

SURGERY
PAPER – SECOND

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

Q. 2. Give reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Hidradenitis suppurativa is seen in axilla.
- b. Renal Stone is seen in Hyperparathyroidism.
- c. Nipple retraction is seen in Ca. Breast.
- d. Triangle of safety is used in intercostal chest tube insertion.
- e. Radiotherapy is effective in seminoma testis.
- f. Circumcision is avoided in Hypospadiasis.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 6 = 06)

A 56 year male has presented to the emergency with history of RTA and chief complaint of breathlessness. On admission the vital signs were PR – 121/ min, BP – 90/60 mm Hg and RR – 26/min. On examination of chest showed on inspection a paradoxical movement of right side chest wall. Palpation revealed bony crepitus are the ribs on the right side. Auscultation showed diminished BS on right side.

- a. What is the probable diagnosis of the condition?
- b. What are the differential diagnosis?
- c. What is the initial management of the patient?
- d. What investigations will be advised?
- e. Which investigation will confirm the diagnosis?
- f. What is the treatment of choice of the above condition?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Blood transfusion
- b. Gas gangrene
- c. Wound healing
- d. Septic Shock

Q. 5. Structured question:

(i) Describe the clinical features, investigation and classification of Ca. testis. Stage the tumor and discuss the difficult management protocols. (06)

(ii) Classify Benign breast diseases. Discuss the etiology, pathology, clinical features and treatment of ANDI. (06)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. SDH
- b. Hirschsprung's disease
- c. Epidural anaesthesia
- d. ERCP

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021
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 scan is the mainstay of investigation of:
 - a. Diffuse goiter
 - b. Discrete thyroid nodule
 - c. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
 - d. Thyroid
2. Serum calcitonin is the tumor marker of carcinoma thyroid:
 - a. Anaplastic
 - b. Follicular
 - c. Medullary
 - d. Papillary
3. Bluish green nipple discharge is seen in:
 - a. Duct ectasia
 - b. Galactocele
 - c. Breast abscess
 - d. Ductal Papilloma
4. Feature of ANDI are all except:
 - a. Cyst formation
 - b. Fibrosis
 - c. Adenomatous change
 - d. Hyperplasia of ductal epithelium
5. The most common clinical features of Pheochromocytoma is:
 - a. Headache
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Sweating
 - d. Pallor
6. The most pancreatic endocrine tumor is:
 - a. Gastrinoma
 - b. Glucagonoma
 - c. Somatostatinoma
 - d. Insulinoma
7. "FROG BELLY" appearance is seen with:
 - a. Dermoid cyst
 - b. Sacrococcygeal teratoma
 - c. Ranula
 - d. Sebaceous cyst
8. The nerve in close relationship with submandibular gland is:
 - a. Hypoglossal nerve
 - b. Facial nerve
 - c. Trigeminal nerve
 - d. Lingual nerve
9. "Flail chest" is seen with ribs:
 - a. More than 2 in number at 2 sites
 - b. More than 1 in number at 1 sites
 - c. More than 2 in number at 1 sites
 - d. More than 3 in number at 2 sites
10. Decortications is done in:
 - a. Empyema thoracic
 - b. Pneumothorax
 - c. Pleural effusion
 - d. Haemothorax
11. Escharotomy is indicated in:
 - a. Circumferential burns in limbs
 - b. Burns in abdomen
 - c. Head and neck burns
 - d. Burn in goiter
12. "Pain step ladder" treatment is all except:
 - a. First step - Morphine
 - b. Second step - Codeine
 - c. Third step - Morphine
 - d. First step aspirin
13. "Lens shaped" or Biconvex hyperdense lesion in CT Head is:
 - a. SAH
 - b. SDH
 - c. EDH
 - d. All of the above
14. Most widely used induction agent for general anaesthesia is:
 - a. Propofol
 - b. Etomidate
 - c. Thiopentone
 - d. Ketamine
15. Bilious vomitus in an infant is a sign of:
 - a. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - b. TEF
 - c. Intestinal obstruction
 - d. Achalasia cardia
16. Deficiency of which vitamin causes renal calculi:
 - a. Vit B - 12
 - b. Vit - A
 - c. Vit - C
 - d. Vit - D
17. Open surgery for renal calculi are all except:
 - a. ESWL
 - b. Pyelolithotomy
 - c. Nephrolithotomy
 - d. Extended pyelolithotomy
18. "Sterile" pyuria is seen in:
 - a. Renal calculi
 - b. Severe UTI
 - c. RCC
 - d. Renal TB
19. Internal Urinary diversion are all except:
 - a. Ureteroileostomy
 - b. Ureterosigmoidostomy
 - c. Ureterocystostomy after bladder excision.
 - d. None of the above
20. Enteral nutrition are all except:
 - a. TPN
 - b. PEG
 - c. Nasogastric
 - d. FJ
21. "Day surgery" can be used in the following procedures except:
 - a. Haemorrhoidectomy
 - b. Varicose vein
 - c. Lap. Cholecystectomy
 - d. MRM
22. Necrotising fasciitis with toxic shock syndrome caused by "flesh-eating bug" is caused by:
 - a. Staphylococcus Aureus
 - b. Streptococcus pyogenes
 - c. E. Coli
 - d. Pseudomonas
23. "Diathermy" can be used for:
 - a. Coagulation
 - b. Fulguration
 - c. Cutting
 - d. All of the above
24. The most powerful imaging tool for oncological imaging is:
 - a. MRI
 - b. USG
 - c. PET SCAN
 - d. PET/CT Scan

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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. Direct inguinal hernia is less likely to strangulate.
- b. Ileal tuberculosis results in transverse ulceration.
- c. Acalculous cholecystitis is more dangerous than calculous cholecystitis.
- d. Hematemesis may occur in cases of resolving acute pancreatitis.
- e. There is no bile in mucocoel gall bladder.
- f. Some pseudopancreatic cysts do not disappear even after cystogastrostomy.

