

- 3 JUN 2020

21172
THIRD B.H.M.S. EXAMINATION
SURGERY-PAPER-I

Duration:03Hrs.

TotalMarks:100

Instruction:

- [1]All the Questions are compulsory.
[2]Write the Both Sections in Separate answer book.
[3]Draw Diagrams wherever Necessary.
[4]Figures to the right indicate full Mark

SECTION-I

- Q – 1 Define Haemorrhage. Types, clinical features, complication and management of Haemorrhage. **15**
OR
Q – 1 Define & Classify Ulcer. Describe in detail varicose ulcer.
- Q – 2 Define Burns. Describe the aetiology, types, clinical feature & management of burns. **15**
OR
Q – 2 **Write Short Notes**
1. Mechanism of spread of Malignant Tumour. **08**
2. A 38 year old obese lady develops pain & swelling in her right leg along with fever & chills. On examination, there is calor, rubor, dolor over a poorly localized area over her calf with no pus pointing. WBC 18500/cumm. Blood culture is negative. Diagnosis her condition and give brief note on it. **07**
- Q – 3 **Write Short Notes(Any Three)** **15**
1. Septic Shock
2. Hyperkalemia
3. Complication of Wound healing
4. Surgical infection
5. Difference between Keloid & Hypertrophic Scar
- Q – 4 **Write Short Answers** **05**
1. A 40 year old man is operated for an abdominal surgery via midline abdominal incision. When he is most likely to develop a wound abscess post-operatively?
a) 9 days, b) 3 days, c) 10-14 days, d) 14-21 days
2. Follow in gas are true erysipelas EXCEPT.
a. Streptococcal infection
b. Margins are raised
c. Commonly seen in temperate Region
d. None of above
3. Raseberry tumor is:
a. Congenital
b. Neoplastic
c. Traumatic
d. Inflammatory
4. Following are best parameter in management of Shock.
a. Blood pressure
b. Pulse oximetry
c. Deficiency of effective of circulation
d. CVP
5. Which of the following electrolyte disturbances are most common in the head injured patient?
a. Sodium
b. Potassium
c. Chloride
d. Bicarbonate

SECTION-II

- Q-1 Define Carbuncle. Give indication of Silicea, Myristica Sebifera, Lachesis for same. **15**
- OR**
- Q-1 Define Ganglion. Calc.Fluorica, Ruta, Bryonia alba for same. **15**
- Q-2 Discuss scope and limitations of homoeopathy in cases of tumour. Give indication of Carcinosis and Conium Mac in tumour.
- OR**
- Q-2 **Write Short Notes**
1. Difference between corns and Callous. Give indication of Ranunculus Bulbosus for corns. **08**
 2. Role of Homoeopathic management in Post-operative care. **07**
- Q-3 **Write Short Notes (Any Three)** **15**
1. Warts: Nitric Acid
 2. Gangrene: Crotalus Horridus
 3. Hypovalaemic Shock: Carbo.Veg
 4. Tetanus: Nux Vomica
 5. Head Injury: Natrum Sulph
- Q-4 **Write Short Answers** **05**
1. Which of the following medicine for warts on Palm
 - a. Ferrum Pic
 - b. Dulcamara
 - c. Anacardium
 - d. All of above
 2. Indicated remedy for felons, boils, carbuncle, abscess, and every little injury suppurates. Identify medicine
 - a. Hepar Sulph
 - b. Sulphur
 - c. Both
 - d. None of above
 3. Tendency to small painful boils one after another, extremely sore identify..
 - a. Arnica Montana
 - b. Kali Brom
 - c. Calc.Carb
 - d. All of above
 4. Choose appropriate modality of Ars. Alb in cases of Abscess.
 - a. < Cold &Scratching
 - b. > Cold &Scratching
 - c. < Heat &Scratching
 - d. None of above
 5. Which of the following medicine for deep tissue injury?
 - a. Bellis per
 - b. Hypericum
 - c. Lachesis
 - d. None of above