

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1015

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define Epidemiology. What are the aims of Epidemiology? Write about the steps involved in Cohort study.	(2+2+6)
3. Mention various Nutritional problems in Under Five Children. Describe the Epidemiology, control and prevention of Nutritional Anaemia in children.	(2+2+3+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the concept of disability with an example.	
5. Discuss types of carriers with suitable examples.	
6. Explain prevention and control of Xerophthalmia.	
7. Discuss the types of food toxicants.	
8. Discuss the functions of a Medico-Social worker.	
9. Define 'Safe and Wholesome Water'. Enumerate the various sources of water.	
10. Enumerate the 'Zoonotic diseases'. Discuss control measures of zoonoses.	
11. What is sampling? Explain the types of sampling methods.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention the levels of prevention.	
13. What is human development index?	
14. What are the different types of blinding used in Epidemiology?	
15. Define 'Nuclear Family' and mention its two characteristics.	
16. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of 'Rapid Sand Filter'.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: 1015	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Epidemiology of cholera in England was classified by
(A) John snow (B) Winslow
(C) Chadwick (D) Howard huges
2. Which of the following indicates severity of illness:
(A) Case fatality rate (B) Prevalence rate
(C) Proportional mortality rate (D) Incidence rate
3. Secular trend of disease refers to its:
(A) Change of pattern over a long period of time (B) Seasonal trend
(C) Occurs due to naturally occurring variation in herd immunity (D) Current disease status problem
4. In a community, identification of high risk individuals for coronary artery disease and prevention of risk factor is:
(A) High risk screening (B) Surveillance
(C) Tertiary prevention (D) Primary prevention
5. If the cutoff point in the interpretation of the test is raised, one of the following may occur:
(A) Sensitivity decreases and specificity increases (B) Sensitivity increases and specificity decreases
(C) Sensitivity and specificity both increase (D) Sensitivity and specificity both decrease
6. Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Day is observed
(A) Every week (B) Every month
(C) Every six months (D) Every year
7. All of the following National Nutritional programmes are sponsored by Ministry of Social Welfare **EXCEPT**:
(A) Balwadi Nutrition Programme (B) Special Nutrition Programme
(C) Midday Meal Programme (D) Integrated Child Development Services
8. Methylene blue reduction test is an indirect method for detection of:
(A) Fat content of milk (B) Sugar content of milk
(C) Protein content of milk (D) Microorganisms in milk
9. Which one of the following food item has high vitamin A content?
(A) Green leafy vegetables (B) Tomato
(C) Papaya (D) Orange
10. The sensitive tool for evaluating iron status in human body is:
(A) Haemoglobin concentration (B) Serum iron concentration
(C) Serum ferritin (D) Serum transferrin saturation
11. Amla Fruit (Indian Goose Berry) is richest source of
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D
12. Gross income generated within a country + net income received from abroad is,
(A) GDP (B) GNP
(C) NNP (D) NDP

13. A temporary personal view held by people on a point of debate is,
(A) Opinion (B) Practice
(C) Attitude (D) Belief
14. Relationship between disease and social conditions is described by,
(A) Socialism (B) Acculturation
(C) Social pathology (D) Social defense
15. Inhalation of cotton dust causes:
(A) Byssinosis (B) Bagassosis
(C) Anthracosis (D) Mouldy lung
16. Indian constitution has declared that children less than ____ years should not be employed in factories or mines
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 14 (D) 16
17. Which of the following is associated with Bladder cancer?
(A) Nickel (B) Beta - Naphthylamines
(C) Arsenic (D) Lead
18. Which of the following is **NOT** Mendel's law of inheritance?
(A) Law of Segregation (B) Law of independence
(C) Law of Dominance (D) Law of unit characters
19. Unit of Heredity are
(A) Chromosomes (B) Genes
(C) Chromatics (D) DNA
20. Which of the following dependence producing drugs is called as Superman drug?
(A) Amphetamines (B) Barbiturates
(C) Heroin (D) LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide)
21. In which of the following, sex composition can be demonstrated?
(A) Simple bar chart (B) Component bar chart
(C) Pictogram (D) Pie chart
22. Line diagrams are used to show?
(A) Trend of events with passage of time (B) Relationship between two variables
(C) Most commonly occurring value (D) Frequency distribution
23. Median is almost equivalent to:
(A) 100th percentile (B) 75th percentile
(C) 50th percentile (D) 95th percentile
24. Which of the following is maximally used as measure of dispersion?
(A) Geometric mean (B) Standard deviation
(C) Mean (D) Median
25. What is the term used for the commonly occurring value in distribution of data?
(A) Mean (B) Median
(C) Mode (D) Range

