

SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

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

Section A – (Surgery)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Paradoxical aciduria is seen in hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
 - b. Posterior gastrojejunostomy is preferred, than anterior gastrojejunostomy while doing gastrojejunostomy.
 - c. Abdominal drains are usually kept after bowel anastomosis.
 - d. "Carbon dioxide" is used in creating pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic surgeries.
 - e. "Octreotide" is used in the treatment of acute pancreatitis.
 - f. Laxatives are useful in the treatment of anal fissures.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Clinical features and treatment of cholelithiasis
 - b. Pseudo pancreatic cyst
 - c. Pantaloon hernia
 - d. Management of bleeding oesophageal varices

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1+2 = 06)
- A post-menopausal woman presented after a fall on an outstretched hand. She complains of pain, swelling and deformity of the wrist. She has difficulty in movement at wrist joint.
- a. What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - b. Name the typical deformity.
 - c. What are the displacement?
 - d. Enumerate any two complications.
 - e. Immediate and definitive management plan for this condition.
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Write the clinical features, radiological findings and treatment of rickets. (2+2+2 = 06)
 - (ii) Explain the clinical features, radiological findings and treatment of tuberculosis of the spine. (2+2+2 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - b. Volkmann's ischemic contracture
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. Osteosarcoma

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY - 2019**SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST****SET - A**

[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)

1. Which of the following is **not** a causative factor for gastric cancer?
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Smoking
 - c. Fibre diet
 - d. Smoked fish
2. HCl [Hydrochloric acid] is secreted by:
 - a. Goblet cells
 - b. Parietal cells
 - c. Chief cells
 - d. Mucosa neck cells
3. Which is **not** a function of spleen?
 - a. Pitting
 - b. Culling
 - c. Platelet production
 - d. Opsonisation
4. Accessory spleen is called as:
 - a. Sclerosis
 - b. Splenenculi
 - c. Hypersplenism
 - d. Splenic cyst
5. Red currant jelly stool is seen in:
 - a. Intussusception
 - b. Intestinal TB
 - c. GIST
 - d. Ischemic colitis
6. Transmural inflammation is characteristically seen in:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Chron's disease
 - c. Amoebic typhlitis
 - d. Necrotizing enterocolitis
7. Causative agent for pseudo- membranous colitis is:
 - a. E. coli
 - b. Clostridium difficile
 - c. Klebsiella
 - d. Proteus
8. Degree of hemorrhoids that are prolapsed during defecation and replaced back only manually are:
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
9. Accessory pancreatic duct is called:
 - a. Duct of Santorini
 - b. Duct of Wirsung
 - c. Stenson's duct
 - d. Warton's duct
10. Glucagon is secreted by which cells of pancreas?
 - a. Alpha cells
 - b. Beta cells
 - c. Delta cells
 - d. Acinar cells
11. Which type of choledochal cyst is called as 'cholechocele'?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
12. Which of the following is the cause for post sinusoidal portal hypertension?
 - a. Budd Chiari syndrome
 - b. Cirrhosis
 - c. Portal vein thrombosis
 - d. Wilson's disease
13. 'Triangle of Doom' is formed by all **except**:
 - a. Vas deferens
 - b. Testicular vessels
 - c. Peritoneal reflection
 - d. Ilio pubic tract
14. Which hernia is more prone for strangulation?
 - a. Femoral
 - b. Inguinal
 - c. Epigastric
 - d. Umbilical
15. Inguinal ligament is also called as:
 - a. Cooper's ligament
 - b. Lacunar ligament
 - c. Poupart's ligament
 - d. Berry's ligament
16. Laparoscopic repair of hernia is:
 - a. Gilbert's
 - b. Stoppa's
 - c. TAPP
 - d. Bassini's
17. Which surgery is done for 'Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis'?
 - a. Heller's cardiomyotomy
 - b. Ramstedt's pyloromyotomy
 - c. Fundoplication
 - d. Gastrectomy
18. Which is **false** regarding 'Meckel's Diverticulum'?
 - a. It is a true diverticulum
 - b. Arises from vitello intestinal duct
 - c. It is congenital
 - d. It has connection to urinary bladder
19. Double bubble sign on X ray is seen in:
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula
 - c. Meckel's diverticulum
 - d. Intussusception
20. Which of the following is **not** included in VACTERL anomaly?
 - a. Tracheo-esophageal fistula
 - b. Renal anomalies
 - c. Cardiac anomalies
 - d. Adenomas-small bowel
21. Nigro regime is used for:
 - a. Gastric carcinoma
 - b. Anal canal carcinoma
 - c. Rectal carcinoma
 - d. Thyroid carcinoma
22. Left sided colonic tumors usually present with:
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Obstruction
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. Perforation
23. Which of the following is malignant tumor of liver?
 - a. Hemangioma
 - b. Hepatic adenoma
 - c. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - d. Focal nodular hyperplasia
24. Which of the following is the feature of malignant gastric ulcer?
 - a. Regular margin
 - b. Large and deep
 - c. Small and superficial
 - d. Surrounding area is normal

