**Head and Neck**

1. Classify hydrocephalus. Discuss clinical features, diagnosis and management of hydrocephalus. 2+2+2+4 *June ’19*

2. A) Plunging ranula. B) Zenker’s diverticulum 5+5 *June ’19*

3. A) Classify salivary tumors. B) Draw suitable diagram to highlight surgical landmarks for identification of facial nerve intraoperatively. 5+5 *June ’19*

4. A) Boundaries of the parotid region b) Different types of parotidectomy c) Anatomical landmarks for localization of the facial nerve during surgery. 3+4+3 *Dec ’18*

5. Etiopathology, diagnosis and management of carcinoma anterior 2/3rd of tongue. 3+3+4 *Dec ’18*

6. A) Classify salivary gland tumors. Describe the presentation and management of a 30 year old man with pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland. B) Investigation and management of cervical lymphadenopathy. 5+5 *June ’18*

7. A) Premalignant lesions for cancer of oral cavity. B) Staging of oral cavity cancer. C) Indications and extent of supra-omohyoid neck dissection. 2+3+5 *June ’18*

8. A) Classification of salivary gland neoplasms. B) Complications of parotid gland surgery. 5+5 *Dec ’17*


10. A) Ludwig’s angina. B) Enumerate features of cervical lymphadenopathy. C) Clinical features of carotid body tumour. 4+3+3 *Dec ’17*
11. A) Types of basal cell carcinoma. B) How would you manage a 2x2cm basal cell carcinoma on the forehead? (3+7) June ’17

12. A) Types of radical neck dissection (RND). B) How would you manage a chylous fistula following RND? (3+7) June ’17

13. A) List the indications for tracheostomy. B) Enumerate the complications of tracheostomy. (4+6) June ’17

14. A) TNM classification of oral malignancy b) Principles of reconstruction following excision of cheek and hemimandible. 5+5 Dec ’16

15. A) Surgical anatomy of parotid gland b) Principles of surgical parotidectomy c) Complications following superficial parotidectomy 3+4+3 Dec ’16


   **June 2015.**
   (2+4+4). **June 2015.**
   **Dec 2014.**
27. What are the various levels of lymph nodes in neck? How do you stage head and neck cancers? Enumerate the various types of neck dissections. (3+4+3). 
   **Dec 2014.**
28. Discuss the etiopathology of cystic hygroma. Discuss the various modalities of its treatment. (4+6). **Dec 2014.**
29. What are types and indications of tracheostomy? How would you take care of tracheostomy? (2+3+5). **Dec 2014.**
30. Describe the surgical anatomy of neck nodes. Describe briefly various types of Neck dissections and draw the incisions used for these dissections. 4+(3+3) **June 2014.**
31. Discuss briefly the risk factors for the development of Oro-pharyngeal cancers. Describe various pre-malignant conditions/lesions for development of Oro-pharyngeal cancers. What are the various staging systems and treatment modalities available for management of this cancer? (2+2+6) **June 2014.**
32. What are the pointers for locating facial nerve during parotid gland surgery? What steps you would take to treat a case of traumatic facial nerve paralysis? (4+6) **June 2014.**

33. What is a 'plunging ranula'? How is it diagnosed? Briefly describe its management. (2+3+5) **June 2014.**

34. Complications of Cleft lip. **June 2013.**

35. Describe the development of Lip. What are the principles of repair of a cleft lip? How would you repair it? (4+3+3). **Dec 2013.**

36. What is Chemodectoma? Enumerate its clinical features. How will you treat it. (2+3+5). **Dec 2013.**

37. Describe the anatomy of submandibular salivary gland. Discuss the management of submandibular sialadenitis. (5+5). **June 2012.**

38. Classify neck node levels. Describe in brief various neck dissections. (3+7). **June 2012.**

39. How will you classify cleft lip and palate? What are the principles of management of a case of cleft lip? (5+5). **June 2012.**

40. Discuss differential diagnosis of an ulcer over the tongue. How will you investigate a patient with suspected squamous cell carcinoma of tongue? Describe briefly the steps of radical neck dissection. (3+3+4). **Dec 2012.**

41. How will you investigate a case of cervical lymphadenopathy? What are the indications of surgical treatment of tubercular lymphadenopathy? How will you treat a cold abscess in neck? (4+3+3). **Dec 2012.**

42. Classify salivary gland neoplasms. How will you identify and safeguard facial nerve during superficial parotidectomy? (4+6). **Dec 2012.**
43. Describe the "aetiopathogenesis of thoracic outlet syndrome". Describe the various levels of lymph nodes in the neck. Enumerate the "types of neck dissections". (3+4+3). **June 2011.**

44. Describe TNM staging of oral cancers. How would you manage a 40 years old smoker with T1N1Mx carcinoma of lateral border of tongue? (4+6). **Dec 2011.**

45. Define chemodectoma. How would you manage a 50 years old lady with right carotid body tumour? (2+8). **Dec 2011.**

46. Classify tumours of salivary glands. Describe various surgical procedures and their role in the management of parotid tumours. (4+6). **Dec 2011.**

47. Describe the levels of cervical lymph nodes. Enumerate the complications of radical neck dissection. (3+7). **Dec 2011.**

48. Management of 40 yrs old man with a 2cm x 2cm ulcer on the left lateral border of the tongue. (10). **June 2010.**

49. Management of chylous fistula following radical neck dissection. (10). **June 2010.**

50. Surgical management of a 25 years old lady with cervical rib. (10). **Dec 2010.**

51. Describe the development of lip. Classify cleft lip and outline the principles of its management? (10). **Dec 2010.**

52. Describe the clinical features and management outline of carotid body tumors. (10). **June 2009.**

53. What are low grade and high grade parotid cancers? Outline the management of malignant tumors of parotid with facial paralysis. (10). **June 2009.**
54. Development of face with special reference of cleft lip and palate. (10). **June 2009.**

55. Describe anatomical course of facial nerve. (10). **June 2009.**

56. Enumerate low grade and high grade parotid tumours. Describe the management of high grade parotid tumor presenting with facial palsy. (10). **Dec 2009.**

57. Clinical features and management of submucous fibrosis. (10). **Dec 2009.**


60. Management of thoracic duct injury following radical neck dissection. (10). **June 2008.**

61. What is selective neck dissection? Discuss its types and their basis and complications? (10). **Dec 2008.**


63. Describe the surgical anatomy of recurrent laryngeal Nerve and how will you prevent its injury. (10). **Dec 2008.**

64. What are premalignant conditions of oral cavity? Describe staging of oral cancer. (10). **June 2007.**

65. Discuss the role of carotid endarterectomy in prevention of strokes. (10). **June 2007.**

66. Premalignant oral lesions. (10). **Dec 2007.**

67. Pathology, features and management of carotid body tumor. (10). **Dec 2007.**

68. Frey's syndrome. (10). **Dec 2007.**
72. A) What are the cervical lymph node levels? B) Describe the pattern of spread of lymph node metastases in head and neck cancer. C) Surgical management of cervical nodal metastases for head and neck cancer. June ’06
73. A) Anatomy of parotid gland and its relation to facial nerve b) Methods of identifying facial nerve during operation c) Complications following injury to facial nerve and corrective measures. Dec ’05
74. Branchial fistula. Dec ’05
75. a) Mode of formation of cleft lip and palate b) Surgical techniques in treatment of cleft lip and palate. June ’05
76. Salivary gland calculi. June ’05
77. Hydrocephalus. June ’05
78. Diagnosis and management of occult primary tumors of head and neck with cervical secondaries. June ’05
79. Acute parotitis. June ’04
80. Thymoma. June ’02
81. Warthin’s tumour. Dec ’01
82. Branchial cyst. Dec 2000
83. Dentigerous cysts. Dec 2000
84. Depressed fracture frontal region. June 2000
86. Hemangioma. June ’99
87. Primary spinal cord tumours, classification and diagnostic tests. Dec ’98
89. Carotid body tumor. June ’98
91. Hydrocephalus. Dec ’97
92. Odontomes. June ’97
93. Cystic Hygroma. June ’97, June 2000, Dec ’04, June ’06
94. Pathology of Parotid neoplasms. June ’97
95. Management of Meningomyelocele(10). Dec ’96
96. Adamantinoma. Dec ’97, Dec ’96

Radiology

1. A)FDG PET – usage and limitations in oncologic imaging. B) Color Doppler – role in vascular surgery. Dec ’18
2. Discuss the advantages and limitations of radiological investigations in pancreatic diseases. (5+5). Dec 2014.
3. Explain in brief the principles of Computed Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging. Compare the advantages and limitations of these two modalities. (6+4) June 2014.
5. Briefly describe the role of endoscopic ultrasound in gastrointestinal surgery. (10). **Dec 2011.**

6. Differentiate between DTPA & DMSA Scan. (10). **June 2009.**

7. Role of endoscopic ultrasound in the investigation of oesophageal and rectal malignancy. (10). **Dec 2009.**

8. The therapeutic use of ultrasound. (10). **Dec 2007.**

9. a) Role of interventional radiology in general surgery b) Interventional radiological procedures in hepatobiliary surgery. **June ’05**

10. Endoscopic ultrasound. **June ’04**

11. Imaging techniques in SOL of liver. **Dec ’02**

12. MRI. **June ’97, ’03**

---

**Pilonidal Sinus**

1. What is pilonidal sinus? Management of a “recurring pilonidal sinus” in a 60 year old diabetic gentleman. (5+5). **June 2015.**

2. Describe in short aetiopathology and clinical features of pilonidal sinus. Write the principles of its management. (3+3)+4. **June 2014.**

3. What is a pilonidal sinus? Discuss its etiology and treatment options. (1+3+6). **June 2012.**

4. Pathology and management of Pilonidal sinus disease. (10). **June 2009.**

5. Pilonidal sinus. **June ’02, Dec ’04**
Trauma

1. Presentation, diagnosis and management of pancreatic injury following blunt abdominal trauma. 2+3+5 June ’19
2. A) Damage control surgery in a case of polytrauma. B) Necrotizing fasciitis. 5+5 June ’19
3. Management of a) Flail chest b) Tension pneumothorax 5+5 June ’19
4. Describe various types of life threatening injuries and role of trauma team in their management. 6+4 Dec ’18
5. A) Steps of primary survey in trauma. B) Purpose and steps of secondary survey in trauma. 5+5 June ’18
10. What is damage control surgery? What are the indications and important steps of damage control surgery? (2+4+4). Dec 2015.


16. Briefly describe the principles of managing crush injury of leg. Discuss in brief the pathophysiology of 'crush syndrome'. List steps to prevent 'compartment syndrome'. (6+2+2). June 2014.

17. Describe various types of nerve injuries, clinical features, diagnosis and management. (10). June 2013.

18. Discuss mechanisms of various derangements resulting from flail chest. Outline management of a 50 year old chronic smoker having flail chest (left). (5+5). June 2013.


22. Discuss the indications of thoracotomy in chest trauma. (10). Dec 2013.

23. What is tension pneumothorax? What are its clinical features? How will you diagnose and treat such a case? (1+2+3+4). June 2012.


27. Discuss the approach to management of a 10 year old boy with polytrauma. What is "Triage" in the event of disaster? Enumerate various imaging invasive diagnostic modalities in blunt abdominal trauma (10). June 2011.


30. Discuss the etiopathology of tension pneumothorax. Describe the clinical features of tension pneumothorax. Describe briefly the management of tension pneumothorax. (4+4+2). June 2011.


32. Enumerate the various type of chest wall injuries? How would you manage a 50 years old man with flail chest? (10). Dec 2011.


43. Define flail chest. Briefly describe the management of a 45 years old smoker with flail involving eight ribs. (10). Dec 2006.

44. Non-operative management of liver trauma. (10). Dec 2006.


46. Management of shattered liver following blunt abdominal trauma. June ’06

47. Initial management of blunt abdominal trauma. June ’05

48. Flail chest. Dec ’04

**Head Injury**

1. Clinical features and management of Extradural hematoma. 4+6 Dec ’18

2. In a patient with head injury, what are the: a) Indications for imaging investigations of head b) Indications for admission c) Advise to patients being sent home without admission d) Principles of initial management of head injury. 2+2+2+4 Dec ’16


5. Discuss the Pathophysiology of head injury. How will you diagnose extradural hematoma? What are the criteria for active intervention in a case of extradural hematoma? (5+3+2). Dec 2014.


