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(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2004****Part II****Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY including GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS**

(New Scheme)

Time : One Hour and a Half

Maximum : 30 Marks

Section A

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type-10 (separate sheet attached). ($10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$ marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached). ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks)
- III. Draw and Label :

Peritoneal Spaces.

(1 mark)

IV. Short answer questions :

- 1 What are the different types of mesenteric cyst ?
- 2 What is Belsey Mark IV procedure ?
- 3 What are the types of colostomy ?

(3 × 1 = 3 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

- 1 Gastrojejunostomy.
- 2 Cholecystitis.

(2 × 2 = 4 marks)

Section B

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

A ten month old child is brought to the Casualty with history of acute abdominal pain of one day duration. There is history of vomiting and blood stained motion. On examination, the child is having abdominal distension. The child cries immediately on touching the abdomen.

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- 1 What are the possible conditions to be considered in diagnosis ?
- 2 Discuss the pathology of any one condition.
- 3 How will you investigate the child ?
- 4 Detail the different types of treatment of the most common condition.
- 5 In what way is the treatment different from the treatment of the same condition in the adult ?

(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5 marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- (a) What are Ranson's criteria ?
- (b) What is Pringle's manoeuvre ?
- (c) What is the procedure for Jura's operation ?
- (d) What is the clinical significance of Douglas' Pouch ?

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 E.R.C.P.
- 2 Pyloroplasty.
- 3 Proctoscopy.

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Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY including 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. The common site of hyperplastic tuberculosis in GIT is :
(A) Terminal ileum. (B) Jejunum.
(C) Ascending colon. (D) Ileocaecal region.
2. All about mesenteric vascular occlusion are true except that :
(A) It is common in young adults.
(B) Thrombosis of superior mesenteric artery causes it.
(C) It presents with abdominal pain instead of constipation.
(D) X-ray shows no air in bowel loops.
3. Commonest site on squamous cell carcinoma in oesophagus is :
(A) Middle $\frac{1}{3}$. (B) Upper $\frac{1}{3}$.
(C) Lower $\frac{1}{3}$. (D) Oesophagogastric junction.
4. The left gastro-epiploic artery is a branch of :
(A) Left gastric artery. (B) Splenic artery.
(C) Coeliac trunk. (D) Left pancreaticoduodenal artery.
5. Commonest site of intestinal atresia is :
(A) Ileum. (B) Jejunum.
(C) Colon. (D) Duodenum.

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6. The most common diaphragmatic hernia in children is through :
(A) Foramen of Bochdalek. (B) Foramen of Morgagni.
(C) Oesophageal hiatus. (D) Injury to diaphragm.
7. Goodsall's rule is useful :
(A) To locate internal opening. (B) To locate external opening.
(C) To identify high fistula. (D) To identify low fistula.
8. Barium enema showing "Claw Sign" is seen in :
(A) Acute intussusception. (B) Diverticulitis.
(C) Hirschsprung's disease. (D) Volvulus.
9. Commonest site of Carcinoma stomach is :
(A) Prepyloric. (B) Body.
(C) Fundus. (D) Greater curvature.
10. Spigelian hernia occurs through :
(A) Lumbar triangle. (B) Linea alba.
(C) Linea semilunaris. (D) Subumbilical.

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Paper I—GENERAL SURGERY including GIT AND ORTHOPAEDICS

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Hartman's Operation | (a) Porta Hepatis. |
| 2 Klatskin's tumour | (b) Rectum. |
| 3 Krukerberg tumour | (c) Oesophagus |
| 4 Heller's Operation. | (d) Ovary. |

(4 × ½ = 2 marks)

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