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MPA-25

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व बारकोड /
Question Booklet No. & Barcode

इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक
कहा न जाए। Do not open this Question
Booklet until you are asked to do so.

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24
Number of Pages in Booklet : 24
पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150
No. of Questions in Booklet : 150



Paper Code : 85

Sub : Orthopedics

समय : 02:30 घण्टे + 10 मिनट अतिरिक्त*
Time : 02:30 Hours + 10 Minutes Extra*

Exam Date - 04/07/2025

अधिकतम अंक : 150

Maximum Marks : 150

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पेपर की सील/पोलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि :

- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या तथा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित बारकोड संख्या समान हैं।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका एवं ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक के सभी पृष्ठ व सभी प्रश्न सही मुद्रित हैं। समस्त प्रश्न, जैसा कि ऊपर वर्णित है, उपलब्ध हैं तथा कोई भी पृष्ठ कम नहीं है / मुद्रण त्रुटि नहीं है। किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति या दोषपूर्ण होने पर परीक्षार्थी वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। यह सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी। परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के 5 मिनट पश्चात् ऐसे किसी दावे/आपत्ति पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जायेगा।

On opening the paper seal/polythene bag of the Question Booklet before attempting the question paper, the candidate should ensure that :

- Question Booklet Number and Barcode Number of OMR Answer Sheet are same.
- All pages & Questions of Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are properly printed. All questions as mentioned above are available and no page is missing/misprinted.

If there is any discrepancy/defect, candidate must obtain another Question Booklet from Invigilator. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this. No claim/objectation in this regard will be entertained after five minutes of start of examination.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये एक विकल्प भरना अनिवार्य है।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का मात्र एक ही उत्तर दीजिए। एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
4. OMR उत्तर-पत्रक इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्रक निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
5. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत रोल नम्बर भरने पर परीक्षार्थी स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगा।
6. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में करेक्शन पेन/व्हाइटनर/सफेदा का उपयोग निषिद्ध है।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है।
8. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पाँच विकल्प दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले (बबल) को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
9. यदि आप प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो उत्तर-पत्रक में पाँचवें (5) विकल्प को गहरा करें। यदि पाँच में से कोई भी गोला गहरा नहीं किया जाता है, तो ऐसे प्रश्न के लिये प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा।
- 10.* प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के उपरांत अभ्यर्थी अनिवार्य रूप से ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक जाँच लें कि समस्त प्रश्नों के लिये एक विकल्प (गोला) भर दिया गया है। इसके लिये ही निर्धारित समय से 10 मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है।
11. यदि अभ्यर्थी 10% से अधिक प्रश्नों में पाँच विकल्पों में से कोई भी विकल्प अंकित नहीं करता है तो उसको अयोग्य माना जायेगा।
12. मोबाइल फोन अथवा अन्य किसी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

चेतावनी : अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए राजस्थान सार्वजनिक परीक्षा (भर्ती में अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अध्याय) अधिनियम, 2022 तथा अन्य प्रभावी कानून एवं आयोग के नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

उत्तर-पत्रक में दो प्रतियाँ हैं - मूल प्रति और कार्बन प्रति। परीक्षा समाप्ति पर परीक्षा कक्ष छोड़ने से पूर्व परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पत्रक की दोनों प्रतियाँ वीक्षक को सौंपेंगे, परीक्षार्थी स्वयं कार्बन प्रति अलग नहीं करें। वीक्षक उत्तर-पत्रक की मूल प्रति को अपने पास जमा कर, कार्बन प्रति को मूल प्रति से कट लाइन से मोड़ कर सावधानीपूर्वक अलग कर परीक्षार्थी को सौंपेंगे, जिसे परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ ले जायेंगे। परीक्षार्थी को उत्तर-पत्रक की कार्बन प्रति चयन प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने तक सुरक्षित रखनी होगी एवं आयोग द्वारा माँगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. It is mandatory to fill one option for each question.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
4. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Question Booklet. When you are directed to open the Question Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with Blue Ball Point Pen only.
5. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in OMR Answer Sheet. Candidates will themselves be responsible for filling wrong Roll No.
6. Use of Correction Pen/Whitener in the OMR Answer Sheet is strictly forbidden.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question.
8. Each question has five options marked as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You have to darken only one circle (bubble) indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
9. If you are not attempting a question then you have to darken the circle '5'. If none of the five circles is darkened, one third (1/3) part of the marks of question shall be deducted.
- 10.* After solving question paper, candidate must ascertain that he/she has darkened one of the circles (bubbles) for each of the questions. Extra time of 10 minutes beyond scheduled time, is provided for this.
11. A candidate who has not darkened any of the five circles in more than 10% questions shall be disqualified.
12. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt with as per rules.

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would be liable to be prosecuted under Rajasthan Public Examination (Measures for Prevention of Unfair means in Recruitment) Act, 2022 & any other laws applicable and Commission's Rules-Regulations. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

1. In Splay foot
- (1) Longitudinal arch is flattened
 - (2) All arches are flattened
 - (3) Transverse arch is flattened
 - (4) Foot is everted & abducted at Midtarsal joint
 - (5) Question not attempted
2. These are the modifications in CTEV shoes, except
- (1) Straight Inner border
 - (2) Outer shoe raise
 - (3) No heel
 - (4) Soft cushioned shoe
 - (5) Question not attempted
3. Spinal Tumor syndrome is seen with
- (1) Osteoid osteoma of spine
 - (2) Chondroblastoma of spine
 - (3) Pott's spine
 - (4) Enchondroma spine
 - (5) Question not attempted
4. Antibiotic with good Biofilm tissue penetration
- (1) Cefuroxime (2) Penicillin
 - (3) Rifampicin (4) Mesopenam
 - (5) Question not attempted
5. Lateral flexion gap in TKR is stabilised by
- (1) ITB + LCL
 - (2) PLC + ITB
 - (3) Popliteus + LCL
 - (4) LCL
 - (5) Question not attempted
6. In the routine posteromedial surgical approach to the ankle, which one of the following structures are you unlikely to identify?
- (1) Posterior tibial artery
 - (2) Flexor hallucis brevis
 - (3) Tibial nerve
 - (4) Tibialis posterior
 - (5) Question not attempted
7. For CP, which agent acts at level of skeletal muscle?
- (1) Diazepam
 - (2) Baclofen
 - (3) Dantrolene
 - (4) Baclofen & Dantrolene
 - (5) Question not attempted
8. Which of the following can lead to an increase in physeal growth?
- (1) Vitamin A intoxication
 - (2) Division of sympathetic nerve supply
 - (3) Meningococcal septicaemia
 - (4) Chemotherapy
 - (5) Question not attempted
9. Eliciting the impingement test in the hip involves which of the following manoeuvres?
- (1) Flexion, abduction and external rotation
 - (2) Flexion, adduction and internal rotation
 - (3) Flexion, adduction and external rotation
 - (4) Flexion, abduction and internal rotation
 - (5) Question not attempted