15. Zone-based algorithm for management of penetrating injuries to anterior neck. (10). **Dec 2006.**

16. EDH. **June ’04**

17. SDH. ’03

18. Discuss the evaluation and management of a head injury patient. **Dec ’01**

19. GCS. **June 2000, Dec ’04**

20. Discuss the diagnosis, scoring and management of acute head injury. **June ’99**


**General Surgery**

1. A) Outline of parenteral nutrition in entero-cutaneous fistula. b) Enumerate various complications of parenteral nutrition. **June ’19**

2. Enumerate causes of vasodilatory shock. Briefly discuss its Pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment. 2+3+2+3 **June ’19**

3. A) Randomization methods in a clinical research. B) Composition of ethical committee. C) P value. 2+5+3 **June ’19**

4. A) Rolling hiatus hernia b) Capillary hemangiomas. 5+5 **June ’19**

5. A) POEMS. B) PSA velocity 5+5 **June ’19**

6. A) Biological meshes. B) Endoscopic ultrasound in abdominal pathologies. 5+5 **June ’19**

7. A) Psoas abscess b) Torticollis. 5+5 **June ’19**
8. A) Classify surgical wounds. B) Risk factors for development of surgical site infection. C) Guidelines for prevention of surgical site infection. 3+3+4 June ’19

9. Discuss enhanced recovery programme/ protocols in general surgical practice. Dec ’18

10. Enumerate methods of closure of various abdominal incisions. What is difficult abdominal closure? Discuss various ways and means to deal with difficult abdominal closure. Dec ’18

11. Define enteral nutrition. Discuss its indications, contraindications, methods and complications. 1+9 Dec ’18

12. Etiopathology, diagnosis and management of gas gangrene involving one lower limb of young adult farmer. 2+2+6 Dec ’18

13. A) Antibiotic prophylaxis b) Distributive shock 5+5 Dec ’18

14. Define and discuss surgical site infections. What are the risk factors and measures to be taken to prevent surgical site infections? 5+5 Dec ’18

15. Enumerate various system specific postoperative complications. Write in detail about postoperative chest complications and their management. Dec ’18

16. What are the different types of scientific studies? How do you choose the sample size of a study? How do you avoid bias in data collection? 4+3+3 Dec ’18

17. A) Define criteria for labeling SIRS and sepsis syndrome. B) Enumerate stages of pressure sore and its presenting sites in chronology. C) Clinical presentation and management of gas gangrene. 3+3+4 June ’18
18. A) Calculate the composition of total parenteral nutrition required for a 60kg man with pancreaticoduodenal leak after Whipple’s procedure and is currently in ICU. b) Complications of parenteral and enteral nutrition. 4+6

June ’18

19. A) Enumerate components of ABG and their significance in patient’s management. B) Treatment of metabolic acidosis. C) Clinical features and management of hypokalemia. 4+3+3

June ’18

20. A) Define shock. Describe pathophysiological response of the body to shock. B) Classify shock as per metabolic characters and clinical features. 5+5

June ’18

21. A) What is understood by a blinded trial? B) Why is it necessary to calculate a sample size? C) What is meant by lead time bias? Explain with example D) What is meant by a systematic review and meta-analysis? E) What are the levels of evidence? 2+2+2+2+2

June ’18

22. A) Post-operative complications associated with infusion and monitoring system. B) Postoperative complications associated with cardiovascular and respiratory system. 4+6

June ’18


June ’18

24. A) Absorbable suture materials commonly used in surgery. B) Modern advances in hemostasis. 5+5

June ’18

25. A) Clinical features and management of EDH. B) Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery. 5+5

June ’18
26. A) Classification of shock b) clinical features of shock c) Monitoring of a
patient in shock. 3+4+3 Dec ’17
27. A) Indications for blood transfusion b) Complications of massive blood
transfusion c) Blood products used in surgical practice. 3+4+3 Dec ’17
28. A) Enumerate phases of wound healing. B) Enumerate causes of non-healing
ulcers of leg and foot. C) Vacuum assisted closure (VAC) in wound
management. 3+4+3 Dec ’17
29. A) Desirable characteristics of surgical sutures b) Types of wound healing c)
Stapling devices for bowel anastomosis. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
30. A) Principles of prophylactic antibiotic therapy b) Define Biofilms c) Universal
precautions. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
31. A) Principles of electrosurgical diathermy. B) Limitations of minimal access
surgery. C) Complications of creating pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopy.
3+4+3 Dec ’17
32. A) Enumerate types of study in clinical research. B) Informed consent prior
to surgery. C) Evidence based surgery. 3+4+3 Dec ’17
33. A) Surgical complications in typhoid fever. B) Principles of safe insertion of
urinary catheter. C) Preoperative preparation of a patient with obstructive
jaundice 3+3+4 Dec ’17
34. How would you manage a health worker who sustained needle stick injury in
the operating room? June ’17
35. A) List the criteria for a good research topic for postgraduate thesis. B)
Method of calculation of sample size for a therapeutic trial. C) What is meant
by ‘strength of evidence’ and ‘quality of evidence’ in a clinical trial? (6+2+2)
June ’17
36. a) Enumerate the indications for thromboprophylaxis in surgery. B) How would you manage a patient who has undergone coronary bypass surgery and is on anti-platelets and aspirin and is to undergo lap cholecystectomy? 3+7 June ’17

37. Wound healing with respect to a) factors affecting wound healing. B) Principles of negative pressure wound therapy. C) Types of wound dressings. 3+3+4 Dec ’16


39. A) Methods of surgical access to abdominal organs, with their advantages and disadvantages. B) Principles of antibiotic prophylaxis in surgical patients. 5+5 Dec ’16

40. In a patient scheduled for elective abdominal surgery, write the a) Assessment of preoperative risk factors b) Risk education and patient optimization for surgery. 5+5 Dec ’16

41. In a patient admitted to ICU with severe peritonitis with shock: a) Options for hemodynamic monitoring. B) Use of inotropes/vasopressors. C) Principles of ventilatory support. 3+4+3 Dec ’16

42. A severely malnourished patient with loop jejunostomy made earlier is admitted for closure of jejunostomy. In this patient, write the a) Assessment of nutritional status. B) Principles of preoperative nutritional support. 4+6 Dec ’16

43. In the context of evidence based surgery: a) Levels of evidence b) Categories of recommendation c) Types of study designs 3+3+4 Dec ’16
44. In a patient with DM with foot infection a) Clinical evaluation of the patient.
   B) Principles of treatment of foot infection c) Prevention of recurrence 3+3+4
   Dec ’16
45. A) Energy devices in operation theatre. B) Principles of safe use of
electrosurgery. 6+4 Dec ’16
46. What is necrotizing fasciitis? What are the predisposing factors? What are
   the clinical signs? How will you manage such a case? (2+2+2+2). June 2016.
48. Define surgical site infection. What are the risk factors for wound infection?
   How will you prevent it? (1+5+4). Dec 2015.
49. Define screening. What are the ideal attributes of the disease to be
   screened? Various methods used for screening of colorectal cancer. (1+4+5).
   Dec 2015.
50. What are the various techniques of tissue approximation in laparoscopic
51. What are the components of the enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS)
52. Pathogenesis and management of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome
53. Gas Gangrene: its clinical features, diagnosis and management. (3+2+5).
   June 2015.
54. Patient selection and discharge criteria for day care surgery. (5+5). June
   2015.
55. Universal precautions for blood borne infections. Prevention and treatment
56. Define surgical site infection. What are its causes? How can we prevent it? (2+3+5) Dec 2014.

57. What are the surgical complications of ascariasis? How will you treat a case of intestinal obstruction caused by these worms? (5+5). Dec 2014.


60. Describe the various types of staplers and their uses. (7+3). Dec 2014.

61. Briefly describe various factors which influence wound healing. Enumerate steps you would take to prevent post-operative wound complications. (6+4) June 2014.

62. Pathophysiology of sepsis and effects caused by it on various systems (5+5). June 2013.


69. What is Universal Precautions? What is the role of it in prevention of Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI)? (3+7) June 2013.

70. What is wound dehiscence? What are the various causes for it? How will you manage such a case? (1+4+5). Dec 2013.
71. Describe pathophysiology of Diabetic foot. (10). **Dec 2013.**

72. What is Necrotising Fascitis? What are its causes? How will you manage such a case? (2+2+6). **Dec 2013.**

73. What is Scrubbing? Describe stepwise technique of scrubbing. Name the scrub disinfectant solutions. (10). **Dec 2013.**

74. Describe the causes, investigations and treatment of postoperative fever. (10). **Dec 2013.**

75. Discuss in brief the nutritional assessment of a surgical patient. (10). **Dec 2013.**

76. Discuss merits and demerits of drains in surgery. (10). **Dec 2013.**

77. What is Brainstem death? How will you determine it? (10). **Dec 2013.**

78. What is Regional Anaesthesia? Discuss the complications of Epidural Anaesthesia. (2+8). **Dec 2013.**

79. Define gas gangrene. Briefly discuss its clinical features and management. (1+3+6). **June 2012.**

80. How will you manage a case of severe contractures of neck and elbow? (5+5). **June 2012.**

81. What are the differences between a hypertrophic scar and a keloid? What are the treatment options for each of these? (5+5). **June 2012**

82. Describe the embryological development of branchial arches. How will you manage a case of branchial fistula? (4+6). **June 2012.**

83. Describe in brief Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS). (10). **June 2012.**

84. Describe surgical site infection. Discuss the role of prophylactic antibiotics in reducing surgical site infection. (5+5). **June 2012.**

86. Discuss the indications and drug used in local anesthesia. Enumerate their complications. (4+3)+3. Dec 2012.

87. What is central venous pressure (CVP)? Discuss the use of CVP in surgical patients. What are the complications of a central venous line? (2+4+4). Dec 2012.

88. Briefly describe the pathophysiological basis of pain relief. Discuss the principles of post-operative pain relief. (5+5). Dec 2012.

89. What are the principles of antibiotic therapy with special reference to their selection? Enumerate indications of prophylactic antibiotic therapy. (7+3). Dec 2012.


91. Describe the "levels of evidence" in surgery. What is a Phase-II trial? Describe the significance of "NSABP" trials. June 2011.


93. Describe the various modes of supplementing nutrition in a surgical patient. What are the "pitfalls" in the use of total parenteral nutrition? Describe the "Refeeding Syndrome". (3+3+4). June 2011.


111. Necrotising fascitis. (10). **June 2009.**
112. Post-operative pain analgesia ladder. (10). **June 2009.**
113. Mechanism of anti coagulants used in surgery. (10). **June 2009.**
114. Mechanism of SIRS. (10). **June 2009.**
116. Draw the capillary fluid exchange at tissue level. Describe the mechanism of oedema formation. (10). **Dec 2009.**
117. Various parameters to assess the nutritional status of a surgical patient. (10). **June 2008.**
118. Patho-physiology of "Septicemic Shock". (10). **June 2008.**
119. "Universal Precautions". (10). **June 2008.**
120. Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery. (10). **June 2008, Dec ’01**
121. Patho-physiology and management of diabetic foot. (10). **June 2008.**
122. Marjolin's ulcer and its management. (10). **June 2008.**
123. Fournier's gangrene. (10). **June 2008.**
125. What is septic shock? Outline its pathophysiology? (10). **Dec 2008.**
126. Outline the principles of management of diabetic foot? (10). **Dec 2008.**
127. Discuss the management of hemorrhagic shock. (10). **Dec 2008.**
128. Describe the pathophysiology of 'SIRS'. (10). **Dec 2008.**
129. Discuss the clinical features and principles of management of septicemic shock. (10). **June 2007**
130. What are the indicators of Total Parenteral Nutrition? Calculate Nutritional requirements for a 70 Kg male with duodenal fistula with sepsis. (10). June 2007.


134. Discuss various essential requirements to establish a minor operation theatre. (10). Dec 2007.


142. Enumerate metabolic effect of starvation and discuss the physiological disturbances that occur in severe sepsis. (10). Dec 2006.


