

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 1017

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. Enumerate causes of congestive cardiac failure (CCF). Discuss clinical features and treatment of congestive cardiac failure in children.	
3. Define NRC (Nutrition Rehabilitation Center). Describe the criteria for admission to NRC. Discuss the management of acute severe malnutrition.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss the differential diagnosis of one year old child with Maculopapular rashes.	
5. Discuss Kangaroo mother care in low birth weight babies.	
6. Discuss the complications of Pneumonia in children.	
7. Discuss the Anti-infective properties of breast milk.	
8. Discuss transfusion management in Thalassemia.	
9. Explain the Indian Academy of Paediatrics (IAP) vaccination schedule.	
10. Discuss the School Health Services and Mid-day Meal program.	
11. Discuss role of Zinc in management of diarrhea.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention the six causes of Croup in children.	
13. Mention six causes of disproportionate short-stature.	
14. Classification of newborn based on birth weight.	
15. Mention the indications of renal biopsy in Nephrotic Syndrome.	
16. Enlist six important complications of oral steroids.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2022	Max. Marks:	25 Marks
Subject :	Paediatrics, QP Code: 1017	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. Desmopressin is a hormone used in the treatment of which of the following condition
 (A) Oesophageal varices (B) Polyuria
 (C) Renal tubular acidosis (D) Diabetes insipidus
2. Which of these is **NOT** secreted from Anterior Hypophysis?
 (A) Thyroid stimulating hormone (B) Oxytocin
 (C) Follicular stimulating hormone (D) Lutenising Hormone
3. Concentration of Epinephrine used in neonatal resuscitation
 (A) 1 : 100 (B) 1 : 1000
 (C) 1 : 10,000 (D) 1 : 100,000
4. Advantages of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) include **EXCEPT**
 (A) Improved weight gain (B) Short hospital stay
 (C) Hyperthermia (D) Better emotional bonding
5. Reflexes related to breast feeding include
 (A) Oxytocin reflex (B) Prolactin reflex
 (C) Rooting reflex (D) All of above
6. Sarnat and Sarnat staging is related to
 (A) Perinatal asphyxia (B) Necrotising Enterocolitis (NEC)
 (C) Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) (D) Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
7. Hypoglycemia in newborn is defined as blood sugar level
 (A) < 60 mg % (B) < 40 mg %
 (C) < 80 mg % (D) None
8. Steroid toxicity is most often seen in patients with :
 (A) Nephrotic Syndrome (B) Respiratory infection
 (C) Ear infection (D) UTI
9. Simple and most cost effective strategy to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections in PICU is
 (A) Hand washing (B) Fumigation
 (C) Use of Universal precautions (D) Use of broad-spectrum antibiotics like Imipenem
10. Estimation of pregnancy associated plasma protein A (PAPP-A) is to screen for
 (A) Turner Syndrome (B) Klinefelter's Syndrome
 (C) Down's Syndrome (D) Marfan Syndrome
11. All are relative contraindications for liver biopsy **EXCEPT**
 (A) Anaemia (B) Peritonitis
 (C) Marked ascites (D) Low platelet count
12. Pneumatocoles are characteristic feature of
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus Pneumonia (B) Viral pneumonia
 (C) Fungal pneumonia (D) Atypical pneumonia

13. Sweat Chloride test is used for the diagnosis of

(A) Croup	(B) Cystic fibrosis
(C) Pertussis	(D) Tuberculosis

14. A child with large VSD and CHF will have following findings **EXCEPT**

(A) Intercostal retraction	(B) Tachycardia
(C) Enlarged liver	(D) Clubbing

15. Commonest CHD noted in children with Down's syndrome is

(A) Tetralogy of Fallot	(B) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
(C) Coarctation of Aorta	(D) Endocardial cushion defect

16. Pellagra is due to deficiency of

(A) Riboflavin	(B) Niacin
(C) Pyridoxine	(D) Linoleic Acid

17. Which of the following is a poor source of vitamin B₁₂

(A) Milk	(B) Eggs
(C) Banana	(D) Meat

18. Adequate amount of vitamin D is present in

(A) Cow's milk	(B) Chick peas
(C) Wheat	(D) Egg yolk

19. Auer rods are typically seen in which type of leukemia

(A) ALL	(B) AML
(C) CML	(D) CLL

20. Which of the following vaccine has Herd Immunity?

(A) BCG	(B) Hepatitis A
(C) Oral Polio	(D) Tetanus

21. The maximum age for the final dose in the rotavirus vaccine series is:

(A) 6 months	(B) 12 months
(C) 8 months	(D) 2 months

22. Route of administration of Chicken pox vaccine is

(A) Intra-osseous	(B) Intramuscular
(C) Sub-cutaneous	(D) Intra-venous

23. Proportionate short stature is seen in

(A) Rickets	(B) Cretinism
(C) Caries spine	(D) Growth hormone deficiency

24. Age dependent factors are all **EXCEPT**

(A) Weight	(B) Height
(C) Head circumference	(D) MAC

25. Which of the following is the most common cause of neonatal cholestasis?

(A) Neonatal hepatitis	(B) Alagille syndrome
(C) Galactosemia	(D) Biliary atresia