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Local anesthetic injections containing adrenaline are avoided in ring block for digits.
 - b. Upper limit of axillary clearance during modified radical mastectomy is the axillary vein.
 - c. Lactated Ringer's solution should not be used as an intravenous fluid in metabolic alkalosis.
 - d. Intramuscular injections in the gluteal region are given in the upper outer quadrant.
 - e. Enteral feeding should be started as early as possible in a postoperative patient.
 - f. Abdominal malignancy such as carcinoma of stomach/pancreas may metastasize in left supraclavicular lymph node.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- A 68-year-old man with severe vomiting as a result of gastric outlet obstruction is admitted to the hospital. There is marked dehydration, with urine output 20 mL/h, and the hematocrit is 38%.
- a. What is the bedside abdominal finding that establishes clinical diagnosis of pyloric obstruction?
 - b. What is the predominant metabolic abnormality?
 - c. What fluid should be used for initial treatment of this patient?
 - d. After optimization, what would be the next investigation to confirm the diagnosis?
 - e. If the cause of obstruction is a gastric cancer, what will be the next investigation for work up of this patient?
 - f. In advanced malignancy what do you understand by palliative surgery?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Bell's palsy
 - b. Foramen of Winslow
 - c. Marjolin's ulcer
 - d. Ramstedt's operation
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) What are the common causes of goiter? How will you work up such a patient? What will be the management of solitary thyroid nodule? **(2+2+2 = 06)**
 - (ii) What are the common causes of hematuria and shock following road traffic accident? How will you manage such a patient with hematuria in the emergency room? How will you investigate and provide definitive management in such a case? **(1+3+2 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Establishment of airway in an accident victim with diagrams
 - b. Ultrasonographic findings of acute appendicitis
 - c. Multimodality cancer treatment
 - d. Root canal treatment

