KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI.
[Declared as Deemed-to-be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956]
Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC (3rd Cycle) **Placed in 'A' Category by MHRD (GoI)**

MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)

DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: A007

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. A 56 year old lady presents with sudden onset of blurred vision and severe eye pain, also sees halos around lights. O/E- eye is red, cornea steamy, pupil moderately dilated and nonreactive to light. Tonometry reveals elevated IOP (Intra Ocular Pressure).
   a) What are these signs and symptoms suggestive of?
   b) Mention the group of drugs with examples used in this condition (2+3+5)
   c) Discuss the mechanism of action of these drugs with a neat labelled diagram.

3. A 75 years old male patient admitted for pulmonary edema was given drug X via intravenous route. After few days he developed muscle weakness and cramps. Blood investigations revealed serum potassium of 2mEq/L suggestive of hypokalemia.
   a) Which class of drugs does "drug X" belongs to? (1+3+2+3+1)
   b) Discuss the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of "drug X".
   c) How can hypokalemia be prevented?

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Discuss the term first pass metabolism and its importance through various routes with suitable examples.
5. Discuss the salient features of pharmacovigilance programme in India.
6. Enumerate Atropine substitutes. Discuss their uses with the rationale for the same.
7. Mention cardio-selective beta blockers. Explain their benefits over non-selective beta blockers.
8. Describe the various mechanisms of action of sodium valproate as an antiepileptic drug and mention its uses.
9. Discuss indications and contraindications of morphine.
10. Enlist the non-benzodiazepine hypnotics (Z drugs). Discuss the salient features of this category of drugs.
11. Describe the treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction.
12. Mention differences between Heparin & Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH). Mention their indications.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Explain the term orphan drugs with three suitable examples and their uses.
14. Mention three aims of preanaesthetic medication.
15. Explain the rationale for administering nitroglycerine in acute attack of angina.
16. Name three fibrinolytic agents and their three uses.
17. Rationale for combining Furosemide with Spironolactone.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, (CBME) March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**20 Marks**
Subject :	**Pharmacology Paper-I, QP Code: A007**	**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. Transdermal drug delivery systems offer the following advantages **EXCEPT**
   (A) Produce high peak plasma concentration of the drug
   (B) Uniform plasma concentration of the drug
   (C) Less interindividual variations in the achieved plasma drug concentration
   (D) Avoid hepatic first-pass metabolism of the drug

2. If a drug has a constant bioavailability and first order elimination, its maintenance dose rate will be directly proportional to its:
   (A) Volume of distribution (B) Plasma protein binding
   (C) Lipid solubility (D) Total body clearance

3. When therapeutic effects decline both below and above a narrow range of doses, a drug is said to exhibit:
   (A) Ceiling effect (B) Desensitization
   (C) Therapeutic window phenomenon (D) Nonreceptor mediated action

4. Which of the following is an enzyme inducer?
   (A) Allopurinol (B) Barbiturate
   (C) Cimetidine (D) Disulfiram

5. All are Vasicoselective anticholinergics **EXCEPT**
   (A) Oxybutynin (B) Flavoxate
   (C) Tropicamide (D) Tolterodine

6. The anticholinergics preferred prophylactically for motion sickness is:
   (A) Atropine (B) Hyoscine
   (C) Homatropine (D) Pirenzepine

7. Phenylephrine instilled in the eye produces
   (A) Mydriasis but no cycloplegia (B) Cycloplegia but no mydriasis
   (C) Both mydriasis and cycloplegia (D) Neither mydriasis nor cycloplegia

8. Injection of adrenaline along with a local anaesthetic serves the following purpose
   (A) Lowers the concentration of the local anaesthetic to produce nerve block
   (B) Prolongs the duration of local anaesthesia
   (C) Increases the anaesthetised area
   (D) Reduces the local toxicity of the local anaesthetic

9. The effect of thiopentone on the CNS is quickly terminated because of:
   (A) Rapid metabolism in the CNS (B) Quick first-pass elimination
   (C) Redistribution (D) Rapid metabolism in systemic circulation

