

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-2 Examination April-2021
Paper Code:- 21AM0107100262
Subject: General Surgery
Paper-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example: 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once; any repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered malpractice. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University.

Q.1 Total MCQs : 20

20 X 1/2 = 10

- The investigation of choice for gall bladder stone is:
 - USG
 - X ray abdomen
 - OCG
 - Intravenous cholangiogram
- Renal tuberculosis should be suspected in presence of:
 - Sterile pyuria
 - Renal calcification
 - Indistinct outline of papillae in IVP
 - Each of the above
- Gasless abdomen in X ray is a sign of:
 - Acute pancreatitis
 - Necrotizing enterocolitis
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Intussusception
- Which of the following are causes of umbilical discharge?:
 - Persistent vitello-intestinal duct
 - Persistent urachus
 - Omphalitis
 - All of the above
- Risk factors for carcinoma esophagus are all except:
 - Achalasia
 - Paterson Brown Kelly syndrome
 - Zenker's diverticulum
 - Ectodermal dysplasia
- Most common type of mesenteric cyst is:
 - Enterogenous
 - Chylolymphatic
 - Urogenital
 - Teratomatous
- Which polyp has maximum malignant potential:
 - Sessile
 - Pedunculated
 - Superficial spreading
 - Any of the above
- Treatment of choice in second degree piles is:
 - Cryosurgery
 - Sclerotherapy
 - Banding
 - Surgery
- The commonest cause of intestinal obstruction in a 30 year old Indian female:
 - TB stricture
 - Crohn's disease
 - Post op adhesions
 - Adenocarcinoma
- Most common cause of peritonitis in adult male:
 - Duodenal ulcer perforation
 - Abdominal tuberculosis
 - Enteric perforation
 - Perforated appendix

11. Strangulation most commonly occurs in:
a. Lumbar hernia b. Direct inguinal hernia
c. Indirect inguinal hernia d. Femoral hernia
12. Commonest stone in case of UTI:
a. Phosphate b. Urate
c. Cysteine d. Calcium oxalate
13. Most malignant testicular tumor is:
a. Seminoma b. Teratoma
c. Choriocarcinoma d. Embryonal carcinoma
14. Cause of death in carcinoma penis is:
a. Metastasis to lungs b. Metastasis to liver
c. Erosion of femoral blood vessels
d. Urinary obstruction
15. Which is not used in carcinoma prostate:
a. Estrogen b. Progesterone
c. Cyproterone acetate d. Flutamide
16. Treatment for metastatic CA prostate:
a. GnRH analogue b. Estrogen therapy
c. Radiotherapy with chemotherapy d. Radiotherapy
17. What is not seen in undescended testis:
a. Hydrocele b. Hernia
c. Teratoma d. Seminoma
18. Best investigation for air in peritoneal cavity is:
a. USG b. Laparotomy
c. X-ray abdomen erect view d. Laparoscopy
19. Invertogram is taken after:
a. 2 hr after birth b. 4 hr after birth
c. 6 hr after birth d. 8 hr after birth
20. Gold standard for reflux esophagitis is:
a. Manometry b. Barium swallow
c. 24 hours pH study d. X ray abdomen

Q.2 Long Answer Questions.**4X5 = 20**

- a. Discuss the clinical features & management of benign prostatic hyperplasia.
- b. Discuss the presentation & management of intestinal tuberculosis.
- c. Discuss the management of renal carcinoma.
- d. Discuss the clinical features & management of acute pancreatitis.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions.**4X3 = 12**

- a. Tracheo-esophageal fistula
- b. Hydatid cyst of liver
- c. Early gastric cancer
- d. Vesical calculus

Q.4 Very Short Answer Questions.**9X2 = 18**

- a. Hypersplenism
- b. Spinal anaesthesia
- c. Tumour markers
- d. Goodsall's Rule
- e. Sliding Hernia
- f. I.V.P.
- g. Ochsner-sherren regimen
- h. Ladd's procedure

i. Barrett's esophagus

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