

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2018-19**

Course Code: MBS404

Paper ID: 03118407

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. Classify tumours of stomach. Describe management of carcinoma of stomach. (8)
2. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigation and treatment of acute pancreatitis. (8)
3. Write short note on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Management of haemorrhoids
 - b) Strangulated inguinal hernia
 - c) Management of Hydatid cyst

Part 'C'

1. Describe etiology, types and management of renal calculus. (8)
2. Write short notes on the following: (3x4=12)
 - a) Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
 - b) Causes of Hydronephrosis
 - c) Classification and clinical features of testicular tumour
 - d) Differential diagnosis of Penile ulcers

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS404

Paper ID: 03118407

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 TIPSS procedure is used in the management of:
a) Anal fistula
b) Bronchiectasis
c) Hepatocellular carcinoma
d) Variceal bleeding and Ascites in Portal hypertension

Q.4 Cannon balls in chest xray is due to:
a) Tuberculosis
b) Metastatic deposits
c) Bronchiectasis
d) Multiple foreign bodies

Q.5 In case of uretero-sigmoidostomy biochemical changes are:
a) Hypochloraemic, Hypokalaemic metabolic acidosis
b) Hyperchloraemic, Hyperkalaemic metabolic acidosis
c) Hyperchloraemic, Hypokalaemic metabolic acidosis
d) Hyperchloraemic, hypokalaemic metabolic alkalosis

Q.6 Meckel's diverticulum is remanent of:
a) Wolffian duct
b) Stensen's duct
c) Omphalomesentric duct
d) Mullerian duct

Q.7 Kehr's sign is:
a) Pain in right shoulder
b) Is present in cases of intestinal injury
c) Is present in injury to right kidney
d) Is present in splenic injury

Q.8 Following are indications of performing thoracotomy after blunt injury of chest except:
a) Rib fracture
b) Continuous bleeding through intercostals drainage tube of more than 200ml/hr
c) One litre drainage after placement of intercostals tube
d) Cardiac tamponade

Q.9 In Hirschprung's disease:
a) Diagnosis is confirmed clinically

d) Gastric mucosal resection and vagotomy

Q.19 In Courvoisier's law positive case:
a) Gall bladder is fibrotic
b) Patient is not jaundiced
c) Is present in carcinoma head of pancreas
d) Is present in Cholelithiasis

Q.20 Regarding presentation of B.P.H:
a) Impotency is the rule in early stages
b) The patient has to strain to pass urine
c) In acute retraction, the urine is always infected.
d) The urine dribbles constantly from beginning

Q.21 Cardiospasm is:
a) Due to coronary artery spasm
b) Due to oesophageal web
c) Due to Carcinoma of oesophagus
d) Due to functional obstruction of Oesophagus

Q.22 A Wilm's tumour is a type of:
a) Retinoblastoma
b) Ganglioneuroma
c) Nephroblastoma
d) Hypernephroma

Q.23 Foaming liver is seen in:
a) Organophosphorous poisoning
b) Actinomycosis
c) Gas gangrene
d) Anthrax

Q.24 Infantile hydrocele:
a) Is limited to scrotum
b) Extends upto internal ring
c) Extends upto external ring
d) None of the above

Q.25 Normal portal vein pressure is between:
a) 0-4 mm Hg b) 5-6 mm Hg
c) 6-8 mm Hg d) 8-12 mm Hg

Q.26 Bismuth classification is for:
a) Ureteric stricture
b) Biliary Stricture
c) Oesophageal stricture
d) Intestinal Stricture

Q.27 Parkland Formula is:
a) % of burn x weight(Kg) x4 ml/24 hrs
b) % of burn x weight (Kg)x 9 ml/24hrs
c) % of burn x weight (kg)x 2 ml/24hrs
d) None of the above

Q.28 In gall Stone Ileus all are true except:
a) It is intestinal obstruction due to gall stones
b) Gall stones enters intestine through common bile duct
c) Presence of air in biliary tree in erect posture
d) Gall stones commonly enters intestines through cholecystoduodenal fistula

Q.10 McBurney's point is junction of:
a) Lateral 2/3rd and medial 1/3rd of spinoumbilical line
b) Lateral 1/4th and medial 3/4th of spinoumbilical line
c) Lateral 1/3rd and medial 2/3rd of spinoumbilical line
d) Lateral 1/3rd and medial 2/3rd of spinoumbilical line

Q.11 The length of tubular part of St. Mark's hospital proctoscope is:
a) 3 cm b) 15 cm
c) 7 cm d) 20 cm

Q.12 In superficial second degree burn all are true except:
P.T.O.
a) Blisters are present
b) Heals without scarring
c) Is painless
d) Involves whole dermis

Q.13 In congenital Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis there is:
a) No visible gastric peristalsis
b) No lump felt on abdominal palpation
c) Vomiting is projectile and nonbilious
d) No electrolyte imbalance

Q.14 In Goodsall's rule all are true except:
a) This applies to fistula- in -ano
b) It guides about position of internal opening
c) Whether tract is straight or curved
d) It is of no use

Q.15 Spermatocoele:
a) Is unilocular
b) Is Multilocular
c) Arises from sperms of testis
d) Is tense cyst which does not transilluminates

Q.16 Gas under right dome of diaphragm is x-ray finding in:
a) Trauma to Pancreas
b) Trauma to liver
c) Renal injury
d) Perforation of hollow viscus

Q.17 The number of renal calyces are:
a) Five b) Seven
c) Four d) Two

Q.18 All of the following are weight reducing surgery except:
a) Rouxien -y gastric by pass
b) Sleeve gastrectomy
c) Gastric banding

d) Gall stones commonly enters intestines through cholecystoduodenal fistula

Q.29 Helicobacter Pylori is the causative organism for:
a) Regional Ileitis
b) Ulcerative Colitis
c) Gram negative Septicaemia
d) Peptic ulcer

Q.30 In Barret's Oesophagus all are true except:
a) It is metaplastic change in mucosa of oesophagus
b) The squamous epithelium is replaced with columnar epithelium
c) There is increased incidence of carcinoma
d) Features of gastroesophageal reflux disease is not present