10. A 15-year-old boy presents to A & E following a fall while playing football leading to an injury in his left upper limb. Radiographs taken in A & E reveal a minimally displaced fracture of his left proximal humerus through a large, well-defined unicameral bone cyst. The appropriate management at this stage would involve :
- (1) Open reduction and internal fixation with an intramedullary device
 - (2) Open reduction and internal fixation with a proximal humeral plate
 - (3) Internal fixation with curettage and grafting of the cyst and additional bone cement
 - (4) Simple immobilisation and conservative management
 - (5) Question not attempted
11. In rheumatoid arthritis, which joint is typically spared ?
- (1) Proximal interphalangeal joints
 - (2) Wrist joint
 - (3) Metacarpophalangeal joints
 - (4) Distal interphalangeal joints
 - (5) Question not attempted
12. In Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease, which part of the femoral head undergoes avascular necrosis ?
- (1) Entire femoral head
 - (2) Capital femoral epiphysis
 - (3) Femoral neck region
 - (4) Greater trochanteric region
 - (5) Question not attempted
13. A 65-year-old obese woman arrives with severe left knee pain. She has a long-standing history of knee osteoarthritis, characterized by gradually worsening pain, deformity and stiffness. On examination, she has a varus deformity of 10°, crepitus with motion, and difficulty walking even short distances. Radiographs reveal complete joint space narrowing in the medial compartment, osteophytes, and subchondral sclerosis. She has tried weight reduction, NSAIDs, physical therapy, and occasional intra-articular steroid injections, with minimal relief. She has no active infection or systemic contraindications. What is the most definitive management option ?
- (1) High tibial osteotomy
 - (2) Viscosupplementation
 - (3) Total knee replacement
 - (4) Arthroscopic debridement
 - (5) Question not attempted

14. A 62-year-old woman has pain in her back and right anterior thigh. MRI suggests a neoplastic lesion at L2. Results of all other metastatic workup, including bone scan and CT of the chest, abdomen, and pelvis, are negative except for the lesion at L2. History reveals that she was treated for breast cancer without known metastatic disease 12 years ago and is thought to be free of disease. What is the next most appropriate step in management?
- (1) CT-guided Biopsy
 - (2) Vertebroplasty
 - (3) En bloc resection and anterior fusion
 - (4) Radiation therapy
 - (5) Question not attempted
15. In disaster triage, which colour-coded tag typically indicates patients with the most serious injuries who require immediate intervention?
- (1) Yellow
 - (2) Red
 - (3) Green
 - (4) Black
 - (5) Question not attempted
16. Ultra-violet B radiation has wavelength of
- (1) 400 to 315 nm
 - (2) 315 to 280 nm
 - (3) 280 to 100 nm
 - (4) <100 nm
 - (5) Question not attempted
17. Froment sign is seen in injury of the
- (1) Ulnar nerve
 - (2) Median nerve
 - (3) Radial nerve
 - (4) Muscular cutaneous nerve
 - (5) Question not attempted
18. Volkmann ischemic contracture is a classic complication of untreated acute compartment syndrome in the forearm. Which are the most vulnerable muscles affected in this phenomenon?
- (1) Flexor digitorum superficialis and palmaris longus
 - (2) Flexor carpi ulnaris and flexor digitorum superficialis
 - (3) Flexor pollicis longus and flexor digitorum profundus
 - (4) Flexor pollicis longus and flexor digitorum superficialis
 - (5) Question not attempted
19. Which of the following is the predominant type of joint lubrication during dynamic movement of a healthy joint?
- (1) Boosted lubrication
 - (2) Boundary lubrication
 - (3) Elastohydrodynamic lubrication
 - (4) Hydrodynamic lubrication
 - (5) Question not attempted

20. True about congenital kyphosis is all, except
- (1) Type 1 is the most common
 - (2) Paraplegia is most common in type 2
 - (3) Bracing has no role
 - (4) Extremely rare in cervical spine
 - (5) Question not attempted
21. What is the ASIA grade of a neurologically intact patient at the time of injury?
- (1) A
 - (2) C
 - (3) D
 - (4) E
 - (5) Question not attempted
22. The most common spinal cord syndrome is
- (1) Central cord syndrome
 - (2) Brown Sequard syndrome
 - (3) Anterior cord syndrome
 - (4) Posterior cord syndrome
 - (5) Question not attempted
23. Most common associated Orthopaedic anomaly in Klippel Fleil Syndrome is
- (1) Sprengel shoulder
 - (2) Cervical rib
 - (3) Scoliosis
 - (4) CTEV
 - (5) Question not attempted
24. The golden hour of care in ATLS is considered during which of the following?
- (1) Within the first few seconds
 - (2) Within the first few minutes
 - (3) Within minutes to several hours following injury
 - (4) Within the first hour of injury
 - (5) Question not attempted
25. 'Functional bracing' for a humeral diaphyseal fracture relies upon which type of bone healing?
- (1) Enchondral ossification
 - (2) Primary bone healing
 - (3) Haversian remodelling
 - (4) Healing with osteons
 - (5) Question not attempted
26. Which of the following is not true of the menisci?
- (1) The lateral meniscus is more mobile than the medial meniscus.
 - (2) A discoid meniscus is more common in the lateral meniscus.
 - (3) The collagen content is predominantly type 1.
 - (4) Their primary role is to provide anteroposterior stability to the knee.
 - (5) Question not attempted

