

CEDEES Work –Sheet
GENERAL SURGERY/ GENERAL

1. Following is not the common sign of Graves' disease:

- A. Proptosis B. Pretibial myxoedema
 C. Proximal myopathy D. Cardiac failure

2. The widely used first investigation of choice in solitary nodule thyroid is:

- A. X-ray neck B. CT scan
 C. MRI D. Ultrasound

3. All of the following are features of Grave's disease except:

- A. More common in males B. Tremor
 C. Pretibial myxoedema D. Intolerance to heat

4. Which of the following conditions is most common complication of radioiodine treatment of Grave's disease?

- A. Thyroid storm B. Subacute thyroiditis
 C. Thyroid cancer D. Hypothyroidism

5. Main problem associated with carotid body tumor operation is:

- A. The tumor blends with jugular vein
 B. The tumor blends with bifurcation of carotid artery
 C. Recurrence D. Vasovagal shock

6. Cystic hygroma may be associated with:

- A. Turner's syndrome B. Klinefelter's syndrome
 C. Down's syndrome D. All of the above

7. Brilliantly translucent swelling in the neck region in a 2 years child diagnosis is:

- A. Lipoma B. Teratoma
 C. Cystic hygroma D. Thyroglossal cyst

8. All are true about cystic hygroma except:

- A. Aspiration is diagnostic B. 50% present at birth
 C. Presents as posterior cervical swelling
 D. Sequestration of lymphatic tissue

9. True statement about carotid body tumor is: (Multiple Answer)

- A. Non-chromaffin paraganglioma
 B. Good prognosis
 C. Rarely metastasizes
 D. Similar to mixed parotid tumor

10. Modified radical dissection of neck all structures are preserved except:

- A. Sternomastoid B. External jugular vein
 C. Internal jugular D. Spinal accessory

11. Level V cervical nodes includes:

- A. Upper jugular nodes B. Middle jugular nodes
 C. Lower jugular nodes D. Posterior triangle nodes

12. Which is the most effective drug for thyrotoxic storm?

- A. Steroids B. Noradrenaline
 C. IV propranolol D. Carbimazole

13. Adson's test is positive in:

- A. Cervical rib B. Cervical spondylosis
 C. Cervical fracture D. Cervical dislocation

14. Which one of these operative steps is not done routinely in thyroidectomy?

- A. Ligation of middle thyroid vein
 B. Ligation of superior thyroid artery
 C. Ligation of inferior thyroid artery
 D. Ligation of inferior thyroid veins

15. Single most important aetiological factor in papillary carcinoma is:

- A. Endemic goitre B. Childhood irradiation
 C. Autoimmune thyroiditis
 D. Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes

16. Hurthle cells tumour is:

- A. Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 B. Follicular carcinoma thyroid
 C. Medullary carcinoma thyroid
 D. Anaplastic carcinoma

17. The microscopic feature that differentiates a follicular carcinoma from a follicular adenoma:

- A. Nuclear pleomorphism B. Hurthle cell change
 C. Capsular invasion D. Absence of colloid

18. In extended supraomohyoid neck dissection, lymph node dissection is done up to:

- A. 2 B. 3
 C. 4 D. 5

19. The most strongly implicated premalignant condition of the oral cavity is:

- A. Fordyce spots B. Erythroplakia
 C. Median rhomboid glossitis
 D. Erythema multiforme

20. Virus causing head and neck cancer: (Multiple Answer)

- A. EBV B. HSV
 C. HPV D. HBV
 E. HCV

21. A nerve injured in radical neck dissection leads to loss of sensation in medial side of the arm, nerve injured is:

- A. Long thoracic nerve B. Thoracodorsal nerve
 C. Dorsal scapular nerve
 D. Medial cutaneous nerve of arm

22. All are true about cystic hygroma except:

- A. Pulsatile
 B. May cause respiratory obstruction
 C. Common in neck D. Present in birth

23. Which of the following is false regarding cystic hygroma?

- A. Brilliantly translucent lesion
 B. Surgical excision is treatment of choice
 C. Recurrence is common with percutaneous Picibanil therapy
 D. A cystic lesion containing blood filled spaces

24. Trotters triad is seen in:

- A. Angiofibroma
- B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Laryngeal carcinoma
- D. Growth in fossa of Rosenmuller