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- I**

Q.P. Code: 1018

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. Explain the pathogenesis, clinical features, complications, investigations and treatment of Plasmodium falciparum malaria.	(2+2+2+2+2)
3. Discuss risk factors, clinical features, investigations and management of acute myocardial infarction.	(3+2+2+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss the different forms of enteral tube feeding and its complications.	
5. Describe the factors leading to polypharmacy in elderly.	
6. Describe the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP).	
7. Discuss indications and adverse effects of Beta-blockers.	
8. Describe the complications of hypertension.	
9. Write the clinical features and management of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.	
10. Define Cyanosis. Mention three differentiating features between central and peripheral cyanosis.	(2+3)
11. Outline the management of Barbiturate poisoning.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Describe the management of Acute Severe Asthma	
13. Mention three trace elements, write function of each.	
14. Discuss the complications of Enteric fever.	
15. Describe auscultatory findings in mitral stenosis.	
16. Mention Six causes of dry cough.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2022	Max. Marks:	25 Marks
Subject :	General Medicine Paper I , QP Code: 1018	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. Linoleic and linolenic acid are types of

(A) Saturated fatty acids	(B) Transfatty acids
(C) Polyunsaturated fatty acids	(D) Monounsaturated fatty acids
2. Edema with growth retardation is seen in

(A) Iron deficiency	(B) Obesity
(C) Kwashiorkor	(D) Marasmus
3. Cardiovascular manifestations of aging includes all **EXCEPT**

(A) Increased risk of Atrial fibrillation	(B) Increased risk of postural hypotension
(C) Increased exercise tolerance	(D) Wide pulse pressure
4. Gait in Parkinson's disease is described as

(A) Waddling	(B) Stamping
(C) Festination	(D) Apraxic
5. Which one of the major is a risk factor for delirium in elderly?

(A) Depression	(B) Visual impairment
(C) Preexisting cognitive impairment	(D) Polypharmacy
6. All of the following are used to assess frailty score **EXCEPT**

(A) Hand grip strength	(B) Walking speed
(C) Duration of sleep	(D) Physical inactivity
7. Vector for trypanosomiasis

(A) Tsetse fly	(B) Sand fly
(C) Rat flea	(D) Aedes aegypti
8. Examples of dimorphic fungi are all **EXCEPT**

(A) Histoplasma capsulatum	(B) Sporothrix schenckii
(C) Malassezia species	(D) Mucorales
9. **MOST** severe disease caused by which brucella species

(A) Brucella melitensis	(B) Brucella canis
(C) Brucella suis	(D) Brucella abortus
10. Incubation period in typhoid fever is typically

(A) 7-8 days longer	(B) 8-10 days longer
(C) 5-7 days	(D) 10-14 days longer
11. Which of the following is true about Iron deficiency anemia

(A) Increased serum ferritin	(B) Increased TIBC
(C) Increased transferrin saturation	(D) Macrocytic hypochromic anemia

12. Osmotic fragility is increased in
 (A) Sickle cell anemia (B) Thalassemia
 (C) Hereditary spherocytosis (D) Chronic lead poisoning
13. The gold standard test for PNH is
 (A) Flow cytometry (B) Sucrose hemolysis test
 (C) HAM test (D) Genetic testing
14. **MOST** common type of Hodgkin's lymphoma in world
 (A) Lymphocyte rich (B) Lymphocyte poor
 (C) Nodular sclerosis (D) Mixed cellularity
15. Clotting factor deficiency in chronic liver disease
 (A) 2,7 (B) 4,6
 (C) 1,6 (D) 8,12
16. Not a clinical feature of Acute Rheumatic Fever
 (A) Carditis (B) Huntington's chorea
 (C) Arthritis (D) Subcutaneous nodules
17. Osler nodes are seen in
 (A) Pericarditis (B) Infective Endocarditis
 (C) Acute rheumatic fever (D) Acute MI
18. Drug associated with cardiomyopathy
 (A) Penicillin (B) Doxycyclin
 (C) Doxorubicin (D) Aspirin
19. Third heart sound is seen in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Athletes (B) Mitral stenosis
 (C) Constrictive pericarditis (D) LVF
20. Prinzmetal angina is
 (A) Angina after extreme exercise (B) Caused due to atherosclerotic blockade
 (C) Caused due to spasm of artery (D) Caused due to aneurysm
21. Delta wave on ECG is diagnostic of
 (A) Atrial fibrillation (B) WPW syndrome
 (C) AV block (D) Ventricular tachycardia
22. HPV infection is associated with
 (A) Cervical cancer (B) Anogenital cancer
 (C) Head and neck cancer (D) All of the above
23. Pink frothy sputum is characteristic of
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Bronchiectasis
 (C) Pulmonary Embolism (D) Pulmonary edema
24. Orange colored discoloration of body fluids is seen with?
 (A) Isoniazid (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Pyrazinamide (D) Ethambutol
25. Carpopedal spasm is seen in
 (A) Hypercalcemia (B) Hyperkalemia
 (C) Hypokalemia (D) Hypocalcemia

