

Surgery Box Questions

Principles of Surgery – A

- ① Name the common blood groups. What are the complications of blood transfusion? 152, 153
- ② State the clinical features of hypovolemic shock. How will you evaluate and manage? 138, 142
- ③ What is lipoma? Why is it called Universal tumor? 33
Mention some common sites.
- ④ What are the types of wound healing? Name the 76 factors responsible for delayed wound healing.
- ⑤ How can you measure the blood volume of a patient?/
How can blood loss be measured during surgery? 132
- ⑥ Define and classify shock. How will you manage a patient who is presented with hemorrhagic shock? 135, 142
- ⑦ A male patient of 55yrs presented with a large ulcer on the dorsum of his left foot. How can you say that this is a malignant ulcer? Rolled edge, irregular margin, hard floor
- ⑧ Define ulcer. Tell the different types of edges of an ulcer with examples. 7, 5 5
- ⑨ Define gangrene. What are the common causes? 112
How will you investigate a case of ischemia of the lower limbs? Doppler USG

10. What is a tumor? How can you differentiate clinically a malignant tumor from a benign one? 39, 47
11. How will you calculate a burnt area and fluid requirement of a burn patient? 189, 193
12. Define and classify hemorrhage. How bleeding is stopped during surgery? 125, 133
13. Mention the surgical indication of blood transfusion. Mention the criteria of fit a donor. 153, 161
14. A 40 yrs old diabetic patient presented with a painful swelling with multiple pus points over the back. *carbuncle over the back*
What is the diagnosis and how will you manage? 105
15. Name the common blood groups. What are the complications of blood transfusion? 151, 159
16. Give examples of sinus. What are the causes of persistence of a sinus? 21, 23
17. Name some malignant conditions of the skin. Tell the features of malignant transformation of a benign papilloma of the skin.
18. Define hemorrhage. What are the steps you can take to stop hemorrhage? 125, 133
19. What are the common organisms causing wound infection? Name the choice antibiotics in Staphylococcal infections. 88, 91
20. Name some superficial cystic swellings of the body. What are the complications of a sebaceous cyst? 26, 28

21. Name some spore bearing organisms with the names of the diseases that they produce. Why spores are killed in autoclaving?
22. An injured patient got admitted to the hospital. Enumerate the measures that should be taken against the development of tetanus in that case. 120

Operative Surgery — A

1. What are the clinical features of breast abscess? Who are commonly affected? How will you drain this abscess? 839 840
2. What are the points you should write in the operation note? Tell the complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. 231, 314
3. Name 3 operations that could be done through upper midline incision. How will you close an upper midline incision? ~~306, 307~~ 297
4. Define Abscess. How will you treat a case of parietal abscess over the back? 97 101
5. Tell the protocol of writing a post-operative order. 229
6. Name 3 incisions through which open cholecystectomy could be done. What are the complications of this operation? 310 311
7. What is circumcision? Name the indications of circumcision. What are the sources of bleeding during 1114



circumcision and how will you control these bleeding?

Tell the complications of circumcision. 1115

8) Classify suture materials. Name 2 Non-absorbable suture materials. Tell some sites where non-absorbable sutures are used during surgery. 250 251

9) Please tell the indications of Appendicectomy. Name the incisions through which open appendicectomy could be done. 306

10. Name 3 incisions for open appendicectomy. How is the appendix identified during operation? What are the postoperative complications? 306, 307

11) How are laparoscopic instruments sterilized? Tell the usual number and size of ports in laparoscopic cholecystectomy. 259, 313

12) A patient came to the emergency department with scalp injury and profuse bleeding. What measure should you take to manage the patient?

13) Tell the name of 5 operations that could be done laparoscopically. What are the advantages of laparoscopic procedure? 309 313

14) Why more IV fluid is required in patients undergoing operations under spinal anesthesia. What are the complications of spinal anesthesia? 221

15) Tell the advantages and limitations of laparoscopic operation. What are the complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy? 313, 309, 314

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16. Name the points you should write in pre-operative order. What is the information you have to give to the patient before taking informed written consent?
17. What is the immediate postoperative period? Tell the guidelines you will follow to manage the patient in this period. What vital signs will you monitor in this period?
18. Name 2 intra-abdominal abscesses. What are the S/S of pelvic abscess? How will you manage such a case? 621, 622
19. What is herniotomy? Tell the steps of herniotomy. 753, 754
Name the suture material used to repair the posterior wall of the inguinal canal.

