

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - CBME

PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Extra vaginal torsion of testis is common in
A) New-born B) Young age C) Adolescents D) Children
2. Necrotising fasciitis is caused by the following organism
A) C.Perfringens B) C.Difficile
C) E.Coli D) Beta Haemolytic streptococci
3. Melanocytes are present in which layer of the skin?
A) S.basalis B) S. Lucidum C) S. Spinosum D) S. Corneum
4. A person's hand corresponds to
A) 2% of total body surface area B) 1% of total body surface area
C) 4% of total body surface area D) 5% of total body surface area
5. All of the following are true about toxic adenoma except
A) It's a dominant nodule of multi nodular goitre
B) It's a solitary overactive nodule
C) It's autonomous
D) The hyperplasia is not due to TSH-rAb
6. In hyperparathyroidism, there will be
A) Hypocalcemia B) Hypercalcemia
C) Hypophosphatemia D) Hyperkalemia
7. The gastrinoma triangle is bounded by all except
A) Junction of the neck and body of the pancreas
B) Junction between the pylorus and duodenum
C) Junction of second and third part of duodenum
D) Junction of cystic and common bile duct
8. Charcots triad – Which is not a feature
A) Intermittent pain B) Intermittent vomiting
C) Intermittent fever D) Intermittent jaundice
9. Blood-stained nipple discharge is present in the following conditions except
A) Duct ectasia B) Intraductal papilloma
C) Ductal hyperplasia D) Intraductal carcinoma

10. Luminal B classification of breast cancer is defined as
A) Positive ER/PR receptor, Negative HER2, Ki-67 low
B) Negative ER/PR receptor, Negative HER2, Ki-67 low
C) Positive ER/PR receptor, Negative HER2, Ki-67 high
D) Positive ER/PR receptor, positive HER2, Ki-67 high
11. Dry gangrene occurs due to
A) Gradual occlusion of the artery
B) Sudden occlusion of artery
C) Superadded infection
D) Diabetes
12. Most common organism causing ascending cholangitis is
A) Pseudomonas B) E.coli C) Klebsiella D) Enterobacter
13. Lower GI bleeding is caused by all except
A) Haemorrhoids B) Angiodysplasia C) Diverticulosis D) Fistula
14. Achalasia cardia is treated by all except
A) Calcium channel blockers B) Proton pump inhibitors
C) Botulinum toxin injection D) Pneumatic dilatation
15. In case of obstructive jaundice gallbladder will not be palpable in
A) Carcinoma head of pancreas B) Cholangiocarcinoma of distal CBD
C) Klatskin tumour D) Periapillary growth
16. Moynihan's hump is a
A) Tortuous right hepatic artery B) Dilated neck of gallbladder
C) Tortuous cystic artery D) Aberrant right hepatic artery
17. All of the following are true about Hirschsprung's disease except
A) Distal contracted aganglionic segment B) Baby will be dealt electively
C) Known as congenital megacolon D) The disease is rare in adults
18. Irritable bowel syndrome is treated by
A) Biofeedback B) Cognitive- behavioural therapy
C) Neuromodulation D) Pelvic floor muscle training
19. Juvenile polyp in colon is a type of
A) Adenoma B) Hamartoma
C) Inflammatory polyp D) Serrated polyp
20. Stage C in Duke's classification is
A) Involvement of muscularis propria without lymphnode involvement
B) Invasion of muscularis propria but without breaching it
C) Lymphnode involvement
D) Invasion of serosa without lymphnode involvement

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Causes of cardiogenic shock include all except
 - A) Cardiomyopathy
 - B) Cardiac dysrhythmias
 - C) Hemorrhage
 - D) Myocardial injury
2. Complications of massive blood transfusion include all except
 - A) Hypocalcemia
 - B) Hyponatremia
 - C) Hyperkalemia
 - D) Hypothermia
3. Sentinel node biopsy can be done in all EXCEPT
 - A) Carcinoma breast
 - B) Carcinoma penis
 - C) Malignant melanoma
 - D) Carcinoma stomach
4. Criteria for Damage Control Surgery are all except
 - A) Hypothermia
 - B) Acidosis
 - C) Serum lactate <2mmol/L
 - D) Coagulopathy
5. Most common thyroid malignancy is
 - A) Follicular carcinoma thyroid
 - B) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - C) Medullary carcinoma thyroid
 - D) Anaplastic carcinoma thyroid
6. The gastrinoma triangle is bounded by all except
 - A) Junction of neck and body of the pancreas
 - B) Junction of cystic and common bile duct
 - C) Junction of second and third part of duodenum
 - D) Junction of head and neck of pancreas
7. All are true about MEN 1 except
 - A) Autosomal dominant
 - B) It is rare condition
 - C) It accounts for 40% of primary hyperparathyroidism in patients under 30 years
 - D) It was originally called as Wermer's disease
8. Serous nipple discharge occurs in the following conditions except
 - A) Duct ectasia
 - B) Ductal Papilloma
 - C) Ductal carcinoma
 - D) Ductal hyperplasia
9. A tender thrombosed subcutaneous cord like structure in the breast in a 40 yr old female is pathognomonic of
 - A) Duct ectasia
 - B) Mondor's disease
 - C) Periductal mastitis
 - D) Lymphatic permeation of occult carcinoma