25. Blow out carotid is characteristically seen with:

- A. Thyroidectomy
- B. Radical neck dissection
- C. Flap necrosis
- D. Sistrunk operation

26. Structures preserved in radical neck dissection is:

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Submandibular gland
- C. Sternocleidomastoid
- D. Internal Jugular Vein

27. Which is never a cause of thyroglossal fistula?

- A. Infection of thyroglossal cyst
- B. Inadequate removal of thyroglossal cyst
- C. Congenital
- D. None of the above

28. True about branchial cyst: (Multiple Answer)

- A. Arise from lower third of sternocleidomastoid
- B. Peak age of presentation is 3rd decade
- C. Cyst wall consists of lymphoid tissue
- D. Fluid contains cholesterol crystal
- E. Lined by squamous epithelium

29. Regarding cervical rib, which statement is correct?

- A. It always connects to the scalene tubercle by a fibrous band
- B. It passes through the apex of the supraclavicular triangle
- C. It causes pressure on the ulnar nerve
- D. Pain is often located in the forearm

30. A 40-years old patient is suffering from carotid body tumor. Which of the following is the best choice of treatment for him?

- A. Excision of tumor
- B. Radiotherapy
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Carotid artery ligation both proximal and distal to the tumor

31. Abbe-Estlander flap is used for:

- A. Lip
- B. Tongue
- C. Eyelid
- D. Ears

32. Stain used to diagnose premalignant lesions of lip is:

- A. Crystal violet
- B. H and E
- C. Toluidine blue
- D. Giemsa

33. The commando operation is:

- A. Abdomino-perineal resection of the rectum for carcinoma
- B. Disarticulation of the hip for gas gangrene of the leg
- C. Extended radical mastectomy
- D. Excision of carcinoma of the jaw and lymph nodes en bloc

34. Psammoma bodies may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
- B. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
- C. Meningioma
- D. Serous cystadenocarcinoma of ovary

35. About papillary carcinoma true statement is/are (Multiple Answer)

- A. Radiation is a risk factor
- B. Multifocal
- C. Hematogenous spread is common
- D. Distant metastasis is seen

36. Most common thyroid malignancy is:

- A. Anaplastic carcinoma
- B. Follicular carcinoma
- C. Medullary carcinoma
- D. Papillary carcinoma

37. Which thyroid malignancy is common after radiation exposure?

- A. Follicular
- B. Papillary
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

38. Orphan Annie-eye nuclei seen in:

- A. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
- B. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
- C. Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid
- D. Follicular carcinoma of thyroid

39. Which of the following would be the best treatment for a 2 cm thyroid nodule in a 50 years old man with FNAC revealing it to be a papillary carcinoma?

- A. Hemithyroidectomy
- B. Subtotal thyroidectomy with modified neck dissection
- C. Near total thyroidectomy with modified neck dissection
- D. Hemithyroidectomy with modified neck dissection

40. Occult thyroid malignancy with nodal metastasis is:

- A. Medullary carcinoma
- B. Follicular carcinoma
- C. Papillary carcinoma
- D. Anaplastic carcinoma

41. Which of the following is used in the treatment of differentiated thyroid cancer?

- A. I-131
- B. 99mTc
- C. P-32
- D. I-131MIBG

42. In treatment of papillary carcinomas thyroid, radioiodine destroys the neoplastic cells predominantly by:

- A. X-rays
- B. Beta rays
- C. Gamma rays
- D. Alpha particles

43. All of the following are true for follicular carcinoma of thyroid except:

- A. Lymph node involvement rare
- B. Vascular involvement common
- C. Younger patients have good prognosis
- D. Diagnosis by FNAC

44. Thyroid carcinoma with pulsating vascular skeletal metastasis is:

- A. Follicular
- B. Anaplastic
- C. Medullary
- D. Papillary

45. Follicular carcinoma of thyroid is due to mutation of:

- A. RAS
- B. HGF
- C. RET
- D. ABL

46. Metastasis of CA buccal mucosa goes to:

- A. Regional lymph node B. Liver
C. Heart D. Brain

47. Which of the following does not move on deglutition?

- A. Sublingual dermoid B. Thyroid nodule
C. Pretracheal lymph node D. Thyroglossal cyst