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- II

Q.P. Code: 1019

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. Enumerate the causes, clinical features and management of hypothyroidism?	(3+3+4)
3. Describe etiology, clinical features, precipitating factors and management of hepatic encephalopathy.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe criteria for the diagnosis of brain death.	
5. Discuss causes and management of embolic stroke.	
6. Enumerate the causes; describe the clinical features and investigations of Hypercalcemia?	(1+2+2)
7. Write a brief note on Disease Modifying Antirheumatic drugs.	
8. Define Mental Retardation. How do you grade mental retardation based on IQ.	
9. Discuss the etiology and clinical features of Herpes Zoster.	
10. Describe the diagnosis and management of H. Pylori.	
11. List the indications of upper GI scopy and its complications.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Describe red flag signs of headache.	
13. Mention three causes of short stature.	
14. Describe the diagnostic criteria for Rheumatoid Arthritis.	
15. What are higher mental functions? How do you test for recent memory?	
16. Describe the clinical features of Cutaneous larva migrans.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : General Medicine Paper II, QP Code: 1019	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. Auditory perception is the function of which of the following lobe
(A) Frontal (B) Temporal
(C) Parietal (D) Occipital
2. Lesion in the cerebellum causes
(A) Lack of co-ordination in the opposite side of the body
(B) Lack of co-ordination in the same side of the body
(C) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the same side of the body
(D) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the opposite side of the body
3. Decreased glucose in CSF is not a feature of
(A) Bacterial meningitis (B) Viral meningitis
(C) Tubercular meningitis (D) Fungal meningitis
4. Bulbar paralysis refers to
(A) LMN lesion (B) UMN lesion
(C) Paralysis of cranial nerve 3-12 (D) Paralysis of cranial nerves 1 to 4
5. Cerebral ischemia occurs when cerebral blood flow is less than
(A) 10 ml/100g/min (B) 20ml/100g/min
(C) 40ml/100g/min (D) 50ml/100g/min
6. Typical features of acute glomerulonephritis syndrome include **EXCEPT**
(A) Bilateral renal angle pain and tenderness (B) Hypertension and periorbital edema
(C) Oliguria <800ml and hematuria (D) Highly selective proteinuria
7. Typical features of nephrotic syndrome include all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Hypoalbuminemia (B) Generalised oedema
(C) Proteinuria (D) Hematuria
8. Drug of choice for Graves disease in breast feeding female is
(A) Carbimazole (B) Levothyroxine
(C) Propranolol (D) Propylthiouracil
9. Which of the following is a cause of gynaecomastia?
(A) Obesity (B) Spirinolactone
(C) Renal failure (D) ACE inhibitors
10. Karyotype in Klinefelter Syndrome is
(A) 47XXY (B) 47XO
(C) 45XXY (D) 45XO
11. Which of the following is not a cause of Hypercalcemia?
(A) Hypomagnesaemia (B) Malignancy
(C) Hyperparathyroidism (D) Thyrotoxicosis