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY- 2019

SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - C

[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)
- Most common type of oral cancer is:
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Transitional cell carcinoma
 - Columnar cell carcinoma
 - Most common cause of acute painful parotid swelling:
 - Measles
 - Mumps
 - Rubella
 - Polio
 - Gold standard diagnostic technique for coronary artery disease (CAD):
 - Cardiac MRI
 - Echocardiography
 - Troponin and cardiac isoenzymes
 - Coronary angiography
 - Tear drop sign is seen in which condition?
 - Blow out fracture of orbit
 - Fracture of mandible
 - Frontal bone fracture
 - Fracture of nasal bone
 - Features of tidy wound are all except:
 - Incised
 - Often tissue loss
 - Clean
 - Healthy tissues
 - Best predictor of neurological outcome in Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS):
 - Verbal component
 - Eye opening
 - Motor score
 - Sensory component
 - Most used donor site for taking split skin graft in adults:
 - Thigh
 - Leg
 - Chest
 - Back
 - Most widely used induction agent for general anaesthesia is:
 - Propofol
 - Etomidate
 - Thiopentone
 - Ketamine
 - Hypernephroma is:
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Papillary transitional cell tumour
 - Transitional cell tumour
 - Most common cause of acute obstruction leading to anuria:
 - Pelvic malignancy
 - Retroperitoneal fibrosis
 - Crystalluria
 - Bilateral renal calculus disease
 - In carcinoma prostate which is raised?
 - ESR
 - LDH
 - PSA
 - Bilirubin
 - Non Specific Urethritis (NSU) occurs due to all except:
 - Salmonella
 - Chlamydia trachomatis
 - Ureaplasma urealytica
 - Mycoplasma genitalium
 - Risk factor for Post Operative Nausea and Vomiting (PONV):
 - Women
 - Past history of PONV
 - Migraine
 - All of the above
 - Only site for absorption of vitamin B12 and bile salts in the gut:
 - Duodenum
 - Ileum
 - Jejunum
 - Stomach
 - Percentage of gall stones which are radio opaque:
 - 10 %
 - 80 %
 - 30 %
 - 50 %
 - Most common site of opening of urethra in hypospadias:
 - Distal to glans
 - Proximal to glans
 - Medial to glans
 - Lateral to glans
 - Most common organism causing non gastrointestinal peritonitis:
 - E. coli
 - Clostridium
 - Chlamydia
 - Staphylococcus
 - All organisms are responsible for causing subdermal gangrene or necrotising fasciitis except:
 - Clostridium
 - Coliforms
 - Anaerobic streptococci
 - Peptostreptococci
 - Parathyroid hormone (PTH) is released in response to:
 - Low serum calcium
 - High serum magnesium
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - High serum calcium
 - Incipient or developing thyroid failure is characterised by:
 - Low normal value of T3
 - Low normal value of T4
 - Elevation of TSH
 - All of the above
 - Which of the following is not a feature of Cushing's syndrome?
 - Weight gain
 - Diabetes
 - Hirsutism
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hereditary pheochromocytoma occurs in which tumour syndrome?
 - Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 (MEN 1)
 - Von-Hippel Lindau (VHL) syndrome
 - Neurofibromatosis (NF) Type 2
 - Peutz Jegher syndrome
 - Triple assessment is done in cases of:
 - Breast lump
 - Abdominal lump
 - Goitre
 - Hernia
 - Most common variant of breast carcinoma is:
 - Tubular carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Ductal carcinoma
 - Inflammatory carcinoma

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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. Meckel diverticulum is true diverticulum.
 - b. Biopsy is taken in perforated gastric ulcer
 - c. Omentum is policeman of abdomen
 - d. Volvulus is commoner in sigmoid colon
 - e. Pneumoperitoneum is created in laparoscopic surgeries
 - f. Most common complication of Fistula in Ano is recurrence
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Types of jaundice and investigations in case of obstructive jaundice
 - b. OPSI (overwhelming post splenectomy infection)
 - c. Diagnosis and management of strangulated hernia
 - d. Causes and management of paralytic ileus

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1+3+2 = 06)
A 22 year old male driving a car, met an accident and came to hospital emergency with severe pain in right hip with marked shortening of right lower limb with internal rotation, flexion and adduction deformity of lower limb.
- a. What is the provisional diagnosis?
 - b. How to manage the patient?
 - c. Enumerate complications related to it.
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Describe clinical, radiological features, management and complications of Colles's fracture. (1+1+2+2 = 06)
 - (ii) Enumerate causes of CTEV. Management of new born baby with bilateral CTEV? (2+4= 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Myositis ossificans
 - b. Pathological fracture
 - c. Compartment syndrome
 - d. Bone healing

