

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2013
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section - A (General Surgery)

Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given

(½ x 24=12)

Q. 7. Describe in Brief:

(4 x 2 =08)

- Clinical features and management of gastric outlet obstruction.
- Management of acute cholecystitis

Write short note on:

(2.5 x 4 = 10)

- Meckel's diverticulum
- MANTRALS
- Hydatid cyst
- Intussusception

Section - B (Orthopaedics)

Q. 4. Problem based question:

(2+2+3+3=10)

A 6 years old boy came to emergency, 6 hours after fall from bicycle, with pain, swelling and deformity around right elbow. On examination patient had gross, tense swelling with blisters in forearm. He kept his wrist and finger in palmar flexion and exhibited severe pain on dorsiflexion of wrist and fingers. Distal pulse was feeble.

- What is your differential diagnosis?
- What is the difference between 3 bony point relationship in various injury around elbow?
- How will you manage the case?
- How will you differentiate between radial and median nerve injury?

Q. 5. Write short notes on:

(2 x 4 =08)

- Septic arthritis
- Management of CTEV

Q. 6. Write brief notes on:

(3 x 4=12)

- Osteoporosis
- Ewing's Sarcoma
- Osteoarthritis of knee joint
- Tennis Elbow

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2013**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER FIRST - MCQ****allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - C**

Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)

(½ x 24=12)**Section - A (General Surgery)**

1. The hernia sac having Meckel's diverticulum as content is called:
 - a. Richter's hernia
 - b. Sliding hernia
 - c. Litter's hernia
 - d. Maydl's hernia
2. Mayo's operation is done for:
 - a. Umbilical hernia
 - b. Intestinal hernia
 - c. Spigelian hernia
 - d. Epigastric hernia
3. The most common differential diagnostic problem in a female having inguinal hernia is:
 - a. Hydrocele of the canal of Nuck
 - b. Femoral hernia
 - c. Lipoma of inguinal canal
 - d. Enlarged lymph nodes
4. Femoral hernia through a gap in lacunar ligament is:
 - a. Richter's femoral hernia
 - b. Cloquet's femoral hernia
 - c. Laugier's femoral hernia
 - d. Narath's femoral hernia
5. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis classically causes:
 - a. Hyperchloremic alkalosis
 - b. Hypochloremic alkalosis
 - c. Hypochloremic acidosis
 - d. Hyperchloremic acidosis
6. Intussusception is more commonly seen:
 - a. < 1 month of age
 - b. 15 – 20 months of age
 - c. 10 – 15 months of age
 - d. Between 5 – 10 months of age
7. Double bubble sign is seen in:
 - a. Esophageal atresia
 - b. Duodenal atresia
 - c. Intussusception
 - d. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
8. Kasal's procedure is done for:
 - a. Intestinal malrotation
 - b. Heirschprung's disease
 - c. Biliary atresia
 - d. Alimentary tract duplication
9. Most common site for gastric cancer in west is:
 - a. Antrum
 - b. Proximal stomach
 - c. Pylorus
 - d. Prepyloric
10. Apple core appearance is seen in:
 - a. Carcinoma sigmoid colon
 - b. Carcinoma thyroid
 - c. Wilm's tumor
 - d. Carcinoma head of pancrease
11. Carcinoid tumor are most common in:
 - a. Appendix
 - b. Hepatic flexure
 - c. Splenic flexure
 - d. Sigmoid colon
12. Earliest and most common symptom for carcinoma rectum:
 - a. Tenesmus
 - b. Bleeding
 - c. Pain
 - d. Weight loss
13. Aortic and bronchial constrictions are at:
 - a. 15 cms from incisor teeth
 - b. 20cms from incisor teeth
 - c. 25 cms from incisor teeth
 - d. 30 cms from incisor teeth
14. Best method of diagnosis in para-esophageal hernia is:
 - a. Endoscopy
 - b. Endoscopic USG
 - c. Barium meal
 - d. Plain x-ray chest
15. AIDS gastritis is secondary to infection with:
 - a. Candida
 - b. Cryptosporidium
 - c. Mycobacterium tuberculli
 - d. Mycobacterium avis
16. Post splenectomy septicemia may result from all EXCEPT:
 - a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - b. Neisseria meningitides
 - c. Hemophilus influenzae
 - d. E. coli

P.T.O.

17. The first symptom in ulcerative colitis is:

- a. Pain
- b. Water or bloody diarrhea
- c. Abdominal distension and vomiting
- d. Anemia

18. Most common site of perforation in patient with intestinal amoebiasis:

- a. Cecum and recto-sigmoid
- b. Distal ileum
- c. Ascending colon and appendix
- d. Descending colon

19. Most common complication of typhoid:

- a. Intestinal hemorrhage
- b. Typhoid perforation
- c. Paralytic ileus
- d. Arthritis

20. The disease most commonly mistaken for acute appendicitis in children is:

- a. Acute gastroenteritis
- b. Mesenteric adenitis
- c. Meckel's diverticulitis
- d. Lobar pneumonia

21. Most common causative organism in pyogenic liver abscess is:

- a. Streptococcus miller and E. coli
- b. Strepto. faecalis & strepto.pyogenes
- c. Klebsiella
- d. Proteus vulgaris

22. The gastric balloon in Sengstaken-Blakemore tube inserted for balloon tamponade is inflated with:

- a. 100 ml of air
- b. 200 ml of air
- c. 300 ml of air
- d. 400 ml of air

23. Commonest type of pancreatic cancer is:

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Adenocarcinoma
- c. Lymphoma
- d. Pancreatic endocrine tumors

24. A plane radiograph of gall bladder will show radio-opaque gall stone in:

- a. 10% of patients with gall stone
- b. 15% of patients with gall stone
- c. 20% of patients with gall stone
- d. 25% of patients with gall stone

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given (½ x 24=12)
- Q. 2.** Problem based question: (2.5 x 4 =10)
 A 45 years old female presents with a (4 x 3) cm painless lump in the right breast since 3 months. Examination revealed the lump was hard in consistency and fixed to the overlying skin of the breast. Axillary examination revealed two hard mobile discrete enlarged lymph nodes on the right side.
- What is your differential diagnosis?
 - Stage the disease.
 - How will you investigate the disease?
 - How will you plan your management?
- Q. 3.** Describe the classification, clinical features, investigations and management of testicular tumour. (2+2+2+2=08)
- Q. 4.** Write brief notes on: (4 x 3 = 12)
- Septic shock
 - Marjolin's ulcer
 - Acute blood transfusion reaction
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on: (3 x 6 = 18)
- Extradural hematoma
 - Wolfe's graft
 - Anorectal malformations
 - Barium enema
 - Spinal anaesthesia
 - Mesenteric cyst

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER SECOND - MCQ****allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****Set - D****(½ x 24=12)**

- Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)
- Abbe-Estlander flap is used for repair of:
 - Lip
 - Tongue
 - Eyelid
 - Ear
 - Most common tumor in posterior mediastinum is:
 - Teratoma
 - Lymphoma
 - Bronchogenic cyst
 - Neurofibroma
 - TRUE about gynaecomastia are all EXCEPT:
 - Subcutaneous mastectomy is the initial treatment of choice
 - Seen in liver disease
 - There may be oestrogen/testosterone imbalance
 - May be drug induced
 - Hypocalcaemia is seen in:
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Hypoparathyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Hypothyroidism
 - MEN-I includes tumors of all EXCEPT:
 - Pancreatic
 - Parathyroid
 - Parotid
 - Pituitary
 - Inter scalene triangle is bounded by all EXCEPT:
 - Clavicle
 - Scalenus anticus
 - Scalenus medius
 - First rib
 - Terminal branches of facial nerve are all EXCEPT:
 - Buccal
 - Mandibular
 - Zygomatic
 - Supra orbital
 - Sialolithiasis is most commonly seen in:
 - Parotid gland
 - Sublingual gland
 - Submandibular gland
 - Minor salivary gland
 - Treatment of choice in congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is:
 - Gastrojejunostomy
 - Pyloroplasty
 - Pyloromyotomy
 - Vagotomy
 - Pneumoperitoneum is seen in all EXCEPT:
 - GI perforation
 - Stab wound abdomen
 - Liver abscess
 - Post laparotomy
 - "Adder Head" appearance in excretory urography is seen in:
 - Ureterocele
 - Hydronephrosis
 - Pyelonephrosis
 - Polycystic kidneys
 - Radiolucent urolithiasis is:
 - Oxalate stone
 - Triple phosphate stone
 - Cystine stones
 - Uric acid stones
 - Best diagnostic investigation for urolithiasis is:
 - CT scan
 - USG
 - KUB
 - IVU
 - Most radiosensitive testicular tumour is:
 - Terratoma
 - Seminoma
 - Interstitial tumor
 - Lymphoma testis
 - Best scar is found in wound healing by:
 - Primary intention
 - Tertiary intention
 - Secondary intention
 - All of the above
 - "Punched out" margin in ulcers is seen in:
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - TB ulcer
 - Gumma

P.T.O.

17. Cutaneous carcinoma seen around medial canthus of eye is:

- a. SCC
- b. BCC
- c. Malignant melanoma
- d. None of the above

18. Cellulitis is caused most commonly by:

- a. E. coli
- b. Pseudomonas
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Streptococcus

19. Most common presentation of Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis is:

- a. Intestinal obstruction
- b. Ureteric obstruction
- c. Aortic occlusion
- d. IVC compulsion

20. A patient with head injury opens eye with painful stimulus, uses inappropriate words and localizes pain what is the GCS score?

- a. E₂V₃M₅
- b. E₁V₁M₁
- c. E₂V₂M₄
- d. E₄V₅M₆

21. Anaesthetic agent contraindicated in hypertension is:

- a. Ketamine
- b. Propofol
- c. Etomidate
- d. Diazepam

22. Triple assessment for carcinoma breast includes

- a. History, clinical examination and mammogram
- b. History, clinical examination and FNAC
- c. USG, mammogram and FNAC
- d. Clinical examination, mammogram and FNAC

23. Best treatment for a 2 cm papillary carcinoma thyroid nodule in a 50 year old male is:

- a. Hemithyroidectomy
- b. Subtotal thyroidectomy with modified neck dissection
- c. Near total thyroidectomy with modified neck dissection
- d. Hemithyroidectomy with modified neck dissection

24. A well differentiated follicular carcinoma thyroid can be best differentiated from follicular adenoma by:

- a. Hurthle cell change
- b. Lining of tall columnar and cuboidal cells
- c. Vascular invasion
- d. Nuclear features

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2013
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (General Surgery)

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given (½ x 24=12)
- Q. 2.** Write in Brief: (4 x 2 =08)
- Acute Pancreatitis
 - Dysphagia – etiology and management
- Q. 3.** Write short note on: (2.5 x 4 = 10)
- Pseudo pancreatic cyst
 - Obstructive jaundice
 - Diaphragmatic hernia
 - Acute intestinal obstruction

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4.** Problem based question: (1+2+2+2+1+2=10)
 A 23 years old youth sustained injury to his right arm due to skidding of his motorcycle. He had difficulty in making a fist without passively supporting his wrist, there was swelling and deformity of arm.
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - What physical signs would you expect to sustain your diagnosis?
 - What investigations shall you do and when?
 - How will you manage this injury?
 - What is Tinel's sign?
 - What are the late complication of this case ?
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on: (2 x 4 =08)
- Creeping Substitution
 - Floating knee
 - Trendlenberg Sign
 - Clinical sign of late onset Pott's paraplegia
- Q. 6.** Write brief notes on: (3 x 4=12)
- Volkman's ischaemia
 - Fracture patella
 - Osteomalacia

P.T.O.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2013**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER FIRST - MCQ****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****Set - A**

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (blacken the correct response in the OMR sheet provided)

(½ x 24=12)

Section A – (General Surgery)

1. What is the most common organism in post splenectomy infection?
 - a. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - b. Staph aureus
 - c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - d. Streptococcus pneumoniae
2. Kehr's sign seen in splenic rupture is:
 - a. Pain over right shoulder
 - b. Pain over left shoulder
 - c. Pain over right scapula
 - d. Peri umbilical pain
3. Barrett's oesophagus is characterized by:
 - a. Squamous metaplasia
 - b. Intestinal metaplasia
 - c. Squamous dysplasia
 - d. Intestinal dysplasia
4. Commonest operation done for peptic ulcer with gastric outlet obstruction:
 - a. Truncal vagotomy with pyloroplasty
 - b. Highly selective vagotomy with pyloroplasty
 - c. Truncal vagotomy with gastro-jejunostomy
 - d. Gastrojejunostomy
5. Trans-mural inflammation with skip lesions in colon are characteristics of :
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ischemic colitis
 - c. Ulcerative colitis
 - d. Non-specific colitis
6. Pseudo membrane colitis is caused by:
 - a. Clostridium perfringens
 - b. Clostridium difficile
 - c. Clostridium oedematis
 - d. Clostridium septicum
7. Strong correlation with colo-rectal carcinoma seen in:
 - a. Peutz-Zeger's polyp
 - b. Familial polyposis coli
 - c. Juvenile polyposis
 - d. Hyperplastic polyp
8. Typhoid perforation occurs in:
 - a. 1st week
 - b. 2nd week
 - c. 3rd week
 - d. 4th week
9. Intestinal fistula is most common between gall bladder and:
 - a. Colon
 - b. Duodenum (1st part)
 - c. Jejunum
 - d. Transverse colon
10. Most common site of cholangiocarcinoma:
 - a. Distal biliary duct
 - b. Hilum
 - c. Multifocal
 - d. Intra-hepatic
11. Charcot's triad is:
 - a. Pain, jaundice, mental retardation
 - b. Pain, stone, jaundice
 - c. Pain, fever, jaundice
 - d. Stone, vomiting, jaundice
12. Pancreatic pseudocyst most commonly occurs after:
 - a. Trauma
 - b. Pancreatitis
 - c. Pancreatic surgery
 - d. Malignancy
13. Most common content in Hernia-en-glissade is:
 - a. Omentum
 - b. Urinary bladder
 - c. Ileum
 - d. Sigmoid colon
14. Superficial inguinal ring is a defect in:
 - a. Transversalis fascia
 - b. External oblique
 - c. Internal oblique
 - d. External oblique aponeurosis
15. During surgery of hernia, sac of strangulated hernia should be opened at:
 - a. Neck
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Deep ring
16. Femoral hernia is characteristically _____ the pubic tubercle:
 - a. Lateral & below
 - b. Medial & above
 - c. Lateral & above
 - d. Medial & below

