

C 64824

(Pages : 2 + 3 + 1 = 6)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FINAL M.B.B.S. (PART II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2014**

**GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II**

(2006 and earlier scheme)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer all questions.*

*Answer Sections A and B in **separate** answer-books.*

*Draw diagrams wherever necessary.*

*MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.*

**Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions.  
Single response type 20 (separate sheet attached). (20 × ½ = 10 marks)
- II. Match the following.  
Single response type 6 (separate sheet attached). (6 × ½ = 3 marks)
- III. Draw and label :  
Normal anatomical narrowing of ureter.  
Cross-section anatomy of breast. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :  
1 Ankle brachial pressure index.  
2 Ludwig's angina.  
3 Vacuum assisted wound closure.  
4 Dental cyst.  
5 Universal prepuce. (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :  
1 Tetanus.  
2 Blood components used in clinical practice.  
3 Cephalosporins.  
4 Thyroiditis.  
5 Central venous pressure. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Turn over

**Section B**

VI. Read the following and answer the following questions :

50 year female presented with painless progressive lump Lt. breast upper outer quadrant of one month duration. O/E hard irregular nontender mobile swelling at the above site.

- 1 What is the most likely diagnosis ?
- 2 Mention the aetiological factors.
- 3 How will you investigate and confirm the diagnosis ?
- 4 How will you treat the early disease ?
- 5 What is the treatment for advanced disease ?

(1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 Mondy's disease.
- 2 Pott's puffy tumour.
- 3 Permissive Hypotension.
- 4 TURP.
- 5 Epidural analgesia.
- 6 Poteto tumour.
- 7 Collar-Stud abscess.
- 8 Stag-Horn calculous.
- 9 Varicose vein complications.
- 10 Dynamic fluid challenge.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Undescended testis.
- 2 Extradural Haematoma.
- 3 Hyper parathyroidism.
- 4 Ranula.
- 5 Intercostal drainage.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Note.**—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*  
(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*  
(3) *Select **one** most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

1. Most common complication of varicose vein surgery is :  
(A) Recurrence. (B) DVT.  
(C) Bleeding. (D) Numbness.
2. Safe-triangle is the site for :  
(A) Tracheostomy. (B) Thoracostomy.  
(C) Nephrostomy. (D) Laprostomy.
3. After severe trauma response to i.v. fluid administration is best monitored by :  
(A) CVP. (B) Pulse rate.  
(C) PCV. (D) Urine output.
4. Most common presentation of carcinoma urinary bladder is :  
(A) Haematuria. (B) Dysurea.  
(C) Frequency. (D) Strangury.
5. Colour code for medical oxygen is :  
(A) Blue. (B) Black.  
(C) White. (D) Gray.
6. Polyglycolic acid suture material is :  
(A) Derived from sheep gut. (B) Absorbable synthetic.  
(C) Natural non-absorbable. (D) Synthetic non-absorbable.
7. Bony metastasis is not seen in :  
(A) Sinoviosarcoma. (B) Thyroid Cancer.  
(C) Bronchogenic Cancer. (D) Cystosarcoma phylloides.
8. Treatment of thyroid storm includes all *except* :  
(A) Propranolol. (B) Radioactive iodine.  
(C) Hydrocortisone. (D) Lugol's iodine.

Turn over

9. FAST refers to :
- (A) Rapid I.V. fluid infusion.
  - (B) Emergency laparotomy.
  - (C) USG for blunt abdominal trauma.
  - (D) Emergency spiral CT scan.
10. Landmark for differentiating inguinal and femoral hernia is :
- (A) Femoral artery.
  - (B) Inferior epigastric artery.
  - (C) Pubic symphysis.
  - (D) Pubic tubercle.
11. Branchial cyst develops from vestigial element of :
- (A) First Broncheal cleft.
  - (B) Second broncheal cleft.
  - (C) Third broncheal arch.
  - (D) None of the above.
12. The following features are related to medullary carcinoma thyroid *except* :
- (A) Arise from parafollicular cells.
  - (B) Serum calcitonin estimation in diagnostic.
  - (C) Treated with I <sup>131</sup>.
  - (D) Associated with MEN.
13. Lumbar sympathectomy with removal of bilateral first lumbar ganglion result in :
- (A) Impotency.
  - (B) Retrograde ejaculation.
  - (C) Premature ejaculation.
  - (D) Retention urine.
14. Congenital hydrocele is treated by :
- (A) Eversion T.V. sac.
  - (B) Lord's plication.
  - (C) Herniotomy.
  - (D) Aspiration.
15. Foley catheter is calibrated in French units indicate :
- (A) Outer diameter.
  - (B) Outer circumference.
  - (C) Inner diameter.
  - (D) Inner circumference.
16. Percentage of carcinoma missed in population based mammography screening is :
- (A) 5%.
  - (B) 10%.
  - (C) 1%.
  - (D) 15%.
17. Ranula is a type of :
- (A) Extravasation cyst.
  - (B) Retension cyst.
  - (C) Degeneration cyst.
  - (D) Cyst adenoma.

18. Hippocratic fascies seen in :
- (A) Amoebic Hepatitis. (B) Typhoid fever.  
(C) Pancreatitis. (D) Tetanus.
19. On standing venous pressure in lower limb is :
- (A) 30 mm/Hg. (B) 100 mm/Hg.  
(C) 5 mm/Hg. (D) 200 mm/Hg.
20. A man sustained cycle accident developed retention urine, urithral bleeding and perineal swelling and is due to reapture of :
- (A) Bulbar urithra. (B) Membranous urithra.  
(C) Penile urithra. (D) Reapture of urinary bladder.

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)

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**GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II**

II. Match the following :—

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Glomus tumour    | (A) Safe triangle.  |
| 2 Marjolin's ulcer | (B) Gum.            |
| 3 Flail chest      | (C) Everted edge.   |
| 4 Frey's syndrome  | (D) Thyrotoxicosis. |
| 5 Dietl's crisis   | (E) Parotid.        |
| 6 Epulis           | (F) Ribs.           |
|                    | (G) Scar.           |
|                    | (H) Nerve.          |
|                    | (I) Hydronephrosis. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)