OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-IX EXAMINATION YEAR 2012

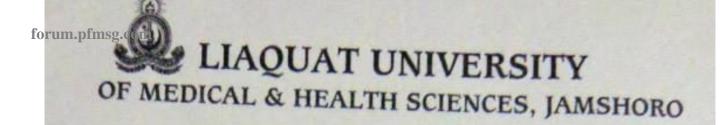
Surgery Paper-I (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour Date: 14-05-2012 Maximum Marks: 15 NOTE: Attempt any SIX questions. All questions carry equal marks. O.No.1. What is Glasgow coma scale? Give its clinical significance. O.No.2. Give brief account of clinical features and treatment of tetanus. Q.No.3. A young male presents with swelling in right parotid region since 5 years. FNAC shows pleomorphic adenoma. Give characteristic features which show signs of malignancy. Q.No.4. Describe briefly actiology, clinical features and treatment of chronic osteomyelitis. Write short note on solitary thyroid nodule. O.No.5. Classify pneumothorax. Give clinical and radiological findings of Q.No.6. tension pneumothorax. Give various causes of secondary lymphoedema. Describe important O.No.7. investigations for its diagnosis.

Write short note on triple assessment for breast lump.

THE END

₩ Q.No.8.



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-X EXAMINATION YEAR 2012

SURGERY PAPER-I

(SEQs)

NOTE:	owed: One Hour Date: 03-12-2012 Maximum Marks: 15		
:	Attempt any SIX questions. All questions carry equal marks.		
Q.No.1-	A 50 years old male admitted in emergency ward with crush injury on his right thigh. On examination thigh is swollen, crepitus is positive, wound is foul smelling. X-ray shows no fracture. a) What is likely diagnosis? b) What are causative organisms for this condition? c) How would you treat this case?		
Q.No.2-	Enlist causes of venous thrombosis. What is prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and how would you treat established case of DVT?		
Q.No.3-	Define fracture. What are different types? What are the principles of management of simple fracture?		
Q.No.4-	A 35 years old lady has got lump in her right breast. How would you apply triple assessment to investigate this patient?		
Q.No.5-	Classify thyroid tumours. Outline management of papillary carcinoma thyroid?		
Q.No.6-	A young patient had history of road traffic accident, on examination there are abrasions on right side of the chest with crepitus around the site of injury. a) What is your likely diagnosis? b) What are clinical features and radiological findings of this condition? c) Name two surgical options of treatment?		
Q.No.7-	Enlist causes of cervical lymphadenopathy. How would you manage tuberculous lymphadenitis?		
Q.No.8-	How would you define shock? Mention its different types? Outline the management of haemorrhagic shock?		

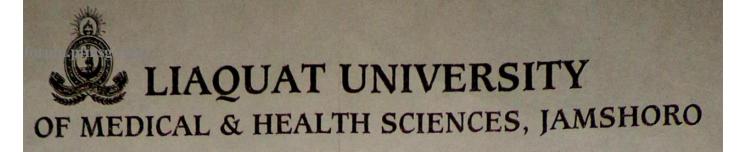


FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-X EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

SURGERY PAPER-II (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour Date: 22-11-2013 Maximum Marks: 15
NOTE:

- Attempt any SIX questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Q.1- Write a short note on management of appendicular abscess.
- Q.2- Enumerate the factors leading to abdominal dehiscence.
- Q.3- Name the complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy and outline the management of common bile duct injury.
- Name the complications of peptic ulcer disease and briefly describe surgical treatment perforated duodenal ulcer.
- 2.5- Define and name the different types of stomas. Name the complications of ileostomy.
- Write the clinical features and indications of surgical removal of ureteric calculous.
- Q.7- Classify and briefly describe the clinical features of testicular tumours.
- Q.8- Briefly describe clinical features and treatment of pilonidal sinus.



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-X EXAMINATION YEAR 2012

SURGERY PAPER-II

(SEQs)

Maximum Marks: 15 Time Allowed: One Hour Date: 07-12-2012 NOTE: Attempt any SIX questions. All questions carry equal marks. Enlist the causes of pyloric obstruction. What biochemical changes will be seen in this case? Paptic vicer, ca, Define hydrocele. Give its different types and what are different surgical options to treat this condition? A young female of 25 years of age presents with pain in right iliac fossa, yomiting and fever. a) Give differential diagnosis of pain in right iliac fossa in this patient? - two b) Outline the management of appendicular mass? Enlist the causes of intestinal obstruction. How would you manage ileocecal Q.No.4 tuberculosis? What are types of renal calculi? Write down the investigations and modern methods of treatment of renal stones? O.No.6-A young lady of 35 years of age had history of reducible lump just above umbilicus. Now she gives history of vomiting and abdominal pain, lump is tender and irreducible on examination. How would you manage this case? How will you define fistula? Classify different types of fistula-in-ano. Name different treatment options for fistula-in-ano? Enumerate different causes of obstructive jaundice? What are different treatment options for choledocholithiasis?

