

Seat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**  
**M.B.B.S MARCH 2021 EXAMINATION**

**Year: 3 (Part-2)**  
**Subject Code: 19100404**  
**Subject Name: Surgery-II**

**Date: 19-03-2021**  
**Time: 10:00 am to 01:00 pm**  
**Total Marks: 60**

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**Instructions:**

- (1) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (2) Each section should be written in separate answer books.
- (3) Draw diagrams and flow charts whenever necessary.
- (4) MCQ section has to be completed in 15 minutes.

**Section A**

**Q. 1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)- On a separate paper (1\*10)**

**10 MARKS**

**1. Superficial thrombophelbitis may complicate:**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Varicose veins | b. Trauma           |
| c. Abscess        | d. All of the above |

**2. Which of the following treatment is the treatment of choice for Cystosarcoma Phyllodes ?**

- a. Wide local incision
- b. Lumpectomy and axillary lymphadenectomy.
- c. Modified radical mastectomy.
- d. Radiotherapy and / or systemic chemotherapy.

**3. All of the following structures cross the Right Ureter Anteriorly, Except-**

- a. Terminal Ileum.
- b. vas deferens
- c. Genitofemoral nerve
- d. Right Colic and ileocolic vessels.

**4. Which of the following statements about 'Ranula' is most correct?**

- a. It is a type of Epulis
- b. It is cystic swelling in the floor of the mouth.
- c. It is a Thyroglossal cyst.
- d. It is a type of dentigerous cyst.

**5. Surgery for undescended testis is recommended at what age:**

- a. 6 months
- b. 12 months
- c. 24 months
- d. 36 months

6. **Lords Plication is done for:**

- a. Inguinal Hernia.
- b. Testicular Cancer
- c. Hydrocele
- d. Testicular Tortion.

7. **The most common cause of abdominal Aortic Aneurysm is :**

- a. Atherosclerosis
- b. Trauma
- c. Syphillis
- d. Vasculitis

8. **A well differentiated follicular carcinoma of thyroid can be best differentiated from a follicular adenoma by:**

- a. Hurthle cell change
- b. Lining of tall columnar and cuboidal cells
- c. Vascular invasion
- d. Nuclear features

9. **Anal Fissure is best Diagnosed by :**

- a. Anoscopy
- b. History and superficial clinical examination
- c. PR examination
- d. USG

10. **Which of the following statement about Pilonidal Sinus is true :**

- a. More common in females.
- b. Mostly congenital.
- c. Prognosis after surgery is poor.
- d. Treatment of choice is surgical excision of sinus tract.

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**Section A**

**Q.2) Write a Note on (Any One Out of Two) (1 \* 8 Marks = 8 Marks)**

1. Describe the Differential Diagnosis of a Breast Lump. Write in brief about Early/ Operative Breast Carcinoma.
2. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of chronic pancreatitis

**Section B**

**Q.3) Write a Long Note on (Any Two Out Of Three) (2 \* 5 = 10 marks)**

1. Hirschsprung's disease
2. Mesenteric cyst
3. Postoperative complications of splenectomy

**Q.4) Write a short Note on. (Any Three Out Of Four) (3 \* 4 = 12 marks)**

1. TIPSS
2. Sigmoid volvulus
3. Tracheo - esophageal fistula
4. Paralytic ileus

**Section C**

**Q. 5) Write a short Note on. (Any Four Out Of Five)**

**(4 \* 3 = 12 marks)**

1. Undescended Testis
2. Lymphedema
3. Pilonidal Sinus
4. Classify salivary gland tumors
5. Murphy's traid

**Q. 6) Write a Long Note on. (AnyTwo Out Of Three)**

**(2 \* 4 = 08 marks)**

1. Discuss the clinical features,relavent investigation and treatment of thromboangitis obliterans.
2. Describe Actiology, Clinical Features & Management of Surgical Jaundice.
3. Enumerate the various pathological lesions seen in tuberculosis of kidney. Discuss briefly the clinical features and management of tuberculosis of the kidney.