



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar

4th Professional MBBS Final Examination 2021 (B – 2017)

Time: 3 hours

General Surgery (Paper-I)

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer all the questions. Draw diagram wherever necessary. Use separate answer sheets for Section-A, B & C.

SECTION - A

1. A 50-year patient with weight of 65 kgs presented to the emergency with history of burns due to a gas cylinder blast. On presentation he was having pulse rate of 145/min and blood pressure of 60/40mmHg. On exposure and examination, he had acute burns involving the entire head & neck area, entire upper & lower back and entire anterior chest wall & anterior abdomen wall. (3+4+3=10)

- What is the total body surface area (TBSA) assessment of the burn wound?
- Describe the initial management, fluid resuscitation therapy and its monitoring during the first 24 hrs after admission.
- Outline the key features of escharotomy placement.

2. Short answer questions

(6×5 = 30)

- Factors involving healing of a wound
- Complications of blood transfusion
- Classification of shock
- Premalignant lesions of skin
- Clinical features and management of Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
- Characteristics of an ideal surgical suture.

SECTION - B

1. A 40 year female patient presented with a lump in her right breast.

(2+4+4=10)

- Enlist the causes of breast lump in this age group
- Briefly outline the investigations for this patient
- Describe the treatment of early breast cancer

2. Short answer questions

(6×5 = 30)

- Cleft lip
- Differential diagnosis of nipple discharges.
- C.E.A.P Classification of chronic venous disorders.
- Surgical management of Lymphedema
- Immunosuppressive therapy in Organ Transplantation.
- Clinical features of hyperparathyroidism.



SECTION – C (Orthopaedics)

Answer all questions:

(4x5=20)

1.
 - a) Classify fracture neck of femur in adults (2)
 - b) Write the complications of fracture neck of femur (1)
 - c) Explain why nonunion is common in fracture neck of femur (2)

2.
 - a) Define dislocation and subluxation of a joint (1)
 - b) Enumerate the clinical tests to diagnose shoulder dislocation (2)
 - c) Explain, why dislocation is an emergency condition than a fracture (2)

3.
 - a) Define arthritis (1)
 - b) Classify arthritis (2)
 - c) Write the non-operative and operative management of osteoarthritis of knee (2)

4.
 - a) What is prolapsed intervertebral disc (1)
 - b) Write the clinical features of lumbar prolapsed intervertebral disc (2)
 - c) Write the management of lumbar prolapsed intervertebral disc (2)



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
4th Professional MBBS Final Examination 2021 (B – 2017)

Time: 3 hours

General Surgery (Paper-II)

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer all the questions. Draw diagram wherever necessary. Use separate answer sheets for Section-A, B & C.

SECTION – A

1. A 30 year female patient presented in emergency with acute onset of pain in right lower quadrant of abdomen (4+2+4=10)
 - a) Enlist the possible differential diagnoses
 - b) Enumerate the investigation protocols with justification
 - c) Describe management of acute appendicitis

2. Short answer questions (6×5 = 30)
 - a) Effects and complications of gallstones
 - b) Classification of degrees of Internal Haemorrhoids and its management protocols
 - c) Puncture Aspiration Injection Respiration (P.A.I.R) therapy
 - d) Intestinal stomas
 - e) Park's classification of Fistula in Ano.
 - f) Management of Achalasia Cardia.

SECTION - B

1. A 60-year male patient presented with acute retention of urine in emergency (4+2+4=10)
 - a) Narrate the causes of retention of urine in this age group
 - b) Discuss with justification the investigation needed in the work up of this case
 - c) Outline the various management options in this case.

2. Short answer questions (6×5 = 30)
 - a) Management of carcinoma of penis
 - b) Classification of testicular tumours
 - c) Clinical features and management of varicocele
 - d) Types of allograft rejection
 - e) Causes and types of renal calculi
 - f) Causes of hydronephrosis



SECTION – C (Anaesthesia)

Answer all questions.

(4x5=20)

1.

- a) Mention four reversible causes of cardiac arrest in an adult. (2)
- b) Mention four steps of BLS. (2)
- c) What is the chest compression to ventilation ratio for a non-intubated adult cardiac arrest victim? (1)

2.