Trauma & Neurology - B

1. A 35 yrs old truck driver sustained head injury from RTA. How will you assess clinically? 1074
2. Tell the steps of ATLS. What do you mean by secondary survey and definitive management? 81, 82
3. What is trauma? How will you assess an RTA victim in the Emergency Dept?
4. Define extradural haematoma. Mention its usual presentation and treatment. 1081
5. How will you initially manage a polytrauma patient in the Emergency Department?

- ✓ 6. A 50 yrs old man presented with headache and progressive dimness of vision.
7. What are the possible causes? How will you diagnose?
- ✓ 8. Mention the causes of and clinical features of raised intracranial pressure. 1063
- ✓ 9. Classify head injury. Tell the clinical features of extradural haematoma. 1073, 1081
- ✓ 10. What do you mean by multidisciplinary team approach in trauma care? Tell the steps of the primary survey.
- ✓ 11. What are the components of GCS? What is its clinical importance? 1078
- ✓ 12. Classify head injury according to the GCS score system. Mention also the management accordingly. 1073
- ✓ 13. What is Torso trauma? What are the initial investigations in such conditions? FI
- ✓ 14. What are ATLS and ABCDE of trauma care?

Chest & CVS

- ✓ 1. What is Flail Chest? How will you manage such a case? 1032, 1033
- ✓ 2. What is Falot's Tetralogy? Name other 2 cyanotic congenital heart diseases? 1052, 1050

3. Tell the changes that occur in the lower limb in chronic ischemic conditions. What are the investigations you will suggest to see the vascularity? 894, 896
4. What is DVT? Where does it occur? Mention the predisposing factors of DVT. 916
5. Define Pneumothorax. Enumerate the indications of inserting a chest drain. Tell the site of insertion of chest drain. Mention the immediate management of tension pneumothorax. 1034, 1045, 1046, 1039
6. Tell the etiological factors of Buerger's Disease. Mention the management of such conditions. 898, 899
7. What is the presentation of traumatic haemothorax? What are the indications of thoracotomy in haemothorax? 1041, 1042
8. Mention the Chest X-ray findings of a case of hemopneumothorax. How you will manage such a case. 1039, 1037
9. How does a patient of multiple rib fractures due to RTA present? How will you investigate and treat a case of pneumothorax? 1032, 1037
10. What is varicose vein? Tell the common sites where varicosity can occur? Mention the complications of varicose vein of lower limb. 912, 913, 914
11. What is CABG? Mention the indications of CABG. Mention the risk factors of Ischemic Heart Disease. 1054, 1052
12. A male smoker patient of 40 yrs presented with pain in the leg and foot with chronic ulcer on the tip of

the left great toe. What may be the cause? How will you investigate this case? 826

✓ 13. What are the causes of pneumothorax? How will you manage a case of pneumothorax according to clinical conditions? 1035, 1037

✓ 14. Mention the C/F of peripheral vascular occlusive diseases. Mention the investigations 824, 826

Breast, Thyroid, Endocrine ✓ A

①. What are the principles of treatment of thyrotoxicosis? 80

✓ 2. A female patient of 35yrs presented with a painful reddish colored mass in her left breast with fever for 3 days. What is your diagnosis and how will you manage her? Breast abscess 839, 840

✓ 3. How will you drain a breast abscess of a lactating mother? Tell the steps of operation. 840

✓ 4. What is goiter? How will you investigate thyroid swelling? 722, 724, 726

✓ 5. Enumerate the S/S of hypothyroid condition. 728

✓ 6. Enumerate some benign breast diseases. How will you treat a case of fibroadenoma? 849, 850

✓ 7. How does breast carcinoma spread? How can you confirm that it is carcinoma? 853

8. A female of 20 yrs complains of a small painless nodular freely mobile mass in her right breast. What is your diagnosis? How will you confirm your diagnosis?
9. Classify thyroid neoplasms. How will you differentiate papillary from follicular carcinoma of thyroid?
10. Define Mastitis. How will you treat a case of bacterial mastitis in a lactating mother?
11. Tell the indications for operations in thyroid swellings. Tell the complications of thyroid surgery.
12. Classify thyroid swellings. What are the types of thyroid surgery?
13. Tell the name of operations for carcinoma of breast. What is neoadjuvant therapy?
14. What is triple assessment? Tell the steps of triple assessment. Mention the accuracy percentage of triple assessment.
15. Enumerate the S/S of thyrotoxicosis.
16. A female of 40 yrs presented with a hard lump in her left breast with recent indrawing of nipple. What is the most probable diagnosis? How will you evaluate?
17. Tell the modalities of treatment of Ca Breast. Mention its prognostic factors.
18. Tell the indications for operations in thyroid swellings. Tell the complications of thyroid surgery.

