

2306000104020202-S
EXAMINATION MARCH-APRIL 2024
THIRD YEAR MBBS PART-2
GENERAL SURGERY - II LEVEL 2

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks:100]

Instructions:**1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**

- a. Name of the Examination: **THIRD YEAR MBBS PART-2**
 - b. Name of the Subject: **GENERAL SURGERY – II LEVEL 2**
 - c. Subject Code No: **2306000104020202-S**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
 4. All questions are compulsory.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION-I**Q.1 Give answers in brief: (Any two out of three)****20**

- (a) A 65 yr old lady presents with a history of constipation, blood in stools for a couple of months and abdominal distension for 3 days. On per rectal examination, she is found to have a polypoidal mass in rectum, which bleeds on touch.

- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2**
- (ii) Which investigations will you advise to reach to a complete diagnosis? **3**
- (iii) What treatment options are available? Write about her immediate & long term management. **5**

- (b) A 45yr mother of three who had three LSCS, comes with absolute constipation, vomiting and distension of abdomen. Ryle's tube drained 800 ml bilious fluid.

- (i) What are the most likely diagnosis? **2**
- (ii) What investigations may be needed to confirm this diagnosis? **3**
- (iii) Write about the treatment plan of this patient, in brief. **5**

- (c) A 35 yr. male farm labourer, chronic alcoholic, presents in emergency with abdominal Pain, radiating to back and significant vomiting. On examination, he has big ill-defined lump in Upper abdomen.
- (i) What are the most likely differential diagnosis? **2**
 - (ii) Enumerate management steps in emergency room to treat this patient. **3**
 - (iii) Long term management plan of this patient. **5**

Q.2 Write Short notes (Any three out of Four) 12

- (i) Clinical features and management of pyogenic liver abscess.
- (ii) Achalasia cardia, diagnosis and management options.
- (iii) Creating awareness about organ donation
- (iv) Minimum components of prescription advised by NMC

Q.3 Write in brief (Nine out of ten) 18

- i) Indications of non-operative management of appendicitis.
- ii) List complications of colostomy performed in emergency
- iii) Umbilical hernia
- iv) Enumerate causes of paediatric intestinal obstruction
- v) Mucocele of gall bladder
- vi) Clinical presentation of child with Hirschsprung's disease
- vii) Treatment options for acute fissure in ano
- viii) Meckle's diverticulum
- ix) Patient's right to have a second opinion
- x) Enumerate Likely Complications of Laparoscopic surgery

SECTION- II

Q.1 Write notes: [any 2] 14

- a) Classify paediatric supracondylar fractures of Humerus (2 marks). Describe the management (3 marks) and complications (2 marks) of paediatric supracondylar humerus fractures.
- b) Enumerate the common locations of Osteoarticular Tuberculosis (2 marks). Describe the clinical features (3 marks) and radiological investigations (2 marks) in Spinal Tuberculosis of Dorso-lumbar spine.

- c) Write the functions of Vitamin D (2 marks). Describe the clinical features (3 marks) and management (2 marks) of Rickets in a 4-year-old child.

Q.2 Write short notes on: [any 3]**12**

- a) Compartment syndrome
- b) Monteggia fracture dislocation
- c) Straight leg raising test
- d) Carpal tunnel syndrome

Q.3 Write short notes on (any 3)**12**

- a) Complications of regional anaesthesia
- b) Barium swallow study
- c) Principles of minimising radiation hazards in medical imaging.
- d) Compare propofol and thiopentone as anaesthesia induction agent

Q.4 Write in brief: (Any six)**12**

- a) Prevention of dental caries in children
- b) Periapical abscess around tooth
- c) Radiological findings in Rickets
- d) Importance of regular documentation in patient care files.
- e) Dangers of general anaesthesia
- f) Advantages of digital x-rays
- g) Hyperbaric Lignocaine
