

Paper Code : 12008
BDS 3rd Year
University Main Examination – 2018
General Surgery

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Explain your answer with appropriate diagrams.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define and classify shock. Discuss causes clinical features, pathophysiology and management of haemorrhagic hypovolaemic shock. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Active and positive immunization against tetanus
 - (b) Ludwig's Angina
 - (c) Cervical Lymphadenopathy
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Hutchinson pupil's found in -**
- (i) Subdural haematoma
 - (ii) Scalp haematoma
 - (iii) Epidural haematoma
 - (iv) Intra cerebral haematoma
- (b) **Bronchial cyst developed from -**
- (i) 2nd Branchial cleft
 - (ii) 3rd Branchial pouch
 - (iii) 3rd Branchial cleft
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) **Which is not a observable Suture -**
- (i) Polyglatic acid (Vicryl)
 - (ii) Polypropylene (Prolene)
 - (iii) Polyglycolic acid (Dexen)
 - (iv) Poly Dioxanone Suture (PDS)
- (d) **Rodent ulcer is found on -**
- (i) Root of neck
 - (ii) Face
 - (iii) Anywhere in body
 - (iv) Ankle
- (e) **Which is not a true cyst -**
- (i) Dermoid cyst
 - (ii) Ranula
 - (iii) Thyroglossal cyst
 - (iv) Pseudopancreatic cyst

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Define and classify goitre . Difference between primary and secondary hyperthyroidism.
Discuss in brief management of a thyroid carcinoma. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on : **(5 Marks Each)**
- Cleft palate -
 - Cystic swellings of jaw
 - Methods of sterilization used for sharp instruments
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- Epulis arises from -**

(i) Gums	(ii) Ears
(iii) Dental Epithelium	(iv) Mesoderm
 - IST INV to diagnose head injury -**

(i) CECT head	(ii) NCCT head
(iii) Carotid angiogram	(iv) MRI brain
 - Which swelling of neck does not move on deglutition -**

(i) Goitre	(ii) Cystic hygroma
(iii) Subhyoid bursitis	(iv) Thyroglossal Cyst
 - In 1st 24 hours of flame burn preferred IV fluid -**

(i) Colloids	(ii) Blood
(iii) 5% Dextrose	(iv) Crystalloids
 - T₂ Staging of oral cancer -**
 - Tumour size 2-4 cm greatest dimension
 - Tumour size 2-5 cm greatest dimension
 - Tumour more than 4 cm in greatest dimension
 - Tumour involving bone, soft tissues, muscle

Paper Code : 12008
B.D.S. Third Year Examination February 2018
General Surgery

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

Part-A

(Marks : 35)

Q. No. 1. Define shock, discuss its pathophysiology and management.

15 Marks

Q. No. 2. Write short notes on the following :

5 Marks Each

- (a) Pleomorphic Adenoma
- (b) Cystic swellings of mouth
- (c) Cleft lip

Q. No. 3. Select the correct answer.

1 Mark Each

(a) Who is known as father of Surgery?

- (i) Sushutra
- (ii) Hippocrates
- (iii) Lord Leister
- (iv) Ambroise Pare

(b) Most common site for keloid formation :

- (i) Face
- (ii) Sternum
- (iii) Arm
- (iv) Leg

(c) Common salivary gland to get stone :

- (i) Parotid
- (ii) Submandibular
- (iii) Sublingual
- (iv) Minor salivary glands

(d) Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of intestine of :

- (i) Cat
- (ii) Sheep
- (iii) Rabbit
- (iv) Human being

(d) Clean incised wound heals by :

- (i) Pr. Intention
- (ii) Sec. Intention
- (iii) Excessive Scarring
- (iv) None of the above

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Part-B

(Marks : 35)

