

Printing Pages : 2

SVSU/R/3
Paper Code: 403

Enrollment No.

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M.B.B.S.

Final Prof. part II Examination (Main) Feb. 2023

Subject Name - Surgery - I

[Time : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (A separate sheet will be provided)

[½ x 24=12]

Section - A

1. (Problem based question)

A 57yrs old female patient presenting with a [2+2=4]

- a. fungating & ulcerative lesion of right breast X 7 days.

Discuss the differential diagnosis & relevant investigations. Describe the management protocol for this patient.

- b. A 67yrs old male patient with HIV positive status [2+2=4]
presenting with a (4.0×4.0)Cm lesion in Right Lobe of Liver on USG abdomen. Discuss the differential diagnosis. Write down the clinical features of Liver secondaries.

- c. A 43yrs old female presenting with (3.0×3.0cm) swelling over umbilical region with cough impulse. [2+2=4]
Discuss the relevant investigations. Write down the management plan for this patient.

2. Short Notes:

- a. Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS) & their clinical relevance. [4]
- b. Types of meshes used in Hernia Surgery. [4]
- c. Indications of Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery (VATS) & role of Inter costal drainage tube in VATS. [4]

[P.T.O.]

Section - B

1. (Problem based question)

- a. A 63yrs old female patient presenting with a right hypochondria lump (globular & tender) x 7 days. Discuss the relevant investigation & differential diagrams. Write down the management of mucocoele gallbladder. [2+2=4]
- b. A 47yrs old male patient is inability to open his mouth on examination, it is on ulceroproliferative growth arising from right buccal region involving right mandible. Enumerate relevant investigations. Discuss the management. [2+2=4]
- c. A 39yrs old female presenting with para-anal opening (discharging fistula) X 2 months. Discuss the relevant investigation. Describe recent surgical endoscopic management options for this patient. [2+2=4]

2. Short Notes:

- a. Hypospadias – Types & management. [4]
- b. Management of Intra-cranial hemorrhage after trauma. [4]
- c. Steps of clinical research & types of study designs. [4]

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Invigilator's Signature

Final Prof. part II Examination (Main) Feb. 2023

Subject Code- 403

Subject Name - Surgery I

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks : 12]

Note : Write your Enroll Number on Question paper. Each MCQ carries half mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or any over writing will be considered as wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use pencil for writing.

1. The most common site for pressure sore is:

- a. Sacrum
- b. Greater Trochanter
- c. Ischium
- d. Heel

2. Pica occurs when there is a deficiency of?

- a. Mineral such as iron
- b. Electrolytes
- c. Salts
- d. Water

3. In case of septic shock which of the following statement is true?

- a. The patient will have prolonged capillary refill time
- b. The capillary refill time will be brisk
- c. There will be no effect on the capillary refill time
- d. Capillary refill time is an accurate measure of shock

4. In the portal circulation, amoeba causes _____ in the liver, producing an abscess, the commonest extra intestinal manifestation.

- a. Liquefactive necrosis
- b. Coagulative necrosis
- c. Fibrinoid Necrosis
- d. Caseous Necrosis

5. Popcorn calcification in mammography is seen in:

- a. Fibroadenoma
- b. Fat necrosis
- c. Cystosarcomaphyllodes
- d. CA Breast

6. Complications of total thyroidectomy include all except:

- a. Hoarseness
- b. Hemorrhage
- c. Airway obstruction
- d. Hypercalcemia

7. Most common nodule found in the liver is:

- a. Hepatoma
- b. Hemangioma
- c. Hamartoma
- d. Cholangiocarcinoma

8. Investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis:

- a. OCG
- b. USG
- c. HIDA scan
- d. CT

9. The earliest symptom in primary biliary cirrhosis is:

- a. Jaundice
- b. Melanosis
- c. Pruritus
- d. Vomiting

10. Most common causes of death due to acute pancreatitis:

- a. Shock
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Infection
- d. Diabetes

11. Which of the following is true about Zenker's diverticulum?

- a. It is asymptomatic
- b. Treatment is simple excision
- c. Occurs in the mid-esophagus
- d. It occurs in children

[P.T.O.]

