C 20457   (Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)   Name..

Reg. No..

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2006

Part II

Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY INCLUDING GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS

(New Scheme)

Time : One Hour and a Half   Maximum : 30 Marks

Answer all the questions.
Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.

Section A

I. Multiple Choice Questions : Single Response Type – 10 (On attached sheet).

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

II. Match the following : (On attached sheet).

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

III. Draw and label (Internal Herniations).   (1 mark)

IV. Short answer questions :

    1 How do you investigate surgical jaundice ?

    2 What are the causes of bleeding per rectum ?

    3 What is the treatment of Chronic Duodenal Ulcer ?

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

    1 Ranson's criteria.

    2 Volvulus.

(2 × 2 = 4 marks)

Turn over

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VII. Short answer questions :

    1 What are the Surgical conditions which produce pathological involvement of bones ?

    2 How will you manage Colle's fracture in a 60 year old lady ?

    3 What is the pathogenesis of Tuberculosis of hip joint ?

    4 What are the complications of Supracondylar Fracture of the Humerus ?

                                  (4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

    1 Claw hand.

    2 Rickets.

    3 Pathological fracture.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY INCLUDING GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.— (1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select* **one** *most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.*

1. Galeazzi fracture is :

   (A) Lower end of radius.   (B) Lower end of ulna.

   (C) Upper end of radius.   (D) Upper end of ulna.

2. Commonest cause of recurrent shoulder dislocation is :

   (A) Shallow glenoid labrum.   (B) Bankart's lesion.

   (C) Weak subscapularis muscle.   (D) Injury to humeral head.

3. Treatment of choice for old ununited fracture of shaft of femur is :

   (A) Compression plating.   (B) Bone grafting.

   (C) Nailing.   (D) Compression plating with bone grafting.

4. Treatment of chronic cases of club foot is :

   (A) Triple arthrodesis.   (B) Dorsomedial release.

   (C) Amputation.   (D) Tendon transfer.

5. "Onion peel" appearance in X-ray is seen in :

   (A) Ewing's sarcoma.   (B) Osteomyelitis.

   (C) Chondrosarcoma.   (D) Osteogenic sarcoma.

6. Vertical striations on vertebral bodies are seen in :

   (A) Haemangioma.   (B) Paget's disease.

   (C) Vertibral metastasis.   (D) Osteoporosis.

7. IN Kanavel's sign the area of greatest tenderness is over that part of the ulnar bursa :

   (A) Lying directly under flexor retinaculum.

   (B) Between proximal and middle crease of little fingers.

   (C) Between middle and distal crease of little finger.

   (D) Lying between the transverse palmar creases.

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8. Pain in the distribution of median nerve is called :

   (A) Claw hand.   (B) Carpal Tunnel syndrome.

   (C) Saturday night palsy.   (D) Ollier's disease.

9. Syme's amputation is done :

   (A) Through ankle joint.   (B) Just below ankle joint.

   (C) Just above ankle joint.   (D) Above knee amputation.

10. Tinel's sign is positive in :

   (A) Tendon injury.   (B) Muscle injury.

   (C) Ligament injury.   (D) Nerve injury.

(10 × 3 = 5 marks)

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

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II. Match the following :—

1 Barlow's test.   (a) Semilunar cartilage injury.

2 Lachman's test.   (b) Cervical rib.

3 Mc Murray's test   (c) Congenital dislocation of hip.

4 Adson's test   (d) Anterior cruciate ligament injury.

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)