144. Surgical audit. June ’06

145. Management of post-operative pain. June ’06
146. A) Risks of blood transfusion b) Metabolic changes following massive transfusion c) Blood substitutes and alternatives to transfusion. **June ’06**

147. A) Common organisms that cause gas gangrene b) Clinical features in a patient with gas gangrene c) How will you treat a patient with gas gangrene involving the lower limb onto the abdominal wall? **Dec ’05**

148. Principles of Laparoscopy. **Dec ’05**

149. Methods of sterilization of operative equipment. **Dec ’05**

150. Discuss MODS. **Dec ’05**

151. Write a brief note on damage control surgery. **Dec ’05**

152. Epidural analgesia. **Dec ’05**

153. a) Drugs useful in Type 1 & type 2 diabetes b) Clinical features of DKA c) Management of diabetic foot with critical ischemia. **June ’05**

154. Day care surgery. **June ’05**

155. a) How is neuromuscular blockade achieved b) Name the common local anesthetics used c) Describe the various local anesthetic techniques. **June ’05**

156. a) Classification of wounds b) What are the factors that affect wound healing c) Management of facial injury(slit open face) following RTA. **June ’05**

157. Classification of wounds and the role of prophylactic antibiotics. **Dec ’04**

158. Infections in immunocompromised patients

159. a) Define SIRS b) Describe the clinical profile of SIRS c) Outline the management of septic shock. **Dec ’04**
160. a) Outline the transmission of HIV. B) Discuss the universal precautions against HIV. c) Discuss prophylaxis following accidental exposure to HIV Dec ‘04

161. a) Outline the features of acidosis b) Describe the deranged parameters of ABG to support diagnosis of Metabolic acidosis c) Discuss the management of a case of metabolic acidosis. Dec ‘04

162. a) Describe the anatomy of vagus nerve b) Outline the different types of vagal denervation. c) Discuss the complications of different types of vagotomy. Dec ‘04

163. a) What are the indications for TPN in surgical patients b) What are the constituents of TPN c) Enumerate the methods of delivery of TPN d) Discuss the complications of TPN. Dec ‘04

164. Alteration in fluid and electrolyte physiology in a post operative case after a major surgery. June ‘04

165. Odontomes. June ‘04

166. Actinomycosis. June ‘04

167. Post operative pain management. June ‘04

168. Management of DIC. June ‘04


170. Immunosuppressants. June ‘04

171. Diabetic foot. ‘03

172. Myocutaneous flap. ‘03

173. Discuss the management of anaerobic infections in surgical practice. ‘03

174. Use of staplers in surgery. ‘03
175. Pathophysiology of septic shock. ’03
176. Parenteral nutrition. ’03
177. Stents and surgery. ’03
178. ATLS. Dec ’02
179. Day-care surgery. Dec ’02
180. Nosocomial infections. Dec ’02
181. Post-operative pain management. Dec ’02
182. Intraoperative monitoring in surgical patients. June ’02
183. HIV – universal precautions and PEP. June ’02
184. TPN. June ’02
185. Meningo amputations. June ’02
186. Syme’s amputation. June ’02
187. Brain death and organ donation. Dec ’01
188. Suture materials. June ’01
190. Synthetic absorbable suture. Dec 2000
193. Discuss the indications of blood transfusion, blood products and blood substitutes. Briefly describe the important complications. Dec ’99
198. Surgical risk in AIDS patient. **June ’99**

199. Management of Diabetic foot. **June ’99**

200. Describe the management of thermal burns 20% of body surface in a young adult. **June ’99**

201. Brain death and organ donation. **Dec ’98**


203. Mechanism of antibiotic resistance. **June ’98th**

204. T-cells. **June ’98**

205. Plasma expanders. **Dec ’97**

206. Rodent ulcer. **Dec ’97**

207. Venous drainage of lower limbs. **Dec ’97**

208. Complications of massive blood transfusion. **Dec ’97**

209. Madura foot. **June ‘97**

210. A child has accidentally drunk sulphuric acid. How will you manage the patient in emergency? **June ‘97**

211. Discuss nutritional support in surgical patient. **June ‘97**

212. Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery. **June ‘97**

213. Complications of TPN (10). **Dec ‘96**

214. Hyponatremia (10). **Dec ‘96**

**Research**
3. Write in brief about the various types of studies in Research methodology. What are sample size and its importance? (5+5). Dec 2014.
4. Enumerate differences between Research, Clinical Audit and Service Evaluation. What is 'bias' in clinical research and how it can be minimized? (6+4) June 2014.
8. What are the important components of informed consents? What are the practical difficulties in getting such consent in some surgical patients? (6+4). Dec 2012.

**I.V. Fluids**

1. Briefly describe various types of intravenous fluids along with their indications. What are the complications of prolonged I.V. fluids? (5+5) June 2014.

**Sutures**

1. Classify suture materials. Qualities of a good suture material. (5+5). **June 2016.**
2. Describe the characteristics of sutures which influence their usage in surgical practice. Discuss their merits and demerits. (4+6) **June 2014.**
3. Enumerate the various types of sutures. What are the good and bad qualities of silk and polyglactin sutures? (10). **Dec 2013**

**Arterial blood gas evaluation**

1. Briefly describe various components of arterial blood gas and acid base evaluation. What are the expected derangements in a patient with persistent and profuse vomiting? (6+4) **June 2014.**

**Burns**

1. A) A 60kg male sustained second degree burns involving head, neck, front and back of the chest along with smoke inhalation syndrome eight hours ago. Briefly discuss the management and likely complications in this case. B) Factors affecting mortality in burns patient. 7+3 **June ’19**
2. Assessment methods and management of 50% thermal burns. **Dec ’18**

4. What are the characteristics of electric burns? How are they different from burns due to boiling water? Enumerate various steps in the management of electric burn of right hand and forearm. (4+2+4) June 2014


6. Discuss the management of a 12 year old boy with 15degree thermal burns involving head, neck and thoracic regions. What are ideal fluid replacements in a patient with thermal burns? Describe the selection of the type and calculation of the amount of fluid to be supplemented in thermal burns. (3+4+3). June 2011.

7. Management of a 40 years old male weighing 60 kg with flash burns of the face and the chest. (10). Dec 2009.


11. Fluid and electrolyte management of burns. Dec ’04

12. Management of Burns wound. June ’04
Sterilization


2. Describe various methods of sterilization for surgical instruments and disposables. Describe various steps for adequacy of chemical sterilization. (6+4) June 2014.


HLA

1. What are HLA antigens and what is their significance? Briefly describe types of allograft rejection. (5+5). June 2014.

Blood Components

1. Name the various plasma volume expanders. Types and indications of blood components therapy. (5+5). June 2016.


8. What are different blood products? How are they manufactured and discuss their indications. (10). Dec 2008.


**Energy Sources**

1. Various energy sources used in surgery. Advantage and disadvantage of each of them. (5+5). Dec 2015.


4. Discuss the principles, effects and types of diathermy. (3+3+4). Dec 2013

5. Describe the principles of electrosurgery? What are the complications that can occur while using electrosurgery? How can these complications be prevented? (2+4+4). Dec 2012.


---

**Tuberculosis**


3. Newer modalities in diagnosis of abdominal Tb. June ’06

4. Investigative workup of abdominal tb. Dec ’04
5. Describe the pathology, diagnosis and management of intestinal and abdominal tuberculosis. Dec 2000

6. GUTB in male. June 2000

**Neurofibromas**

1. Define neurofibromatosis and describe its types, diagnosis and management. (10). June 2013.
2. What is neurofibromatosis? How will you treat a case of plexiform neurofibromatosis of face? (3+7). June 2012.

**Robotic surgery**

1. What are the advantages and limitations of robotic surgery when compared to laparoscopy surgery? (5+5). Dec 2015.
5. Discuss the principles of Robotic Surgery? Enumerate the procedures where it is finding maximum clinical application. (7+3). June 2012.
Axial Flaps

1. Define a flap. Name the commonly used flaps in reconstruction. What are their principles? (2+3+5). Dec 2014.
2. What are "axial flaps"? Describe briefly the other types of flaps with examples of their use in reconstruction of various surgical defects. 4+(3+3). June 2014.

Skin

1. A) Decubitus ulcers. B) Skin substitutes for skin replacement. 5+5 June ’19
2. Classify cutaneous malignancies. Discuss etiopathology, clinical features and management of squamous cell carcinoma of skin. 2+2+3+3 Dec ’18
3. Types, staging and management of 5mm melanoma of the trunk. 2+3+5 June ’18
4. a) Premalignant lesions of skin. B) Clinical features of basal cell carcinoma c) Staging of malignant melanoma. 4+3+3 Dec’17
5. A) Types of necrotizing skin infections. B) How would you manage a 50 year old man with Fournier’s gangrene of scrotum? 3+7 June ’17
7. Difference between keloid and hypertrophic scar. How will you treat a presternal keloid in a young girl? (5+5). **June 2016.**

8. Classify skin flaps. Elaborate forehead flap for reconstruction of nose. (4+6). **June 2016.**

9. Various types of skin flaps. Outline various flaps used in head and neck reconstruction. (4+6). **Dec 2015.**


11. Hidradenitis suppurativa: aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management. (4+3+3). **June 2015.**


13. Management of a discharging sinus on the right leg of a 60 year old gentleman following trauma. The sinus is discharging bony fragments. (10). **June 2015.**

14. How do you classify cutaneous malignant melanoma? How will you investigate and treat such a case? (3+2+5). **Dec 2014.**

15. What is paronychia? How will you treat a case of acute paronychia? (2+8). **Dec 2014.**

16. Enumerate the causes of psoas abscess. How will you diagnose and treat such a case? (2+4+4). **Dec 2014.**

17. Enumerate various skin cancers. Discuss staging and treatment options for these cancers. (3+7) **June 2014.**

18. Basal Cell carcinoma. (10). **June 2013.**
20. What are the types of skin grafts? Discuss their indications. (10). Dec 2013.
22. Describe the various types of skin grafts along with their indications. What steps can be taken to minimize hypertrophic scars? (7+3). Dec 2012.
23. What are the types of skin grafts? Discuss the role, advantages and disadvantages of partial thickness skin grafts. (4+6). Dec 2011.
25. What are pressure sores? What are the common sites and how would you prevent development of these sores? (10). Dec 2010.
32. Discuss the prognostic factors and surgical strategy in malignant melanoma. (10). June 2007.
34. Staging of melanoma of skin. **Dec ’04**

35. Hydradenitis suppurativa. **June ’02**

36. Pigmented malignant lesions of the skin. **June ’01**

37. Pathology of malignant melanoma. **Dec 2000**

**Parathyroid Glands**

1. Discuss different types and clinical features of hyperparathyroidism. Describe the localization techniques of parathyroid adenoma. 5+5 **Dec ’18**

2. Clinical features and management of parathyroid adenoma. 5 **June ’18**

3. How would you manage a 30 year old lady with hypercalcemia (serum calcium 15 mg/dl) and increased levels of serum PTH? **June ’17**


5. Describe the embryology and anatomy of parathyroid glands. Discuss localization techniques and management options in lesions of parathyroid. (4+6). **June 2014.**


7. Briefly describe the development of parathyroid glands. Describe the various investigations used to localize the parathyroid adenoma preoperatively. (3+7). **Dec 2011.**

8. Management of a 20 years old girl with suspected hyperparathyroidism. (10). **Dec 2009.**
11. Investigations used for the localization of parathyroid adenoma. June ’06
12. Clinical manifestations of primary hyperparathyroidism. June ’05
13. Tetany. June ’02
15. Describe the causes, clinical features and management of Hyperparathyroidism. June ’97

