

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2020

SURGERY

PAPER – FIRST

SET- A

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. Which drug is used for achalasia cardia?
 - a. Nifedipine
 - b. Propanolol
 - c. Atenolol
 - d. Bethanecol
2. Highly selective vagotomy preserves:
 - a. Nerves of Latarjet
 - b. Nerve of Kuntz
 - c. Nerve of Mayo
 - d. All of the above
3. Most common metabolic complication of gastrectomy:
 - a. Iron deficiency anaemia
 - b. Megaloblastic anaemia
 - c. Hypocalcaemia
 - d. Osteoporosis
4. All are seen in hypersplenism **except**:
 - a. Anaemia
 - b. Thrombocytopenia
 - c. Splenomegaly
 - d. Hypocellular bone marrow
5. Most common initiating factor in acute appendicitis is:
 - a. Luminal obstruction
 - b. Bacterial infection
 - c. Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - d. Perforation
6. Toxic megacolon is seen in:
 - a. Carcinoma colon
 - b. Ulcerative colitis
 - c. Carcinoid
 - d. Gastrocolic fistula
7. Most common cause of lower GI bleed is:
 - a. Diverticulosis
 - b. Colorectal carcinoma
 - c. Anal fissure
 - d. Angiodysplasia
8. Hirschsprung's disease involves which region of intestine?
 - a. Colon
 - b. Rectum
 - c. Recto sigmoid part
 - d. Terminal ileum
9. Gall stones do **not** contain:
 - a. Oxalate
 - b. Cholesterol
 - c. Phosphate
 - d. Carbonate
10. In gall stone ileus obstruction is seen at:
 - a. Jejunum
 - b. Proximal ileum
 - c. Distal ileum
 - d. Colon
11. Investigation of choice for acute pancreatitis:
 - a. X-ray abdomen
 - b. CT scan
 - c. Ultrasound
 - d. ERCP
12. Which of the following does **not** correlate with severity of acute pancreatitis?
 - a. Serum glucose
 - b. Serum amylase
 - c. Serum calcium
 - d. Serum AST
13. Most important step in the repair of inguinal hernia is:
 - a. Herniotomy
 - b. Narrowing of internal ring
 - c. Bassini's repair
 - d. Transfixation of neck of sac
14. Most common type of hernia in young age group:
 - a. Femoral hernia
 - b. Direct inguinal hernia
 - c. Indirect inguinal hernia
 - d. Umbilicus hernia
15. First sign of strangulation of inguinal hernia is:
 - a. Tense
 - b. Tenderness
 - c. Irreducible
 - d. Redness
16. Medial boundary of femoral hernia is formed by:
 - a. Inguinal ligament
 - b. Pectineal ligament
 - c. Lacunar ligament
 - d. Septum separating it from femoral vein
17. Early post-operative complication of ileostomy:
 - a. Obstruction
 - b. Prolapse
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Necrosis
18. Most common complication of end colostomy is:
 - a. Parastomal hernia
 - b. Prolapse
 - c. Perforation
 - d. Bleeding
19. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is associated with:
 - a. Hyponatraemia
 - b. Hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis
 - c. Hypochloremic metabolic acidosis
 - d. Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis
20. Ramsted's operation is performed for:
 - a. Hirschsprung's disease
 - b. CHPS
 - c. Duodenal atresia
 - d. Anorectal malformation
21. Sister Joseph's nodule may indicate cancer of all **except**:
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Large bowel
 - c. Rectum
 - d. Ovary
22. GIST arise from:
 - a. Paneth cells
 - b. Stame cells
 - c. Enterocytes
 - d. Interstitial cells of Cajal
23. In rectal carcinoma digital margin should be at least:
 - a. 2 cm
 - b. 3 cm
 - c. 4 cm
 - d. 5 cm
24. Ideal management in old and frail patient presenting with mass 15 cms away from anal verge:
 - a. APR
 - b. Colonoscopic removal
 - c. Hartmann's procedures
 - d. Anterior resection

**SURGERY
PAPER – FIRST**

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

Section A – (General Surgery)

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Waxing and waning nature of jaundice in cases of periampullary carcinoma.
 - b. Patients with injury to spleen present with pain in left shoulder.
 - c. Patients suffering from appendicitis can present with diarrhoea.
 - d. Strangulated hernia presents with rebound tenderness.
 - e. Right to left side peristalsis seen in cases of carcinoma transverse colon (splenic flexure).
 - f. Primary haemorrhoids are located at 3, 7 & 11 O'clock positions.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Overwhelming post splenectomy infection (OPSI)
 - b. Ranson's prognostic criteria
 - c. Surgical anatomy of inguinal canal
 - d. Differential diagnosis for acute appendicitis

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

- Q. 4. Problem based question:** **(1+1+2+2 = 06)**
- 35 yrs. old male was presented in emergency after a road traffic accident. He sustained injury to his left hip. He had severe pain and was unable to move his hip. On examination he was keeping his limb in flexion, adduction & internal rotation. He was unable to dorsiflex his left ankle voluntarily.
- a. What is your complete diagnosis?
 - b. Why is patient unable to do dorsiflexion at left ankle?
 - c. How will you manage the case?
 - d. What are the complications associated with this condition?
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Describe clinical feature, radiological feature, management & complication of chronic osteomyelitis. **(1+1+2+2 = 06)**
- (ii) Describe clinical feature, conservative and surgical management of CTEV. **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Ewing's sarcoma
 - b. Osteoporosis
 - c. Adhesive capsulitis
 - d. Amputation