- Q. No. 1. Define tracheostomy, indications, types and complications. 15 Marks
- Q. No. 2. Write short notes on the following : 5 Marks Each
- (a) Retrosternal goitre
 - (b) Pre Hospital treatment of burn
 - (c) Cervical lymph node block dissection
- Q. No. 3. Multiple Choice Questions. 1 Mark Each
- (a) Ideal treatment of localized abscess is :
 - (i) Antibiotics
 - (ii) Aspiration
 - (iii) Incision drainage and primary closure
 - (iv) Incision drainage curettage and secondary suture
 - (b) Side effect of antithyroid drug is :
 - (i) Agranulocytosis
 - (ii) Hepatotoxicity
 - (iii) Renal toxicity
 - (iv) Iatrogenic thyroid insufficiency
 - (c) Treatment of submandibular salivary calculus near hilum of gland is :
 - (i) Transoral incision of duct and removal of stone
 - (ii) Removal of gland and stone with ligation of duct
 - (iii) Antibiotics
 - (iv) Ligation of duct alone
 - (d) Retrosternal goitre associated with dyspnoea and thyrotoxicosis is best treated by :
 - (i) Antithyroid drugs
 - (ii) Radioiodine
 - (iii) Surgery
 - (iv) Wait and Watch
 - (d) Which is the most important sign of fracture?
 - (i) Ecchymosis
 - (ii) Swelling
 - (iii) Local bony tenderness
 - (iv) Deformity

Paper Code : 12008

BDS Third Year

University Supplementary Examination – February 2019

General Surgery

Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Define and classify shock. Discuss causes, clinical features, pathophysiology and management of haemorrhagic hypovolaemic shock. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Active and passive immunization against tetanus
 - (b) Ludwig's Angina
 - (c) Cervical lymphadenopathy
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**
- (a) **Hutchinson pupil is found in**
- (i) Subdural haematoma
 - (ii) Scalp haematoma
 - (iii) Epidural haematoma
 - (iv) Intracerebral haematoma
- (b) **Branchial cyst developed from**
- (i) 2nd Branchial cleft
 - (ii) 3rd Branchial pouch
 - (iii) 3rd Branchial cleft
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) **Which is not a absorbable suture**
- (i) Polyglactic acid (Vicryl)
 - (ii) Polypropylene (Prolene)
 - (iii) Polyglycolic acid (Dexon)
 - (iv) Poly Dioxanone Sutures (PDS)
- (d) **Rodent ulcer is found on**
- (i) Root of neck
 - (ii) Face
 - (iii) Anywhere in body
 - (iv) Ankle
- (e) **Which is not a true cyst**
- (i) Dermoid cyst
 - (ii) Ranula
 - (iii) Thyroglossal cyst
 - (iv) Pseudopancreatic Cyst

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Define and classify goitre. Difference between primary and secondary hyperthyroidism. Discuss in brief management of differentiated thyroid carcinoma.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

(a) Cleft palate

(b) Cystic swellings of jaw

(c) Methods of sterilization used for sharp instruments

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)**(a) Epulis arises from**

(i) Gums

(ii) Ears

(iii) Dental epithelium

(iv) Mesoderm

(b) 1st INV to diagnoses head injury

(i) CECT Head

(ii) NCCT Head

(iii) Carotid Angiogram

(iv) MRI Brain

(c) Which swelling of neck does not move on deglutition

(i) Goitre

(ii) Cystic hygroma

(iii) Subthyoid bursitis

(iv) Thyroglossal cyst

(d) In 1st 24 hrs of flame burn preferred IV fluid

(i) Colloids

(ii) Blood

(iii) 5% Dextrose

(iv) Crystalloids

(e) T2 staging of oral cancer

(i) Tumour size 2-4 cm in greatest dimension

(ii) Tumour size 2-5 cm in greatest dimension

(iii) Tumour more than 4 cm in greatest dimension

(iv) Tumour involving bone, soft tissues, muscle

Paper Code : 12008

BDS Third Year

University Main/Supple. Examination – November, 2020

General Surgery

Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Enumerate premalignant conditions of oral cavity and discuss in detail Carcinoma of posterior third or base of tongue.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**

- (a) Metabolic acidosis causes
- (b) Anatomy of inguinal canal
- (c) Head injuries

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**

(a) Rule of nine of body surface area of a burned patient was introduced by -

- (i) Motrix Kaposi
- (ii) Wallace
- (iii) Joseph Lister
- (iv) Thomas Barclay

(b) DVT Investigation of choice is -

- (i) Doppler
- (ii) Plethysmography
- (iii) Venography
- (iv) X-ray

(c) Most commonly veins are seen with -

- (i) Long saphenous vein
- (ii) Short saphenous vein
- (iii) Both
- (iv) Popliteal vein

(d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve is in close relation with -