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1016

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the epidemiology, clinical features, prevention and control of Measles.	(2+2+2+2+2)
3. Define 'Perinatal mortality rate'. Mention its causes and measures of prevention.	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Write in detail about various steps involved in Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance.	
5. Discuss the management of Dengue hemorrhagic fever.	
6. Enlist the 'Warning/Danger signs of Cancer'.	
7. Define 'Pearl index'. Mention the formula used to calculate it and describe in brief about each component of the formula.	
8. Describe the conditions under which a pregnancy can be terminated under Maternal Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) act, 1971.	
9. Enumerate and discuss the steps in 'Planning Cycle'.	
10. Explain all the principles of 'Primary Health Care'.	
11. Enumerate the functions of 'Medical officer, PHC' in India.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Explain about dosage, route of administration and schedule of Rota virus vaccination.	
13. Discuss the 'Rule of Halves' in 'Hypertension'.	
14. Define 'Dependency ratio'.	
15. Define 'At-Risk Infants'.	
16. Explain 'Critical Pathway Method' (CPM).	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: 1016	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. What is not true regarding measles?
(A) Only source of infection is case
(B) Secondary attack rate is 80%
(C) Carriers do not occur
(D) Subclinical measles not known
2. Prevalence of TB infection in a community is estimated by?
(A) Tuberculin test
(B) Sputum microscopy
(C) Chest X ray
(D) Sputum culture
3. Protective value for BCG vaccination is
(A) 30-60%
(B) 0-80%
(C) 40%
(D) 100%
4. The CVD responsible for maximum deaths in developed countries is:
(A) IHD
(B) RHD
(C) Cerebrovascular disease
(D) Nutritional cardiomyopathy
5. The major risk factor for cerebral thrombosis is
(A) Elevated blood lipids
(B) Diabetes
(C) Hypertension
(D) Oral Contraceptives
6. Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor for Hypertension?
(A) Age
(B) Family history
(C) Sex
(D) Obesity
7. Family size is related to
(A) Total number of female born
(B) Total number of males born
(C) Total number of family members
(D) Total number of children born
8. Demography includes study of all **EXCEPT**
(A) Fertility
(B) Mortality
(C) Social mobility and marriage
(D) Morbidity
9. Mortality experience are taken into account when defining
(A) Net reproduction rate
(B) Gross reproduction rate
(C) Total fertility rate
(D) General fertility rate
10. Commonest cause of perinatal mortality is
(A) Low birth weight
(B) Congenital malformations
(C) Respiratory infection
(D) GIT infections
11. Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are
(A) Children up to 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, all women in the reproductive age group
(B) Children up to 5 years, pregnant and lactating women
(C) Children up to 3 years only and all Anti Natal Care (ANC) mothers
(D) All school going children up to the age of 15 years and their mothers