27. Which type of pelvic injury is most likely to result in urethral/bladder injury ?

- (1) Vertical shear >2 cm.
- (2) Lateral compression
- (3) Anterior pelvic arch displaced > 1 cm.
- (4) Inwardly displaced Para-symphyseal fracture > 1 cm.
- (5) Question not attempted

28. Kien bock disease stage 3a includes

- (1) Lunate Sclerosis on X-ray
- (2) Fragmentation of Lunate but height preserved
- (3) Proximal migration of capitate and fixed scaphoid rotation
- (4) Midcarpal Arthritis
- (5) Question not attempted

29. All are storage disorders, except

- (1) Husler syndrome
- (2) Alkaptonuria
- (3) Achondroplasia
- (4) Marquio-Brailsford syndrome
- (5) Question not attempted

30. All are true for Gout, except

- (1) Smaller Joint involvement
- (2) Chondrocalcinosis
- (3) Hyperuricemia
- (4) Intense Pain
- (5) Question not attempted

31. Proper technique for insertion of cannulated screws to treat valgus impacted femoral neck fractures includes which of the following ?

- (1) Spread of at least 15 mm between pins
- (2) Starting point at or above the level of the lesser trochanter
- (3) Use of fully threaded screws to prevent backing out
- (4) Tips of the screws within 2.5 mm of the subchondral surface
- (5) Question not attempted

32. In patients undergoing fusion with instrumentation for adult scoliosis, which of the following is the most likely site for a pseudarthrosis to be discovered ?

- (1) T5-T6 (2) T7-T8
- (3) L1-L2 (4) L5-S1
- (5) Question not attempted

33. Which of the following is the primary cellular abnormality in Paget disease ?

- (1) Resting osteoblasts (lining cells)
- (2) Osteoblasts
- (3) Osteocytes
- (4) Osteoclasts
- (5) Question not attempted

34. What is the most common tendon rupture after fixation of a distal radius fracture with a volar locked plate ?
- (1) Extensor pollicis longus
 - (2) Extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - (3) Flexor carpi radialis
 - (4) Flexor pollicis longus
 - (5) Question not attempted
35. Which of the following is not included in the contents of the carpal tunnel ?
- (1) Flexor pollicis longus tendon
 - (2) Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons
 - (3) Median nerve
 - (4) Flexor carpi radialis tendon
 - (5) Question not attempted
36. The most appropriate surgical management of a patient with hallux valgus that presents with a hallux valgus angle of 35 degrees, intermetatarsal angle of 16 degrees, and a distal metatarsal articular angle of 15 degrees is which of the following ?
- (1) Distal metatarsal osteotomy with distal soft tissue release
 - (2) First metatarsophalangeal arthrodesis
 - (3) Proximal metatarsal osteotomy and proximal phalanx medial closed-wedge osteotomy with distal soft tissue release
 - (4) Proximal metatarsal osteotomy and distal medial closed-wedge metatarsal osteotomy with distal soft tissue release
 - (5) Question not attempted
37. Kim test is used for
- (1) Posterosuperior Labral Tear
 - (2) Postroinferior Labral Tear
 - (3) Anteroinferior Labral Tear
 - (4) Antrosuperior Labral Tear
 - (5) Question not attempted
38. A patient undergoing primary TKA with a valgus knee remains tight laterally in full extension and is stable in flexion. Release of which of the following structures will help balance the joint ?
- (1) Iliotibial band
 - (2) Popliteus
 - (3) Posterior lateral capsule
 - (4) PCL
 - (5) Question not attempted
39. What is the preferred position for hip arthrodesis ?
- (1) 5 degrees of hip flexion, 5 degrees of abduction, 15 degrees of external rotation
 - (2) 5 degrees of hip flexion, 10 degrees of abduction, 5 degrees of external rotation
 - (3) 5 degrees of hip flexion, 15 degrees of abduction, 15 degrees of external rotation
 - (4) 20 degrees of hip flexion, 0 degree of abduction, 5 degrees of external rotation
 - (5) Question not attempted

40. Radiographs after an injury to the right shoulder reveals exactly 90% increased coracoclavicular distance in comparison with the uninjured side. This injury would be classified as what type of acromioclavicular separation ?
- (1) I
 - (2) II
 - (3) III
 - (4) IV
 - (5) Question not attempted
41. The order of deformity correction for Ponsetti casting technique is
- (1) Cavus, equinus, adductus, varus
 - (2) Varus, adductus, cavus, equinus
 - (3) Cavus, adductus, varus, equinus
 - (4) Equinus, adductus, varus, cavus
 - (5) Question not attempted
42. With electric shock and seizures, why are posterior shoulder dislocations more common than anterior dislocations ?
- (1) The glenoid is retroverted.
 - (2) The humeral head is retroverted.
 - (3) The internal rotators of the shoulder are stronger than the external rotators.
 - (4) The external rotators of the shoulder are stronger than the internal rotators.
 - (5) Question not attempted
43. Which of the following show dark T1-weighted MRI and bright T2-weighted MRI ?
- (1) Fat
 - (2) Bone marrow
 - (3) Fibrous tissue
 - (4) Soft tissue tumors
 - (5) Question not attempted
44. In Ewing's sarcoma, the cytogenetic abnormality noted in the majority of tumor cells is :
- (1) Trisomy 21
 - (2) Translocation 11;22
 - (3) XO
 - (4) XXY
 - (5) Question not attempted
45. In the immune system, which of the following are involved with immunoglobulins and the HLA system ?
- (1) Histamine
 - (2) T lymphocytes
 - (3) B lymphocytes
 - (4) Phagocytic leukocytes
 - (5) Question not attempted
46. A Bennett fracture is difficult to maintain in a reduced state due to pull of which muscle ?
- (1) Flexor pollicis longus
 - (2) Adductor pollicis brevis
 - (3) Extensor pollicis longus
 - (4) Abductor pollicis longus
 - (5) Question not attempted