48. Most frequent site of branchial cyst is at:

- A. Upper third of posterior border of Sternocleidomastoid
B. Lower third of anterior border of Sternocleidomastoid
C. Upper third of anteromedial border of Sternocleidomastoid
D. Supraclavicular fossa

49. Which of the following is the cause of submucosal fibrosis?

- A. Alcohol B. Candidiasis
C. Betel nut chewing D. Pan leaf chewing

50. The commonest site of oral cancer among Indian population

- A. Tongue B. Floor of mouth
C. Alveobuccal complex D. Lip

51. Lymph node metastasis is least commonly seen with:

- A. Papillary CA Thyroid B. Medullary CA Thyroid
C. Follicular CA Thyroid D. Anaplastic CA Thyroid

52. Screening method of medullary carcinoma thyroid is:

- A. Serum calcitonin B. Serum calcium
C. Serum alkaline phosphatase D. Serum acid phosphatase

53. Treatment of medullary carcinoma thyroid:

- A. Surgery and Radiotherapy
B. Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy
C. Surgery only D. Radioiodine ablation

54. Medullary carcinoma thyroid arises from:

- A. Parafollicular cells B. Cells lining the acini
C. Capsule of thyroid D. Stroma of the gland

55. A biopsy from a mass in front of the neck revealed parafollicular cells. How do you follow up?

- A. Calcitonin B. T4
C. Thyroxine D. Thyroglobulin

56. Needle biopsy of solitary thyroid nodule in a young woman with palpable cervical lymph nodes on the same sides demonstrates amyloid in stroma of lesion. Likely diagnosis is:

- A. Medullary carcinoma thyroid
B. Follicular carcinoma thyroid
C. Thyroid adenoma D. Multinodular goiter

57. The expression of the following oncogene is associated with a high incidence of medullary carcinoma of thyroid:

- A. p53 B. Her-2-neu
C. Ret proto-oncogene D. Rb gene

58. Thyroxine can be given in which thyroid carcinoma:

- A. Papillary B. Medullary
C. Anaplastic D. Undifferentiated

59. A patient has pituitary tumour and pheochromocytoma and a thyroid nodule. Which carcinoma is most likely to occur?

- A. Follicular carcinoma B. Medullary carcinoma
C. Papillary carcinoma D. Anaplastic carcinoma

60. The most common site of the internal opening of a branchial fistula is at the:

- A. Lateral nasopharyngeal wall
B. Fossa of Rosenmuller
C. Gingivo-labial sulcus D. Tonsillar fossa

61. Excision of the hyoid bone is done in:

- A. Branchial cyst B. Branchial fistula
C. Thyroglossal cyst D. Sublingual dermoids

62. True about thyroid carcinoma: (Multiple Answer)

- A. Follicular carcinoma have worse prognosis than papillary carcinoma
B. Papillary carcinoma spreads by hematogenous route more frequently than follicular carcinoma
C. Papillary carcinoma have increased mortality than follicular carcinoma
D. Follicular carcinoma are more bilateral than papillary carcinoma
E. Follicular carcinoma have more male incidence than papillary carcinoma

63. Low risk in carcinoma thyroid (Multiple Answer)

- A. Men <50 years B. Women <40 years
C. Papillary carcinoma <4 cm
D. Metastasis
E. Follicular carcinoma >5cm

64. Which of the following is not a histological variant of thyroid neoplasm?

- A. Follicular B. Merkel cell
C. Insular D. Anaplastic

65. Amount of I-131 given for carcinoma thyroid:

- A. 5 micro curie B. 50 micro curie
C. 5 milli curie D. 50 milli curie

66. Which of the following is used in the treatment of well differentiated thyroid carcinoma:

- A. I¹³¹ B. 99m Tc
C. 32P D. MIBG

67. A case of solitary thyroid nodule, investigation of choice is:

- A. T3, T4 estimation B. Thyroid scan
C. FNAC D. Excision biopsy

68. Tongue ulcer with everted edges is:

- A. Aphthous ulcer B. Tubercular
C. Malignant D. Dental

69. Most probable malignancy that develops in a case of long-standing goiter is:

- A. Follicular carcinoma B. Anaplastic carcinoma
C. Papillary carcinoma D. Medullary carcinoma