**Thyroid**

1. A) Perioperative care for a case undergoing total thyroidectomy for Grave’s disease. b) Risk factors for retained surgical sponge following surgery and measures for its prevention. 5+5 June ’19
2. A) Surgical treatment of papillary carcinoma thyroid. B) Zollinger Ellison syndrome. 5+5 June ’19
3. Clinical features, investigations and management of Graves disease in a 30 year old man. 3+3+4 June ’18
4. A) Management of complications of thyroid surgery. B) Management of medullary carcinoma of thyroid. 5+5 June ’18
5. A) Preoperative preparations of a thyrotoxic patient for surgery. B) Principles of management of well differentiated thyroid cancer. 5+5 Dec ’17
6. How would you manage a 30 year old pregnant lady with hyperthyroidism? June ’17
7. A) Embryogenesis of thyoglossal fistula. b) How would you manage a 4 year old child with sub-hyoid thyroglossal cyst? (4+6) June ’17
8. A) Pathophysiology and investigations of solitary thyroid nodule b) Role of medical therapy for benign thyroid nodule. 3+4+3 Dec ’16
10. Enumerate the causes of Solitary Thyroid nodule (STN). Management of a 50 years old man presenting with STN of 3 months duration. (2+8). Dec 2015.
11. Outline approach to management of solitary thyroid nodule. What is the optimum management of a 35 year old lady with 3cm nodule in the right lobe of thyroid which on investigation proves to be medullary carcinoma? (5+5). June 2015.
12. What is a toxic nodule of thyroid? How will you investigate and treat such a case? (2+3+5). Dec 2014.
14. Thyroid storm. June 2013, ’05
17. Describe the etiopathology of nodular goiter. Discuss in brief the complications that can occur in thyroid surgery. (6+4). Dec 2012.
19. What are the complications of thyroidectomy? Briefly describe the role of total thyroidectomy in the management of various thyroid disorders. (10). **Dec 2011.**


21. Describe briefly the development of thyroid gland. How would you manage a 16 years old girl with suspected thyroglossal cyst? (10). **Dec 2010.**

22. Describe the blood supply of the thyroid gland. What are the intraoperative complications of total thyroidectomy? (10). **Dec 2009.**

23. Role of radio-iodine in the management of thyroid disorders. (10). **Dec 2009.**


25. Discuss staging and management of well-differentiated thyroid cancers. (10). **June 2007.**


27. Nerve injuries in thyroid surgery and their prevention. (10). **Dec 2007.**

28. Management of primary thyrotoxicosis. (10). **Dec 2006.**

29. Management of Follicular ca of thyroid. **June ’06**

30. A) What are the common drugs used in treatment of thyrotoxicosis? B) How will you prepare a patient with thyrotoxicosis for surgery? C) Describe the operations done for thyrotoxicosis d) How will you manage thyroid crisis? **Dec ’05**

31. Medullary Ca thyroid. **Dec ’05**

32. Management of retrosternal goiter. **Dec ’04**

33. Toxic thyroid nodule. **June ’04**

34. Thyroglossal cyst. **Dec ’02**
35. Complications of thyroid surgery – evaluation and treatment. **June ’02**
36. Discuss the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of Papillary CA thyroid. **Dec ’01**
37. Describe the development of thyroid gland and physiological role of thyroxine synthesis. Write briefly about medullary ca of thyroid. **Dec 2000**
38. Lingual thyroid. **June 2000**
40. Describe the mechanism of thyroxine synthesis and its control. Add a brief note about role of thyroxine therapy for treatment of thyroid malignancy. **June ’99**
41. Thyroid function tests and their significance. **Dec ’98**
42. Describe the diagnosis & management of toxic nodular goiter. **Dec ’98**
43. Autoimmune thyroiditis. **June ’98**
44. Preoperative evaluation and planning for surgery for solitary nodule thyroid. **June ’98**
45. Describe the classification of clinical types of thyrotoxicosis and management of primary thyrotoxicosis in a 20 yr old female. **June ’98**
46. A 35 year old female presented with a bilaterally symmetrical swelling of the thyroid. Describe the clinical and diagnostic methods you will adopt to arrive at a diagnosis. **Dec ’97**
47. Describe the management of lymph node metastasis in papillary carcinoma of thyroid. **Dec ’97**
48. Thyroid storm. **Dec ’97**
49. Prognostic factors in thyroid ca. **Dec ’97**
50. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis. **June ‘97**
51. Physiology of Thyroxine synthesis and mode of action of Carbimazole (10).
   Dec ’96

52. Post operative complications of thyroidectomy. Dec ’96

Adrenal Glands

1. Clinical features and management of phaeochromocytoma. 4+6 Dec ’18
2. Preoperative and perioperative care in patients of phaeochromocytoma undergoing surgery. 5 June ’18
3. A) Define incidentaloma. B) How would you manage a 40 year old lady with 2x2cm incidentaloma in left adrenal gland? June ’17
8. What are the clinical features of pheochromocytoma? What are lab and radiological findings in a case of pheochromocytoma? How will you prepare a patient of pheochromocytoma for surgery? (3+3+4). Dec 2014.


17. A) Biochemical diagnosis of Cushings syndrome b) Clinical features of cushing syndrome c) Surgical approaches to the adrenal gland. Dec ’05

18. Diagnosis and treatment of phaeochromocytoma. June ’05

19. Incidental adrenal mass. June ’05


Breast

1. a) TNM classification of breast cancer. B) Briefly discuss the management of locally advanced breast cancer. 5+5 June ’19
2. Oncoplastic breast surgery – definition, techniques, advantages and disadvantages. 2+4+2+2 Dec ’18

3. Diagnosis and management options of a 30 year old lady with retraction of nipple and palpable 2cm mass in upper inner quadrant of the breast without clinically palpable lymph nodes. 3+7 June ’18

4. a) Principles of management of ductal and lobular carcinoma in situ. B) Principles of sentinel lymph node biopsy in breast cancer. 4+6 Dec ’17

5. How would you manage a 70 year old lady with 5x5 cm lump in right breast with palpable ipsilateral axillary lymphadenopathy? June ’17

6. A) Classify skin flaps b) Various flaps used for reconstruction of breast. 5+5 June ’17

7. A) Normal breast development b) Pathophysiology of gynaecomastia c) Treatment of gynaecomastia 3+3+4 Dec ’16


10. What is the role of neo-adjuvant chemotherapy in the management of carcinoma breast? Management of an 80 years old lady with 3x3 cm carcinoma in the central quadrant of left breast. (3+7). Dec 2015.


13. Discuss role of imaging modalities used in breast cancer. Describe image
    guided biopsy of an impalpable breast lesion. (6+4) June 2014.
14. Classify and give causes for various types of nipple discharge. Describe
    briefly surgical procedures for treating nipple discharge. (5+5) June 2014.
18. Anatomical basis of physical signs (all possible) in a case of carcinoma
19. Discuss prognostic factors in carcinoma breast. What are the
20. Enumerate the causes of gynaecomastia? Give an algorithm for management
21. Describe the diagnostic approach to a 2cm breast lesion in a 35 year old lady.
    What are the principles of breast conservation surgery? (5+5). June 2012.
22. Describe various skin flaps used to reconstruct breast. (10). June 2012
23. Discuss the indications of breast conservation surgery (BCS) for carcinoma
    breast? Briefly discuss the principles of BCS. (4+6). Dec 2012.
24. Enumerate the indications of BCS. Briefly describe the operative and
    prosthetic options for breast reconstruction after mastectomy. (3+7). Dec
    2011.
25. Management of 16 yrs girl with 10cm x 10cm bosselated mass in left breast.
26. Role of breast reconstruction in patients of carcinoma of the breast. (10). June
    2010.


30. What are the various levels of lymph nodes in axilla? What are the types of axillary dissections? (10). Dec 2010.


36. What are the basic requirements for cancer screening? Describe the methods of breast cancer screening and its advantages and disadvantages. (10). Dec 2008.

37. Discuss the various flaps in Breast reconstruction. (10). Dec 2008.

38. Discuss the lymphatic drainage of breast. How will you detect the sentinel lymph node? (10). Dec 2008.


43. The lymphatic drainage of breast. Discuss the concept of sentinel node biopsy in a breast. (10). Dec 2007.
46. Discuss the anatomical basis of various clinical features of carcinoma breast and also enumerate the structures removed in various types of mastectomies. (10). Dec 2006.
47. Diagnosis & management of non palpable breast lesion. June ’06
48. A) Describe the lymphatic drainage of breast b) What is sentinel node? C) How is sentinel node biopsy done? Dec ’05
49. Discuss phyllodes tumour. Dec ’05
50. Role of imaging techniques in breast cancer. ’03
51. Breast conservation surgery. ’03, Dec ’04
52. Breast conserving surgery – indications and approach. Dec ’02
53. Discuss the lymphatic drainage of breast and discuss the treatment of Ca breast stage T2 N1 M0. June ’02
54. Prognostic factors in Ca Breast. Dec ’01
55. Diagnosis and management of non-palpable breast tumour. Dec ’01
56. Mammography. June ’01
57. Role of breast preserving surgery in ca breast. Dec 2000
60. Blood stained discharge from nipple. Dec ’98
61. Cystosarcome phylloides. **June ’98, June 2000**

62. Management of mastalgia in a young female. **June ’97**

63. Screening for CA Breast. **Dec ’96**

64. Post mastectomy breast reconstruction (10) **Dec ’01, Dec ’96**

65. Conservative surgery for CA Breast. **Dec ’96**

**Transplantation**

1. A) Various types of rejections. B) Cyclosporine 5+5 **June ’19**

2. Enumerate indications and contraindications of liver transplant. Briefly describe post-operative care of a patient who has undergone liver transplantation. 2+2+6 **June ’19**

3. A) Write about the pathological basis of different types of graft rejection following organ transplantation. B) Discuss the role of immunosuppression with various options in such cases. 5+5 **Dec ’18**

4. A) Immunosuppressive agents used for renal transplant. B) Types of rejection after renal transplant and their management. 5+5 **June ’18**

5. A) Advantages and disadvantages of robotic surgery. B) King’s college criteria for orthotopic liver transplantation in acute liver failure. 5+5 **June ’18**

6. A) Types of graft rejection after organ transplantation. B) Classification of immunosuppressive agents in organ transplantation. C) Clinical testing of brain stem function as relevant for organ donation. 3+4+3 **Dec ’17**

7. A) List the indications for renal transplant. B) Pre-transplant evaluation of kidney recipients c) Results of renal transplant in current times. 4+4+2. **June ’17**
8. Regarding organ transplantation: a) Pathophysiology of graft rejection b) HLA matching c) Principles and complications of immunosuppression therapy
2+2+3+3 Dec '16


13. Discuss the Pathophysiology of rejection and role of immunosuppression in organ transplantation. (5+5). Dec 2014.

14. What are the indications of small bowel transplantation? How is it carried out? What are its complications? (3+4+3). Dec 2014.

15. What are the complications of immunosuppression used in organ transplantation? Name the commonly used agents. (10). Dec 2013.


21. A) What are the types of graft rejection? B) Mention any 3 drugs for immunosuppression and their complications c) Clinical testing for brain stem death. Dec ’05


**Oncology**

1. A) Enumerate viral carcinogens and tumors associated with them. B) Screening methods for early detection of cancer in an average risk, asymptomatic person for carcinoma breast and colo-rectal carcinoma. 2+4+4 June ’19

2. Aetiopathology, clinical features and management of soft tissue sarcoma. 3+3+4 Dec ’18

3. Write in short about cytoreductive surgery and intraperitoneal chemotherapy. Dec ’18

4. Role of inheritance and environment on carcinogenesis with specific examples for both. 5+5 Dec ’18

5. A) Investigations for detecting bone metastases. B) Management of metastasis to lumbar vertebrae from prostate cancer. 4+6 June ’18

6. A) Oncoplastic breast surgery. B) Principles of PET scan and its limitations. 5+5 June ’18
7. A) Different types of flaps. B) How will you provide cover after resection of hemi-mandible and overlying skin and mucosa for gingival sulcus tumor. 4+6
   **June ’18**

8. A) Enumerate loco-regional flaps for reconstruction after surgery for cancer of cheek and lips. B) Types of neck node dissection used in oropharyngeal cancer. 5+5 **Dec ’17**


11. A) What is Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy (HIPEC)? B) Indications for HIPEC. C) Complications of HIPEC. (2+3+5) **June ’17**

12. A) Anatomical limits of ilio-inguinal block dissection. B) Enumerate the complications of ilio-inguinal block dissection. 5+5 **June ’17**

13. What are tumor markers? What are different types of tumor markers? Role of tumor markers in management of testicular tumors. (2+4+4). **Dec 2015.**

14. What is the basis of Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy? Various methods of predicting response to Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy. (5+5). **June 2015.**

15. Sentinel node. What are the various cancers where sentinel node biopsy can be helpful in the management? (5+5). **June 2015.**

17. What are the principles of chemotherapy? Discuss the chemotherapy used in carcinoma breast. (5+5). Dec 2014.


20. Describe the "Cell Cycle" in relevance to cancer. Describe the scientific basis to "Hormone therapy in cancers". Describe the limitations of hormone therapy and its side effects. (3+4+3). June 2011.


