

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2023  
SURGERY (PAPER – SECOND)**

[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. Thyroid Neoplasm arising from parafollicular C cells is:
  - a. Follicular
  - b. Medullary
  - c. Papillary
  - d. Lymphoma
2. Latest technology used in maintaining haemostasis in thyroidectomy:
  - a. Suture
  - b. Unipolar diathermy
  - c. Ultrasonic shears
  - d. Ligature
3. Aim of treatment of early breast cancer in all **except**:
  - a. Cure
  - b. Control of local disease in breast and axilla
  - c. Conservation of local form and function
  - d. Palliation
4. All the features of ANDI breast **except**:
  - a. Cyst formation
  - b. Fibrosis
  - c. Hyperplasia of epithelium
  - d. Adenomatosis
5. Stones, bones, abdominal groans and psychic moan's is seen in:
  - a. Pancreatitis
  - b. Hyperparathyroidism
  - c. Hypoparathyroidism
  - d. Cholecystitis
6. Gastrinoma triangle is responsible for:
  - a. Insulinoma
  - b. Zollinger – Ellison syndrome
  - c. Carcinoid tumor
  - d. Pheochromocytoma
7. Ranula is associated with:
  - a. Parotid gland
  - b. Submandibular gland
  - c. Sublingual gland
  - d. Minor salivary gland
8. Cranial nerves at risk during submandibular gland excision are all **except**:
  - a. Vagus
  - b. Lingual
  - c. Hypoglossal
  - d. Mandibular branch of facial
9. Indication of VATS are all **except**:
  - a. Pleural biopsy
  - b. Pneumonectomy
  - c. Lung biopsy
  - d. Pleurodesis
10. The almost common type of lung cancer is:
  - a. Adeno carcinoma
  - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - c. Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
  - d. Small cell carcinoma
11. Intravenous fluid resuscitation in burns is indicated in all **except**:
  - a. Children > 10% TBSA Burn
  - b. Adult > 15% TBSA Burn
  - c. Children < 10% TBSA Burn
  - d. Adult > 25% TBSA Burn
12. Day care surgery can be done in all **except**:
  - a. Gastrectomy
  - b. Lap cholecystectomy
  - c. Hydrocele operation
  - d. Varicose vein surgery
13. Lens shaped I Biconvex Hyperdense on CT seen in:
  - a. EDH
  - b. SDH
  - c. SAH
  - d. Brain contusions
14. Diagnostic indication of endoscopic ultrasound are all **except**:
  - a. Staging of oesophageal & gastric malignancy
  - b. Staging of Hepatobiliary malignancy
  - c. Jejunal GIST
  - d. Choledocholithiasis
15. Most common conditions of non-bilious vomiting in infants is:
  - a. Duodenal atresia
  - b. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
  - c. Jejunal atresia
  - d. Intussusception
16. Unilateral hydrocephalous is seen in all **except**:
  - a. BPH
  - b. Ureteric calculi
  - c. Ureterocele
  - d. Ca. caecum with left ureteric involvement
17. Most common renal calculi is:
  - a. Oxalate
  - b. Phosphate
  - c. Uric Acid
  - d. Cystine
18. The most important clinical finding in a case of head injury is:
  - a. Pupillary dilatation
  - b. Level of consciousness
  - c. Focal neurological defect
  - d. Fracture skull
19. Indication of prostatectomy in BPH are all **except**:
  - a. Increased frequency of urination
  - b. Acute retention of urine
  - c. Hemorrhage of due to ruptured vesicle veins
  - d. Chronic retention of urine with renal impairment
20. Reactionary Hemorrhage is defined as hemorrhage occurring:
  - a. During surgery
  - b. Within 24 hours of surgery
  - c. 7 days after injury
  - d. 14 days after injury
21. Tidy wound has all characteristics **accept**:
  - a. Devitalised tissue
  - b. Incised wound
  - c. No tissue loss
  - d. Clean
22. The basic parts of a Atraumatic needle are all **except**:
  - a. Point
  - b. Body
  - c. Eye
  - d. Swaged eye
23. The instrument using ultrasound technology for haemostasis:
  - a. Ligasure
  - b. Unipolar diathermy
  - c. Bipolar diathermy
  - d. Harmonic scalpel
24. The second common site affected by hydatid disease:
  - a. Liver
  - b. Lungs
  - c. Brain
  - d. Skeletal muscles