10. Ropinirole is useful in treatment of:
    (A) Wilson's disease (B) Parkinson's disease
    (C) Hoffman's syndrome (D) Carpal tunnel syndrome

11. Nocturnal enuresis in children can be treated by:
    (A) Fluoxetine (B) Imipramine
    (C) Haloperidol (D) Venlafaxine

12. Which is **NOT** a feature of morphine withdrawal syndrome?
    (A) Miosis (B) Diarrhoea
    (C) Yawning (D) Lacrimation

13. The primary mechanism by which heparin prevents coagulation of blood is:
    (A) Direct inhibition of prothrombin to thrombin conversion
    (B) Facilitation of antithrombin III mediated inhibition of factor Xa and thrombin
    (C) Activation of antithrombin III to inhibit factors IX and XI
    (D) Inhibition of factors XIIa and XIIIa

14. Select the hypocholesterolemic drug which interferes with intestinal absorption of bile salts and cholesterol, and secondarily increases cholesterol turnover in the liver:
    (A) Gemfibrozil (B) Cholestyramine
    (C) Lovastatin (D) Bezafibrate

15. Digitalis slows the heart in congestive heart failure by:
    (A) Increasing vagal tone (B) Decreasing sympathetic overactivity
    (C) Direct depression of sinoatrial node (D) All of the above

16. Rebound hypertension on sudden stoppage of medication is most likely to occur with:
    (A) Hydrochlorothiazide (B) Prazosin
    (C) Clonidine (D) Lisinopril

17. In myocardial infarction the golden period for administration of streptokinase is
    (A) 6-12 hours (B) 12-24 hours
    (C) 24-74 hours (D) 3-6 days

18. In pernicious anaemia vitamin B_{12} is injected for
    (A) One week (B) One month
    (C) One year (D) Life long

19. Furosemide acts by inhibiting the following in the renal tubular cell:
    (A) Na^+-K^+-2Cl cotransporter (B) Na^+- Cl symporter
    (C) Na^+- H^+ antiporter (D) Na^+ K^+ ATPase

20. The drug used in diabetes insipidus is
    (A) Thioguanine (B) Thiacetazone
    (C) Thioridazone (D) Thiazide diuretics

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: 1006

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. Classify Anticholinergics. Write their uses and adverse effects. (3+4+3)
3. Classify antianginals drugs. Enumerate the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Nitrates. Add a note on nitrate tolerance. (3+3+2+1+1)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Discuss the various factors modifying drug absorption with suitable examples.
5. Mention uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline with the rationale for the same.
6. Discuss the general principles in the drug therapy of epilepsy.
7. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of antipsychotic drugs.
8. Discuss the salient features of inducing intravenous anaesthetics.
9. Discuss uses and adverse effects of ACE inhibitors.
10. Discuss the management of Iron deficiency anaemia.
11. Discuss the management of hypovolemic shock.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Explain the term bioavailability with suitable examples of various routes.
13. Why is Physostigmine preferred over neostigmine in patients with Belladona poisoning?
14. Name any **three** extrapyramidal syndromes induced by typical antipsychotics.
15. Write **three** indications for use of diazepam.
16. Name **three** potassium sparing diuretics. Write **three** uses of this class of drugs.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pharmacology Paper-I, QP Code: 1006**	**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. An 'orphan drug' is:
   (A) A very cheap drug
   (B) A drug which has no therapeutic use
   (C) A drug needed for treatment or prevention of a rare disease
   (D) A drug which acts on Orphanin receptors

2. Biotransformation of drugs is primarily directed to:
   (A) Activate the drug
   (B) Inactivate the drug
   (C) Convert lipid soluble drugs into nonlipid soluble metabolites
   (D) Convert nonlipid soluble drugs into lipid soluble metabolites

3. Which of the following drugs act by inhibiting an enzyme in the body:
   (A) Atropine (B) Allopurinol
   (C) Levodopa (D) Metoclopramide

