

Total No. = 03 pages**Q.P. Code: MBN405****M.B.B.S. Final Prof. Part-II**

(New Scheme w.e.f. 2019 admission onwards)

BF/2024/03

Surgery-B

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours(First30 Min. for MCQs)

- Note: 1. **Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs).**
2. Attempt all questions. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams
3. **NO SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET SHALL BE ALLOWED/PROVIDED**
4. **The student must write Q.P. Code in the space provided on OMR Sheet and the Title page of the Answer Book.**

Q.1 MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

[1x20]

1. A 40-year old man received 20% TBSA burns from an overhead electric supply line. What is the leading cause of death in such burns?
 - a. Acute kidney injury
 - b. Cardiac arrest
 - c. Internal hemorrhage
 - d. Cerebral damage
2. A 18-year-old student presents with 6-month history of headache, weight gain, polyuria, and polydipsia. His headaches are mostly in morning and involves the frontal region. On examination he was found to have bitemporal visual field defect and no facial hair. MRI scan revealed a suprasellar partially calcified cystic lesion with displacement of optic chiasm. The most likely pathology is:
 - a. Giant aneurysm of carotid artery
 - b. Pituitary macroadenoma
 - c. Glioblastoma multiforme
 - d. Craniopharyngioma
3. A lady got Colles's fracture which healed over 3 weeks but after few days' patient develops pain and swelling over wrist and forearm, red hot and shiny skin and on X-ray showed patchy osteopenia. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Sudeck's osteodystrophy
 - b. Causalgia
 - c. Non-union
 - d. Nerve injury
4. Which of the following statement is true concerning the clinical management of an open wound?
 - a. A wet-to-dry dressing is the most optimal form of wound management
 - b. A moist occlusive dressing promotes epithelialization and reduces pain
 - c. The protein rich plasma exudate covering the open wound facilitates healing
 - d. Irrigation of the wound disrupts epithelialization therefore inhibiting the healing process
5. Trendelenburg test is positive due to injury to:
 - a. Superior gluteal nerve
 - b. Inferior gluteal nerve
 - c. Obturator nerve
 - d. Tibial nerve
6. The following nerves lie in close relation to submandibular gland except:
 - a. Lingual nerve
 - b. Hypoglossal nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. Marginal mandibular nerve
7. Thyroglossal cyst is excised along with:
 - a. Part of tongue
 - b. Central part of hyoid bone
 - c. Complete thyroid gland
 - d. Cervical lymph node dissection.

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8. The following hormones/markers can be evaluated in Adrenal cortical tumours except:
- Cortisol
 - Metanephrines
 - Aldosterone
 - Potassium
9. BIRADS Stage 5 is:
- Suspicious abnormality
 - Highly suggestive of malignancy
 - Benign
 - Negative
10. A 55 years old female underwent left radical Mastectomy 10 years back. The patient now presents with multiple subcutaneous nodules in right upper limb. The most probable diagnosis is:
- Multiple lipomas
 - Lymphangiosarcoma
 - Varicosities
 - Bony metastasis
11. All of the followings regarding papillary thyroid carcinoma are true except:
- Multicentric origin
 - Secondaries to lymph nodes
 - Slowly growing
 - Bony metastasis in early stage
12. A 40-year-old woman experiences flushing, diarrhea, and wheezing. On physical examination, she is found to have tricuspid valve insufficiency. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Appendiceal carcinoid
 - Ileal carcinoid with liver metastasis
 - Gastric lymphoma
 - Bronchial carcinoid
13. After completion of surgery, an anticholinesterase is administered to reverse the neuromuscular blockade. Which of the following muscles would be expected to recover first?
- Diaphragm
 - Ocular muscles
 - Pharyngeal
 - Quadriceps femoris
14. _____ score is used access degree of which oropharynx can be visualized.
- Bishop score
 - Mallampati score
 - Alvarado score
 - Possum score
15. Common complications of spinal anesthesia are all EXCEPT-
- Post spinal headache
 - Bradycardia
 - Hypertension
 - Nausea and vomiting
16. The thyroid gland is derived from which embryologic structure?
- First pharyngeal arch
 - Third pharyngeal pouch
 - Third pharyngeal arch
 - Fourth pharyngeal pouch
17. A 28-year-old lactating woman presents with a 2-day history of right breast pain and redness that is progressively worsening. On examination, a 4-cm area of skin adjacent to the nipple-areolar complex is erythematous and tender, with some focal edema and no detectable fluctuance. Ultrasound confirms the absence of a fluid collection. The appropriate initial management would consist of:
- Image-guided core needle biopsy
 - Cessation of breast-feeding and/or pumping
 - Incision and drainage
 - Oral antibiotics
18. Stress fractures:
- Are most common in high intensity high load sports
 - Produce highly localised pain
 - Are easily seen on X-ray
 - Show up well on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

19. The attitude of the limb in early tubercular arthritis of the hip is:
- a. Flexion, Abduction, Internal Rotation
 - b. Flexion, Adduction, External Rotation
 - c. Flexion, Adduction, Internal Rotation
 - d. Flexion, Abduction, External Rotation
20. Which of the following is not a feature of oral cancer?
- a. Mouth ulceration >4 weeks
 - b. Painless neck mass
 - c. Trismus
 - d. Unilateral tonsillar enlargement.
- Q2. Describe the lymphatic drainage of breast? Describe the etiology, clinical features and staging of breast Cancer? [3+3+3+3]
- Q.3 **Write short notes on:** [5x4]
- a. Mention clinical features and management of Carcinoma Tongue
 - b. Acute Subdural hematoma
 - c. Define Pseudocyst of Pancreas and its management
 - d. Surgical Safety Checklist and its implications
- Q.4. **Explain why:-** [3x5]
- a. Anatomical basis of Saturday night paralysis?
 - b. Shoulder is the most common joint to dislocate?
 - c. Giant cell tumor is called locally aggressive benign tumor?
 - d. High ulnar nerve injury produces less prominent clawing than low ulnar nerve palsy?
 - e. Medial meniscus injuries are commoner than lateral meniscus injuries?
- Q.5. **Discuss briefly:** [6x3]
- a. Describe the clinical features, diagnosis and management of Fracture neck of femur in young adult.
 - b. Discuss about Magnetic Resonance Imaging and its indications in surgery.
 - c. Describe different types of Transplant rejection and their basis.
- Q.6. **Short notes:-** [5x3]
- a. Describe principles and techniques for Nerve block.
 - b. Describe medico-legal, socio-cultural and ethical issues in decision making in emergency care especially when patient do not have the capability or capacity to give consent.
 - c. Describe etiology, clinical features and management for Adamantinoma.