47. 28 year old professional football player presents with difficulty in kicking a ball. He reports a recent history of decreased strength during knee extension. Additionally, in a separate case, a child with history of poliomyelitis is observed using his hand to push against his knee to assist in walking. Which muscle group is primarily responsible for knee extension and is likely affected in both cases ?
- (1) Ham strings
 - (2) Gastrocnemius
 - (3) Quadriceps femoris
 - (4) Tibialis Anterior
 - (5) Question not attempted
48. Denosumab, a monoclonal antibody against RANKL receptor is used in treatment of
- (1) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (2) SLE
 - (3) Osteoarthritis
 - (4) Osteoporosis
 - (5) Question not attempted
49. Lateral epicondylitis elbow begin in
- (1) Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - (2) Flexor digitorum profundus
 - (3) Extensor carpi radialis brevis
 - (4) Extensor carpi radialis longus
 - (5) Question not attempted
50. Which of the following is a composite muscle ?
- (1) Flexor digitorum profundus
 - (2) Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - (3) Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - (4) Flexor carpi radialis
 - (5) Question not attempted
51. The lethal triad accepted as sequela of severe hemorrhage includes all, except –
- (1) Hyperthermia
 - (2) Hypothermia
 - (3) Acidosis
 - (4) Coagulopathy
 - (5) Question not attempted
52. A patient was diagnosed with supra-spinatus tendinitis. What degree of movement of shoulder would be painful for this patient ?
- (1) 0 – 60°
 - (2) 60° – 120°
 - (3) More than 120°
 - (4) None of these
 - (5) Question not attempted
53. All of the following muscle are attached to ischial tuberosity, except –
- (1) Semimembranosus
 - (2) Semitendinosus
 - (3) Short Head of Biceps Femoris
 - (4) Adductor Magnus
 - (5) Question not attempted

54. Anterolateral decompression surgery is being performed on a patient with Pott's paraplegia. Which of the following structures will not be removed during this procedure ?

- (1) Transverse process
- (2) Part of Vertebra Body
- (3) Lamina
- (4) Posterior part of rib
- (5) Question not attempted

55. Which of the following statements is false about the conditions felon ?

- (1) May cause osteomyelitis
- (2) May be caused due to pin prick injury
- (3) Most common causative organism is Klebsiella
- (4) Can be treated with antibiotics
- (5) Question not attempted

56. A 7 year old boy presents with complaints of acute pain and swelling of the knee joint. He is reluctant to move the limb. Ultrasonography show joint effusion. The next best step in management is

- (1) Blood culture
- (2) MRI
- (3) Empirical antibiotics
- (4) Joint aspiration
- (5) Question not attempted

57. Which of the following features is least likely to be seen in patient with spinal tuberculosis ?

- (1) Exaggerated lumbar lordosis
- (2) Exaggerated Thoracic kyphosis
- (3) Decreased flexion of the vertebral column
- (4) Decreased extension of vertebral column
- (5) Question not attempted

58. Which of the following is a false statement regarding the management of patients with Pott's paraplegia ?

- (1) Bladder involvement is an indication for surgery.
- (2) Rapid onset paraplegia is an indication for surgery.
- (3) Anterolateral decompression is the surgery of choice.
- (4) Laminectomy is indicated when paravertebral abscess is present.
- (5) Question not attempted

59. Which of the following gene is associated with achondroplasia ?

- (1) FGFR 2
- (2) FGFR 3
- (3) Comp
- (4) PEG
- (5) Question not attempted

60. Which of following movement is not affected to a great extent in slipped capital femoral epiphysis ?
- (1) Extension
 - (2) Internal Rotation
 - (3) Flexion
 - (4) Abduction
 - (5) Question not attempted
61. Which gene defect in osteogenesis imperfecta ?
- (1) COL 1A1 (2) FGFR-3
 - (3) RANK (4) Fibrillin-1
 - (5) Question not attempted
62. Which statement is true about Perthes' disease ?
- (1) Limitation of external rotation
 - (2) More common in females
 - (3) The bone age is lower than the chronological age
 - (4) Perthes present during adolescence
 - (5) Question not attempted
63. Which of the following methods can be used for external fixation in a patient with resistant CTEV ?
- (1) Dwyer's procedure
 - (2) Davis procedure
 - (3) Joshi's method
 - (4) Dilwyn Evan's procedure
 - (5) Question not attempted
64. Which of the following sign is seen in Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis (SCFE) ?
- (1) Trethowan's sign
 - (2) Catterall's sign
 - (3) Allis sign
 - (4) Dagger sign
 - (5) Question not attempted
65. A 7 year boy has fracture to lateral condyle of femur subsequent to which he developed malunion as a completion. Which of the deformity is he most likely to develop ?
- (1) Genu recurvatum
 - (2) Genu varus
 - (3) Genu valgus
 - (4) Windswept deformity
 - (5) Question not attempted
66. A 25 year old person fall from Roof. He presents to the casualty with left hip in flexion, abduction and external rotation. Lengthening of the left leg is noted. Which of the following statements is false about the suspected diagnosis ?
- (1) Femoral head can be felt in the groin.
 - (2) Femoral vessels may be injured.
 - (3) Stimson's gravity method can be used for treatment.
 - (4) Femoral head appears smaller than unaffected side in the Radiograph.
 - (5) Question not attempted