- (i) Superior thyroid artery
- (ii) Inferior thyroid artery
- (iii) Middle thyroid vein
- (iv) Superior thyroid vein

(e) Tetanus is caused by -

- (i) Clostridium tetani
- (ii) Clostridium welchii
- (iii) Clostridium edematiens
- (iv) Clostridium septicum

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Define shock and elaborate the different type of shock.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Factor effecting wound healing
- (b) Classification of jaw tumour
- (c) Graves disease (Clinical features)

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) First line of therapy in shock in patients of trauma -

- (i) Crystalloids
- (ii) Colloids
- (iii) Inotropic
- (iv) Blood transfusion

(b) One unit of fresh blood raises Hb% concentration by

- (i) 0.1 gm%
- (ii) 1 gm %
- (iii) 2 gm %
- (iv) 2.2 gm %

(c) Sodium content of one liter of isotonic saline is -

- (i) 140 mEq
- (ii) 154 mEq
- (iii) 40 mEq
- (iv) 70 mEq

(d) Which among of following is most common neoplasm of salivary gland -

- (i) Pleomorphic adenoma
- (ii) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- (iii) Mucuepidermoid carcinoma
- (iv) Mixed tumour

(e) Primary closure of incised wounds must be done within -

- (i) 2 hrs
- (ii) 4 hrs
- (iii) 6 hrs
- (iv) 12 hrs

Paper Code : 12008

University Supplementary Examination – February 2021

BDS Third Year

General Surgery

Second Paper

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Give the classification of wounds and the medicolegal aspects of accidental wounds. Mention the complications of wounds. (15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following : (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Branchial Cyst
 - (b) Hepatitis - B
 - (c) Carbuncle
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (a) **Most common primary tumors of the anterior mediastinum :**
- (i) Lymphoma
 - (ii) Germ cell Tumors
 - (iii) Thyoma
 - (iv) Neurogenic Tumors
- (b) **Most common benign tumor of the nasopharynx is -**
- (i) Angio fibroma
 - (ii) Fibromyxomatous polyps
 - (iii) Papilloma
 - (iv) Pedunculated fibroma
- (c) **Which nerve is involved in Frey's syndrome?**
- (i) Facial nerve
 - (ii) Oculomotor nerve
 - (iii) Auriculotemporal nerve
 - (iv) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- (d) **Dohlman's procedure is for -**
- (i) Meckel's diverticulum
 - (ii) Zenker's diverticulum
 - (iii) Bochdalek hernia
 - (iv) Menetrier's disease
- (e) **Transplant of an organ/tissue from mother to child is an example of -**
- (i) Autograft
 - (ii) Allograft
 - (iii) Xenograft
 - (iv) Isograft

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Describe surgical anatomy and development of face. Describe the basic principles of management of cleft palate.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Universal precautions
- (b) Enumerate different type of biopsies routinely and in surgery
- (c) Actinomycosis

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(a) Lowest possible Glasgow coma scale (GCS) score is -

- (i) 0
- (ii) 1
- (iii) 3
- (iv) 4

(b) Most commonly used resuscitation fluid in burns is -

- (i) Normal saline
- (ii) Ringer lactate
- (iii) Hypertonic saline
- (iv) Human albumin solution

(c) Which of the following is the best vein for total parental nutrition?

- (i) Subclavian vein
- (ii) Femoral vein
- (iii) Brachial vein
- (iv) Saphenous vein

(d) Which of the following is the most common type of shock -

- (i) Hypovolemic
- (ii) Cardiogenic
- (iii) Obstructive
- (iv) Distributive

(e) Pink coloured iv cannula size is -

- (i) 18 gauge
- (ii) 20 gauge
- (iii) 22 gauge
- (iv) 24 gauge

Paper Code : 12008
BDS Third Year
University Examination – August 2021
General Surgery
Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Definition of shock, clinical features and classification of shock. Brief management of hemorrhagic shock. **(15 Marks)**

Q.2. Write short notes on the following : **(5 Marks Each)**

- (a) COVID-19
- (b) Blood transfusion
- (c) Trigeminal Neuralgia

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. **(1 Mark Each)**

(i) The most common pathological type of gall bladder carcinoma is -

- (a) Adeno carcinoma
- (b) Oat cell carcinoma
- (c) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (d) Adeno squamous

(ii) Which is the most common complication of peptic ulcer disease?

