

- 16. Commonest site for carcinoma tongue is
 - a. Lymphoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. ductal carcinoma
 - d. Medullary carcinoma
- 17. Commonest malignant tumor of parotid is
 - a. dorsum of tongue
 - b. lateral margin
 - c. posterior margin
 - d. ventral margin
- 18. Most common site of keloid
 - a. adenocarcinoma
 - b. Acinic cell tumor
 - c. Mucoepidermal tumor
 - d. Basal cell adenoma
- 19. Double stomach 'in plain x ray is characteristic feature of
 - a. Face
 - b. Neck
 - c. Leg
 - d. Over Sternum
- 20. Double stomach 'in plain x ray is characteristic feature of
 - a. Duodenal atresia
 - b. pyloric stenosis
 - c. Anal atresia
 - d. stenosis of ileum
- 20. Commonest site of primary Gastrointestinal lymphoma is
 - a. Ileum
 - b. duodenum
 - c. Stomach
 - d. colons

Q.2 Long Answer Question

- a. Discuss the aetopathogenesis of Burger's Disease and its management ?
- b. Write clinical feature of head injury and its management?
- c. Discuss the Process of wound healing and management of non healing ulcer

3X 5 = 15

Q.3 Short Answer Question

- a. Phylloides Tumor
- b. Retro Mammary Abscess
- c. Flail Chest

3X 3 = 9

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

- a. What is saint's traid?
- b. What is Grey Turner's & Cullen's sign?
- c. What is the difference between Trousseau's sign and Toriser's sign?
- d. What is the difference between sinus and fistulas?
- e. What is the difference between hypertrophic scar and keloid?
- f. What is Mondor's Disease?

6X 1 = 6

Section - B (Orthopaedic Surgery)

Marks-20

Q.1 Long Answer Question

- a. Describe supracondylar fracture of humerus in children under headings of clinical features, management and complications.
- b. Describe Ewing's tumour.

2X 5 = 10

Q.2 Short Answer Question

- a. Describe non union
- b. What is frozen shoulder?

2X 3 = 6

Q.3 Short Answer Question

- a. What is Volkmann's ischemia?
- b. Enumerate complications of collie's fracture.
- c. Kienbock's disease
- d. Triple deformity of knee

4X 1 = 4

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Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-2 Examination August-2020

Paper Code:- 20BAM0107100262

Subject- General Surgery

Paper -II

Time : 3Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

Q.1 Total MCQs : 20

20X1/2=10

- Most common site of intestinal duplication
a. Duodenum b. Jejunum c. Ileum d. Colon
- Most common organ injury in blunt trauma abdomen
a. Spleen b. Heart c. Lung d. Stomach
- Goodsall's rule used for assessment of
a. Rectal mass b. Fistula in ano c. Pruritis ani d. Perianal abscess
- Jeep's disease is also known as
a. Anal incontinence b. Haemorrhoids c. Pilonidal sinus d. Anal fissure
- Staghorn calculus is made of
a. Oxalate b. Phosphate c. Uric acid d. Cystine
- Most common urinary bladder tumour
a. TCC b. SCC c. Rhabdomyosarcoma d. Sarcoma
- Most common cause of urethral stricture is
a. Trauma b. Infection c. Congenital d. Post endoscopy
- Split skin graft can be applied over
a. Muscle b. Bone c. Cartilage d. Eyelid
- Which is the most common symptom of carcinoma of bladder
a. Increase urine frequency b. Pain c. Painless haematuria d. Burning mictoration
- Most common site of curling's ulcer
a. duodenum b. Mouth c. Stomach d. Intestine
- Normal portal vein pressure is
a. 5mm Hg b. 3-5 mm Hg c. 5-10 mm Hg d. 10-12 mm Hg
- Most common symptom of Ca. head of the pancreas
a. Weight loss b. Pain c. Jaundice d. Anorexia
- Thierch's Operation is done for
a. Haemorrhoids b. Anal Fistula c. Rectal Prolapse d. Anal Fissure
- The most common position of appendix is :-
a. pelvic b. Retrocaecal c. Pre ileal d. Post ileal
- Best investigation for Zenker's diverticulum is
a. Barium swallow b. Endoscopy c. CECT d. EUS

M-1189

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb-March, 2019**

SURGERY

Paper : First-A

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Discuss etiopathology, clinical features and management of Shock.

