

PAPER CODE: MB2019133

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FINAL MBBS PART-II DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JUNE, 2025

GENERAL SURGERY

PAPER – I

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

1. Most common benign tumors in Parotid gland
 - a) Pleomorphic adenoma
 - b) Warthins tumour
 - c) Pheochromocytoma
 - d) Sialoblastoma
2. Which of the following associated with Xerostomia, Except
 - a) Antidepressants
 - b) Sjogrens syndrome
 - c) Chronic anxiety
 - d) Cholenergic medications
3. All of the following are naturally available Suture Material Except
 - a) Catgut
 - b) Silk
 - c) Thread
 - d) Vicryl
4. Match the following:

Colour Codes	Injury
1. Red	A. Tension pneumothorax
2. Yellow	B. Severe brain damage
3. Green	C. Compound fracture
4. Black	D. Simple fracture
a) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B	b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B
c) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D	d) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
5. Most common organ injured in blunt trauma abdomen
 - a) Stomach
 - b) Spleen
 - c) Pancreas
 - d) Kidney
6. Massive blood transfusion is defined as
 - a) whole blood volume in 24 hrs
 - b) half blood volume in 24 hrs
 - c) 40 percent blood volume in 24 hrs
 - d) 60 percent blood volume in 24 hrs
7. compensatory mechanism in a patient with hypovolemic shock
 - a) increased renal blood flow
 - b) Decrease in cortisol
 - c) Decreased in vasopressin
 - d) Decreased cutaneous blood flow
8. All are Acyanotic Congenital Heart disease except
 - a) ASD
 - b) Tetralogy of Fallot
 - c) PDA
 - d) VSD

9. Most important HLA marker for Organ rejection after transplantation
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) HLA - A | b) HLA - B |
| c) HLA - DR | d) HLA - C |
10. Most commonly used gas in Laparoscopic Surgery
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| a) Helium | b) N ₂ O |
| c) Oxygen | d) CO ₂ |

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. A 35-year-old male, heavy smoker, is seen for cramping pain in both calves after walking for 500 mts, which is relieved by rest. On examination of ankle and foot region, pulses are diminished and there is hair loss with brittle nails. Discuss the:

a. Probable condition.

b. Pathophysiology.

c. Radiological evaluation.

d. Principles of management

(1+3+4+7)

12. Define Shock, describe pathophysiology, classification and management of Hypovolaemic Shock.

(3+3+4+5)

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Hyperkalaemia.

14. Tubercular Lymphadenitis.

15. Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN).

16. Complications of Blood Transfusion.

17. General and Local factors effecting wound healing.

18. Basal cell Carcinoma.

19. Clinical features and treatment of tetanus.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. Metabolic Acidosis.

21. Dermoid cyst.

22. Horner's syndrome.

23. Carbuncle.

24. Para Phimosis.

25. Felon.
