

C 24417

(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2003**Part II****Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY****Section A—GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS**

(New Scheme)

Time : One Hour and a Half

Maximum : 30 Marks

*Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**Answer all questions.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type-10 (on attached sheet). (10 × ½ = 5 marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type-4 (on attached sheet). (4 × ½ = 2 marks)
- III. Draw and label :

Parts of the stomach.

(1 mark)

IV. Short answer questions :

- 1 What are the histological types of liver malignancy ?
- 2 What are the types of biliary stones ?
- 3 What is annular pancreas ?

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

- 1 Sliding hernia.
- 2 Traumatic splenic rupture.

(2 × 2 = 4 marks)

Section B

VI. Read this paragraph and answer the following questions :—

Your are seeing a surgeon doing a needle liver biopsy for a case of hepatomegaly in male of 65 years old who is jaundiced.

- 1 What precautions should have been taken before the procedure to prevent undue bleeding and risk of infection ?
- 2 Which area of the abdomen is chosen for the needle biopsy and why ?
- 3 What are the types of liver biopsy needles you know ?
- 4 To enhance the chance of targeting the truly representative sample, what other investigation may be combined with this.
- 5 What is hepato renal syndrome ?

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

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VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 What is lateral sphincterotomy and what is the condition for which it is done ?
- 2 What is the principal purpose of Herniorrhaphy ?
- 3 What is Mayo's operation ?
- 4 What is the function of gastric mucus ?

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Explain the phases of secretion of gastric juice.
- 2 What are the sites of anastomoses between the portal and systemic venous systems and what are the names of the vessels that are involved in each site.
- 3 What are the resuscitative measures to be done in a patient who has perforative peritonitis of 12 hours duration ? **www.FirstRanker.com**

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY
Section A—GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.

(2) Write your register number on the answer-sheet provided.

(3) Select the **appropriate answer** and encircle the alphabet against each question in the answer-sheet provided.

(4) In the answer-sheet enter the total number of your answers in the appropriate box provided.

(5) Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

1. Which segment of bowel seen to be characterless on plain X-ray of abdomen ?
(A) Ileum. (B) Duodenum.
(C) Colon. (D) Jejunum.
2. Carcinoma situated just to the left of hepatic flexure is best treated by :
(A) Right hemicolectomy. (B) Left hemicolectomy.
(C) Transverse colectomy. (D) Extended right hemicolectomy.
3. Presence of Meckel's diverticulum is best identified pre-operatively in a patient with gastrointestinal bleed by :
(A) Technetium 99 pertechnate scan. (B) Technetium 99 immunodiacetic acid scan.
(C) Barium meal. (D) Ultrasound scan.
4. Which of the following is not helpful in assessing the viability of a strangulated bowel at surgery ?
(A) Duration of obstruction. (B) Bright red colour.
(C) Transmission of peristalsis. (D) Pulsation in the adjacent mesentery.
5. Which is the most prominent symptom in acute fissure in ano ?
(A) Bleeding. (B) Discharge.
(C) Constipation. (D) Pain.
6. Which of the following surgeries is associated with increased risk of formation of gall stones ?
(A) Right hemicolectomy. (B) Vagotomy.
(C) Cholesystojejunostomy. (D) Anterior resection.
7. Which is the only living part of a simple hydatid cyst ?
(A) Endocyst. (B) Ectocyst.
(C) Cyst fluid. (D) Pseudo cyst.

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8. Amoebic liver abscess ruptures most commonly into :
(A) Pleural space. (B) Peritoneal cavity.
(C) Pericardial space. (D) Right lung.
9. Charcot's triad indicates :
(A) Acute hepatitis. (B) Acute cholecystitis.
(C) CBD stone. (D) Acute pancreatitis.
10. A pile mass that protrudes on defaecation and gets spontaneously reduced is :
(A) Secondary pile. (B) Second degree pile.
(C) Second grade pile. (D) Second stage pile.

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Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY
Section A—GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Leather bottle stomach | (a) Colonic diverticular disease. |
| 2 Tea pot stomach | (b) Carcinoma stomach. |
| 3 Saw tooth appearance | (c) Volvulus of sigmoid colon. |
| 4 Bent car tube appearance | (d) Chronic gastric ulcer. |

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

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