

Q.P. Code: 323001

Reg. no.:

Third Professional MBBS Part II Degree Supplementary Examinations
October 2025
General Surgery Paper I
(2019 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be answered **only in the OMR sheet provided at page No. 51** of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued. **For marking the correct responses use X mark only**

Question numbers i-v are case scenario-based questions

A 60-year-old male with a history of smoking and peripheral vascular disease presents with a non-healing ulcer on his left foot. The ulcer which is located on the tip of the great toe, is deep with a pale base and has minimal bleeding on probing. The patient complains of severe pain at night, which is relieved by hanging his foot over the edge of the bed.

- i. What is the most likely diagnosis
a) Arterial ulcer b) Diabetic ulcer c) Venous ulcer d) Infected ulcer
- ii. Which of the following is the most significant risk factor for this condition
a) Obesity b) Hypertension c) Smoking d) Male sex
- iii. What is the primary pathophysiological mechanism leading to this type of ulcer
a) Venous insufficiency b) Atherosclerosis c) Neuropathy d) Infection
- iv. Which of the following investigations is most useful in confirming the diagnosis
a) Fasting lipid profile c) Skin biopsy
b) Wound culture d) Ankle-Brachial Pressure Index (ABPI)
- v. What is the initial step in the management of this patient
a) Compression therapy b) Antibiotic therapy c) Pain management d) Revascularization

Question numbers vi-x consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A c) A is true, but R is false
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A d) A is false, but R is true
- vi. **Assertion (A):** A doctor should be able to feel how the patient feels and support them in their sickness
Reason (R): Empathy is "I feel how you feel"
- vii. **Assertion (A):** Damage control surgery is a strategy employed in trauma patients with severe physiological derangement.
Reason(R): The primary aim is to address all injuries definitively in the initial operation.
- viii. **Assertion (A):** In the management of breast cancer, a multidisciplinary approach is essential.
Reason(R): This approach ensures comprehensive care, including surgery, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy.
- ix. **Assertion (A):** Varicose veins is a common venous disorder.
Reason(R): Varicose veins is caused by the failure of venous valves.
- x. **Assertion (A):** Salivary gland tumors can present with varying clinical features.
Reason(R): The parotid gland is the most common site for salivary gland tumors.

Question numbers xi-xv are multiple response type questions. Read the statements and mark the most appropriate answer

- xi. Hyperthyroidism is associated with
1) Weight loss 2) Heat intolerance 3) Moon face 4) Myxoedema
a) 1, 2 & 3 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 2 & 4 are correct d) 2, 3 & 4 are correct
- xii. Venous ulcers are typically,
1) On lateral aspect of leg 2) Having a sloping edge
3) Chronic non-healing type 4) Require multimodality care
a) 1, 2 & 3 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 2 & 4 are correct d) 2, 3 & 4 are correct

(PTO)

- xiii. Surgical site infections (SSIs) are a significant concern; the following factors collectively contribute to their development
 1) Obesity 2) Major Surgery 3) Prolonged surgery 4) Immunosuppression
 a) 1, 3 & 4 are correct b) 1, 2 & 4 are correct c) 2 & 4 are correct d) 2, 3 & 4 are correct
- xiv. Traumatic brain injury can result in.
 1) Epilepsy 2) Emotional disturbances 3) Cognitive deficits 4) Language difficulties
 a) 1, 2 & 3 are correct b) 1, 3 & 4 are correct c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 are correct d) 2, 3 & 4 are correct
- xv. Sinus formation is common in
 1) COVID-19 infection 2) Tuberculosis 3) Hidradenitis Suppurativa 4) Pseudomyxoma peritonei
 a) 1, 2 & 3 are correct b) 1 & 2 are correct c) 2 & 3 are correct d) 2, 3 & 4 are correct

Question numbers xvi-xx are single response type questions

- xvi. A patient is scheduled for elective surgery. Which of the following is the most important aspect of preoperative assessment
 a) Ordering routine blood tests
 b) Taking a thorough patient history and physical examination
 c) Ensuring the patient has fasted for 8 hours
 d) Administering prophylactic antibiotics
- xvii. In a trauma scenario, what is the first priority
 a) Assessing neurological status c) Taking 'AMPLE' history
 b) Splinting fractures d) Managing airway, breathing, and circulation
- xviii. What is the most appropriate initial management of a patient with a suspected thyroid storm
 a) Administering levothyroxine c) Radioiodine therapy
 b) Administering beta-blockers d) Surgical resection of the thyroid
- xix. A patient presents with a painful, swollen calf. What is the most appropriate initial investigation to rule out deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
 a) Duplex ultrasound b) Venography c) CT venogram d) D-dimer assay
- xx. A patient is diagnosed with a salivary gland tumor. What is the most important factor in determining the treatment plan
 a) Patient's age b) Tumor size c) Tumor histology d) Tumor location

Long Essays:

(2x10=20)

2. A 30-year-old female presents with a small swelling in the neck with recent onset sleeplessness and anxiety of one month and one-week duration of watering of eyes with prolonged reading. Examination revealed a diffuse goiter without nodules.
 a) What is the probable diagnosis with reasons
 b) Describe the effect of this disease in various body systems
 c) How will you evaluate this patient
 d) Discuss the management of this condition (1+3+2+4)
3. A 45-year-old female presents with a family history of breast cancer and complains of a newly discovered hard lump in her breast.
 a) Describe your approach to the clinical assessment
 b) Elaborately discuss the investigations with reasons for doing each test
 c) What are the management options for this patient
 d) Discuss the importance of breast cancer screening and techniques for mass screening (2+3+2+3)

Short Essays:

(6x6=36)

4. Discuss the factors that affect wound healing and differentiate between keloids and hypertrophic scars.
5. Describe the classification of shock and outline the principles of its management.
6. Explain the pathophysiology and management of acute compartment syndrome of extremities.
7. Discuss the management of a patient with a traumatic head injury in the emergency department.
8. Describe the clinical features, diagnosis, management, preventive measures, complications and risk assessment of deep vein thrombosis in a patient undergoing major surgery.
9. Describe the various routes of enteral nutrition available for patients after major surgery. What are the complications associated with each technique.

Short Answers:

(6x4=24)

10. Classify surgical site infections.
11. List four complications of blood transfusion.
12. List Four indications for tracheostomy.
13. Describe the steps and procedure for obtaining consent for incision and drainage of an abscess in the back of a 50-year-old diabetic male patient and prepare a model consent form in English for the same.
14. Enumerate Four risk factors for the development of abdominal aortic aneurysm.
15. Outline the management of a patient with acute parotitis.