70. Bone metastasis is common in which thyroid tumor:

- A. Follicular
- B. Papillary
- C. Hurthle cell tumour
- D. Anaplastic

71. Thoracic extension of cervical goitre is usually approached through:

- A. Neck
- B. Chest
- C. Combined cervico-thoracic
- D. Thorascopic

72. Commonest presenting complaints of medullary carcinoma thyroid:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Dysphagia
- C. Hoarseness
- D. Flushing

73. All are true regarding medullary carcinoma of thyroid except:

- A. It arises from 'C' cells
- B. Secrete high levels of calcitonin
- C. It is dependent on TSH
- D. Most cases are familial

74. In a patient presenting with a swelling of the thyroid, the radionuclide scan showed a cold nodule and the ultrasound showed a non cystic solid mass. The management of this patient would be:

- A. Lobectomy
- B. Hemithyroidectomy
- C. Eltroxin
- D. Radio Iodine therapy

75. Retrosternal goiter is characterized by:

- A. Stridor
- B. Always malignant
- C. Bilateral
- D. None of the above

76. Dancing carotid is seen in:

- A. Thyrotoxicosis
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. AV Fistula
- D. Blow out carotid

77. Treatment of thyroid storm includes all, except:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Radioactive iodine
- C. Hydrocortisone
- D. Lugol's iodine

78. Thyroid storm after operation is due to:

- A. Inadequate control of hyperthyroidism
- B. Massive bleeding
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
- D. Postoperative injection

79. Reduction of size and vascularity prior to thyroidectomy is done by:

- A. Iodides
- B. Propylthiouracil
- C. Radioiodine
- D. Propranolol

80. A patient with long standing multinodular goitre develops hoarseness of voice and swelling undergoes sudden increase in size. Likely diagnosis is:

- A. Follicular carcinoma
- B. Papillary carcinoma
- C. Medullary carcinoma
- D. Anaplastic carcinoma

81. Metastasis in thyroid gland come most commonly from carcinoma of:

- A. Testis
- B. Prostate
- C. Breast
- D. Lungs

82. Homer's syndrome does not include:

- A. Ptosis
- B. Anhydrosis
- C. Flushing
- D. Mydriasis

83. Treatment of choice for recurrent thyrotoxicosis after surgery is:

- A. Further surgery
- B. Radioiodine followed by surgery
- C. Radioiodine
- D. Observation & follow-up

84. Pretibial myxedema is seen in:

- A. Thyrotoxicosis
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. All

85. Two hours after subtotal thyroidectomy for thyrotoxicosis, young woman rapidly becomes agitated and complains of increasing difficulty in breathing. Her pulse rate rises and central cyanosis is noticed on examination, her neck is found to be tensely swollen beneath the stitches. The most appropriate management in this case would be:

- A. Intranasal oxygen
- B. Passing an endotracheal tube in the ward
- C. Removing sutures from all layers in the ward and evacuation of hematoma,
- D. Immediate transfer of the patient to the operation theatre for tracheostomy

86. Hypoparathyroidism following thyroid surgery occurs within:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 2-5 days
- C. 7-14 days
- D. 2-3 weeks

87. Patient after thyroid surgery presents with perioral paresthesia. Serum calcium level is 7 mg/dl. What will be the best management:

- A. Oral vitamin D3
- B. Oral vitamin D3 with calcium
- C. IV calcium gluconate
- D. Oral calcium

88. Most dangerous complication in a patient who had undergone thyroid surgery and develop hematoma at the operative site:

- A. Respiratory obstruction
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Shock

89. Hashimoto's thyroiditis, all are true except:

- A. Follicular destruction
- B. Increase in lymphocytes
- C. Oncocytic metaplasia
- D. Orphan Annie eye nuclei

90. Which of the following conditions is associated with hypothyroidism?

- A. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- B. Grave's disease
- C. Toxic multinodular goiter
- D. Struma ovary

91. Not a feature of de-Quervain's disease:

- A. Autoimmune in etiology
- B. T ESR
- C. Tends to regress spontaneously
- D. Painful and associated with enlargement of thyroid