12. ECG feature of hypocalcemia is
 (A) T inversion (B) Hyperacute T waves
 (C) ST-T changes (D) QT prolongation
13. 20 mg of Hydrocortisone is equivalent to
 (A) 5 mg prednisolone (B) 10mg prednisolone
 (C) 15mg prednisolone (D) 100mg prednisolone
14. C peptide levels in Insulinoma are
 (A) Increased (B) Remain same
 (C) Decreased (D) Normal
15. Daily replacement dose of Levothyroxine in hypothyroidism is
 (A) 1.6 microgram/kg (B) 1.8 microgram/kg
 (C) 2 microgram/kg (D) 2.2 microgram/kg
16. SLE is predominantly a disease of
 (A) Adult males (B) Adult females
 (C) Elderly males (D) Elderly females
17. Nail involvement is not a feature of
 (A) Psoriasis (B) Lichen Planus
 (C) Dermatophytosis (D) Discoid lupus erythematosus
18. Oil drop sign is seen in
 (A) Psoriasis of Dermatology (B) Lichen planus of Dermatology
 (C) Clubbing of Dermatology (D) Tinea Unguim
19. Lack of insight is not a feature of
 (A) Depression (B) Schizophrenia
 (C) Mania (D) Korsakoff's Psychosis
20. Delirium is characterized by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Clouding of consciousness (B) Impairment of attention
 (C) Visual hallucinations (D) Remote memory loss
21. All are the causes of oral ulceration **EXCEPT**
 (A) Idiopathic (B) Herpes simplex
 (C) Crohn's disease (D) GERD
22. Triad of Zollinger Ellison syndrome include all, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Severe peptic ulceration (B) Gastric acid hypersecretion
 (C) Non beta cell islet tumor (D) Intestinal obstruction
23. Feature of Hiatus Hernia is
 (A) Heart burn (B) Vomiting
 (C) Diarrhea (D) Constipation
24. Drugs causing hepatic microsomal enzyme induction are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Carbamazepine (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Naproxen (D) Phenytoin
25. All cause hepatomegaly **EXCEPT**
 (A) Late Cirrhosis (B) Liver metastasis
 (C) Right heart failure (D) Amyloidosis

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – I**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
- All the questions are compulsory.
- Use separate answer books for Section A and Section B

SECTION A : GENERAL SURGERY [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1020

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	15 X 1 = 15
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	1 X 10 = 10
2. Describe the biological process of wound healing. Discuss factors affecting wound healing?	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 5 = 10
3. What is necrotizing fasciitis? Discuss management of necrotizing fasciitis.	(2+3)
4. Describe the management of amoebic liver abscess.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
5. What is rodent ulcer (BCC)? Discuss the clinical features and management of rodent ulcer.	(2+3)
6. Classify Hodgkin's lymphoma.	
7. Describe the clinical features and management of Ascaris lumbricoides.	
8. Discuss Tetanus prophylaxis.	
9. Describe the clinical features and treatment of stress fractures.	

SECTION B : ORTHOPAEDICS [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1021

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	10 X 1 = 10
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	1 X 10 = 10
2. Define Colle's fracture. Explain management and complications of Colle's fracture	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	3 X 5 = 15
3. Define Volkmann's ischemic contracture. Discuss management of Volkmann's ischemic contracture.	
4. Classify Rickets. Discuss clinical features and management of Rickets.	
5. Define ctev. Describe management of ctev in a new born.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
6. List the complication of fracture.	
7. Discuss the management of fracture scaphoid	
8. Define de quervain's disease. Describe its management	
9. Enumerate the stages of TB hip	
10. Discuss brodie's abscess	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2022	Max. Marks: 15 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section A : General Surgery QP Code: 1020	Time: 15 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. In hypothyroidism associated shock, cardiac output will be
(A) High (B) Low
(C) Unchanged (D) Grossly decreased
2. In immediate management of patient with multiple fractures and fluid loss includes infusion of
(A) Normal saline (B) Ringer lactate
(C) Dextrose (D) Blood
3. Peripheral feeding is appropriate for
(A) 2 years (B) 2 weeks
(C) 2 months (D) 2 days
4. Gas used in laparoscopy
(A) CO₂ (B) O₂
(C) N₂O (D) N₂
5. Parkland formula is
(A) Percentage of burns weight(kg) 5= volume in ml
(B) Percentage of burns weight(kg)4= volume in ml
(C) Percentage of burns weight(kg)6= volume in ml
(D) None of above
6. What is the ankle brachial pressure index value in rest pain
(A) <0.5 (B) <1
(C) <2 (D) >0.5
7. Investigation of choice for pulmonary embolus
(A) V/q scan (B) CT pulmonary angiogram
(C) Chest X-ray (D) CT thorax plain
8. Most common type of primary lymphedema is?
(A) Lymphedema congenita (B) Lymphedema precox
(C) Lymphedema tarda (D) None
9. Which of the following is non-absorbable suture?
(A) Catgut (B) Polyamide
(C) Polygalactin (D) Polyester
10. Tissue suturing glue contains?
(A) Cyanoacrylate (B) Ethanalamine oleate
(C) Methacrylate (D) Polychloroprene
11. Prophylactic antibiotics are used in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Contaminated wounds (B) Immunosuppressed individuals
(C) Prostrate surgery (D) Non prosthetic surgery
12. Which of the following is called as jeep drivers disease
(A) Anal in-continence (B) Pilonidal sinus
(C) Hemorrhoides (D) Fistula in ano