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART - II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2020**SURGERY****PAPER – SECOND****SET- A****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (0.5 x 24 = 12)**

1. Thyroglossal cyst gives rise to which type of carcinoma?
 - a. Papillary carcinoma
 - b. Follicular carcinoma
 - c. Medullary carcinoma
 - d. Anaplastic carcinoma
2. The blood supply to the parathyroid glands is mostly from:
 - a. Superior thyroid artery
 - b. Inferior thyroid artery
 - c. Thyroid ima artery
 - d. Middle thyroid artery
3. Positive predictive value of triple assessment of breast lump:
 - a. 80%
 - b. 90%
 - c. 99.9%
 - d. 50%
4. Peau-d-orange appearance of breast in breast carcinoma is due to:
 - a. Sub-dermal lymphatic invasion
 - b. Coopers ligament infiltration
 - c. Axillary lymph node involvement
 - d. Chest wall infiltration
5. Sipple syndrome is:
 - a. MEN 1
 - b. MEN 2A
 - c. MEN 2B
 - d. None of the above
6. Pheochromocytoma arises from which part of the adrenal gland?
 - a. Zona glomerulosa
 - b. Zona fasciculata
 - c. Zona reticularis
 - d. Adrenal medulla
7. Most common type of malignancy seen in secondary deposits of cervical lymph nodes:
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Basal cell carcinoma
 - d. Malignant melanoma
8. Calculus is most commonly seen in which type of salivary gland?
 - a. Parotid gland
 - b. Sub-mandibular gland
 - c. Sub-lingual gland
 - d. Minor salivary gland
9. Thymus neoplasm is common in which location?
 - a. Anterior mediastinum
 - b. Middle mediastinum
 - c. Posterior mediastinum
 - d. Retro peritoneum
10. In traumatic hemothorax chest tube is inserted in which intercostal space:
 - a. 2nd
 - b. 5th
 - c. 9th
 - d. 10th
11. Humby knife is used for:
 - a. Skin grafting
 - b. Skin incision
 - c. Wound debridement
 - d. Bone cutting
12. Which of the following anesthetic drugs causes dissociative anaesthesia?
 - a. Thiopentone
 - b. Midazolam
 - c. Ketamine
 - d. Fentanyl
13. All are components of Glasgow Coma Scale in patients with head injury **except**:
 - a. Eye opening response
 - b. Verbal response
 - c. Sensory response
 - d. Motor response
14. The units used in CT scan are:
 - a. Hounsfield unit
 - b. Gray
 - c. Tesla
 - d. Rad
15. Ano-rectal malformations are classified based on:
 - a. X-ray erect abdomen
 - b. CT scan
 - c. Invertogram
 - d. USG abdomen
16. Putty kidney is seen in:
 - a. Renal tuberculosis
 - b. Renal calculi
 - c. Pyelonephritis
 - d. Hydronephrosis
17. What is the best treatment for renal stone which is more than 3cm in size?
 - a. ESWL
 - b. Conservative management
 - c. PCNL
 - d. CT SCAN
18. Golf-hole ureter is seen in:
 - a. Carcinoma bladder
 - b. Pyelonephritis
 - c. Stricture urethra
 - d. Tuberculosis
19. Painless gross hematuria is seen in:
 - a. Renal tuberculosis
 - b. Stricture urethra
 - c. Renal cell carcinoma
 - d. Polycystic kidney disease
20. Ideal fluid for burns patient is:
 - a. Ringer lactate
 - b. Normal saline
 - c. 5% dextrose
 - d. Mannitol
21. Raised and everted edges are seen in:
 - a. Healthy ulcers
 - b. Syphilitic ulcer
 - c. Squamous carcinoma ulcer
 - d. Tuberculous ulcer
22. What is the tumor marker for papillary carcinoma of thyroid?
 - a. Calcitonin
 - b. Thyroglobulin
 - c. CEA
 - d. CA 19-9
23. Ormond's disease is other name for:
 - a. Retro peritoneal sarcoma
 - b. Retro peritoneal fibrosis
 - c. Mesenteric cyst
 - d. Renal carcinoma
24. All of the following are complications of massive blood transfusion **except**:
 - a. Hypothermia
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia
 - d. Hyperkalemia

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. In split thickness grafting “meshing” of the graft is done.
 - b. In bilateral “block dissection of neck” both internal jugular veins are not ligated.
 - c. Following parotid surgery in some patients ‘gustatory sweating’ is seen.
 - d. ‘Orchidopexy’ is done for undescended testis before 1 year of age.
 - e. ‘Neo adjuvant chemotherapy’ is given in locally advanced breast carcinoma.
 - f. ‘Fine needle aspiration cytology’ cannot differentiate follicular neoplasm of thyroid.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+4 = 06)**
- A 25 year old female who had a normal delivery of healthy female child 2 months back. She had difficulty in feeding the baby from left breast. She has presented with fever with chills, enlargement of the left breast with pain. On examination the left breast is enlarged and tender with nipple retraction.
- a. What is the possible diagnosis?
 - b. What investigations would you do in this case?
 - c. What is the best treatment?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Describe the various stages of wound healing
 - b. Classification of cleft lip and cleft palate
 - c. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - d. Glasgow coma scale
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) What are the causes for hematuria? Write about clinical features and management of renal cell carcinoma? **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- (ii) Write about clinical features, investigations, and management of locally advanced breast carcinoma. **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography
 - b. Dentigerous cyst
 - c. Epidural analgesia
 - d. Complications of radiotherapy