15

M-1189

PTO

2. Write short notes on :

(a) Hydrocephalome

(b) C.T. Scan

(c) Basal cell carcinoma

M-1191

**Final M.B.B.S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2019**

SURGERY

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Describe the etiology, classification, clinical features and management of carcinoma stomach. 20

2. Write notes of following :

10×2=20

- (a) Pneumothorax-causes clinical features and management
- (b) Spinal anesthesia

3. Write short notes :

5×4=20

- (a) Cleft lip
- (b) Causes of portal hypertension
- (c) Congenital hydrocele
- (d) Tissue in ano

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Final Part-2 Examination 2019

Paper Code:- 19BM0000100261

Subject-General Surgery I

Maximum Marks : 60

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University
- g) Student can answer the question in both hindi & English language

Section A - General Surgery

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

20 X 1/2 = 10

- 1 About amputation, which of the following are not an indication for major amputation?
a. Clostridium infection of the lower leg. b. Severe trauma c. Neurofibroma d. Knee flexion contracture
- 2 Gangrene; which of the following is not a cause?
a. Deep vein thrombosis insufficiency b. Infection c. Intra-arterial drug injection d. Frostbite
- 3 Superficial thrombophlebitis may complicate:
a. Varicose veins b. Trauma c. Abscess d. All of the above
- 4 Langenbeek's repair:
a. Is a method of grafting in burns b. Is a method of repair after surgical excision of SCC c. Is a method of repair of cleft lip d. Is a method of repair of cleft palate
- 5 The most frequent fracture of the face involves the:
a. Mandible. b. Moxilla. c. Orbital floor. d. Nasal bones.
- 6 Which of the following is not a branch of the facial nerve?
a. Temporal b. Orbital c. Zygomatic d. Buccal
- 7 The commonest swellings in the carotid triangle are:
a. Thyroid nodules b. Lymphadenopathy c. Carotid body tumour d. Branchial cyst
- 8 The commonest site for lip cancer is :
a. Angle of the mouth. b. Lower lip at junction of middle, outer thirds. c. Upper lip central part. d. Upper lip at junction of middle, outer thirds.
- 9 The anterior 2/3 of the tongue receives common sensation through.....nerve:
a. Glossopharyngeal. b. Chorda tympani of facial. c. Lingual. d. Hypoglossal.
- 10 Which of the following is not a complication of an inguinal hernia?
a. Irreducibility b. Inflammation c. Strangulation d. Bleeding.
- 11 The most malignant testicular tumor is:
a. Seminoma b. Embryonal carcinoma c. Choriocarcinoma d. Terotocarcinoma
- 12 The risk factors for anal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) include the following except:
a. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection b. HIV infection c. Renal transplant d. Rectal cancer.

- 13 **The commonest presentation of gall stones is:**
 a. Asymptomatic b. Biliary colic c. Charcot's triad d. Jaundice
- 14 **The most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:**
 a. Subhyoid. b. Suprahyoid. c. Sublingual. d. At thyroid cartilage.
- 15 **As regard Meckel's diverticulum all are correct except:**
 a. It occurs due to persistence of proximal urachus b. It arises from antimesenteric border c. It lies 60 cm (2 feet) from caecum d. It's 2 inches long
- 16 **Bleeding per rectum is recognized feature in all except:**
 a. colon Cancer b. Hirschsprung disease c. Ulcerative colitis d. Diverticular disease
- 17 **The main line of treatment in closed pneumothorax without mediastinal shift is:**
 a. Chest tube b. Mechanical ventilation c. Needle aspiration d. Conservative treatment
- 18 **Pleural fluid with the appearance of "anchovy sauce" pus is characteristic of:**
 a. E. coli. b. Staph. aureus. c. Echinococcus. d. Entomeba histolytica
- 19 **The following may be a presentation of perinephric abscess:**
 a. Fever. b. Psoas spasm. c. Hiccough. d. All of the above.
- 20 **The axillary lymph nodes are divided into three levels I,II, III by**
 a. The axillary artery b. The axillary vein c. The pectoralis minor d. The clavicle

