

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Final Part-2 Examination Jan-Feb 2020

Paper Code:- 20AM0107100262

Subject- General Surgery

Paper -II

Time : 3Hours

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whisener will be consider as malpractice. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

Maximum Marks : 60

Q.1 Total MCQs : 20

20 X 1/2 = 10

- The most common position of appendix is:
 - Pelvic
 - Retrocaecal
 - Pre ileal
 - Post ileal
- Most common tumour of parotid gland is
 - SCC
 - pleomorphic adenoma
 - Adenolymphoma
 - None of the above
- Most common site of curling's ulcer
 - Ileum
 - Stomach
 - Duodenum
 - Esophagus
- Claw sign seen in
 - Intussusception
 - Volvulus
 - Both
 - None
- "Cobblestone" appearance seen in
 - Regional enteritis
 - Colitis
 - ulcerative colitis
 - T.B. of small intestine
- Goodsall's Rule used for assessment of
 - Rectal mass
 - Fistula in ano
 - Puritis ani
 - Perianal abscess
- Lymphatic spread most commonly found in which testicular tumor
 - Teretoma
 - Seminoma
 - Lymphoma
 - Choriocarcinoma
- Prostatic carcinoma arise from which zone mainly
 - Central zone
 - Transitional zone
 - Verumontanum
 - Peripheral zone
- Which is the most common symptom of carcinoma of bladder
 - Increase urine frequency
 - Pain
 - Painless haematuria
 - Burning micturation
- Which is Struvite Stone
 - Oxalate stone
 - Uric acid stone
 - Cystine stone
 - Triple phosphate stone
- Completion thyroidectomy is advised in
 - Papillary carcinoma
 - Follicular carcinoma
 - Hurthel cell carcinoma
 - a and b
- All is true about the small defect(< 2 cm) of incisional hernia except
 - There is less chances of strangulation
 - It may be treated by conservative management
 - There is more chances of obstruction and strangulation
 - It needs delayed surgery
- Thierch's operation is done for
 - Haemorrhoids
 - Anal fistula
 - Rectal prolapse
 - Anal fissure
- Least variety of malignant carcinoma of colon is :
 - Anular variety
 - Tubular variety
 - Ulcerative variety
 - Cauliflower variety

15. What is the drug of choice for small hydatid cyst of liver
 a. Albendazole b. Ciprofloxacin c. Metrogyl d. Fluconazole
16. Mark the true statement for gastric carcinoma
 a. More common in antrum b. Squamous carcinoma is more common c. Metastatic deposits in rectovesical pouch as blunter shelf d. None of the above
17. Which one is more aggressive tumor of Thyroid Cancer
 a. Anaplastic carcinoma b. Follicular carcinoma c. Hurthel carcinoma d. Medullary carcinoma
18. What is the first clinical sign of carcinoma of breast
 a. Tethering & puckering b. Nipple retraction c. Peau d'orange d. Cancer en cuirasse
19. Mayo's operation will be performed for:
 a. Umbilical hernia b. Femoral hernia c. Incisional hernia d. None of these
20. Torrential haemorrhage occurs in advance case of carcinoma of penis due to:
 a. Involvement of popliteal artery b. Femoral or external iliac artery c. Both a. and b. d. None of these

Q.2 Long Answer Question
4X 5 = 20

- Write about the clinical features and management of duodenal perforation.
- Discuss the aetio-pathogenesis and management of acute appendicitis.
- Write in brief about clinical features of haemorrhoids and management.
- Classify testicular tumor and management.

Q.3 Short Answer Question
4X 3 = 12

- Mesenteric cyst
- Meckel's diverticulum
- Hirschsprung's disease
- Hernia en-glissade

Q.4 Short Answer Question
9X 2 = 18

- Hydronephrosis
- Charcot's triad
- Spurious Diarrhea
- ERCP
- Hesselbach's triangle
- Common causes of upper GI bleeding
- Phimosis
- Calot's Triangle
- Extra Dural Haematoma