17. Meckel's diverticulum is derivative of:

- a. Allantoic diverticulum
- b. Vitellointestinal duct
- c. Ventral mesogastrium
- d. Ductus arteriosus

18. Investigation of choice in Hirschsprung's disease:

- a. PR examination
- b. Rectal manometry
- c. Rectal biopsy
- d. Ba. Enema

19. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is characterized by:

- a. Hypokalemic alkalosis
- b. Hyperkalemic alkalosis
- c. Hypokalemic acidosis
- d. Hyperkalemic acidosis

20. Caroli's disease is:

- a. Choledochal cyst type I
- b. Choledochal cyst type II
- c. Choledochal cyst type IV
- d. Choledochal cyst type V

21. Most common prognostic factor for colorectal carcinoma:

- a. Site of lesion
- b. Stage of lesion
- c. Age
- d. Lymph node status

22. Commonest tumour of small intestine is:

- a. Leiomyoma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Hemangioma
- d. Adeno-carcinoma

23. Carcinoma right colon is:

- a. Fungating
- b. Stenosing
- c. Tubular
- d. Ulcerative

24. Nigro's regime is used for:

- a. Carcinoma anal canal
- b. Carcinoma stomach
- c. Carcinoma gall bladder
- d. Carcinoma esophagus

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL -2013**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]**

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2.** Problem based question: (2+3+5 = 10)
A 45 years old lady presents with painless lump in the right breast for 6 months, which was initially mobile but not fixed to skin. She also complains of backache.
- What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - How will you investigate the disease?
 - What is the management of early breast cancer?
- Q. 3.** What are the factors responsible for renal calculi? What are its types? Write down the clinical features and its management. (2+3+3 = 08)
- Q. 4.** Write brief notes on: (4 x 3 = 12)
- Hypovolemic shock
 - Non healing ulcer
 - Diabetic foot
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on: (3 x 6 = 18)
- Clinical examination of head injury patient
 - Classification of burns
 - Hypertrophic pylori stenosis
 - Spinal anaesthesia
 - Radiological investigations in acute abdomen
 - Pseudopancreatic cyst

P.T.O.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL -2013**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER SECOND - MCQ****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****Set - C**

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (blacken the correct response in the OMR sheet provided) ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
1. In triage green colour indicates:
 - a. Ambulatory patients
 - b. Dead patients
 - c. High priority treatment or transfer
 - d. Medium priority or transfer
 2. Malignancy in a multinodular goiter is most often:
 - a. Anaplastic Ca
 - b. Medullary Ca
 - c. Follicular Ca
 - d. Papillary Ca
 3. Lymphnode metastasis is commonest in which Ca thyroid?
 - a. Follicular
 - b. Papillary
 - c. Anaplastic
 - d. Medullary
 4. Hyperparathyroidism is characterized by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Generalized osteoporosis
 - b. Renal calculi
 - c. Hypercalcemia
 - d. Osteosclerosis
 5. Commonest cause of hyperparathyroidism is:
 - a. Single adenoma
 - b. Multiple adenoma
 - c. Single gland hyperplasia
 - d. Multiple gland hyperplasia
 6. How long can blood be stored with CPD-A?
 - a. 12 days
 - b. 21 days
 - c. 35 days
 - d. 48 days
 7. CA-125 is associated with:
 - a. Colon Ca
 - b. Ovarian Ca
 - c. Breast Ca
 - d. Pancreatic Ca
 8. "Spider leg" deformity in excretory urogram occurs in:
 - a. Hydronephrosis
 - b. Polycystic kidney
 - c. Uretrocele
 - d. Renal agenesis
 9. X-ray detects congenital malformation at:
 - a. Immediately after birth
 - b. 24-48 hrs
 - c. 48-72 hrs
 - d. After 72 hrs
 10. All are long duration local anaesthetics EXCEPT:
 - a. Tetracaine
 - b. Bupivacaine
 - c. Dibucaine
 - d. Lignocaine
 11. Commonest site for rodent ulcer is:
 - a. Inner canthus
 - b. Outer canthus
 - c. Angle of mouth
 - d. Cheek
 12. Keloid scar is made up of:
 - a. Dense collagen
 - b. Loose fibrous tissue
 - c. Granulomatous tissue
 - d. Loose areolar tissue
 13. Signs of cerebral compression are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Bradycardia
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Papilloedema
 - d. Vomiting
 14. Commonest premalignant condition of oral cancer:
 - a. Leucoplakia
 - b. Aphthous ulcer
 - c. Syphilitic ulcer
 - d. Erythroplakia
 15. Sistrunk operation is performed in:
 - a. Parotid tumor
 - b. Thyroglossal cyst
 - c. Branchial fistula
 - d. Cystic hygroma
 16. Treatment of cystosarcoma phylloides is:
 - a. Radical mastectomy
 - b. Modified radical mastectomy
 - c. Simple mastectomy
 - d. Irradiation

P.T.O.

17. Greenish discharge of nipple is seen in:

- a. Duct ectasia
- b. Fibroadenoma
- c. Fibroadenosis
- d. Breast cancer

18. Best treatment of tension pneumothorax is:

- a. Immediate letting out of air
- b. Wait and watch
- c. Rib resection
- d. Underwater drainage

19. Most common cause of cold abscess of chest wall is:

- a. Pott's spine
- b. TB abscess of chest wall
- c. TB of ribs
- d. Intercostal lymphadenitis

20. Commonest site of an intraperitoneal abscess is:

- a. Subphrenic
- b. Paracolic
- c. Para appendix
- d. Pelvic

21. Commonest organism giving rise to urinary tract infection:

- a. Proteus
- b. Staphylococcus
- c. Streptococcus
- d. E. coli

22. Staghorn calculous is made of:

- a. Oxalate
- b. Phosphate
- c. Uric acid
- d. Cystine

23. Triad of Wilm's tumor all EXCEPT:

- a. Hematuria
- b. Mass abdomen
- c. Weight loss
- d. Fever

24. "Golf-hole" ureter is seen in:

- a. Ureteric calculous
- b. Uretral polyp
- c. Tuberculosis of ureter
- d. Retroperitoneal fibrosis

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./ MARCH - 2014
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (General Surgery)

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Why it is not possible to differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia, if the contents are irreducible.
- b. Why there is rebound tenderness a case of acute appendicitis.
- c. Why patient is asked to flex the hips and knees during palpation of abdomen.
- d. Why there is pain when Cope's Psoas test is performed in case of retrocaecal appendicitis.
- e. Why cholecystectomy is recommended in case of Porcelain gall bladder, even if patient is asymptomatic.
- f. Why "Rat tail" deformity is found on barium meal swallow in case of carcinoma oesophagus.

Q. 3. Write short notes on:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Appendicular Mass
- b. Pseudo pancreatic cyst
- c. Ileostomy
- d. Sentinel pile
- e. FAPS (Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Syndrome)
- f. Hyperplastic ileocaecal tuberculosis

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Wrist Drop is because of nerve injury.
- b. Most common gram positive organism in Osteomyelitis is
- c. Osteomalacia is caused by deficiency of
- d. Commonly involved part of spine in T.R. spine is
- e. In multiple myeloma cell affected is
- f. Treatment of compartment syndrome is

Q. 5. (i) Describe classification, clinical features, treatment & complications of intracapsular fracture of neck femur.

(2+1+2+1 = 06)

Q. 5. (ii) Problem based question:

(1+1+1+2+1 = 06)

A 6 year old boy presented in emergency after a fall from bicycle. On examination patient had swelling around right elbow with swelling in fore arm, passive movement of fingers were painful and distal pulse were fewer. Patient also had decrease sensation in ring & little finger.

- a. What is your diagnosis?
- b. What are the complications?
- c. Which nerve injury is suspected?
- d. How will you manage the patient?
- e. Late complication of this fracture.

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Ewing's sarcoma
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Fat embolism
- d. Management of CTEV
- e. Amputation
- f. Tennis Elbow

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./ MARCH - 2014
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes

SET - C

O. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(½ x 24=12)

1. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:
 - a. Biliary tract diseases
 - b. Alcoholism
 - c. Post traumatic
 - d. Idiopathic
2. Diarrhoea in Zollinger Ellison syndrome is due to:
 - a. Pentagastrin
 - b. Secretin
 - c. Gastrin
 - d. Enterokinase
3. The cause of post diarrhoea ileus is:
 - a. Neurogenic
 - b. Toxin induced
 - c. Hypokalaemia
 - d. Muscular fatigue
4. Commonest site for intraperitoneal abscess is:
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Paracolic
 - c. Sub phrenic
 - d. Sub hepatic
5. Blood supply of jejunum is through the:
 - a. Inferior mesenteric artery
 - b. Superior mesenteric artery
 - c. Duodenal artery
 - d. Splenic artery
6. Vestigial remnants of vitello – intestinal duct include:
 - a. Meckel's diverticulum
 - b. Enterocyst
 - c. Enteroteratoma at umbilicus
 - d. All of the above
7. Resection of terminal ileum results in deficiency of:
 - a. Vit. B₁
 - b. Vit. B₂
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Vit. B₁₂
8. The features of Crohn's disease are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Transmural involvement
 - b. Crypt abscess
 - c. Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - d. Skip lesions
9. Commonest cause of obstruction at recto-sigmoid junction is:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Crohn's disease
 - c. Diverticulosis
 - d. Carcinoma
10. Volvulus of sigmoid colon rotates:
 - a. Vertically
 - b. Clockwise
 - c. Anti-clockwise
 - d. None of the above
11. Silent appendix is associated with (absence of rigidity):
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Post-ileal
 - c. Retrocaecal
 - d. Subhepatic appendix
12. All are features of "Saint's Triad" EXCEPT:
 - a. Cholecystitis
 - b. Gall stones
 - c. Diverticulosis
 - d. Hiatus hernia
13. Following are the tests for Koch's abdomen EXCEPT:
 - a. Ba-meal follow through
 - b. ESR
 - c. ELISA
 - d. Excisional biopsy
14. Small Bowel Fistula causes:
 - a. Metabolic alkalosis
 - b. Metabolic acidosis
 - c. Respiratory alkalosis
 - d. Respiratory acidosis
15. "Triad of Whipple" is feature of:
 - a. Ca- head of pancreas
 - b. Islet – cell adenoma of pancreas
 - c. Chronic pancreatitis
 - d. Acute pancreatitis
16. Kehr's sign is characteristic of:
 - a. Rupture liver
 - b. Rupture pancreas
 - c. Rupture stomach
 - d. None of the above
17. Commonest site of esophageal carcinoma is:
 - a. Upper 1/3
 - b. Middle 1/3
 - c. Lower 1/3
 - d. Cardio-esophageal junction
18. Gastric ulcer after burns is called:
 - a. Marjolin's ulcer
 - b. Curling's ulcer
 - c. Maloney ulcer
 - d. Peptic ulcer
19. Most dangerous fistula is:
 - a. Colonic
 - b. Ileocolonic
 - c. Duodenal
 - d. Rectal
20. Most specific test for Amoebic liver abscess is:
 - a. Serology
 - b. Leukocytosis
 - c. Elevated dome of diaphragm
 - d. Cysts in stool

21. Commonest tumor in liver is:

- a. Secondaries
- b. Hepatoma
- c. Haemangioma
- d. Adenoma

22. Bile is concentrated in the gall bladder times.

- a. 5 - 10
- b. 10 - 20
- c. 20 - 30
- d. 30 - 50

23. Siderosis cholangitis is a common complication of:

- a. Ulcerative colitis
- b. Crohn's disease
- c. Intestinal TB
- d. Cholangiocarcinoma

24. Portal hypertension is caused mostly by:

- a. Post hepatic obstruction
- b. Prehepatic obstruction
- c. Intra hepatic obstruction
- d. Venous web

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./ MARCH - 2014
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes**SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(½ x 24=12)**

1. Vestigial remnants of vitello – intestinal duct include:
 - a. Meckel's diverticulum
 - b. Enterocyst
 - c. Enteroteratoma at umbilicus
 - d. All of the above
2. Resection of terminal ileum results in deficiency of:
 - a. Vit. B₁
 - b. Vit. B₂
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Vit. B₁₂
3. The features of Crohn's disease are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Transmural involvement
 - b. Crypt abscess
 - c. Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - d. Skip lesions
4. Commonest cause of obstruction at recto-sigmoid junction is:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Crohn's disease
 - c. Diverticulosis
 - d. Carcinoma
5. Volvulus of sigmoid colon rotates:
 - a. Vertically
 - b. Clockwise
 - c. Anti-clockwise
 - d. None of the above
6. Silent appendix is associated with (absence of rigidity):
 - a. Pelvic
 - b. Post-ileal
 - c. Retrocaecal
 - d. Subhepatic appendix
7. All are features of "Saint's Triad" EXCEPT:
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 - d. 30 – 50
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 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Crohn's disease
 - c. Intestinal TB
 - d. Cholangiocarcinoma
19. Portal hypertension is caused mostly by:
 - a. Post hepatic obstruction
 - b. Prehepatic obstruction
 - c. Intra hepatic obstruction
 - d. Venous web
20. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:
 - a. Biliary tract diseases
 - b. Alcoholism
 - c. Post traumatic
 - d. Idiopathic

21. Diarrhoea in Zollinger Ellison syndrome is due to:

- a. Pentagastrin
- b. Secretin
- c. Gastrin
- d. Enterokin

22. The cause of post diarrhoea ileus is:

- a. Neurogenic
- b. Toxin induced
- c. Hypokalaemia
- d. Muscular fatigue

23. Commonest site for intraperitoneal abscess is:

- a. Pelvic
- b. Paracolic
- c. Sub phrenic
- d. Sub hepatic

24. Blood supply of jejunum is through the:

- a. Inferior mesenteric artery
- b. Superior mesenteric artery
- c. Duodenal artery
- d. Splenic artery

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./ MARCH - 2014
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Why breast conserving surgery is avoided in lobular carcinoma?
- b. Why there is nocturnal frequency in BPH?
- c. What is malignant hydatid cyst?
- d. Give reasons for hyperplastic tubercular lesion?
- e. Why rest pain in Buerger's disease?
- f. Name the perforators between superficial and deep venous systems of the lower limb.

