

1. Which of the following PaO<sub>2</sub> is NOT expected in arterial blood gas analysis for a patient having SpO<sub>2</sub> 100%?  
(A) 60 mmHg.  
(B) 90 mmHg.  
(C) 120 mmHg.  
(D) 150 mmHg.
2. How many are the types of Korotkoff sounds?  
(A) 2.  
(B) 3.  
(C) 5.  
(D) 6.
3. Number of phases seen in a normal EtCO<sub>2</sub> curve :  
(A) 4.  
(B) 3.  
(C) 5.  
(D) None of the above.
4. Einthoven triangle is related to :  
(A) Cholecystectomy.  
(B) Pneumonectomy.  
(C) ECG.  
(D) EEG.
5. Beach Chair position is used in cases of :  
(A) ENT surgery.  
(B) Neurosurgery.  
(C) Thoracic surgery.  
(D) All of the above.
6. Broken glass ampoule as hospital waste should be disposed in :  
(A) White box.  
(B) Blue box.  
(C) Transparent box.  
(D) Paper box.
7. 1st degree heart block can be identified by looking at :  
(A) PR interval.  
(B) PQ segment.  
(C) ST segment.  
(D) QT interval.
8. Suitable breathing system for positive pressure ventilation of a 8-kg weighing child :  
(A) Mapleson A.  
(B) Mapleson B.  
(C) Mapleson D.  
(D) Mapleson F.

9. Pain on intravenous administration occurs with :
- (A) Thiopentone sodium.
  - (B) Midazolam.
  - (C) Propofol.
  - (D) Fentanyl.
10. Which of the following monitoring system does not use infrared for measurement?
- (A) NIRS.
  - (B) Pulse oximeter.
  - (C) EtCO<sub>2</sub>.
  - (D) None of the above.
11. Colour of nitrous oxide cylinder :
- (A) Blue body, Blue shoulder.
  - (B) Blue body, White shoulder.
  - (C) White body, Blue shoulder.
  - (D) White body, white shoulder.
12. Which of the following can be used to grasp bowel without causing trauma?
- (A) Allis tissue forceps.
  - (B) Right angled forceps.
  - (C) Babcocks forceps.
  - (D) Mosquito forceps.
13. NOT a correct technique of autoclaving :
- (A) 126 degree C for 10 mins at 20 psi.
  - (B) 121 degree C for 15 mins at 15 psi.
  - (C) 134 degree C for 5 mins at 32 psi.
  - (D) 128 degree C for 12 mins at 25 psi.
14. NOT a part of 'Triple Maneuvre' :
- (A) Jaw thrust.
  - (B) Jaw lift.
  - (C) Head tilt.
  - (D) Chin lift.
15. Correct increasing order of internal diameter of IV cannula :
- (A) Pink, Blue, Green.
  - (B) Yellow, Pink, Purple.
  - (C) Orange, Green, Pink.
  - (D) Blue, Green, Grey.
16. Which of the blood components has maximum shelf life?
- (A) Whole blood.
  - (B) PRBC.
  - (C) FFP.
  - (D) Platelets.

17. Which of the surgical blades is also called 'Stab Blade'?
- (A) No. 10.
  - (B) No. 11.
  - (C) No. 12.
  - (D) No. 15.
18. Surgical incision for cholecystectomy :
- (A) Mayo Robson's incision.
  - (B) McBurney's incision.
  - (C) Lanz's incision.
  - (D) Pfannensteil incision.
19. Recurrent laryngeal nerve may get injured in :
- (A) Parotidectomy.
  - (B) Thyroidectomy.
  - (C) Thymectomy.
  - (D) Myomectomy.
20. Which of the following enzymes contain copper?
- (A) Coenzyme Q.
  - (B) Cytochrome P450.
  - (C) Cytochrome oxidase.
  - (D) Cytochrome B5.
21. Patient positioning during laparoscopic appendicectomy is :
- (A) Supine.
  - (B) Lateral.
  - (C) Reverse trendelenberg.
  - (D) Trendelenberg.
22. Whipple procedure is performed in case of :
- (A) Periapillary carcinoma.
  - (B) Renal carcinoma.
  - (C) Hepatic carcinoma.
  - (D) Obesity.
23. Good quality CPR involves :
- (A) Chest compression upto 5 cm depth in adult victim.
  - (B) Rate of compression 60-90 per min.
  - (C) IV Adrenaline.
  - (D) Endotracheal intubation.
24. Found in chemical structure of any steroid molecule :
- (A) CPPP ring.
  - (B) Indole ring.
  - (C) Imidazole group.
  - (D) All of the above.