4. Which of the following is a G protein coupled receptor:
   (A) Muscarinic cholinergic receptor (B) Nicotinic cholinergic receptor
   (C) Glucocorticoid receptor (D) Insulin receptor

5. The neuronal muscarinic receptors predominantly are:
   (A) M1 (B) M2
   (C) M3 (D) M4

6. Neostigmine is not able to cross blood brain barrier because of its:
   (A) Primary structure (B) Secondary structure
   (C) Tertiary structure (D) Quarternary structure

7. Anticholineric recommended for gastrointestinal hypermotility is
   (A) Atropine (B) Benzhexol
   (C) Gycopyrrolate (D) Oxyphenonium

8. Low doses of adrenaline dilate the following vascular bed
   (A) Cutaneous (B) Mucosal
   (C) Renal (D) Skeletal muscle

9. The first choice of drugs in the treatment of open glaucoma are
   (A) Alpha adrenergic blockers (B) Beta adrenergic blockers
   (C) Miotics (D) Prostaglandin analogues

10. Which of the following is a directly acting skeletal muscle relaxant:
    (A) Mivacurium (B) Dantrolene
    (C) Succinylcholine (D) Diazepam

11. The most potent local anaesthetic with the longest duration of action but also most toxic is:
    (A) Lidocaine (B) Prilocaine
    (C) Dibucaine (D) Bupivacine

12. Antiepileptics used in treatment of psychiatric disorders are all except:
    (A) Lamotrigine
    (B) Phenytoin
    (C) Carbamazepine
    (D) Sodium valproate

13. The drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is
    (A) Phenobarbitone
    (B) Valproic acid
    (C) Clonazepam
    (D) Carbamazepine

14. The effect of thiopentone on the CNS is quickly terminated because of:
    (A) Rapid metabolism in the CNS
    (B) Quick first-pass elimination
    (C) Redistribution
    (D) Rapid metabolism in systemic circulation

15. As a general anaesthetic, halothane has the following advantages except:
    (A) Very good analgesic action
    (B) Noninflammable and nonexplosive
    (C) Reasonably rapid induction of anaesthesia
    (D) Pleasant and nonirritating

16. Drug induced Parkinsonism is best treated with
    (A) Entacapone
    (B) Benzhexol
    (C) Levodopa
    (D) Bromocryptine

17. The major limitation in the use of clozapine for treatment of schizophrenia is:
    (A) Its potential to cause agranulocytosis
    (B) Its inability to benefit negative symptoms of schizophrenia
    (C) High incidence of extrapyramidal side effects
    (D) Production of hyperprolactinemia

18. The antipsychotic drug most likely to cause ocular toxicity on long-term use is:
    (A) Thioridazine
    (B) Haloperidol
    (C) Flupenthixol
    (D) Pimozide

19. Foetus of a pregnant woman on lithium should be monitored for:
    (A) Neural tube defects
    (A) Cardiac defects
    (B) Urogenital defects
    (C) Facial defects

20. Phenothiazine least likely to produce extra pyramidal syndrome is
    (A) Triflupromazine
    (B) Trifluoperazine
    (C) Chlorpromazine
    (D) Thioridazine

21. In a comatose patient suspected of poisoning, which of the following findings would be against the drug being morphine:
    (A) Mydriasis
    (B) Marked respiratory depression
    (C) Cyanosis
    (D) Fall in blood pressure

22. Diphenoxylate, an opioid is used to treat
    (A) Diarrhoea
    (B) Parkinsonism
    (C) Dry cough
    (D) Vomiting

23. Flumazenil can reverse the respiratory depression caused by which of the following?
    (A) Fentanyl
    (B) Ketamine
    (C) Midazolam
    (D) Propofol

24. ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in the following conditions
    (A) Diabetes mellitus
    (B) Hypertension in old age groups
    (C) Scleroderma
    (D) Bilateral renal artery stenosis

25. Tranexaemic acid is a specific antidote of following drug
    (A) Fibrinolytic drugs
    (B) Organophosphates
    (C) Antiplatelets
    (D) Heparin

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MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: A008

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. Enumerate broad spectrum antibiotics. Explain the mechanism of action, adverse effects and comparative features of tetracycline's. (3+2+2+3)

3. Classify anti-asthmatic drugs. Discuss the MOA, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of corticosteroids in asthma. (3+2+3+2)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Enumerate various chelating agents. Explain the mechanism of action and pharmacological rational for use of chelating agent in various cases of Iron overload?