Q.2. Long Answer Question

3X 5 = 15

- a. Causes and Management of hypovolumic shock
- b. clinical features and management of buerger's disease
- c. Staging and management of carcinoma breast

Q.3 Short Answer Question

3X 3 = 09

- a. tension pneumothorax
- b. compartment syndrome
- c. solitary thyroid nodule

Q.4 Short Answer Question

6X 1 = 6

- a. Damage of which nerve leads to wrist drop
- b. Types of thyroiditis
- c. What are the clinical features of fibroadenoma breast.
- d. What is Angular dermoid
- e. What is lipoma
- f. Synergistic gangrene

Section – B Orthopedic Surgery

2X 5 = 10

Q.1. Long Answer Question

- a. Define chronic osteomyelitis. Discuss clinical features and management?
- b. Classification of fractures. Discuss management of open fractures?

2X 3 = 06

Q.2 Short Answer Question

- a. Ponseti Technique
- b. Colle's fracture

Q.3 Short Answer Question

- a. Myositis ossificans
- b. PPRP Rehabilitation
- c. GCT
- d. Osteomalacia

4X 1 = 04

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Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Final Part-2 Examination 2019

Paper Code:- 19BM0000100262

Subject-General Surgery II

Maximum Marks : 60

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University
- Student can answer the question in both Hindi & English language

20 X 1/2 = 10

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

- Cystic hygroma includes all except**
a. Develops from jugular lymph sacs b. Brilliantly translucent c. Occupy the middle third of the neck d. Enlarge with crying
- The potato tumour of the neck is**
a. Sternomastoid tumor b. Carotid body tumour c. Thyroid tumour d. Parotid tumour
- Tuberculous cervical lymphadenitis commonly affects**
a. Posterior triangle nodes b. Upper deep cervical nodes c. lower deep cervical nodes d. submaxillary nodes
- Which of the following is brilliantly translucent**
a. Sebaceous cyst b. Dermoid cyst c. Cystic hygroma d. branchialcyst
- Which of the following is not a predisposing factor for a hernia?**
a. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease b. Obesity c. Urinary stones d. Pregnancy
- The following statements are true about a hydrocele except**
a. A hydrocele is a collection of fluid within the tunica vaginalis. b. A congenital hydrocele causes an intermittent swelling. c. An acute hydrocele in a young man may be a sinister finding. d. Drainage is an effective treatment
- Following organs can be found within the hernia sac EXCEPT:**
a. Colon. b. Ovary. c. Urinary Bladder. d. Prostate.
- Which of the following has earlier pulmonary metastases:**
a. Seminoma b. Teratoma. c. Choriocarcinomo. d. Embryonol cell carcinoma.
- Which percentage of gall stones is rodio-opaque?**
a. 10% b. 40% c. 70% d. 90%
- The daily requirement of iodine is:**
a. 50-20 pg. b. 80-90 ug. c. 100-125 prg. d. 150-165 ug.
- Hoarseness of voice denotes:**
a. Compression of the superior laryngeal nerve b. infiltration of the recurrent laryngeal nerve c. infiltration of the superior laryngeal nerve d. Tracheal compression
- The following is a cause of painful goiter:**
a. Acute thyroiditis. b. Simple nodular goiter. c. Retrosternal goiter. d. Goiter with pregnancy.
- For treatment of pneumothorax intercostals tube is inserted in**
a. 5th space of parasternal line b. 2nd space of parasternal line c. 2nd space of midclavicular line d. Any of the above
- All ore causes of hemothorax except:**
a. Trauma b. Bronchogenic carcinoma c. Rupture of emphysematous bullae d. Anticoagulant therapy