12. **Most** common cause of maternal mortality is
 (A) Hemorrhage (B) Eclampsia
 (C) Anemia (D) Obstructed labour
13. Birth in India must be registered within
 (A) 7 days (B) 14 days
 (C) 21 days (D) 5 days
14. Arrange the following phases of disaster cycle in a logical sequence:
 (A) Disaster impact- mitigation-rehabilitation- response
 (B) Disaster impact- response - rehabilitation- mitigation
 (C) Rehabilitation- response - disaster impact- mitigation
 (D) Response- Disaster impact- rehabilitation- mitigation
15. **Most** commonly reported disease in the post disaster period is:
 (A) Acute respiratory infections (B) Gastroenteritis
 (C) Tetanus (D) Malaria
16. 3 month's training in preventive and social medicine during internship is recommended by
 (A) Bhore committee (B) Chadah committee
 (C) Mudaliar committee (D) Mukerji committee
17. Health survey and development committee is given by
 (A) Mudaliar (B) Bhore
 (C) Srivasthava (D) Mukherji
18. Economic benefits of any programme are compared with the costs incurred in
 (A) Cost benefit analysis (B) Cost effective analysis
 (C) Cost accounting (D) Network analysis
19. PERT is associated with
 (A) Qualitative analysis (B) Quantitative analysis
 (C) Behavioural analysis (D) None
20. United Nations Development Programme is an international agency which works for:
 (A) Development of children (B) Development of human and natural resources
 (C) Economic development (D) Research and technological development
21. One of the following is **NOT** a Voluntary Health Agency
 (A) Family Planning Association of India (B) Ford Foundation
 (C) Rockefeller Foundation (D) National Institute of Nutrition
22. The International Red Cross Society was founded by
 (A) Rene Sand (B) Neumann and Virchow
 (C) Henry Dunant (D) Andreas Varelius
23. The 'GOBIFFF' campaign for child health revolution was initiated by
 (A) World Health Organization (B) Food and Agriculture Organization
 (C) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (D) United Nations Children's Fund
24. The World Health Organization headquarter for South East Asia region is located at
 (A) Dhaka (B) New Delhi
 (C) Lahore (D) Manila
25. Black colour in triage is
 (A) Death (B) Transfer
 (C) High priority (D) Low priority

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 1013

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define Cataract. Classify them aetiologically and discuss the management of senile cataract.	(2+3+5)
3. Describe clinical features and management of Herpes Simplex keratitis.	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify conjunctivitis. Discuss clinical features and management of trachoma.	(1+2+2)
5. Discuss grades of Binocular Single Vision.	
6. Summarize the signs of Thyroid Exophthalmos.	
7. Discuss histopathology of retinoblastoma.	
8. Describe alkali burns and its management.	(2+3)
9. Discuss the uses of indirect ophthalmoscopy.	
10. Discuss the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) classification of diabetic retinopathy.	
11. Describe management of dry eye.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Draw optics of Sturm's conoid.	
13. Mention applications of Worth's four dot test.	
14. Enumerate types of bifocals.	
15. Enumerate types of Tonometry.	
16. Draw a Fundus picture of Retinitis Pigmentosa.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: 1013	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Optic nerve consists of axons of
(A) Ganglion cells (B) Bipolar cells
(C) Amacrine cells (D) Muller cells
2. Lateral rectus muscle is supplied by
(A) Fourth cranial nerve (B) Third cranial nerve
(C) Sixth cranial nerve (D) Fifth cranial nerve
3. Cells responsible for colour vision are
(A) Rods (B) Cones
(C) Bipolar cells (D) Ganglion cells
4. Candle wax droppings in fundus is feature of
(A) Toxoplasmosis (B) Sarcoid uveitis
(C) CMV retinitis (D) Retinitis pigmentosa
5. Rosette cataract is seen in
(A) Ocular trauma (B) Wilson's disease
(C) Myotonic dystrophy (D) Galactosemia
6. Corneal sensation is diminished in
(A) Herpes simplex disciform keratitis (B) Fungal keratitis
(C) Trachoma (D) Bacterial keratitis
7. Arcus senilis is due to deposition of
(A) Lipid (B) Hyaline
(C) Calcium (D) Iron
8. In Goldenhar's syndrome we see
(A) Lipodermoid (B) Granuloma
(C) Adenoma (D) Papilloma
9. Mechanism of action of Epinephrine is
(A) Reduces aqueous production (B) Reduces outflow facility
(C) Increases outflow facility (D) Increases aqueous production
10. Imbert Fick law is associated with
(A) Schiottz tonometry (B) Applanation tonometry
(C) Pachymetry (D) Keratometry
11. Foreign body in angle can be visualized by
(A) Slit lamp (B) Direct ophthalmoscope
(C) Indirect ophthalmoscope (D) Gonioscope
12. Inverse Hypopyon is
(A) Pus in Anterior Chamber (B) Silicon Oil in Anterior Chamber
(C) Abscess in Orbit (D) Perforated Corneal Ulcer