THE END



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-IX EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

SURGERY PAPER-II (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour	Date: 18-05-2013	Maximum Marks: 15	
NOTE:			

- Attempt any SIX questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Q.1. Write the complications of gallstones and write the treatment of acute cholecystitis.
- Q.2. Write the clinical features and treatment of acute anal fissure.
- Q.3. How will you define and classify the hernia? Write the complications of hernia.
- Q.4. Name the indications of benign prostatic hyperplasia and write about different methods of performing prostatectomy.
- Q.5. What are the causes of small bowel obstruction and what radiological investigations are used for the diagnosis?
- 70.6. How will you investigate and manage a case of renal mass?
- →Q.7. Write the indications and complications of splenectomy.
 - Q.8. What are the complications of acute appendicitis and how will you treat them?



Q. No.07

Q. Nc.08

wound?

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OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCES, JAMSHORO

B.S PHYSIOTHERAPY, FOURTH YEAR, SEMESTER-VIII **EXAMINATION YEAR 2012**

SURGERY-IV

(SEQs) Time Allowed: One Hour Date: 24-01-2013 Maximum Marks: 30 NOTE: Attempt any THREE questions from Section-I and ONE question from Section-II and Section-III. All questions carry equal marks. SECTION-I Q No.01 WHAT IS OSTEOMYELITIS? a) Write down the types of Osteomyelitis. b) Write down the complications of acute Osteomyelitis c) Write down the signs & symptoms of Acute Osteomyelitis. DEFINE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY. Q No.02 a) Write down the types of Muscular Dystrophy. b) What investigations you are required to do in case of Muscular Dystrophy. c) Write down the treatment options. DEFINE VOLKMANS ISCHEMIC CONTRACTURE (VIC). QNo.03 a) How will you classify grading in the patient of VIC of forearm? b) Write down the treatment options. Q No.04 DEFINE POST POLIO SYNDROME. a) Write down the signs & symptoms of Post Polio syndrome. b) How will you treat the patient of Post Polio syndrome? SECTION-II What is GCS Enumerate its different components and its importance. Q. No.06 Describe the sign & symptoms of raised intracranial pressure and measures to reduce it.

THE END

SECTION-III

What are different types of flaps? What features distinguished between graft and flap?

What is wound and explain type of wounds and how will you manage the dirty



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-IX EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

SURGERY PAPER-I (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour

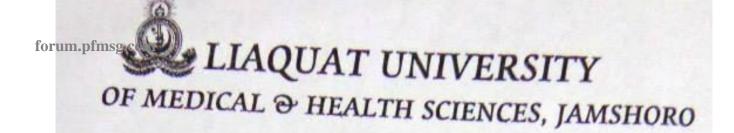
forum.pfmsg.com

Date: 14-05-2013

Maximum Marks: 15

NOTE:

- Attempt any SIX questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Q.1. Discuss the treatment of Breast abscess.
- Q.2. Describe the different types of wounds and discuss the management of acute wound.
- ×0.3. Discuss the early and late complications of fractures.
 - Q.4. Discuss the indications and complications of enteral nutrition.
 - Q.5. Classify the parotid tumours. Discuss the treatment of mixed parotid tumour.
- Q.6. Discuss the clinical presentation and investigations of deep venous thrombosis.
- Q.7. Define the shock and discuss the treatment of hypovolemic shock.
 - Q.8. Discuss the clinical features and treatment of thyrotoxicosis.



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-IX **EXAMINATION YEAR 2012**

Surgery Paper-II (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour

Date: 18-05-2012 Maximum Marks: 15 NOTE: Attempt any SIX questions. All questions carry equal marks. A male patient of 45 years presents with difficulty in swallowing Q.No.1. especially for liquids. His x-ray barium swallow shows bird beak appearance. What is your likely diagnosis? Give the differential diagnosis and how will you confirm the diagnosis? Describe the various factors which are responsible for formation of incisional hernia. Give surgical options for this condition. A young boy of 12 years age has presented with history of sudden pain in his right testis. Examination reveals tense, tender testis placed obliquely in scrotum. Doppler ultrasound gives reduced testicular blood flow. What is your likely diagnosis? Give actiology and management of case. O.No.4. Describe briefly the aetiology and degrees of hemorrhoids. Give the treatment of 4th degree piles. Q.No.5. Define peritonitis. Give briefly aetiology, clinical features and treatment of peritonitis. Q.No.6. Classify the pancreatitis. Discuss briefly the complications and prognostic criteria of acute pancreatitis. Q.No.7. Enlist the causes of bilateral hydronephriss. How will you investigate the patient? Give brief account of aetiological factors of paralytic ileus. How will O.No.8. you investigate and treat the case?



FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS, SEMESTER-X EXAMINATION YEAR 2013

SURGERY PAPER-I (SEQs)

Time Allowed: One Hour Date: 18-11-2013 Maximum Marks: 15
NOTE:

- Attempt any SIX questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- Q.1- Classify the benign breast diseases and outline treatment of cyclical mastalgia.
- Q.2- Name the postoperative complications of subtotal thyroidectomy and treatment of unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis.
- → Q.3- Name the causes of unilateral lower limb swelling and investigations for lymphedema.
- Q.4- Briefly describe the clinical features and treatment of tetanus.
- Q.5- Name the indications and complications of chest intubation.
- Q.6- Name the indications and complications of total parenteral nutrition.
- +Q.7- Define and outline the principles of management of open fracture.
- Q.8- How would you manage a patient brought in from a road traffic accident who is tachycardiac?