

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination  
2014-15

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.      What are the various types of shock? How will you manage of 60% burn case.    (4+4)
2.      Classify benign breast disorder. Describe the borders of axilla and classify axillary lymph nodes.    (3+2+3)
3.      Write short note on:    (3x3=9)

a) Rule of nine in burn{for estimation of BSA}

b) Stages of wound healing.

c) Diagnostic approach for solitary thyroid nodule

Part ‘C’

1.      Write short notes on the following:    (3x4=12)

a) Non Union

b) Sequestrum

c) Osteochondroma

d) Colles’ Fracture
2.      Classify fracture Neck Femur and Outline the principles of Management.    (8)

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Roll No.

Student’s Signature

Student’s Name

Invigilator’s Signature

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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.

2. Which of the following laboratory investigation is a marker for nutritional status of an individual:

- Serum Albumin level
- Serum LDH
- Serum Alk phosphatase
- Serum Globulin

2.3 Which of the following is the goal for anaesthesia:

- a) Amnesia and analgesia
- b) Unconsciousness
- c) Muscle relaxation
- d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not a complication of blood transfusion:

- a) Febrile hemolytic reaction
- b) Volume overload
- c) Allergic reaction
- d) Dehydration

2.5 Which of the following is not a feature of early stage in wound healing:

- a) Establishment of hemostasis
- b) Inflammatory phase
- c) Fibroblast migration
- d) Wound contraction

0.6 Most common site for venous ulcer:

- a) Lateral side of thigh
- b) Medial side of leg
- c) Tip of the toe
- d) None of the above

7. The estimated crystalloid requirement for the first 24 hrs after burn injury is calculated on the basis of:

- Patient body weight
- Age of the patient
- Weight and body surface area burn percentage
- Degree of burn

9.8 Most common neoplasm of parotid gland:

- a) Monomorphic adenoma
- b) Pleomorphic adenoma
- c) Oncocytic adenoma
- d) Adenocystic carcinoma

9. Which of the following thyroid malignancy is radiation induced:

- Papillary carcinoma
- Medullary carcinoma
- Follicular carcinoma
- Anaplastic carcinoma

0.17 Histologically tumour osteoid is found in:

- a) Ewing's Sarcoma
- b) Chondrosarcoma
- c) Osteosarcoma
- d) Osteoid Osteoma

18 Cubitus varus deformity is due to following displacement of the distal fragment:

- a) Medial displacement and lateral rotation
- b) Medial displacement and medial rotation
- c) Posterior displacement and medial tilt
- d) Posterior displacement and lateral tilt

19. Garden's grading is for the classification of:

- Trochanteric fracture
- Fracture Calcaneum
- Intra articular fracture of upper end tibia
- Fracture neck of femur

20 Disc prolapsed at L4 / L5 usually compresses the nerve root of:

a) L 3	b) L 4
c) S 1	d) L 5

21 Pseudo flexion deformity of the hip is caused by:

- Tubercular Arthritis of the hip
- Synovitis of the hip
- Iliopsoas abscess
- Trochanteric Bursitis

0.22 Most common site of bone and joint tuberculosis is:

a) Hip                      b) Knee.

c) Spine                    d) Carpals

23 Dislocation of the head of the Radius with fracture of the upper third of the Ulna is known as:

- Monteggia fracture dislocation
- Galliazi fracture dislocation
- Garden's Fracture dislocation
- Pott's fracture dislocation

24. Commonest malignant tumour of the skeletal system is:

a) Osteosarcoma      b) Ewing's sarcoma  
c) Secondaries      d) Chondrosarcoma

25 Volkmann's ischemia is a known complication in:

- Supracondylar fracture of the humerus
- Lateral condyle fracture of the humerus
- Thoracic Outlet syndrome
- Raynaud's syndrome

0.26 Complete Clawhand is due to paralysis of:

- a) Ulnar and Medial nerve
- b) Ulnar and Radial Nerve
- c) Median and Radial Nerve
- d) Median, Ulnar and Radial Nerve

Q.27 Last step in the fracture healing is:  
a) Hematoma formation

Q.11 Most common hernias in female:

- Inguinal hernia
- Femoral hernia
- Obturator hernia
- Femoral hernia

Q.12 A familial form of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) should be suspected whenever:

- The tumor is multifocal
- The tumor is bilateral (foci of tumor are present in both thyroid lobes)
- Pathologic examination of the resected thyroid gland reveals the presence of C-cell hyperplasia in areas of the gland adjacent to foci of MTC
- All of the above

P.T.O.

Q.13 Which of the following statements describes an ideal tumor marker:

- a) The ideal tumor marker should be tumor specific; that is, in the normal population or patients with benign diseases, false-positive test results are rare
- b) The ideal marker must have a low false-negative rate; that means that all patients with a particular type of cancer should test positive
- c) The circulating level of an ideal tumor marker should correlate directly with the amount of viable tumor and be a measure of the response to therapy
- d) All of the above

Q.14 The most useful circulating marker for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- a) CA 50
- b) Levels of vitamin B 12
- c) CEA
- d) AFP

Q.15 Patients that have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome are at increased risk for which of the following neoplasms:

- a) Colorectal cancer
- b) Meningioma.
- c) Kaposi's sarcoma
- d) Hepatocellular carcinoma

Q.16 The commonest deformity seen in CTEV is:

- a) Forefoot equines
- b) Equino Varus of Forefoot and Hindfoot
- c) Calcaneo Valgus of hind foot
- d) Subluxation of calcaneo cuboid joint

- b) Remodeling
- c) Callus formation
- d) Consolidation

Q.28 Dinner fork deformity is a complication of which fracture:

- a) Supracondylar fracture humerus
- b) Fracture both bone forearm
- c) Scaphoid fracture
- d) Colle's fracture

Q.29 Limb attitude in posterior dislocation hip is:

- Flexion+adduction+internal rotation
- Flexion +abduction+internal rotation
- Extension+adduction +internal rotation
- Extension+abduction +external rotation

Q.30 Most common osteoporotic fracture:

a) Distal radius	b) Vertebrae
c) Neck of femur	d) Calcaneum