**SURGERY**  
**PAPER – SECOND**

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

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- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. In patient with pelvic fracture with retention of urine, per urethral catheterization is not recommended
  - b. I.V. fluid is given cautiously in cardiogenic shock
  - c. Injectable calcium is not given rapidly
  - d. Suxamethonium is ideal for rapid intubation.
  - e. Indirect inguinal hernia is more likely to strangulate.
  - f. Breast conservative surgery is not done in a tumour of size more than 4cm
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+1+2 = 06)**
- A 65 yrs female presented to surgical clinic with history of painless lump in the left breast. On examination the lump was of size 6 cm x 6 cm, hard in consistency and fixed to pectoralis major muscle. Axillary examination showed axillary lymphadenopathy which was hard in consistency. Left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy was also found.
- a. What is the clinical diagnosis?
  - b. What are the differential diagnoses?
  - c. What is triple assessment of Breast lump?
  - d. What supportive investigation you will advise?
  - e. How will you follow up the case after treatment?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Stages of wound healing.
  - b. Primary, reactionary and secondary hemorrhage.
  - c. Cellulitis.
  - d. Basal cell carcinoma
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) What are the etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigation, management and prevention of renal stones? **(06)**
- (ii) What are the etiology, pathology, clinical features, investigation management and prevention of simple diffuse goiter? **(06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. EDH
  - b. Rule of nine
  - c. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
  - d. Day care surgery

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**SURGERY (PAPER – FIRST)**

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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. Gross hypertrophy of gastric mucosa is:
  - a. Stress gastritis
  - b. Lymphocytic gastritis
  - c. Menetrier's disease
  - d. Erosive gastritis
2. Vagotomy is done in:
  - a. Gastric ulcers
  - b. Duodenal ulcers
  - c. Both
  - d. Ca. Stomach
3. Botulin toxin is injected in:
  - a. GERD
  - b. Achlasia cardia
  - c. Diffuse oesophageal spasm
  - d. Ca. Oesophagus
4. Post splenectomy septicemia results from all **except**:
  - a. Pneumococcal
  - b. Meningococcal
  - c. Haemophilus Influenza
  - d. Pseudomonas
5. Parts of CBD are all **except**:
  - a. Supraduodenal
  - b. Suprapancreatic
  - c. Infraduodenal
  - d. Intraduodenal
6. Calot's triangle is bounded by all **except**:
  - a. Cystic duct
  - b. Common hepatic artery
  - c. CBD
  - d. Cystic artery
7. Incomplete rotation of ventral pancreatic bud results in:
  - a. Pancreatic divisum
  - b. Ectopic pancreas
  - c. Annular pancreas
  - d. All of the above
8. Closed continuation lavage (beger's procedure) is done in:
  - a. Acute pancreatitis
  - b. Pancreatic necrosis
  - c. Pseudocyst pancreas
  - d. Pancreatic Ascites
9. Most common site of carcinoid tumor is:
  - a. Ileum
  - b. Appendix
  - c. Rectum
  - d. Stomach
10. FAP is defined when number of colorectal adenomas exceed:
  - a. 10
  - b. 40
  - c. 80
  - d. 100
11. Chemotherapy agent used in GIST is:
  - a. 5FU
  - b. Imatinib
  - c. Mitomycin
  - d. Methotrexate
12. Angiodysplasia colon occurs most commonly in:
  - a. Caecum
  - b. Transverse colon
  - c. Rectum
  - d. Sigmoid Colon
13. Following APR the colostomy done is:
  - a. End – loop colostomy
  - b. Double barrel colostomy
  - c. Loop colostomy
  - d. End Colostomy
14. Ivor Lewis operation is done in:
  - a. Ca. Colon
  - b. Ca. Stomach
  - c. Ca. Oesophagus
  - d. Ca. Head of Pancreas
15. The heterotopic epithelium seen in meckel's diverticulum are all **except**:
  - a. Gall bladder mucosa
  - b. Gastric mucosa
  - c. Colonic mucosa
  - d. Pancreatic tissue
16. MANTRELS score is used in:
  - a. Acute cholecystitis
  - b. Acute Pancreatitis
  - c. Acute Appendicitis
  - d. Acute Gastritis
17. All are ventral hernias **except**:
  - a. Inguinal Hernia
  - b. Epigastric hernia
  - c. Incisional Hernia
  - d. Lumbar Hernia
18. Most common hernia in females is:
  - a. Femoral Hernia
  - b. Epigastric Hernia
  - c. Incisional Hernia
  - d. Inguinal Hernia
19. TAPP is done in all **except**:
  - a. Direct inguinal hernia
  - b. Indirect inguinal hernia
  - c. Umbilical hernia
  - d. Femoral Hernia
20. European hernia society classification is based upon all **except**:
  - a. Primary / Recurrent
  - b. Enterocele / Omentocele
  - c. Lateral, medial or femoral
  - d. Defect size above / below 1.5 cm
21. Most common cause of intussusception in infants:
  - a. Polyp
  - b. Meckel's diverticulum
  - c. Duplication cyst
  - d. Hyperplasia of peyer's patches
22. 'Intestinal malrotation' the procedure done is:
  - a. Ramstedt's procedure
  - b. Ladd's procedure
  - c. Kasai's procedure
  - d. Duhamel's procedure
23. Treatment of choice in duodenal atresia is:
  - a. Gastrojejunostomy
  - b. Duodenojunostomy
  - c. Duodeno duodenostomy
  - d. Duodenoileostomy
24. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is commonly seen in:
  - a. Midline
  - b. Left side
  - c. Right Side
  - d. Central

