

**III Professional MBBS Part II Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations**  
**May 2025**  
**General Surgery I**  
**(2019 Scheme)**

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

**1. Multiple Choice Questions****(20x1=20)**

**The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written in the space provided for answering MCQ questions at page No. 51 of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued**

**Question numbers i-v case scenario-based questions**

A 58-year-old obese woman presents to the surgery OPD with complaints of chronic leg swelling, skin discoloration, and a non-healing ulcer near the medial malleolus of her right leg for the past 3 months. On examination, she has prominent, tortuous varicosities along the distribution of the great saphenous vein, hyperpigmentation and induration of the skin in the gaiter area, and a shallow ulcer with irregular margins and granulating base. Duplex ultrasound reveals saphenofemoral junction incompetence and multiple incompetent perforators in the lower leg, with normal deep venous flow.

- i. What is the most likely cause of the ulcer in this patient
  - a) Arterial insufficiency
  - b) Pressure sore
  - c) Neuropathic ulcer
  - d) Venous hypertension due to valvular incompetence
- ii. Which is the best definitive treatment strategy for this patient's condition
  - a) Oral antibiotics and zinc dressings
  - b) Compression therapy alone
  - c) High ligation and stripping of the long saphenous vein with perforator ligation
  - d) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
- iii. Which of the following features would most suggest an ulcer is arterial rather than venous in origin
  - a) Shallow ulcer with irregular margin
  - b) Located near the medial malleolus
  - c) Presence of surrounding skin hyperpigmentation
  - d) Pale base with punched-out appearance and absent distal pulses
- iv. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of sclerotherapy in the treatment of varicose veins
  - a) Thermal ablation of the venous wall
  - b) Mechanical removal of the vein
  - c) Chemical irritation leading to endothelial damage and vein sclerosis
  - d) Compression of the vein using external bandages only
- v. Which of the following is a recognized complication of great saphenous vein stripping
  - a) Deep vein thrombosis
  - b) Myocardial infarction
  - c) Pulmonary fibrosis
  - d) Stroke due to carotid artery injury

**Question numbers vi-x consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.**

- vi. **Assertion (A):** Sentinel lymph node biopsy is done in breast cancer.  
**Reason (R):** It helps in assessing the distant metastasis of the disease.
  - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true
- vii. **Assertion (A):** A patient post-thyroidectomy complains of hoarseness of voice. Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve should be suspected.  
**Reason (R):** The recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies all intrinsic muscles of the larynx including the cricothyroid.
  - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - c) A is true but R is false
  - d) A is false but R is true

viii. **Assertion (A):** Fluid resuscitation is crucial in the management of major burns.

**Reason (R):** Extensive burns lead to increased capillary permeability and fluid loss into the interstitial space.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A      c) A is true but R is false  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A      d) A is false but R is true

ix. **Assertion (A):** A high cervical spine injury can cause respiratory arrest.

**Reason (R):** The diaphragm is supplied by the phrenic nerve, originating from C3–C5.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A      c) A is true but R is false  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A      d) A is false but R is true

x. **Assertion (A):** Sialolithiasis occurs more frequently in the submandibular gland than in the parotid gland.

**Reason (R):** Submandibular saliva is more mucous and alkaline and its duct opens against gravity.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A      c) A is true but R is false  
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A      d) A is false but R is true

**Question numbers xi-xv are multiple-response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.**

xi. Features of peritonitis include

- 1) Abdominal pain that increases on movement    2) Fever    3) Guarding    4) Increased bowel sounds  
a) 1, 2 and 3      b) 1 and 2      c) 2 and 3      d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

xii. Following are features of venous ulcer

- 1) Sloping edge      2) Occurs at pressure site      3) Venous hypertension  
4) Surrounding skin pigmentation  
a) 1, 2 and 3      b) 1 and 2      c) 2 and 3      d) 1, 3 and 4

xiii. Which of the following is true regarding Gas Gangrene

- 1) Caused by clostridium tetani      2) Occurs in immunocompromised patients  
3) Antibiotic prophylaxis is necessary      4) Gas in soft tissue  
a) 1, 2 and 3      b) 1 and 2      c) 2, 3 and 4      d) 1, 3 and 4

xiv. Preoperative plan for better surgical outcomes include

- 1) Optimize patient condition      2) Informed consent      3) Document relevant information  
4) No need to correct anaemia  
a) 1, 2 and 3      b) 1 and 2      c) 2, 3 and 4      d) 1, 3 and 4

xv. Which of the following are features of primary hyperparathyroidism?

- 1) Hypercalcemia      2) Hypophosphatemia      3) Tetany      4) Renal calculi  
a) 1 and 2      b) 3 only      c) 1, 2 and 4      d) 3 and 4

**Question numbers xvi-xx are single-response type questions**

xvi. Mr. Suresh has to undergo prostatectomy, at present he is on dual antiplatelet therapy containing Clopidogrel and aspirin. Which of the statement is correct regarding continuation and discontinuation of drug.

- a) Dual antiplatelet therapy should be continued  
b) Clopidogrel should be continued and aspirin should be stopped  
c) Clopidogrel should be stopped and aspirin can be continued  
d) Clopidogrel should replace with ticagrelor

xvii. A 56 year old patient suffering from alcoholic cirrhosis receives a healthy liver from his biological son. What is this type of transplant known as

- a) Autograft      b) Allograft      c) Xenograft      d) Isograft

xviii. 24 years old male patient presented to emergency after a road traffic accident. All are the parameters of damage control surgery EXCEPT

- a) Hypothermia less than 34°C      c) Systolic blood pressure <90mmhg for >30 minutes  
b) Acidosis < 7.2      d) Blood Pressure < 70 mmhg

(PTO)

- xix. A construction worker came to OPD complaining of white fingers. He has been working in cement and concrete industry and has been working on heavy machinery with drills for last 20 years. Identify the etiology of his condition
- Candidal infection of fingers due to continuous exposure to water
  - Exposure to thinners and paints
  - Continuous exposure to cement and concrete
  - Continuous exposure to drills and machines
- xx. A trauma patient has a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 6 on arrival. What is the most appropriate immediate step
- Start IV fluids
  - Insert a nasogastric tube
  - Arrange for an urgent CT brain
  - Secure the airway with endotracheal intubation

### Long Essays:

(2x10=20)

- A 45 year old lady presents with a painless lump of 2cm x 2 cm size to start within the right breast and has doubled the size in 6 months
  - What other history is needed
  - What is your differential diagnosis
  - How do you investigate
  - Add a note on management of early breast carcinoma
- 40 Year man presented with pain in right calf while walking for the last six months. He has noticed change in colour of second toe of right foot
  - What further history would you like to take
  - What is the probable diagnosis
  - Relevant investigation to be done
  - Add a note on thrombo angiitis obliterans

(2+2+3+3)

(2+2+3+3)

### Short Essays:

(6x6=36)

- Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
- Enumerate indications and complications of blood transfusion
- Classify parotid tumors
- Carotid body tumor
- Sub dural Haemorrhage
- Thyroglossal Cyst

### Short Answers:

(6x4=24)

- Hydatid cyst
- Tension pneumothorax
- Complications after thyroid surgery
- Pre operative check list
- Trophic Ulcer
- Parklands Formula

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