

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

Key: c

Topic: Neck Pathology.

Ref: Bailey and Love, Page700.

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) Pheochromocytoma.

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.