

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICES (COMBINED) EXAMINATION  
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY-2024**

**TECHNICAL SUBJECT PAPER-II**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

FM : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. Which type of fluid should be administered as a fluid resuscitation during the emergent phase of burn recovery?
  - (a) Colloids
  - (b) Ringer's Lactate
  - (c) Fresh-frozen plasma
  - (d) Packed red blood cells
2. Percentage of burns (extend) are determined by all except:
  - (a) Rule of nine
  - (b) Patient's palm
  - (c) Parkland formula
  - (d) Lund and Browder chart
3. In case of female commonest hernia is –
  - (a) Direct inguinal hernia
  - (b) Indirect inguinal hernia
  - (c) Femoral hernia
  - (d) Incisional hernia
4. Most common abdominal organ injured in blunt trauma abdomen is –
  - (a) Spleen
  - (b) Liver
  - (c) Pancreas
  - (d) Stomach
5. In severe injury, first to be maintained is –
  - (a) Hypotension
  - (b) Dehydration
  - (c) Airway
  - (d) Cardiac status
6. Preferred incision for abdominal exploration in Blunt injury abdomen is –
  - (a) Always midline incision
  - (b) Depending upon the organ
  - (c) Transverse incision
  - (d) Paramedian
7. A patient presents in emergency with a cervical spine fracture. First thing to do is –
  - (a) Locate the fracture by shifting the patient side to side
  - (b) X-ray of spine
  - (c) Clear the airway and intubate him
  - (d) Immobilise the cervical spine
8. After head injury, biconvex, lenticular shape hematoma in CT scan is characteristic of which of the following –
  - (a) Extradural hemorrhage
  - (b) Subdural hemorrhage
  - (c) Intracerebral hematoma
  - (d) Diffuse axonal injury
9. Commonest site of epistaxis is :
  - (a) Bony septum
  - (b) Little's area
  - (c) Superior turbinate
  - (d) Lateral wall of nose

10. 10 year old boy is having sensorineural deafness, not benefited by hearing aids. Next best management is:
- (a) Cochlear implant
  - (b) Stapes fixation
  - (c) Stapedectomy
  - (d) Fenestration
11. A 25 year old man presents with 3 days history of pain in the right lower abdomen and vomitings. Patient's general condition is satisfactory and clinical examination reveals a tender lump in the right iliac fossa. The most appropriate management in this case would be –
- (a) Immediate appendectomy
  - (b) Exploratory laparotomy
  - (c) Oschner Sherren regimen
  - (d) External drainage
12. The frequent mechanism in perforation of appendix is –
- (a) acute inflammation by gut microbes
  - (b) Tension gangrene due to the accumulating secretions
  - (c) Necrosis of lymphoid patch
  - (d) Retrocaecal function
13. 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
14. Triple assessment for breast cancer includes :
- (a) History, Clinical examination and mammogram
  - (b) History, Clinical examination and FNAC
  - (c) Ultrasound, Mammogram and FNAC
  - (d) Clinical Examination, Mammogram and FNAC
15. What complication commonly occurs in anterior duodenal ulcer –
- (a) Bleeding
  - (b) Penetration
  - (c) Perforation
  - (d) Stricture formation
16. 'Charcot' triad is –
- (a) Fever, pain, vomiting
  - (b) Fever, stone, jaundice
  - (c) Gall stone, vomiting, jaundice
  - (d) Fever, pain, jaundice
17. Most common site of hypertrophic keloid is –
- (a) Face
  - (b) Leg
  - (c) Arm
  - (d) Presternal area
18. A clean incised wound heals by –
- (a) Primary intention
  - (b) Secondary intention
  - (c) Excessive scarring
  - (d) None of these
19. Reactionary hemorrhage occurs within –
- (a) 1 – 2 days
  - (b) 2 – 7 days
  - (c) < 24 hours
  - (d) after 7 days
20. Treatment of contaminated wound in Gas gangrene –
- (a) Debridement of wound
  - (b) Antiseptic dressings
  - (c) Metronidazole administration
  - (d) Peroxide dressings
21. Different phases of peri-operative care include all of the following except;
- (a) Post-operative care
  - (b) Intraoperative care
  - (c) Palliative care
  - (d) Pre-operative care
22. Which of the following is a non-absorbable suture?
- (a) Polypropylene
  - (b) Polyglycolic acid
  - (c) Catgut
  - (d) Polydioxanone