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Excision of meningocele will aggravate the hydrocephalus. So a is to be done before undertaking the repair of hydrocephalus.
- b. Peau d' Orange in breast cancer develops due to
- c. Malignant melanoma is a malignant tumour of skin arising from
- d. The second phase of wound healing (proliferative phase) begins at about hours after wound formation.
- e. The most common form of thyroid cancer is Carcinoma.
- f. Beta – hCG is a tumour marker for carcinoma of the

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Draw a diagram showing sites of porto-caval anastomosis.
- b. Draw a diagram depicting segments of the liver.
- c. Boundaries of inguinal canal and its contents.
- d. Pre malignant lesions of the penis.
- e. Name few muscle relaxants used in general anaesthesia.
- f. Types of urinary stones.

Q. 5. (i) Etiopathogenesis and clinical features of primary hyperthyroidism.

(3+3 = 06)

Q. 5. (ii) Problem based question:

(1.5 x 4 = 06)

An old man reports to emergency room with complaint of an irreducible, painful swelling over his right groin while lifting a weight.

- a. Enumerate the differential diagnosis.
- b. Mention signs of strangulation of inguinal hernia.
- c. How will you differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia?
- d. Why femoral hernia is more prone to strangulation?

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Dermoid cyst
- b. Aromatase inhibitors
- c. Carbuncle
- d. Split skin graft
- e. Phimosis
- f. Tension pneumothorax

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./ MARCH - 2014**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(½ x 24=12)**

1. Abscess should be treated by:
 - a. Antibiotics
 - b. Fomentation
 - c. Incision and drainage
 - d. Wait and watch policy
2. Pott's puffy tumor is due to:
 - a. Brain tumor
 - b. Arterio-venous fistula
 - c. Infected ulcerated sebaceous cyst
 - d. Brain abscess
3. Flail chest is associated with:
 - a. Fracture of one or two ribs
 - b. Fracture of 3 or more successive ribs
 - c. Diaphragmatic hernia
 - d. Peripheral pulmonary cancer
4. Collar stud abscess occurs in:
 - a. Cervical tuberculous lymphadenitis
 - b. Pyogenic cervical lymphadenitis
 - c. Retropharyngeal abscess
 - d. Peritonsillar abscess
5. Desmoid tumor occurs in the:
 - a. Brain
 - b. Retroperitoneal space
 - c. Abdominal wall
 - d. Mediastinum
6. The cervical rib syndrome commonly produces:
 - a. Dysphagia
 - b. Vascular manifestations
 - c. Neurological manifestation
 - d. Both a and b
7. Paget's disease of breast is:
 - a. Premalignant
 - b. Eczema
 - c. Carcinoma in situ
 - d. Stage I carcinoma
8. Cancerous lesions in the anterior two-third of the tongue:
 - a. Drain into the deep cervical nodes
 - b. Drain into the internal maxillary node chain
 - c. Drain into the sub-maxillary and sub mandibular nodes
 - d. None of the above
9. In direct hernia, sac in relation to inferior epigastric artery is:
 - a. Medial
 - b. Lateral
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Posterior
10. Painless haematuria occurs in:
 - a. Bladder perforation
 - b. Tuberculosis of bladder
 - c. Carcinoma of bladder
 - d. Vesical stone
11. Lucid interval is seen in:
 - a. Sagittal sinus thrombosis
 - b. Middle meningeal haemorrhage
 - c. Cerebral vein thrombosis
 - d. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
12. Commonest site of branchial cyst:
 - a. Junction of upper and middle third of sternocleidomastoid
 - b. Junction of middle and lower third of sternocleidomastoid
 - c. Apical lobe of lungs
 - d. Superior mediastinum
13. Electrolyte disturbance in chronic pyloric stenosis with vomiting tends to be:
 - a. Hypochloraemic acidosis
 - b. Hypochloraemic alkalosis
 - c. Hyperchloraemic acidosis
 - d. Hyperchloraemic alkalosis
14. Most commonly affected peripheral nerve in leprosy is:
 - a. Ulnar
 - b. Radial
 - c. Medial
 - d. Lateral popliteal
15. Massive blood transfusion can cause:
 - a. Hepatic coma
 - b. Hypercalcaemia
 - c. Hyperkalaemia
 - d. Leucopenia
16. Features of hypovolemic shock are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Oliguria
 - b. Bradycardia
 - c. Low BP
 - d. Cold extremities
17. Which of the following graft is known as Wolf's graft?
 - a. Split thickness graft
 - b. Full thickness graft
 - c. Partial thickness graft
 - d. Myocutaneous graft
18. Commonest appropriate site for biopsy in an ulcer is:
 - a. Base of the ulcer
 - b. Mid position of margin
 - c. Margin adjoining normal tissue
 - d. Central part
19. Tetanus is due to:
 - a. Endotoxin
 - b. Circulating exotoxin
 - c. Release of antibodies to the toxin
 - d. Exotoxin bound to motor end plate

P.T.O....

20. All of the following symptoms and signs are indicative of tension pneumothorax EXCEPT:

- a. Chest pain
- b. Shortness of breath
- c. Absent breath sounds unilaterally
- d. Shifting of trachea towards pneumothorax

21. Keloid is:

- a. Hypertrophy of the scar
- b. Malignant tumor of skin
- c. Melanoma of skin
- d. Granulomatous lesion

22. Primary closure of incised wounds must be done within:

- a. 2 hrs.
- b. 4 hrs.
- c. 6 hrs.
- d. 12 hrs.

23. Gram negative septic shock is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- a. Hypotension
- b. Oliguria
- c. Raised intracranial pressure
- d. Adult respiratory distress syndrome

24. The anti-coagulant solution commonly used to store blood is:

- a. Heparin
- b. EDTA
- c. Na-citrate
- d. Acid citrate dextrose
- e.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION A – (GENERAL SURGERY)

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. A drainage procedure is always needed with truncal Vagotomy.
- b. Vomiting is non-bilious in case of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
- c. Barium swallow study is better for neuromuscular disorders of esophagus compared to endoscopy.
- d. There is pruritus in obstructive jaundice.
- e. Cholecystectomy is recommended in case of Porcelain gall bladder, even if patient is asymptomatic.
- f. There is shifting of pain from central abdomen to right iliac fossa in case of acute appendicitis.

Q. 3. Write short notes on:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Goodsall's rule
- b. Courvoisier's law
- c. Ranson's scoring
- d. Oschner- Sherren regime
- e. Surgical procedures for treatment of anal fissure
- f. Hesselbach triangle

SECTION B – (ORTHOPAEDICS)

Q. 4. Problem based question:

(2+3+3+2=10)

A 23 years old youth sustained injury to his right arm due to skidding of his motorcycle. He had difficulty in making a fist without passively supporting his wrist, there was swelling and deformity of arm.

- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- b. What physical signs will you expect to sustain your diagnosis?
- c. How will you manage this injury?
- d. What is Tinel's sign?

Q. 5. (i) Describe classification, treatment & complications of intracapsular fracture of neck femur.

(1+2+1 = 04)

(ii) Describe clinical features, management and complication of septic arthritis.

(1+2+1 = 04)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Giant cell tumor
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Myositis ossificans
- d. Management of CTEV

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(½ x 24 = 12)**

1. Carcinoid syndrome comprises all EXCEPT:
 - a. Diarrhoea
 - b. Bronchospasm
 - c. Hematemesis
 - d. Palpitation
2. Following incisions are used in the treatment of :
 - a. Kocher's incision
 - b. Rutherford-Morrison's incision
 - c. Grid-iron incision
 - d. Lanz incision
3. Nigro regimen is used in the treatment of :
 - a. Ca esophagus
 - b. Ca stomach
 - c. Ca rectum
 - d. Ca anal canal
4. Charcot's triad includes all EXCEPT:
 - a. Pruritus
 - b. Jaundice
 - c. Pain
 - d. Fever
5. Following may cause acute pancreatitis EXCEPT:
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. ERCP
 - c. Ampullary tumor
 - d. Hypocalcemia
6. Which of the following is NOT a recommended treatment for pancreatic pseudocyst?
 - a. Pancreatoduodenectomy
 - b. External drainage
 - c. Cystogastrostomy
 - d. Cystojejunostomy
7. Tumor marker specific for carcinoma pancreas:
 - a. CA-125
 - b. CA-19-9
 - c. AFP
 - d. β -HCG
8. Treatment of choice for congenital inguinal hernia in a 2 years old boy is:
 - a. Herniotomy
 - b. Herniorrhaphy
 - c. Lichtenstein's repair
 - d. Plug & Patch repair
9. Which of these is a tension-free repair?
 - a. Bassini
 - b. Shouldice
 - c. Lichtenstein
 - d. Mayo
10. Open preperitoneal hernioplasty for inguinal hernia is:
 - a. Stoppa
 - b. Shouldice
 - c. Bassini
 - d. Mayo
11. One of the following is NOT a hernia repair?
 - a. TEP
 - b. TAPP
 - c. Mayo
 - d. Lord
12. Most common type of intussusceptions in children is:
 - a. Colo-colic
 - b. Ileo-colic
 - c. Ileoileal
 - d. Multiple
13. PSARP is the surgical treatment for:
 - a. Anorectal malformation
 - b. Hypospadias
 - c. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - d. Tracheo-esophageal fistula
14. Surgical procedure for the treatment of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is:
 - a. Sistrunk
 - b. Ramstedt
 - c. Halstead
 - d. Delorme
15. Double bubble sign is seen in:
 - a. Achalasia cardia
 - b. Duodenal atresia
 - c. Pancreatic pseudocyst
 - d. Hydatid cyst of liver
16. Following predispose to development of colorectal cancer EXCEPT:
 - a. FAP
 - b. HNPCC
 - c. Cowden syndrome
 - d. Ulcerative colitis
17. A neoplasm in stomach is least likely to be:
 - a. Adenocarcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Lymphoma
 - d. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
18. A neoplasm in upper one third of esophagus is most likely to be:
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - d. Signet ring cell carcinoma

19. Surgical procedure of choice for carcinoma rectum involving anal sphincter is:
- APR
 - Anterior resection
 - Total proctocolectomy
 - Rectopexy
20. The pathology in Barrett's esophagus represents:
- Metaplasia
 - Dysplasia
 - Anaplasia
 - Hyperplasia
21. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease is a predisposing factor for:
- Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Transitional cell carcinoma
 - Lymphoma
22. Pepsinogen is secreted by:
- Parietal cells
 - Chief cells
 - G cells
 - Enterochromaffin-like cells
23. The recurrence rate of peptic ulcer is highest with:
- Truncal Vagotomy
 - Selective Vagotomy
 - Highly selective Vagotomy
 - Antrectomy
24. Which of the following is NOT correct for Meckel's diverticulum?
- It is a true diverticulum
 - It arise from anti-mesenteric side of jejunum
 - It may contain heterotopic epithelium
 - It is found in two percent of population

Regn. No.

Paper Code: 430

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Notes: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- Patient is kept fasting before giving general anesthesia.
- Mesh repair for indirect inguinal hernia is treatment of choice
- Appendicitis in elderly patient has potential of more complications.
- Chest tube is connected to water seal.
- Flaps are better compared to split skin graft for full thickness loss of skin.
- Surgery for undescended testes be done early in life.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(2+2+2 = 06)

A 40 years old female presented with 1.5 cm x 2.0 cm mobile lump in right breast upper outer quadrant on mammography reported of suspected malignancy.

Define a management plan for a) Diagnosis & staging b) Primary treatment c) Adjuvant treatment

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(4 x 3 = 12)

- Management of patient with shock after road traffic accident.
- Pathogenesis of diabetic foot ulcer.
- Complications of blood transfusion.

Q. 5. (i) Enumerate the causes of haematuria. How will you manage a case of CA urinary bladder? (3+3= 06)

(ii) List the causes, clinical features and management options for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease.

(2+2+2=6)

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- Management of subdural hematoma.
- Types of skin grafting.
- Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
- Radiological investigation in obstructive jaundice.
- Technique for induction of general anaesthesia in adult.
- Treatment of retroperitoneal fibrosis.