25. Goal of 'Preoxygenation' is to :
- (A) Increase apnoea time.
  - (B) Decrease apnoea time.
  - (C) Increase laryngoscopy time.
  - (D) Increase bag-mask time.
26. What is the most important factor in preventing surgical site infections?
- (A) Preoperative antibiotics.
  - (B) Aseptic technique.
  - (C) Postoperative antibiotics.
  - (D) Patient education.
27. Which of the following is not a surgical site classification according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)?
- (A) Clean.
  - (B) Clean-contaminated.
  - (C) Contaminated.
  - (D) Unclassified.
28. What is the recommended duration of prophylactic antibiotics for most surgical procedures?
- (A) 1 day.
  - (B) 3 days.
  - (C) 7 days.
  - (D) 14 days.
29. What is the most common complication of a tracheostomy?
- (A) Infection.
  - (B) Bleeding.
  - (C) Airway obstruction.
  - (D) Pneumothorax.
30. Which of the following is not a common indication for mechanical ventilation?
- (A) Respiratory failure.
  - (B) Neurological impairment.
  - (C) Cardiogenic shock.
  - (D) Pulmonary oedema.
31. Which of the following is not a common complication of mechanical ventilation?
- (A) Barotrauma.
  - (B) Ventilator-associated pneumonia.
  - (C) Hypotension.
  - (D) Acute lung injury.
32. Which of the following is not a common indication for a central venous catheter?
- (A) Monitoring central venous pressure.
  - (B) Administering intravenous medications.
  - (C) Measuring arterial blood pressure.
  - (D) Haemodialysis access.

33. What is the most common complication of an arterial line?  
(A) Haemorrhage.  
(B) Thrombosis.  
(C) Embolism.  
(D) Infection.
34. Which of the following is not a common indication for a pulmonary artery catheter?  
(A) Monitoring cardiac output.  
(B) Monitoring pulmonary artery pressure.  
(C) Measuring oxygen saturation.  
(D) Assessing fluid status.
35. Which of the following is a common surgical instrument used to retract tissues and organs during surgery?  
(A) Scalpel.  
(B) Forceps.  
(C) Scissors.  
(D) Retractor.
36. Which type of surgery involves removing a part of the body, such as a tumor or organ?  
(A) Resection.  
(B) Reconstruction.  
(C) Repair.  
(D) Replantation.
37. Which of the following is a potential complication of anesthesia?  
(A) Dehydration.  
(B) Hypothermia.  
(C) Hypertension.  
(D) Hyperglycaemia.
38. Which of the following is a common postoperative complication of abdominal surgery?  
(A) Hypotension.  
(B) Hypoglycaemia.  
(C) Respiratory failure.  
(D) Paralytic ileus.
39. Which type of shock is characterized by a decrease in blood volume?  
(A) Hypovolemic shock.  
(B) Cardiogenic shock.  
(C) Septic shock.  
(D) Anaphylactic shock.
40. Which of the following is a medication used to treat sepsis?  
(A) Vasopressin.  
(B) Epinephrine.  
(C) Dopamine.  
(D) Antibiotics.