10. Oncoplastic procedure of cancer breast include
A) Volume displacement surgery B) Breast conservation surgery
C) Wide local excision D) Nipple-sparing mastectomy
11. Which is parotid duct
A) Stensens duct B) Rivnus duct
C) Santorini duct D) Wharton's duct
12. Following statements are true regarding Raynaud's disease except
A) It is an idiopathic condition
B) Usually, it is due to abnormal sensitivity to cold
C) It is a manifestation of collagen disease
D) It occurs in the use of vibrating tools
13. According to Well's criteria, deep vein thrombosis is most common in
A) Patients with tachycardia B) Patients bed-ridden for more than 3 days
C) Patients with pitting oedema D) Patients with intra-venous drug abuse
14. In Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, all are true except
A) Patient will have bone hypertrophy
B) Cutaneous naevus will be present
C) Arteriovenous fistulae will be present
D) Large lateral anomalous axial vein will be present
15. A risk factor for Barrett's oesophagus and related neoplasm is
A) Chronic gastro-oesophageal reflux disease B) Younger age
C) Female gender D) Alcoholism
16. The gold standard investigation for carcinoma stomach is
A) USG B) CT C) UGI endoscopy D) MRI
17. According to AAST classification, grade 3 liver injury is
A) Intraparenchymal haematoma < 10 cm B) Capsular tear of 1-3 cm
C) Subcapsular haematoma > 50% surface area D) Parenchymal disruption
18. Primary Lumbar Hernia occurs through
A) Inferior Lumbar triangle B) Superior Lumbar triangle
C) Arcuate line D) Mid line
19. Biliary scintigraphy is useful in all except
A) Bile leaks B) Assess the patency of bilioenteric anastomosis
C) Acute Cholecystitis D) Choledocholithiasis
20. Backwash ileitis occurs in
A) Irritable bowel syndrome B) Crohn's disease
C) Ulcerative colitis D) Necrotising enterocolitis

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Obstructive shock is caused by all except
 - A) Myocardial infarction
 - B) Cardiac tamponade
 - C) Tension Pneumothorax
 - D) Massive pulmonary embolus
2. Hepatocellular carcinoma is caused by
 - A) Hepatitis A
 - B) Hepatitis C
 - C) Human immunodeficiency virus
 - D) Hepatitis B
3. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is treated
 - A) Nissen's fundoplication
 - B) Ramstedt's pyloromyotomy
 - C) Heller myotomy
 - D) Gastrojejunostomy
4. All statements are true regarding necrotizing fasciitis except
 - A) Meleney's gangrene is type of necrotizing fasciitis
 - B) It's polymicrobial infection
 - C) It is a surgical emergency
 - D) Necrotizing fasciitis has good prognosis
5. The following cancers can cause adrenal metastasis except
 - A) Lung cancer
 - B) Colorectal cancer
 - C) Breast cancer
 - D) Ovarian cancer
6. The most common pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour is
 - A) Gastrinoma
 - B) Insulinoma
 - C) Nonfunctioning tumour
 - D) Carcinoid tumour
7. MEN type 4 is a
 - A) Autosomal recessive disease
 - B) It consists of MEN-I associated tumours
 - C) Present with tumours of kidney and reproductive organs
 - D) It is common disease
8. Black muddy nipple discharge occurs in
 - A) Periductal mastitis
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 - C) Duct ectasia
 - D) Paget's disease
9. Traumatic fat necrosis is diagnosed by
 - A) History of trauma
 - B) MRI of breast
 - C) Biopsy
 - D) Painful lump