- (a) Bleeding
- (b) Obstruction
- (c) Perforation
- (d) Carcinoma

(iii) Which type of thyroid cancer has the best prognosis?

- (a) Medullary
- (b) Follicular
- (c) Papillary
- (d) Anaplastic

(iv) Which is the best position for a conscious patient to be in during the insertion of Ryle's tube -

- (a) Supine with neck flexion
- (b) Supine with neck extension
- (c) Sitting with neck flexion
- (d) Sitting with neck extension

(v) The commonest surgical approach to a retrosternal goitre is -

- (a) Neck
- (b) Chest
- (c) Median sternotomy
- (d) None of the above

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Classification of mandible fracture. Brief management of mandible fracture.
(15 Marks)
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: (5 Marks Each)
- (a) Thyroglossal cyst
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Facial nerve
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions. (1 Mark Each)
- (i) **In triage, immediate treatment necessity is indicated by which class code -**
- (a) Black
 - (b) Red
 - (c) Yellow
 - (d) Blue
- (ii) **Most common organ involved in blunt trauma injury of abdomen -**
- (a) Small intestine
 - (b) Spleen
 - (c) Kidney
 - (d) Mesentery
- (iii) **A patient comes with long-standing non-pitting edema in legs. What is the most probable cause?**
- (a) Lymphedema
 - (b) Arterial disorder
 - (c) Venous disorders
 - (d) CHD
- (iv) **Most common site for venous ulcer is -**
- (a) Instep of foot
 - (b) Lower $\frac{1}{3}$ rd leg and foot
 - (c) Lower $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of leg
 - (d) Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of leg
- (v) **Best guide for the management of fluid resuscitation is -**
- (a) CVP
 - (b) Urine output
 - (c) Blood pressure
 - (d) Oxygen saturation

Paper Code : 12008

University Supplementary Examination – December 2021

BDS Third Year

General Surgery

Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. Classify Wounds and describe the medico-legal aspect of wounds. **(10 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short notes on the following :
- (a) Hypovolemic shock **(4 Marks)**
 - (b) Safe blood transfusion **(4 Marks)**
 - (c) Treatment of Tetanus **(5 Marks)**
- Q.3. Describe briefly :
- (a) Universal precautions against HIV **(4 Marks)**
 - (b) Cystic hygroma **(4 Marks)**
 - (c) Aphthous ulceration/ulcers **(4 Marks)**

Part B

(35 Marks)

- Q.1. (a) Describe briefly about Trigeminal Neuralgia, its symptoms, signs and management. **(8 Marks)**
- (b) Describe the Principles of Fracture treatment, generally clinical features of fractures and management. **(7 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Surgical anatomy of Thyroid
 - (b) Epulis
 - (c) Adenoids

Conti..2..

Q.3. Select the correct answer:

(1×5=5 Marks)

- (i) **Undermined edges are seen in -**
(a) Squamous cell carcinoma (b) Healing ulcer
(c) Syphilitic ulcer (d) Tuberculous ulcer
- (ii) **Diagnosis in one of the following cannot be made accurately by FNAC -**
(a) Medullary carcinoma thyroid (b) Lymphoma
(c) Follicular adenoma/carcinoma (d) Anaplastic carcinoma
- (iii) **One of the following is a compressible swelling-**
(a) Haemangioma (b) Lipoma
(c) Hernia (d) Sebaceous cyst
- (iv) **Complete recovery is seen in the following nerve injury -**
(a) Neurontemesis (b) Neuropraxia
(c) Axontemesis (d) All of the above
- (v) **Marjolin's ulcer does not metastasize by one of the following routes-**
(a) Haematogenous (b) Local
(c) Lymphatic (d) None of the above

Paper Code : 12008
University Examination – August-September 2022
BDS Third Year
General Surgery
Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Enumerate premalignant conditions of oral cavity and discuss in detail Carcinoma of posterior third or base of tongue.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Metabolic acidosis causes
- (b) Anatomy of inguinal canal
- (c) Head injuries

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) The most common pathological type of gall bladder carcinoma is -

- (a) Adeno carcinoma
- (b) Oat cell carcinoma
- (c) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (d) Adeno squamous

(ii) Which is the most common complication of peptic ulcer disease?

