

**C 28920**

(Pages : 2 + 3 + 1= 6)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. (PART II) DEGREE EXAMINATION  
AUGUST 2012**

**GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II**

(Old 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 :**

- 1 Extracranial course of facial nerve.
- 2 The level system for location of lymph nodes in neck.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

**IV. Short answer questions :**

- 1 Carbuncle.
- 2 Varicocele.
- 3 Cervical rib.
- 4 Nosocomial infections.
- 5 Tetany.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

**V. Write short notes on :**

- 1 Types of skin graft.
- 2 Treatment of primary hyperthyroidism.
- 3 Investigations and management of acute arterial occlusion.
- 4 Hypernephroma.
- 5 Arteriovenous fistula.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Turn over

**Section B**

VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 50 year old man presented with an ulcer on the glans penis of three months duration. It was an infiltrative ulcerated lesion with indurated base. There were hard, mobile lymph nodes in the inguinal region.

- 1 What is the diagnosis and how will you confirm the diagnosis ?
- 2 How will you treat the patient ?
- 3 What are the pre-malignant conditions of penis ?
- 4 How do you manage the inguinal nodes ?
- 5 What are the complications of ilio inguinal block dissection ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 Basal cell carcinoma.
- 2 Acute retention of urine.
- 3 Cardiac tamponade.
- 4 Complications of Herniorrhaphy.
- 5 Raynaud's disease.
- 6 Universal precautions.
- 7 Salivary calculus.
- 8 Tamoxifen.
- 9 Complications of Spinal anaesthesia.
- 10 Complications of varicose ulcer.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Hyperparathyroidism.
- 2 Treatment of chronic limb ischaemia.
- 3 Management of Deep vein Thrombosis.
- 4 Management of Tuberculous lymphadenitis.
- 5 Adjuvant treatment in early carcinoma breast.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

## GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number on the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(4) *In the answer-sheet enter the total number of your answers in the appropriate box provided.*

(5) *Each question carries  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.*

1. A 30 year old man who is a chronic smoker develops gangrene of right big toe. Most common cause is :

(A) Atherosclerosis. (B) Raynaud's disease.

(C) Thromboangiitis obliterans. (D) Raynaud's disease.

2. Papillary carcinoma usually spreads by :

(A) Blood stream. (B) Lymphatics.

(C) Local infiltration. (D) None.

3. Vascular resistance is low in :

(A) Hypovolaemic shock. (B) Cardiogenic shock.

(C) Obstructive shock. (D) Distributive shock.

4. In staging of malignant melanoma, increased L.D.H. denotes :

(A) Stage I. (B) Stage II.

(C) Stage III. (D) Stage IV.

5. Level Four cervical lymph node belongs to :

(A) Upper jugular group. (B) Middle jugular group.

(C) Lower jugular group. (D) Posterior triangle group.

6. Most common mediastinal tumour :

(A) Thymoma. (B) Lipoma.

(C) Lymphoma. (D) Dermoid cyst.

7. Most common peripheral artery aneurysm :

(A) Femoral. (B) Popliteal.

(C) Iliac. (D) Carotid.

8. Upper dose limit of lignocaine with adrenaline :

(A) 3 mg/kg. (B) 7 mg/kg.

(C) 15 mg/kg. (D) 22 mg/kg.

Turn over

9. Non-surgical management of arterial occlusion includes all *except* :
- (A) Exercise.
  - (B) Cessation of smoking.
  - (C) Aspirin.
  - (D)  $\beta$ -blockers.
10. In mammography, dose of radiation is :
- (A) 0.1 cGY.
  - (B) 0.5 cGY.
  - (C) 1 cGY.
  - (D) 5 cGY.
11. Optimal duration for Tamoxifen therapy in patients with hormone receptor positive carcinoma breast :
- (A) 6 months.
  - (B) 1 year.
  - (C) 2 years.
  - (D) 5 years.
12. Submandibular sialadenectomy may be complicated by injury to any of the following *except* :
- (A) Lingual nerve.
  - (B) Trunk of facial nerve.
  - (C) Marginal mandibular nerve.
  - (D) Hypoglossal nerve.
13. Indications for surgery in pulmonary tuberculosis include all *except* :
- (A) Chronic tuberculous abscess resistant to chemotherapy.
  - (B) Suspicious lesion on chest X-ray in which neoplasm cannot be excluded.
  - (C) Healed granuloma.
  - (D) Aspergilloma within a tuberculous cavity.
14. Safe maximum storage time for kidney :
- (A) 48 hours.
  - (B) 24 hours.
  - (C) 8 hours.
  - (D) 6 hours.
15. Morbid obesity is BMI greater than :
- (A) 25.
  - (B) 30.
  - (C) 35.
  - (D) 45.
16. Most common site of carcinoma tongue :
- (A) Lateral margin.
  - (B) Posterior 1/3.
  - (C) Dorsal surface.
  - (D) Ventral surface.
17. Medullary carcinoma thyroid arises from :
- (A) Thyroid follicular cells.
  - (B) Para follicular cells.
  - (C) Thyroid capsule.
  - (D) Blood vessels of thyroid.
18. Which is a non-absorbable suture material ?
- (A) Cat gut.
  - (B) Polydioxanone.
  - (C) Polypropylene.
  - (D) Polyglactin.

19. Post operative pulmonary embolism can be prevented by all *except* :

- (A) Leg exercises.
- (B) Early ambulation.
- (C) Pillows under the calf.
- (D) Compression stockings.

20. All are true of fluid resuscitation in burns, *except* :

- (A) Adults with more than 15% body surface area burn need intravenous fluid.
- (B) Salt must be avoided in oral fluids.
- (C) Fluid need is calculated from a standard formula.
- (D) The key is to monitor urine output.

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)

GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II

II. Match the following :

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Hydronephrosis               | (a) Technitium scan.         |
| 2 Epididymal cyst              | (b) Berry's sign.            |
| 3 Thyroglossal cyst            | (c) A-V fistula.             |
| 4 Anaplastic carcinoma thyroid | (d) Sistrunk's operation.    |
| 5 Extradural haematoma         | (e) Stricture urethra.       |
| 6 Warthin's tumour             | (f) Brilliantly translucent. |
|                                | (g) TSH.                     |
|                                | (h) Lucid interval.          |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)