GIT/A

- ① How does a carcinoma colon patient present? 445, 446
Mention the investigations and treatment plan.
- ② A male patient of 60 yrs presented with a palpable mass in the epigastrium. What may be the cause?
How will you investigate this case to reach a diagnosis?
- ③ Name the painful conditions of the anorectal region. 499
What are the diseases you can diagnose by proctoscopy? 472
- ④ Name the operations of carcinoma of rectum. What 482
are the investigations you will suggest to check for metastases?
- ⑤ Tell the causes of haematemesis and melaena. How 349, 351, 352
will you investigate and manage such a case?
- ⑥ Define acute abdomen. Name five causes related to 354, 356
GIT. Tell the common investigations for acute abdomen.
- ⑦ A male patient of 40 years presented with severe acute upper abdominal pain. What are the possible causes? Name the investigations you will suggest.
- ⑧ What are the indications of upper GI endoscopy? How 275
will you prepare a patient for upper GI endoscopy?

9. Name some surgical conditions of large gut. Tell the indications of colonoscopy. Also tell the complications that may arise. 276, 277
10. Tell the C/F of acute appendicitis. How will you prepare a case for operative treatment? 456
11. How can a patient of peptic ulcer present? What are the complications of peptic ulcer? How you will manage a case of perforated peptic ulcer. 380, 382
12. Tell the aetiological factors and common sites of formation of peptic ulcer. Mention the acute complications. 378, 379, 382
13. Tell the common causes of intestinal obstruction. What are the investigations you will suggest? 418
14. What are the surgical complications of typhoid fever? How will you treat a case of perforation due to typhoid ulcer? 417
15. A female patient of 20 yrs got admitted with pain in the RIF. Mentions the causes. What are the investigations you will suggest to reach a diagnosis? 455, 456
16. Enumerate the sites and causes of perforation of gas containing hollow viscus. How will the patient present?

HBS & Pancreas — B

- ✓ 1. Tell the Sign/Symptoms of acute Cholecystitis. What are the investigations you will suggest? 541
- ✓ 2. Tell the preoperative preparations of a case of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. What type of anesthesia is given? 312
- ✓ 3. What is ERCP? Mention its indications and complications. 273-271
- ✓ 4. Name the indications of cholecystectomy. Which method is best for uncomplicated gallstone disease and why? 310
- ✓ 5. How is the Mucocoele of gallbladder formed? What is the treatment option of this case? 547, 548
- ✓ 6. Tell the types of gallstones. Tell the effects of gallstones on the biliary tree. 538
- ✓ 7. A jaundiced female patient got admitted for treatment. What are the investigations you will suggest for this case?
- ✓ 8. What information can you get by performing USG of HBS on a patient? i) site of obstruction, ii) N and S of stone
- ✓ 9. How does an empyema gall bladder develop? How i) site of lesion will you manage such a case? 518
ii) size CBD
- ✓ 10. How does a patient with gallstones present? What are the complications of gallstone disease? 539, 538

- ~~11~~ How does a patient of pancreatic pseudocyst present? Tell the investigations you will advise. 552
12. What are the causes of obstructive jaundice? Tell the investigations you will suggest to establish your diagnosis. 553, 557
- ~~13~~ Tell 3 causes of palpable mass in the Right Hypochondrium. What are the investigations you will suggest? 540
- ~~14~~ Tell the advantages of minimal access surgery. Also tell the disadvantages. 298
- ~~15~~ Tell the common causes of acute pancreatitis. Mention the complications of such a case. 584, 588
- ~~16~~ What are the conditions where serum Amylase level is raised? What investigations will you suggest in a suspected case of pancreatic pseudocyst? 581, 592
- ~~17~~ Tell the aetiological factors for gall stone formation. 537
Mention the Sign/Symptoms produced by these stones. 539

Urology - B

- ~~1~~ What are the symptoms of Urinary Tract diseases? Mention the common investigation for urinary tract disease. 635, 636

