

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF AYURVED**  
**M.D/M.S. (Ayurved), Exam-2021- 22**

**Year: Final Year****Date: 27/08/2022****Subject Code:02213207****Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm****Subject Name: (Paper III Adhunik shalya karma – Modern Surgery)****Total Marks: 100**

1. Attempt all questions from each section.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Write separate sections on separate answer sheets.

**SECTION – A (50 Marks)**

**Q.1** Differentiate between Benign & Malignant tumors and write in detail about Carcinoma of Breast. **(20)**

**Q.2** Write in detail about Appendicular Mass. **(20)**

**Q.3 Attempt any Two. (Each of 5 marks)** **(10)**

- a.Pilonidal Sinus
- b.Ulcerative Colitis
- c.Duodenal Ulcer

**SECTION – B (50 Marks)**

**Q.1** Draw a well labelled diagram of Hepatobiliary system and explain about Acute Cholecystitis with its Management. **(20)**

**Q.2** Define Hernia & describe Femoral Hernia with its Management. **(20)**

**Q.3 Attempt any Two.(Each of 5 marks)** **(10)**

- a.Liver Abscess
- b.Splenic Rupture
- c.Vaginal Hydroceole

**SECTION – A (50 Marks)**

<b>Q.1</b>	<b>A benign tumor has distinct, smooth, regular borders. A malignant tumor has irregular borders and grows faster than a benign tumor.</b> A malignant tumor can also spread to other parts of your body. A benign tumor can become quite large, but it will not invade nearby tissue or spread to other parts of your body. Breast cancer <b>most often begins with cells in the milk-producing ducts (invasive ductal carcinoma)</b> . Breast cancer may also begin in the glandular tissue called lobules (invasive lobular carcinoma) or in other cells or tissue within the breast.	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	an appendiceal mass is <b>an inflammatory tumor consisting of the inflamed appendix, its adjacent viscera, and the greater omentum</b> , whereas an abscess is a pus-containing appendiceal mass. <sup>1,5</sup> . The patients were diagnosed by physical examination, computed tomography (CT), and ultrasound. There are 3 methods for treatment of appendiceal mass: <b>emergency surgery, conservative management followed by interval surgery, and totally conservative management without interval surgery</b> . The most widespread method of treatment is considered the nonoperative method by Ochsner	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Attempt any Two. (Each of 5 marks)</b>	<b>(10)</b>
	a. A pilonidal sinus is <b>a small hole or tunnel in the skin at the top of the buttocks, where they divide (the cleft)</b> . It does not always cause symptoms and only needs to be treated if it becomes infected.	
	b. Ulcerative colitis (UL-sur-uh-tiv koe-LIE-tis) is <b>an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that causes inflammation and ulcers (sores) in your digestive tract</b> . Ulcerative colitis affects the innermost lining of your large intestine (colon) and rectum. Symptoms usually develop over time, rather than suddenly.	
	c. A duodenal ulcer is <b>a peptic ulcer that develops in the first part of the small intestine (duodenum)</b> . An esophageal ulcer occurs in the lower part of your esophagus. Peptic ulcers are open sores that develop on the inside lining of your stomach and the upper portion of your small intestine.	

**SECTION – B (50 Marks)**

<b>Q.1</b>	Acute cholecystitis is <b>inflammation of the gallbladder</b> . It usually happens when a gallstone blocks the cystic duct. Gallstones are small stones, usually made of cholesterol, that form in the gallbladder. The cystic duct is the main opening of the gallbladder.  <b>Laparoscopic cholecystectomy</b>  Fasting. ... Fluids through a vein in your arm. ... Antibiotics to fight infection. ... Pain medications. ... Procedure to remove stones.	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	( the medical condition in which an organ inside the body, for example the stomach, pushes through the wall of muscle which surrounds it, Open surgery, in which a cut is made into the body at the location of the hernia. The protruding tissue is set back in place and the weakened muscle wall is stitched back together. Sometimes a type of mesh is implanted in the area to provide extra support. Laparoscopic surgery involves the same type of repairs.)	<b>(20)</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Attempt any Two.(Each of 5 marks)</b>	<b>(10)</b>
	a.Liver Abscess(Pyogenic liver abscess is <b>a pus-filled pocket of fluid within the liver</b> . Pyogenic means producing pus. A liver abscess can develop from several different sources, including a blood infection, an abdominal infection, or an abdominal injury which has been become infected.)	
	b. A ruptured spleen is <b>typically caused by a blow to the left upper abdomen or the left lower chest</b> , such as might happen during sporting accidents, fistfights and car crashes. An injured spleen can rupture soon after the abdominal trauma or, in some cases, days or weeks after the injury. An enlarged spleen.	
	c. A hydrocele is <b>a collection of peritoneal fluid between the parietal and visceral layers of the tunica vaginalis</b> , which directly surrounds the testis and spermatic cord. Hydroceles arise from an imbalance of secretion and reabsorption of fluid from the tunica vaginalis.	



