

SURGERY (PAPER – FIRST)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - A

[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. Mallory Weiss Syndrome involves which part of the stomach:
 - a. Body
 - b. Cardia
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Pylorus
2. Barret's esophagus has the following lining:
 - a. Squamous
 - b. Columnar
 - c. Cuboidal
 - d. Transitional
3. Late Dumping Syndrome is:
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hypocalcemia
 - c. Reactive hypoglycemia
 - d. Hybernatermia
4. 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
5. Mainstay of treatment for Crohn's Disease:
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Monoclonal antibodies
 - c. Antibiotics
 - d. Steroids
6. Most common position of appendix:
 - a. Retrocaecal
 - b. Paracaecal
 - c. Postileal
 - d. Subcaecal
7. Villous adenomas in rectum have characteristic:
 - a. Cherry like appearance
 - b. Frond like appearance
 - c. Globular appearance
 - d. Grape like appearance
8. Delorme's procedure is useful in:
 - a. Rectal prolapse
 - b. Intussusception
 - c. Strangulated hernia
 - d. Megacolon
9. Pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy (PPPD) resection is done for:
 - a. Acute pancreatitis
 - b. GIST
 - c. Barret's esophagus
 - d. Tumour of head of pancreas & periampullary region
10. Pseudocyst pancreas may occur after:
 - a. Pancreatic trauma
 - b. Pancreatic surgery
 - c. Pancreatic malignancy
 - d. Benign tumours of pancreas
11. Cholesterosis is associated with:
 - a. Cholesterol stones
 - b. Calcium stones
 - c. Pigment stones
 - d. Mixed stones
12. Child-Pugh scoring consists of all the following parameters **except**:
 - a. Total bilirubin
 - b. INR
 - c. Clotting time
 - d. Serum albumin
13. Most common hernia encountered in clinical practice is:
 - a. Ventral
 - b. Umbilical
 - c. Inguinal
 - d. Femoral
14. Type of laproscopic inguinal hernia repair is:
 - a. Totally extraperitoneal approach (TEP)
 - b. Bassini
 - c. Shouldice
 - d. Stoppa
15. Length of inguinal canal:
 - a. 3 cm
 - b. 4 cm
 - c. 3.5 cm
 - d. 5 cm
16. Mayo's operation is done for:
 - a. Spigelian hernia
 - b. Femoral hernia
 - c. Richter's hernia
 - d. Umbilical hernia
17. Medical indications for circumcision are all **except**:
 - a. Healthy non retractile foreskin
 - b. Recurrent balanoposthitis
 - c. Scarring from trauma of prepuce
 - d. Phimosis
18. In which of the following condition, pain increases on elevation of scrotum:
 - a. Torsion of testes
 - b. Epididymo-orchitis
 - c. Hydrocoele
 - d. Epididymal cyst
19. Infantile Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis is rarely seen after:
 - a. 10 weeks
 - b. 13 weeks
 - c. 11 weeks
 - d. 9 weeks
20. In majority of children, cause of intussusception is:
 - a. Meckel's diverticulum
 - b. Hyperplasia of Peyer's patches
 - c. Small bowel lymphoma
 - d. Enteric duplication cyst
21. Gene implicated in Peutz Jeghers syndrome:
 - a. APC
 - b. STK 11
 - c. BRCA
 - d. p53
22. Alpha feto protein are raised in:
 - a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - b. Lung carcinoma
 - c. Urinary bladder carcinoma
 - d. Cervix carcinoma
23. The famous dictum 'omnis cellula e cellula' was given by:
 - a. Rudolf Virchow
 - b. Louis Pasteur
 - c. Darwin
 - d. Watson and Crick
24. Most common anomaly in babies born to mothers under 20 years of age:
 - a. Down Syndrome
 - b. Edward's syndrome
 - c. Gastroschisis
 - d. Hirschsprung's disease