P.T.O.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24 = 12)**

1. A patient who localizes to pain is confused and opens his eye to pain loss a glasgow come scale score of:
 - a. -9
 - b. 10
 - c. 11
 - d. 12
2. Diagnosis of Hirschsprung's is made by:
 - a. Clinical findings of inability to pass meconium
 - b. Presence of a transition zone on contrast enema
 - c. Genetic analysis
 - d. Rectal bx.
3. The most common type of trachio-esophageal anomaly is:
 - a. Pure esophageal atresia (without fistula)
 - b. Esophageal atresia with distal fistula
 - c. Esophageal atresia with proximal fistula
 - d. Tracheo esophageal fistula (without atresia)
4. Patient with urinary bladder stones are at increased risk of which of the following bladder cancer?
 - a. Adeno carcinoma
 - b. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - d. Chorio carcinoma
5. Elevated serum level of alpha fetoprotein in a young man with a firm testicular mass, which of the following diagnosis is most likely?
 - a. Seminomatous germ cell tumor
 - b. Non seminomatous geum cell tumor
 - c. Leydig cell tumor
 - d. Sertoli cell tumor
6. Initial investigation for diagnosis of renal stone is:
 - a. IVU
 - b. X- ray KUB
 - c. USG KUB
 - d. All of the above
7. Metastasis in prostate cancer are common in:
 - a. bones
 - b. liver
 - c. adrenal
 - d. pancreas
8. A 70 year man with a laceration to brachial artery loses a total and 800 ml of blood. What ACS (American college of surgeons) class of haemorrhage would this represent?
 - a. Class I haemorrhage
 - b. Class II haemorrhage
 - c. Class III haemorrhage
 - d. Class IV haemorrhage
9. In a patient requiring massive blood transfusion, 1 unit and FFP (fresh frozen plasma) should be given for every:
 - a. 1.5 units of PRBC (1 to 1.5 ration FFP : PRBC)
 - b. 3 units of PRBC (1 to 3 ration FFP : PRBC)
 - c. 6 units of PRBC (1 to 6 ration FFP : PRBC)
 - d. 8 units of PRBC (1 to 8 ration FFP : PRBC)
10. Surgeons should receive an immunization to protect them from infection with:
 - a. Hepatitis A
 - b. Hepatitis B
 - c. Hepatitis C
 - d. HIV
11. Which layer of intestine has the greatest tensile strength (i.e. ability to hold sutures)?
 - a. Serosa
 - b. Muscularis
 - c. Submucosa
 - d. Mucosa
12. Which of the following is most likely to cause diabetic ulcer?
 - a. Uncontrolled hyperglycemia
 - b. Large vessel ischemia (PVD)
 - c. Small vessel ischemia
 - d. Neuropathy
13. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid:
 - a. May be associated with MEN
 - b. May be multifocal
 - c. May have microcalcification
 - d. All of the above
14. Metastasis from thyroid carcinoma is uncommon in:
 - a. Level I cervical LN
 - b. Level III
 - c. Level V
 - d. Level VII
15. Most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:
 - a. Adrenal adenoma
 - b. Adrenal hyperplasia
 - c. Ectopic ACTH produce
 - d. Pituitary adenoma
16. Glucocorticoids are produced in the:
 - a. Zona glomerulosa
 - b. Zona fasciculate
 - c. Zona reticulosis
 - d. Adrenal medulla

17. Which of the following is appropriate for small fibroadenoma breast?

- a. Resection
- b. Cryoablation
- c. Observation
- d. All of the above

18. Which of the following statement about lobular carcinoma is TRUE?

- a. LCIS occurs at an older age than DCIS
- b. Majority of woman with LCIS are premenopausal
- c. LCIS is b/l in 10-20% of woman.
- d. Invasive ductal carcinoma can be expected to occur an average of 5-10 years late in approximately 75% of woman with LCIS.

19. Level VLN in the neck are located:

- a. In the submental area
- b. Ant. triangle
- c. Post triangle
- d. Int. Jugular vein

20. Which of the following is removed in modified radical neck dissection?

- a. Level I-II LN
- b. Internal jugular vein
- c. Sternocleido mastoid muscle
- d. All of the above

21. If the pleural space is altered by disease processes ... as malignant effusion or pleural space or following pleurodesis, chest until the drainage is:

- a. 50 ml/24 hrs.
- b. 150 ml/24 hrs.
- c. 400 ml/24 hrs.
- d. 750 ml/24 hrs.

22. Intercostal tube should be placed through:

- a. 2nd intercostals space at mid Axillary line
- b. Triangle of safety
- c. 5th intercostals space midclavicular line
- d. None of the above

23. 1st stage of healing in a skin graft is:

- a. Revascularisation
- b. Inosculation
- c. Imbibition
- d. None of the above

24. What is the maximum quantity of 1% Inj Xylocain that can be used safely as local anesthetic for 20 kg child?

- a. 5 ml
- b. 10 ml
- c. 20 ml
- d. 50 ml

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (General Surgery)**Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- Shifting of pain from umbilicus to right iliac fossa in acute appendicitis.
- Drainage procedure is required after truncal Vagotomy.
- Treatment of biliary stone is required on same admission in a patient with gall stone induced pancreatitis.
- Ileostomy is made putting from the abdominal skin where as colostomy is made flushed.
- It is not possible to differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia, if the contents are irreducible.
- There is pain when Cope's Psoas test is performed in case of retrocaecal appendicitis.

Q. 3. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Treatment of hydatid cyst of liver
- Complication of acute pancreatitis
- Management of bleeding duodenal ulcer
- Indication of surgery in asymptomatic gall stone disease

Section B – (Orthopaedics)**Q. 4.** Problem based question:

(1+1+1+1+1+1=06)

A 45 years old man met with road traffic accident and sustained fracture both bones Right leg at mid shaft level with neuro-vascular deficit. He had an external wound at the fracture site that was badly contaminated and bleeding actively. Examination of chest revealed crepitus at 5th, 6th and 7th ribs on Right side. His systolic blood pressure was 70 mmHg, pulse thready and rate 120/min. Respiratory rate was 34/min. He was conscious but restless.

- What is your probable (provisional) diagnosis?
- How would you manage him in emergency?
- How would you investigate him?
- What is flail chest?
- What would be your definitive plan of treatment?
- Enumerate the various gradings of Gustillo-Anderson classification of compound fractures.

Q. 5. (i) Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Pott's paraplegia.

(2+2+2 = 06)

(ii) Give clinical features, types and treatment of anterior dislocation of shoulder joint.

(2+2+2= 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Ewing's sarcoma
- Rickets
- Sudeck's dystrophy
- Tennis elbow

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER - FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ - 20 minutes****Set - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Biliary stricture developing after laparoscopic cholecystectomy usually occurs at which part of CBD?
 - a. Upper 1/3
 - b. Middle 1/3
 - c. Lower 1/3
 - d. All sites with equal frequency
2. Most common complication of hiatus hernia is:
 - a. Esophagitis
 - b. Aspiration pneumonitis
 - c. Volvulus
 - d. Oesophageal stricture
3. Most common cause of gastric outlet obstruction in India is:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Cancer of stomach
 - c. Duodenal lymphoma
 - d. Peptic ulcer disease
4. A new born presented with bloated abdomen slowly after birth with passing of less muconeum. A full thickness biopsy of rectum is carried out. Which of the following rectal biopsy finding is most likely to be present?
 - a. Fibrosis of sub mucosa
 - b. Hyalinization of the muscular coat
 - c. Thickened muscularis propria
 - d. Lack of ganglion cell
5. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding stone in CBD?
 - a. Can present with Charcot's triad
 - b. Are suggested by bile duct diameter > 6mm by USG
 - c. ERCP, Sphincterotomy and balloon clearance is now the standard treatment
 - d. When removed by exploration of CBD, the T-tube can be removed after 3 days
6. Which of the following types of pancreatitis has the best prognosis?
 - a. Alcoholic pancreatitis
 - b. Gall stone pancreatitis
 - c. Post operative pancreatitis
 - d. Idiopathic pancreatitis
7. For rectal carcinoma at 5 cm from the anal verge the best acceptable operation is:
 - a. Anterior resection
 - b. Abdominal perineal resection
 - c. Posterior resection
 - d. Local resection
8. What is the most characteristic congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis?
 - a. Affect the first born female child
 - b. Pyloric tumor is best felt during feeding
 - c. Patient is commonly marasmic
 - d. Loss of appetite occurs early
9. A posteriorly perforating ulcer in the pyloric antrum of the stomach is most likely to produce initial localized peritonitis or abscess formation in the following:
 - a. Lesser sac
 - b. Greater sac
 - c. Right subphrenic space
 - d. Hepatorenal pouch
10. Treatment of choice of carcinoma anal is:
 - a. Abdominoperineal resection
 - b. Primary radiotherapy
 - c. Combined radio + chemotherapy
 - d. Neoadjuvent chemotherapy and local excision
11. Which of the following is most suggesting of neonatal small bowel obstruction?
 - a. Generalized abdominal distension
 - b. Failure to pass muconeum in first 24 hours
 - c. Bilious vomiting
 - d. Refusal of feeds
12. Increased incidence of cholangiocarcinoma is seen in all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Hydatid cyst of liver
 - b. Polycystic disease of liver
 - c. Sclerosing cholangitis
 - d. Liver flukes
13. A 70 year male patient presented with history of chest pain and was diagnosed to have coronary artery disease. During routine evaluation an USG abdomen showed presence of gall bladder stones. There was no past history of jaundice or biliary colic. What is the best treatment advice for the patient for gall bladder stones.
 - a. Open cholecystectomy
 - b. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
 - c. No surgery for gall bladder stone
 - d. ERCP and removal of gall bladder stone
14. Barrett's oesophagus is:
 - a. Lower esophagus lined by columnar epithelium
 - b. Upper esophagus lined by columnar epithelium
 - c. Lower esophagus lined by ciliated epithelium
 - d. Lower esophagus lined by pseudostratified epithelium
15. Treatment of choice of acute anal fissure is:
 - a. Excision and primary closure
 - b. Lateral internal sphincterotomy
 - c. Botulinum injection
 - d. Laxative and sitz bath
16. Adenocarcinoma of oesophagus develops in:
 - a. Barrett's esophagus
 - b. Long standing achalasia
 - c. Corrosive stricture
 - d. Alcohol abuse

P.T.O...

17. Internal haemorrhoids that prolapses past the dentate line with straining is a:
 - a. First degree
 - b. Second degree
 - c. Third degree
 - d. Fourth degree
18. Which of the following is the test that should be performed in a patient with lower gastro intestinal bleed?
 - a. Nasogastric aspiration
 - b. Anoscopy
 - c. Proctoscopy
 - d. Colonoscopy
19. Risk of cancer is highest in:
 - a. Tubular adenoma
 - b. Villous adenoma
 - c. Tubulovillous adenoma
 - d. Hamartomatous adenoma
20. Contraindication for transperitoneal laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair include:
 - a. Inability to tolerate GA
 - b. Previous gastric surgery
 - c. Morbid obesity
 - d. Diabetes

21. Most common early complication after open splenectomy.
 - a. Atelectasis
 - b. Haemorrhage
 - c. Subphrenic abscess
 - d. Wound infection
22. Which of the following has the lowest recurrence rate after open inguinal hernia repair?
 - a. Basini repair
 - b. Shouldice repair
 - c. Mc Vay repair
 - d. Lichtenstein repair
23. Which of the following is one of the three border of Hesselbach's triangle?
 - a. Superior Epigastric artery
 - b. Edge of transversalis fascia
 - c. Inguinal ligament
 - d. Internal inguinal ring
24. Lowest recurrent of peptic ulcer is associated with:
 - a. Gastric resection
 - b. Vagotomy and drainage
 - c. Vagotomy and antrectomy
 - d. Highly selective Vagotomy

Regn. No.

Paper Code: 426

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER - SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Adrenaline is used in cases of anaphylactic shock.
- b. 'Lucid interval' is seen in a patient with extradural hematoma
- c. Hypertension in a patient with raised intracranial pressure.
- d. Steroids may be used in selected burn patients.
- e. Underwater seal for an intercostal tube drainage.
- f. Conservative treatment of umbilical hernia in a neonate.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 6 = 06)

A young male patient presented to the emergency with history of road traffic accident. He is in altered sensorium with shock and there are bruise marks over abdomen and lacerated wound over the forehead.

- a. What is the first priority in this patient?
- b. What fluid will you use to resuscitate?
- c. What radiological investigations will you order once patient has stabilized?
- d. If patient has an extradural hematoma and bowel perforation which would you like to operate first?
- e. Which suture will you use to repair a forehead lacerated wound?
- f. If patient continues to be in shock despite adequate resuscitation, what will be your next step?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Types of hemorrhage
- b. Undescended testes
- c. Thyroglossal fistula
- d. Management of flail chest injury

Q. 5. (i) Describe the various presentations and management of a patient with renal cell carcinoma. (06)

(ii) List common clinical features, investigations and treatment options for acute cholecystitis.