Q. 3. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Amoebic liver abscess
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. Strangulated groin hernia
- d. Sigmoid volvulus

Section B – (Orthopaedics)

Q. 4. Problem based question:

(1+1+2+2 = 06)

A six-year old child presented to emergency after fall from bicycle. He sustained injury to his left elbow. On examination patient is having swelling, deformity and tenderness at distal end of the arm. Patient is unable to dorsiflex his left wrist and the radial artery is not palpable, but the hand is pink in color.

- a. What is your diagnosis?
- b. Why is the child unable to dorsiflex his wrist?
- c. How will you manage the case?
- d. What can be the late complications of this condition?

Q. 5. Structured question:

(i) Discuss the differences between intra- & extra-capsular fracture neck of femur, and the management of intra-capsular fracture neck of femur in different age groups. (3+3 = 06)

(ii) Discuss the clinical features and the management of CTEV. (3+3= 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief about:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Septic arthritis
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Ewing's sarcoma
- d. Frozen shoulder

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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. One of the following will always present with bilious vomiting:
 - a. Pyloric stenosis
 - b. Oesophageal atresia
 - c. Atresia of IIIrd part of duodenum
 - d. Malrotation of the gut
2. Meckel's diverticulum is a derivative of:
 - a. Allantoic diverticulum
 - b. Vitellointestinal duct
 - c. Ventral mesogastrium
 - d. Ductus arteriosus
3. Resection of 90% of ileum & jejunum causes all the following except:
 - a. Hypogastrenemia
 - b. Steatorrhoea
 - c. Anemia
 - d. Extra cellular volume depletion
4. Alfa fetoprotein increases in all the following except:
 - a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - b. Seminoma of the testes
 - c. G.I. Neoplasm
 - d. Embryonal cell carcinoma
5. All the following are true about Meckel's diverticulum except:
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Intussusception
 - c. Arises at the mesenteric border
 - d. Located 60 cm from caecal valve
6. Commonest malignancy of small intestine is:
 - a. Leiomyoma
 - b. Lymphoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma
 - d. Hemangioma
7. True statements about congenital megacolon include all the following except:
 - a. Dilatation and hypertrophy of pelvic colon
 - b. Loud borborygmy
 - c. Symptoms appear within first few weeks of life
 - d. Large stool
8. A patient was operated for colonic carcinoma and later a solitary nodule was found in liver, treatment of choice is:
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Radiation
 - c. Chemotherapy
 - d. Conservative treatment
9. Pancreatic pseudocyst most commonly occurs after:
 - a. Trauma
 - b. Pancreatitis
 - c. Pancreatic surgery
 - d. Pancreatic malignancy
10. Trousseau sign is seen in all the following except:
 - a. Ca lung
 - b. Ca stomach
 - c. Ca pancreas
 - d. Lipo sarcoma
11. Lithogenic bile has following property:
 - a. ↑ Bile & cholesterol ratio
 - b. ↓ Bile & cholesterol ratio
 - c. Equal bile and cholesterol
 - d. ↓ Cholesterol only
12. Which of the following does not predispose to cholangio carcinoma?
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Clonorchis sinensis
 - c. Choledocal cyst
 - d. Chronic pancreatitis
13. Treatment of inguinal hernia in adults is:
 - a. Herniotomy
 - b. Herniorrhaphy
 - c. Hernioplasty
 - d. Herniotomy & herniorrhaphy
14. Littre's hernia is:
 - a. Sliding hernia
 - b. Inscisional hernia
 - c. Inguinal hernia with sac containing appendix
 - d. Inguinal hernia with sac containing Meckel's diverticulum
15. Hernia with hydrocele is called as:
 - a. Gibbon's hernia
 - b. Fruber's hernia
 - c. Dobson's hernia
 - d. Loebal's hernia
16. Indication of laparoscopic mesh hernioplasty:
 - a. Recurrent hernia previously operated by open mesh hernioplasty
 - b. Large inguinal hernia
 - c. Obstructed inguinal hernia
 - d. Recurrent inguinal hernia previously operated by laparoscopic technique
17. Which is true about intussusception?
 - a. Common in neonatal
 - b. Fever always present
 - c. Not associated with tumours of intestine
 - d. Usually relieved by barium enema
18. Exomphalos is a disease involving:
 - a. Umblicus
 - b. Cervix
 - c. Abdominal wall
 - d. Urinary bladder
19. Most common cause of acute intestinal obstruction in neonates is:
 - a. Jejunal atresia
 - b. Malrotation
 - c. Duodenal atresia
 - d. Acute intussusceptions
20. Most frequent congenital anomaly of the G.I. Tracts:
 - a. Imperforate anus
 - b. Meckel's diverticulum
 - c. Malrotation
 - d. Duodenal atresia
21. Rasp berry tumour is another name of:
 - a. Umbilical fistula
 - b. Umbilical granuloma
 - c. Umbilical adenoma
 - d. Meckel's diverticulum
22. The best surgical management of villous adenoma of rectum:
 - a. Local resection of lesion
 - b. Repeated sigmoidoscopy
 - c. Abdominoperineal resection
 - d. Electrolyte infusion & chemotherapy
23. All the following may be salient features of carcinoma stomach except:
 - a. Obstructive jaundice
 - b. Ascites
 - c. Dysphagia
 - d. Kruckenberg's tumours
24. Carcinoma of pancreas attains greatest size when it is located in:
 - a. Head
 - b. Body & tail
 - c. Ampullary region
 - d. Ampulla of vater