23. Ramsted's operation is for –  
(a) Duodenal atresia (b) Volvulus of small intestine  
(c) Anorectal malformation (d) Congenital pyloric stenosis
24. Onion peel appearance in X-rays suggest –  
(a) Ewing's sarcoma (b) Chondrosarcoma  
(c) Osteogenic sarcoma (d) Osteoclastoma
25. Features of hypovolemic shock are all except –  
(a) Oliguria (b) Bradycardia  
(c) Low Blood Pressure (d) Acidosis
26. Which of the following nerve is commonly damaged during McBurney's incision?  
(a) Subcostal nerve (b) Iliohypogastric nerve  
(c) 11<sup>th</sup> thoracic nerve (d) Ilioinguinal nerve
27. A patient who has fallen over a loose manhole cover came with perineal hematoma and blood in the external urethral meatus. Which of the following will be the cause?  
(a) Rupture of bladder (b) Rupture of bulbar urethra  
(c) Rupture of membranous urethra (d) Pelvic organ blunt trauma
28. Which of the following gas is commonly used in laparoscopic surgery?  
(a) N<sub>2</sub>O (b) O<sub>2</sub>  
(c) Helium (d) CO<sub>2</sub>
29. Curlings ulcer is seen in –  
(a) Burn patients (b) Zollinger Ellison syndrome  
(c) Head injury (d) Analgesic drug abuse
30. Kehr's sign seen in splenic rupture is –  
(a) Periumbilical pain (b) Pain over renal angle  
(c) Pain over left shoulder (d) Pain over right scapula
31. Flap commonly used in breast reconstruction is –  
(a) Serratus anterior flap (b) TRAM  
(c) Pectoralis myocutaneous flap (d) Deltopectoral flap
32. The best investigative modality for gall bladder stones –  
(a) Oral cholecystogram (b) Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography  
(c) Ultrasound (d) Intravenous cholangiogram
33. The most common type of intussusception is –  
(a) Ileocolic (b) Ileoileal  
(c) Colo-colic (d) Caeco-colic
34. Content of Na<sup>+</sup> in Ringer lactate is meq/l –  
(a) 154 (b) 12  
(c) 130 (d) 144
35. Sistrunk operation is used in –  
(a) Parotid tumour (b) Thyroglossal cyst  
(c) Thyroglossal fistula (d) Both (b) & (c)
36. The most common site of carcinoma tongue is –  
(a) Lateral borders (b) Apical  
(c) Posterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup> (d) Dorsum
37. Gas under the diaphragm is seen in the following condition except –  
(a) Perforated duodenal ulcer (b) Typhoid perforation  
(c) Post laparotomy (d) Rupture of oesophagus