92. In case of hypothyroidism which investigation is most informative and most commonly used:

- A. Serum TSH level
- B. Serum T3, T4 level
- C. Serum calcitonin assay
- D. Serum TRH assay

93. Complications of total thyroidectomy include all except:

- A. Hoarseness
- B. Airway obstruction
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Hypercalcemia

94. The thyroiditis also known as "Painless Thyroiditis":

- A. Subacute lymphocytic thyroiditis
- B. de-Quervain's thyroiditis
- C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- D. Riedel's thyroiditis

95. Potato tumor is a tumor of

- A. Carotid body
- B. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- C. Carotid sinus
- D. None of the above

96. In case of adenomatoid goiter which carcinoma is commonest to occur:

- A. Medullary carcinoma
- B. Follicular carcinoma
- C. Papillary carcinoma
- D. Anaplastic carcinoma

97. The most common presentation of endemic goiter is:

- A. Hypothyroid
- B. Diffuse goiter
- C. Hyperthyroid
- D. Solitary nodule

98. Shotty lymphnodes are seen in

- A. Syphilis
- B. TB
- C. Epithelioma
- D. Hodgkin's lymphoma

99. For the diagnosis of salivary gland tumor, one should perform

- A. FNAC
- B. Excisional biopsy
- C. Incisional biopsy
- D. Punch biopsy

100. During a lumbar puncture procedure, the Lumbar Puncture needle pierces which structure last?

- A. Dura
- B. Arachnoid
- C. Ligamentum flavum
- D. Sub arachnoid

101. Level-III lymph nodes are

- A. Middle Jugular
- B. Upper Jugular
- C. Lower Jugular
- D. Posterior Triangular lymph nodes

102. Which of the following is associated with cold abscess:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Syphilis
- C. Actinomycosis
- D. All of the above

103. Superior thyroid artery is ligated close to thyroid gland during thyroidectomy to avoid injury to

- A. External laryngeal nerve
- B. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C. Inferior thyroid vein
- D. Superior laryngeal nerve

104. 0.45% saline is

- A. Isotonic
- B. Hypotonic
- C. Hypertonic
- D. Colloid

105. What percentage of cold thyroid nodules are malignant?

- A. 70-80%
- B. 50-60%
- C. 40-50%
- D. 10-20%

106. Most common symptom of retrosternal goiter:

- A. Dysphagia
- B. Stridor
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Superior vena cava syndrome

107. Following are true for ranula except:

- A. It is a swelling in the floor of the mouth
- B. It is a retention cyst
- C. It is transilluminant
- D. Plunging ranula produces one more swelling in the submental region

108. Most important stimulus for carotid body tumour is:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Hyperbaric oxygen
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Hypercarbia

109. Tuberculous cervical spine can give rise to cold abscess in following locations except:

- A. Posterior wall of the pharynx in the midline
- B. Behind the carotid sheath
- C. Front of the carotid sheath
- D. Along the anterior primary division of the cervical spinal nerves

110. Pancoast' tumour has following features except:

- A. It is a superior sulcus tumour
- B. It can give rise to Homer's syndrome
- C. It can erode first rib
- D. It is usually resectable

111. Components of Horner's syndrome are following except:

- A. Miosis
- B. Anhydrosis
- C. Pseudoptosis
- D. Exophthalmos

112. Content of sebaceous cyst includes

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Keratin
- C. Sebum
- D. Pus

113. Superior thyroid artery is a branch of:

- A. Common carotid artery
- B. Internal carotid artery
- C. External carotid artery
- D. Thyrocervical trunk

114. Following are true for T3 hormone except:

- A. It is more important physiologic hormone
- B. It can be produced by peripheral conversion of T4
- C. It is more quickly acting
- D. It is given once a day for suppressive dose

115. Following are true for primary thyrotoxicosis except:

- A. 8 times more common in women than men
- B. Gland is vascular and smooth
- C. Cardiac failure is common
- D. Proptosis is a feature

116. Replacement dose of thyroxin - T4 is:

- A. 0.1 mg
- B. 0.2 mg
- C. 0.3 mg
- D. 0.01 mg

117. Sebaceous cyst does not occur in the

- A. Scalp
- B. Scrotum
- C. Back
- D. Sole

118. Papillary carcinoma thyroid spreads to which lymph nodes?

- A. Submental
- B. Submandibular lymph nodes
- C. Scalene nodes
- D. Jugular chain of lymph nodes