67. A patient sustains a displaced scapular neck fracture. What is the intervenous plane for a posterior approach to the gleno humeral joint ?
- (1) Lateral pectoral – axillary
 - (2) Subscapular – musculocutaneous
 - (3) Supra scapular – axillary
 - (4) Long thoracic spinal accessory
 - (5) Question not attempted
68. Rotationally unstable, but vertically stable pelvic ring fracture are classified as
- (1) Tile Type B (2) Tile Type C
 - (3) Tile Type A (4) Tile Type D
 - (5) Question not attempted
69. Mechanism of injury in the fractures of lateral condyle of the Tibia is
- (1) Valgus force
 - (2) Varus force
 - (3) Combination of axial loading and valgus force
 - (4) Combination of axial loading and varus force
 - (5) Question not attempted
70. Pointing index is a complication of which of the following ?
- (1) Fracture of lateral condyle humerus
 - (2) Fracture of supra condylar humerus
 - (3) Shoulder dislocation
 - (4) Fracture of shaft of humerus
 - (5) Question not attempted
71. The unhappy triad of O'Donoghue refers to
- (1) Damage to medial meniscus, LCL, PCL
 - (2) Damage to medial meniscus, ACL, MCL
 - (3) Damage to lateral meniscus, ACL, MCL
 - (4) Damage to lateral meniscus, LCL, PCL
 - (5) Question not attempted
72. Which of the following patients with disc prolapse have an absolute indication for surgery ?
- (1) Patient experiencing debilitating sciatica
 - (2) Patient with sciatica not improving with epidural steroid injection
 - (3) Patient that is diagnosed with cauda equina syndrome
 - (4) Patient with progressive loss of sensation in lower limbs
 - (5) Question not attempted
73. Which of following best describes basilar impression ?
- (1) Presence of Os odontoideum
 - (2) Fusion of cervical vertebrae at birth
 - (3) Softening of skull bones
 - (4) Indentation of skull floor by cervical spine
 - (5) Question not attempted

74. Which part of vertebra is most commonly involved in spinal tuberculosis ?

- (1) Anterior
- (2) Appendiceal
- (3) Paradiscal
- (4) Central
- (5) Question not attempted

75. The step sign is seen in

- (1) Spondylolysis
- (2) Spondylolisthesis
- (3) Disk Prolapse
- (4) Facet syndrome
- (5) Question not attempted

76. Which of the following statements about Hangman's fracture is false ?

- (1) Fracture of pars interarticularis of atlas
- (2) Most fracture are minimally displaced
- (3) Most fractures can be managed conservatively
- (4) Neurological injury is less common
- (5) Question not attempted

77. A patient presents with disc prolapse between L3 and L4. Which of the following features is not likely to be seen in this patient ?

- (1) Sensory loss on the medial skin
- (2) Weak gastrocnemius
- (3) Pain along anterior thigh
- (4) Diminished knee jerk
- (5) Question not attempted

78. Which of the following sign is seen in a skull radiograph in cases of hyperparathyroidism ?

- (1) Cotton wool skull
- (2) Hole within a hole lesion
- (3) Salt and pepper skull
- (4) Punched out cystic lesion
- (5) Question not attempted

79. Which of the following diseases produce a defect in the collagenous matrix of the bone ?

- (1) Osteomalacia
- (2) Osteoporosis
- (3) Osteopetrosis
- (4) Osteogenesis imperfecta
- (5) Question not attempted

80. A 70 year old lady, who has been diagnosed with osteoporosis and has been treated with bisphosphonates for many years now comes with complains of Hip pain. What is next investigation to be done ?

- (1) Plain radiograph
- (2) Vitamin D level
- (3) Serum ALP Level
- (4) DEXA scan
- (5) Question not attempted

81. A 40 year old man presents with Bone pain, Headache and vomiting. The clinician suspects that these are due to increased intracranial pressure. On radiograph increased density in metaphyseal region and subperiosteal calcification is visible. Rest of clinical examination is normal. What is your diagnosis ?
- (1) Multiple myeloma
 - (2) Hyper vitaminosis A
 - (3) Secondaries
 - (4) Hyper parathyroidism
 - (5) Question not attempted
82. A 3 year old child presented to your OPD with genuvarum and softening of skull bones. There is bony depression over the chest. What is most likely deficiency ?
- (1) Vitamin A deficiency
 - (2) Vitamin D deficiency
 - (3) Vitamin C deficiency
 - (4) Vitamin K deficiency
 - (5) Question not attempted
83. Infection of ulnar bursa is diagnosed by
- (1) Kanavel sign
 - (2) Chvostek sign
 - (3) Gower sign
 - (4) Ludloff sign
 - (5) Question not attempted
84. Which of following Tumor arises from the bone marrow ?
- (1) Haemangioma
 - (2) Synovial sarcoma
 - (3) Chordoma
 - (4) Ewing's sarcoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
85. The pathognomonic sign of a simple bone cyst is
- (1) Fallen fragment sign
 - (2) Scalloping of cortex
 - (3) Never Breaches physis
 - (4) Central radiolucent lesion
 - (5) Question not attempted
86. Osteosarcoma is associated with all, except –
- (1) Retinoblastoma
 - (2) Li-Fraumeni syndrome
 - (3) Rothmund – Thomson syndrome
 - (4) Bloom – syndrome
 - (5) Question not attempted
87. Which of the following is false about non-ossifying fibroma ?
- (1) It is a metaphyseal tumor.
 - (2) Commonly presents in 4th – 5th decade.
 - (3) It is usually asymptomatic.
 - (4) Histology show spindle cells, foam cells and giant cells.
 - (5) Question not attempted