5. Explain types of reaction in Leprosy & discuss their treatment.

6. Discuss the drugs used in tape worm infestation and explain their mechanism of action.

7. Discuss the mechanism of action and uses of Cyclosporine.

8. Compare and contrast between Paracetamol and Aspirin.

9. Discuss the management of Thyrotoxicosis.

10. Enumerate Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) preparations with their MOA.

11. Describe the pharmacological management of diabetic ketoacidosis.

12. Discuss drug therapy in diarrhoea.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Give Pharmacological basis / reasons for the following statement. Latanoprost eye drops used in patients with Glaucoma.

14. Enlist **three** lifesaving indications for glucocorticoids.

15. Enumerate drugs used in motion sickness with their mechanism of action.

16. Explain prophylactic use of sodium cromoglycate in asthma.

17. Mention **three** antiseptics containing Iodine with their uses

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II (CBME), March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**20 Marks**
Subject :	**Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code: A008**	**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. Which of the following is not true regarding tetracycline?
   (A) It is not teratogenic
   (B) It can cause tooth discoloration
   (C) It can result in superinfection
   (D) It can lead to pseudomembranous colitis

2. Fluroquinolone with longest half-life is:
   (A) Levofloxacin
   (B) Lomefloxacin
   (C) Ciprofloxacin
   (D) Moxifloxacin

3. Which of the following anti-Leprotic drugs possesses additional anti-inflammatory activity?
   (A) Clofazimine
   (B) Dapsone
   (C) Ofloxacin
   (D) Rifampicin

4. Patients should be tested for G6PD deficiency before prescribing
   (A) Primaquine
   (B) Artemisinin
   (C) Quinine
   (D) Mefloquine

5. Which of the following is **MOST** commonly used for the prophylaxis of migraine?
   (A) Ergotamine
   (B) Propranolol
   (C) Methysergide
   (D) Sumatriptan

6. Which of the following is a uricosuric drug?
   (A) Allopurinol
   (B) Probenecid
   (C) Indomethacin
   (D) Aspirin

7. Select the drug which is used exclusively in organ transplantation and autoimmune diseases, but not in cancers:
   (A) Cyclophosphamide
   (B) Cyclosporine
   (C) Methotrexate
   (D) 6-Mercaptopurine

8. Etanercept used in rheumatoid arthritis act by the inhibition of:
   (A) TNF alpha
   (B) TFG beta
   (C) IL-2
   (D) IL-6

9. L-Thyroxine is used in:
   (A) Thyroid storm
   (B) Cretinism
   (C) Endemic goiter
   (D) Grave's disease

10. Glipizide differs from Chlorpropamide in that it:
    (A) Is more potent
    (B) Is longer acting
    (C) Does not lower blood sugar in nondiabetic subjects
    (D) Is less prone to cause hypoglycemic reaction

11. **MOST** potent mineralocorticoid is:
    (A) Aldosterone
    (B) DOCA
    (C) Fludrocortisone
    (D) Triamcinolone

12. Which of the following is used as a tocolytic agent?
    (A) Ritodrine
    (B) Ergometrine
    (C) Ergotamine
    (D) Oxytocin

13. In peptic ulcer, antacids are now primarily used for:
    (A) Prompt pain relief
    (B) Ulcer healing
    (C) Preventing ulcer relapse
    (D) Control of bleeding from the ulcer

14. Which prokinetic drug(s) produce(s) extrapyramidal side effects:
    (A) Metoclopramide
    (B) Cisapride
    (C) Domperidone
    (D) All of the above

15. Dextromethorphan is a:
    (A) Antihistaminic agent
    (B) Antitussive agent
    (C) Expectorant
    (D) Mucolytic agent