(2+2+2 = 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Diagnostic work up of solitary thyroid nodule.
- b. Trimodal pattern of death in trauma patients.
- c. Basic life support protocol.
- d. "Rule of nines" for assessment of burn area.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015

GENERAL SURGERY

PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes

Set - B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(0.5 x 24=12)

1. An allograft refers to transfer of tissues from:
 - a. One species to another
 - b. One part of body to another
 - c. One individual to another of same species
 - d. One identical twin to another
2. Laparoscopic hernia surgery is usually done under:
 - a. Local anesthesia
 - b. Spinal anesthesia
 - c. General anesthesia
 - d. Ketamine anesthesia
3. Bleeding in a case of extradural hematoma is usually from :
 - a. Venous sinuses
 - b. Middle meningeal artery
 - c. Fractured bone ends
 - d. Perforating veins
4. The usual test to diagnose pneumoperitoneum is:
 - a. X-ray chest PA view
 - b. X-ray abdomen erect view
 - c. CT abdomen
 - d. Ultrasound abdomen
5. The omega sign on a plain radiograph of the abdomen is suggestive of:
 - a. Midgut volvulus
 - b. Sigmoid volvulus
 - c. Bowel perforation
 - d. Pneumatosis intestinalis
6. The probable cause of acute retention of urine in a school-aged boy with suprapubic pain and hematuria would be:
 - a. Posterior urethral valve
 - b. Urethral stricture
 - c. Phimosis with UTI
 - d. Vesical calculus
7. The staghorn calculus is usually compose of:
 - a. Urate
 - b. Calcium oxalate
 - c. Triple phosphate
 - d. Xanthine
8. Which of the following is NOT an indication for operation in BPH?
 - a. International prostate symptom score > 20
 - b. One episode of retention of urine
 - c. Presence of vesical calculus
 - d. Presence of hydronphrosis
9. The symptom triad of flank pain, abdominal mass and hematuria is suggestive of:
 - a. Renal cell carcinoma
 - b. Pyonephrosis
 - c. Renal tuberculosis
 - d. Renal calculus (staghorn type)
10. The tumor markers utilized in a case of testicular carcinoma are:
 - a. α FP, CEA, LDH
 - b. α FP, HCG, LDH
 - c. α FP, CA 19-9, CEA
 - d. α FP, HCG, PSA
11. Which of the following is NOT a treatment option for hyperkalemia?
 - a. Calcium gluconate
 - b. Glucose-insulin infusion
 - c. Hydrocortisone
 - d. Dialysis
12. The ideal urine output in a post-surgical patient is:
 - a. 0.1 ml/kg/hour
 - b. 1 ml/kg/hour
 - c. 2 ml/kg/hour
 - d. 5 ml/kg/hour
13. Regarding a rodent ulcer, which of the following statement is FALSE?
 - a. It is a basal cell carcinoma
 - b. High Metastatic potential
 - c. Mostly occurs on face
 - d. Radiotherapy gives good results
14. The causative organism of neurocysticercosis is:
 - a. Taenia solium
 - b. Taenia saginata
 - c. Echinococcus granulosus
 - d. Echinococcus multilocularis
15. Which type of carcinoma thyroid may be multifocal?
 - a. Papillary
 - b. Medullary
 - c. Follicular
 - d. Anaplastic
16. Which of the following radioisotopes is used in the management of thyroid malignancy?
 - a. Iodine 131
 - b. Iodine 125
 - c. Technetium 99
 - d. Phosphorus 32

P.T.O...

17. A deficiency of ACTH would greatly diminish:

- a. Synthesis of aldosterone
- b. Synthesis of testosterone
- c. Secretion of cortisol
- d. Secretion of estradiol

18. Cushing's disease is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- a. Osteoporosis
- b. Moon facies
- c. Hypertension
- d. Hyperkalemia

19. Which of the following is a contraindication to breast conserving surgery?

- a. Small lump to breast ratio
- b. Central breast tumor mass
- c. Breast tumor size <5 cm.
- d. Young age

20. Poor prognostic factor for breast carcinoma are all EXCEPT:

- a. ER +, PR +, Her 2 neu -ve
- b. Triple negative tumor
- c. Axillary lymph node positive
- d. High mitotic index

21. Which is the structure at risk of injury in excision of a Ranula?

- a. Lingual vein
- b. Lingual artery
- c. Submandibular duct
- d. Parotid duct

22. Cystic hygroma is:

- a. Lymphangiectasia
- b. Cavernous hemangioma
- c. Sebaceous cyst
- d. Dermoid cyst

23. Which of the following is NOT a treatment option for flail chest injury?

- a. Chest strapping
- b. Mechanical ventilation
- c. ICTD
- d. Aggressive analgesic use

24. Empyema thorax in children is mostly due to:

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Post-pneumonic infection
- c. Thoracic trauma
- d. ICTD placement

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (General Surgery)

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Femoral hernia is more likely to strangulate.
 - b. Cases of ulcerative colitis develop jaundice.
 - c. Appendicectomy is not advisable in appendicular mass following acute appendicitis.
 - d. Vaccination against pneumococci is required for patients undergoing splenectomy.
 - e. Drainage is always required following instrumentation in the common bile duct.
 - f. Carcinoma of left half of the colon commonly presents with obstructive symptoms.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Structure of hydatid cyst liver
 - b. Intussusception
 - c. Achalasia cardia
 - d. Pseudo-pancreatic cyst

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1+2 = 06)
- A young man of 25 years with spinal injury is brought in emergency of Himalayan Hospital. His blood pressure is 70 mmHg, pulse is 54/min and his respiratory rate is around 22/min. In spite of giving sufficient IV fluids, there is no improvement in his blood pressure. He has tenderness at D₈ to D₁₀ and is unable to move both the lower limbs.
- a. What is the provisional diagnosis?
 - b. What is spinal shock?
 - c. How will you elicit the test for spinal shock?
 - d. What investigations will you ask for?
 - e. Outline plan of treatment for such a patient.
- Q. 5. Structured Question:**
- (i) Give clinical features & management of tubercular hip. (3+3 = 06)
- (ii) Give classifications, clinical features and management of intracapsular fracture neck femur. (2+2+2= 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Rickets
 - b. CTEV
 - c. Wrist drop
 - d. Giant cell tumor

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes**SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Alpha fetoproteins are raised in:
 - a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - b. Lung carcinoma
 - c. Urinary bladder carcinoma
 - d. Cervix carcinoma
2. Carcinoma GB most common involvement is of:
 - a. Liver
 - b. Cystic Lymph node
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Peritoneum
3. Paralytic ileus is caused by:
 - a. Peritonitis
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Acute intestinal obstruction
 - d. Head injury
4. Most common site of carcinoid is:
 - a. Ileum
 - b. Liver
 - c. Rectum
 - d. Appendix
5. Goodsall's rule is for:
 - a. Fistula in ano
 - b. Fissure in ano
 - c. Anorectal malformation
 - d. Hemorrhoids
6. What complication commonly occurs in anterior duodenal ulcer?
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Perforation
 - d. Malignancy
7. Adenocarcinoma of esophagus is commonly seen in:
 - a. Barrett's esophagus
 - b. Achalasia cardia
 - c. Smoking
 - d. Tylosis
8. Ramstedt's operation is for :
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. Volvulus of small intestine
 - c. Anorectal malformation
 - d. Congenital pyloric stenosis
9. Most common cause intestinal obstruction in newborn is:
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. Jejuna atresia
 - c. Ileal atresia
 - d. Esophageal atresia
10. Most common site of appendix is:
 - a. Retrocaecal
 - b. Preileal
 - c. Paracaecal
 - d. Postileal
11. Oschner-sherren regime is used in management of:
 - a. Acute appendicitis
 - b. Chronic appendicitis
 - c. Appendicular mass
 - d. Carcinoma appendix
12. Delorme's procedure is useful in:
 - a. Rectal prolapse
 - b. Intussusception
 - c. Strangulated hernia
 - d. Megacolon
13. The spleen should be preserved if possible in children under 12-years of age because after splenectomy they are more prone to:
 - a. Develop cancer
 - b. Develop gammaglobulinaemia
 - c. Develop overwhelming sepsis
 - d. Be stunted in growth
14. Budd- Chiari syndrome is due to thrombosis of:
 - a. Infrarenal IVC
 - b. Renal part of IVC
 - c. Superior mesenteric vein thrombosis
 - d. Hepatic veins
15. True statement regarding hepatic amoebiasis:
 - a. More common in females
 - b. Multiple lesions
 - c. Mostly treated conservatively
 - d. Jaundice is common
16. Length of CBD is :
 - a. 2 cm
 - b. 7.5 cm
 - c. 10 cm
 - d. 12 cm

17. Pancreatic pseudocyst most commonly occurs after:

- a. Trauma
- b. Pancreatic surgery
- c. Pancreatic malignancy
- d. Benign tumors of pancreas

18. Inguinal canal is not bounded posteriorly by:

- a. Transversalis fascia
- b. Internal oblique
- c. Conjoint tendon
- d. External oblique

19. Most common hernia of abdominal wall is:

- a. Ventral
- b. Inguinal
- c. Umbilical
- d. Femoral

20. In strangulated hernia the incision given at:

- a. Neck
- b. Body
- c. Fundus
- d. Inguinal ring

21. Treatment of choice for inguinal hernia in children is:

- a. Herniotomy
- b. Herniorrhaphy
- c. Truss
- d. Hernioplasty

22. Mayo's operation is done for :

- a. Spigelian hernia
- b. Femoral hernia
- c. Richter's hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia

23. Most frequent congenital anomaly of GI tract is :

- a. Imperforate anus
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. Malrotation
- d. Duodenal atresia

24. Carcinoma of the colon is associated with all the following EXCEPT:

- a. Low residue diet
- b. Vegetarian diet
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Familial polyposis

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016**GENERAL SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Inguinal canal is not bounded posteriorly by:
 - a. Transeversalis fascia
 - b. Internal oblique
 - c. Conjoint tendon
 - d. External oblique
2. Most common hernia of abdominal wall is:
 - a. Ventral
 - b. Inguinal
 - c. Umbilical
 - d. Femoral
3. In strangulated hernia the incision given at:
 - a. Neck
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Inguinal ring
4. Treatment of choice for inguinal hernia in children is:
 - a. Herniotomy
 - b. Herniorrhaphy
 - c. Truss
 - d. Hernioplasty
5. Mayo's operation is done for :
 - a. Spigelian hernia
 - b. Femoral hernia
 - c. Richter's hernia
 - d. Umbilical hernia
6. Most frequent congenital anomaly of GI tract is :
 - a. Imperforate anus
 - b. Meckel's diverticulum
 - c. Malrotation
 - d. Duodenal atresia
7. Carcinoma of the colon is associated with all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Low residue diet
 - b. Vegetarian diet
 - c. Ulcerative colitis
 - d. Familial polyposis
8. Alpha feto proteins are raised in:
 - a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - b. Lung carcinoma
 - c. Urinary bladder carcinoma
 - d. Cervix carcinoma
9. Carcinoma GB most common involvement is of:
 - a. Liver
 - b. Cystic Lymph node
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Peritoneum
10. Paralytic ileus is caused by:
 - a. Peritonitis
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Acute intestinal obstruction
 - d. Head injury
11. Most common site of carcinoid is:
 - a. Ileum
 - b. Liver
 - c. Rectum
 - d. Appendix
12. Goodsall's rule is for:
 - a. Fistula in ano
 - b. Fissure in ano
 - c. Anorectal malformation
 - d. Hemorrhoids
13. What complication commonly occurs in anterior duodenal ulcer?
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Perforation
 - d. Malignancy
14. Adenocarcinoma of esophagus is commonly seen in:
 - a. Barret's esophagus
 - b. Achalasia cardia
 - c. Smoking
 - d. Tylosis
15. Ramstedt's operation is for :
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. Volvulus of small intestine
 - c. Anorectal malformation
 - d. Congenital pyloric stenosis
16. Most common cause intestinal obstruction in newborn is:
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 - c. Ileal atresia
 - d. Esophageal atresia

17. Most common site of appendix is:
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 - Preileal
 - Paracaecal
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18. Oschner-sherren regime is used in management of:
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 - Chronic appendicitis
 - Appendicular mass
 - Carcinoma appendix
19. Delorme's procedure is useful in:
- Rectal prolapse
 - Intussusception
 - Strangulated hernia
 - Megacolon
20. The spleen should be preserved if possible in children under 12-years of age because after splenectomy they are more prone to:
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 - Develop gammaglobulinaemia
 - Develop overwhelming sepsis
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21. Budd- Chiari syndrome is due to thrombosis of:
- Infrarenal IVC
 - Renal part of IVC
 - Superior mesenteric vein thrombosis
 - Hepatic veins
22. True statement regarding hepatic amoebiasis:
- More common in females
 - Multiple lesions
 - Mostly treated conservatively
 - Jaundice is common
23. Length of CBD is :
- 2 cm
 - 7.5 cm
 - 10 cm
 - 12 cm
24. Pancreatic pseudocyst most commonly occurs after:
- Trauma
 - Pancreatic surgery
 - Pancreatic malignancy
 - Benign tumors of pancreas

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (SAQ)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 24 = 12)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 6 = 06)**

- Inflammatory Carcinoma of breast presents as a painful edematous swelling of breast.
- Sistrunk's operation is the operation of choice of Thyroglossal cyst rather than simple excision of the cyst.
- Facial n. involvement is seen in cases of Carcinoma Parotid.
- Triangle of Safety is used to insert Intercostal chest tube drain.
- Prolong Q-T interval is seen in Hypoparathyroidism.
- Sequestration Dermoid cyst is seen over the external angular process of the frontal bone.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1.5 x 4 = 06)**

An old man reports to emergency room with complaint of an irreducible, painful swelling over his right groin while lifting a weight.

- Enumerate the differential diagnosis.
- Mention signs of strangulation of inguinal hernia.
- How will you differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernia?
- Why femoral hernia is more prone to strangulation?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- Fresh frozen plasma
- Sebaceous cyst
- Gas gangrene limb.
- Squamous cell carcinoma of skin.