41. Which type of shock is caused by an allergic reaction?  
(A) Hypovolemic shock.  
(B) Cardiogenic shock.  
(C) Septic shock.  
(D) Anaphylactic shock.
42. Which of the following is a type of non-absorbable suture material?  
(A) Vicryl.  
(B) Monocryl.  
(C) Silk.  
(D) Dexon.
43. What is the purpose of surgical sutures?  
(A) To create a barrier around the surgical site.  
(B) To provide insulation.  
(C) To prevent bleeding.  
(D) To hold tissue together during the healing process.
44. Which type of shock is caused by a heart attack or other cardiac event?  
(A) Hypovolemic shock.  
(B) Cardiogenic shock.  
(C) Septic shock.  
(D) Neurogenic shock.
45. What is the primary treatment for shock?  
(A) Antibiotics.  
(B) Fluid resuscitation.  
(C) Vasopressors.  
(D) Corticosteroids.
46. What is the term for a surgical incision made vertically through the abdominal wall?  
(A) Transverse incision.  
(B) Oblique incision.  
(C) Vertical incision.  
(D) Perpendicular incision.
47. Which type of suture material is non-absorbable and requires removal after the surgery?  
(A) Vicryl.  
(B) PDS.  
(C) Silk.  
(D) Monocryl.
48. Which of the following is a technique used to remove dead tissue from a wound?  
(A) Debridement.  
(B) Dressing.  
(C) Bandaging.  
(D) Suturing.

49. Which of the following is a common postoperative complication of thoracic surgery?  
(A) Haemorrhage.  
(B) Hypertension.  
(C) Respiratory failure.  
(D) Renal failure.
50. Which of the following is a common cause of acute kidney injury in critically ill patients?  
(A) Sepsis.  
(B) Hypertension.  
(C) Diabetes mellitus.  
(D) Cerebral infarction.
51. Which of the following is a medication used to treat hypotension in the ICU?  
(A) Furosemide.  
(B) Dobutamine.  
(C) Vasopressin.  
(D) Norepinephrine.
52. What is the medical term for an abnormally high level of carbon dioxide in the blood?  
(A) Hypercarbia.  
(B) Hypercapnia.  
(C) Hypocapnia.  
(D) Both A & B.
53. Which of the following is a technique used to create an opening in a surgical patient's airway?  
(A) Tracheotomy.  
(B) Thoracotomy.  
(C) Laparotomy.  
(D) Laparotomy.
54. Which of the following is a medication used to treat hypotension in critically ill patients?  
(A) Vasopressin.  
(B) Epinephrine.  
(C) Dopamine.  
(D) Furosemide.
55. Which of the following is a common complication of enteral nutrition in critically ill patients?  
(A) Hypernatremia.  
(B) Hypoglycemia.  
(C) Diarrhoea.  
(D) Hypokalemia.
56. Which of the following surgical procedures involves making an incision into the abdomen?  
(A) Tracheotomy.  
(B) Thoracotomy.  
(C) Laparotomy.  
(D) Craniotomy.

57. What is the normal range for arterial blood pressure?  
(A) 70-90/40-60 mmHg.  
(B) 90-120/60-80 mmHg.  
(C) 120-140/80-90 mmHg.  
(D) 140-160/90-100 mmHg.
58. Which of the following is a medication used to treat high blood pressure in critically ill patients?  
(A) Furosemide.  
(B) Nitroglycerin.  
(C) Dobutamine.  
(D) Sodium nitroprusside.
59. Which of the following is a common complication of mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients?  
(A) Pneumonia.  
(B) Pulmonary embolism.  
(C) Bronchitis.  
(D) Pleurisy.
60. What is the term for the process of cleaning and sterilizing surgical instruments?  
(A) Disinfection.  
(B) Decontamination.  
(C) Sterilization.  
(D) Sanitization.
61. Which of the following is a surgical procedure to remove a kidney?  
(A) Cystectomy.  
(B) Nephrectomy.  
(C) Hysterectomy.  
(D) Appendectomy.
62. Which of the following is a medication used to treat low blood pressure in critically ill patients?  
(A) Epinephrine.  
(B) Atropine.  
(C) Dopamine.  
(D) Digoxin.
63. What is the term for the abnormal build-up of fluid in the lungs?  
(A) Pulmonary oedema.  
(B) Pleural effusion.  
(C) Pneumothorax.  
(D) Atelectasis.
64. Which of the following is a common complication of prolonged bedrest in critically ill patients?  
(A) Deep vein thrombosis.  
(B) Acute respiratory distress syndrome.  
(C) Sepsis.  
(D) Pancreatitis.