119. Following are true for thyroglossal fistula except:

- A. Always congenital
- B. It is lined by columnar epithelium
- C. Semilunar sign is seen in adults
- D. Surgery done for this is called Sistrunk's operation

120. Following are derived /arises from 2nd branchial arch except:

- A. Sternomastoid muscle
- B. Branchial cyst
- C. Facial muscles
- D. Anterior belly of the digastric

121. Which one of the following is not the treatment for Graves' disease?

- A. Carbimazole
- B. Propranolol
- C. Massive doses of steroids in ophthalmopathy
- D. Digoxin

122. Following are true for treatment options for toxic goitre except:

- A. Thyroidectomy
- B. Antithyroid drugs
- C. Radioiodine treatment
- D. Radiotherapy

123. 'Pott's puffy' tumour is:

- A. A malignant tumour
- B. An extradural abscess
- C. A tumour or pituitary gland
- D. An adrenal gland tumour

124. Following are pathological features of papillary carcinoma except:

- A. Microcarcinoma
- B. Orphan Annie-eyed nuclei
- C. Tall cell cancer
- D. Hurthle cell cancer

125. Regarding premalignant oral lesions:

- A. Leukoplakia should be proved by biopsy
- B. Leukoplakia does not disappear after cessation of smoking
- C. Erythroplakia has a higher risk for malignancy
- D. Oral submucous fibrosis is seen in all parts of the world

126. Following are true for external branch of superior laryngeal nerve except:

- A. It is close to superior thyroid artery
- B. Paralysis of this nerve leads to loss of tension in the vocal cord
- C. Paralysis of this nerve diminishes power and range in the voice
- D. It supplies adductors of the vocal cord

127. Following are true for papillary carcinoma thyroid except:

- A. Childhood irradiation is an important cause
- B. Orphan Annie-eyed nuclei is characteristic
- C. Multiple foci are common in the same lobe
- D. It spreads predominantly by blood spread

128. Following are the important steps of surgery for well- differentiated thyroid cancers of more than 2 cm in size except:

- A. Lobectomy
- B. Total thyroidectomy
- C. Selective neck dissection
- D. Removal of all macroscopic disease

129. 'Hurthle cells' are seen in:

- A. Agranulomatous thyroiditis
- B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- C. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid
- D. Thyroglossal cyst

130. A young patient has a midline, tender swelling in neck occurring after an attack of sore throat. The diagnosis is:

- A. Acute thyroiditis
- B. Thyroglossal cyst
- C. Subacute thyroiditis
- D. Toxic goiter

131. Following are true after total thyroidectomy before radioiodine scan:

- A. If T3 is given, only one week of stopping of hormone is enough
- B. Otherwise minimum 4 weeks stoppage of T4 is required
- C. Alternative to thyroxine withdrawal is to administer synthetic TSH over a 48 hours
- D. TSH administration is not at all effective

132. Following are true about thyroglobulin except:

- A. Normal levels are not detectable
- B. Increasing levels indicate metastasis in papillary carcinoma thyroid
- C. Increasing thyroglobulin prompts surgeon to get ultrasound of the neck
- D. Useful in medullary carcinoma thyroid

133. Following are true for medullary carcinoma thyroid except:

- A. Calcitonin is the tumour marker
- B. It arises from parafollicular cells
- C. It has amyloid stroma
- D. It can be treated by lobectomy

134. Follicular carcinoma thyroid is diagnosed by:

- A. Orphan Annie-eyed nuclei
- B. Askanazy cell
- C. Angioinvasion and capsular invasion
- D. Amyloid stroma

135. Which one of the following is the treatment of choice for toxic goitre in a child?

- A. Radioiodine
- B. Thyroidectomy
- C. Antithyroid drugs
- D. Radiotherapy

136. Few landmarks for identification of recurrent laryngeal nerve include following except:

- A. Parallel to trachea-oesophageal groove on the left side
- B. Below the inferior thyroid artery on the right side
- C. Between branches of the inferior thyroid artery
- D. Between the branches of inferior thyroid veins