

**GENERAL SURGERY  
PAPER-II**

**Time: 3 Hours.**

**Note: Answer all questions**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary**

**PART – A (50 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

**5 X 1 = 5**

- 1 The following swellings contain cholesterol crystals except
  - a) Hydrocele
  - b) Branchial cyst
  - c) Dentigerous cyst
  - d) Ranula
- 2 Where are level 1 axillary lymph nodes located?
  - a) In front of and behind the pectoralis minor muscle
  - b) Below and lateral to the lateral border of pectoralis minor muscle
  - c) Above and medial to the medial border of pectoralis minor muscle
  - d) None of the above
- 3 Sequence of obstruction in appendicitis
  - a) Lumen- Lymphatics - Vein- Artery
  - b) Lumen- Vein- Artery- Lymphatics
  - c) Lumen- Lymphatics-Artery-Vein
  - d) Lumen-Vein-Lymphatics-Artery
- 4 What is the narrowest part of urethra
  - a) External urethral meatus
  - b) Membranous urethra
  - c) Prostatic urethra
  - d) Bladder neck
- 5 Most common tumor in undescended testis
  - a) Seminoma
  - b) Teratoma
  - c) Embryonal carcinoma
  - d) Germ cell tumor

**Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**

**1 X 15 = 15**

6. A 65 years old male patient came to the casualty with complaint of epigastric pain since 6 months radiating to back and had history of jaundice, nausea, vomiting and clay coloured stools. The patient had history of alcohol intake since 10 years. On examination lump is felt in epigastric region which is hard in consistency and not moving with respiration; Discuss the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, investigations and treatment.

**(3+4+4+4)**

**Short Answer Questions:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

7. Choledocholithiasis.
8. Trichobezoar.
9. Subphrenic abscess.

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**4 X 3 = 12**

10. Endoscopic Ultrasound
11. Pruritis ani
12. Murphy's sign
13. Budd-Chiari syndrome

**PART – B (50 Marks)**

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

**5 X 1 = 5**

- 14** Which is not a principle of compound fracture treatment.
- a) No tendon repair                      b) Aggressive Antibiotic cover  
c) Wound debridement                  d) Immediate Wound closure
- 15** Medial meniscus is more vulnerable to injury because of.
- a) Its fixity to tibial collateral ligament              b) its semi-circular shape  
c) action of adductor magnus              d) its attachment to fibrous capsule
- 16** Injury to the popliteal artery in fracture lower end of femur is often due to.
- a) Distal fragment pressing the artery              b) Proximal fragment pressing the artery  
c) Tight plaster                                  d) Hematoma
- 17** Osteosclerotic bone secondaries are seen in
- a) Carcinoma thyroid                      b) Carcinoma prostate  
c) Carcinoma stomach                      d) Carcinoma lung
- 18** Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding chest compression during CPR in an infant?
- a) 100-120 compressions per minute.              b) 2 thumbs technique should be used.  
c) Depth should be 1/5th of the depth of the infant's chest.              d) Done 1 cm below the nipples over the sternum.

**Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**

**1 X 15 = 15**

- 19.** Describe about etiopathogenesis, risk factors, pathology, clinical features, diagnosis, management, and complications of chronic osteomyelitis. (4+1+2+2+2+3+1)

**Short Answer Questions:**

**3 X 6 = 18**

- 20.** Osteogenic Sarcoma.  
**21.** Compartment syndrome.  
**22.** Monteggia Fracture.

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**4 X 3 = 12**

- 23.** Neuropraxia.  
**24.** Balanced traction.  
**25.** Differences between Regional Anaesthesia and General Anaesthesia.  
**26.** "Oral Health is the Index of General Health". Explain the statement.