16. Drug preferred in prophylaxis of nocturnal asthma is
    (A) Salbutamol
    (B) Salmeterol
    (C) Ipratropium bromide
    (D) Terbutaline

17. Treatment of choice for Kawasaki disease is:
    (A) Intravenous immunoglobulin
    (B) Steroids
    (C) Azathioprine
    (D) Aspirin

18. Which metabolic abnormality is caused by cyclosporine?
    (A) Hyperkalemia
    (B) Hypokalemia
    (C) Hypercalcemia
    (D) Hypocalcemia

19. Rickets is due to deficiency of
    (A) Vitamin D
    (B) Vitamin A
    (C) Vitamin C
    (D) Vitamin B_{12}

20. The **MOST** efficacious and most convenient drug for both scabies and lice is
    (A) Permethrin
    (B) Lindane
    (C) Benzyl Benzoate
    (D) Sulfur ointment

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1007

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. Classify Anti Tubercular drugs. Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of first line drugs. (3+4+3)

3. Classify contraceptive methods. Enumerate the oral contraceptive preparations and explain their mechanism of action, therapeutic benefits with adverse effects. (2+2+2+2+2)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Discuss the mechanisms of developing resistance to anti-microbial agents.
5. Explain the principles of treatment of HIV infection and antiretroviral regimen.
6. Discuss the role of Meglitinide analogues in diabetes mellitus.
7. Discuss the various techniques of local anaesthesia.
8. Discuss the mechanism of action and uses of Selective COX-2 inhibitors.
9. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of Uricosuric agents.
10. Discuss drug treatment of H. pylori infection.
11. List 5HT3 antagonists and discuss their therapeutic uses.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Mention the drugs used in Filariasis.
13. Give pharmacological basis / reasons for the following statement. Propranolol used for migraine prophylaxis.
14. Explain the rationale of use Prostaglandin analogs in peptic ulcer.
15. Enumerate drugs used in motion sickness with their mechanism of action.
16. Mention the preparations and uses of vitamin D.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code: 1007**	**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. Low doses of aspirin prolong bleeding time by selectively inhibiting synthesis of the following mediator in the platelets
   (A) Thromboxane A_2 (B) 5-Hydroxytryptamine
   (C) Platelet activating factor (D) Prostacyclin

2. Which of the following analgesics itself frequently causes headache as a side effect:
   (A) Indomethacin (B) Mephenamic acid
   (C) Piroxicam (D) Metamizol

3. Choose the correct statement about paracetamol
   (A) It increases uric acid excretion
   (B) It is the most common drug implicated in causing analgesic nephropathy
   (C) In equianalgesic doses it is safer than aspirin
   (D) It stimulates cellular metabolism

4. Select the antibiotic that has a high therapeutic index:
   (A) Streptomycin (B) Doxycycline
   (C) Cephalexin (D) Vancomycin

5. Drug resistance transmitting factor present in bacteria is:
   (A) Plasmid (B) Chromosome
   (C) Introns (D) Centromere

6. Which antimicrobial should be avoided in patients of liver disease:
   (A) Tetracycline (B) Cotrimoxazole
   (C) Cephalexin (D) Ethambutol

7. **MOST** common antibiotic implicated in causing interstitial nephritis
   (A) Methicillin (B) Mezlocillin
   (C) Ampicillin (D) Tazobactum

8. Tetracycline is used for the prophylaxis of following condition
   (A) Cholera (B) Brucellosis
   (C) Leptospirosis (D) Meningitis

9. Which of the following beta-lactam antibiotics can be safely used in a patient with a history of allergy to penicillins?
   (A) Aztreonam (B) Cefepime
   (C) Loracarbef (D) Ceftriaxone

10. Drug used in the treatment of Influenza virus infection is
    (A) Acyclovir (B) Amantadine
    (C) Zidovudine (D) Ritonavir

11. The following antineoplastic drug is a mitotic inhibitor and causes metaphase arrest
    (A) Busulfan (B) Vincristine
    (C) Cytarabine (D) Procarbazine