- ✓ 2. How does a renal cell carcinoma patient present? Tell the site of bony secondaries
- ✓ 3. How does a patient of renal calculi present? Mention the complications of renal calculi.
- ✓ 4. Classify testicular malignancies. How does a seminoma of testis spread? Mention the modalities of treatment. 721, 723
- ✓ 5. A female patient of 23 yrs comes to you with a large soft swelling in the left lumbar region with occasional dull pain. Mention the possible causes. How will you investigate these conditions?
- ✓ 6. Mention the causes of painless haematuria. How will you investigate a case of haematuria? 637, 640
- ✓ 7. A 70 years old male patient got admitted with acute retention of urine. What is the most common cause? How will you manage such a case? 645, 647
- ✓ 8. What are the causes of painful swelling of the testis? How will you manage such a case? 714, 716
- ✓ 9. What is Stag Horn calculus? Mention the name of modern and traditional methods of treatment of renal calculus. 666, 667
- ✓ 10. A male patient of 50 years complains of painless gross haematuria. What may be the causes? How will you investigate such a case? 637, 640
- ✓ 11. Classify testicular tumors. How can these malignancies spread? 721, 723

12. Tell the predisposing causes of Urinary Tract Infection. Mention the common organisms. *icon - > 195 pg*

Pediatric Surgery — A

Intussusception 1. A 10 months old child having colicky abdominal pain, vomiting and passage of blood stained stool What is your diagnosis? What are the clinical examination findings? *1115*

2. Tell the clinical features of juvenile rectal polyp. How will you confirm your diagnosis? *479*

3. Name some congenital anomalies of the face and mouth cavity. Tell the timing of operation of cleft lip and palate. *888, 889, 892*

Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis 4. How does a case of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis present? What investigation would you suggest? *1103*

5. A child of 4 weeks having forcible projectile and non bilious frequent vomiting. What is your diagnosis? Tell the investigations you will advise. How will you manage? *1103*

6. Tell the causes of childhood intestinal obstruction. *1106*
How and when does the roundworm cause intestinal obstruction? *?*

7. Tell the clinical features of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. Who are the common sufferers? 1102
Name the operation done in this patient.
8. Tell the causes of acute abdomen in children. How will you investigate such a case? 1101
9. Mention the causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction. What are the types of imperforate anus? 1106, 1119
1112
10. Tell the name of some childhood malignancies. 43
How will you treat a case of Wilms tumor? 678

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Orthopaedics Box Questions

B

- ① A girl of 10 yrs presented with pain and swelling of right elbow due to falling on the ground during playing. What are the conditions that may take place?
2. Tell the name of some primary bone tumors. What are the common sites for secondary deposits in bones? Tell the primary site also
3. What are the types of fracture? How will you manage a closed fracture of the femur in a child of 2 yrs?
4. What is Colles fracture? Who are the most common sufferers and why? How will you manage such a case?
- ⑤ What are the complications of supracondylar fracture of the humerus of a 12 year patient? How can you manage the complications?
- ⑥ What types of fractures occur in the skull bones? Tell the common complications of a depressed fracture of the skull.
- ⑦ Enumerate the types of fracture. Tell the common complications of fracture.
- ⑧ What are the common bone tumors in children? How will you diagnose and manage a case of osteosarcoma of lower end of radius?

9. What type of deformity occurs in Colles fracture?
Describe the displacement of the bone fragments in this fracture. Mention the complications.
10. Tell the common age of patients suffering from osteosarcoma and also mention the common sites.
What are the treatment options of this condition?
11. Tell the disease of bone where pathological fracture can take place? Tell the sites of secondary bony deposits.
12. A 10 yrs old boy presented with severe acute painful swelling of the upper part of right leg with fever. What are the possible causes? How will you manage this case?
13. What is the mechanism of fracture of the clavicle?
How will you manage the fractured clavicle of a 10 yrs old boy?
14. What is pathological fracture? Tell the primary sites of malignancy from where secondary comes to the bones.
15. What do you mean by compound fracture? What are the causes of fracture non-union?
16. What do you mean by open fracture? What are the principles of management?
17. What is sequestrum? How will you treat a case of chronic osteomyelitis with sequestrum of left tibia?
18. What is open fracture? Outline the management of an open fracture of tibia due to R.T.A.

19. What is osteomyelitis? Name some common organisms causing osteomyelitis?
20. How will you manage a case of Acute osteomyelitis?
21. Compare between fracture and dislocation. How will you manage a case of shoulder dislocation?
22. Define fracture. Mention the principles of management of fracture of a long bone.
23. Tell the clinical and radiological features of osteosarcoma. Mention the sites of metastasis