23. Enumerate the various tumour markers relevant to the surgical practice. Discuss the role of CEA. (4+6). Dec 2011.


28. Tumor markers and their role in the management of a cancer patient. (10). 
   **June 2008.**
29. What are tumor markers? Discuss their clinical applications. (10). **Dec 2008.**
30. Discuss the care of terminal cancer patients. (10). **Dec 2008.**
31. Classify chemotherapeutic agents. What are the advantages of combination chemotherapy? (10). **Dec 2008.**
32. Treatment of pain in a patient of advanced malignancy. (10). **Dec 2008.**
33. Describe the classifications of lymphomas. (10). **June 2007.**
34. Role of laparoscopy in GI malignancies. (10). **June 2007.**
35. Classification of mediastinal neoplasms. **June ’06**
36. Pain control in malignant disease. **Dec ’05**
37. Discuss principles of radiotherapy. **June ’05**
38. Carcinoid tumours. **June ’04, ’03**
39. Osteogenic Sarcoma. **Dec ’02**
40. Sentinel node biopsy – indications and methods. **June ’02**
41. Imaging techniques in the evaluations of GI malignancies. **June ’02**
42. Oncogene. **Dec 2000**
43. Tumour markers. **June ’02, ’04, Dec ’99**
44. Describe the mode of spread of following tumours. A) Breast ca B) TCC of Renal pelvis. **June ’98**
45. Tumor suppressor genes. **Dec ‘97**
46. Tamoxifen. **Dec ’97**
47. Describe how will you manage a 30yr old male presenting with Soft tissue sarcoma of the front of the thigh. **June 97**
48. The anatomy of femoral triangle with reference to Inguinal block dissection (10). Dec ‘96

49. The clinical staging of Hodgkins lymphoma (10). Dec ‘96

50. Grading and staging of malignant melanoma (10). Dec ‘96

51. Discuss the diagnosis, staging and treatment of Soft tissue Sarcoma. Dec ‘96

**Peripheral vessels and Lymphatics**

1. A) NOTES b) Abdominal Aortic aneurysm – presentation, diagnosis and management. 5+5 June ‘19

2. A) CEAP classification, clinical features and investigations of a case of varicose veins. B) Give outline of endovenous intervention techniques for varicose veins. 3+2+2+3 June ‘19

3. A) Pathophysiology and various risk factors associated with lymphedema b) Enumerate various causes of secondary lymphoedema. 5+5 Dec ‘18

4. Define acute arterial embolism. What are the causes and sources of an embolus? Outline the management of acute arterial embolism involving right lower limb. Dec ‘18

5. Discuss the venous drainage of the lower limb. Write in short about its Pathophysiology. What are the recent advances in the management of varicose veins? Dec ‘18

6. A) Clinical features of TAO. B) importance of ABPI. C) Management of acute arterial embolism of the limbs 3+3+4 Dec ‘17
5+5 Dec ’17
8. A) Clinical features of AV fistula. b) State the investigative workup for such patients along with interpretation of investigation findings. C) Principles of management of AV fistula. (4+3+3) June ’17
10.A) Embryology of lymphatic system b) Clinical features of cystic hygroma c) Management of 1 yr old child with cystic hygroma. 2+4+4 Dec ’16
11. Regarding chronic lower limb ischemia: a) Role of imaging investigations b) DD of intermittent claudication c) Principles of treatment of critical limb ischemia. 3+2+5 Dec ’16
12. A) Pathophysiology and clinical features of lower limb lymphedema. B) Principles of diagnosis and management of lower limb lymphedema 2+2+2+4 Dec ‘16
17. Enumerate the causes of chronic limb ischemia. Management of a 40 year old lady with upper limb ischemia. (3+7). \textbf{June 2015}.


19. What is Raynaud’s phenomenon and Raynaud’s disease? Name the investigations you will do to diagnose. How will you treat Raynaud’s disease? (3+2+5). \textbf{Dec 2014}.

20. Describe briefly the surgical anatomy and physiology of venous return of the lower limb. Enumerate treatment options with their indications for treating varicose veins of lower limb. (5+5) \textbf{June 2014}.

21. Classify lymphedema. List the symptoms frequently experienced by patients with this problem. Enumerate general management advice for these patients. (5+2+3) \textbf{June 2014}.

22. How will you investigate and treat a case of chronic limb ischemia? (4+6) \textbf{June 2014}.


27. What are the risk factors for thrombo-embolism? How will you manage Deep Vein Thrombosis? (10). \textbf{Dec 2013}.

28. Describe the etiology, clinical features and treatment of a venous ulcer. (2+3+5). \textbf{June 2012}.
29. What are the causes of peripheral vascular diseases? How will you treat a case of Buerger’s disease? (3+7). **June 2012.**

30. Classify haemangiomas. Discuss the management of cavernous haemangioma. (3+7). **June 2012.**

31. Describe the surgical anatomy of sympathetic supply of lower limb. Briefly discuss the role of sympathectomy in chronic limb ischemia. (5+5). **Dec 2012.**

32. Describe the surgical anatomy and physiology of venous drainage of lower limb? Enumerate the complications of varicose veins. (4+3)+3. **Dec 2012.**

33. What are the risk factors in the development of "Deep Vein Thrombosis"(DVT)? Discuss briefly the various diagnostic tests to establish the diagnosis of DVT in a 65 year old lady. Describe the management of this patient. (3+4+3). **June 2011.**

34. Enumerate causes of foot ulcers. How will you investigate? Discuss management of varicose ulcer. (3+3+4). **June 2011.**

35. Define critical limb ischemia. Briefly describe the management of a 30 years old diabetic with critically ischemic lower limb. (2+8). **Dec 2011.**

36. Briefly describe the management of a young soldier with a 3*3cm ulcer just above the medial malleolus. (10). **Dec 2011.**

37. Management of 40yrs old lady with arterial insufficiency in right hand. (10). **June 2010.**

38. Pathophysiology of arterio-venous fistula. (10). **June 2010.**


40. Enumerate causes of chronic lower limb ischemia. How would you investigate a 40 years man with dry gangrene of right big toe? (10). **Dec 2010.**
41. Management of a 30 yrs old lady with post partum Deep Vein Thrombosis. (10). **Dec 2009.**

42. Critical limb ischemia. (10). **Dec 2009.**

43. Draw the anatomy of the femoral canal and the femoral triangle. Describe the branches to be ligated during Trendelenberg operation. (10). **Dec 2009.**

44. Prophylaxis and management of DVT. (10). **June 2008, June ’05**

45. Management of a 25 yrs old lady with chronic ischemia of upper limb. (10). **June 2008.**

46. Discuss the prophylaxis and treatment of deep vein thrombosis? (10). **Dec 2008.**

47. Write a short note on Vascular prosthesis. (10). **Dec 2008.**


49. Clinical features of Buerger’s disease. (10). **Dec 2007.**


51. Lumbar sympathectomy, in an ischismic limb. (10). **Dec 2006.**

52. Treatment of ileofemoral DVT. (10). **Dec 2006.**

53. Describe the venous drainage of lower limbs with the help of diagram, and factors responsible for development of venous ulcer. (10). **Dec 2006.**

54. Management of recurrent varicose veins. **June ’06**

55. Management of DVT. **June ’06**

56. A) Anatomy of the venous drainage of lower limb b) Mention the complications of varicose veins c) Describe the operations done for varicose veins. **Dec ’05**

57. Management of lymphoedema in lower limb. **Dec ’05**
58. Surgery in Buerger’s disease. **Dec ’04**

59. a) What are the factors contributing to development of DVT b) Describe the clinical features suggestive of DVT and possible complications c) Describe the methods to establish diagnosis of DVT d) Outline the management of a case of DVT. **Dec ’04**

60. Aetiopathogenesis of varicose ulcer. **’03**

61. Secondary lymphoedema. **Dec ’01**

62. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of Buerger’s disease. **June ’01**

63. Sclerotherapy. **June ’01**

64. Thrombo-arterectomy for peripheral vessels. **June 2000**

65. Lymphoedema. **Dec ’99**

66. Prevention of DVT. **Dec ’99**

67. Complications of varicose vein of lower limb. **June ’99**

68. DVT. **Dec ’98**

69. Venous ulcer **Dec ’98**

70. Raynauds phenomena **June’98**

71. DIC. **Dec ’97, ’98**

72. Aetiopathogenesis of Varicose ulcers(10). **June ’96**

---

**Peritoneal Cavity**
1. A) Abdominal compartment syndrome. B) Enumerate methods to control hemorrhage from a lacerated liver. C) Enumerate risk factors for DVT in postop patient. 3+3+4 Dec ’17

2. A) Clinical types of abdominal tb? B) How would you manage a 30 year old lady who has been on ATT and is now admitted with acute peritonitis? (5+5) June ’17

3. A) Etiological factors for post-operative intraperitoneal adhesions. B) Principles to minimize adhesion formation c) Management of patients with recurrent adhesive bowel obstruction. 2+4+4 Dec ’16

4. What are the gases used for creating pneumoperitoneum? Pathophysiological changes that occur due to pneumoperitoneum. (2+8). June 2016.

5. Name the various abdominal incisions with their advantages and disadvantages. (10). June 2016.


8. Describe the pathophysiology of peritoneal adhesions. Discuss briefly various steps to minimize and manage peritoneal adhesions. (4+6) June 2014.


12. What is the differential diagnosis of a freely mobile lump in the abdomen? How will you manage such a case? (5+5). June 2012.


15. Describe the etiology of acute bacterial peritonitis. Discuss the investigations and treatment of acute bacterial peritonitis. 2+(4+4). Dec 2012.

16. Describe the "Spring Coil" effect in relevance to the closure of abdomen. Describe "mass closure" technique for abdomen. What is a "Laparostomy"? (3+4+3). June 2011.


33. Discuss "factors" causing burst abdomen after laparotomy. (10). Dec 2006.

34. DPL. Dec ’04

35. Discuss the etiology, diagnosis and management of abdominal compartment syndrome. Dec ’04

36. Abdominal compartment syndrome. June ’04
37. Discuss the diagnosis and management of acute abdomen of surgical origin.  
   **Dec ’02**

38. Describe clinical workup and management of 15 yrs old male with blunt injury abdomen having tenderness and guarding in LHC. **June 2000**

39. Peritoneal TB. **Dec ’97**

40. Subphrenic abscess **Dec ’97**

---

**Hernia**

1. a) Anatomy of femoral canal. B) Various types of femoral hernia repair. 4+6  
   **June ’19**

2. Anatomy of inguinal canal with diagram and its applied importance for hernia surgery repairs. 4+6  **Dec ’18**

3. A) Anatomy of inguinal region as seen in laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia. B) Clinical features of sliding inguinal hernia. C) Incarcerated incisional hernias 4+3+3  **Dec ’17**

4. A) Classify the meshes used for repair of hernia. B) List contraindications for total extraperitoneal laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia. C) Enumerate the complications following total extraperitoneal laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia. 3+3+4  **June ’17**

5. Various types of diaphragmatic hernia. Management of a case of traumatic diaphragmatic hernia. (2+8). **Dec 2015.**

12. Describe the anatomy relevant to laparoscopic total extra peritoneal repair of inguinal hernia. Enumerate the various landmarks to be identified and their importance in laparoscopic hernia repair. (4+6). Dec 2011.
17. a) Discuss the anatomy of inguinal canal relevant to repair of inguinal hernia by open method. b) Mention the types of hernia repair. C) Outline the complications following hernia repair surgery. Dec ’04
18. Prolene hernia system. June ’04
19. Richters hernia Dec ’01
21. Sliding inguinal hernia, **June ’98**

22. Paraumbilical hernia, **Dec ’97**

23. Describe the local and systemic changes which take place following strangulation of small bowel in an inguinal hernia. Briefly outline your management of such a case. **Dec ’97**

### Esophagus

1. Pathophysiology, clinical presentations and management of Oesophageal-gastric junctional cancer, **Dec ’18**

2. A) Presentation and investigations for GERD. B) Management of a 45 year old woman with achalasia cardia. 5+5 **June ’18**

3. Barrett’s esophagus (6) **Dec ’17**

4. a) List the indications for surgery in esophageal reflux disease. B) Principles of surgery for gastro-esophageal reflux. (3+7) **June ’17**