13. Mydriasis is not seen in
 (A) Third nerve palsy (B) Pontine hemorrhage
 (C) Datura poisoning (D) Retinal detachment
14. Arden index is related to
 (A) ERG (B) EOG
 (C) Visual evoked response (D) Perimetry
15. Which of the following is true about cortical blindness
 (A) Direct reflex present and consensual reflex absent on normal side
 (B) Direct reflex present and consensual reflex absent on affected side
 (C) Direct and consensual reflex present in both eyes
 (D) Direct and consensual reflex absent in both eyes
16. Which is not a steroid induced ocular complication
 (A) Glaucoma (B) Papilloedema
 (C) Central retinal vein occlusion (D) Lens dislocation
17. Near vision is not affected with
 (A) Atropine (B) Adrenaline
 (C) Homatropine (D) Pilocarpine
18. Nd:YAG stands for
 (A) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Galium (B) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Garnet
 (C) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Galium (D) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Garnet
19. Roth's spots in fundus are seen in
 (A) Diabetes (B) Chorioretinitis
 (C) Anemic retinopathy (D) Retinoblastoma
20. Stellwag's sign refers to
 (A) Difficulty in eversion of upper lids (B) Infrequent blinking
 (C) Fullness of eyelids (D) Lidlag
21. Night blindness is seen in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Retinitis pigmentosa
 (C) Syphilis (D) Lattice Generation
22. Kayser -Fleisher ring is seen in the eye in which disease
 (A) Galactosemia (B) Wilson's disease
 (C) Homocystinuria (D) Diabetes Mellitus
23. Trachoma is caused by
 (A) Chlamydia trachomatis (B) Toxoplasma gondii
 (C) Streptococcus pyogenes (D) Staphylococcus aureus
24. Oil droplet cataract is seen in
 (A) Galactosemia (B) Diabetes Mellitus
 (C) Homocystinuria (D) Wilson's Disease
25. Blue sclera is seen in
 (A) Closed globe injury (B) Open globe injury
 (C) Ehlers-Danlo's syndrome (D) Necrotising scleritis

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION –MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND
HEAD & NECK SURGERY

