

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2015-16**

Course Code: MBS404

Paper ID: 0314107

General Surgery - II

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 45

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

1. Describe etiopathogenesis of gall stones, clinical features of acute cholecystitis and its management. (8)
2. Describe clinical features, investigations and management of carcinoma lower third rectum. (8)
3. Write short note on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Gastric outlet obstruction
 - b) Vitello intestinal duct
 - c) Pseudopancreatic cyst

Part 'C'

1. Describe the clinical features , investigations and management of benign prostatic hypertrophy. (8)
2. Write short notes on the following: (3x4=12)
 - a) Skin grafts
 - b) Cervical lymphadenopathy
 - c) Flail chest
 - d) Complications of spinal anaesthesia

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS404

Paper ID: 0314107

General Surgery - II

Part 'A'

Time: 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 15

- Note:**
1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 30 Minutes.
 2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
 3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- Q.3 Gram negative septic shock is characterized by all except:
 a) Hypotension
 b) Oliguria
 c) Raised intracranial pressure
 d) Adult respiratory distress syndrome
- Q.4 The anti-coagulant solution commonly used to store blood is:
 a) Heparin
 b) EDTA
 c) Na-citrate
 d) Acid citrate dextrose
- Q.5 Abscess should be treated by:
 a) Antibiotics
 b) Fomentation
 c) Incision and drainage
 d) Wait and watch policy
- Q.6 Pott's puffy tumour is due to:
 a) Brain tumour
 b) Arterio-venous fistula
 c) Infected ulcerated sebaceous cyst
 d) Brain abscess
- Q.7 Flail chest is associated with:
 a) Fracture of one or two ribs
 b) Fracture of 3 or more successive ribs
 c) Diaphragmatic Hernia
 d) Peripheral pulmonary cancer
- Q.8 Collar stud abscess occurs in:
 a) Cervical tuberculosis lymphadenitis
 b) Pyogenic cervical lymphadenitis
 c) Retropharyngeal abscess
 d) Peritonsillar abscess
- Q.9 Desmoid tumor occurs in the:
 a) Brain
 b) Retroperitoneal space
 c) Abdominal wall
 d) Mediastinum
- Q.10 The cervical rib syndrome commonly produces:
 a) Dysphagia
 b) Vascular manifestations
 c) Neurological manifestation
 b) Hypercalcemia
 c) Hyperkalemia
 d) Leucopenia
- Q.20 Features of hypovolemic shock are all except:
 a) Oliguria
 b) Bradycardia
 c) Low B.P.
 d) Cold extremities
- Q.21 Which of the following graft is known as wolf's graft:
 a) Split thickness graft
 b) Full thickness graft
 c) Partial thickness graft
 d) Myocutaneous graft
- Q.22 Commonest appropriate site for biopsy in an ulcer is:
 a) Base of the ulcer
 b) Mid position of margin
 c) Margin adjoining normal tissue
 d) Central part
- Q.23 Tetanus is due to:
 a) Endotoxin
 b) Circulating exotoxin
 c) Release of antibodies to the toxin
 d) Exotoxin bound to motor end plate
- Q.24 All of the following symptoms and signs are indicative of tension pneumothorax except:
 a) Chest pain
 b) Shortness of breath
 c) Absent breath sounds unilaterally
 d) Shifting of trachea towards pneumothorax
- Q.25 Raised level of CEA is seen in:
 a) Ca-ovary
 b) Ca-stomach
 c) Ca-colon
 d) Ca-breast
- Q.26 Most common cause of acute pancreatitis:
 a) Biliary tract disease
 b) Alcoholism
 c) Post traumatic
 d) Idiopathic
- Q.27 Complications of Meckel's diverticulum includes:
 a) Haemorrhage
 b) Intussusception
 c) Strangulation
 d) All are correct

- Q.12 Cancerous lesions in the anterior two-third of the tongue:
 a) Drain into the deep cervical nodes
 b) Drain into the internal maxillary node chain
 c) Drain into the sub-maxillary and sub mental nodes
 d) None of the above
- Q.13 In direct hernia, sac in relation to inferior epigastric artery is:
 a) Medial b) Lateral
 c) Anterior d) Posterior
- Q.14 Painless haematuria occurs in:
 a) Bladder perforation
 b) Tuberculosis of bladder
 c) Carcinoma of bladder
 d) Vesical stone
- Q.15 Lucid interval is seen in:
 a) Sagittal sinus thrombosis
 b) Middle meningeal haemorrhage
 c) Cerebral vein thrombosis
 d) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- Q.16 Commonest site of branchial cyst:
 a) Thyroid
 b) Junction of upper and middle third of sternocleidomastoid
 c) Junction of middle and lower third of sternocleidomastoid
 d) Superior mediastinum
- Q.17 Electrolyte disturbance in chronic pyloric stenosis with vomiting tends to be:
 a) Hypochloreaemic acidosis
 b) Hypochloreaemic alkalosis
 c) Hyperchloreaemic acidosis
 d) Hyperchloreaemic alkalosis
- Q.18 Most commonly affected peripheral nerve in leprosy is:
 a) Ulnar
 b) Radial
 c) Median
 d) Lateral popliteal
- Q.19 Massive blood transfusion can cause:
 a) Hepatic coma
 d) Submandibular
- Q.29 Prognosis of the Ca-rectum is best assessed by:
 a) Size of tumour
 b) Histological grading
 c) Duration of symptoms
 d) Site of the tumour
- Q.30 True about ulcerative colitis:
 a) Involves full thickness of the wall of intestine
 b) Fissure and fistula are common
 c) Continuous lesions
 d) Lymph nodes are red and velvety

P.T.O.