- a) Write two common drugs used for non-operating room anesthesia procedures. (1)
- b) Mention two indications for oxygen therapy and two oxygen delivery devices. (1+1)
- c) Mention two differences in pediatric and adult airway. (2)

3.

- a) Define pain along with the classification. Name two chemical mediators of pain. (2)
- b) Mention two classes of analgesics used for post-operative analgesia with examples. (1+1)
- c) Write two scales used for pain assessment. (1)

4.

- a) What are the different types of regional anesthesia. Write two advantages of regional anesthesia. (1+1)
- b) Mention two components of balanced anesthesia. (1)
- c) Mention two sites for central venous cannulation. Write two common complications associated with central venous cannulation? (1+1)



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar

4th Professional MBBS Final Examination 2021 (B – 2017)

Time: 3 hours

General Surgery (Paper-I)

Max. Marks: 100

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SECTION - A

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 - a) What is the total body surface area (TBSA) assessment of the burn wound?
 - b) Describe the initial management, fluid resuscitation therapy and its monitoring during the first 24 hrs after admission.
 - c) Outline the key features of escharotomy placement.

2. Short answer questions (6×5 = 30)
 - a) Factors involving healing of a wound
 - b) Complications of blood transfusion
 - c) Classification of shock
 - d) Premalignant lesions of skin
 - e) Clinical features and management of Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
 - f) Characteristics of an ideal surgical suture.

SECTION - B

1. A 40 year female patient presented with a lump in her right breast. (2+4+4=10)
 - a) Enlist the causes of breast lump in this age group
 - b) Briefly outline the investigations for this patient
 - c) Describe the treatment of early breast cancer

2. Short answer questions (6×5 = 30)
 - a) Cleft lip
 - b) Differential diagnosis of nipple discharges.
 - c) E.A.P Classification of chronic venous disorders.
 - d) Surgical management of Lymphedema
 - e) Immunosuppressive therapy in Organ Transplantation.
 - f) Clinical features of hyperparathyroidism.



SECTION – C (Orthopaedics)

Answer all questions:

(4x5=20)

1.
 - a) Classify fracture neck of femur in adults (2)
 - b) Write the complications of fracture neck of femur (1)
 - c) Explain why nonunion is common in fracture neck of femur (2)

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 - b) Write the clinical features of lumbar prolapsed intervertebral disc (2)
 - c) Write the management of lumbar prolapsed intervertebral disc (2)

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
3rd Pre Professional MBBS Pre Professional Examination 2021

MBBS

General Surgery (Paper-II)

Time: 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 100marks

Instructions

Answer all the questions. Draw diagram wherever necessary. Use separate answer sheets for Section-A, B & C. **In each section, write your answers in the same chronological order as in the question paper.**

Section - A (General Surgery)

1. A 40 years old man presented with history of intermittent black coloured stool for one month associated with anorexia and weight loss. He looked emaciated and was pale on examination.

- a. Outline with justification the investigations required to confirm the diagnosis and planning management. (5)
- b. Outline the treatment if the investigations suggest a malignant aetiology (5)

2. Short answer questions:

(6x5)

- a. Indications of a splenectomy
- b. Management of Hydatid cyst of liver
- c. Conservative management of appendicular lump
- d. Presentation and management of sigmoid volvulus
- e. Management of achalasia cardia
- f. Courvoisier's law and its application

Section - B (General Surgery)

3. What are the risk factors and premalignant conditions of carcinoma penis.
Discuss the management of malignant ulcer on glandular penis.

(4+6)

HPV & HIV infection

→ BxO, Balanoprostitis, Obesity, multiple partners

Leukoplakia
- BxO (Balanitis Xerophica)

obliteration?