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**OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY  
PAPER - I**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Note:** Answer all questions  
Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

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**Multiple Choice Questions:**

**10 x 1 = 10**

- 1 Most important Diameter of pelvis during labour is
  - a) Interspinous diameter of inlet
  - b) AP diameter of outlet
  - c) Oblique diameter of inlet
  - d) Intertubercular diameter
- 2 All of the following are used for induction of labour, EXCEPT
  - a) PG G2 Tablet
  - b) PG E1 Tablet
  - c) PG E2 Gel
  - d) Oxytocin
- 3 In ectopic Pregnancy decidua is shed as
  - a) Decidua Vera
  - b) Decidua basalis
  - c) Decidua capsularis
  - d) Decidua rubra
- 4 Common causes of retained placenta
  - a) Atonic Uterus
  - b) Constriction ring
  - c) Placenta accrete
  - d) Poor voluntary expulsive effort
- 5 Embryo reduction of multiple pregnancy is done
  - a) 8-10 weeks
  - b) 10-13 weeks
  - c) 12-15 weeks
  - d) 16-18 weeks
- 6 Normal Fetal heart rate at term per minute is
  - a) 80 - 120
  - b) 120 - 160
  - c) 140 - 160
  - d) 160 - 200
- 7 Saffron colored meconium is
  - a) Post maturity
  - b) TB
  - c) Breech
  - d) Normal in appearance
- 8 The commonest causes of breech presentation is
  - a) Prematurity
  - b) Hydrocephalus
  - c) Placenta Previa
  - d) Polyhydramnios

- 9 Umbilical cord contains
- a) One artery and one vein                      b) Two artery and one vein  
 c) One artery and two veins                      d) Two artery and two veins
- 10 Indications for caesarean hysterectomy are all EXCEPT
- a) Uncontrolled PPH due to atonic uterus      b) For family planning  
 c) Multiple fibroid uterus seen during CS      d) Grossly infected uterus

**Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**

**2 X 15 = 30**

11. Define Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. Write about screening tests, maternal and foetal complications and discuss the management of a Primi with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus at 34 weeks of Gestation. (3+3+4+5)
12. Define Preterm Labour. Discuss Aetiology, diagnosis, and management in preterm labour case of Primi at 32 weeks of Gestation with preterm labour. (2+4+4+5)

**Short Answer Questions:**

**7 X 6 = 42**

13. Biophysical Profile.  
 14. Management of Atonic Postpartum Haemorrhage.  
 15. Antenatal investigations.  
 16. Causes and clinical features of Obstructed Labour.  
 17. Write the causes and complications of Polyhydramnios.  
 18. HELLP Syndrome.  
 19. Foetal and Maternal complications of Forceps Delivery.

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**6 X 3 = 18**

20. Follow up of Vesicular mole after Evacuation.  
 21. Oxytocin.  
 22. Prevention of Anaemia in Pregnancy.  
 23. Anterior Fontanelle.  
 24. Rh (Anti- D) Immuno-prophylaxis.  
 25. Functions of Placenta.

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Date:15 Mar 2023

**Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally**

**Department of Hospital Administration**

**Question paper**

1. What is Human Resource Management? Describe the components of Human Resource Management. What are the human resource challenges faced by hospitals?
2. What are the steps in manpower planning? Outline the various factors that will influence manpower planning for an organization.
3. Define recruitment. Write about various sources of recruitment.
4. What is the significance of 'Selection'? What are the steps in selection procedure? Enumerate the differences between recruitment and selection.
5. Write about Job description and Job specification?
6. Write about the need, process of Training and development programme and its significance. Explain the characteristics of a good training programme for the employees at various levels.

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SREEPURAM, NARKETPALLY, NALGONDA (DIST) – 508254  
**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL MEDICINE**  
**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT EXAM FOR 1<sup>st</sup> YEAR PG STUDENTS**

**Answer all questions**  
**60**

**Max Marks:**

**Time: 2pm to 4pm**

**Date: 02.02.2024**

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1. Approach to Anemia?
2. Approach to thrombocytopenia?
3. Approach to a patient with polyarthritis?
4. Approach to a patient in shock?
5. Approach to patient with proteinuria?
6. Evaluation of hypothyroidism?
7. Thrombolysis is an acute myocardial ischemia?
8. SLE?

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**Answer all questions**  
**60**

**Max Marks:**

**Time: 2pm to 4pm**

**Date: 16.02.2024**

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1. Approach to Anemia?
2. Approach to thrombocytopenia?
3. Approach to a patient with polyarthritis?
4. Approach to a patient in shock?
5. Approach to patient with proteinuria?