

MBBS Third Year Part-II (Final Year) Surgery including Anesthesia Important Question Bank

Essay Questions:

1. Etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of acute intestinal obstruction.
2. Etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Benign enlargement of prostate.
3. Classify testicular tumours. How will you investigate, diagnose and treat a case of seminoma testis.
4. Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of carcinoma stomach.
5. Describe the management and clinical features of secondaries in neck lymphnodes.
6. Describe in detail the pathology and surgical management of carcinoma penis.
7. Classify the causes of obstructive jaundice. Describe the investigations used in diagnosis.
8. Describe the clinical features and management of Thyrotoxicosis.
9. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of varicose vein.
10. Discuss pathology management of Wilms Tumor.
11. Classify salivary gland tumor. Discuss clinical features and management of pleomorphic adenoma of parotid
12. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, management and complications of acute pancreatitis.
13. Discuss the pathology and surgical management of CARCINOMA PENIS.
14. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features management of GAS GANGRENE.
15. Discuss etiology, clinical features and management of Obstructive Jaundice.
16. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Carcinoma Rectum.
17. Discuss the Etiopathogenesis, clinical features, management of obstructed inguinal hernia.
18. Discuss the Aetiology, pathology and surgical management of carcinoma Tongue.
19. Different causes of Splenomegaly and surgical management of portal hypertension.
20. Describe Etiology, Pathology, Clinical features and Management of Carcinoma of Pancreas.
21. Describe etiopathogenesis of gallstones, investigations and treatment.
22. Patient has ulcer near Right medial malleolus. How will you evaluate and treat?
23. How will you investigate and treat a 50 year old man with gangrene right toes?
24. What are the clinical features of acute appendicitis? How will you investigate and treat a patient with acute appendicitis?
25. What are the clinical features of acute pancreatitis? How will you investigate and treat a patient with acute pancreatitis?
26. Different causes of Intestinal obstruction and its Management.
27. Complications of acid peptic disease, write in detail about perforation

28. Classify cutaneous malignancy. Give a note on premalignant conditions of skin. Write in detail about malignant melanoma.
29. Classify lymphoma. Write in detail about clinical features, diagnosis and management of hodgkins lymphoma.
30. Motility disorders of oesophagus. Discuss in detail about achalasia cardia.
31. Discuss the etiopathogenesis of hyperthyroidism. Discuss the clinical symptoms and management of Graves's disease.
32. What are the premalignant conditions of penis? Discuss the pathology and management of carcinoma of penis.
33. Discuss the etiopathogenesis of renal calculi. How will you manage a case of vesical calculi?
34. Define early gastric cancer. How will you investigate and manage a case of carcinoma stomach at pyloric antrum?
35. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management of renal cell carcinoma.
36. Discuss the differential diagnosis of right iliac fossa mass. Discuss the clinical features and management of appendicular mass.
37. Classify testicular tumors. How will you manage a 60 year old man presenting with seminoma testis?
38. Discuss aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of hydatid cyst of liver.
39. Discuss on etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Renal Cell C arcinoma.
40. Enumerate the causes of Acute Intestinal Obstruction. Discuss about etiopathology, clinical features and management of sigmoid volvulus.
41. Classify Goitres. Clinical features and Management of Medullary carcinoma Thyroid.
42. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis, Clinical features, investigations and Management of Carcinoma of Tongue.

Short Answer Questions:

1. Hydatid cyst of liver
2. Pneumothorax
3. Patent Ductus Arteriosus
4. Cystosarcoma phylloides
5. Solitary nodule of thyroid
6. Femoral hernia
7. Fistula-in-Ano
8. Bronchial cyst
9. Deep vein thrombosis
10. Spinal Anaesthesia
11. Common local anaesthetic techniques
12. Post operative complications of thyroidectomy
13. Treatment of Paralytic Ileus
14. Surgical anatomy of inguinal canal
15. Complications of Gall stones
16. Lymphatic drainage of breast
17. Dog care surgery
18. Four causes for splenomegaly
19. Mention Branches of external carotid artery
20. Keloid
21. Epidural anaesthesia
22. Transfusion reactions
23. Cystic hygroma
24. Complications of splenectomy
25. Umbilical hernia
26. Colonoscopy
27. Lipoma
28. Flail chest
29. Factors influencing wound healing
30. Congenital hydrocele
31. Horseshoe kidney
32. Gynaecomastia
33. Blood transfusion
34. Torsion of testis
35. Paraphimosis

