

**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka****MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 50****SURGERY (SECTION –A) – PAPER – II (RS-4)****QP CODE: 1040**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**(Note: Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)****(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)****LONG ESSAYS****1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. Enumerate the differential diagnosis of a right iliac fossa mass. How do you manage a patient with an Appendicular Mass?

**SHORT ESSAYS****4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. Embryology, Clinical features and management of Horse-shoe kidney
3. Etiopathogenesis and management of Venous ulcer
4. Types and management of Hydrocoele
5. Write the surgical management of Chronic calcific pancreatitis

**SHORT ANSWERS****5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Components of Charcot's Triad
7. Surgical management of Umbilical hernia
8. Surgical procedures for Phimosis
9. Surgical anatomy of Circle of Willis
10. Indications for Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreaticogram

**Multiple Choice Questions****5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

- 11 i) A 65-year-old male patient presented in the casualty with two hours history of sudden onset of severe headache associated with nausea and vomiting. On clinical examination, the patient had neck stiffness and right-sided ptosis. The rest of the neurological examination was normal. What is the clinical diagnosis?
  - A. Hypertensive brain haemorrhage
  - B. Migraine
  - C. Aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
  - D. Arteriovenous malformation
- 11 ii) Obstructive hydrocephalus is caused by
  - A. Post hemorrhagic state
  - B. CSF infection
  - C. Choroid plexus carcinoma
  - D. Lesion in the ventricle
- 11 iii) Conn's syndrome consists of
  - A. Raised aldosterone level
  - B. Decreased aldosterone level
  - C. Decreased thyroxine level
  - D. Raised PTH level
- 11 iv) A 35-year male presented with complaints of lower abdominal pain referred to the tip of the penis, with haematuria at the end of micturition. On examination, hypogastric tenderness is present, with no guarding or rigidity. Ultrasound showed vesicular calculi. Urine culture and sensitivity showed high growth of proteus mirabilis. Which of the following type of stone could it be?
  - A. Uric acid stone
  - B. Oxalate stone
  - C. Cystine stone
  - D. Triple phosphate
- 11 v) Goodsall's Rule is applicable for
  - A. Fissure in ano
  - B. Fistula in ano
  - C. Haemorrhoids
  - D. Pilonidal sinus

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