10. Non-modifiable risk factors of carcinoma breast include all except
A) Family history of breast cancer B) Breastfeeding
C) Early menarche D) Late menopause
11. Common site of aortic aneurysm
A) Thoracic B) Abdominal C) Abdominothoracic D) Pelvic
12. The following are risk factors for deep vein thrombosis except
A) Cardiac failure B) Varicose vein C) Obesity D) Pregnancy
13. In a 30-year-old female, abdominal colicky pain which is insidious in onset reaches the peak and does not ease of completely between spasms. A possible diagnosis is
A) Small bowel colic B) Biliary colic
C) Ureteric colic D) Omental infarction
14. In Sportsman's groin, there will be
A) A small subclinical hernia
B) Tightening of hip flexor or thigh adductor muscles
C) Pelvic diastasis
D) Tenderness in the scrotum
15. The following statements regarding hernia are true except
A) Femoral hernia is more common in females than males
B) The most common hernia in females is inguinal hernia
C) Umbilical hernia in an infant is a surgical emergency
D) Femoral hernia occurs below the inguinal ligament
16. Zenker's diverticulum
A) Is a true diverticulum B) Occurs through Killian's dehiscence
C) Is congenital D) Protrudes anteriorly
17. Complication of gastrectomy include
A) Iron deficiency B) Vitamin K deficiency
C) Vitamin A deficiency D) Vitamin B12 deficiency
18. Most common cause of ascending cholangitis is
A) Klebsiella infection B) Enterobacter infection
C) E. coli infection D) Hepatitis A infection
19. Hepatocystic triangle is bounded by all except
A) Common hepatic duct B) Common bile duct
C) Inferior surface of the liver D) Cystic duct
20. The following are true regarding pseudocyst of pancreas except
A) It resolves spontaneously B) It contains amylase-rich fluid
C) It is lined by epithelium D) It needs surgery if > 6 cm

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PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

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Time: 20 Minutes

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Answer All Questions

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SET - B

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PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

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SET - C

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

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Answer All Questions

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SET - D

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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0625]

JUNE 2025

Sub. Code :6083

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER III – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. All of the following statements are true regarding umbilical hernia except
 - A) Umbilical hernia is common following incomplete closure of umbilical ring
 - B) Most umbilical hernias resolve spontaneously.
 - C) Umbilical hernia needs immediate repair in new born
 - D) Umbilical hernia needs urgent repair in adults
2. The following are the risk factors for thrombosis except
 - A) Female gender
 - B) SARS CoV-2 infection
 - C) Immobilisation
 - D) Hormone replacement therapy
3. Secondary hyperparathyroidism is caused by
 - A) Unsuppressed production of PTH
 - B) Derangement in calcium homeostasis
 - C) Associated with HRPT2 mutation
 - D) Autonomous hyperparathyroidism after kidney transplantation
4. Rotter's node will come under
 - A) Level I nodes
 - B) Level III nodes
 - C) Level II nodes
 - D) Level 0 nodes
5. The following statements are true about non-cyclical mastalgia
 - A) May be associated with periductal mastitis
 - B) Can occur in post-menopausal women
 - C) The pain is not localised often
 - D) Associated with trigger point
6. The following are true about phyllodes tumour except
 - A) Mastectomy is indicated in massive tumours
 - B) Wide Local Excision (WLE) with 2cm margin clearance is given for benign tumours
 - C) It frequently metastasises through blood stream
 - D) They are classified according to histological behaviour
7. Injury to Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve causes
 - A) Guttural voice
 - B) Husky voice
 - C) Hoarseness of voice
 - D) Deep voice
8. Red Currant Jelly stool seen in
 - A) Rectal prolapse
 - B) Intussusception
 - C) Volvulus
 - D) Ulcerative colitis

9. The following statement regarding Ulcerative colitis is true
A) Rectum involvement is rare
B) Mid transverse colon >4cm is called as toxic megacolon
C) Presence of crypt distortion, crypt shortening with increased lymphocytes in biopsy
D) Does not present with constitutional symptoms
10. In achalasia cardia, there will be
A) Non relaxing lower oesophageal sphincter
B) Increased contraction of lower oesophageal sphincter
C) Obstructive oesophageal dysphagia
D) Increased oesophageal peristalsis
11. Bile duct injury is classified by
A) Milwaukee classification
B) Tadoni's classification
C) Bismuth classification
D) Tokyo consensus
12. The following tests are used for small intestinal function except
A) Isotope scintigraphy
B) Dynamic MRI
C) Antro duodenal manometry
D) Wireless motility capsule- gut transit study
13. In Ogilvie's syndrome, there will be
A) Colonic dilatation with obstructive symptoms without mechanical obstruction
B) Colonic dilatation with non-obstructive symptoms without mechanical obstruction
C) Colonic dilatation with obstructive symptoms with mechanical obstruction
D) Colonic dilatation without obstructive symptoms with mechanical obstruction
14. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is
A) Autosomal recessive
B) Autosomal dominant
C) X-linked recessive
D) X-linked dominant
15. Meckel's diverticulum is
A) Persistent Remnant of allantois
B) Persistent Remnant of urachus
C) Persistent Remnant of vitello-intestinal duct
D) Unobliterated umbilical artery
16. Colostomy in abdomino-perineal resection is
A) End colostomy
B) Loop colostomy
C) Diversion colostomy
D) Decompression colostomy
17. Fourth degree haemorrhoids is
A) Permanently prolapsed
B) Prolapsed but reduces manually
C) Prolapsed but reduces spontaneously
D) No prolapse
18. Inter sphincteric anal fistula
A) Does not cross the external sphincter
B) Crosses both external and internal sphincters
C) Passes through puborectalis
D) Passes through levator ani
19. Condyloma acuminata is
A) An intra epithelial neoplasm of Anus
B) Squamous cell carcinoma of anus
C) Carcinoma in situ
D) Caused by Human papilloma virus
20. In varicose veins, which is the open surgical technique
A) Radiofrequency ablation
B) Endovenous laser ablation
C) Saphenofemoral junction ligation
D) Foam sclerotherapy