88. A 60 year old man presents with low backache. On Radiography, destructive lesion are seen in the sacrum. Biopsy of the lesion show physaliferous cells. What is the most probable diagnosis ?
- (1) Ankylosing spondylitis
 - (2) Multiple myeloma
 - (3) Chordoma
 - (4) Synovial sarcoma
 - (5) Question not attempted
89. What is genetic abnormality seen in patient with synovial sarcoma ?
- (1) t (11, 22)
 - (2) t (x, 18)
 - (3) P53 mutation
 - (4) Rb mutation
 - (5) Question not attempted
90. Standard Hindquarter amputation is done at level of
- (1) Hip Joint and SI Joint
 - (2) Hip Joint and Ilium
 - (3) Pubic symphysis and SI joint
 - (4) Pubic symphysis and Ilium
 - (5) Question not attempted
91. An amputation through forearm where you make a fork of the two forearm bone is called as
- (1) Chopart's amputation
 - (2) Krukenberg amputation
 - (3) Pirogoff amputation
 - (4) Syme's amputation
 - (5) Question not attempted
92. An 85 year old woman presented with a 1 month history of pain and swelling in the left shoulder. Arthrocentesis yielded a Hemorrhagic non-inflammatory fluid. The X-ray showed complete destruction of humeral head. The synovial fluid culture was Negative. What is most probable diagnosis ?
- (1) Septic arthritis
 - (2) Kashin Beck's disease
 - (3) Milwaukee shoulder
 - (4) Ankylosing spondylitis
 - (5) Question not attempted
93. A young patient presents with complaints of episode of sudden locking of right knee. There is no history of trauma. X-ray of the knee joint reveals the presence of a loose Body around the joint. What is most likely cause for this presentation ?
- (1) Osteoarthritis
 - (2) Haemarthrosis
 - (3) Tuberculosis arthritis
 - (4) Osteochondritis dissecans
 - (5) Question not attempted
94. Which of following is a true statement about Glidestone arthroplasty ?
- (1) It is done in early arthritis.
 - (2) It uses vastus medialis muscle.
 - (3) It provides Hip joint stability.
 - (4) It preserves Hip joint mobility.
 - (5) Question not attempted

95. A patient undergoes bone grafting after losing a bone segment due to an open fracture. Which of the following is the best material that can be used to fill the defect ?
- (1) Freeze dried allograft
 - (2) rh BMP-7
 - (3) Calcium phosphate
 - (4) Autologous Bone graft
 - (5) Question not attempted
96. Following approach to hip is used for original Charnley technique to total hip replacement :
- (1) Antero Lateral approach
 - (2) Direct Lateral approach
 - (3) Portero Lateral approach
 - (4) Anterior approach
 - (5) Question not attempted
97. Which of the following patient scenarios is most appropriate for reverse total shoulder arthroplasty ?
- (1) A 40 year old labourer with severe glenohumeral arthritis and irreparable Rotator cuff tear
 - (2) A 40 year old with painful proximal humerus malunion
 - (3) A 75 year old woman with severe arthritis and active overhead motion.
 - (4) A 75 year old man with severe arthritis and a massive irreparable Rotator cuff tear.
 - (5) Question not attempted
98. Loosening of the femoral component in a cemented total hip arthroplasty most often occurs at
- (1) Bone cement interface
 - (2) Within the cement
 - (3) Prosthesis cement interface
 - (4) Within box
 - (5) Question not attempted
99. Which of the following statements is false about metal implants ?
- (1) High carbon cobalt chromium alloy has been shown to have lower wear rates.
 - (2) It cannot be used in the patients with renal failure.
 - (3) These implants are avoided in young females.
 - (4) Patients with these implants have normal levels of cobalt and chromium levels in serum.
 - (5) Question not attempted
100. Uncemented arthroplasty is done in a patient with fracture of neck of femur following prolonged steroid therapy. Which of the following statements is false about this procedure ?
- (1) It is usually preferred in younger patients.
 - (2) The surface of the implant contains porous coating.
 - (3) Hydroxy apatite decreases the formation of new bone.
 - (4) Fixation of the prostheses is by bone ingrowth.
 - (5) Question not attempted

101. Which of the following is true regarding the rear tissue in patellar clunk syndrome ?

- (1) Superior pole of patella, impinging during flexion.
- (2) Superior pole of patella, impinging during extension.
- (3) Inferior pole of patella, impinging during flexion.
- (4) Inferior pole of patella, impinging during extension.
- (5) Question not attempted

102. A 50 year old woman underwent total Hip replacement surgery. During the procedure the surgeon accidentally cut a Nerve. Post-operatively the patient had a gluteus maximus lurch and wasting of the muscle. Which of the following nerve is likely to be injured ?

- (1) Sciatic Nerve
- (2) Superior Gluteal Nerve
- (3) Inferior Gluteal Nerve
- (4) Femoral Nerve
- (5) Question not attempted

103. Most common cause of death after total Hip replacement is

- (1) Infection
- (2) Pulmonary embolism
- (3) DVT
- (4) Pneumonia
- (5) Question not attempted

104. All are true regarding cementless porous coated femoral implant, except

- (1) Optimal pore size for bone in growth into porous surface is 100 – 400 μm
- (2) Porous tantalum closely resembles the surface of cancellous bone
- (3) On growth surface are created by plasma spray or grit Blasting
- (4) Thickness of porous coating is 50 – 155 μm
- (5) Question not attempted

105. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of skin traction and its indication :

- (1) Russell's traction – cervical spine injuries
- (2) Peckin's traction – fracture shaft femur in adults
- (3) Halo pelvic traction – scoliosis
- (4) Dunlop's traction – supracondylar fracture humerus
- (5) Question not attempted

106. Quadrilateral socket prosthesis is used in

- (1) Syme's amputation
- (2) Trans femoral amputation
- (3) Below knee amputation
- (4) Trans humeral amputation
- (5) Question not attempted

107. Gallow's Traction used to treat for

- (1) Fracture shaft of femur
- (2) Pelvic fracture
- (3) Fracture shaft of tibia
- (4) DDH
- (5) Question not attempted

108. A 35 year old man was rushed to the Emergency following a road traffic accident. You suspect a femoral shaft fracture and decide to use the Thomas splint. How the length of the splint calculated?

- (1) Highest point on the medial side of the groin upto heel plus 4 inches
- (2) Height point on medial side of the groin upto heel plus 6 inches
- (3) Anterior superior iliac spine upto the heel plus 6 inches
- (4) Anterior superior iliac spine upto the heel plus 4 inches
- (5) Question not attempted

109. Advantages of Non-suction socketed limb prosthesis, except

- (1) easy to wear
- (2) There is no perspiration
- (3) There is no difficulty in changing the stump circumference
- (4) Patient feel that is belongs to him or her
- (5) Question not attempted

110. Lift off test used to diagnosis for

- (1) subscapularis
- (2) supraspinatus
- (3) Infraspinatus
- (4) Teres minor
- (5) Question not attempted

111. Which of the following percentages of normal circulating blood loss would the 1st result in a patient with tachycardia and narrowed pulse pressure?