12. Etanercept used in rheumatoid arthritis act by the inhibition of:
    (A) TNF alpha (B) TFG beta
    (C) IL-2 (D) IL-6

13. Bone resorption is enhanced by
    (A) PGD2 (B) PDF2
    (C) PGE2 (D) PGI2

14. Trapping of iodide by the following organ/organs is enhanced by thyrotropin:
    (A) Thyroid (B) Salivary gland
    (C) Placenta (D) All of the above

15. The drug used for controlling tetany is:
    (A) Intravenous diazepam (B) Intramuscular vitamin D
    (C) Intravenous calcium gluconate (D) Intravenous calcitonin

16. Oxytocin is preferred over ergometrine for augmenting labour because:
    (A) It has brief and titratable action (B) It is less likely to cause foetal anoxia
    (C) It is less likely to impede foetal descent (D) All of the above

17. The drug of choice in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy is:
    (A) Carbimazole (B) Iodine therapy
    (C) Propylthiouracil (D) Methimazole

18. Human insulin as compared to pork/beef insulin is:
    (A) More potent (B) Rapidly absorbed
    (C) Longer acting (D) More antigenic

19. Which of the following drugs produces fastest action on thyroid gland?
    (A) Lugol's iodine (B) Radioactive iodine
    (C) Propyl thiouracil (D) Carbimazole

20. Drug used in preventing exercise induced bronchial asthma is
    (A) Sodium cromoglycate (B) Ipratropium bromide
    (C) Terbutaline (D) Epinephrine

21. Drugs inhibiting 5 lipoxygenase enzymes are used in the treatment of
    (A) Cardiac failure (B) Bronchial asthma
    (C) Hepatic failure (D) Arthritis

22. Of the following antiasthmatic drug administered by subcutaneous route is
    (A) Albuterol (B) Terbutaline
    (C) Metaproterenol (D) Pirbuterol

23. Prostaglandin used in post-partum haemorrhage is
    (A) Alprostadil (B) Carboprost
    (C) Latanoprost (D) Travoprost

24. The following class of gastric anti-secretory drug also reduce gastric motility and have primary effect on gastric juice volume, with less marked effect on acid and pepsin content:
    (A) Histamine H_2 blockers (B) Anticholinergics
    (C) Proton pump inhibitors (D) Prostaglandins

25. Treatment of choice for Kawasaki disease is:
    (A) Intravenous immunoglobulin (B) Steroids
    (C) Azathioprine (D) Aspirin

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KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI.

[Declared as Deemed-to-be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956]

Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC (3rd Cycle) **Placed in 'A' Category by MHRD (GoI)**

MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PATHOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: A009

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define thrombosis. Discuss its etiopathogenesis and add a note on fate of thrombus. (2+5+3)

3. A child with recent history of upper respiratory infection develops epistaxis and tiny bleeding spots on skin. What is your diagnosis? Enumerate the causes. Write about laboratory findings. (2+2+6)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Write the differentiating features between Dry and Wet gangrene.
5. Describe the phases of HIV infection.
6. Discuss the vascular events in inflammation.
7. Define Anaplasia and Differentiation. Discuss the cytomorphological features of neoplastic cells with respect to differentiation and anaplasia.
8. Describe the mechanism of metastasis with examples.
9. Pathogenesis & complications of obesity.
10. Describe the clinical features and chromosomal abnormalities of Down syndrome. (3+2)
11. Describe the pathology of Hodgkin's disease with a neat labelled diagram.
12. Write a note on semen analysis

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Enumerate **six** causes of fatty liver
14. Enumerate types of infarction with examples
15. Describe gross and microscopy of skin changes in lepromatous Leprosy
16. List any **six** autosomal recessive disorders
17. List the causes of Ketone bodies in urine

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, (CBME) March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**20 Marks**
Subject :	**Pathology Paper-I, QP Code: A009**	**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. Type of embolism that occurs in decompression sickness is
   (A) Solid embolism (B) Liquid embolism
   (C) Gas embolism (D) Thrombo embolism