- (a) Bleeding
- (b) Obstruction
- (c) Perforation
- (d) Carcinoma

(iii) Which type of thyroid cancer has the best prognosis?

- (a) Medullary
- (b) Follicular
- (c) Papillary
- (d) Anaplastic

(iv) Which is the best position for a conscious patient to be in during the insertion of Ryle's tube -

- (a) Supine with neck flexion
- (b) Supine with neck extension
- (c) Sitting with neck flexion
- (d) Sitting with neck extension

(v) The commonest surgical approach to a retrosternal goitre is -

- (a) Neck
- (b) Chest
- (c) Median sternotomy
- (d) None of the above

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

Q.1. Describe surgical anatomy and development of face. Describe the basic principles of management of cleft palate.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short Notes on the following:

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Universal precautions
- (b) Enumerate different type of biopsies routinely and in surgery
- (c) Actinomycosis

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions.

(1 Mark Each)

(i) In triage, immediate treatment necessity is indicated by which class code -

- (a) Black
- (b) Red
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Blue

(ii) Most common organ involved in blunt trauma injury of abdomen -

- (a) Small intestine
- (b) Spleen
- (c) Kidney
- (d) Mesentry

(iii) A patient comes with long-standing non-pitting edema in legs. What is the most probable cause?

- (a) Lymphedema
- (b) Arterial disorder
- (c) Venous disorders
- (d) CHD

(iv) Most common site for venous ulcer is -

- (a) Instep of foot
- (b) Lower $\frac{1}{3}$ rd leg and foot
- (c) Lower $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of leg
- (d) Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of leg

(v) Best guide for the management of fluid resuscitation is -

- (a) CVP
- (b) Urine output
- (c) Blood pressure
- (d) Oxygen saturation

Paper Code : 12008

Supplementary University Examination – December 2022

BDS Third Year

General Surgery

Paper Second

TIME: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary. Write answer in separate answer book for Part A and Part B. Parts of a question must be answered together.

Part A

(35 Marks)

Q.1. Define shock. Enumerate various types of shock. Describe clinical features, causes and management of haemorrhagic shock.

(15 Marks)

Q.2. Write short notes on the following :

(5 Marks Each)

- (a) Pleomorphic adenoma
- (b) Leucoplakia
- (c) Erysipelas

Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions:

(1 Mark Each)

(i) **Which of the following is a component of Glasgow coma score?**

- (a) Eye opening
- (b) Verbal response
- (c) Motor response
- (d) All of the above

(ii) **Sistrunk's operation is done for**

- (a) Thyroglossal cyst
- (b) Thyroid carcinoma
- (c) Laryngocoele
- (d) Pharyngeal pouch

(iii) **Everted edges of an ulcer are seen in-**

- (a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- (b) Syphilis
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Healing ulcer

(iv) **Basal cell carcinoma spreads-**

- (a) Haematogenously
- (b) Locally
- (c) Through lymphatics
- (d) All of these

(v) **All are features of hyperthyroidism except -**

- (a) Tremors
- (b) Heat intolerance
- (c) Weight gain
- (d) Increased appetite

Conti..2..

Part B**(35 Marks)**

- Q.1. Write a note on indications, procedure and complications of tracheostomy. **(15 Marks)**
- Q.2. Write short Notes on the following: **(5 Marks Each)**
- (a) Bell's Palsy
 - (b) Laryngocoele
 - (c) Ludwig's angina
- Q.3. Multiple Choice Questions: **(1 Mark Each)**
- (i) Epulis arises from**
- (a) Enamel
 - (b) Root of teeth
 - (c) Gingiva
 - (d) Pulp
- (ii) All predispose to oral cancer except-**
- (a) Erythroplakia
 - (b) Leucoplakia
 - (c) Submucosal fibrosis
 - (d) Lichen planus
- (iii) The parotid duct opens in the mouth near**
- (a) Second upper molar
 - (b) Second upper premolar
 - (c) Second lower molar
 - (d) Second lower premolar
- (iv) Brilliantly transilluminant tumor in the neck is -**
- (a) Cold abscess
 - (b) Sternomastoid tumour
 - (c) Cystic hygroma
 - (d) Carotid body tumour
- (v) What is the colour code for 18 gauge IV cannula?**
- (a) Brown
 - (b) Grey
 - (c) Pink
 - (d) Green