36. Calot's triangle
37. Pneumothorax
38. Rodent ulcer
39. Lucid interval
40. ESWL
41. Tetanus
42. Hypokalemia
43. Burns-fluid therapy
44. Epidural anaesthesia
45. Boyle's apparatus
46. Arterial emboli
47. Deep Vein Thrombosis
48. Parotid tumors
49. Digital block anaesthesia
50. Lumbar puncture
51. Torsion testis
52. MRI
53. Radio responsive tumors
54. Universal Precaution
55. Ankle systolic pressure index
56. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
57. Wilm's tumor
58. Fistula in ano
59. Haemangioma
60. Achalasia cardia
61. Linitus Plastica
62. Hour glass stomach
63. Amoebic liver abscess
64. Laparoscopic surgery
65. Stages of peritonitis in Duperforation
66. CPR
67. Varicocele
68. Acidosis-metabolic
69. Hodgkin's disease
70. Branchial cyst
71. Femoral hernia
72. SSG
73. FNAC

74. Lidocaine
75. Pulse oximeter
76. Seminoma
77. Iodine
78. Surgery in diabetic patient
79. Ryles' tube
80. Arteriogram
81. Glasgow coma scale
82. Quart regimen
83. Colonic polyps
84. Prolapse Pile mass
85. Melanoma
86. Guillotine amputation
87. Thyroglossal cyst
88. Anti thyroid drugs
89. Oxygen therapy
90. Ventilators in ICU
91. Squamouscell carcinoma
92. Fibroadenoma
93. Hypertrophic scar
94. Pseudocyst of pancreas
95. Lymph cyst
96. Lipoma
97. Intussuception
98. Ischio Rectal Absces
99. Pneumothorax
100. Spinal anaesthesia
101. Spigelian Hernia
102. Ulcer edges
103. D/B exudates and transudate
104. Premalignant lesions of oral cavity
105. Antiobioma
106. Lingual Thyroid
107. Collar stud abscess
108. Courvoisier's law
109. Tongue tie
110. Desmoid tunour
111. Calot's Triangle

112. Troisseir's sign
113. Pilonidal sinus
114. Staghorn calculi
115. Claw Hand
116. Blood transfusion-complication
117. Thrombo Angitis Obliterans (TAO)
118. Femoral Hernia
119. Renal tuberculosis
120. Tracheostomy
121. Glasscow coma scale
122. Management of appendicular mass
123. Types of suture material
124. Universal Precautions
125. Thyroglossal cyst
126. Anal Fissure
127. Sites of porto-systemic anastomosis
128. Lateral aberrant thyroid
129. Phimosis
130. Calot's triangle
131. Complications of hydrocele
132. Lipoma
133. Peyronie's disease
134. Indications for splenectomy
135. Epidural Anaesthesia
136. Neurofibroma
137. Endotracheal anaesthesia
138. Mixed parotid tumour
139. Breast abscess
140. Phimosis
141. Post Thyroidectomy complications
142. Undescended testis
143. Flail chest
144. Vesical calculus
145. Deep vein thrombosis
146. AV fistula
147. Bupivacaine
148. Umbilical hernia
149. Linitis plastica

150. Adamantinoma
151. MRI
152. Lymphangioma
153. Richter's Hernia
154. Frey's syndrome
155. Dercum's disease
156. Complications of varicose vein
157. Fibroadenoma
158. Keloid
159. Pseudocyst of pancreas
160. Carcinoid tumour
161. Appendicular abscess
162. Incisional hernia
163. Solitary thyroid nodule
164. Circumcision
165. Spinal anaesthesia
166. Foleys catheterization
167. Collar stud abscess
168. Complications of Pyocele
169. Tongue tie
170. Phyllodes tumour
171. Calot's Triangle
172. Prevention of Tetanus
173. Pilonidal sinus
174. Strangulated hernia
175. Flexible endoscopy
176. Teratoma Testis
177. Succinylcholine
178. Ransons criteria
179. Deep Palmar Abscess
180. Ranula
181. Thyroid storm
182. Open chest injuries
183. Gall stone
184. Lumbar sympathectomy
185. Warthins tumor
186. Haemangioma
187. Sensorcaine

