

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2016-17**
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 etiology, clinical features and management of acute pancreatitis. (8)
2. Describe clinical features and management of common bile duct stones. (8)
3. Write short note on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Carcino-embryonic antigen
 - b) Oesophageal varices
 - c) Congenital megacolon

Part 'C'

1. Describe clinical features, investigations and management of renal cell carcinoma. (8)
2. Write short notes on the following: (3x4=12)
 - a) Hypospadias
 - b) full thickness skin graft
 - c) Epidural anaesthesia
 - d) Leukoplakia

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2016-17
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.

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|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <p>Q.1 Resection of terminal ileum results in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vitamin B12 deficiency b) Iron deficiency c) Decreased incidence of gall stones d) Steatorrhoea | <p>Q.8 Lumbar sympathectomy is indicated in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Intermittent claudication b) TAO with skin changes c) Burger's disease d) Raynaud's disease | | | | |
| <p>Q.2 Appendicular artery is a branch of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ileo colic artery b) Right colic artery c) Middle colic artery d) Post caecal artery | <p>Q.9 Rectal examination should not be done in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anal fissure b) Fistula in ano c) Prolapsed piles with bleeding d) Anal stenosis | | | | |
| <p>Q.3 Best investigative modality for gall bladder is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) OCG b) PTC c) Ultrasound d) Intravenous cholangiogram | <p>Q.10 Fournier's gangrene occurs in:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a) Toes</td> <td>b) Scrotum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Fingers</td> <td>d) Muscles</td> </tr> </table> | a) Toes | b) Scrotum | c) Fingers | d) Muscles |
| a) Toes | b) Scrotum | | | | |
| c) Fingers | d) Muscles | | | | |
| <p>Q.4 Commonest renal stone is:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a) Phosphate</td> <td>b) Oxalate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Uric acid</td> <td>d) Cysteine</td> </tr> </table> | a) Phosphate | b) Oxalate | c) Uric acid | d) Cysteine | <p>Q.11 The following are the complications of ulcerative colitis except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Peptic ulcerations b) Arthritis c) Sclerosing cholangitis d) Toxic megacolon |
| a) Phosphate | b) Oxalate | | | | |
| c) Uric acid | d) Cysteine | | | | |
| <p>Q.5 The most important prognostic factor in cancer breast is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Size of tumour b) Skin involvement c) Involvement of muscle d) Axillary lymph nodes involvement | <p>Q.12 Triad of Jaundice, chills & fever occurs in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) CBD stones b) Post cholecystectomy c) Acute hepatitis d) Pancreatitis | | | | |
| <p>Q.6 Typhoid perforation occurs during:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a) 1st week</td> <td>b) 2nd week</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) 3rd week</td> <td>d) 4th week</td> </tr> </table> | a) 1 st week | b) 2 nd week | c) 3 rd week | d) 4 th week | <p>Q.13 Brilliantly transilluminant tumour in the neck may be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Branchial cyst b) Thyroglossal cyst c) Sternomastoid tumour d) Cystic hygroma |
| a) 1 st week | b) 2 nd week | | | | |
| c) 3 rd week | d) 4 th week | | | | |
| <p>Q.7 In seminoma testis treatment is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Surgery & radiotherapy b) Radiotherapy only c) Chemotherapy d) Stilbesterol | | | | | |

P.T.O.

- Q.14 The purpose of cleft lip surgery is:
- Cosmetic
 - Speech
 - Sucking
 - Hearing
- Q.15 The commonest parotid tumour is:
- Pleomorphic adenoma
 - Warthin's tumour
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Secondaries
- Q.16 Exomphalos is a disease involving:
- Umblicus
 - Cervix
 - Abdominal wall
 - Urinary bladder
- Q.17 Transpyloric plane passes through:
- T12-L1
 - L5-S1
 - T10
 - L1-L2
- Q.18 The following is the commonest site for venous ulcer:
- Instep of foot
 - Lower 1/3rd of leg & ankle
 - Lower 2/3rd of leg
 - Middle 1/3rd of leg
- Q.19 Commonest cause of solitary thyroid nodule:
- Adenomatous goitre
 - Papillary carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Follicular adenoma
- Q.20 In India splenectomy is most commonly performed for:
- Hydatid disease
 - Trauma
 - Portal hypertension.
 - Splenic abscess
- Q.21 Most common site for intra abdominal abscess following laparotomy:
- Sub hepatic
 - Sub phrenic
 - Pelvic
 - Paracolic
- Q.22 In radical mastectomy which is spared:
- Pectoralis minor
 - Pectoralis major
 - Axillary lymph nodes
 - Supraclavicular lymph nodes
- Q.23 Skin graft for facial wound is taken from:
- Medial aspect of thigh
 - Cubital fossa
 - Groin
 - Postauricular region
- Q.24 In pneumothorax due to blunt injury, treatment of choice is:
- Observation
 - Pneumonectomy
 - Thoracotomy
 - Intercostal drainage
- Q.25 Strangulation is most common with which hernia:
- Femoral
 - Inguinal
 - Obturator
 - Epigastric
- Q.26 Winging of scapula is due to paralysis of:
- Latissimus dorsi
 - pectoralis major
 - pectoralis minor
 - Serratus anterior
- Q.27 Secondaries in the neck with no obvious primary malignancy is most often due to:
- Stomach
 - Ca-Larynx
 - Ca-Nasopharynx
 - Ca- Thyroid
- Q.28 The treatment of choice for inguinal hernia in infant is:
- Herniotomy
 - herniorraphy
 - Truss
 - Hernioplasty
- Q.29 Secondary deposits from carcinoma prostate is commonest in:
- Bone
 - Kidney
 - Liver
 - Brain
- Q.30 Margins of squamous cell carcinoma are:
- Inverted
 - Everted
 - Rolled
 - Undermined