

D 12010

(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2005

Part II

GENERAL SURGERY—Paper II (INCLUDES WHOLE OF SURGERY EXCLUDING G.I.T.)

[New Scheme]

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 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-20 (separate sheet attached).
(20 × ½ = 10 marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached).
(6 × ½ = 3 marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Types of Thyroidectomy.
 - 2 Types of Renal Trauma.
- (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 What are the complications of rupture urethra ?
 - 2 How will you manage stricture urethra ?
 - 3 How do you classify parotid swellings ?
 - 4 What are the features which indicate malignant change in mixed parotid tumour ?
 - 5 What are the complications of mixed parotid tumour ?
- (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Carcinoma Kidney.
 - 2 Duct Papilloma.
 - 3 Palliation for Ca Breast.
 - 4 Examination of breast swelling.
 - 5 Sterilisation of instruments.
- (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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Section B

- VI. Read this paragraph and answer the following questions :
- A 45-year-old lady attends the OP with a complaint of bleeding from the nipple. On examination there is a vague lump in the lower inner quadrant. The patient is nulliparous.
- (a) What are the causes of bleeding from the nipple in this patient ?
 - (b) Discuss microdochectomy.
 - (c) Detail the relevance of Bloom and Richardson's grading.
 - (d) What are the investigations for confirming the diagnosis ?
 - (e) How will you treat this patient ?
- (1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10 marks)
- VII. Short answer questions :
- 1 How do you classify vascular lesions ?
 - 2 How will you investigate a testicular swelling ?
 - 3 What are the clinical features of intracranial bleeding ?
 - 4 What are the types of gangrene ?
 - 5 What are the investigations for a case of peripheral limb ischaemia ?
 - 6 What are the clinical tests performed to assess varicose veins of legs ?
 - 7 How do you treat Varicose veins of short saphenous system ?
 - 8 What are the complications of varicose veins ?
 - 9 What is the differential diagnosis of lymph nodular masses ?
 - 10 How will you classify lymphomas ?
- (10 × 1 = 10 marks)
- VIII. Write short notes on :
- 1 Spinal anaesthesia.
 - 2 Aneurysm.
 - 3 Wound healing.
 - 4 Sterilization.
 - 5 Malignant melanoma.



- (3) Select one most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.
- (4) In the answer sheet, enter the total number of your responses in the appropriate boxes provided.
- (5) Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Coffee bean sign is usually seen in :
(A) Volvulus. (B) Pyloric obstruction.
(C) Intussusception. (D) Intestinal obstruction.
2. Heller's operation is done in :
(A) Achalasia cardia. (B) Pyloric stenosis.
(C) Hirschsprung's disease. (D) Crohn's disease.
3. Which of the following is radiolucent :
(A) Calcium phosphate. (B) Calcium oxalate.
(C) Uric acid. (D) Cystine.
4. All the following predispose to gastric carcinoma **except** :
(A) Achlorhydria. (B) O blood group.
(C) Pernicious anaemia. (D) H/O gastrectomy.
5. Commonest site of thromboangitis obliterans is :
(A) Femoral artery. (B) Pedal vessels.
(C) Iliac artery. (D) Pelvic vessels.
6. Widening of C loop is seen in :
(A) Carcinoma head of pancreas. (B) Periampullary carcinoma.
(C) Chronic pancreatitis. (D) All the above.
7. Commonest presentation of bilateral ureteric stones is :
(A) CRF. (B) UTI.
(C) Pain. (D) Haematuria.
8. Tinel's sign indicates :
(A) Atrophy of nerves. (B) Neuroma.
(C) Injury to nerves. (D) Regeneration of nerves.
9. Which is a non-absorbable suture :
(A) Polypropylene. (B) Polyglycolic acid.
(C) Vicryl. (D) Catgut.

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10. The principal route of occupationally acquired HIV infection in health care workers in :
(A) Skin perforation with a hollow needle containing HIV infected blood.
(B) Solid needle skin perforation.
(C) Extensive splashing of mucous membrane and skin in spillage of pack of blood.
(D) Air-borne.
11. Which of the following **will not** regress spontaneously :
(A) Strawberry angioma. (B) Portwine stain.
(C) Salmon patch. (D) None of the above.
12. Hypertension may lead to :
(A) Bazin's ulcer. (B) Marjolin's ulcer.
(C) Martorell's ulcer. (D) Arterial ulcer.
13. Plexiform neurofibromatosis usually occurs in the distribution of the :
(A) 6th nerve. (B) 7th nerve.
(C) 10th nerve. (D) 5th nerve.
14. Of the following comments on meningocele which is **false** :
(A) Congenital. (B) Translucency.
(C) Tense. (D) No impulse on cough.
15. "Saw tooth" X-ray appearance is seen in :
(A) Ulcerative colitis. (B) Diverticulitis.
(C) Crohn's disease. (D) Periampullary carcinoma.
16. The commonest sites for carcinoid tumour are :
(A) Small intestine and appendix. (B) Large intestine and appendix.
(C) Large and small intestines. (D) Colon and large intestine.
17. Astler Coller staging is utilised for :
(A) Carcinoma Stomach. (B) Carcinoma Rectum.
(C) Carcinoma Bladder. (D) Carcinoma Gall Bladder.
18. Hydrocoele is an example for a :
(A) Retention cyst. (B) Distention cyst.
(C) Exudation cyst. (D) Traumatic cyst.
19. "Bag of worms" feeling is encountered in :
(A) Varicocele. (B) Lymphvarix.
(C) Saphenavarix. (D) Spermatocele.
20. The following is secreted in excess in Carcinoid tumour :
(A) Tryptophan. (B) 5-HIAA.
(C) VMA. (D) UMS.

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II. Match the following :—

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| 1 Lucid interval. | (A) Salivary glands. |
| 2 Sjogren's syndrome. | (B) Common carotid artery. |
| 3 DeQuervain's disease. | (C) Extradural haematoma. |
| 4 Paget's test. | (D) Dentigerous cyst. |
| 5 Chemodectoma. | (E) Fluctuation. |
| 6 Cholesterol crystals. | (F) Thyroiditis. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)