38. The most sensitive and specific test for acute pancreatitis is:
- (a) S. amylase (b) C-reactive protein  
(c) S. lipase (d) Alanine transaminase
39. Which of the following is the content of litre's hernia?
- (a) Sigmoid colon (b) Urinary bladder  
(c) Ileum (d) Meckel's diverticulum
40. Patient complaint of pain at lower abdomen which radiates from loin and groin and anterior thigh. It is most likely due to –
- (a) Bladder calculus (b) VUR  
(c) Ureteric calculus (d) Hydronephrosis
41. Which of the following is the most common form of malignant melanoma?
- (a) Nodular (b) Superficial spreading  
(c) Acral lentiginous (d) Mucosal
42. Dysphagia lusoria is due to –
- (a) Oesophageal diverticulum (b) Aneurysm of aorta  
(c) Oesophageal web (d) Compression by aberrant blood vessel
43. Most common site of direct hernia –
- (a) Hasselbach's triangle (b) Femoral gland  
(c) No site prediction (d) None of these
44. BPH involves-
- (a) Central zone (b) Peripheral zone  
(c) Transitional zone (d) Prostate capsule
45. Primary hyperparathyroidism, pheochromocytoma may be associated with which type of thyroid cancer?
- (a) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid (b) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid  
(c) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid (d) Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid
46. In bladder injury, pain is referred to all except?
- (a) Upper part of thigh (b) Lower abdominal wall  
(c) Flank (d) Penis
47. Lateral aberrant thyroid refers to –
- (a) Congenital thyroid abnormality (b) Metastatic focus in lymph nodes  
(c) Struma ovarii (d) Lingual thyroid
48. Gas gangrene is most likely associated with infection with:
- (a) Streptococcus pneumoniae (b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa  
(c) Staphylococcus aureus (d) Clostridium perfringens
49. Cleft lip is operated at what age?
- (a) 1 month (b) 10 weeks  
(c) 7 months (d) 1 year
50. Most common cause of small intestine obstruction is –
- (a) Intussusception (b) Idiopathic adhesions  
(c) Tumours (d) Postoperative adhesions
51. Minimum number of antenatal visits in an uncomplicated pregnancy should be :
- (a) 4 times (b) 8 times  
(c) 12 times (d) 16 times

52. Fetal cardiac activity can be detected by ultrasonography at how many weeks of gestation?  
(a) 4 weeks (b) 5 weeks  
(c) 6 weeks (d) 7 weeks
53. Important sonological marker for fetal anomalies in first trimester is –  
(a) Peak sign (b) Lambda sign  
(c) Triple test (d) Nuchal translucency
54. The most reliable sonological parameter which reflects fetal nutrition is –  
(a) Abdominal circumference (b) Nuchal translucency  
(c) Femur length (d) Bi-parietal diameter
55. Couvelaire Uterus is seen in –  
(a) Abruptio placenta (b) Placenta previa  
(c) Vasa previa (d) Placenta accrete
56. Sheehan's Syndrome is associated with –  
(a) Post partum Hemorrhage (b) Placenta previa  
(c) Placenta accreta (d) Vasa previa
57. It is important to treat patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy because:  
(a) The patient is seriously ill  
(b) One third will develop septic shock during pregnancy  
(c) One third will develop cystitis during pregnancy  
(d) One third will develop acute pyelonephritis during pregnancy
58. What should be the management of an anaemic patient if the haemoglobin concentration is less than 8 g/dl and the gestational age 37 weeks?  
(a) Admit to hospital for bed rest and a good diet  
(b) Admit to hospital for a blood transfusion  
(c) Give an intramuscular injection of iron-dextran (Imferon)  
(d) Prescribe 1 ferrous sulphate tablet 3 times a day until delivery
59. The most common surgical cause of acute abdomen requiring surgery during pregnancy is –  
(a) Calculous cholecystitis (b) Acute gastritis  
(c) Acute Appendicitis (d) Ureteric Stone
60. Absolute contraindication of pregnancy in heart disease includes all except –  
(a) Atrial septal defect (b) Pulmonary arterial hypertension  
(c) Ventricular dysfunction (LVEF<30%) (d) Marfan syndrome with aorta dilated>45mm
61. Which of the following is not a Contraindication to Induction of labor?  
(a) Contracted Pelvis (b) Previous classical caesarean section  
(c) Severe Pre-eclampsia (d) Malpresentation
62. Labor should ideally be monitored with –  
(a) Partograph (b) Cardiotocography  
(c) Bishops score (d) Apgar score
63. Pelvic inlet disproportion is seen in all the following except  
(a) When the obstetric conjugate is <10 cms  
(b) When the greatest transverse diameter is >12cms  
(c) When the diagonal conjugate is <11 cms  
(d) When there is marked asynclitism
64. Which of the following is not a method of labour induction?  
(a) Misoprostol (b) Artificial Rupture of membrane  
(c) Prostaglandin injection (d) Prostaglandin Vaginal Gel