12. All are true about diffuse carcinoma of stomach except:

- a. Occurs at distal end
- b. Genetic rather than environmental cause
- c. Occurs at cardia
- d. Occurs in younger patients

13. Rigler's sign is seen in:

- a. Ulcerative colitis
- b. Megacolon
- c. Crohn's disease
- d. Pneumoperitonium

14. Acute mechanical large bowel obstruction should be operated early because:

- a. Electrolyte imbalance due to third space loss
- b. Early gangrene and perforation
- c. Septicemia from absorption of bowel contents
- d. Respiratory embarrassment to massive abdominal distension

15. Most common primary for small bowel metastasis:

- a. Lungs
- b. Breast
- c. Melanoma
- d. Kidney

16. Desmoid tumor is associated with:

- a. Colonic polyps
- b. Ovarian cancer
- c. Pancreatic cancer
- d. Gastric cancer

17. Early complications of ileostomy are all except:

- a. High output
- b. Retraction
- c. Ischemic necrosis
- d. Stenosis

18. Toxic megacolon is a known complication of:

- a. Pseudomembranous colitis
- b. Amebic colitis
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Hirschprung's disease

19. Fecal fistula after appendectomy may occur due to:

- a. Adhesions
- b. Undiagnosed ileo-cecal disease
- c. Gangrenous appendicitis
- d. Postoperative infection

20. 28. In which case anterior resection is the method of treatment?

- a. CA sigmoid colon
- b. CA colon
- c. CA rectum
- d. CA anal canal

21. Which is the 1st sign of strangulation of inguinal hernia?

- a. Tense
- b. Irreducible
- c. Tenderness
- d. Redness

22. The most important radiological sign of splenic rupture is:

- a. Obliteration of psoas shadow
- b. Indentation of the left side air bubble
- c. Obliteration of splenic shadow
- d. Fracture of one or more lower ribs on left side

23. "Golf-hole" ureter is seen in:

- a. Ureteric calculus
- b. Tuberculosis of ureter
- c. Ureteral polyp
- d. Retroperitoneal fibrosis

24. Late deaths in burns is due to:

- a. Sepsis
- b. Contractures
- c. Hypovolemia
- d. Neurogenic

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M.B.B.S.

Final Prof. part II Examination (Main) Feb. 2023

Subject Name - Surgery - II

[Time : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60]

Note : Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (A separate sheet will be provided)

[½ x 24=12]

Section - A

1. (Problem based question)

- a. A lady of 50yrs came to emergency with pain in upper abdomen with radiation to back pain and having low BP & Tachycardia. Enlist the relevant investigations & differential diagrams. How will you manage this patient? [2×2=4]
- b. Young female of 30 yrs came to surgery OPD with swelling in front of Neck. There is also weight loss with tachycardia. How will you investigate and manage this patient. [2×2=4]
- c. A 2 yrs old child is presenting with a vascular lesion over face. Write down the differential diagnosis. How you will manage a case of arterio-venous malformation over face, right infra-orbital area. [2×2=4]

2. Write short notes on

[4×3=12]

- a. Differentiate between congenital hernia & Congenital hydrocele.
- b. Principles of Electro surgery & electrosurgical generators (ESG).
- c. Differential diagrams of an ulcer over foot region & management of an arterial ulcer.

[P.T.O.]

Section - B

1. Discuss the pathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis, its clinical features, diagnosis complication and management. [6]
2. Discuss the classification mechanism of injury diagnosis and management of fracture dislocation of ankle otherwisecalled Pott's fracture. Enumerate its complications. [6]
3. Write short notes on [3x4=12]
 - a. Volatile Anesthetic agents
 - b. Epidural Block
 - c. Cervical lymphadenitis in Dental Diseases.
 - d. BIRADS (Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System).

Enrollment No.

M.B.B.S.