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET - B

[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 investigation is gold standard in investigation of upper GIT?
 - CECT
 - MRI
 - Ultrasound
 - Flexible endoscopy
 - Portal vein is formed by:
 - Inferior mesenteric vein & splenic vein
 - Superior mesenteric vein & splenic vein
 - Inferior & superior mesenteric vein
 - Splenic vein and inferior & superior mesenteric vein
 - Complication in a case of hernia is decided by:
 - Fundus of sac
 - Body of sac
 - Neck of sac
 - All of the above
 - Strangulation of intestine can occur in:
 - Direct inguinal hernia
 - Indirect inguinal hernia
 - Incisional hernia
 - Fatty hernia of linea alba
 - The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:
 - Gall stones
 - Alcohol
 - Trauma
 - Drugs
 - Artery responsible for haematemesis in duodenal ulcer:
 - Superior pancreatico-duodenal artery
 - Inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery
 - Gastro-duodenal artery
 - Gastro-epiploic artery
 - Vit. K is required in:
 - Haemolytic jaundice
 - Viral hepatitis
 - Obstructive jaundice
 - All of the above
 - Cholelithiasis is treated by:
 - Hepaticojejunostomy
 - Cholelithotomy
 - Cholecystojejunostomy
 - Cholelithotomy
 - Upper GI endoscopy and biopsy from lower oesophagus in 42 year old patient with epigastric pain shows columnar epithelium with goblet cells. The process is:
 - Dysplasia
 - Metaplasia
 - Hyperplasia
 - Arcinoma *in situ*
 - Which of the following predisposes to colonic carcinoma?
 - Diverticulitis
 - Ischaemic colitis
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Crohn's disease
 - The most common site of leiomyoma is:
 - Ileum
 - Colon
 - Rectum
 - Stomach
 - High or low fistula *in ano* is termed according to its internal opening present with reference to:
 - Anal canal
 - Dentate line
 - Anorectal ring
 - Sacral promontory
 - A gallstone gets impacted most commonly in which part of common bile duct?
 - Supraduodenal
 - Retroduodenal
 - Ampulla of Vater
 - Common hepatic duct
 - Which of the following is truly defunctional colostomy?
 - Loop colostomy
 - End colostomy
 - Double barrel colostomy
 - None of the above
 - Ramstedt operation is done for:
 - Ahalasia of cardia
 - Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - Duodenal atresia
 - Meckel diverticulum
 - Shifting dullness is associated with:
 - Ascites
 - Perforation of hollow viscera
 - Interloop abscess
 - Subphrenic abscess
 - Most common symptom of chronic pancreatitis is:
 - Abdominal pain
 - Cachexia
 - Weight loss
 - Steatorrhea
 - A hypotensive patient with history of blunt abdominal trauma reports in the emergency department. The most likely ruptured organ is:
 - Spleen
 - Mesentery
 - Kidney
 - Rectum
 - The most common complication seen in hiatus hernia is:
 - Oesophagitis
 - Aspiration pneumonitis
 - Volvulus
 - Esophageal stricture
 - Sclerotherapy is ideal for treatment of:
 - External hemorrhoids
 - Internal hemorrhoids
 - Prolapsed hemorrhoids
 - Strangulated hemorrhoids
 - In pancreatic injury operation is indicated in all **except**:
 - Disruption of main pancreatic duct
 - Pseudopancreatic cyst
 - Parenchymal injury
 - Pancreatic injury associated with injury to other organs
 - In GIT the part most sensitive to ischemia is:
 - Ileum
 - Colon
 - Jejunum
 - Stomach
 - Abdominal approach is used in:
 - Thiersch operation
 - Delorme's operation
 - Altemier's procedure
 - Ripstein's operation
 - Most common splenic cyst is:
 - Dermoid cyst
 - Hydatid cyst
 - Pseudocyst
 - Lymphangioma

SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Breast conservation surgery is avoided in lobular carcinoma.
 - b. Intermittant claudication in Buerger's disease.
 - c. Hypertension in a patient with raised intracranial pressure.
 - d. Paeu d'orange in breast cancer.
 - e. Nocturnal frequency in BPH.
 - f. Hypercalcemia in breast cancer.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+4+1 = 06)
- A 30 years male met with a road traffic accident and is brought to emergency room. He is in shock and has tachycardia and tender abdomen.
- a. What is your differential diagnosis?
 - b. How will you manage the case?
 - c. What is damage control surgery?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Skin grafts
 - c. Z- Plasty
 - d. Meningocele
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Write clinical features and investigations in a case of BPH. (06)
 - (ii) Describe etiopathogenesis of diabetic foot gangrene and steps of management. (06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Root canal treatment
 - b. Herniotomy
 - c. Spinal anaesthesia
 - d. Role of plain X-ray in acute abdomen