65. The operative procedure of extracting the products of conception before 28 weeks, by cutting through the anterior wall of uterus is called –
- (a) Caesarean section (b) Dilatation and evacuation  
(c) Culdocentesis (d) Hysterotomy
66. Fetal intra-cranial hemorrhage is most commonly seen in –
- (a) Ventouse delivery (b) External cephalic version  
(d) Forceps delivery (d) Internal podalic version
67. The commonest indication of Cesarean hysterectomy is –
- (a) Atonic uterus and uncontrolled PPH (b) Obstructed labor  
(c) Ruptured uterus (d) Cephalo-pelvic disproportion
68. Operation whereby the fetal head is severed from the trunk and delivery is completed with extraction of the trunk and that of severed head per vaginum is called –
- (a) Craniotomy (b) Cleidotomy  
(c) Decapitation (d) Evisceration
69. Precocious puberty is defined as menarche before the age of –
- (a) 14 years (b) 11 years  
(c) 9 years (d) 16 years
70. A 14 year old girl is brought to gynaecology OPD. Her parents suggested that every month, she complains of pain lower abdomen for 3-4 days, for the last 4-6 months. Her detailed history reveals that she has not attained menarche. The most probable diagnosis is –
- (a) Turners syndrome (b) Delayed puberty  
(c) Kalman's syndrome (d) Cryptomenorrhea
71. The commonest cause of anovulation in female is –
- (a) Endometriosis (b) PCOS  
(c) Thyroid dysfunction (d) Hyperprolactinemia
72. Ovary contains maximum number of oocytes –
- (a) At intra-uterine life (b) At childhood  
(c) At menarche (d) At 20-30 years
73. Primary Amenorrhoea is –
- (a) Absence of menarche by 14 years without development of secondary sexual characters  
(b) Absence of menarche by 16 years with secondary sexual characters  
(c) Absence of secondary sexual characters by 16 years  
(d) Absence of menarche by 20 years
74. A lady presented with creamy white vaginal discharge with fishy odour, drug of choice is:
- (a) Doxycycline (b) Ofloxacin  
(c) Metronidazole (d) Clindamycin
75. Most common site for genital tuberculosis is:
- (a) Ovary (b) Uterus  
(c) Cervix (d) Fallopian tube
76. All of the following are known risk factors for the development of Ovarian Carcinoma Except:
- (a) Family history of Ovarian Carcinoma (b) Use of oral contraceptive pills  
(c) Use of Clomiphene (d) BRCA 1 positive individual
77. Largest benign ovarian tumour is:
- (a) Serous cystadenoma (b) Brenner tumour  
(c) Fibroma (d) Mucinous cystadenoma