Q. 5. Structured Question:

(i) Describe the clinical presentation, investigations and management options of Benign Hypertrophy of Prostate. **(06)**

(ii) Describe the clinical presentation, investigations and management options of Carcinoma of Breast. **(06)**

Q. 6. Write in brief about:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- Fluid management in patients with acute burn.
- Idiopathic Hypertrophied Pyloric stenosis.
- GCS score.
- Psoas Abscess.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Decortication is indicated in:
 - a. Pleural effusion
 - b. Pneumothorax
 - c. Hydrothorax
 - d. Empyema thoracic
2. As per the rule of nine, burns involving genitalia is:
 - a. 9 %
 - b. 1 %
 - c. 18 %
 - d. 27 %
3. All are regional anesthesia EXCEPT:
 - a. LMA anesthesia
 - b. Epidural anesthesia
 - c. Bier's block
 - d. TAP Block
4. Minimum GCS score is:
 - a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
5. Best Investigation for diagnosing billiary tree stones is:
 - a. USG
 - b. Plain x-ray abdomen
 - c. MRCP
 - d. HIDA scan
6. Inguinal hernia in child is treated by:
 - a. Herniotomy
 - b. Herniorraphy
 - c. Hernioplasty
 - d. No treatment.
7. Aseptic dilatation of kidney is termed:
 - a. Hydroureter
 - b. Pyonephrosis
 - c. Hydronephrosis
 - d. Ureterocele
8. Sterile pyuria is seen in:
 - a. RCC
 - b. Renal TB
 - c. Renal stones
 - d. Pyelonephritis
9. Exstrophy of bladder is associated with all EXCEPT:
 - a. Hypospadias
 - b. B/L inguinal hernia
 - c. Epispadias
 - d. Separated pubic bones.
10. Metabolic changes seen with internal urinary diversion are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Acidosis
 - b. Alkalosis
 - c. Hyperchloremia
 - d. Hypokalemia
11. Normal wound healing has all the phases EXCEPT:
 - a. Inflammatory phase
 - b. Infective phase
 - c. Proliferative phase
 - d. Remodeling phase.
12. Ulcer with undermined edges is caused by:
 - a. BCC
 - b. SCC
 - c. Syphilis
 - d. TB
13. Universal tumor is:
 - a. Papilloma
 - b. Lipoma
 - c. Neurofibroma
 - d. Fibroma
14. Spreading infection of skin & subcutaneous is termed as:
 - a. Erysipelas
 - b. Cellulitis
 - c. Lymphangitis
 - d. Abscess.
15. Universal blood group donor is:
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. AB
 - d. O
16. The arterial supply to the thyroid gland is by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Superior Thyroid Artery
 - b. Middle Thyroid Artery
 - c. Inferior Thyroid Artery
 - d. Thyroid Ima Artery

17. Commonest malignancy of thyroid is:
 - a. Follicular Ca.
 - b. Papillary Ca.
 - c. Anaplastic Ca.
 - d. Medullary Ca.
18. "Giant" Fibroadenoma of Breast is termed when the size of Fibroadenoma is more than:
 - a. 3cm
 - b. 5cm
 - c. 7cm
 - d. 10cm.
19. "Phyllodes" tumor when become malignant will become:
 - a. Adenocarcinoma of breast
 - b. Squamous cell Ca. of breast
 - c. Sarcoma of breast
 - d. Lymphoma of Breast
20. Gastrinoma Triangle is bounded by the confluence of all EXCEPT:
 - a. Cystic duct with CBD
 - b. 2nd & 3rd part of Duodenum
 - c. 1st & 2nd Part of Duodenum
 - d. Body & Neck of Pancreas
21. MEN 1 tumors involve all the glands EXCEPT:
 - a. Thyroid
 - b. Pituitary
 - c. Parathyroid
 - d. Pancreas
22. Simple Ranula is the mucus retention cyst arising from:
 - a. Sublingual gland
 - b. Parotid gland
 - c. Submandibular gland
 - d. Minor salivary glands.
23. Frey's syndrome is a complication of:
 - a. Mandibulectomy
 - b. Parotidectomy
 - c. Thyroidectomy
 - d. Glossectomy
24. Flail chest occurs when minimum fractures of multiple ribs at multiple sites exceeds the number:
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016
GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Propanolol is used in preoperative preparation for thyrotoxicosis.
- b. Direct inguinal hernia is less likely to strangulate.
- c. Conservative regimen is not followed for torsion of testes.
- d. Immediate decompression is required in tension pneumothorax.
- e. Split grafts are perforated or meshed.
- f. Hernioplasty is not done in children.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+4+1 = 06)

A 40 year male driving a bike, slips and is brought to emergency with bruise over left side of chest. He has severe breathlessness and on examination there is tachypnoea, distended neck veins & surgical emphysema and breath sounds are absent on left side.

- a. What is the possible cause/injury?
- b. How you will manage the case?
- c. What is the most common cause of death in thoracic injuries?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 2 = 12)

- a. Damage control Surgery
- b. Treatment of Grave's disease
- c. Cystosarcoma Phylloides
- d. Necrotizing soft tissue infection

Q. 5. (i) Give etiology, types and clinical features of renal calculi.

(2+2+2= 06)

(ii) List pre-malignant conditions, clinical features and staging workup of carcinoma colon. (2+2+2= 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Classification of hypothyroidism
- b. Vagus nerve supply to the stomach with a diagram.
- c. Hasselbach's triangle with a diagram.
- d. Glasgow coma scale

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Percentage of Gall stones which are radio opaque:
 - a. 10%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 50%
2. Wound healing is worst at :
 - a. Sternum
 - b. Anterior neck
 - c. Eyelid
 - d. Lips
3. HIV Virus can be transmitted by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Homosexual contact
 - b. Intact skin
 - c. Materno-foetal
 - d. Needle prick
4. Treatment of contaminated wound in gas gangrene is:
 - a. Debridement of wound
 - b. Systemic penicillin
 - c. Metronidazole administration
 - d. Peroxide dressing
5. Most common site for intra-abdominal abscess following laparotomy:
 - a. Subhepatic
 - b. Subphrenic
 - c. Pelvis
 - d. Paracolic
6. The commonest organism seen in peritonitis:
 - a. E.coli
 - b. Clostridium Welchii
 - c. Staphylococci
 - d. Klebsiella
7. Cryoprecipitate is a rich source of:
 - a. Thromboplastin
 - b. Factor VIII
 - c. Factor X
 - d. Factor VII
8. In hypoparathyroidism :
 - a. Ionic calcium levels are low
 - b. Kidney stones
 - c. Urinary Calcium decreases
 - d. Total serum calcium is normal
9. Sistrunk 's operation is done in:
 - a. Parotid tumor
 - b. Thyroglossal fistula
 - c. Cystic hygroma
 - d. Branchial fistula
10. Most common cause of blood discharge from the nipple is :
 - a. Duct carcinoma
 - b. Duct Papilloma
 - c. Chronic mastitis
 - d. Cystosarcoma phylloides
11. Complication of Axillary lymph node dissection for cancer breast is:
 - a. Metastasis of cancer
 - b. Recurrence
 - c. Arm lymph oedema
 - d. Squamous cell Carcinoma
12. "Lemon on match stick" like contour seen in:
 - a. Cushing's Syndrome
 - b. Pheochromocytoma
 - c. Ganglioneuroma
 - d. Wilm's tumor
13. In a patient with phaeochromocytoma, all the following are seen EXCEPT:
 - a. Diarrhea
 - b. Orthostatic hypotention
 - c. Episodic hypertention
 - d. Weight gain
14. Most common oral cancer is:
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - d. Columnar cell carcinoma
15. Ranula is:
 - a. Present in floor of mouth
 - b. Tip of tongue
 - c. Supraclavicular region
 - d. Diagastric triangle
16. Most common cause of death after blunt trauma chest is:
 - a. Esophageal rupture
 - b. Pneumothorax
 - c. Tracheobronchial injury
 - d. Chylothorax

17. Emergency treatment of cardiac tamponade is

- a. Immediate thoracotomy
- b. Immediate needle aspiration of pericardial sac
- c. Rapid blood transfusion
- d. Positive pressure ventilation

18. Split skin graft will not take on a bed consisting of

- a. Fascia
- b. Muscle
- c. Periosteum
- d. Cartilage

19. Ringer's Lactate does not contain:

- a. Na
- b. K
- c. HCO_3
- d. Cl

20. Scalp hemorrhage is best controlled by:

- a. Electrocautery
- b. Pressure
- c. Ligation of vessels
- d. Eversion of Galea

21. In carcinoma prostate with metastasis which is raised:

- a. ESR
- b. LDH
- c. PSA
- d. Bilirubin

22. Most important investigation for posterior urethral valve:

- a. Urethroscopy
- b. IVP
- c. Retrograde cystogram
- d. Micturating cystogram

23. Subcapsular orchiectomy is done for cancer of:

- a. Testes
- b. Prostate
- c. Penis
- d. Urethra

24. Torsion testis is common in which age group:

- a. Infants
- b. 10-20 years
- c. 30-40
- d. Old age

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (SAQ)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 24 = 12)
- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Intercostal drain tube is attached to water seal
 - Mattress sutures are applied for scalp injuries
 - FNAC is not suitable for diagnosis of follicular carcinoma
 - History of previous chest radiotherapy is a contraindication for breast conserving surgery for carcinoma breast
 - Full thickness skin graft are used at site of wear and tear
 - Colloids are required sometime in patients of haemorrhagic shock
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- A 50 yrs old female comes to OPD with complaint of hard mass in outer upper quadrant of right breast, fixed to skin. She is also complaining of back ache for last 15 days.
- What is your provisional diagnosis? Give reasons.
 - How will you investigate this case to reach the diagnosis?
 - What is the treatment of this disease?
 - How will you test the fixity of the mass with pectoral fascia?
 - What are the levels of axillary lymph nodes?
 - What structures are removed in modified radical mastectomy?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Phases of wound healing
 - Preoperative preparation in a case of hyperthyroidism
 - Fresh frozen plasma
 - Venous ulcer
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Name various renal tumors. How will you manage the case of renal cell carcinoma? (2+4 = 06)
- (ii) Name various causes of hyperthyroidism. How do you investigate a case of thyroid nodule? What are the complications of thyroidectomy? (2+2+2 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Subdural hematoma
 - Stag Horn calculus
 - Hypospadias
 - Mammogram

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - B****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. The length of the feeding tube to be inserted for transpyloric feeding is measured from the tip of:
 - a. Ear lobe to knee joint
 - b. Nose to umbilicus
 - c. Ear lobe to umbilicus
 - d. Nose to knee joint
2. Which is not true for carbuncle?
 - a. Penicillin & excision of necrotic tissue is treatment of choice
 - b. Caused by staphylococcus
 - c. Caused by streptococcus
 - d. Diabetics are more prone
3. One unit of fresh blood raises the Hb% concentration by:
 - a. 2.2 gm%
 - b. 0.1 gm%
 - c. 1 gm%
 - d. 2 gm%
4. Marker of testicular tumor is:
 - a. Alpha fetoprotein
 - b. Amylase
 - c. Acid phosphatase
 - d. Alkaline phosphatase
5. Not true about varicocele is:
 - a. Can lead to infertility
 - b. Common on right side
 - c. Can present as a late sign of renal cell carcinoma
 - d. Has bag of worm like feeling
6. Commonest organism giving rise to urinary tract infection is:
 - a. *Streptococcus*
 - b. *E. coli*
 - c. *Proteus*
 - d. *Staphylococcus*
7. Urinary incontinence result from all except:
 - a. Rectovesical fistula
 - b. Neurogenic bladder
 - c. Vasicovaginal fistula
 - d. Ectopic ureter
8. Maximum Lidocaine dose for anesthesia is:
 - a. 0.5 mg/kg/dose
 - b. 4.5 mg/kg/dose
 - c. 2 mg/kg/dose
 - d. 1 mg/kg/dose
9. Lord's plication is done for:
 - a. Testicular cancer
 - b. Inguinal hernia
 - c. Hydrocele
 - d. Testicular varices
10. True about acute epididymitis is:
 - a. Does not mimic with torsion of testes
 - b. Associated with urinary infection
 - c. Painless
 - d. Scrotum size is reduced
11. Hypochloremia, hypokalemia and alkalosis are seen in:
 - a. Jejunal atresia
 - b. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - c. Hirschprung's disease
 - d. Esophageal atresia
12. The minimum amount of protein needed for positive nitrogen balance is:
 - a. 60 gm/day
 - b. 20-30 gm/ day
 - c. 35-40 gm / day
 - d. 50 gm/day
13. Lucid interval is seen in:
 - a. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - b. Extradural hemorrhage
 - c. Intradural hemorrhage
 - d. Intracerebral hemorrhage
14. Carcinoma breast with high incidence of involving opposite breast is:
 - a. Ductal carcinoma
 - b. Lobular carcinoma
 - c. Medullary carcinoma
 - d. Scirrhus carcinoma
15. Cystosarcoma phylloids is treated by:
 - a. Antibiotics with conservative management
 - b. Simple mastectomy
 - c. Radical mastectomy
 - d. MRM
16. Use of Tamoxifen in carcinoma breast patient does not lead to the following side effects:
 - a. Cancer of opposite breast
 - b. Thromboembolic events
 - c. Endometriotic carcinoma
 - d. Cataract

17. Most common histological type of thyroid cancer:

- a. Anaplastic type
- b. Medullary type
- c. Follicular type
- d. Papillary type

18. Bone metastasis is common in which thyroid tumor:

- a. Anaplastic
- b. Follicular
- c. Papillary
- d. Equal in all tumor

19. Carcinoma of thyroid is associated with hypocalcaemia in:

- a. Anaplastic
- b. Papillary carcinoma
- c. Medullary carcinoma
- d. Follicular carcinoma

20. A 40 yr old male suffering from carotid body tumor. The choice of treatment is:

- a. Carotid artery ligation both proximal & distal to the tumor
- b. Excision of tumor
- c. Chemotherapy
- d. Radiotherapy

21. True regarding cystic hygroma:

- a. Develops from jugular lymphatic sequestration
- b. Non trans illuminant
- c. Lined by columnar epithelium
- d. Lined by stratified squamous epithelium

22. Skin graft is absolutely contraindicated in which skin infection?

- a. *Proteus*
- b. *Staphylococcus*
- c. *Pseudomonas*
- d. *Streptococcus hemolyticus*

23. Most common site for putting chest drain in case of pleural effusion:

- a. 5th intercostal space just lateral to vertebral column
- b. 2nd intercostal space mid clavicular line
- c. 5th intercostal space mid axillary line
- d. 5th intercostal space mid clavicular line

24. For tension pneumothorax which of the following is management of choice?

- a. O₂ therapy
- b. IPPV
- c. ICD with underwater seal
- d. Thoracostomy

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2017
SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (General Surgery)

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 24 = 12)
- Q. 2.** Give reasons for: (1 x 6 = 06)
- Leather bottle appearance of stomach
 - Association of ileostomy with high morbidity and mortality as compared to colostomy
 - Rebound tenderness in acute appendicitis
 - Massive lower G.I bleeding in colonic diverticulosis
 - Fluctuating jaundice in peri-ampullary carcinoma
 - Radiation of pain to right shoulder in acute cholecystitis
- Q. 3.** Write short notes on: (3 x 4 = 12)
- Role of *H. pylori* in peptic ulcer disease
 - Mucocoele of the gall bladder
 - Pseudo pancreatic cyst
 - Congenital megacolon

