

SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

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

Section A – (Surgery)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Direct inguinal develops following appendectomy.
 - b. Gall stone ileus develops due to impaction of gall stones 60 cm proximal to ileocaecal valve.
 - c. Closed loop obstruction is seen with cancer transverse colon.
 - d. Internal drainage in the form of cytogastrostomy is preferred than external drainage in pseudocyst pancreas.
 - e. Truncal vagotomy is associated with gall stones.
 - f. Splenectomy is the treatment of hereditary spherocytosis.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Hypersplenism
 - b. Hepatic hydatid cyst
 - c. Femoral hernia
 - d. 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.
- a. What is the likely diagnosis of the primary underlying condition?
 - b. What is the likely complication that might have occurred due to the fall?
 - c. Besides the findings given above, what other characteristic feature is likely to be seen on inspecting the skin surface overlying the involved area?
 - d. Which would provide better diagnostic information – blood investigations or plain x-rays?
 - e. Give two characteristic x-ray findings usually seen in the uncomplicated cases of the primary underlying condition?
- Q. 5. Structured Questions:**
- (i) Write the clinical features and the management of acute pyogenic osteomyelitis. **(2+3 = 06)**
 - (ii) 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)**
- a. American Rheumatism Association's Diagnostic Criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - b. Clinical features of ulnar nerve injury
 - c. Sciatica
 - d. Frozen shoulder

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY- 2018

SURGERY

PAPER – FIRST (MCQ SET-B)

[Max Marks: 60]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted-25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)**
- Removal of particulate inclusion from RBCs "pitting" occurs in :
 - Spleen
 - Liver
 - Bone marrow
 - Arteries
 - Familial adenomatous polyposis is defined by presence of colorectal adenomas more than :
 - 25
 - 50
 - 75
 - 100
 - Imatinib, tyrosine kinase inhibitor is used in :
 - Ca. stomach
 - Adenocarcinoma colon
 - GIST
 - Carcinoid tumor appendix
 - Extended right hemicolectomy is done in carcinoma of :
 - Caecum
 - Adenocarcinoma appendix
 - Ileocaecal TB
 - Transverse colon
 - Most common site of angiodysplasia is :
 - Caecum
 - Transverse colon
 - Sigmoid colon
 - Rectum
 - Pringle's maneuver is done to control hemorrhage in trauma to :
 - Spleen
 - Kidney
 - Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Highest incidence of portal encephalopathy is associated with :
 - Portocaval shunt
 - Mesocaval shunt
 - Splenorenal Shunt
 - TIPSS
 - Classical laparoscopic cholecystectomy is done by using ports :
 - 2 Ports
 - 3 Ports
 - 4 Ports
 - 5 Ports
 - Highest incidence of Ca. gall bladder is associated with
 - Gall stones
 - Porcelain gall bladder
 - Gall bladder adenomyomatosis
 - Gall bladder cholesterol polyps
 - All are surgeries of femoral hernia except :
 - McEvedy
 - Lockwood
 - Bassini
 - Lothesissen
 - Conservative management in umbilical hernia is indicated upto the age of :
 - 2 Years
 - 5 Years
 - 7 Years
 - 9 Years
 - Double breasting hernia repair is done in :
 - Bassini's repair
 - Lichtensten's repair
 - TEP repair
 - Mayo's repair
 - European hernia society classification for a groin hernia comprises all except:
 - Primary or recurrent
 - Lateral, medial or femoral
 - Direct, indirect or femoral
 - Defect size – 1.5 cm
 - Metabolic abnormality associated with infantile hypertrophic stenosis is :
 - Hyperchloremia
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hypernatremia
 - Alkalosis
 - Sausage shaped mass in the right upper abdomen is associated with :
 - IHPS
 - Hirschsprung's disease
 - Intussusceptions
 - Biliary atresia
 - Pull through operation is done in :
 - Anorectal malformation
 - Intussusception
 - IHPS
 - Hirschsprung's disease
 - 'Double bubble' sign is associated with :
 - Duodenal atresia
 - IHPS
 - Intussusception
 - Hirschsprung's disease
 - Ivor-Lewis operation is done in :
 - Ca. colon
 - Ca. oesophagus
 - Ca. rectum
 - Ca. stomach
 - The most common site for adenocarcinoma of small bowel is :
 - Jejunum Ca.
 - Ileum Ca.
 - Appendicular Ca.
 - Periampullary Ca.
 - The most common site for carcinoid tumor in GI tract is :
 - Ileum
 - Appendix
 - Rectum
 - Jejunum
 - Duke's staging is done in :
 - Ca. colon
 - Ca. stomach
 - Ca. oesophagus
 - Ca. duodenum
 - Endoscopic landmark of aortic constriction in oesophagus is at a distance from incisor tooth :
 - 0 cm
 - 15 cm
 - 25 cm
 - 40 cm
 - Post gastrectomy late dumping is due to :
 - High osmotic load
 - Reactive hypoglycemia
 - Fluid sequestration
 - Loss of receptive relaxation of stomach
 - The most accurate investigation to confirm peptic ulcer perforation is:
 - Serum amylase
 - Plain chest X-ray
 - Plain abdomen X-ray
 - CT abdomen

SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

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

Q. 2. Give reasons why:

(1 x 6=06)

- a. Radio-iodine therapy is given for thyroid cancer.
- b. Varicocele is more common on left side.
- c. NSAIDS should not be used for analgesia in patients with acid peptic disease.
- d. Undescended testis should be operated early.
- e. Polypropylene mesh is used in hernia repair.
- f. 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.

- a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- b. What biochemical investigation would you prescribe to confirm the diagnosis?
- c. What are the most important differential diagnosis?
- d. What are the early complications?
- e. What are the late complications?
- f. How you will manage the case?

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4=12)

- a. Paraneoplastic syndrome
- b. Hilton's method of drainage of abscess
- c. Surgical procedures for hydrocele
- d. 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)

- a. Bassini's repair
- b. Virchow's triad
- c. Calot's triangle
- d. Indications for intercostal tube drainage

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