13. Ideal investigation for fistula in ano is
 (A) Endoanal USG (B) MRI
 (C) CT scan (D) Fistulogram
14. An abscess of pulp of finger is
 (A) Paronychia (B) Felon
 (C) Cellulitis (D) Koilonychia
15. Sebaceous cysts are not seen on
 (A) Face (B) Scalp
 (C) Palms (D) Scrotum

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2022	Max. Marks: 10 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section B : Orthopaedics QP Code: 1021	Time: 15 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. Commonest dislocation of the shoulder joint after electric shock or epileptic episode is :
 (A) Anterior (B) Posterior
 (C) Antero-inferior (D) Inferior
2. Commonest site of fracture of clavicle is
 (A) Middle one third (B) Lateral one third
 (C) Junction of middle and lateral one third (D) Junction of middle and medial one third
3. Commonest cause of Sudeck's dystrophy in upper limb is:
 (A) Monteggia fracture (B) Colle's fracture
 (C) Galeazzi fracture (D) Fracture supracondylar humerus
4. The earliest sign/symptom of compartment syndrome is:
 (A) Pain on passive movement (B) Absence of pulse
 (C) Paralysis (D) Sensory disturbances
5. Mallet finger is:
 (A) Fracture of proximal phalanges (B) Avulsion of extensor tendon
 (C) Rupture of flexor tendon (D) Capsular rupture of pip joint
6. Break in shenton's line indicate
 (A) Intertrochantric fracture (B) Femur neck fracture
 (C) Tibia fracture (D) Ankle fracture
7. The only bone of the foot without muscle attachment
 (A) Calcaneum (B) Talus
 (C) Metatarsals (D) Tibia
8. The radiological signs of osteoclastoma include the following **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Abrupt expansion of the bone
 (B) Characteristic soap-bubble appearance
 (C) Presence of an operculum obliterating the medullary cavity
 (D) Presence of areas of bone destruction
9. Ring sequestrum is seen in
 (A) Typhoid osteomyelitis (B) Chronic osteomyelitis
 (C) Amputation stump (D) TB osteomyelitis
10. Wrist drop is caused by palsy of
 (A) Anterior interosseous nerve (B) Radial nerve
 (C) Ulnar nerve (D) Median nerve

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1022

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. Discuss surgical anatomy of Inguinal hernia? Discuss the clinical features & management of obstructed Inguinal hernia.	(4+2+4)
3. Describe the etiopathogenesis, type, clinical features, investigations, differential diagnosis and management of intussusception.	(2+2+2+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the anatomy of facial nerve.	
5. Discuss the classification and clinical features of salivary gland tumours.	
6. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Fournier's gangrene.	(3+2)
7. What is Malena? Enumerate the causes of Malena.	(2+3)
8. Write a note on advantages of Robotic surgery.	
9. Describe Crohn's disease and its management.	
10. Describe the recent advances in the treatment of fistula-in-ano.	
11. Discuss the treatment of amebic liver abscess.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Management of umbilical hernia.	
13. Describe tongue-tie.	
14. Discuss the synthesis of thyroid hormones.	
15. Describe the clinical features of cystitis.	
16. What is Overwhelming Post Splenectomy Infection (OPSI)?	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase-III Part II , March 2022	Max. Marks:	25 Marks
Subject :	General Surgery Paper-II,	Time:	30 Minutes
	QP Code: 1022		

