

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2017-18**

Course Code: MBS404

Paper ID: 0314106

General Surgery - I

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 45

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

Part 'B'

1. Enumerate the causes of acute pancreatitis. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute gallstone pancreatitis. (8)
2. Describe TNM staging for carcinoma Breast. How you will manage a case of carcinoma breast stage II ($T_2N_1M_0$). (8)
3. Write short note on: (3x3=9)
 - a) ATLS
 - b) Classification of wounds
 - c) Rodent ulcer

Part 'C'

1. Write short notes on the following: (3x4=12)
 - a) Perthes hip
 - b) Osteoclastoma
 - c) Pesplanus (flat foot)
 - d) Claw hand
2. Describe supracondylar fracture of humerus in children and its management. (8)

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Course Code: MBS404

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Paper ID: 0314106

General Surgery - I

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.2 The most likely diagnosis in a patient with hypertension, hypokalemia, and a 7-cm suprarenal mass is:

- a) Hypernephroma
- b) Cushing's disease
- c) Adrenocortical carcinoma
- d) Pheochromocytoma

Q.3 Which of the following statements regarding direct inguinal hernias is true:

- a) They are the most common inguinal hernias in women
- b) They protrude medially to the inferior epigastric vessels
- c) They should be opened and ligated at the internal ring
- d) They incarcerate more commonly than indirect hernias

Q.4 Most common content in 'hernia en glissade' is:

- a) Omentum
- b) Urinary bladder
- c) Caecum
- d) Sigmoid colon

Q.5 A patient operated for inguinal hernia developed anesthesia at root of penis and adjacent part of the scrotum, the nerve likely to be injured is:

- a) Genital branch of Genito-femoral nerve
- b) Femoral branch of genitor-femoral
- c) Ilio-hypogastric nerve
- d) Ilio-inguinal nerve

Q.6 During repair of deep ring, the surgeon takes care not to damage one of the following structures:

- a) Peritoneum
- b) Vas deferens
- c) Inferior epigastric artery
- d) Interfoveolar ligament

Q.7 Regarding desmoids tumor which is NOT correct:

- a) Often seen below umbilicus
- b) More common in females
- c) Metastasis does not occur
- d) Radio-resistant

Q.8 Burst abdomen occurs mostly on the:

- a) 2nd day
- b) 3rd day
- c) 4th day
- d) 7th day

Q.9 Pain due to gallstones can be perceived in all areas except:

- a) Right shoulder
- b) Right hypochondrium
- c) Right iliac fossa
- d) Epigastrium

- a) Avascular necrosis
- b) Malignancy
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Stress fractures
- e) Acute osteomyelitis

Q.19 Commonest cause of failure of arthrography is:

- a) Extra-articular injection of contrast
- b) Bubbling of air in the joint
- c) False positive interpretation
- d) False negative interpretation
- e) Allergic reaction

Q.20 Myelography is necessary in following conditions:

- a) Suspicion of an intraspinal tumour
- b) Conflicting clinical findings and C.T. scan
- c) Evaluation of previously operated spine
- d) All of above

Q.21 Most serious complication of arthroscopy is:

- a) Haemorrhage in the joint
- b) Damage to articular cartilage
- c) Compartment syndrome
- d) S y no vial fistula
- e) Breakage of instrument

Q.22 What are contraindications of arthroscopy:

- a) Partial or complete ankylosis of joint
- b) Risk of introducing sepsis from a nearby skin lesion.
- c) Major collateral ligamentous and capsular disruptions
- d) All of above

Q.23 What is the earliest indication of Volkmann's ischaemia:

- a) Pain
- b) Pallor and poor capillary filling
- c) Paraesthesia in median nerve area
- d) Contracture of fingers
- e) Gangrene of tips of fingers

Q.24 Which of the following is incorrect about dislocation of sternoclavicular joint:

- a) Anterior dislocation occurs due to indirect injury and is common type of dislocation
- b) Posterior dislocation is rare and occurs due to direct injury over medial end of clavicle
- c) Sternoclavicular dislocation is common compared to acromioclavicular dislocation
- d) Trachea can be compressed in posterior dislocation

Q.25 Which of the following is the earliest laboratory finding in a case of fat embolism:

- a) Increased serum cholestrol
- b) Increased serum lipase
- c) Increased serum fatty acids
- d) Lipuria

Q.26 First treatment priority in patient with multiple injuries is:

- a) Airway maintenance
- b) Bleeding control
- c) Circulatory volume restoration
- d) Splinting of fractures
- e) Reduction of dislocation

d) Measurement of urine catecholamine

Q.11 Truncal vagotomy causes:

- a) Decrease in bicarbonate and chloride secretion
- b) Increase in bicarbonate and chloride secretion
- c) Decrease in bicarbonate and chloride secretion
- d) Decrease in bicarbonate and fluid secretion

Q.12 According to Courvoisier's law, a pancreatic cancer located in the head of the pancreas would characteristically produce:

- a) Migratory thrombophlebitis
- b) Obstructive jaundice and a palpable gallbladder
- c) Obstructive jaundice and a non-palpable gallbladder
- d) Steatorrhea and a tender gallbladder

P.T.O.

Q.13 True about sliding esophageal hernia in all cases:

- a) Esophagus always short
- b) Cardia goes through hiatus
- c) Cardia and fundus goes through hiatus
- d) Peritoneal sac goes with para-esophageal hernia

Q.14 All of the following statements about Zenker's diverticulum are true except:

- a) Acquired diverticulum
- b) Lateral X-ray on Barium swallow often diagnostic
- c) False diverticulum
- d) Out pouching of the anterior pharyngeal wall, just above the cricopharyngeus muscle

Q.15 Conduit of choice after transhiatal resection of esophagus in a case of carcinoma is:

- a) Stomach
- b) Transverse colon.
- c) Descending colon
- d) Jejunum

Q.16 Which is the strongest ligament:

- a) Ilio-femoral ligament
- b) Ischio-femoral ligament
- c) Pubo-femoral ligament
- d) Transverse acetabular ligament

Q.17 Which part of quadriceps muscle is most frequently fibrosed in post injection quadriceps contracture:

- a) Rectus femoris
- b) Vastus medialis
- c) Vastus intermedius
- d) Vastus lateralis

Q.18 Radionuclide bone scanning is most useful in:

Q.27 Which of the following fracture does not usually need open reduction and internal fixation:

- a) Mid shaft fracture of femur
- b) Pathological fractures
- c) Trochanteric fracture in elderly
- d) Displaced intra-articular fractures
- e) Displaced fracture of both bones of forearm in adults

Q.28 Commonest cause of failure of internal fixation is:

- a) Infection
- b) Corrosion
- c) Metal reaction
- d) Immune deficient patient

Q.29 Death 3 days after pelvic fracture is most likely to be due to:

- a) Haemorrhage
- b) Pulmonary embolism
- c) Fat embolism
- d) Respiratory distress
- e) Infection

Q.30 Internal fixation of fracture is contraindicated in which situation:

- a) Active infection
- b) When bone gap is present
- c) In epiphyseal injuries
- d) In compound fracture
- e) In pathological fracture