C-FU Gen
Excision
Penectomy
Penile amputation

4. Write short notes on

(6x5=30)

- a. Compare and contrast urinary bladder injuries and their presentation
- b. Management options for hydronephrosis
- c. Compare and contrast the clinical presentation of undescended testis with that of Ectopic testis
- d. Work of a patient with a left renal lump with painless haematuria
- e. What are the various Lower urinary tract symptoms?
- f. Management of a mid-ureteric calculi

Section C -

(Orthopaedics)

Marks:4X5=20

1. Define compound/open fracture. (2)
Classify open fractures (2)
Write the complications of open fracture (1)
2. Define osteomyelitis. (1)
Draw levelled diagram of Chronic osteomyelitis of lower end of femur (2)
Write the surgical management of Chronic osteomyelitis (2)
3. Define Colle's fracture. (1)
Write the non-operative management of Colle's fracture (2)
Write the extension of Colle's cast with explanation (2)
4. Define cauda equina syndrome (1)
Write the clinical features and its management (4)



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
3rd Pre-Professional MBBS Final Examination 2017

Time: 3 Hrs General Surgery (Paper-I)

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

Answer all the questions.

Draw diagram wherever necessary.

Use separate answer sheets for Section-C.

Section – A (General Surgery)

40 marks

1. A 36-year-old male met with a road traffic accident. He was severely breathless when he was brought to the accident and emergency department. At admission his pulse rate was 114/min and blood pressure 80/60 mm of Hg. His GCS was 15/15. Abdomen was soft and non-tender, with no distension. FAST was negative. Outline your plan of management

- a- List the possible differential diagnosis with justification of each (4 marks)
- b- Outline the plan of management (6 marks)

2. Write short notes on:

(6 x 5 = 30)

- a. Fluid resuscitation in a burn patient.
- b. Classify the various types of surgical wound and its correlation with antibiotic use
What are the various types of enteral nutrition and the advantages
- c. T- staging (TNM) of cancer breast
- d. Complications of blood transfusion
- e. Management of hyperkalaemia
- f. Metabolic response to surgery and trauma

Section – B (General Surgery)

40 marks

3. A 36 years old lady presented with a swelling in the midline of the neck. The swelling was moving with deglutition. (2+4+4)

- a. List the differential diagnoses of swellings that move with deglutition
- b. Plan the relevant investigations with justification



c. Outline the preoperative preparation in a patient with Toxic nodular goitre

(6 x 5=30)

3. Write short notes on:

- a. Triple assessment in cancer breast.
- b. Surgical Management of varicose veins
- c. Assessment of a patient with rest pain in right leg
- d. Treatment options in malignant melanoma
- e. Difference in clinical feature and management of hypertrophic scar and keloids
- f. Surgical treatment of a toxic nodular goitre



Section – B(Anaesthesia) 20 marks

Each question carries 5 marks. Answer all questions.

(5x4=20)

Q1.

- A) Mention two side effects of spinal anaesthesia. Write two advantages of General anaesthesia over regional anaesthesia. (1 + 1 mark)
- B) Write one ester and one amide local anaesthetic drug. Name two adjuvants used in regional anaesthesia. (1 + 1 mark)
- C) Enumerate two components of Balanced Anaesthesia. (1 Mark)

Q2.

- A) How succinylcholine is metabolized? Name two condition where succinylcholine metabolism is delayed? (1 + 1 mark)
- B) Briefly describe the airway assessment in adults. (2 marks)
- C) Mention two properties of the desirable induction agent used for day care surgery. (1 mark)

Q3.

- A) Define Minimum alveolar concentration (MAC). (1 mark)
- B) Mention two safety features used in high pressure system of anaesthesia workstation. (2 Marks)
- C) Name two inhalational agents which can be used for induction of anaesthesia? (1 + 1 mark)

Q4.

- A) Describe first and second steps of BLS. (2 marks)
- B) Mention two features of good quality CPR. (2 marks)
- C) Which airway maneuver should be avoided in trauma victims? (1 Mark)



All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar
3rd Professional MBBS Final Examination 2017
General Surgery (improvement exam)

Max. Marks: 50

Time allotted: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

Answer all the questions. Draw diagram wherever necessary.

1. A 42 years old lady presented to the Emergency department with severe pain in the upper abdomen which was worse on lying down She was a known case of gall stone disease. Xray abdomen showed no gas under diaphragm.