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. Failure of the obliteration of processus vaginalis leads to development of
 (A) Direct inguinal hernia (B) Indirect inguinal hernia
 (C) Femoral hernia (D) Sliding hernia
2. Causes of direct hernia are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Chronic cough (B) Age
 (C) BPH (D) Persistent processus vaginalis
3. Hernia occurring at the deep inguinal ring lateral to the inferior epigastric vessels is
 (A) Pantaloon's hernia (B) Richter's hernia
 (C) Spigelian hernia (D) Indirect hernia
4. The wall of a femoral hernia is
 (A) Femoral vein (B) Inguinal ligament
 (C) Ileopectineal ligament (astleys coopers) (D) Lacunar ligament (Gim Bernats)
5. Commonest type of cleft lip is
 (A) Bilateral (B) Midline
 (C) Combined with cleft palate (D) Unilateral
6. **MOST** common type of odontomes?
 (A) Dentigerous cyst (B) Adamantinoma
 (C) Dental cyst (D) Solitary bone cyst
7. Which of the following is called 'follicular cyst"?
 (A) Dentigerous cyst (B) Adamantinoma
 (C) Dental cyst (D) Solitary bone cyst
8. Lazy s incision is made for
 (A) Radical neck dissection (B) Excision for Thyroglossal cyst
 (C) Mandibulectomy (D) Parotidectomy
9. Not a risk factor for oral cavity cancer
 (A) Erythroplakia (B) Speckled erythroplakia
 (C) Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis (D) Discoid lupus erythematosus
10. The best marker to diagnose thyroid related disorder is
 (A) T3 (B) T4
 (C) TSH (D) Thyroglobulin
11. Wilm's tumor is
 (A) Nephroblastoma (B) Neuroblastoma
 (C) Chondroblastoma (D) Osteoblastoma
12. Thimble bladder is seen in
 (A) Acute tuberculosis (B) Chronic tuberculosis
 (C) Neurogenic bladder (D) Schistosomiasis

13. Circumcision is to be avoided in which of the following conditions?
 (A) Posterior urethral valve (B) Hypospadiasis
 (C) Injury to glans penis (D) Phimosis
14. **MOST** common complication of placing stent in CA esophagus
 (A) Migration (B) Chest pain
 (C) Perforation (D) Bleeding
15. What are not the benefits of robotic surgery over laparoscopic surgery?
 (A) Better ergonomic operating positions (B) Reduces the need for assistants
 (C) Guidance from experienced surgeons not physically present in the operating theatre (D) Shorter operating time
16. Complication of pancreatic pseudocyst are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Infection (B) Rupture
 (C) Haemorrhage (D) Infiltration
17. Which part act as 'abdominal policeman'
 (A) Mesentery (B) Greater omentum
 (C) Spleen (D) Kidney
18. **MOST** common tumour of small bowel in children
 (A) Lymphoma (B) Carcinoma
 (C) Leiomyosarcoma (D) Adenocarcinoma
19. **MOST** common site for anal fissure is
 (A) 3 o'clock (B) 6 o'clock
 (C) 2 o'clock (D) 10 o'clock
20. Splenectomy is most useful in
 (A) Sickle cell anemia (B) Thalassemia
 (C) Hereditary spherocytosis (D) Acquired auto hemolytic anemia
21. Massive blood transfusion is
 (A) One blood volume loss in 24hrs (B) Two blood volume loss in 24hrs
 (C) Half blood volume loss in 24hrs (D) Below third blood volume loss in 24hrs
22. Pain assessment is done by
 (A) VAS score (visual analog scale) (B) GCS score
 (C) Meld score (D) None of the above
23. Drugs used in spinal anaesthesia are
 (A) Isobaric (B) Hypobaric
 (C) Hyperbaric (D) Normobaric
24. Normal cvp value
 (A) 5-15 cm H₂O (B) 20-35 cm H₂O
 (C) 35-40 cm H₂O (D) None of the above
25. Gold standard for the diagnosis of diffuse esophageal spasm
 (A) Manometry (B) Ultrasonography
 (C) Computerized tomography scan (D) Plain xray

