REV-01
BPT/112/37/42

2025/05

SET A

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
FOURTH SEMESTER
GENERAL SURGERY
BPT – 402

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Which type of wound is most likely to cause tetanus ?
   a. Surgical incision
   b. Clean cut by glass
   c. Puncture wound by rusty nail
   d. Blunt Trauma

2. Which organism causes gas gangrene ?
   a. Staphylococcus aureus
   b. Escherichia coli
   c. Clostridium perfringens
   d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

3. Leprosy primarily affects which parst of the body?
   a. Liver and lungs
   b. Skin and peripheral nerves
   c. Kidneys and heart
   d. Joints and bones

4. What is the causative agent of Leprosy?
   a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
   b. Treponema pallidum
   c. Mycobacterium leprae
   d. Clostridium difficile

5. AIDS is caused by a virus that primarily attacks which cells?
   a. RBCs
   b. Platelets
   c. T helper (CD4+) cells
   d. B lymphocytes

6. Which following is not a mode of HIV transmission ?
   a. Unprotected sexual contact
   b. Sharing needles
   c. Mother to Child transmission
   d. Casual hugging

7. Which is a common sign of wet gangrene ?
   a. Foul smelling, swollen tissue with pus
   b. Dry, black tissue
   c. Clear fluid drainage
   d. Shiny and tight skin

8. Which of the following is a serious complication of an untreated ulcer?
   a. Gallstones
   b. Perforation (hole in the stomach or intestine)
   c. Diabetes
   d. Appendicitis

9. What is the role of lymph nodes?
   a. To produce insulin
   b. To filter and trap pathogens and foreign particles
   c. To produce red blood cells
   d. To regulate body temperature

10. Which type of graft is taken from another species?
    a. Autograft
    b. Allograft
    c. Xenograft
    d. Isograft

11. What is the most common complication of a mismatched blood transfusion?
    a. Hypoglycemia
    b. Hemolytic reaction
    c. Hyperkalemia
    d. Hypertension

12. Local anaesthetics block nerve conduction by inhibiting?
    a. Potassium channels
    b. Calcium influx
    c. Sodium channels
    d. Magnesium absorption

13. Removal of Entire lung is known as :
    a. Pleurectomy
    b. Pneumonectomy
    c. Bulbectomy
    d. Lobectomy

14. Presence of Pus in Pleural Cavity is known as
    a. Chylothorax
    b. Hemothorax
    c. Hydrothorax
    d. Pyothorax

15. The triad of general anaesthesia includes all EXCEPT:
    a. Analgesia
    b. Amnesia
    c. Hyperreflexia
    d. Muscle relaxation

16. Barrel chest is often observed in individuals with:
    a. Osteoporosis
    b. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD
    c. Scoliosis
    d. Rheumatoid arthritis

17. Which of the following is a primary principle of anaesthesia?
    a. To increase blood pressure during surgery
    b. To ensure patient remains conscious during the procedure
    c. To provide pain relief, unconsciousness, and muscle relaxation
    d. To avoid the use of any monitoring equipment

18. Which of the following is a common symptom of restrictive lung diseases?
    a. Wheezing
    b. Cough with sputum production
    c. Dyspnea on exertion
    d. Hemoptysis

19. Intraductal papillomas originate from which part of the breast tissue?
    a. Lobules
    b. Terminal duct lobular units
    c. Major lactiferous ducts
    d. Areolar skin

20. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for pulmonary embolism?
    a. Obesity
    b. Smoking
    c. Regular exercise
    d. Recent surgery or trauma

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Mention about the different types of chest wall disorder in detail. Also write about the difference in between pulmonary and cardiac contusion. **10**

2. Discuss three types of Hand Infections. **10**

3. Define gangrene. Differentiate between dry and wet gangrene with causes , features and treatment. **10**

4. Define Burn. Also explain its types and Classifications along with its diagnosis and management. **10**

5. Define Breast Fibroadenosis. And also explain its diagnosis and Management. **10**

6. Write a detailed note on Leprosy ; causative organism, types, symptoms and treatment. **10**

7. Describe the different types of anaesthesia and give examples of when each type is used. **10**

8. a. Explain the Process of Lung Transplantation. **5+5=10**
   b. Types of Thoracotomy

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