

III BHMS REGULAR EXAMINATION
SURGERY WITH HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS PAPER 2

Max. Marks 100

Time 3 hrs

1. Multiple choice question

- i. Ranula is a type of
 - A. Benign salivary gland tumor
 - B. Mucous retention cyst
 - C. Odontogenic cyst
 - D. Dermoid cyst
- ii. Match the following
 - a. Bird beak sign
 - b. Cobble stone appearance
 - c. Tea pot deformity
 - d. Red jelly sputum
 - I. intussusception
 - II. Gastric ulcer
 - III. Achalasia cardia
 - IV. Crohn's disease
 - A. a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II
 - B. a-III, b-IV, c-II, iv-I
 - C. a-II, b-IV, c-III, iv-I
 - D. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- iii. X-ray findings of CA-Rectum
 - A. Rose thorn sign
 - B. Bird beak sign
 - C. Apple core sign
 - D. Football sign
- iv. Goodsall's rule applicable in
 - A. Haemorrhoids
 - B. Fistula in Ano
 - C. CA Rectum
 - D. Crohn's disease
- v. Hesselbach's triangle applicable in
 - A. Direct inguinal hernia
 - B. Indirect inguinal hernia
 - C. Femoral hernia
 - D. Umbilical hernia
- vi. Most common type of kidney stone.
 - A. Uric acid stone
 - B. Oxalate stone
 - C. Struvite stone
 - D. Cystine stone
- vii. Painless haematuria in an elderly smoker should raise suspicion for

- A. Cystitis
 - B. Renal cell carcinoma
 - C. Bladder carcinoma
 - D. Prostatitis
- viii. The most common congenital fusion anomaly of the kidney is
- A. Crossed fused ectopia
 - B. Horseshoe kidney
 - C. Duplex kidney
 - D. Polycystic kidney
- ix. Phimosis refers to
- A. Inability to retract the foreskin
 - B. Inflammation of glans penis
 - C. Painful erection
 - D. Curved penis during erection
- x. "Bag worms" scrotal mass seen in
- A. Hydrocele
 - B. Testicular tumour
 - C. Epididymal cyst
 - D. Varicocele

Short answer question

2. Carpal tunnel syndrome
3. Portal hypertension
4. Acute pancreatitis
5. Causes of splenomegaly
6. Pancoast tumour
7. Define PSA
8. Hydrocele
9. DVT

Long answer questions

10. Describe haemorrhoids, classification, signs and symptoms, management. 3
homoeopathic medicine indication
11. Write etiopathology, types, clinical features and management of renal calculi.
12. Define GERD ,pathophysiology ,etiological factors ,clinical features ,managemnent
and homoeopathic therapeutics for GERD

13. Describe the aetiology of cholecystitis and discuss clinical features of acute and chronic cholecystitis
14. Define peptic ulcer and differentiate between gastric and duodenal ulcer, explain the pathophysiology, etiological factors, clinical features and complications of peptic ulcer