- (1) 5%
- (2) 10%
- (3) 25%
- (4) 40%
- (5) Question not attempted

112. A 30 year male suffers from road traffic accident and a car run over his right leg. On examination vitals are stable. The right leg is crushed with exposed muscle and bone. The debate about limb survival can be resolved to an extent by MESS score which induces all, except –

- (1) BP
- (2) Nerve Injury
- (3) Velocity of Trauma
- (4) Distal circulation
- (5) Question not attempted

113. Which of the following statements regarding reperfusion injury is false ?

- (1) It may follow fasciotomy in compartment syndrome.
- (2) It is only a localized inflammatory response.
- (3) It can cause muscle damage.
- (4) It can trigger systemic coagulopathy.
- (5) Question not attempted

114. A patient come to the casualty after a RTA with fracture of femur. On 3rd day of admission, he developed sudden breathlessness. Which of following is the most common cause ?

- (1) Hypovolemic shock
- (2) Pulmonary Hypertension
- (3) Post trauma MI
- (4) Fat embolism
- (5) Question not attempted

115. A patient comes with crush injury to the lower limb. Doctor is concerned about gangrene and sepsis. What can help decide between amputation and limb salvage ?

- (1) Gustilo Anderson classification
- (2) GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale) score
- (3) MESS (Mangled Extremity Severity Score)
- (4) ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support)
- (5) Question not attempted

116. Which of the following is true about triage ?

- (1) Yellow – least priority
- (2) Red – mortality
- (3) Green – ambulatory
- (4) Blue – ambulatory
- (5) Question not attempted

117. Which of following steps of disaster management in a correct order :

- (1) Disaster Impact → Mitigation → Rehabilitation → Response
- (2) Response → Mitigation → Disaster Impact → Rehabilitation
- (3) Disaster Impact → Response → Rehabilitation → Mitigation
- (4) Response → Disaster Impact → Rehabilitation → Mitigation
- (5) Question not attempted

118. De-gloving Injury refers to

- (1) skin and subcutaneous fat are stripped from the underlying fascia
- (2) skin, subcutaneous fat and fascia are stripped from tendon
- (3) skin, subcutaneous fat, fascia and tendon are stripped from bone
- (4) only skin is stripped off
- (5) Question not attempted

119. Which of following is not a component of the crush syndrome ?

- (1) Myohemoglobinuria
- (2) Massive crushing of muscles
- (3) Acute tubular necrosis
- (4) Bleeding diathesis
- (5) Question not attempted

120. Prone external rotation test increased external rotation at 30° that decreases at 90° indicates –

- (1) Isolated injury to posterolateral corner (PLC)
- (2) Both PCL & PLC
- (3) Isolated injury to posteromedial corner
- (4) Isolated injury to posterolateral corner (PLC) & Isolated injury to posteromedial corner
- (5) Question not attempted

121. All are ligament healing phases, except –

- (1) Hemorrhage
- (2) Inflammation
- (3) Maturation
- (4) Repair & Remodelling
- (5) Question not attempted

122. In terms of load bearing, a single tear/cut through meniscus may be equivalent to meniscectomy –

- (1) Radial tear extends to capsular margin
- (2) Horizontal tear
- (3) Bucket handle tear
- (4) Flap tear
- (5) Question not attempted

123. Symptoms of vascular claudication, except –

- (1) Pain – Distal to proximal
- (2) Walking uphill painful
- (3) Bicycle test – Negative
- (4) Atrophy – Uncommon
- (5) Question not attempted

124. Sign indicative of Acetabular Retroversion

- (1) Contralateral Prominence of Ischial spine
- (2) Crossover sign
- (3) Anterior wall sign
- (4) All of these
- (5) Question not attempted

125. Intervertebral disc has complex structure – All are true, EXCEPT

- (1) At Birth, disc has some direct blood supply
- (2) Annulus cells produce type II collagen, nucleus cells synthesize type I collagen
- (3) Normal disc has large amount of extracellular matrix of few cells $\approx 1\%$ by volume.
- (4) Annulus cells are more elongated & resemble fibroblast, nucleus cells are oval & resemble chondrocyte.
- (5) Question not attempted

126. Most specific serologic study for diagnosis of Rheumatoid Arthritis –

- (1) Anti – CCP assay
- (2) Anti – RA 33 antibody assay
- (3) ANA (Anti-Nuclear Antibody)
- (4) RA Factor
- (5) Question not attempted

127. According to Lister classification, best reconstruction option for group 4 thumb amputation –

- (1) Moberg advancement
- (2) Toe transfer – Policization
- (3) Metacarpal lengthening
- (4) First web deepening
- (5) Question not attempted

128. The most significant predictor of amputation in diabetics –

- (1) Peripheral Neuropathy
- (2) Prior stroke
- (3) Prior major amputation
- (4) Poor glucose control
- (5) Question not attempted

129. Most common cause of Vertebra Plana

- (1) Ewing's sarcoma
- (2) Lymphoma
- (3) Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis
- (4) Leukemia
- (5) Question not attempted

130. Polka dot pattern on CT scan indicate –

- (1) Hemangioma
- (2) Paget disease
- (3) Bone Infarct
- (4) Osteoid Osteoma
- (5) Question not attempted

131. Which surgical margin is not included in Enneking classification of local procedures ?

- (1) Radical Resection
- (2) Broad Resection
- (3) Marginal Resection
- (4) Intralesional Resection
- (5) Question not attempted

132. According to Enneking staging system, which Benign Tumor is staged as Active stage 2 Benign Tumor ?

- (1) Non-Ossifying fibroma
- (2) Aneurysmal Bone cyst
- (3) Giant cell Tumor
- (4) Both Non-Ossifying fibroma & Aneurysmal Bone cyst
- (5) Question not attempted

133. Differential Diagnosis for diaphyseal lesions include all, except

- (1) Ewing's sarcoma (Age 5-25)
- (2) Lymphoma (Adult)
- (3) Chondroblastoma (Age 10-25)
- (4) Fibrous dysplasia (Age 5-30)
- (5) Question not attempted