188. Epigastric Hernia
189. Wilms Tumor
190. Dentigerous cyst
191. ERCP
192. Exophthalmos
193. Intussusception
194. Kaposi Sarcoma
195. Desmoid tumor
196. Ectopic Vesicae
197. Hydatid Cyst of Liver
198. Regional Anaesthesia
199. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis
200. Metabolic Acidosis
201. Burger's Disease
202. Stove-in-Chest
203. Muscle Relaxants
204. Polycystic Kidney
205. Adamantinoma
206. Anuria
207. Etiology of cancer stomach
208. Choledochal cyst
209. Intussuception
210. General Anaesthesia
211. Basal cell carcinoma
212. Urethral injury
213. HLA matching
214. Spermatocoele
215. Tumour markers in testicular tumours
216. Annular pancreas
217. Dry gangrene
218. Haematemesis
219. Pseudocyst of pancreas
220. Hydronephrosis
221. Epidural anaesthesia
222. Immunosuppressive therapy
223. Varicocele
224. Lipodermatosclerosis
225. Prostate specific antigen

- 226. Hypersplenism
- 227. Lignocaine
- 228. Retractable testis
- 229. Infantile pyloric stenosis
- 230. Liver abscess
- 231. Splenic injury
- 232. Local Anaesthesia
- 233. Premalignant lesions in cancer penis
- 234. Seminoma testis
- 235. Acute graft rejection
- 236. Trendelenberg operation
- 237. Charcot's triad
- 238. Tenesmus
- 239. Acute fissure
- 240. Brachytherapy
- 241. Tamoxifen
- 242. Hemangioma
- 243. Complications of total parenteral nutrition
- 244. Patient controlled analgesia
- 245. Lasers in surgery
- 246. Calot's triangle
- 247. Propofol
- 248. Dentigerous cyst
- 249. Therapeutic endoscopy
- 250. Venous ulcer
- 251. Complications of spinal anaesthesia
- 252. Electrical burns
- 253. Gas gangrene
- 254. Mammography
- 255. Minimal access surgery
- 256. Premalignant lesions of colon and rectum
- 257. Radio iodine
- 258. Keloid
- 259. Premedication
- 260. Cystic hygroma
- 261. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy
- 262. Crohns disease
- 263. Diaphragmatic hernia

264. Inflammatory carcinoma of breast
265. Ultra sound
266. Hpylori
267. Epidural anaesthesia
268. Murphy's sign
269. Dental cyst
270. Grey Turner sign
271. Nosocomial infections
272. Mammogram
273. Spinal anaesthesia
274. ANDI of breast (Aberation in normal development and involution of breast)
275. Flail chest
276. Diabetic foot
277. Pilonidal sinus
278. Dentigerous cyst
279. Intravenous pyelogram
280. Prostate specific antigen
281. Carcinoid tumor of appendix
282. Encysted hydrocele of cord
283. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt
284. Pseudo cyst of pancreas
285. Meckel's diverticulum
286. Metabolic complications of gastric outlet obstruction
287. Torsion testis
288. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
289. Stages of general endotracheal anaesthesia
290. Stag horn calculus
291. Plexiform neurofibroma
292. Treatment of ameobic liver abscess
293. Dentigerous cyst
294. Seagull sign
295. Solitary nodule of thyroid
296. Local anaesthetic agents
297. Fistula in ano
298. Graft rejection
299. Necrotising fascitis
300. Magnetic resonance imaging
301. Ryle's tube

- 302. Phimosis
- 303. Dental cyst
- 304. Meigs syndrome
- 305. Blood supply of stomach
- 306. Primary Peritonitis
- 307. Haemorrhoids
- 308. Secondaries Liver
- 309. Complications of Pancreatitis
- 310. Helicobacter Pylori
- 311. Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt
- 312. Gastric volvulus
- 313. Richter's Hernia
- 314. Porcelain Gallbladder
- 315. Vecuronium
- 316. Adamantionoma
- 317. Gynaecomastia
- 318. Filarial Lymphedema
- 319. Hydatid cyst of Liver
- 320. CEAP classification
- 321. Thyroiditis
- 322. Flaps
- 323. Pressure sores
- 324. T- Tube
- 325. Para phimosis
- 326. Doppler
- 327. Triad of General Anaesthesia
