

half of arms tend to be direct type. Those with external type opening is difficult to manage with posterior half of arm have curved tracks.



THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBBS  
SEND UP EXAMINATION 2018  
SURGERY II

(SEQ'S)

Roll No. 14106

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Total Marks: 65

Instructions

1. Attempt all questions.
2. All question carry equal marks.
3. The SEQ'S part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
4. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of your paper.
5. Do not write your name or disclose your identity in anyway.

Q1. A female 65 years slips on her right foot washroom is brought to the emergency. On examination her right leg is shortened or externally rotated. X ray hip joint shows intra capsular fracture. she was hapertensive controlled with medicine, non diabetic and other wise independent.

\* Hemiarthroplasty  
\* Total hip Replacement  
a) What is your diagnosis? 160 Intra capsular fracture  
b) What is the fate of upper end of femur if not operated. bone is displaced  
c) What operation you will suggest? 160 AVascular necrosis

Q2. A 40 year lady known case of diabetes mellitus, presents with severe pain in upper abdomen for two days associated with vomiting. She has history of fatty food intolerance. On examination she is toxic with pulse 115/min, temperature 101 and has a tender globular intra-abdominal mass in right hypochondrium that moves with respiration.

118  
UHS  
a) What is your diagnosis? 490 Acute cholecystitis  
b) How will you investigate? 450  
c) What are the treatment options? 15

Q3. What are different causes of dysphagia? How will you investigate a 20 year female patient with dysphagia for liquids and weight loss? 25 Boerhaave Swallow 132 SUHS (3,2) Repeat

124  
Q4. A 50 year woman presents in emergency with sudden onset of severe epigastric pain that spreads whole of her abdomen. She has habit of self-medication for her back pain for six months. On examination she is in shock like state with distended still abdomen and generalised rigidity.

151  
UHS  
a) What is your diagnosis? 2 650 Perforated peptic ulcer  
b) What is the initial investigation to diagnose the case?  
c) Outline the treatment plan 1

Q5. A 30 year thin tall labourer presents with sudden acute breathlessness for two hours. On examination he is cyanosed, trachea is shifted to the left and decrease breath sounds on right side. He has similar but milder attack 6 month ago.

192  
a) What is your diagnosis? Pr 2 Primary  
b) How will you manage the patient? 309 Spontaneous  
Pneumothorax

Primary spontaneous  
Tension Pneumothorax  
due to recurrent  
spontaneous pneumothorax  
204 SUHS

Q6. A 35 years old truck driver presents in outpatient department with two day history of dysuria and urethral discharge.

- UTI, urethritis, BE - TESK  
urine, blood culture (Cystourethroscopy)  
a) What is the differential diagnosis? 2  
b) How you will investigate the patient? 1 Urethrosopy  
c) What are the most common microorganisms causing this disease? 0.5  
E. coli, Chlamydia trachomatis, mycoplasma genitalium, Ureaplasma urealyticum

Q7. A 14-year-old boy complains of sudden onset of agonising pain in his right groin of 4 hours duration. He has no urinary symptoms. On examination the right testis is drawn up and extremely tender.

- 166  
a) What is your diagnosis? 2 Testicular Torsion  
b) How will you manage the boy? 1.5

Q8. Enlist the Operative steps of Hernioplasty for Indirect Inguinal Hernia in a 55 year man.

Q9. What are indications of tracheostomy. Discuss its complications? 1 - 222 03,02

Q10. A 25 year female got fracture of right femur at its mid shaft during lifting some weight. She has history of passing stones in urine. Her family notices that she frequently loses her temperament. Her investigations shows high serum calcium level.

- 142  
Hypocalcaemia with raised ALP  
Hypophosphataemia elevat urine calc.  
Alkaline Phosphatase  
a) What is the most likely diagnosis? 1 Primary hyperparathyroidism  
b) How will you investigate further? 2  
c) How will you localise the lesion? 1  
Ultrasound, Technetium 99m labeled sestamibi isotope scan

- 1780  
Q11.  
a) What's are the Primary Site's of Hemorrhoids? 1  
b) Describe different degrees of Hemorrhoids. 1  
c) What is Goodsall's Rule? 1 - 1820  
d) Enumerate the complication of Hemorrhoids. 1  
Q12. What are indications and complications of temporary tracheostomy. 03,02

Q13. A young motor cyclist is brought to A & E department after met a road traffic accident. He is complaining of severe pain at his right side ribs. The breath sounds are diminished and percussion note is dull. The chest x-ray shows obliterations of angles and a horizontal level.

- a) What is your diagnosis? 2 Right sided hemothorax  
b) What are boundaries of triangle of safety? 1  
c) What are indications of thoracotomy after initial tube thoracostomy. 1.5

Q12 Indications of conservative breast cancer surgery

Complications of Modified Radical Mastectomy

- Stenosis
- Thrombosis
- Ulceration
- Gangrene
- Fibrosis
- Self-pneumat.