- (a) Mention the most probable diagnosis with justification (2 marks)
- (b) Enumerate three important investigations, in order of priority, that will be required to confirm the diagnosis (3 marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss the management of such a case (5 marks)

2. Briefly discuss the various ways how a patient with a gall stone disease may present. (10 marks)

3. Write short notes on (6x5)

- a) What is Ochsner–Sherren’s regimen regime and where is it used? What are the triggers when is such a management abandoned?
- b) Clinical presentation and management of Meckel’s diverticulum
- c) Draw a labelled diagram to distinguish between various types of fistula-in-ano
- d) Signs of inoperability in a carcinoma head of the pancreas
- e) Courvoisier’s law and its application.

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8th Semester (MBBS 2017 batch)

General Surgery

Max Marks – 100 marks

Total time- 3 hrs

Answer all questions in serial order (strictly)

Section- A (*Surgery and allied sub-specialities*)

1. A 37-year-old man presented with two days history of colicky abdominal pain, bilious vomiting and not passing flatus and faeces. He had a past history of laparotomy for perforated appendicitis 2 years ago. On physical examination, his temperature is 38.5°C (100.5°F), pulse rate is 105 beats/minute, blood pressure is 130/84 mm Hg, and respiratory rate is 28 breaths/minute. His abdomen is distended, mildly tender throughout. His white blood cell (WBC) count is 16,000 with 88% neutrophils.
 - a. Mention your provisional diagnosis with justification.? (2 marks)
 - b. What radiological investigations will be needed to confirm the diagnosis. List the possible range of radiological findings in such a scenario (5marks)
 - c. Outline the emergency supportive management that will be needed in the casualty, before planning any investigations or surgical treatment. (3marks)
2. Define lower gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding and enumerate the causes. How will you approach the diagnosis in cases of patients presenting with a lower GI bleed? (4+6)
3. Write short answers: (5x4)
 - a. Explain the segmental anatomy of the liver with the help of a labelled diagram.
 - b. A clinician notes a sudden increase in the rate of Surgical site infection (SSI) in postoperative patients. What factors could be related to the surge in the SSI. How can he address decreasing SSI?
 - c. Pathophysiology of Hemorrhoids with the treatment options
 - d. Discuss the relevance of the anatomy of the anal sphincters to faecal continence and classification of fistula in ano

Section- B (Surgery and allied sub-specialities)

4. Write short answers: (5x2)

- x a. Discuss various methods for the prevention of dental caries and gingivitis.
- x b. Enumerate various clinical and radiological features of maxillofacial trauma.
Describe ABCDE in the primary management of maxillofacial trauma.

x 5. What are the common causes of antenatally diagnosed hydronephrosis? How is a neonate with antenatally diagnosed hydronephrosis evaluated after birth? (4+6)

x 6. Write short answers:
Describe the history and physical findings in a child with Wilms tumour. (5)

x 7. Discuss the causes and the evaluation of haematuria in a 65-year-old man. (4+6)

x 8. Write short answers:
Discuss the options of medical management in a 55-year-old male with symptomatic Benign Prostatic Enlargement (BPE). (5mark)

Section- C (Anaesthesia)

Section-B (Anaesthesiology)

Each question carries 5 marks. Answer all questions.

Q1.

- A) What is the chest compression to ventilation ratio for a non-intubated adult cardiac arrest victim? (1 mark)
- B) Mention two reversible causes of cardiac arrest in an adult. (2 marks)
- C) Mention two features of good quality CPR. (2 marks)

Q2.

- A. Mention two classes of local anaesthetic drugs with one example from each group. (1 mark)
- B. Enumerate side effects of opioids. What is the drug used to reverse such effects? (1.5 + 0.5 mark)
- C. Mention two classes of analgesics used for postoperative analgesia with examples. (1 + 1 mark)

Q3.

- A. Name two arteries most commonly cannulated for invasive blood pressure monitoring. (1 mark)
- B. Mention two differences between spinal and epidural anesthesia. (2 marks)
- C. Define Coma. Name the scale used to assess the level of consciousness of the patient. (1.5 + 0.5 mark)

Q4.

- A. Mention two characteristics of modern anesthesia vaporizers. (1 mark)
- B. Mention two safety features of the anaesthesia workstation. (2 marks)
- C. Mention different Mapleson circuits. Which circuits are used for spontaneous ventilation and controlled ventilation in adults? (1+1 mark)