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

SURGERY

PAPER – SECOND

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. Earliest tumour to appear after birth is:
 - a. Sternomastoid tumour
 - b. Cystic hygroma
 - c. Branchial cyst
 - d. Lymphoma
2. Staghorn calculus is made up of:
 - a. Oxalate
 - b. Phosphate
 - c. Uric acid
 - d. Cysteine
3. Spider leg appearance in IVP is suggestive of:
 - a. Renal cyst
 - b. Renal carcinoma
 - c. Renal tuberculosis
 - d. Hydronephrosis
4. Melanoma should be excised with a margin of:
 - a. 2 cm
 - b. 5 cm
 - c. 7 cm
 - d. 10 cm
5. Sardonian grin is associated with:
 - a. Rabies
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Bell's palsy
 - d. Hemiplegia
6. Most common coagulopathy noted in surgical patients is:
 - a. Thrombocytopenia
 - b. Afibrinogenemia
 - c. Fibrinolysis
 - d. Factor VIII deficiency
7. Hidradenitis suppurativa is found to occur in:
 - a. Axilla
 - b. Perianal
 - c. Scalp
 - d. Groin
8. Symptoms of endemic goiter are all **except**:
 - a. Cold intolerance
 - b. Hoarseness
 - c. Dysphagia
 - d. Heat intolerance
9. Treatment in Hashimoto's disease is:
 - a. Carbimazole
 - b. Thyroxine
 - c. Radioiodine
 - d. Subtotal thyroidectomy
10. Bloody nipple discharge is usually associated with:
 - a. Lactation
 - b. Galactocele
 - c. Fibroadenoma
 - d. Intraductal papilloma
11. Treatment of cystosarcoma phylloides is:
 - a. Radical mastectomy
 - b. Modified radical mastectomy
 - c. Simple mastectomy
 - d. Irradiation
12. Most common cause adrenal insufficiency is:
 - a. Sepsis
 - b. Pneumococcal sepsis
 - c. Waterhouse Friderickson syndrome
 - d. Disuse atrophy due to steroid administration
13. Commonest cause for hyperparathyroidism is:
 - a. Single adenoma
 - b. Multiple adenoma
 - c. Single gland hyperplasia
 - d. Multiple gland hyperplasia
14. Treatment of cystic hygroma is:
 - a. Surgical excision
 - b. Injection of sclerosants
 - c. Irradiation
 - d. Masterly inactivity
15. Injury to superior laryngeal nerve causes:
 - a. Hoarseness
 - b. Paralysis of vocal cords
 - c. No effect
 - d. Loss of timbre of voice
16. Most common congenital defect associated with pulmonary stenosis is:
 - a. ASD
 - b. VSD
 - c. Patent foramen ovale
 - d. PDA
17. Bronchogenic carcinoma which produces para-neoplastic syndrome:
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Oat cell carcinoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma
 - d. Large cell carcinoma
18. Cleft lip is repaired because:
 - a. It interferes with feeding
 - b. Hinders speech
 - c. Maldevelopment of tooth
 - d. For cosmetic reasons
19. Golden period for treatment of open wounds ----- hours:
 - a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 12
 - d. 24
20. Succinyl choline is a muscle relaxant which act by:
 - a. Persistent depolarization
 - b. Competitive blockade
 - c. Mechanism of action uncertain
 - d. Both a & b
21. Maximum dose of xylocaine for local anaesthesia:
 - a. 200 mg
 - b. 250 mg
 - c. 300 mg
 - d. 700 mg
22. Commonest site of meningocele:
 - a. Lumbosacral
 - b. Occipital
 - c. Frontal
 - d. Thoracic
23. Commonest site of brain abscess:
 - a. Temporal
 - b. Frontal
 - c. Parietal
 - d. Occipital
24. Commonest type of hypospadias is:
 - a. Glandular
 - b. Coronal
 - c. Penile
 - d. Penoscrotal