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4.** Problem based question: (1+2+2+1 = 06)
- A young man of 35 years, sustained a road traffic accident near Himalayan Hospital. He was immediately shifted to our emergency department. A preliminary quick survey revealed that he was fully conscious and oriented to time, place and person but was restless. His BP was 82 mmHg (systolic), pulse rate was 54/min. and RR was 22/min. He had no external signs of bleeding nor any evidence of bony injuries in lower and upper limbs. Examination of back revealed a tender, spinal deformity at D10-11 vertebral level. Neurological examination revealed complete loss of both motor and sensory components in both lower limbs. Ankle jerk, knee jerk and Babinski was absent in both lower limbs. His upper limbs were absolutely normal.
- What is your diagnosis?
 - How would you manage him in emergency?
 - What is Bulbo cavernosus reflex and how do you perform it?
 - What is three column concept for spinal injuries?
- Q. 5.** Structured question:
- Describe clinical features, investigations, treatment and associated complications of supracondylar fracture humerus. (1+1+2+2 = 06)
 - Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, radiological features and treatment of a case of tubercular hip. (1+2+1+2 = 06)
- Q. 6.** Write in brief about: (3 x 4 = 12)
- Management of congenital dislocation of hip
 - Giant cell tumor
 - Wrist drop
 - Plaster of Paris

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - B**

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**
1. Ventral hernia is:
 - a. Lumbar
 - b. Incisional
 - c. Femoral
 - d. Obturator
 2. Basic principles of good hernia repair includes:
 - a. Narrowing of internal inguinal ring
 - b. All of the above
 - c. Tension free repair
 - d. Strengthening of post wall
 3. Meckel's diverticulum is:
 - a. Ventral mesogastrium
 - b. Ductus venosus
 - c. Vitello-intestinal duct
 - d. Allantoic diverticulum
 4. Common cause of colonic obstruction in neonates is:
 - a. Ileal atresia
 - b. Volvulus
 - c. Meconium ileus
 - d. Aganglionic colon
 5. Treatment of choice in inguinal hernia in a child is:
 - a. Hernioplasty
 - b. Nothing
 - c. Bassini's repair
 - d. Herniotomy
 6. Ramstedt's operation is for:
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. Biliary atresia
 - c. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - d. Achalasia cardia
 7. Cancer of the anus is commonly:
 - a. Melanoma
 - b. Sarcoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma
 - d. Squamous carcinoma
 8. Commonest site of esophageal carcinoma is :
 - a. Lower 1/3
 - b. None
 - c. Upper 1/3
 - d. Middle 1/3
 9. Alpha fetoprotein levels are raised in:
 - a. Hepatoma
 - b. Foetus
 - c. Embryonic cell carcinoma
 - d. Endodermal sinus tumor
 10. Commonest site of primary of Krukenberg tumor is:
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Small intestine
 - c. Breast
 - d. Colon
 11. Commonest site of intestinal atresia is in the:
 - a. Ileum
 - b. Colon
 - c. Duodenum
 - d. Jejunum
 12. Commonest cause of oesophageal perforation:
 - a. Instrumentation
 - b. Carcinoma infiltrating
 - c. Acid infection
 - d. Hyperemesis
 13. Commonest cause for upper G.I bleeding is:
 - a. Peptic ulcer disease
 - b. Portal hypertension
 - c. Ca stomach
 - d. Ca oesophagus
 14. Heller's operation is:
 - a. Myotomy of colon
 - b. Internal sphincterotomy
 - c. Oesophagomyotomy
 - d. Pyloromyotomy
 15. A massive bleeding from lower G.I.T is due to:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Diverticulosis
 - c. Right colon cancer
 - d. Left colon cancer
 16. Commonest site of amoebiasis is:
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Transverse colon
 - c. Descending colon
 - d. Rectum

17. Which of the following is **not true** about ulcerative colitis?

- a. Loss of haustration
- b. Polyposis
- c. Lead pipe appearance
- d. Fistula

18. Appendicular pain is referred to:

- a. Right iliac fossa
- b. Left iliac fossa
- c. Epigastrium
- d. Around umbilicus

19. Not seen in Charcot's triad:

- a. Fever
- b. Gall stones
- c. Pain
- d. Jaundice

20. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:

- a. Post traumatic
- b. Idiopathic
- c. Biliary tract diseases
- d. Alcoholism

21. Liver abscess commonly results from infection with:

- a. *S. typhi*
- b. *Echinococcus*
- c. *E. coli*
- d. *E. histolytica*

22. Splenomegaly and hematemesis are usually present in:

- a. Portal hypertension
- b. C.B.D. stones
- c. Gastric carcinoma
- d. Gastric ulcer

23. Femoral hernia is more common in:

- a. Old people
- b. Women
- c. Infants
- d. Children

24. Strangulation is more common in:

- a. Femoral hernia
- b. Incisional hernia
- c. Inguinal hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (SAQ)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (Surgery)**Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 24 = 12)****Q. 2.** Give Reasons:**(1 x 6 = 06)**

- The treatment of choice of hereditary spherocytosis is splenectomy.
- End ileostomy is done in proctocolectomy.
- Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency is seen with blind loop syndrome of ileum.
- 360 degree volvulus of sigmoid colon is prone for strangulation.
- Direct inguinal hernia on right side follows appendectomy.
- Fissure in Ano is painful.

Q. 3. Write short notes on:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- P.A.I.R.
- Ranson's Criteria in Acute Pancreatitis
- Oschner's Sherren regimen.
- Bassini's herniorrhaphy.

Section B – (Orthopaedics)**Q. 4.** Problem based question:**(1+1+1+1+1+1 = 06)**

A person had a collision of his car while he was sitting on passenger side in front row. After the accident he had severe pain with inability to move his left hip and stand. On examinations he had flexion, adduction and internal rotation deformity at left hip and was unable to dorsiflex his left ankle.

- What is this condition?
- What is the mechanism of the injury?
- Give classification for this condition.
- Why is the patient unable to dorsiflex his left ankle?
- Enumerate the names of various methods to treat this condition.
- What are the complications of this injury?

Q. 5. Structured Question:

(i) Define osteoporosis and describe its clinical and radiological features and management. **(1+2+3 = 06)**

(ii) Describe clinical features, radiological features, management and complications of chronic osteomyelitis. **(1+2+2+1= 06)**

Q. 6. Write in brief about:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- Osteosarcoma
- Management of CTEV
- Frozen shoulder
- Myositis ossificans

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - D**

- Q.1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**
1. Metabolic abnormalities seen in Infantile Hypertrophied Pyloric Stenosis is all except:
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hypochloremia
 - c. Acidosis
 - d. Alkalosis.
 2. Double bubble sign is seen with:
 - a. Infantile Hypertrophied Pyloric Stenosis
 - b. Oesophageal atresia
 - c. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula
 - d. Duodenal atresia
 3. Kasai's Porto-enterostomy is done in:
 - a. Childhood cirrhosis
 - b. Biliary atresia
 - c. Pancreatic divisum
 - d. Annular Pancreas
 4. Most common site of Neuroendocrine tumors of GI Tract is:
 - a. Appendix
 - b. Rectum
 - c. Jejunum
 - d. Ileum
 5. The most common site of upper GI malignancy is:
 - a. Upper oesophagus
 - b. Lower oesophagus
 - c. Body of stomach
 - d. 1st part of duodenum.
 6. Dukes staging is used in malignancy of:
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Oesophagus
 - c. Ileum
 - d. Colon.
 7. Most common site for colorectal carcinoma is:
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Transverse colon
 - c. Sigmoid colon
 - d. Rectum
 8. The most common site of mucosal tear in Mallory-Weiss Syndrome is:
 - a. Below squamocolumnar junction
 - b. Above squamocolumnar junction
 - c. Mid oesophagus
 - d. Upper oesophagus
 9. Malignancy associated with Barrett's oesophagus is:
 - a. Squamous cell ca.
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Malignant melanoma
 - d. Lymphoma.
 10. Gall stones are sometimes formed following:
 - a. Highly selective vagotomy
 - b. Selective Vagotomy
 - c. Truncal vagotomy
 - d. All of the above.
 11. Hypersplenism is defined as all except:
 - a. Splenomegaly
 - b. Pancytopenia
 - c. Bone marrow depression
 - d. Bone marrow hyperplasia.
 12. Arteries ligated in Rt. Hemicolectomy are all except:
 - a. Main Middle colic artery
 - b. Right branch of middle colic artery
 - c. Rt. Colic artery
 - d. Ileocolic artery
 13. End colostomy is done in:
 - a. Anterior resection of colon
 - b. Right hemicolectomy
 - c. Left Hemicolectomy
 - d. Abdomino perineal resection
 14. Closed loop obstruction is seen in all except:
 - a. Sigmoid volvulus
 - b. Ca. ascending colon
 - c. Adenocarcinoma Appendix
 - d. Ca. hepatic flexure
 15. Paralytic ileus is seen in all except:
 - a. Post-operative laparotomy
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Intraperitoneal abscess
 - d. Gastric outlet obstruction
 16. No. of liver segments as per Couinaud are:
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8

17. Hydatid disease of liver is caused by:

- a. Entamoeba histolytica
- b. Ecchinococcus Granulosus
- c. Taenia Saginata
- d. Taenia Solium

18. Pancreaticojejunostomy is done in:

- a. Acute Pancreatitis
- b. Chronic Pancreatitis
- c. Ca. Head of Pancreas
- d. Pancreatic fistula

19. Most common Ca. Gall bladder is:

- a. Squamous Carcinoma
- b. Secondaries
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Lymphoma

20. Hasselbach's triangle is the site of hernia:

- a. Indirect inguinal
- b. Femoral
- c. Obturator
- d. Direct inguinal

21. TEP laparoscopic hernia repair, the following hernias are repaired except:

- a. Direct inguinal
- b. Obturator
- c. Indirect inguinal
- d. Femoral.

22. Femoral hernia is commonly seen:

- a. Adult Males
- b. Children
- c. Adult Females
- d. Elderly males.

23. Adult Umbilical hernia repaired primarily without mesh can be done with defect less than:

- a. 2 cm
- b. 3 cm
- c. 4 cm
- d. 5 cm

24. A testis lying outside the line of descent pathway is termed:

- a. Undescended testis
- b. Retractable testis
- c. Ectopic testis
- d. None of the above

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(0.5 x 24 = 12)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 6 = 06)**

- a. Why water seal drainage is done for chest tube?
- b. Why hyperthyroid patient is made euthyroid before thyroid surgery?
- c. Why there is lucid interval in extradural hematoma?
- d. Why Herniotomy is done in infants for inguinal hernia?
- e. Why adrenaline is added to lignocaine when used as local anesthetic?
- f. Why Plain erect view X-ray abdomen is done in Perforation Peritonitis?

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(2+2+2 = 06)**

A 40-year-old female presents with lump in neck. She also gives history of sweating, tremors and anxiety. On examination there is 3x2 cm swelling slightly lateral to midline, which moves on deglutition.

- a. What is your provisional diagnosis, give reasons?
- b. How you will investigate this case?
- c. If surgery is required what preoperative preparation will be required?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- a. Hyperkalemia
- b. Stages of wound healing
- c. Pilonidal sinus
- d. Fresh frozen plasma

Q. 5. Structured Question:

- (i) What are the causes of hematuria? How you will investigate the case of hematuria? What are the treatment options for renal calculi?

(2+2+2 = 06)

- (ii) Define features of malignant breast mass on clinical examination? Write clinical staging of breast carcinoma and treatment of 4cm malignant breast mass with no axillary lymph node involvement or metastasis?

(2+4 = 06)**Q. 6. Write in brief about:****(3 x 4 = 12)**

- a. Glasgow coma scale
- b. Reconstructive ladder in plastic surgery
- c. Tracheoesophageal fistula types(Draw diagram)
- d. Spinal anesthesia

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. All are true for Pleomorphic adenoma except:
 - a. Arises from parotid
 - b. May turn malignant
 - c. Minor salivary glands involved
 - d. Penicillins are treatment of choice
2. Commonest anterior mediastinal tumor is:
 - a. Aneurysm of descending aorta
 - b. Neurogenic tumor
 - c. Thymoma
 - d. Bronchogenic cyst
3. For open pneumothorax, which of the following is treatment of choice:
 - a. IPPV
 - b. ICD with underwater seal
 - c. ICD and rent closure
 - d. Wait and watch
4. In burn heat loss is due to:
 - a. Dilation of veins
 - b. Shock
 - c. Exposed area by evaporation
 - d. None of the above
5. Commonest artery for cannulation is:
 - a. Radial
 - b. Ulnar
 - c. Brachial
 - d. Cubital
6. All are common sites of Berry aneurysm except:
 - a. Posterior cerebral artery
 - b. Vertebral artery
 - c. Anterior cerebral artery
 - d. Middle cerebral artery
7. First step taken in multiple injuries of face and neck:
 - a. Blood transfusion
 - b. IV fluids
 - c. Reconstruction
 - d. Maintenance of airway
8. Advantage of laparoscopic surgery are all except:
 - a. Increased heat loss
 - b. Improved mobility
 - c. Improved vision
 - d. Decreased wound pain
9. Reactionary hemorrhage occurs:
 - a. After 24 hrs of surgery
 - b. After 48 hrs of surgery
 - c. Within 24 hrs
 - d. After 7 days
10. Commonest stone in face of UTI:
 - a. Phosphate
 - b. Urate
 - c. Cystine
 - d. Calcium oxalate
11. Most severe pain in ureteric stone is seen in case of:
 - a. Oxalate stones
 - b. Triple phosphate
 - c. Cystine stones
 - d. Uric acid stones
12. Golf hole ureter is seen in:
 - a. Ureteric calculus
 - b. Ureteral poly
 - c. Tuberculosis of ureter
 - d. Retroperitoneal fibrosis
13. Unilateral hydronephrosis is seen in:
 - a. Bladder neck contractures
 - b. Stricture urethra
 - c. Carcinoma of prostate
 - d. Ureterocele
14. Best vein for total parenteral nutrition:
 - a. Subclavian vein
 - b. Femoral vein
 - c. Brachial vein
 - d. Saphenous vein
15. After ureterosigmoidostomy which electrolyte abnormality may occur:
 - a. Hyperchloremic acidosis
 - b. Metabolic alkalosis
 - c. Hypochloremic acidosis
 - d. Respiratory alkalosis
16. Most common blood transfusion reaction is:
 - a. Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction
 - b. Hemolysis
 - c. Transmission of infections
 - d. Electrolyte imbalance

P.T.O...