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0625]

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER III – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Rotter's node will come under
A) Level I nodes B) Level III nodes C) Level II nodes D) Level 0 nodes
2. The following statements are true about non-cyclical mastalgia
A) May be associated with periductal mastitis
B) Can occur in post-menopausal women
C) The pain is not localised often
D) Associated with trigger point
3. The following are true about phyllodes tumour except
A) Mastectomy is indicated in massive tumours
B) Wide Local Excision (WLE) with 2cm margin clearance is given for benign tumours
C) It frequently metastasises through blood stream
D) They are classified according to histological behaviour
4. Injury to Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve causes
A) Guttural voice B) Husky voice
C) Hoarseness of voice D) Deep voice
5. Red Currant Jelly stool seen in
A) Rectal prolapse B) Intussusception C) Volvulus D) Ulcerative colitis
6. The following statement regarding Ulcerative colitis is true
A) Rectum involvement is rare
B) Mid transverse colon >4cm is called as toxic megacolon
C) Presence of crypt distortion, crypt shortening with increased lymphocytes in biopsy
D) Does not present with constitutional symptoms
7. In achalasia cardia, there will be
A) Non relaxing lower oesophageal sphincter
B) Increased contraction of lower oesophageal sphincter
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D) Increased oesophageal peristalsis
8. Bile duct injury is classified by
A) Milwaukee classification B) Tadoni's classification
C) Bismuth classification D) Tokyo consensus

9. The following tests are used for small intestinal function except
A) Isotope scintigraphy B) Dynamic MRI
C) Antro duodenal manometry D) Wireless motility capsule- gut transit study
10. In Ogilvie's syndrome, there will be
A) Colonic dilatation with obstructive symptoms without mechanical obstruction
B) Colonic dilatation with non-obstructive symptoms without mechanical obstruction
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D) Colonic dilatation without obstructive symptoms with mechanical obstruction
11. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is
A) Autosomal recessive B) Autosomal dominant
C) X-linked recessive D) X-linked dominant
12. Meckel's diverticulum is
A) Persistent Remnant of allantois B) Persistent Remnant of urachus
C) Persistent Remnant of vitello-intestinal duct D) Unobliterated umbilical artery
13. Colostomy in abdomino-perineal resection is
A) End colostomy B) Loop colostomy
C) Diversion colostomy D) Decompression colostomy
14. Fourth degree haemorrhoids is
A) Permanently prolapsed B) Prolapsed but reduces manually
C) Prolapsed but reduces spontaneously D) No prolapse
15. Inter sphincteric anal fistula
A) Does not cross the external sphincter
B) Crosses both external and internal sphincters
C) Passes through puborectalis
D) Passes through levator ani
16. Condyloma acuminata is
A) An intra epithelial neoplasm of Anus B) Squamous cell carcinoma of anus
C) Carcinoma in situ D) Caused by Human papilloma virus
17. In varicose veins, which is the open surgical technique
A) Radiofrequency ablation B) Endovenous laser ablation
C) Saphenofemoral junction ligation D) Foam sclerotherapy
18. All of the following statements are true regarding umbilical hernia except
A) Umbilical hernia is common following incomplete closure of umbilical ring
B) Most umbilical hernias resolve spontaneously.
C) Umbilical hernia needs immediate repair in new born
D) Umbilical hernia needs urgent repair in adults
19. The following are the risk factors for thrombosis except
A) Female gender B) SARS CoV-2 infection
C) Immobilisation D) Hormone replacement therapy
20. Secondary hyperparathyroidism is caused by
A) Unsuppressed production of PTH
B) Derangement in calcium homeostasis
C) Associated with HRPT2 mutation
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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0625]

JUNE 2025

Sub. Code :6083

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER III – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

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PAPER III – GENERAL SURGERY

Q.P. Code: 526083

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

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