

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2019-20**

Course Code: MBS404 **Paper ID:** 03119408

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. Classify degree of burn. How will you manage a case of 40% burn in an adult patient of 50 kg. body weight. (3+5)
2. Describe briefly about Medullary carcinoma thyroid. (8)
3. Write short note on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Sentinel lymph node biopsy in carcinoma breast
 - b) Ranula
 - c) Sebaceous cyst

Part 'C'

1. Write short notes on the following: (3x4=12)
 - a) Ewing's sarcoma
 - b) Septic arthritis
 - c) Wrist drop.
 - d) Osteoarthritis
2. Describe clinical features, investigations & management of supracondylar fracture humerus. (8)

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Roll No.

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Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

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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.

- b) Dextrose Saline
- c) Haemaccel
- d) Blood

Q.3 Nutrition of partial thickness skin graft during the first 48 hrs. is by:

- a) Imbibition
- b) Inosculation
- c) Revascularisation
- d) Evaporation

Q.4 Marjolin's ulcer is a:

- a) Basal cell carcinoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Venous ulcer
- d) Tuberculous ulcer

Q.5 FNAC can not diagnose which of the following thyroid malignant condition:

- a) Papillary Carcinoma
- b) Follicular carcinoma
- c) Anaplastic carcinoma
- d) Medullary Thyroid carcinoma

Q.6 Maximum Score in Glasgow coma scale is:

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 14
- d) 15

Q.7 Sialolithiasis is common in:

- a) Parotid Salivary gland
- b) Submandibular salivary gland
- c) Sublingual salivary gland
- d) Mucosal salivary gland

Q.8 Collar stud abscess is found in:

- a) Pyogenic abscess
- b) Breast abscess
- c) Cold abscess in cervical region
- d) Intra- abdominal abscess

Q.9 Foot drop is caused by injury to:

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Anterior tibial nerve
- c) Common Peroneal nerve
- d) Radial nerve

- a) Rickets
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Scurvy
- d) Osteoporosis

Q.20 Radiological appearance of Osteoclastoma is:

- a) Sun ray
- b) Soap bubble
- c) Onion peel
- d) Ground glass

Q.21 Froment's sign is due to the paralysis of:

- a) Ulnar nerve
- b) Median nerve
- c) Radial nerve
- d) Axillary nerve

Q.22 Carrying angle is decreased in:

- a) Cubitus varus
- b) Cubitus valgus.
- c) Genu varum
- d) Genu valgum

Q.23 Most common cause of VIC in children is due to:

- a) Supracondylar # humerus
- b) Lateral condyle # humerus
- c) Medial condyle # humerus
- d) Both bone forearm #

Q.24 Most common type of shoulder dislocation is:

- a) Anterior dislocation
- b) Posterior dislocation
- c) Subglenoid dislocation
- d) Inferior dislocation

Q.25 3 bony point relationship is preserved in which of the following:

- a) Supracondylar fractures of humerus
- b) Intercondylar fracture
- c) Lateral condyle fracture
- d) Posterior dislocation of ulna

Q.26 Dinner fork deformity is seen in:

- a) Supracondylar fracture
- b) Colle's fracture
- c) Smith's fracture
- d) Barton's fracture

Q.27 Non -union is commonly seen in:

- a) Scaphoid fracture
- b) Bennet's fracture
- c) Colle's fracture
- d) Smith's fracture

Q.28 The attitude/deformity of limb in anterior dislocation of hip joint is:

- a) Flexion, adduction, internal rotation
- b) Flexion, abduction, external rotation

Q.11 Whole blood is stored at:

- a) 2° - 6 °C
- b) 4° - 8 °C
- c) 0-1 °C
- d) 9°- 10 °C

Q.12 Erysipelas is caused by:

- a) Staphylococcus
- b) Streptococcus
- c) Clostridia
- d) Esch. Coli

Q.13 Pott's puffy tumour is:

- a) Turban Tumour
- b) Cock's peculiar tumour
- c) Osteomyelitis of cranial bone
- d) Osteoma of cranial bone

Q.14 Black or greenish discharge from nipple is seen in:

- a) Duct ectasia
- b) Duct Papilloma
- c) Fibroadenosis of breast
- d) Carcinoma of breast

Q.15 Sarcoma's commonly spread by:

- a) Lymphatic route
- b) Haematogenous route.
- c) Transperitoneal route
- d) Perineural route

Q.16 Most common site for skeletal tuberculosis is:

- a) Hip
- b) Vertebrae
- c) Knee
- d) Wrist

Q.17 HLA B-27 is associated with:

- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
- b) Systemic lupus erythematosus
- c) Polymyositis
- d) Ankylosing spondylitis

Q.18 Osteoporosis is due to:

- a) Defective mineralisation
- b) Lack of protein matrix
- c) Lack of minerals & protien
- d) Causes not known

Q.19 Defective mineralization of osteoid in growing children is seen in:

- a) Flexion, adduction, external rotation
- b) Flexion, abduction, internal rotation

Q.29 Acute osteomyelitis is commonly caused by:

- a) Staph aureus
- b) S. pyogenes
- c) H.influenzae
- d) Salmonella

Q.30 multiple myeloma tumor cells resemble:

- a) Granulocytes
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Plasma cells
- d) Chondrocytes