17. One unit of fresh blood raises the HB% concentration by:
 - a. 0.1gm%
 - b. 1gm%
 - c. 2gm%
 - d. 2.2gm%
18. Which thyroid malignancy is common after radiation exposure?
 - a. Follicular
 - b. Papillary
 - c. Medullary
 - d. Anaplastic
19. Orphan Annie-eye nuclei are seen in:
 - a. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
 - b. Medullary Ca of thyroid
 - c. Anaplastic Ca of thyroid
 - d. Follicular Ca of Thyroid
20. Blood stained nipple discharge is seen:
 - a. Breast abscess
 - b. Fibroadenoma
 - c. Ductal papilloma
 - d. Fat necrosis of breast
21. Micro calcification in mammography are seen in:
 - a. Fibroadenoma
 - b. Cystosarcoma Phyllodes
 - c. Ca Breast
 - d. Duct ectasia
22. The most common organ involved in MEN-I is:
 - a. Parathyroid
 - b. Thyroid
 - c. Adrenal
 - d. Testis
23. Most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:
 - a. Adrenal adenoma
 - b. Exogenous administration of steroid
 - c. Adrenal hyperplasia
 - d. Adrenal carcinoma
24. All of the following predisposes to oral cancer:
 - a. Erythroplakia
 - b. Leukoplakia
 - c. Submucosal fibrosis
 - d. Lichen planus

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY- 2018**SURGERY****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ SET-B)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted-25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Removal of particulate inclusion from RBCs "pitting" occurs in :
 - a. Spleen
 - b. Liver
 - c. Bone marrow
 - d. Arteries
2. Familial adenomatous polyposis is defined by presence of colorectal adenomas more than :
 - a. 25
 - b. 50
 - c. 75
 - d. 100
3. Imatinib, tyrosine kinase inhibitor is used in :
 - a. Ca. stomach
 - b. Adenocarcinoma colon
 - c. GIST
 - d. Carcinoid tumor appendix
4. Extended right hemicolectomy is done in carcinoma of :
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Adenocarcinoma appendix
 - c. Ileocaecal TB
 - d. Transverse colon
5. Most common site of angiodysplasia is :
 - a. Caecum
 - b. Transverse colon
 - c. Sigmoid colon
 - d. Rectum
6. Pringle's maneuver is done to control hemorrhage in trauma to :
 - a. Spleen
 - b. Kidney
 - c. Pancreas
 - d. Liver
7. Highest incidence of portal encephalopathy is associated with :
 - a. Portocaval shunt
 - b. Mesocaval shunt
 - c. Splenorenal Shunt
 - d. TIPSS
8. Classical laparoscopic cholecystectomy is done by using ports :
 - a. 2 Ports
 - b. 3 Ports
 - c. 4 Ports
 - d. 5 Ports
9. Highest incidence of Ca. gall bladder is associated with
 - a. Gall stones
 - b. Porcelain gall bladder
 - c. Gall bladder adenomyomatosis
 - d. Gall bladder cholesterol polyps
10. All are surgeries of femoral hernia except :
 - a. McEvedy
 - b. Lockwood
 - c. Bassini
 - d. Lothesissen
11. Conservative management in umbilical hernia is indicated upto the age of :
 - a. 2 Years
 - b. 5 Years
 - c. 7 Years
 - d. 9 Years
12. Double breasting hernia repair is done in :
 - a. Bassini's repair
 - b. Lichensten's repair
 - c. TEP repair
 - d. Mayo's repair
13. European hernia society classification for a groin hernia comprises all except:
 - a. Primary or recurrent
 - b. Lateral, medial or femoral
 - c. Direct, indirect or femoral
 - d. Defect size – 1.5 cm
14. Metabolic abnormality associated with infantile hypotrophic stenosis is :
 - a. Hyperchloremia
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Hyponatremia
 - d. Alkalosis
15. Sausage shaped mass in the right upper abdomen is associated with :
 - a. IHPS
 - b. Hirschsprung's disease
 - c. Intussusceptions
 - d. Biliary atresia
16. Pull through operation is done in :
 - a. Anorectal malformation
 - b. Intussusception
 - c. IHPS
 - d. Hirschsprung's disease
17. 'Double bubble' sign is associated with :
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. IHPS
 - c. Intussusception
 - d. Hirschsprung's disease
18. Ivor-Lewis operation is done in :
 - a. Ca. colon
 - b. Ca. oesophagus
 - c. Ca. rectum
 - d. Ca. stomach
19. The most common site for adenocarcinoma of small bowel is :
 - a. Jejunum Ca.
 - b. Ileum Ca.
 - c. Appendicular Ca.
 - d. Periapillary Ca.
20. The most common site for carcinoid tumor in GI tract is :
 - a. Ileum
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Rectum
 - d. Jejunum
21. Duke's staging is done in :
 - a. Ca. colon
 - b. Ca. stomach
 - c. Ca. oesophagus
 - d. Ca. duodenum
22. Endoscopic landmark of aortic constriction in oesophagus is at a distance from incisor tooth :
 - a. 0 cm
 - b. 15 cm
 - c. 25 cm
 - d. 40 cm
23. Post gastrectomy late dumping is due to :
 - a. High osmotic load
 - b. Reactive hypoglycemia
 - c. Fluid sequestration
 - d. Loss of receptive relaxation of stomach
24. The most accurate investigation to confirm peptic ulcer perforation is:
 - a. Serum amylase
 - b. Plain chest X-ray
 - c. Plain abdomen X-ray
 - d. CT abdomen

SURGERY PAPER – FIRST

Note: Attempt all Questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Section A – (Surgery)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Direct inguinal hernia develops following appendectomy.
 - Gall stone ileus develops due to impaction of gall stones 60 cm proximal to ileocaecal valve.
 - Closed loop obstruction is seen with cancer transverse colon.
 - Internal drainage in the form of cystogastrostomy is preferred than external drainage in pseudocyst pancreas.
 - Truncal vagotomy is associated with gall stones.
 - Splenectomy is the treatment of hereditary spherocytosis.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Hypersplenism
 - Hepatic hydatid cyst
 - Femoral hernia
 - UGI bleed

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1+2 = 06)
- An 18 years old youth presented to the emergency department with a history of stumbling and falling while getting off the bed, about 2 hours prior to arrival, and being unable to stand up or bear weight on the left lower limb since then. He gives a history of having a constant boring pain in the lower thigh and knee region for a few weeks, which has been gradually worsening, and at times has been worse at night; recently he has also noticed a swelling in the same region, and that too has been gradually increasing in size. The overlying skin of the involved area was shiny, warm and tender, but he gives no history of fever or any other systemic complaints presently or previously, and was unable to actively lift up the left leg.
- What is the likely diagnosis of the primary underlying condition?
 - What is the likely complication that might have occurred due to the fall?
 - Besides the findings given above, what other characteristic feature is likely to be seen on inspecting the skin surface overlying the involved area?
 - Which would provide better diagnostic information – blood investigations or plain x-rays?
 - Give two characteristic x-ray findings usually seen in the uncomplicated cases of the primary underlying condition?
- Q. 5. Structured Questions:**
- Write the clinical features and the management of acute pyogenic osteomyelitis. (2+3 = 06)
 - Write the clinical features and X-Ray findings of supracondylar fracture of humerus. (3+3 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- American Rheumatism Association's Diagnostic Criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Clinical features of ulnar nerve injury
 - Sciatica
 - Frozen shoulder

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY- 2018**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND (MCQ SET-A)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted-25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Which of the following thyroid neoplasms is seen in multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome?
 - a. Follicular
 - b. Papillary
 - c. Medullary
 - d. Anaplastic
2. Eye signs are in hyperthyroidism secondary to:
 - a. Grave's disease
 - b. Toxic nodule
 - c. Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - d. Multinodular goiter
3. Skin involvement in carcinoma breast includes all **except**:
 - a. Skin edema
 - b. Ulceration
 - c. Satellite nodule
 - d. Dimpling
4. Which of the following pathological findings on breast biopsy is associated with increased risk of breast cancer?
 - a. Fibroadenoma
 - b. Duct ectasia
 - c. Squamous metaplasia
 - d. Atypical hyperplasia
5. Hurthle cell tumors are a variant of:
 - a. Follicular carcinoma
 - b. Papillary carcinoma
 - c. Medullary carcinoma
 - d. Anaplastic carcinoma
6. Cushing's syndrome comprises all **except**:
 - a. Weight loss
 - b. Diabetes
 - c. Hirsutism
 - d. Hypertension
7. Surgical procedure for the treatment of thyroglossal cyst is:
 - a. Commando procedure
 - b. Sistrunk operation
 - c. Hartley Dunhill procedure
 - d. Whipples procedure
8. Pre-malignant conditions for cancer of buccal mucosa include all **except**:
 - a. Leukoplakia
 - b. Erythroplakia
 - c. Oral sub-mucous fibrosis
 - d. Aphthous ulcer
9. Which of these is a dire emergency?
 - a. Tension pneumothorax
 - b. Hydropneumothorax
 - c. Hemothorax
 - d. Empyema necessitans
10. Which of the following is **not** a pathological subtype of Ca. Lung?
 - a. Adenocarcinoma
 - b. Small cell carcinoma
 - c. Mesothelioma
 - d. Squamous cell carcinoma
11. Which is **not** an advantage of split thickness skin graft?
 - a. Suitable for large areas
 - b. Good cosmetic result
 - c. Ease of graft take
 - d. Easy to harvest
12. Most common causative organism for cellulitis is:
 - a. β - Hemolytic streptococcus
 - b. Clostridium tetani
 - c. Clostridium perfringens
 - d. E. coli
13. Which electrolyte imbalance is common after massive blood transfusion?
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hypercalcemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia
 - d. Hyponatremia
14. Which is **not** a risk factor for DVT?
 - a. Age >40 years
 - b. Oral contraceptive pill
 - c. Cancer
 - d. Pelvic surgery
15. Which is **not** a malignancy?
 - a. Hemangioma
 - b. Lymphoma
 - c. Sarcoma
 - d. Carcinoid
16. Which is **not** a treatment for keloid?
 - a. Silicone gel sheet
 - b. Surgical excision only
 - c. Radiotherapy
 - d. Triamcinolone
17. Which organism in urine **cannot** be detected on routine culture?
 - a. E. coli
 - b. Enterobacter
 - c. Chlamydia
 - d. None of the above
18. Dietl's crisis is associated with:
 - a. Pyelonephritis
 - b. Pyonephrosis
 - c. Cystitis
 - d. Hydronephrosis
19. Which type of renal calculus is radiolucent?
 - a. Phosphate
 - b. Uric acid
 - c. Cystine
 - d. Oxalate
20. Which is **not** a synonym for renal cell carcinoma?
 - a. Adenocarcinoma of kidney
 - b. Grawitz's tumor
 - c. Hypernephroma
 - d. Transitional cell tumor
21. 'Red currant jelly' stool is a feature of:
 - a. Sigmoid volvulus
 - b. IHPS
 - c. Intussusception
 - d. Meckel's diverticulum
22. Coffee bean appearance in X-ray is seen in:
 - a. Duodenal perforation
 - b. Rectal cancer
 - c. Mesenteric ischemia
 - d. Sigmoid volvulus
23. Biconvex hematoma is seen in:
 - a. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - b. Subdural hemorrhage
 - c. Epidural hemorrhage
 - d. Cerebral contusion
24. Which is **not** commonly used as an anaesthetic agent?
 - a. Procaine
 - b. Lidocaine
 - c. Oxetacaine
 - d. Bupivacaine

SURGERY PAPER – SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 6=06)
- Radio-iodine therapy is given for thyroid cancer.
 - Varicocele is more common on left side.
 - NSAIDS should not be used for analgesia in patients with acid peptic disease.
 - Undescended testis should be operated early.
 - Polypropylene mesh is used in hernia repair.
 - There is clay coloured stool in obstructive jaundice.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6=06)
- A 30 years old female patient who is a known case of gall stone disease presents to the emergency ward with complaint of severe pain in upper abdomen for two days and repeated episodes of vomiting. Pain is radiating to the back and is continuous. The patient is in shock.
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - What biochemical investigation would you prescribe to confirm the diagnosis?
 - What are the most important differential diagnosis?
 - What are the early complications?
 - What are the late complications?
 - How you will manage the case?
- Q. 4. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4=12)
- Paraneoplastic syndrome
 - Hilton's method of drainage of abscess
 - Surgical procedures for hydrocele
 - Grades of hemorrhoids
- Q. 5. (i) Enumerate the clinical features and diagnostic work-up of early breast cancer and techniques of conservative surgery.** (2+2+2=06)
- (ii) List clinical features, investigations and treatment options of liver abscess.** (2+2+2=6)
- Q. 6. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4=12)
- Bassini's repair
 - Virchow's triad
 - Calot's triangle
 - Indications for intercostal tube drainage