65. What is the term for the process of gradually decreasing the level of sedation in a critically ill patient?
- (A) Titration.
  - (B) Weaning.
  - (C) Sedation hold.
  - (D) Delirium assessment.
66. Which of the following is a surgical procedure to remove a portion of the colon?
- (A) Colectomy.
  - (B) Cholecystectomy.
  - (C) Nephrectomy.
  - (D) Appendectomy.
67. Which of the following is a medication used to treat fever in critically ill patients?
- (A) Aspirin.
  - (B) Acetaminophen.
  - (C) Ibuprofen.
  - (D) Naproxen.
68. What is the normal range for respiratory rate in adults?
- (A) 8-12 breaths per minute.
  - (B) 12-20 breaths per minute.
  - (C) 20-30 breaths per minute.
  - (D) 30-40 breaths per minute.
69. What is the term for the process of administering nutrition through a tube inserted into the stomach or small intestine?
- (A) Parenteral nutrition.
  - (B) Enteral nutrition.
  - (C) Total parenteral nutrition.
  - (D) Peritoneal nutrition.
70. What is the term for the process of stopping bleeding during surgery?
- (A) Suturing.
  - (B) Ligation.
  - (C) Haemostasis.
  - (D) Cauterization.
71. What is the name of the surgical procedure that involves the removal of the uterus?
- (A) Hysterectomy.
  - (B) Mastectomy.
  - (C) Oophorectomy.
  - (D) Salpingectomy.
72. What is the term for the process of administering medication through a vein?
- (A) Enteral medication.
  - (B) Parenteral medication.
  - (C) Intramuscular medication.
  - (D) Subcutaneous medication.
73. Which type of suture material is absorbable and doesn't require removal after surgery?
- (A) Silk.
  - (B) Nylon.
  - (C) Vicryl.
  - (D) Ethibond.

74. What is the most common complication of a central venous catheter?  
(A) Infection.  
(B) Haemorrhage.  
(C) Pneumothorax.  
(D) Arrhythmia.
75. What is the name of the surgical instrument used to create an opening in the trachea for ventilation?  
(A) Endotracheal tube.  
(B) Laryngoscope.  
(C) Tracheostomy tube.  
(D) Bronchoscope.
76. Which of the following is a surgical instrument used to remove tissues or organs in small pieces?  
(A) Biopsy forceps.  
(B) Curette.  
(C) Trocar.  
(D) Grasper.
77. What is the term for the process of closing a surgical incision?  
(A) Suturing.  
(B) Haemostasis.  
(C) Cauterization.  
(D) Ligation.
78. Which of the following is a medication used to manage pain and sedate critically ill patients?  
(A) Fentanyl.  
(B) Nitroglycerin.  
(C) Lisinopril.  
(D) Metoprolol.
79. What is the term for the process of mechanically ventilating a patient through a tracheostomy tube?  
(A) Endotracheal intubation.  
(B) Non-invasive ventilation.  
(C) Tracheostomy ventilation.  
(D) Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP).
80. Which of the following is a complication of prolonged bed rest in critically ill patients?  
(A) Pressure ulcers.  
(B) Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).  
(C) Ventilator-associated pneumonia.  
(D) Pulmonary embolism.
81. What is the name of the surgical procedure used to create a new opening in the colon?  
(A) Colectomy.  
(B) Colostomy.  
(C) Cholecystectomy.  
(D) Appendectomy.