5. Merits and demerits of gastric vs colonic conduit for esophageal replacement (10) **June ’17**

6. Achalasia cardia: a) Clinical features b) Diagnostic investigations c) Principles of medical and surgical management 2+2+3+3 **Dec ’16**


8. Enumerate the causes of dysphagia. Investigation of 60 year old man with dysphagia. (3+7). **Dec 2015.**

10. Enumerate the causes of haemetemesis. How will you treat bleeding oesophageal varices? (3+7). **Dec 2014.**

11. How an ileal conduit is constructed? What is its post-operative care? (7+3). **Dec 2014.**

12. Describe the 'lower esophageal sphincter'. Briefly discuss the investigations to evaluate its function. (3+7) **June 2014.**

13. What is Gastro-esophageal reflux disease? Discuss its aetiology. How will you manage uncomplicated GERD? (2+3+5). **Dec 2013.**

14. Discuss the etiopathology of gastro-esophageal reflux. Discuss the surgical options available for its management with their indications. (4+6). **June 2012.**

15. Describe the pathophysiology of injury following ingestion of strong alkali. How is it different from acid injury? Briefly discuss the investigations and treatment of patients with corrosive esophageal injury. 2+2+(2+4). **Dec 2012.**

16. Define obscure gastrointestinal hemorrhage. List various causes and briefly discuss the investigations of obscure gastrointestinal hemorrhage. 2+(3+5). **Dec 2012.**

17. Describe the lymphatic drainage of esophagus and its surgical importance. (6+4). **Dec 2012.**

18. Write briefly lymphatic drainage of esophagus. What are the clinical features of carcinoma esophagus? How will you investigate a patient of Carcinoma esophagus? (10). **June 2011.**


22. How would you manage a 40 years old lady with dysphagia more to liquids than to solids? (10). Dec 2010.


29. Management of unresectable Ca esophagus. June ’06

30. Diagnosis and treatment of Barretts esophagus. June ’06

31. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of GERD. Dec ’05

32. Management of GERD Dec ’04

33. Surgical anatomy of hiatus and anti-reflux procedures. ’03

34. Complications of GERD. Dec ’02

35. Pharyngo-esophageal diverticulum. Dec ’02

37. Enumerate the causes of Upper GI bleeding. Discuss the management of bleeding oesophageal varices. June ’99


40. Discuss the role of non resectional procedures for treatment of CA Esophagus. Dec ‘96

---

**Stomach**

1. Clinical presentation, investigations and management of Stage 2 ca stomach. 3+3+4 June ’18


3. How would you manage a 30 year old young lady who has been on analgesics for rheumatoid arthritis, admitted with massive upper GI bleed? (10) June ’17

4. A) Blood supply of stomach b) Etiological risk factors for adenocarcinoma stomach c) Principles of surgical treatment and types of gastrectomies. 2+2+4+2 Dec ’16


7. Describe the lymphatic drainage of stomach. What is D2 gastrectomy? (4+6). **Dec 2014.**

8. Describe the blood supply of stomach. Discuss the management of bleeding peptic ulcer. (3+7). **June 2014.**

9. Pathology, diagnosis and management of GIST. (3+2+5). **June 2013**

10. Describe the pathophysiology of pyloric stenosis and electrolyte imbalances in this condition. (10). **Dec 2013.**

11. What is GIST? How will you manage a case of GIST of stomach? (2+8). **June 2012.**

12. Enumerate the metabolic complications of pyloric stenosis. How would you preoperatively manage a 35 years old man with pyloric obstruction? (4+6). **Dec 2011.**

13. Pathophysiology of fluid and electrolyte disturbances that occur in patients with gastric outlet obstruction. (10). **June 2010.**

14. Management of a 55 years old man with gastric outlet obstruction. (10). **Dec 2010.**

15. Lymphatic drainage of the stomach. (10). **Dec 2009.**


17. Classification and management of gastric varices. **June ’06**

18. Etiology of gastric cancer. **June ’06**

19. Discuss the late complications following surgery for peptic ulcer. **Dec ’05**

20. Post gastrectomy complication. **June ’05**
21. a) Describe the lymphatic drainage of stomach b) What are the different levels of lymphadenectomy in gastrectomy for Ca stomach? Dec ’04

22. Gastrinoma. Dec ’04

23. Management of gastric cancer. June ’04

24. Early gastric cancer. ’03, Dec ’04

25. Post gastrectomy syndromes. Dec ’02

26. Non-epithelial tumours of stomach. June ’02

27. H.pylori June ’02

28. Linitis plastica. Dec ’01


31. Late sequelae of surgery for peptic ulcer. Dec ’98


33. The physiology of acid secretion by Parietal cells(10). June ’96

**Obesity**

1. Briefly discuss the criteria for patient selection, various surgical options and post-operative complications of bariatric surgery. 2+6+2 June ’19

2. a) Compare the surgical options for metabolic surgery. B) Preoperative investigations and preparation in a diabetic patient with obstructive sleep apnea and BMI of 45 scheduled for surgical correction. 5+5 June ’18

3. a) Define metabolic surgery and discuss its physiological basis. B) Risk associated with metabolic surgery procedures. 7+3 Dec ’17
4. A) Enumerate the surgical procedures for management of obesity. B) What is the mechanism of weight loss after sleeve gastrectomy? 2+8 June ’17
5. Regarding morbid obesity: a) Indications and types of weight loss surgeries b) Expected benefits of weight loss surgery to the patient. 3+4+3 Dec ’16
8. List comorbidities associated with obesity which can be relieved by surgically induced weight loss. Briefly describe selection criteria and pre-operative nutrition screening for obesity surgery. 3+(4+3). June 2014.
14. Liposuction. June ‘97

Liver
1. Describe surgical anatomy of liver lobes. Write in brief about staging of hepatocellular carcinoma and its surgical principle of resection. Dec ’18
2. Management of amoebic liver abscess. (5) June ’18
3. A) Surgical anatomy of liver and various types of liver resection. B) Management of acute esophageal variceal hemorrhage 5+5 Dec ’17
4. Hepatic adenoma (3) Dec ’17
5. How would you manage a 10 year old child admitted with 8x8 cm cystic lesion in the left lobe of liver? (10) June ’17
6. A) Surgical anatomy of liver. B) Non-surgical ablative therapies for HCC. 4+6 Dec ’16
9. Enumerate the cystic lesions of liver. Investigation and management of a 60 years old lady with suspected hydatid cyst of liver. (3+7). Dec 2015.
10. Indications and techniques used for the ablation of liver tumors. (3+7). Dec 2015.

15. Describe segmental anatomy of liver. Briefly discuss various types of liver resections. (5+5). June 2012.

16. Describe the clinical presentation and diagnosis of Hydatid disease of liver. Discuss in brief the surgical procedures performed for this condition. (5+5). June 2011.

17. Discuss the segments of liver. Describe the various types of anatomical liver resections. (4+6). June 2011.

18. Management of young lady with 6cm x 6cm cystic lesion in left lobe of liver. (10). June 2010.


27. Discuss the various hepatic segments and also enumerate different types of hepatic resections. (10). Dec 2006.

28. Discuss the management of Amoebic liver abscess. Dec '05

30. a) Life cycle of E.granulosus and mode of human infection b) What are the scolicidal agents used in hydatid disease surgery c) Surgical procedures for the treatment of hepatic hydatid disease June ’05

31. a) Segmental anatomy of liver b) Describe surgical resection of liver tumours. June ’05

32. Diagnosis and management of hepatic venous outflow obstruction. June ’05

33. Pathogenesis and management of ascites in CLD. Dec ’04

34. Aetiology and management of Budd Chiari syndrome. June ’04

35. Surgical anatomy of liver and its application in liver surgery. June ’04

36. Discuss the differential diagnosis of hematemesis in a 40 year old male. Discuss the indications and surgical treatment of Portal HTN. June ’02

37. Tropical liver abscess. June ’01


39. Describe the surgical anatomy of liver and outline the diagnostic investigations for a SOL in liver. Dec ’99


42. Segmental anatomy of Liver (10). Dec ’97, June ’96, June ’06

43. LFTs Dec ’97

44. Life cycle of E.granulosus. June ’97

45. Indications for Liver transplant. Dec ’96

46.
Gall Bladder and Bile Duct

1. a) Mirizzi’s syndrome b) Choledochal cyst – an overview 5+5 June ’19
2. Enumerate causes of surgical jaundice. Discuss clinical characteristics, investigations and management of periampullary carcinoma presenting with jaundice. Dec ’18
3. Clinical features, investigation and management of surgical jaundice. 2+3+5 June ’18
4. A) Complications of gall stones. B) Importance of caterpillar lump during cholecystectomy. C) Radiological features suggestive of Ca GB. 5+3+2 Dec ’17
5. A) How would you stage carcinoma of GB? B) How would you manage a 35 year old lady who has undergone lap cholecystectomy and biopsy specimen reveal focus of adenocarcinoma measuring 5x1cm? (4+6) June ’17
6. A) Risk factors for intraoperative bile duct injuries. B) Classification of bile duct injuries. 6+4 Dec ’16
10. Classification, diagnosis and management of choledochal cyst. (3+2+5). **June 2013.**

11. Discuss the diagnostic investigations in obstructive jaundice. How will you prepare such a patient for surgery? (5+5). **Dec 2013.**

12. Define Mirizzi’s syndrome. Discuss its types and management of each? (2+4+4). **June 2012.**

13. What is a "High Risk" surgical patient? How do you prepare a 45 year old with obstructive jaundice due to peri-ampullary cancer for surgery? What is "Hepato-Renal syndrome"? (2+6+2). **June 2011.**


15. What is Mirrizi’s syndrome? How do you treat a 40 years old lady with type IV Mirrizi’s syndrome? (10). **Dec 2011.**

16. Enumerate the types of choledochal cyst. How would you manage a 12 years old girl with recurrent attacks of obstructive jaundice? (10). **Dec 2011.**

17. Classification of choledochal cyst. (10). **June 2010.**


20. Physiological changes due to obstructive jaundice. (10). **June 2009.**

21. Pre-operative preparation required for patient with Obstructive Jaundice. (5). **Dec 2009.**

22. Pre operative preparation for a patient with obstructive jaundice. (10). **June 2008.**
30. Classification of choledochal cyst and principles of their management. (10). Dec 2006.
31. Role of preoperative biliary drainage for patients with surgical obstructive jaundice. June ’06
32. Management of bile duct injury discovered during lap cholecystectomy. June ’06
33. Management of secondary bile duct stones. June ’06
34. Evaluation and management of biliary atresia. June ’06
35. Hemobilia. June ’06
36. Acute calculous cholecystitis. Dec ’05
37. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of Hemobilia. Dec ’05
38. Classification of Choledochal cysts. Dec ’05
39.a) What are the limitations of Minimal access surgery b) What are the general principles of laparoscopic surgery c) What is Calot’s triangle d) Mention the important steps in Lap Chole. June ’05

40. Residual gall stone. Dec ’04

41. Role of endoscopic treatment in surgical jaundice. ’03

42. Choledochal cyst – diagnosis and treatment. Dec ’02

43. Discuss the causes of Benign bile duct strictures and their management. June ’01

44. Role of preoperative biliary drainage in surgical obstructive jaundice. June ’02

45. Acalculous Cholecystitis. June ’02

46. Diagnostic approaches in biliary obstruction. Dec ’01

47. Enumerate the causes of surgical obstructive jaundice. Discuss the management of benign obstructive jaundice. Dec 2000


50. Porcelain GB. June ’99


52. Management of residual stones in CBD. Dec ’97

53. ERCP. June ’97


55. Curvoisier’s law (10). Dec ’96

56. Management of Choledochal cyst in a child of 10 years (10). Dec ’96
Spleen

1. Post splenectomy complications. Dec ’18
2. A) Indications for splenectomy. b) Enumerate with reasoning, the postop complications of splenectomy. 3+4 Dec ’17
3. Hematological changes after splenectomy. B) How would you manage a 10 year old child on steroids who is to undergo splenectomy for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura? 4+6 June ’17
5. Splenic abscess. (5). June 2013
6. What are the absolute indications of splenectomy? How will you manage a case of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura? (3+7). June 2012.
7. Surgical management of ITP. (10). June 2009.
11. Enumerate the complications of splenectomy. (10). June ’07, ’06
13. Management of splenic injuries. Dec ’05
14. Management of splenic trauma. ’03
15. Discuss the indications for Splenectomy. Describe the technique of splenectomy and the post operative complications. Dec ’01
Pancreas

1. A) Component separation. B) Diagnosis and management of pancreatic fistula following Whipple’s procedure. 5+5 June ’19

2. A) Enumerate pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. B) Presentation of an insulinoma. C) management of a gastrinoma. 2+4+4 June ’18

3. Management of pseudopancreatic cyst. 5 June ’18


5. A) Surgical complications of chronic pancreatitis. B) How would you manage a 10 year old child who have developed pseudocyst following acute pancreatitis? (4+6) June ’17


12. Enumerate the local complications of acute pancreatitis. Describe in brief diagnosis and management of these complications. (2+8). June 2011.


