

# Final Year MBBS Examination

## III MBBS Part 2 Surgery Paper 2

Date: 05-07-2018

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. Answer to the points.
2. Figure to the right indicates marks.
3. Use separate answer books for each section.
4. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
5. Write legibly.

### Section 1

1. Write notes on any two of the following.  
6x2=12 (12)
  - a. Enumerate types of congenital tracheo-oesophageal fistula and its treatment.
  - b. Describe etiology, clinical features investigations and treatment of nontoxic multinodular goiter.
  - c. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of acute

appendicitis.

2. Write notes on any three of the following  
:4x3=12 (12)
  - a. Describe clinical features and investigations of carcinoma breast. How will you treat case of early carcinoma breast?
  - b. Gall stone ileus
  - c. Sliding inguinal hernia
  - d. Hydatid cyst of liver
3. Write short notes on any two of the following  
:3x2 (6)
  - a. Toxic megacolon.
  - b. Tropical pancreatitis
  - c. Hypersplenism.

## Section 2

1. Write notes on: (any two) 12 (12)
  - a. Clinical feature, staging and management of Renal cell carcinoma
  - b. Classification of testicular tumor and treatment of seminoma testis
  - c. Clinical features and management of benign Prostatic hyperplasia
2. Write short notes on: (any three) 12 (12)
  - a. Flail chest
  - b. Epidural anaesthesia

c. Odontomas

d. Ascending Urethrogram

3. Multiple choice questions (6)

- a. Which of the following organs are presently used for transplantation (a) Blood vessels (b) liver (c) Urinary bladder (d) Lung
- b. Steinstrasse is (a) Staining of stones (b) Failure of ESWL (c) type of stone (d) Ureteric obstruction due to fragments in Ureter
- c. Most radio resistant phase in cell cycle (a) G1 (b) G2 (c) Early S (d) Late S
- d. From the index finger, infection goes to: (a) Thenar space (b) Hypothenar space (c) Midpalmar space (d) Space of Parona;
- e. Iceberg
- f. The technique employed in radiotherapy to counteract tumour motion due to breathing is known as: (a) Are technique (b) Modulation (c) Gating (d) Shunting
- g. Presence of Trifluoroacetic acid in urine indicates that the volatile anesthetic agent used was: (a) Halothane (b) Methoxyflurane (c) Trichloroethylene (d) None of the above

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