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1023

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. Write a note on placenta at term and describe its function in pregnancy.	
3. Define miscarriage (abortion)? Mention the types of spontaneous miscarriage. Write signs and symptoms of each. Describe in brief the management of inevitable miscarriage at 9 weeks of gestation.	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe in brief the human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) and mention its functions.	
5. Mention the important functions of estrogen and progesterone in pregnancy.	
6. Define presentation and presenting part.	
7. What is Lochia? Discuss the various types and explain its clinical significance.	
8. Define and discuss partograph.	
9. What are the functions of liquor? How the liquor volume is assessed by USG? Mention three fetal causes of polyhydramnios.	(2+2+1)
10. Write in brief the indications, regimens, side effects, precautions and monitoring for the use of MgSO ₄ in obstetrics.	(1+1+1+1+1)
11. Discuss the degrees of placenta previa with the help of neat-labelled diagram.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Discuss about Amniotic fluid index.	
13. Describe the criteria of normal pregnancy and its implication.	
14. Management of third stage of labour.	
15. Mention the criteria to diagnose blighted ovum.	
16. Discuss the effects of fibroid on pregnancy and labour.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-I, QP Code:1023	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. Uteroplacental blood flow at term is
 (A) 300-400ml (B) 500-600 ml
 (C) 700-900 ml (D) 900-1100 ml
2. At term the average fetal birth weight in India is
 (A) 5kg (B) 1kg
 (C) 2.5-3.5kg (D) 0.5kg
3. Lecithin:spingomyelin ratio of 2 :1 signifies
 (A) Hyaline membrane disease (B) Fetal pulmonary lung maturity
 (C) Fetal Rh isoimmunization (D) Fetal distress
4. **MOST** common cause of platelet decrease in pregnancy is
 (A) Immune (B) Idiopathic
 (C) Infection (D) Benign gestational thrombocytopenia
5. All of the following is increased in pregnancy **EXCEPT**
 (A) Fibrinogen (B) Globulin
 (C) Transferrin (D) Uric acid
6. Blood volume during pregnancy expands by
 (A) 20% (B) 30%
 (C) 40% (D) 50%
7. Which is associated with increased risk of thromboembolism in pregnancy?
 (A) Increased progesterone level (B) Increased production of clotting factors in liver
 (C) Physiological decrease in platelet levels (D) Increased antithrombin III
8. Galactokinesis refers to
 (A) Preparation of breasts (B) Ejection of milk
 (C) Synthesis of milk (D) Maintenance of lactation
9. The hormone commonly used in diagnosis of pregnancy is
 (A) Beta HCG (B) TSH
 (C) Insulin (D) Estrogen
10. Dating scan is done in
 (A) First trimister (B) Second trimister
 (C) Third trimister (D) none
11. In well flexed head the sinciput is at
 (A) Lower level (B) Higher level
 (C) Same level (D) Towards the limb
12. The sagittal /longitudinal sutures lie between
 (A) Parietal and frontal bones on either sides (B) 2 parietal bones
 (C) 2 frontal bones (D) Occipital bone & 2 parietal bones

13. The **MOST** significant diameter in midpelvis is
 (A) Interspinous diameter (B) Inter tuberos diameter
 (C) Anterior sagittal (D) Posterior sagittal
14. Calcium requirement during third trimester of pregnancy is
 (A) 20 mg (B) 100mg
 (C) 750 mg (D) 1000mg
15. Best time to do chorionic villous sampling
 (A) 6-8 weeks (B) 7-9 weeks
 (C) 9-11 weeks (D) 11-13 weeks
16. Fetal nutrition is best reflected by
 (A) AC (B) BPD
 (C) HC (D) FL
17. Concerning methods of fetal surveillance, which of the following are true?
 (A) Serial growth scans are recommended for all pregnancies.
 (B) Symphysis fundal height measurement is recommended to identify small babies in low-risk pregnancy.
 (C) Umbilical artery Doppler is indicated if the fetus is IUGR
 (D) Biophysical profile is a useful screening test for IUGR.
18. Assessment of progress of labor is done by
 (A) Station (B) Rupture of membranes
 (C) Uterine contraction (D) Partograph
19. Early cord clamping is done in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Rh negative (B) Postdatism
 (C) Birth asphyxia (D) Serology positive
20. Pulse rate in puerperium
 (A) Increases (B) Decreases
 (C) Remains same (D) Variable
21. Most common immunoglobulin secreted in mothers milk
 (A) IgA (B) IgG
 (C) IgE (D) IgD
22. All are medical causes of hyperemesis **EXCEPT**
 (A) Hepatitis (B) Uremia
 (C) Peptic ulcer (D) Urinary tract infection
23. Common cause of first trimester abortion is due to defect in
 (A) Placenta (B) Uterus
 (C) Embryo (D) Ovary
24. According to Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) act, 2nd doctor opinion is required when pregnancy is
 (A) 10 weeks (B) 6 weeks
 (C) >12 weeks (D) >20 weeks
25. In which part of fallopian tube , ectopic pregnancy will have longest survival
 (A) Isthamus (B) Ampulla
 (C) Cornua (D) Interstitium

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1024

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 pelvic inflammatory disease. Discuss etiology of PID. Enumerate causative organisms. Write a brief note on management of acute PID.
3. Define menorrhagia. Discuss various causes of menorrhagia in 35 year old lady. Enumerate investigations required for evaluation of above case.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Describe the course of pelvic ureter and mention the common sites of injury during pelvic surgery.
5. Describe two-cell two-gonadotropin theory with a neat flowchart.
6. Write indications and complications of laparoscopy in gynecology.
7. Write causes, clinical features and management of Hematocolpos.
8. Clinical features, diagnosis, treatment of Trichomoniasis.
9. Explain the mechanism of Combined Oral Contraceptive pills.
10. Enumerate the causes of male infertility. Prerequisites and procedure of semen analysis. Add a note on WHO semen analysis interpretation.
11. Classify Gestational Trophoblastic Disease (GTD).