- 15 As regards Empyema necessitans all are correct except:
- Is an encysted empyema
 - Gives expansible impulse on cough
 - Can perforate skin leading to skin sinus
- 16 About bronchogenic carcinoma all are correct except:
- Common in old smoker moles
 - Can present by any chest symptom
 - Usually inoperable of diagnosis
- 17 The triad of signs of rupture urethra includes the following except:
- Perineal hematoma
 - Bleeding per urethra
 - Retention of urine
- 18 Renal tuberculosis should be suspected in presence of:
- Sterile pyuria
 - Renal calcification
 - Indistinct outline of papillae in IVP
- 19 Absence of the breast (amastia) is associated with
- Turner's syndrome
 - Klinefelter's syndrome
 - Poland syndrome
- 20 The most effective treatment of anaphylactic shock is :
- IV anti histaminic.
 - IV corticosteroids.
 - IV antibiotics

d. Is a subcutaneous abscess communicated with empyemic pleura

d. 5 year old survival rate is 60%

d. Bleeding per rectum

d. Each of the above

d. Fleischer's syndrome

d. Intracardiac adrenaline

4X 5 = 20

Q.2. Long Answer Question

- Clinical features and management of carcinoma stomach
- Clinical features and management of carcinoma anal canal
- Classify testicular tumour and its management
- Management of enterocutaneous fistula

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4X 3 = 12

- Annular pancreas
- Premalignant conditions of penile carcinoma
- Wilms tumor
- Sebaceous cyst

Q.4 Short Answer Question

9X 2 = 18

- Alvarado score used to diagnose which condition
- Godsall's rule is associated with which condition.
- What is Courvisier's law
- Venous gangrene
- Marjolin's ulcer
- Hemangioma
- Types of gall bladder stone
- Enumerate different positions of vermiform appendix
- Causes of bleeding per rectum

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Subject- General Surgery II

Total MCQs : 20

20 X 1/2 = 10

- 1 True about breast cancer in pregnancy:
a. Occurs in 1 every 3000 pregnant women b. MC non-gynecological associated with pregnancy c. Ductal carcinoma is MC type, accounting for 75-90% of breast cancer in pregnancy d. All of the above
- 2 Mondor's disease is:
a. Thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of breast b. Carcinoma of the breast c. Premalignant condition of the breast d. Filariasis of the breast
- 3 Acute mastitis commonly occurs during
a. Pregnancy b. Puberty c. Lactation d. Infancy
- 4 Best investigation for acute intestinal obstruction is:
a. Barium studies b. X-ray c. USG d. ERCP
- 5 In case of new born, the commonest cause of intestinal obstruction is:
a. Annular pancreas b. Duodenal atresia c. Jejunal atresia d. Esophageal atresia
- 6 Snow storm ascites is seen in.
a. Meconium ileus b. Hirschsprung's disease c. Ileocaecal tuberculosis d. Pseudomyxoma peritonei
- 7 Fluid levels are not visible in:
a. Meconium ileus b. Intussusception c. Colon pouch d. Duodenal obstruction
- 8 Best treatment of acute suppurative cholangitis is.
a. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy b. Open cholecystectomy c. Endoscopic papillotomy d. Choledochotomy
- 9 Most common cause of cholangitis.
a. Viral infection b. CBD stone c. Surgery d. Amebic infection
- 10 Most common surgical obstructive jaundice:
a. Periapillary carcinoma b. Carcinoma gallbladder c. Carcinoma head of pancreas d. CBD stones
- 11 Common bile duct stones will manifest all except.
a. Distended gallbladder b. Jaundice c. Itching d. Clay colored stools
- 12 Leucine aminopeptidase is elevated in obstruction of:
a. Ureter b. Urethra c. Common bile duct d. Spermatic cord
- 13 An absolute contraindication for IVP is.
a. Allergy to the drug b. Multiple myeloma c. Blood urea > 200mg d. Renal tumor
- 14 Radiation exposure is the least in the following procedure
a. Micturating cystourethrogram b. IVP c. Bilateral nephrostogram d. Spiral CT for stones
- 15 Central stellate scar on CT scans are seen in.
a. Renal hemangioma b. Renal oncocytoma c. Wilm's tumor d. Papillomas
- 16 All are features of hypernephroma except.
a. Persistent pyrexia b. Hematuria c. Polycythemia d. Lower pole involvement
- 17 Most important indicator for renal cell carcinoma.
a. Nuclear grade b. Histological type c. Size d. Pathological staging
- 18 All of the following tumors may be malignant except.
a. Glioma b. Astrocytoma c. Hemangioblastoma d. Ependymoma
- 19 In children most common posterior fossa tumour is.
a. Meningiomas b. Astrocytoma c. Medulloblastoma d. Glioblastoma multiforme
- 20 Chang staging is used for.
a. Retinoblastoma b. Medulloblastoma c. Ewing's sarcoma d. Rhabdomyosarcoma

