker is-
- (a) TSH
 - (b) Calcitonin
 - (c) T3,T4 &TSH
 - (d) Alpha Fetoprotein
68. Adenocarcinoma is esophagus occurs in-
- (a) Middle esophagus
 - (b) Upper esophagus
 - (c) Barrett's ulcer
 - (d) None of the above
69. Commonest cause for mortality in Iver Lewis operations-
- (a) Pulmonary atelectasis
 - (b) Anastomotic leak
 - (c) Thoracic duct fistula
 - (d) Subdiaphragmatic collection
70. After esophagectomy, best substitute of esophagus is-
- (a) Stomach
 - (b) Jejunum
 - (c) Left colon
 - (d) Right colon
71. The best prognosis in carcinoma stomach is with-
- (a) Superficial spreading type
 - (b) Ulcerative type
 - (c) Linitis plastica type
 - (d) Polypoidal type
72. All of the following indicates early gastric cancer EXCEPT-
- (a) Involvement of mucosa
 - (b) Involvement of mucosa and submucosa
 - (c) Involvement of mucosa, sub-mucosa and muscularis
 - (d) Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and adjacent lymph nodes
73. All of the following are modalities of therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma EXCEPT-
- (a) Radiofrequency ablation
 - (b) Transarterial catheter embolization
 - (c) Percutaneous acetic acid
 - (d) Nd YAG laser ablation
74. Precancerous lesion of Gall bladder is-
- (a) Porcelain Gall bladder
 - (b) Mirrizi syndrome
 - (c) Cholesterosis
 - (d) Acalculous cholecystitis
75. A 40 year old woman has undergone a cholecystectomy. The histopathology reveals that she has a 3 cm adenocarcinoma in the body of the gall bladder infiltrating up to the serosa. Which of the following further management would you advise her-
- (a) Chemotherapy
 - (b) Radiotherapy
 - (c) Radical Cholecystectomy
 - (d) Follow up with regular ultrasound examination
76. Within 48 hrs of transplantation, skin graft survives due to-
- (a) Amount of saline in graft
 - (b) Plasma imbibition
 - (c) New vessels growing from the donor tissue
 - (d) Connection between donor and recipient capillaries
77. Best procedure to be done after an injury to leg associated with exposure of underlying bone and skin loss-
- (a) Pedicle flap
 - (b) Split skin grafting
 - (c) Full thickness skin grafting
 - (d) Skin flap

78. Skin grafting is absolutely contra-indicated in which skin infection-
- (a) Staphylococcus
 - (b) Pseudomonas
 - (c) Streptococcus
 - (d) Proteus
79. All can take split thickness graft EXCEPT-
- (a) Fat
 - (b) Muscle
 - (c) Skull bone
 - (d) Deep fascia
80. Ulcer that may develop in burn tissue is-
- (a) Marjolin's
 - (b) Rodent
 - (c) Melanoma
 - (d) Curlings
81. Commonest cancer in burn scar is-
- (a) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (b) Fibrosarcoma
 - (c) Adenocarcinoma
 - (d) Adeno-squamous carcinoma
82. A 48 year old sports photographer has noticed a small nodule over the upper lip from four months. The nodule is pearly white with central necrosis, telangiectasia. The most likely diagnosis would be-
- (a) Basal cell carcinoma
 - (b) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (c) Atypical melanoma
 - (d) Kaposi sarcoma
83. Premalignant conditions of the skin include-
- (a) Bowen disease
 - (b) Paget's disease of nipple
 - (c) Leukoplakia
 - (d) All of the above
84. Melanoma should be excised with a margin of-
- (a) 2 cm
 - (b) 5 cm
 - (c) 7 cm
 - (d) 10 cm
85. Which of these does not change or remains same throughout life-
- (a) Salmon patch
 - (b) Strawberry angiomas
 - (c) Portwine stain
 - (d) Capillary hemangiomas
86. Prognosis of malignant melanoma depends on-
- (a) Grade of tumor
 - (b) Spread of tumor
 - (c) Depth of invasion
 - (d) Metastasis
87. Distressing complication after modified radical mastectomy-
- (a) Lymphedema
 - (b) Axillary vein thrombosis
 - (c) Seroma
 - (d) Death
88. Late death in burns is due to-
- (a) Sepsis
 - (b) Hypovolemia
 - (c) Contractures
 - (d) Neurogenic
89. What is the most important aspect of management of burn injury in the first 24 hrs?-
- (a) Fluid resuscitation
 - (b) Dressing
 - (c) Escharotomy
 - (d) Antibiotics
90. In burns, heat loss is by/due to-
- (a) Dilatation of veins
 - (b) Shock
 - (c) Exposed area by evaporation
 - (d) None of the above

- 91.** Indications for EUS (Endoscopic Ultrasound) includes all, EXCEPT-
- (a) Pre-operative staging of esophageal malignancies
 - (b) Evaluation of sub-mucosal lesions of the GI tract
 - (c) Guidance of imaging during interventional procedures
 - (d) Evaluation for distant metastasis
- 92.** Which of the following is/are robotic surgical system-
- (a) Da Vinci robotic surgical system
 - (b) Zeus robotic surgical system
 - (c) ARTEMIS
 - (d) ALL of the above
- 93.** Minerva is a powered neurosurgery robot that functions under the guidance of-
- (a) CT scan
 - (b) MRI
 - (c) X-Ray
 - (d) Ultrasound
- 94.** Cavitron ultrasonic surgical aspirator (CUSA) is effective especially for operations on-
- (a) Liver
 - (b) Pancreas
 - (c) Kidney
 - (d) Liver and pancreas
- 95.** All are indications of Ultrasound-guided nephrostomy puncture EXCEPT-
- (a) Retrograde ureteral catheterization is unsuccessful and
 - (b) In pregnant women in whom there is a need for decompression of an obstructed kidney
 - (c) In Urosepsis where retrograde approach is contra-indicated
 - (d) There is profound deranged Coagulation profile
- 96.** Which of the following stones is hard to break by ESWL-
- (a) Uric acid
 - (b) Struvite
 - (c) Calcium oxalate monohydrate
 - (d) Calcium oxalate dehydrate
- 97.** Most useful imaging modality to document upper urinary obstruction-
- (a) DTPA
 - (b) DMSA
 - (c) CT Scan
 - (d) IVU
- 98.** Most useful imaging modality to document renal scars-
- (a) DMSA
 - (b) DTPA
 - (c) MRI
 - (d) CT Scan
- 99.** Mr Rinmawia, a 70 year old man comes to casualty with urinary retention and back pain. Which investigation should be performed-
- (a) Serum acid phosphatase
 - (b) Serum Calcium
 - (c) Serum alkaline phosphatase
 - (d) Serum electrophoresis
- 100.** Grade I benign prostate with outflow obstruction is best treated with-
- (a) Retropubic prostatectomy
 - (b) Transurethral resection
 - (c) Transvesical prostatectomy
 - (d) Androgen therapy