

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Final Part-2 Examination Jan-Feb 2020

Paper Code:- 20AM0107100262

Subject- General Surgery

Paper -II

Time: 3Hours Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once; any kind for 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

20 X 1/2 = 10

Q.1 Total MCQs: 20

- 1. The most common position of appendix is:
 - a. Pelvic b. Retrocaecal
 - c. Pre ileal d. Post ileal
- 2. Most common tumour of parotid gland is:
 - a. SCC
 b. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - c. Adenolymphoma d. None of the above
- Most common site of curling's ulcer is:
 - a. Ileum
 b. Stomach
 - c. Duodenum d. Esophagus
- Claw sign seen in:
- a. Intussusception b. Volvulus
- c. Both d. None
- 'Cobblestone' appearance seen in:
 - a. Regional enteritis b. Colitis
 - Ulcerative colitis d. TB of small intestine
- Goodsall's Rule used for assessment of:
 - a. Rectal mass b. Fistula in ani.
 - c. Pruritis ani d. Perianal abscess
- Lymphatic spread most commonly found in which testicular tumor:
 - a. Teratoma b. Seminoma
 - c. Lymphoma d. Choriocarcinoma
- 8. Prostatic carcinoma arise from which zone mainly:
 - a. Central zone b. Transitional zone
 - c. Verumontanum d. Peripheral zone
- 9. Which is the most common symptom of carcinoma bladder:
 - a. Increase urine frequency b. Pain
- c. Painless haematuria
 d. Burning micturition
- 10. Which is struvite stone:
 - a. Oxalate stone b. Uric acid stone
 - c. Cystine stone d. Triple phosphate stone
- 11. Completion thyroidectomy is advised in:
 - a. Papillary carcinoma
 b. Follicular carcinoma
 - c. Hurthel cell carcinoma d. a and b
- 12. All is true about small defect (<2 cm) of incisional hernia except:
 - a. There is less chance of strangulation





- b. It may be treated by conservative management
- There is more chance of obstruction and strangulation
- d. It needs delayed surgery
- 13. Thiersch's operation is done for:
 - a. Haemorrhoids b. Anal fistula
 - c. Rectal prolapse d. Anal fissure
- 14. Least variety of malignant carcinoma of colon is:
 - a. Annular variety b. Tubular variety
 - c. Ulcerative variety d. Cauliflower variety
- 15. What is the drug of choice for small hydatid cyst of liver:
 - a. Albendazole b. Ciprofloxacin
 - c. Metrogyl d. Fluconazole
- 16. Mark the true statement for gastric carcinoma:
 - a. More common in antrum b. Squamous carcinoma is more common
 - c. Metastatic deposits in rectovesical pouch as bladder shelf
 - d. None of the above
- 17. Which one is more aggressive tumor of Thyroid Cancer:
 - a. Anaplastic carcinoma b. Follicular carcinoma
 - c. Hurthel carcinoma d. Medullary carcinoma
- 18. What is the first clinical sign of carcinoma of breast:
 - a. Tethering & puckering b. Nipple retraction
 - c. Peau d'orange
 d. Cancer en cuirasse
- 19. Mayo's operation will be performed for:
 - a. Umbilical hernia b. Femoral hernia
 - c. Incisional hernia d. None of these
- 20. Torrential haemorrhage occurs in advanced carcinoma of penis due to:
 - a. Involvement of popliteal artery
 - b. Femoral or external iliac artery
 - c. Both a and b d. None of these
- Q.2 Long Answer Questions
- 4X5 = 20
- Write about clinical features & management of duodenal perforation.
- b. Discuss aetiopathogenesis & management of acute appendicitis.
- c. Write brief about clinical features of haemorrhoids & management.
- d. Classify testicular tumor & management.
- Q.3 Short Answer Question
- 4X3 = 12

- a. Mesenteric cyst
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. Hirschprung's disease
- d. Hernia en-glissade
- Q.4 Short Answer Question
- 9X2 = 18

- a. Hydronephrosis
- b. Charcot's triad
- c. Spurious diarrhea
- d. ERCP
- e. Hesselbach's triangle
- f. Common causes of upper GI bleeding
- g. Phimosis
- h. Calot's Triangle
- i. Extra Dural Haematoma