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Name the different parts of fallopian tube with neat labelled diagram.
13. Enumerate advantages of Breast Feeding by Mother
14. Describe the clinical symptoms of stress urinary incontinence.
15. Differential diagnosis of mass per abdomen in women with reproductive age group.
16. Classify dysmenorrhoea.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-II, QP Code:1024	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. pH of vagina is lowest during
(A) Ovulation (B) Menstruation
(C) Pregnancy (D) Puerperium
2. The ferning of cervical mucus depends on
(A) Estrogen (B) Progesterone
(C) LH (D) FSH
3. The process of spermatogenesis takes
(A) 120 days (B) 2 days
(C) 30 days (D) 72 days
4. The fixative used in pap smear examination is
(A) Formalin (B) Methanol
(C) 95% ethyl alcohol and ether (D) PAS
5. All are seen in Testicular Feminization Syndrome **EXCEPT**
(A) X linked recessive disorder (B) Presence of pubic and axillary hair
(C) Well developed breast (D) Primary amenorrhoea
6. Clue cells are seen in
(A) Bacterial vaginosis (B) Candidiasis
(C) Trichomoniasis (D) Gonorrhoea
7. In which of the following condition do the ovaries function normally
(A) Turners syndrome (B) Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser Syndrome
(C) Androgen insensitivity syndrome (D) Swyer's Syndrome
8. **MOST** common site of genital tuberculosis
(A) Fallopian tube (B) Endometrium
(C) Ovary (D) Cervix
9. Fourth degree perineal tear is involvement of
(A) Rectal mucosa (B) Anal sphincter
(C) Vaginal fourchette (D) Vaginal mucosa
10. **MOST** common causative organism for lower urinary tract infection
(A) Staphylococci (B) E. coli
(C) Streptococci (D) Proteus
11. **MOST** common cause of female infertility is attributed to
(A) Uterine factors (B) Ovarian factors
(C) Cervical factors (D) Tubal factors

12. Indications of Methotrexate in treatment of ectopic pregnancy are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Unruptured ectopic pregnancy (B) S.HCG < 6500-10000 mIU/ml
 (C) Gestational sac > 3.5 cm in size (D) Absent fetal cardiac activity
13. The structural causes of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB) as per FIGO classification include the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Coagulopathy (B) Polyps
 (C) Fibroids (D) Endometrial malignancy
14. The following are the supports of level 1 of DeLancey system
 (A) Pelvic fascia (B) Perineal body
 (C) Pelvic diaphragm (D) Uterosacral and cardinal ligaments
15. Following are true about chronic uterine inversion **EXCEPT**
 (A) Is a differential diagnosis for genital prolapse
 (B) Uterine sound cannot be passed into the uterine cavity
 (C) Confirmation of diagnosis is by USG and laparoscopy
 (D) Is a complication of third stage of labour
16. The risk factors for vaginal candidiasis are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Pregnancy (B) Antibiotics
 (C) Diabetes (D) Senile vaginitis
17. Treatment of red degeneration of fibroid during pregnancy
 (A) Analgesics (B) Laparotomy
 (C) Termination of pregnancy (D) Removal at caesarean section
18. Best investigation to establish the diagnosis of endometriosis is
 (A) Laparoscopy (B) USG
 (C) HSG (D) CT scan
19. CA-125 is a specific marker of
 (A) Choriocarcinoma (B) Teratoma
 (C) Epithelial cell carcinoma of ovary (D) Seminoma
20. **MOST** common ovarian tumour in pregnancy is
 (A) Mucinous cystadenoma (B) Dermoid cyst
 (C) Metastasis (D) Dysgerminoma
21. Which of the following is associated with Progressive worsening of dysmenorrhoea and dyspareunia
 (A) Pelvic adhesions (B) Fibroid
 (C) Endometriosis (D) Hernia
22. A 50 year old P4L4 has PAP smear showing dysplasia. She undergoes colposcopy directed cervical biopsy, the report of which is normal. The next line of management is :
 (A) Wait and watch (B) Diagnostic cone biopsy
 (C) Therapeutic cone biopsy (D) Hysterectomy
23. Which of the following stage CA cervix is inoperable
 (A) 1A2 (B) 1B
 (C) 2A (D) 3A
24. Endometrial carcinoma involving more than 50 % of the myometrium, with vaginal metastasis. No pelvic or para aortic nodes involved. Peritoneal cytology is positive, the staging is :
 (A) Stage IIIA (B) Stage IIIB
 (C) Stage IIIC (D) Stage IV B
25. Drug used in termination of pregnancy is
 (A) Letrozole (B) Gestrinone
 (C) Mifepristone (D) Prostacyclin