M-1221

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct. 2017**

SURGERY

Paper : I (A)

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

***Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.***

- 1. Enumerate the causes and physiology of shock. Describe
the management of hypovolumic shock.**

10

M-1221

PTO

[2]

Printe

4×5=20

2. Write short notes on :

(i) Burn contracture

(ii) Fibroadenoma

(iii) Lipoma

(iv) Dry gangrene

M-1221

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March. 2017**

SURGERY

Paper : I (A)

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

*Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.*

1. Describe causes, pathophysiology, clinical features and management of varicose veins.

10

[2]

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4×5=20

2. Write short notes on :

- (i) Phylloid tumor
- (ii) Carbuncle
- (iii) Diabetic gangrene
- (iv) Thyroglossal cyst

M-1223

**Final M.B.B.S. (Professional) Examination,
Sep.-Oct.2017**

SURGERY

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

- 1. Discuss the clinical features etiology and management of obstructive jaundice due to stone in common bile duct. 20**

M-1223

PTO

[2]

10×2=20

2. Write notes on following :

- (a) Achlasia cardia
- (b) Indirect inguinal Hernia

5×4=20

3. Write short notes :

- (a) Tubercular ascitis
- (b) IVP (Intravenous Pyelography)
- (c) Hydrocele
- (d) Management of Appendicular lamp

M-1221

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct. 2016**

SURGERY

Paper : First-(A)

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Describe the pathological classification of thyroid neoplasms. Discuss the relevant diagnostic investigations in a patient with solitary thyroid nodule.

10

M-1221

PTO

2. Write short notes on :

- (a) Venous ulcer
- (b) Clinical features of hypocalcemia
- (c) Galactocele
- (d) Clinical features of Extra Dural Hematoma (EDH)

M-1221

**Final M. B. B. S. (Part-II) (Professional)
Examination, Feb.-March. 2016**

SURGERY

Paper : I (A)

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in serial order.

1. Enumerate risk factors for development of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT). Describe management of a patient with DVT of lower limbs.

10

M-1221

PTO

2. Write short notes on :

4×5=20

(a) Enumerate complications of blood transfusion

(b) Cold abscess of neck

(c) Endocrine treatment of cancer breast

(d) Pheochromocytoma

M-1221

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March, 2015**

SURGERY

Paper : First-(A)

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Pass Marks : 15

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Describe Hypothyroidism. How will you manage it? 10
2. (a) Classify Burn. 5
- (b) AIDS and Surgeon-short note 5

M-1221

PTO

3. (a) TNM classification of Ca Prostate

5

(b) Golden Hour- In Trauma

5