**SURGERY**  
**PAPER – FIRST**

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

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**Section A – (General Surgery)**

**Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**

- a. Nasogastric tube is placed in intestinal obstruction.
- b. Murphy's sign is seen in Acute Cholecystitis.
- c. Diarrhea is a clinical feature of pelvic type of Acute Appendicitis.
- d. Hypochloremia is a finding in Gastric Outlet Obstruction.
- e. Vit. B- 12 deficiency Megaloblastic Anemia is seen in following Gastrectomy
- f. Gall stone formation is a complication of Truncal Vagotomy

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

- a. Rolling hiatus hernia.
- b. Gastric Ulcer.
- c. MANTRELS Score.
- d. Fissure in Ano.

**Section B – (Orthopaedics)**

**Q. 4. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+1+2 = 06)**

A four year old child, undergoing treatment for infected scabies, falls while playing. He is able to get up and walk after the fall, but has bruising at the right lower thigh. Two days later the child develops high fever with severe pain around the lower thigh; the lower thigh becomes swollen, the child stops moving the right lower limb, keeps the right knee semi-flexed, and does not allow any movements of the right lower limb, particularly around the knee. In another day although the pain decreases to some extent, but the right knee joint gets swollen up as well and the child continues to run high fever with pain.

- a. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- b. What complication has developed to involve the knee joint?
- c. What would be your first investigation in this case – Blood investigations e.g. CBC and ESR; or an x-ray of right thigh with knee?
- d. Which Radiological investigation is most suitable in this case?
- e. Outline a plan of treatment according to your diagnosis for this patient.

**Q. 5. Structured question:**

(i) Give the types of Radial nerve injury according to site of injury, the clinical features of each site of injury and its management. **(1+3+2 = 06)**

(ii) Describe differences between extra capsular and intra capsular fracture neck of femur. Discuss the management and complication of intra capsular fracture neck of femur. **(2+3+1 = 06)**

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

- a. Giant cell tumour
- b. Fat Embolism Syndrome
- c. Rickets
- d. Amputations – indications and types