Invigilator's Signature

Final Prof. part II Examination (Main) Feb. 2023

Subject Code-404

Subject Name - Surgery II

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks : 12]

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1. A 72 yrs old female underwent hip replacement surgery developed Trendelenburg gait. The likely injury-
 - (a) Femoral nerve
 - (b) Sciatic nerve
 - (c) Superior gluteal nerve
 - (d) Inferior gluteal nerve
2. Seat Belt injury is-
 - (a) Tear drop fracture
 - (b) Charnel fracture
 - (c) Whiplash injury
 - (d) Wedge fracture
3. Sun-ray appearance in osteosarcoma is characteristic of-
 - (a) Osteo Necrosis
 - (b) Periosteal reaction
 - (c) Calcification along the muscle spend
 - (d) Calcification along the vessel
4. A 40 yrs old man present with acute onset painful great toe, on investigation severe tenderness, redness and swelling over the great toe is seen, most likely diagnosis is-
 - (a) Rheumatoid disease
 - (b) Reiter's disease
 - (c) Psoriatic arthropathy
 - (d) Gout
5. First sign of compartment syndrome is-
 - (a) Pain on passive flexion
 - (b) Loss of pulse
 - (c) Tingling
 - (d) Loss of sensation
6. 18 years old boy while playing football twisted his ankle and fell down. After 10min he got up and started playing again. Next day he developed swelling around his knee. problem diagnosis-
 - (a) Medial meniscus injury
 - (b) ACL injury
 - (c) MCL Tear
 - (d) PCL injury
7. Meckel's diverticulum is remnant of-
 - (a) Vitello intestinal duct
 - (b) Urachus
 - (c) Fetal diaphragm
 - (d) None
8. Ghrelin is responsible for-
 - (a) Stimulation of appetite
 - (b) Suppression of sleep
 - (c) Stimulation of sleep
 - (d) Suppression of appetite
9. H. pylori is/are associated with
 - (a) Peptic ulcer
 - (b) Gastric carcinoma
 - (c) Sarcoma
 - (d) Gastric leiomyoma
10. Rat-tail appearance is seen in-
 - (a) Achalasia cardia
 - (b) Carcinoma esophagus
 - (c) Scleroderma
 - (d) Reflux esophagitis
11. Best tumor marker for CA head of pancreas-
 - (a) CA 19-9
 - (b) CEA
 - (c) CA 125
 - (d) AFP

[P.T.O.]

12. The commonest cause of acute pancreatitis is-
 - (a) Biliary calculi
 - (b) Alcohol abuse
 - (c) Infective
 - (d) Idiopathic
13. Charcot's triad
 - (a) Fever, abdominal pain, jaundice
 - (b) Fever, vomiting, jaundice
 - (c) Fever, jaundice, abdominal distension
 - (d) Fever, diarrhoea, jaundice
14. Sentinel node of gallbladder is-
 - (a) Virchow's nodes
 - (b) Iris nodes
 - (c) Clouquet node
 - (d) Lymph node of Lund
15. Mercedes benz sign or Seagull sign is seen in-
 - (a) Gallstones
 - (b) Renal stones
 - (c) CBD stones
 - (d) Hydatid cyst
16. Most common cause of gastric varices is-
 - (a) Splenic vein thrombosis
 - (b) Splenectomy
 - (c) Cirrhosis
 - (d) Mesenteric thrombosis
17. Anchovy sauce pus a feature of-
 - (a) Amebic liver abscess
 - (b) Lung abscess
 - (c) Splenic abscess
 - (d) Pancreatic abscess
18. Orphan Annie-eye nuclei seen in-
 - (a) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
 - (b) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
 - (c) Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid
 - (d) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
19. The following anaesthetic drug causes pain on intravenous administration-
 - (a) Midazolam
 - (b) Propofol
 - (c) Ketamine
 - (d) Thiopentone sodium
20. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in patient with raised intracranial tension-
 - (a) Thiopentone
 - (b) Propofol
 - (c) Ketamine
 - (d) midazolam
21. Allergic reaction to radiological contrast agents are-
 - (a) Anaphylactic reaction
 - (b) IGE mediated reaction
 - (c) Urticaria
 - (d) Edema
22. Which radiological investigation is used for studying vesico-uretric reflux-
 - (a) Ascending pyelogram
 - (b) Cystogram
 - (c) Intravenous urography
 - (d) Micturition cystourethrogram
23. Not a branch from 3rd part of maxillary artery-
 - (a) Infraorbital
 - (b) Supraorbital
 - (c) Sphenopalatine
 - (d) Greater palatine
24. A medication widely used in emergency medicine and anaesthesia to induce muscle relaxation, usually to make intubation possible-
 - (a) Suxamethonium
 - (b) vecuronium
 - (c) Atracurium
 - (d) Rocuronium