Q.P. Code:1014

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of Perichondritis of auricle.	(2+3+5)
3. Describe etiology, clinical features, differential diagnosis and treatment of case of Faucial Diptheria.	(2+3+2+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. What is impedance audiometry? Discuss various types of tympanograms.	
5. Draw neat diagrams of the various tympanic membrane perforations.	
6. Enumerate the differences between septoplasty and Sub Mucosal Resection.	
7. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Schneiderian Papilloma.	
8. Describe the steps of Antral lavage.	
9. Illustrate blood supply of tonsil with neat labelled diagram.	
10. Describe etiology and management of vocal polyp.	
11. Describe etiology and clinical features and management of tuberculosis of larynx.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Discuss the stages of acute suppurative otitis media.	
13. Enumerate investigations of Attico Antral type Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM).	
14. Illustrate with a neat and labeled diagram the Eustachian tube.	
15. Enumerate the cause for septal abscess.	
16. Mention the treatment of rhinitis caseosa.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, QP Code: 1014	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Turbinate which articulates with Ethmoid bone is
(A) Superior (B) Middle
(C) Inferior (D) All of the above
2. Nasolacrimal duct opens into
(A) Superior meatus (B) Middle meatus
(C) Inferior meatus (D) Spheno-ethmoidal recess
3. Nasal septum is supplied by
(A) Only external carotid artery (B) Only internal carotid artery
(C) Both (D) None
4. Parosmia is
(A) Perversion of smell sensation (B) Absolute loss of nasal sensation
(C) Decreased smell sensation (D) Perception of bad smell
5. Young operation is done for
(A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Atrophic rhinitis
(C) Vasomotor rhinitis (D) Viral rhinitis
6. Ideal treatment of Rhinosporidiosis is
(A) Rifampicin (B) Excision with cautery at base
(C) Tetracycline (D) Laser
7. A 2 year old child with bilateral polypoidal nasal mass. Most important investigation
(A) Ultrasound (B) FNAC
(C) Biopsy (D) CECT
8. Cauliflower ear is due to
(A) Carcinoma (B) Hematoma
(C) Fungal infection (D) Herpes
9. Lighthouse sign is characteristic of
(A) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media (ASOM) (B) Otitis Media with Effusion (OME)
(C) Meniere's disease (D) Cholesteatoma
10. Fistula test is positive in
(A) Acute mastoiditis (B) Erosion in the basal turn of cochlea
(C) Erosion in the lateral semicircular canal (D) Acute petrositis
11. What is True in case of perforation of pars flaccida:
(A) CSOM is rare cause (B) Associated with cholesteatoma
(C) Usually due to trauma (D) All of the above
12. Secondary acquired cholesteatoma is due to:
(A) Eustachian tube dysfunction (B) Serous otitis media
(C) Pre-existing perforation (D) Intact Tympanic membrane

13. Mastoid reservoir phenomenon is positive in
 (A) CSOM (B) Petrositis
 (C) Coalescent Otitis Media (D) Coalescent Mastoiditis
14. Commonest cause of brain abscess
 (A) CSOM (B) Pyrogenic meningitis
 (C) Trauma (D) Chronic sinusitis
15. Features of Gradenigo triad is
 (A) Sixth Nerve Palsy (B) Second Nerve Palsy
 (C) Seventh Nerve Palsy (D) Tenth Nerve Palsy
16. A patient of Meniere's disease has failed all medical treatment but still retains a serviceable hearing. All of the following treatment can be considered **EXCEPT**
 (A) Endolymphatic sac depression (B) Intratympanic gentamicin
 (C) Vestibular nerve section (D) Labyrinthectomy
17. True about Tullio phenomenon is all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Common in Meniere's disease (B) Loud sound produces vertigo
 (C) Due to distended saccule lying against stapes footplate (D) Sudden loss of consciousness
18. All are true about cochlear implant **EXCEPT**
 (A) Minimum age is 1 year (B) PTA of 70 db or more
 (C) Switch on is done after 3 weeks (D) MRI has no role in pre op assessment
19. In case of bilateral profound hearing loss what should be done
 (A) Stapedectomy (B) Cochlear implant
 (C) Hearing aid bone implant (D) ABI
20. OAE are generated from
 (A) Outer hair cells (B) Inner hair cells
 (C) Horizontal semicircular canal (D) Round window
21. Piriform fossa lies
 (A) Medial to aryepiglottic fold (B) Lateral to aryepiglottic fold
 (C) Inferior to aryepiglottic fold (D) Superior to aryepiglottic fold
22. Quinsy is the Synonym for
 (A) Peritonsillar Abscess (B) Tonsillolith
 (C) Tonsillar cyst (D) Parapharyngeal Abscess.
23. Other name for Caldwell view is:
 (A) Occipito-frontal (B) Occipito-mental
 (C) Cephalo-caudal (D) Transorbital
24. The capsule of tonsil is formed by
 (A) Pharyngobasillar fascia (B) Buccopharyngeal fascia
 (C) Prevertebral fascia (D) Mucosa
25. Dangerous space is located in between
 (A) Buccopharyngeal and alar fascia (B) Alar fascia and Prevertebral fascia
 (C) Buccopharyngeal fascia and mandible (D) Tonsils and superior constrictor