14. Briefly describe the management of a 50 years old man with obstructive jaundice due to 6*6 cm carcinoma head of pancreas. (10). Dec 2011.


23. Ransons criteria for prognostication in acute pancreatitis. June ’06

24. Management of pancreatic necrosis. June ’06

25. Surgery in chronic pancreatitis. Dec ’05

26. Discuss the management of cystic neoplasms of pancreas. Dec ’05

27. Management of pseudocyst of pancreas. Dec ’04
28. Acute pancreatitis. **June ’04**
29. Pancreatic necrosis in Acute pancreatitis. **June ’02**
30. Islet cell tumours of pancreas. **June ’02**
31. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and prognostic factors of acute pancreatitis. **Dec ’01**
32. Discuss the management of surgical complications of chronic pancreatitis. **June 2000**
33. Pseudo pancreatic cyst. **Dec ’01, ’03, June ’99**
34. Annular pancreas. **Dec ’98**
36. Insulinoma. **Dec ’96**

**Intestines**

1. Briefly discuss salient pelvic floor muscles and nerves with respect to ano-rectum and measures taken to prevent their injury during low anterior resection for carcinoma rectum. 5+5 **June ’19**
2. Briefly discuss D/D in a 50 year old lady presenting with 4x6cm firm, mobile mass in right iliac fossa for the last 6 months. Enumerate relevant investigations and treatment of caecal carcinoma. 3+2+5 **June ’19**
3. Etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of a case with acute mesenteric ischemia. 2+2+2+4 **June ’19**
4. A) GIST b) Short bowel syndrome 5+5 **June ’19**
5. A) Surgical complications of intestinal amoebiasis. B) Closed loop intestinal obstruction. 6+4 June ‘19


7. What is Trans Anal Minimal Invasive Surgery (TAMIS)? Give outlines of its indications, contraindications, advantages and limitations. How is TAMIS different from Trans Anal Endoscopic Microsurgery (TEM). 3+4+3 June ‘19

8. A) Familial adenomatous polyposis coli. 2) Surgical Management in Ulcerative colitis. 5+5 June ‘19


10. Enumerate various causes of vomiting in surgical practice. Discuss diagnosis and management of superior mesenteric artery syndrome. Dec ‘18


13. Presentation and surgical management of a patient with ulcerative colitis. 2+8 June ‘18


15. A) Clinical features and management of Hirschprung’s disease. B) Management of abdominal abscesses. 5+5 June ‘18

16. Clinical features duodenal ulcer perforation (4) Dec ‘17
17. A) Clinical features of small bowel carcinoid tumours. B) classification of large intestinal polyps. C) Metabolic complications of ileostomy. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
18. How would you manage a 50 year old man with recurrent sigmoid volvulus? (10) June ’17
19. Regarding colorectal cancer: a) Etiological risk factors b) Diagnostic and imaging investigations c) Surgery for ca caecum d) Surgical options for obstructed ca sigmoid colon. 2+2+3+3 Dec ’16
20. a) Clinical features, grading and complications of hemorrhoids b) Options for treatment of hemorrhoids 2+1+1+6 Dec ’16
30. Postoperative ileus. (10). **June 2013.**

31. Discuss the risk factors, aetiology, clinical features and management of colonic anastomosis leak. (2+2+2+4). **Dec 2013.**

32. Define short gut syndrome. What are its sequelae? Name the procedures which can be done to treat such a case. (2+3+5). **Dec 2013.**

33. What are the biochemical changes produced in a case of ileal fistula? How will you treat such a case? (6+4). **June 2012.**

34. Describe the developmental anatomy, clinical features, investigation and treatment of Meckel’s diverticulum. (2+2+3+3). **Dec 2012.**

35. Enumerate the causes of lower gastrointestinal bleeding. Describe the management of "Obscure GI hemorrhage" in a 60 year old man. Describe briefly "Capsule Endoscopy". (3+4+3). **June 2011.**

36. Discuss the causes and clinical features of entero-cutaneous fistula. Discuss the management. (5+5). **June 2011.**

37. How would you manage a 25 years old man who started having fever 48 hours after repair of duodenal perforation? (10). **Dec 2011.**

38. Enumerate the complications of acute appendicitis. Briefly describe the management of a 10 years old child with suspected appendicular abscess. (4+6). **Dec 2011.**

39. Classify intestinal obstruction. How would you manage a 60 years old lady with suspected sigmoid volvulus? (4+6). **Dec 2011.**

40. Enumerate the tumours of small bowel. How would you manage a 35 years old lady with suspected carcinoma of terminal ileum? (3+7). **Dec 2011.**

41. Briefly describe the merits and demerits of various methods of bowel preparation in surgical practice. (10). **Dec 2011.**
42. What are the surgical complications of roundworm infestation? Discuss the management of a child with intestinal obstruction due to worms. (10). Dec 2011.


49. What is familial adenomatous polyposis? How will you manage such a patient? (10). Dec 2010.


60. Discuss the pathogenesis & management of infective causes of intestinal perforations. (10). June 2007.
77. Diagnosis of obscure GI bleeding. June ’06
78. A) Blood supply of the colon b) Bowel preparation for elective colonic surgery c) Complications of low anterior resection for Ca rectum? June ’06
79. A) What are the indications for bariatric surgery? B) Discuss briefly the surgical options. June ’06
80. Management of locally advanced rectal cancer. June ’06
81. Management of sigmoid volvulus. June ’06
82. MALT lymphomas. June ’06
83. A) Anatomy of Meckels diverticulum b) Complications of Meckels diverticulum c) Indications and surgical management of Meckels diverticulum. Dec ’05
84. Fistula in ano – classification and treatment. Dec ’05
85. Describe the causes of large bowel obstruction. Describe the management of intestinal obstruction due to sigmoid colon tumor. Dec ’05
86. Factors influencing GI anastomotic healing. Dec ’05
87. Basis of treatment of Hirschsprung’s disease. Dec ’05
88. Meconium ileus. Dec ’05
89. a) Describe the types of agenesis and atresia of the rectum and anus b) Treatment of high abnormalities. June ’05
90. Fissure in ano. June ’05
91. Small bowel transplantation. **June ’05**

92. Malrotation of gut. **June ’05**

93. Metabolic disturbances in short bowel syndrome. **Dec ’04**

94. Sigmoid volvulus. **Dec ’04**

95. a) Describe the blood supply of Colon b) Which structures may be damaged while performing right hemicolectomy? c) What are the options for restoring continuity of the bowel? **Dec ’04**

96. Management of local recurrence of Rectal Ca. **June ’04**

97. Colonic pseudo-obstruction. **June ’04**

98. Botulinum toxin in GI disorders. **June ’04**

99. Meckel’s diverticulum. **’03**

100. Describe the management of Colorectal Ca with special emphasis on recent advances. **’03**

101. Colostomy and management of its complications. **’03**

102. GIST. **’03, June ’06**

103. Intussusception. **’03, June ’05**

104. Discuss the etiology, diagnosis and management of lower GI bleeding. **Dec ’02**

105. Short bowel syndrome. **Dec ’02**

106. Discuss the evaluation and management of Acute appendicitis with special reference to advanced age, pregnancy and immune compromised state. **Dec ’02**

107. TME (?) Total mesorectal excision). **June ’02**

108. Adjuvant therapy in colorectal cancer. **June ’02**
109. Describe the role of laparoscopic surgery in management of GI malignancies. **June ’02**

110. Anatomy of anal sphincters. **Dec ’01**

111. Intestinal stomas. **Dec ’01, June ’04**

112. Treatment and outcome of locally advanced rectal cancer. **Dec ’01**

113. Obscure GI hemorrhage. **Dec ’01**

114. Solitary rectal ulcer syndrome. **Dec ’01**

115. Enteral fistulae. **June ’01**

116. Describe the pathophysiology of intestinal obstruction. Write in brief the causes and management of acute intestinal obstruction in newborn. **June ’01**

117. 3rd degree hemorrhoids. **Dec 2000**

118. Radiation entero-proctocolitis. **Dec 2000**

119. DD & management of acute appendicitis in infancy. **Dec 2000**

120. Classify acute intestinal obstruction. Discuss the management of acute sigmoid volvulus. **Dec 2000**

121. Describe the anatomy of anorectal junction. Briefly discuss the management of CA at this level. **June 2000**

122. Malignant tumours of small bowel. **June 2000**

123. Toxic megacolon. **June 2000**

124. Preoperative bowel preparations. **June 2000**

125. Discuss the DD and management of non variceal upper GI bleed. **June 2000**

126. Duodenal fistula. **Dec ’99**

127. Hyperalimentation in surgery. **June ’99**
Dumping syndrome June ’99
PPI. June ’99
Dentate line. June ’99
Dukes staging for Ca Rectum. June ’99
Discuss the diagnosis of Bl bleed in a 50 year old patient. Dec ’98
Non operative management of hemorrhoids. Dec ’98
Describe the surgical techniques available for the treatment of prolapse rectum. June ’98
End ileostomy. June ’98
Proton pump June ’98
Appendicular abscess. Dec ’97
Afferent loop syndrome after GJ. Dec ’97
Mesenteric artery occlusion. June ’97
Adjuvant therapy for CA Colon. June ’97
Midgut rotation and its surgical importance. June ’97
Intussusception. Dec ’96

Rectum

7. Define Screening. What are the ideal attributes of the disease to be screened? What are the various methods of screening colorectal cancer? (2+5+3). Dec 2013.
9. Describe the significance of "Total Mesorectal Excision" in the management of rectal cancer. What is a "Metachronous" lesion? Discuss the management of a 32 year old gentleman with carcinoma rectum 14cm from the anal verge along with a solitary hepatic metastases in segment V. (3+3+4). June 2011.
16. Management of 45 years old man with 4*4 cm ulcerative lesion in rectum situated 8 cm from the anal verge. (10). **Dec 2009.**

17. Stapled Haemorrhoidectomy. (10). **June 2008.**

18. Total Mesorectal Excision for cancer of rectum. (10). **June 2008.**

19. Describe the surgical anatomy of mesorectum and its importance in management of Carcinoma rectum. (10). **Dec 2008.**

20. Classify & discuss the principles of management of fistula-in-ano. (10). **June 2007.**

21. Discuss therapeutic options for grade III-grade IV haemorrhoids. (10). **June 2007.**

22. Etiology and management of rectal prolapse. (10). **Dec 2007.**


**Kidneys**

1. A) Horse-shoe kidney: an overview. b) Ureterocele – an overview. 5+5 **June ’19**

2. Causes, clinical features, diagnostic workup, management and complications of closed renal trauma. **Dec ’18**

3. Etiopathology and various treatment options for renal pelvic calculus. **Dec ’18**

4. A) Etiopathology of urinary stone formation. B) Management of a 1cm calculus in renal pelvis with hydronephrosis. 5+5 **June ’18**
5. A) Management options for ureteric calculi. B) Calculus anuria. C) Enumerate congenital anomalies of kidney and ureter. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
7. A) Management of RCC in adults. B) Renal TB c) Urinary diversion options after total cystectomy. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
8. A) What are the segments of kidney? B) How would you manage a 30 year old young lady with painless enlargement of lower pole of left kidney? June ’17
9. In a patient with bilateral staghorn renal calculi with renal failure: a) Peri-operative imaging and metabolic evaluation b) Principles of management 2+2+6 Dec ’16
10. In a patient with blunt renal trauma: a) grading of renal trauma b) role of imaging c) Principles of management 2+3+5 Dec ’16
15. What are the various types of renal stones? Discuss the various treatment options available. (2+8). Dec 2014.