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

Section A – (Surgery)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Patient with right sided malignant colonic growth presents with anaemia
 - b. Prolonged high ryle's tube output in a patient operated for gastric outlet obstruction.
 - c. Palpable gall bladder in obstructive jaundice.
 - d. Patient can develop left basal atelectasis after splenectomy.
 - e. Tuberculosis of GIT commonly involves ileocaecal region.
 - f. Local recurrence is common after carcinoma rectum surgery
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Portal hypertension
 - b. Pancreatic pseudocyst
 - c. Incisional hernia
 - d. Haemorrhoides

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1+2+1+2 = 06)
- A young man of 40 yr. was injured in a RTA and was brought to emergency. On preliminary examination he was found to be conscious, oriented to time, place and person. He had difficulty in breathing and had paradoxical movements of ribs in right side at 4, 5, 6 & 7th ribs. Air entry appeared to be diminished in right side of chest. His left thigh was swollen & had multiple bruises. He could not lift the limb. There was abnormal mobility at mid-thigh level. However there was no obvious neuro-vascular deficit in this limb. In the right lower limb he had a badly crush injury at mid-leg level; both right tibia and fibula were exposed and few bony fragment were seen lying in the wound and the wound was contaminated. He was not able to move his right toes and ankle and the right foot appeared cold and clammy. He had neurovascular deficit below the injury site in right leg. His vitals were fast deteriorating. His BP was 90/60mmHg; pulse rate was 110/ min and RR was 25/min.
- a. What is your complete diagnosis?
 - b. How will you treat him in emergency department?
 - c. What investigations would you order?
 - d. What early and late complications you anticipate in this patient?
- Q. 5. Structured Question:**
- (i) Give clinical, radiological features and management of Osteogenic Sarcoma. (2+2+2 = 06)
 - (ii) Describe clinical features, management and complications of supracondylar fracture humerus in children. (3+2+1= 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4= 12)
- a. CTEV
 - b. Osteoporosis
 - c. Broodies abscess
 - d. Carpal tunnel syndrome

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2022
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SET - A