134. This is not the feature of SLE

- (1) Non-destructive Non-deforming polyarthritis
- (2) Skin ulceration, rashes, Raynaud's phenomena
- (3) Anemia, Leukopenia, High ESR, ANA +ve
- (4) Corticosteroids are contraindicated as they can flare up the disease.
- (5) Question not attempted

135. This is not an example of Osteosclerotic disease

- (1) Pagets
- (2) Renal osteodystrophy
- (3) Gouty Arthritis
- (4) Fluorosis
- (5) Question not attempted

136. Fluoride is not used in the treatment of osteoporosis because

- (1) Also stimulates osteoclasts & resorbs bone
- (2) Blocks osteoclasts & osteoblasts & prevents resorption, weakens bone
- (3) Makes fluoroapatite which is resistant to osteoclastic resorption, increasing mineral density without gaining strength
- (4) Fluorine is deposited instead of calcium, resultant Hypercalcemia depresses parathyroid gland.
- (5) Question not attempted

137. In Osteoporosis

- (1) Calcium is decreased along with weight.
- (2) Calcium, phosphorus & other minerals are decreased.
- (3) Quality of bone is decreased i.e. both bone mineral & bone mass decreased.
- (4) Only calcium & magnesium decreased.
- (5) Question not attempted

138. Excess Extracellular calcium can lead to

- (1) Increase Bone strength
- (2) Decrease Bone strength
- (3) Tetany
- (4) Depressed Neuromuscular Transmission
- (5) Question not attempted

139. Osteoid is composed of

- (1) Calcium & Magnesium
- (2) Calcium & Phosphorus
- (3) Crystalline Hydroxyapatite
- (4) None of these
- (5) Question not attempted

140. This is not the malignant tumor of spine.

- (1) Giant Cell Tumor
- (2) Chordoma
- (3) Myeloma
- (4) Metastasis
- (5) Question not attempted

141. Double Crush Phenomena is

- (1) 2 vertebra fracture due to osteoporosis
- (2) Both calcaneum fracture due to fall from height
- (3) Proximal compression of nerve makes distal compression of nerve more susceptible
- (4) Fracture of distal femur & proximal tibia due to osteoporosis.
- (5) Question not attempted

142. A 35 years female comes in OPD with severe pain back for last 15-20 days. On examination, there is muscle spasm, point tenderness present at L3 level, very high ESR. X-ray shows involvement of L34 with disc space narrowing. Most likely she may be having.

- (1) Tuberculosis
- (2) Brucellosis
- (3) Pyogenic
- (4) Tumor
- (5) Question not attempted

143. Which approach of Acetabulum fracture fixation requires ligation of corona mortis ?

- (1) Iliofemoral
- (2) Ilioinguinal
- (3) Stoppa
- (4) Kocher Langenback
- (5) Question not attempted

144. In Brachial plexus birth palsy as classified by Narakas, which group has most favourable prognosis ?

- (1) Group 1 (2) Group 2
- (3) Group 3 (4) Group 4
- (5) Question not attempted

145. Lafontaine criteria is used to assess -

- (1) Instability of Proximal Humerus fracture
- (2) Instability of Distal Humerus fracture
- (3) Instability of Distal Radius fracture
- (4) Instability of Distal Femur fracture
- (5) Question not attempted

146. In Ankle region fracture, Initial 1 mm of lateral shift may reduce contact area by around

- (1) 10% (2) 20%
- (3) 30% (4) 40%
- (5) Question not attempted

147. Reducing upp 1/3 tibia fracture, pollerscreens are put in

- (1) Anterior & Lateral
- (2) Posterior & Medial
- (3) Anterior & Medial
- (4) Posterior & Lateral
- (5) Question not attempted

148. Degree of soft tissue injury is classified by

- (1) Gustilo
- (2) Danis
- (3) Tscherne
- (4) Allgover
- (5) Question not attempted

149. Partial neuroraphy is mainly useful in -

- (1) Complete severance of the cords of brachial plexus
- (2) Partial severance of sciatic nerve
- (3) Partial severance of peroneal nerve
- (4) Partial severance of ulnar nerve
- (5) Question not attempted

150. Most important prognostic factor in Perthis' disease

- (1) Age of onset
- (2) Lateral Pillar classification
- (3) Caterall classification
- (4) Salter & Thompson classification
- (5) Question not attempted

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

143. Which approach of Acetabulum fracture fixation requires ligament of corona mortis?
- (1) Iliotomoral
 - (2) Iliotigular
 - (3) Stopps
 - (4) Kocher-Lambord
 - (5) Question not attempted
144. In Brachial plexus birth palsy as classified by Naras which group has most favourable prognosis?
- (1) Group 1
 - (2) Group 2
 - (3) Group 3
 - (4) Group 4
 - (5) Question not attempted
145. Latourne criteria is used to assess
- (1) Instability of Proximal Humerus fracture
 - (2) Instability of Distal Humerus fracture
 - (3) Instability of Distal Radius fracture
 - (4) Instability of Distal Femur fracture
 - (5) Question not attempted
146. In Ankle region talaroid talar 1 mm of lateral shift may reduce contact area by around
- (1) 10%
 - (2) 20%
 - (3) 30%
 - (4) 40%
 - (5) Question not attempted
147. Degree of soft tissue injury is classified by
- (1) Gustilo
 - (2) Dams
 - (3) Tschern
 - (4) Allgover
 - (5) Question not attempted
148. Partial neurophy is mainly useful in
- (1) Complete severance of the cord of brachial plexus
 - (2) Partial severance of axillary nerve
 - (3) Partial severance of peroneal nerve
 - (4) Partial severance of ulnar nerve
 - (5) Question not attempted
149. Most important prognostic factor in Bell's disease
- (1) Age of onset
 - (2) Lateral Rilla classification
 - (3) Garet classification
 - (4) Baker & Thompson classification
 - (5) Question not attempted
150. Anterior & Lateral
- (1) Anterior & Lateral
 - (2) Posterior & Medial
 - (3) Anterior & Medial
 - (4) Posterior & Lateral
 - (5) Question not attempted