23. Classify Renal Tumors. Discuss the clinical features, staging and management of Renal Cell Carcinoma. (2+3+1+4). June 2012.


37. Management of hematuria in an elderly male. June ’06

38. Neoplasms of Kidney. Dec ’05

39. SCC of renal pelvis. June ’05

40. Grading and management of renal injuries. Dec ’04

41. ESWL. ’03

42. PCNL. Dec 2000, ’05

43. RCC. Dec ’99

44. Describe the etiopathogenesis & management of bilateral renal calculi. Dec ’99
47. Pelvic kidney. June ’99
48. Pathology of RCC. Dec ’97
49. Management of Ureteric stone in lower third of ureter. Dec ’96

Urinary Bladder

1. Diagnosis, staging and management of carcinoma urinary bladder. Dec ’18
3. A) Enumerate the various urinary diversion procedures. B) Enumerate the complications of ileal conduit. June ’17
4. A) Normal urinary bladder function b) Lower urinary tract symptoms(LUTS) c) Principles of medical treatment of BPH 2+3+5 Dec ’16
7. What are the clinical features of bladder extrophy? How will you manage such a case? (3+7). Dec 2013.
8. Name the various urinary diversions. What are the metabolic changes in an ileal conduit? (3+7). June 2012.
10. Vesico-ureteric reflux. ’03
13. Precancerous lesion of urinary bladder. June ’97

Prostate

1. A) Surgical anatomy of prostate and its significance with various prostatic diseases. B) Technique of TaTME (trans anal total mesocolic excision) for rectal cancer. 5+5 June ’18
2. A) Medical management of BPH b) Screening for prostate cancer c) Complications of radical prostatectomy. 4+3+3 Dec ’17
3. A) Staging of carcinoma prostate. B) How would you manage a 60 year old man with acute retention of urine with suspected carcinoma prostate? June ’17
8. Enumerate the investigations in case of carcinoma prostate. Discuss the treatment modalities available. (5+5). Dec 2014.
9. Enumerate with indications various treatment options for a patient suffering from benign prostate enlargement. (5+5). **June 2014.**

10. What is LUTS? What is the role of urodynamics in this? (3+7). **Dec 2013.**

11. Define Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS) and enumerate its various causes. Describe the principles of medical management of benign prostatic hyperplasia. (2+2)+6. **Dec 2012.**

12. Non surgical management of BPH(10). **June 2011**

13. Non-surgical management of a 60 years old man with enlarged prostate. (10). **June 2010.**

14. Pathophysiology and management of TURP syndrome. (10). **June 2010.**

15. What is PSA? Discuss the precaution in its estimation, indications and its role in prostatic diseases. (10). **Dec 2010.**

16. Discuss the treatment of carcinoma Prostate. (10). **Dec 2008.**

17. Enumerate the indications of surgery in BHP. Briefly outline the management of TURP syndrome. (10). **June 2007.**


19. Enumerate the complications of TURP. Briefly describe the pathophysiology and treatment of TURP syndrome. (10). **Dec 2006.**

20. Management of AUR in a 60 yr old male. **June ’06**

21. TURP syndrome. **Dec ’04**

22. a) Describe the various drugs used in the management of patients with BPH
b) What are the side effects of drugs and safety recommendations? c) Which patients with enlarged prostate are not suitable for medical therapy? **Dec’04**

23. Medical management of BPH. **June 2000**
24. Describe the staging of Ca Prostate based on TNM. Discuss the rationale of
treatment based on staging. Dec ’98
26. Management of advanced prostate cancer. Dec ’97
27. PSA. Dec ’01, Dec ’97

Urethra

1. A) Investigation and management of urethral stricture. B) Clinical features
and management of Fournier’s gangrene. 5+5 June ’18
2. Principles of management of urethral injury. (3) Dec ’17
3. A) Etiology of traumatic urethral stricture b) Evaluation of urethral stricture
c) Principles of management of urethral injury following pelvic fracture.
2+3+5 Dec ’16
4. Management of a 25 year old gentleman with acute retention of urine. Aetio-
5. Discuss the various investigations you will do in a case of stricture urethra.
How will you treat a case of stricture of posterior urethra. (4+6). June 2014.
7. Enumerate the causes of stricture urethra. Discuss the treatment options
available for this. (3+7). Dec 2013.
8. How will you construct an ileal conduit? What are its complications and how
will you prevent them? 3+(4+3). Dec 2013.


**Penis**

1. A) Premalignant conditions for penile cancer. B) Management of a 60 year old man with 1 cm SCC of glans penis existing to distal shaft. 3+7 June ’18

2. Premalignant lesions of penis. (4) Dec ’17


6. Briefly describe etiology and clinical staging of carcinoma penis. Discuss in brief the management of inguinal lymph nodes in such a case. (2+4)+4. June 2014.
7. What are the premalignant conditions of carcinoma penis? How would you manage a 60 years old man with carcinoma involving distal shaft of penis with inguinal node metastasis? (10). Dec 2011.


**Testis**

1. Define undescended testis. Briefly discuss its consequences, clinical features, diagnosis and management. 1+2+2+2+3 June ’19

2. Classification, staging and management of Seminoma testis. Dec ’18

3. Male infertility – causes and management Dec ’18

4. A) Classification and management of hydrocele. B) Clinical features and management of undescended testis. 5+5 June ’18

5. Torsion of testis. (3) Dec ’17


7. A 11 year old boy presents with acute scrotum of 2 hours duration. A) Enumerate the differential diagnosis. B) Clinical diagnosis for such a patient. C) State the investigations required for this patient and interpretation of investigation reports. June ’17

8. A) Types of vasectomy B) Enumerate the complications of vasectomy. C) List the criteria for an ideal candidate for vasectomy. June ’17
9. A) Development and descent of testis b) Consequences of undescended testis c) Principles of management of undescended testis 2+3+5 Dec ’16


15. Describe the embryology of testis and epididymis. What are the consequences of undescended testis? (5+5). June 2014.


17. What is Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV)? How is it different from conventional vasectomy? Enumerate the complications. (1+3+6). June 2012.


22. Classify testicular tumors and give their staging. Discuss the principles of treatment of seminoma of testis. (2+2)+6. **Dec 2012.**


24. Staging of Seminoma Testis (10). **June 2011**

25. What is non-scalpel vasectomy? Briefly describe the complications of vasectomy. (10). **Dec 2011.**

26. Management of 5 yrs old boy with non-palpable right testis. (10). **June 2010.**

27. Pre-operative work up of a 30 years old man with hard testicular mass. (10). **June 2010.**

28. Enumerate the surgical causes of infertility in males. How would you investigate the male partner of an infertile couple? (10). **Dec 2010.**

29. Clinical features and management of Torsion Testes. (10). **June 2009.**

30. How will you diagnose and treat a case of torsion testis. (10). **Dec 2008.**

31. How will you manage a case of Testicular tumor? (10). **Dec 2008.**

32. How does testis develop and descend in the scrotum. Name the sites of Ectopic Testis. (10). **Dec 2008.**

33. Briefly discuss classification, investigation, treatment and follow up of germ cell tumour of testes. (10). **Dec 2007.**

34. Diagnostic workup for testicular tumours. **June ’06**

35. A) Types of undescended testes b) Complications of undescended testes c) Timing of surgery d) Treatment options in undesceneded testes. **Dec ’05**

36. Management of unilateral cryptorchidism. **June ’05**
37. Role of RPLND in testicular tumours. Dec ’04
38. Torsion testes. June ’04, Dec ’05
39. Cryptorchidism. Dec ’02
40. Imperfect descent of testis. Dec 2000
41. Seminoma. Dec ’01
42. Hematocoele. June ’01
44. Male infertility. June ’99
45. Describe the development & descent of testes. Briefly discuss the complications that may follow aberrations in normal descent. Dec ’98
46. Encysted hydrocele of the cord. June ’98
48. Embryology of testicular descent. Dec ’97
49. Undesecended testes. June ’97

**Pediatric Surgery**

1. A) Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, Principles of repair of unilateral cleft lip. 5+5 June ’19
2. A) Enumerate the causes of hydrocephalus. B) Classification of brain tumours c) Manifestations of neural tube defects in newborn. 3+4+3 Dec ’17
3. A) List the types of spina bifida. B) Enumerate the various anomalies associated with spina bifida. C) Various procedures for congenital hydrocephalus. (2+3+5) June ’17

4. A) Special peri-operative considerations in an infant scheduled for abdominal surgery b) Differential diagnosis of persistent vomiting in the newborn. 6+4 Dec ’16

5. A) Biliary atresia – Diagnosis and management. B) Meningomyelocele – presentation and management. 5+5 Dec ’16


9. Discuss the special features and basic principles based on which you will prepare a 5 year old child for surgery of acute intussusception. (10). Dec 2012.

10. Compare the clinical presentation of “Wilm’s tumor and retroperitoneal neuroblastoma” in a child. Describe the relevant investigations and principles of treatment of Wilm’s tumor. 3+(2+5). Dec 2012.


23. Discuss the etiopathology and management of pyloric stenosis of infancy. (10). Dec 2008.
26. Management of neonatal intestinal obstruction. June ’06
27. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Dec ’05
28. Clinical features and management of anorectal malformation in a neonate. June ’04
29. Congenital persistent urethral valve. June ’04
30. Describe the clinical features, investigations and management of neonate with TOF with oesophageal atresia. ’03
31. Sacrococcygeal teratoma. **June ’01**

32. Hypospadias. **June ’01**

33. Urachal cyst. **June 2000**

34. Anorectal malformations. **Dec ’99**

35. Spina bifida. **Dec ’99**

36. Congenital hydrocephalus. **Dec ’99**

37. Gastrochisis. **Dec ’99**

38. Chordee. **June ’99**


40. Hypospadias. **Dec ’97**

41. Antenatal diagnosis of Congenital defects. **Dec ’96**

---

**Hand and CTVS**

1. A) Dupuytren’s contracture b) Carpel tunnel syndrome 5+5 **Dec ’18**

2. A) Diagnostic and therapeutic indications of VATS. B) Presentation and management of osteochondroma of rib. 5+5 **June ’18**

3. A) Indications for cardio-pulmonary bypass. B) Treatment options for PDA. C) Histological classification of Lung cancer. 4+3+3 **Dec ’17**

4. Clinical presentation, etiopathology, diagnosis and treatment of osteomyelitis of ribs. **June ’17**

5. A) Boundaries of Parona’s space. B) Outline the principles of management of hand infections. **June ’17**

7. A) What are the boundaries of thoracic inlet? B) How would you manage a young boy with dry gangrene of tip of index finger? (3+7) June ’17

8. A) What is the definition of flail chest? B) What are the types of flail chest? C) How would you manage a 40 year old man with right flail chest involving 6 ribs? 1+2+7 June ’17

9. A) Risk factors for development of pulmonary complications in surgical patients b) Strategy to minimize risk of post-operative pulmonary complications. 4+6 Dec ’16


13. What are the causes of chylothorax? Diagnosis and management of chylothorax. (3+2+5). Dec 2015.


20. Solitary pulmonary nodule. Dec ’05
22. Diaphragmatic hernia. June ’05
24. Palmar space infections. ’03
25. Thoracic outlet syndrome. Dec ’01
29. ARDS. Dec ’98
30. Indication and results of CABG. Dec ’98
32. Surgical anatomy of palmar space. Dec ’97
33. Cardiac tamponade. Dec ’97
34. Thoracic outlet obstruction. Dec ’97
35. Tension Pneumothorax. June ’97
36. Surgical anatomy of Hand spaces. June ’97
37. Management of Pulmonary hydatid cyst(10). Dec ’96
38.

Ortho:

1. A) Carpal tunnel syndrome b) Metastatic tumors of the spine. 5+5 June ’19
2. A) Enumerate causes of non-union bone fractures. B) Radiological features of Pott’s spine. C) Carpal tunnel syndrome. 4+3+3 Dec ’17


Recent advances:

1. Recent advances in radiotherapy delivery methods. B) 3D printing technology in implants and prosthesis. 5+5 Dec ’18

2. Robotic surgery – present and future Dec ’18