1. a) Define ‘Cyst and give its classification.
   b) Briefly describe the steps of ‘fluctuations test’ and ‘transillumination test’ in a 15x10cm sized hydrocele.
   c) Enumerate complication of hydrocele surgery.

2. a) Principles of diathermy.
   b) Differences between monopolar and bipolar diathermy.
   c) Complications of diathermy use and measures to prevent them.

3. a) Enumerate causes of benign breast disease in a 30 yrs old female.
   b) Diagnosis and management of mastalgia in such a patient.

4. a) Classify surgical wounds.
   b) Enumerate the sources of nosocomial infection in a surgical wound.
   c) How will you manage an infected wound with purulent discharge following emergency laparotomy for perforation peritonitis?

5. a) Classify and describe various types of surgical needles.
   b) Enumerate various absorbable suture materials and their tensile strength.
   c) Give characteristics of an ideal suture material.

6. a) Define fistula and enumerate factors for non healing of a fistula.
   b) Diagnosis and management of a young male having low fistula in- Ano.

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P.T.O.
7. A 30 years old male sustained polytrauma following high speed motorbike accident. Briefly discuss the first aid required at the site of accident. On arrival at hospital, he is found to have acute airway obstruction. Give outlines of steps of his management.

8. a) Enumerate local anaesthetic agents and give their dosage.  
   b) Steps of local anaesthesia for performing inguinal hernia surgery in an elderly male.  
   c) What are the likely complications of local anaesthesia in such a patient and how will you manage them?

9. Enumerate radiological investigations indicated in an adult presenting with subacute intestinal obstruction of 3 months duration. Briefly describe the likely radiological findings in this case. What is the role of ‘gastrografin study’ in such a case?


 POSSESSION / USE OF CELL PHONES OR ANY SUCH ELECTRONIC GADGETS IS NOT PERMITTED INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.