

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

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 ileo colic 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 sign

Q. 6) Write a Long Note on. (Any Two Out Of Three)

(2 * 4 = 08 marks)

1. Discuss the clinical features, relevant investigation and treatment of thromboangitis obliterans.
2. Describe Aetiology, 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.