82. What is the term for the condition in which a patient has difficulty breathing while lying flat?  
(A) Orthopnoea.  
(B) Dyspnoea.  
(C) Tachypnoea.  
(D) Apnoea.
83. Succinylcholine causes all except :  
(A) Muscle contractions.  
(B) Muscle relaxation.  
(C) Hypokalemia.  
(D) Hyperkalemia.
84. Irrigating solution used for TURP :  
(A) Distilled water.  
(B) Normal saline.  
(C) Glycine.  
(D) Glycerine.
85. Normal size of mitral valve orifice area :  
(A) 2-3 sq.cm.  
(B) 4-6 sq.cm.  
(C) 1-1.5 sq.cm.  
(D) 3-4 sq.cm.
86. Intramuscular injection is given in the following quadrant of gluteal region :  
(A) Upper medial.  
(B) Lower medial.  
(C) Upper lateral.  
(D) Lower lateral.
87. Wallace Rule of 9 is used to :  
(A) Calculate fluid therapy of a burn adult.  
(B) Calculate burnt body surface area of a burn child.  
(C) Calculate burnt body surface area of a burn adult.  
(D) Calculate fluid therapy of a burn child.
88. NOT a border of 'Safety Triangle' :  
(A) Lateral border of Pectoralis major.  
(B) Lateral border of Latissimus dorsi.  
(C) 5th intercostal space.  
(D) Lateral border Rhomboidus major.
89. NOT a component of active management of 3rd stage of labour :  
(A) Placenta delivery by controlled cord traction.  
(B) Oxytocic administration.  
(C) Umbilical cord clamping.  
(D) Uterine massage.
90. All are must before commencing cardiopulmonary bypass except :  
(A) Heparinization.  
(B) 100% FiO<sub>2</sub>.  
(C) ACT >480 sec.  
(D) None of the above.

91. In a 12F catheter, F is the measure of :  
(A) Inner diameter.  
(B) Length.  
(C) Outer diameter.  
(D) Thickness.
92. Tonometry is the measurement of :  
(A) Optical angle.  
(B) Visual acuity.  
(C) Ocular pressure.  
(D) Optic disk diameter.
93. Which of the following monitoring system does not use infrared for measurement?  
(A) NIRS.  
(B) Pulse oximeter.  
(C) EtCO<sub>2</sub>.  
(D) None of the above.
94. Anti-Rabies vaccination is an example of :  
(A) Primordial prevention.  
(B) Primary prevention.  
(C) Prophylaxis.  
(D) Post-exposure prophylaxis.
95. Vaccination for COVID-19 is an example of :  
(A) Primordial prevention.  
(B) Primary prevention.  
(C) Prophylaxis.  
(D) Post-exposure prophylaxis.
96. What is the most common type of surgical wound closure?  
(A) Staples.  
(B) Sutures.  
(C) Adhesives.  
(D) None of the above.
97. What is the most common cause of respiratory failure in the ICU?  
(A) Pneumonia.  
(B) Pulmonary embolism.  
(C) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).  
(D) Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
98. What is the recommended position for a patient receiving mechanical ventilation?  
(A) Prone.  
(B) Supine.  
(C) Lateral.  
(D) Trendelenburg.
99. Which type of anaesthesia provides loss of sensation in a particular region of the body?  
(A) General anaesthesia.  
(B) Regional anaesthesia.  
(C) Local anaesthesia.  
(D) Spinal anaesthesia.

100. Which type of anaesthesia involves injecting an anaesthetic agent directly into the cerebrospinal fluid?
- (A) General anaesthesia.
  - (B) Regional anaesthesia.
  - (C) Local anaesthesia.
  - (D) Spinal anaesthesia.