## MS GENERAL SURGERY (PAPER ONE)

# BASIC PRINCIPLES IN SURGERY; SURGICAL PATHOLOGY AND IMAGING; PERI-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT; TRAUMA AND CRITICAL CARE

Time	allotted: Three hours	[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Discuss pathophysiology of thromboangitis obliterans. Explain clinical symp	toms and signs based on
,	pathophysiology and role of sympathectomy in relieving symptoms. Also discu	ss other pathophysiology
	based treatment options.	(20)
Q. 2.	Discuss various types of shock. Discuss pathophysiology and clinical features	of haemorrhagic shock.
	Discuss various plasma expanders and their merits and demerits. Define massi	ive blood transfusion and
	its complications.	(20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Pre- and peri-operative management of diabetic patient	
<b>,</b>	b. PET in surgical practice	
	c. Raised intra cranial pressure	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Role of growth factors in wound healing	
	b. Markers of inflammation	
	c. Surgical audit and its importance	
	d. Facial nerve	
	e. Esophageal motility disorder	
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## MS GENERAL SURGERY (PAPER TWO)

#### SPECIALITIES IN GENERAL SURGERY

[Time allotted: Three hours] [Max Mark		[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Classify benign breast diseases. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical features a ANDI.	nd management of (20)
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Q. 2.	Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management	
	Elaborate CEAP classification of chronic venous disorders.	(20)
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Hirschprung's disease	
	b. Management of burns	
	c. Hydronephrosis	
<b>4</b> .	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Principle of immunotherapy	
	b. Lymphoedema	
	c. Thoracic outlet syndrome	
	d. Hydrocephalus	
	e. Different modes of ventilatory support	

# MS GENERAL SURGERY (PAPER THREE)

**GENERAL SURGERY: ABDOMEN** 

[Time	allotted: Three hours]	[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Briefly outline the aetiopathogenesis of acute pancreatitis. What are the assessment of severe pancreatitis? Discuss the management according the	various methods of severity of pancreatitis. (20)
Q. 2.	A 40 years old man presented with history of four episodes of coffee ground color vomiting in the last one day. Discuss the approach and management of this patient. What are the possible causes of upper GI bleed? (20)	
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
	a. Familial adenomatous polypsis - Presentation, work up, management, and	follow up.
ھ	b. Abdominal tuberculosis - Types, clinical presentation and management	
	c. Management of corrosive esophageal stricture	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	a. Clinical presentation and management of insulinoma	
	b. Mesenteric cyst - Types and management	
	c. Opportunistic post splenectomy infection	
	d. Sigmoid volvulus	
	e. Management of appendicular lump	

# MS GENERAL SURGERY (PAPER FOUR)

### RECENT ADVANCES IN GENERAL SURGERY

[Time allotted: Three hours]		[Max Marks: 100]
Note:	Attempt all questions Illustrate with suitable diagrams.	
Q. 1.	Describe the current status, indications, recent advances in treatment and outcome	of bariatric surgery.
<b>U</b>		(20)
Q. 2.	Describe clinical features of carcinoma left half of the colon and discuss management primary colorectal cancer and synchronous liver metastasis. Discuss the recent principle of treatment of colo-rectal malignancies.	
Q. 3.	Describe briefly:  a. Assessment of I.V. fluids and electrolyte needs in surgical patients  b. Recent advances in the management of hepatic hydatid disease	$(3 \times 10 = 30)$
₩	c. Laparoscopic donor nephrectomy	
Q. 4.	Write short notes on:  a. L.I.F.T. for anal fistula  b. Fast track surgery  c. Sentinel lymph node biopsy in melanoma  d. POEM	$(5 \times 6 = 30)$
	e. Robotic surgery - Advantages and disadvantages	
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