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Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted-25 minutes)**(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Blood stained discharge from nipple in one breast is seen in:
 - a. Fibroadenoma
 - b. Fat necrosis
 - c. Duct Papilloma
 - d. Antibioma
2. In patient with breast cancer Peau D orange is caused by:
 - a. Emboli of tumour cells in vessels
 - b. fixity of cancer to skin
 - c. Lymphatic permeation
 - d. infiltration of skin with carcinoma
3. Patient presenting with headache & progressive neurological deterioration after one month H/O fall may have:
 - a. Chronic Subdural haematoma
 - b. Extradural haematoma
 - c. Acute Subdural haematoma
 - d. Fracture base of skull
4. Most common site for thyroglossal cyst is:
 - a. Subhyoid
 - b. Beneath foramen caecum
 - c. Suprahyoid
 - d. Floor of mouth
5. Commonest type of cleft lip is:
 - a. Median
 - b. Bilateral
 - c. Combined with cleft palate
 - d. None of the above
6. Medullary carcinoma thyroid arises from:
 - a. Cells lining acini
 - b. Stroma of gland
 - c. Parafollicular cells
 - d. Preexisting multinodular goiter
7. FNAC is **not** useful in diagnosing:
 - a. Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - b. Hashimoto thyroiditis
 - c. Follicular carcinoma thyroid
 - d. Anaplastic carcinoma thyroid
8. Most common tumour of parotid gland is:
 - a. Adenolymphoma
 - b. Adenocystic carcinoma
 - c. Mucoepidermoid
 - d. Pleomorphic adenoma
9. Hyperparathyroidism cause following **except**:
 - a. generalized osteoporosis
 - b. Hypercalcaemia
 - c. Osteosclerosis
 - d. Renal Calculi
10. Which of the following has highest probability of progression to malignancy?
 - a. Erythroplakia
 - b. Hyperplasia
 - c. leukoplakia
 - d. Dysplasia
11. Most common site of fracture mandible is:
 - a. Condylar neck
 - b. Through the angle
 - c. Through canine fossa
 - d. In the middle
12. Earliest manifestation of concealed acute haemorrhage is:
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Cold clammy fingers
 - c. Tachycardia
 - d. Oliguria
13. Platelets in stored blood do **not** remain functional after:
 - a. 18 hours
 - b. 24 hours
 - c. 48 hours
 - d. 120 hours
14. In pneumothorax due to blunt trauma treatment of choice is:
 - a. Intercostal drainage
 - b. Observation
 - c. Thoracotomy
 - d. Pneumonectomy
15. For kidney function the investigation of choice is:
 - a. Ultrasound
 - b. IVP
 - c. DTPA Scan
 - d. CECT
16. Treatment of hydrocoele in 4 years old child is:
 - a. Lord placcation
 - b. Aspiration
 - c. Herniotomy
 - d. Observation
17. The following statements regarding finasteride are true **except**:
 - a. It is used in the medical treatment of benign Prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)
 - b. Impotence is well documented after its use
 - c. It blocks the conversion of dihydrotestosterone to testosterone
 - d. It is a 5-alpha reductase inhibitor
18. Which of the following catheter materials is most suited for long-term use?
 - a. Latex
 - b. Silicone
 - c. Rubber
 - d. Polyurethane
19. A 10 mm calculus in the right lower ureter associated with proximal hydronephrosis is best treated with:
 - a. ESWL
 - b. Antegrade percutaneous access
 - c. Open ureterolithotomy
 - d. Ureteroscopic retrieval
20. Which of the following is hypoechoic Schwartz 10/e p150-156):
 - a. Hydatid cyst
 - b. Calcified lymph node
 - c. Gall stones
 - d. Renal stones
21. In differential diagnosis of epididymo-orchitis and torsion it is important that:
 - a. Elevation of testis in torsion relieves pain
 - b. Elevation of testis in epididymo-orchitis relieves pain
 - c. Tenderness is characteristic of torsion of testis
 - d. None of the above
22. A patient with grossly contaminated wound presents 12 hours after an accident, his wound should be managed by:
 - a. Thorough cleaning and primary repair
 - b. Thorough cleaning with debridement of all dead and devitalized tissue without primary closure
 - c. Primary closure over a drain
 - d. Covering the defect with split skin graft after cleaning
23. Which of the following is **not** an essential initial test for evaluating a case of postoperative fever?
 - a. Complete blood count
 - b. Urine examination
 - c. Chest x ray
 - d. Ultrasonography
24. Which of the following agents is **not** used to provide induced hypotension during surgery?
 - a. Sodium nitroprusside
 - b. Hydralazine
 - c. Mephentermine
 - d. Esmolol

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. In patients with hyperthyroidism Absolute indication of surgery is Toxic Nodule causing Hyperthyroidism.
 - b. Intercostal drainage is done by putting ICD on the upper border of lower rib in the intercostal space.
 - c. Doppler Ultrasound is done in investigation of varicose veins.
 - d. Tumor breast ratio is important in deciding Breast conservation surgery in Patients with Carcinoma Breast.
 - e. Immediate surgery is treatment of choice in a patient with torsion testis.
 - f. Biopsy is taken from edge of the ulcer.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- 30 years old man presents with surgical emphysema without haemopneumothorax. Vitals are pulse 144/- min BP 80/60 mm of Hg with fracture of lower ribs on right side Differential diagnosis for swelling in right inguinal region.
- a. What is the cause of shock?
 - b. How will you investigate?
 - c. How will you treat the patient?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Factors influencing wound healing
 - b. Tumor Markers
 - c. Complications of blood Transfusion
 - d. Complications & Care of Ileostomy
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Enumerate causes of B/L hydronephrosis in 60 year old patient. Briefly describe the treatment of Carcinoma Prostrate. **(06)**
 - (ii) Classify Goiter. Describe investigations & treatment of Solitary thyroid nodule. **(06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Types of Le fort fracture with diagram
 - b. Breast implants
 - c. Hypospadias
 - d. Spinal headache