78. Which ovarian tumor has got the highest malignant potential?
- (a) Mucinous cystadenoma (b) Serous cystadenoma  
(c) Endometrioma (d) Dermoid
79. Pelvic inflammatory disease is attributed to –
- (a) Cervicitis leading to endometritis, salpingitis, pelvic peritonitis and tubo-ovarian abscess  
(b) Ascending spread of micro-organisms  
(c) Hematogenous spread of infections towards upper genital tracts  
(d) Descending spread of micro-organisms
80. In which case of primary amenorrhoea, gonadectomy is indicated?
- (a) Turner's Syndrome (b) Testicular feminization syndrome  
(c) MRKH syndrome (d) Klinefelter's Syndrome
81. Ultrasound finding in PID include all except –
- (a) Thickened fallopian tubes (b) Incomplete septae  
(c) Cog-wheel sign (d) Snow-storm appearance
82. The causative organism of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease includes all except –
- (a) Neisseria gonorrhoea (b) Chlamydia trachomatis  
(c) Candida albicans (d) Gardnerella
83. Total normal weight gain during pregnancy for normal BMI is about –
- (a) 25-35 LB (b) 15-25 LB  
(c) 28-40LB (d) 11-20LB
84. Recurrent abortion is defined as –
- (a) Loss of pregnancy before 20 weeks which occurs 2 times in a row  
(b)  $\geq 3$  consecutive loss of pregnancy before 20 weeks  
(c)  $\leq 4$  consecutive loss of pregnancy  
(d) Multiple first trimester loss of pregnancy
85. Manning scoring system of fetal biophysical profile includes all except –
- (a) Fetal breathing movement (b) Amniotic fluid volume  
(c) Fetal urine production (d) Fetal movement
86. Placenta accreta or percreta with bladder invasion is best diagnosed with –
- (a) Ultrasonography (b) Computerized Tomography Scan  
(c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (d) 3-d Color Doppler
87. The frequency range in obstetric vaginal transducer is about –
- (a) 5-7 MHz (b) 3-5 MHz  
(c) 8-10 MHz (d) 12-14 MHz
88. First dose of Immunization against neonatal tetanus (tetanus toxoid) should ideally be given –
- (a) During the third trimester  
(b) Between 12-14 weeks  
(c) During the 1st trimester or once the pregnancy is confirmed  
(d) Between 16-24 weeks pregnancy
89. Important risk factor Placenta accreta is –
- (a) History of abruption placenta (b) Prior caesarean delivery  
(c) Placenta previa in previous pregnancy (d) Succenturiate lobe

90. In Gestational Diabetes mellitus, delivery of fetus at 37-38 weeks should be planned for –
- (a) Women on insulin and/or oral hypoglycemic drugs
  - (b) Overt or uncontrolled GDM
  - (c) Well controlled GDM on diet
  - (d) GDM with suboptimal control
91. Prostaglandin should be avoided during labor and delivery in pregnancy with –
- (a) Heart Disease
  - (b) Hepatitis B & C infection
  - (c) SLE
  - (d) Bronchial asthma
92. Which of the following sign is clear indication of perforation of Uterus while conducting D&E?
- (a) Pain felt by the mother
  - (b) Frothy currette
  - (c) Sudden loss of resistance
  - (d) Grating sensation on curreting
93. What is the most common cause for premature ovarian failure?
- (a) Genetic
  - (b) Repeated ovulation induction
  - (c) Primary infertility
  - (d) Multiple Child bearing
94. Which type of ovarian tumour undergo torsion commonly during pregnancy?
- (a) Serous cystadenoma
  - (b) Leydig cell tumour
  - (c) Dermoid cyst
  - (d) Endometriotic cyst
95. Which is the best method for management of AUB at 44yrs. of age?
- (a) OCP
  - (b) LNIUD
  - (c) Progesterone support in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of cycle
  - (d) Simple Hysterectomy
96. Which of the following is an important sign of shock due to blood loss?
- (a) A fast pulse rate
  - (b) A low haemoglobin concentration
  - (c) Concentrated urine
  - (d) Pyrexia
97. What is the definition of anaemia in pregnancy?
- (a) A haemoglobin concentration of less than 12 g/dl
  - (b) A haemoglobin concentration of less than 11 g/dl
  - (c) A haemoglobin concentration of less than 10 g/dl
  - (d) Any patient with shortness of breath irrespective of the haemoglobin concentration
98. The most life-threatening complication of septic abortion is –
- (a) Peritonitis
  - (b) Renal Failure
  - (c) Respiratory Distress Syndrome
  - (d) Septicaemia
99. Most common cause of 1<sup>st</sup> trimester abortion is –
- (a) Chromosomal abnormalities
  - (b) Syphilis
  - (c) Rhesus isoimmunization
  - (d) Cervical incompetence
100. Commonest cause of postmenopausal bleeding is –
- (a) Ca endometrium
  - (b) Ca cervix
  - (c) Ca Vulva
  - (d) Endometrial atrophy