

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - April 2024

Subject: General Surgery
 Paper: II

Full Marks: 100
 Time: 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Use separate answer script for Orthopaedics

1. a) What are the clinical features of primary hyperparathyroidism? How will you investigate a case of primary hyperparathyroidism? How will you treat it? 6+5+4
- b) A 60 year old gentleman has come to the surgery OPD with complain of painless hematuria for 2 weeks duration. 5+4+6
 - i) Briefly discuss any five causes of painless hematuria in this patient.
 - ii) Discuss the investigations you would do to confirm your diagnosis.
 - iii) Briefly discuss the management of a renal cell carcinoma affecting the lower pole of the right kidney.
2. a) A 25 year old male labor has come to the OPD with a history of recurrent purulent discharge from right upper leg for last 10 years. Clinical features and x-ray findings are suggestive of chronic osteomyelitis.
 - i) Discuss the clinical features (History, Symptoms & Signs) of chronic osteomyelitis.
 - ii) Mention at least three diagnostic findings on plain X-ray film in this case.
 - iii) Mention at least two complications of chronic osteomyelitis. 5+3+2
- b) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of benign hypertrophy of the prostate. 10
- c) Briefly discuss the clinical presentations, diagnosis and management of flail chest. 3+2+5
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) ERCP.
 - b) Write the difference between dental cyst and dentigerous cyst.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) We avoid per rectal examination in acute anal fissure.
 - b) Cuffed endotracheal tube is used in general anesthesia.
 - c) For bladder irrigation sterile water should not be used.
 - d) Giant cell tumour of bone has the highest chance of recurrence.
 - e) NCCT brain is a necessary investigation tool to differentiate between extradural and subdural hematoma.

10x1

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

- i) All are true about undescended testis except:
a) Orchidopexy decreases the malignancy risk associated with undescended testis.
b) Recommended timing for orchidopexy is at or near 1 year.
c) If both testes are non-palpable, human chorionic gonadotrophin level confirm the presence of functioning testicular tissue.
d) For non-palpable testes laparoscopy has proven to be useful with 95% sensitivity.
- ii) All are true about ureteric colic except:
a) Radiates to the groin, penis, scrotum or labium as the stone progresses down the ureter.
b) The severity of the colic related to the size of the stone.
c) Hematuria is very common.
d) There may be few physical signs.
- iii) Which of the following is not an external factor of bladder cancer?
c) Aromatic amines b) Smoking c) Alcohol d) Cyclophosphamide
- iv) Serum calcium is a marker of:
a) Anaplastic cancer b) Medullary cancer c) Follicular cancer d) Papillary cancer
- v) Hydradenitis suppurativa is found to occur in:
a) Axilla b) Circumoral c) Scalp d) Groin
- vi) Most common site of acute aortic dissection is:
a) Right lateral wall of ascending aorta b) Arch of aorta
c) Suprarenal abdominal aorta d) Infrarenal abdominal aorta
- vii) Gold standard to diagnose pulmonary embolism:
a) Chest X ray b) Pulmonary angiography
c) Ventilation perfusion scintiscan d) CT chest
- viii) Surgical correction in cleft palate primarily aims at all of the following except:
a) Control of nasal regurgitation b) To promote normal dentition and facial growth
c) To get a normal speech d) Normal appearance of lips, nose and face
- ix) Which of the following is skeletal muscle relaxant?
a) Atracurium b) Rocuronium
c) Rapacuronium d) Suxamethonium
- x) All are signs of increased intracranial tension due to cerebral edema except:
a) Hypotension b) Bradycardia c) Papilloedema d) Vomiting