2. Activation of Cytokine cascade is characteristic of
   (A) Septic shock (B) Hypovolemic shock
   (C) Neurogenic shock (D) Cardiogenic shock

3. Type I hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by
   (A) IgG antibody (B) IgM antibody
   (C) IgE antibody (D) IgA antibody

4. Class I histocompatibility antigens of HLA are located on
   (A) Monocytes (B) All Nucleated cells
   (C) T-Lymphocytes (D) NK Cells

5. Presence of rhomboid, weakly birefriengant crystals in synovial fluid indicate
   (A) Gouty arthritis (B) Osteoarthritis
   (C) Pseudogout (D) Suppurative arthritis

6. Fibrinoid necrosis is a hallmark of
   (A) Tuberculosis (B) Sarcoidosis
   (C) Malignant hypertension (D) Endarteritis obliterans

7. Thiamine deficiency is associated with following **EXCEPT**
   (A) Alcoholism (B) Causes cardiac failure
   (C) Causes subacute combined degeneration (D) Produce confusion and amnesia

8. Amyloid is starch like material which is
   (A) Basophilic (B) Congo red positive
   (C) Mucicarmine positive (D) Von Gieson negative

9. For chromosomal study, the cells are arrested in:
   (A) Prophase (B) Metaphase
   (C) Anaphase (D) Telophase

10. Macroscopic and microscopic degree of differentiation of tumour is called
    (A) Grading (B) Staging
    (C) Metastasis (D) Anaplasia

11. Extent of spread of a tumour in a patient is
    (A) Grading (B) Staging
    (C) Metastasis (D) Anaplasia

12. Carcinomas metastasize most commonly due to spread via
    (A) Transcoelomic pathway
    (B) Haematogenous route
    (C) Lymphatic route
    (D) None of the above

13. The following gene is referred to as the Guardian of the genome
    (A) p53
    (B) RB gene
    (C) APC gene
    (D) PTEN

14. One of the mechanisms of increased vascular permeability is
    (A) Vasoconstriction
    (B) Vasodilation
    (C) Endothelial retraction
    (D) Adhesion

15. Non caseating granulomas are characteristically seen in all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Berylliosis
    (B) Crohn's disease
    (C) Sarcoidosis
    (D) Syphilis

16. Locomotion oriented along the chemical gradient is known as
    (A) Pavementing
    (B) Transmigration
    (C) Diapedesis
    (D) Chemotaxis

17. Warthin Finkeldey giant cells are seen in
    (A) Rubella
    (B) Mumps
    (C) Measles
    (D) Influenza

18. Thymomas are associated with all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Pure red cell aplasia
    (B) Acquired hypogammaglobinemia
    (C) Graves' disease
    (D) Thrombocytopenia

19. AML- M3(Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia) is characterized by
    (A) Reciprocal and balanced t(15;17) translocation
    (B) Reciprocal t(9;220) translocation
    (C) Reciprocal t(4;11)translocation
    (D) Abnormalities of Chromosome 14

20. 5 year boy admitted with history of bleeding from gums. PT and APTT are prolonged. Platelet function with restocetin is impaired. The patient is suffering from
    (A) Hemophilia A
    (B) ITP
    (C) Von Willebrand's disease
    (D) Liver disease

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Accredited A^{+} Grade by NAAC (3rd Cycle) **Placed in 'A' Category by MHRD (GoI)**

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PATHOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: 1008

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 and classify anaemias. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anaemia. (2+3+5)

3. Describe the steps in healing by first intention. List out 6 factors influencing tissue repair. (7+3)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Describe the phases of HIV infection.
5. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Type II hypersensitivity reaction.
6. Describe the gross and microscopic features of Tuberculoid Leprosy.
7. Discuss the laboratory findings in Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia.
8. Discuss the tests for detection and causes of Glycosuria.
9. Describe the primary defects and morphological features of Rickets.
10. Describe gross and microscopy of fatty liver.
11. Enumerate the differences between dry and wet gangrene.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Describe gross and microscopy of fat necrosis.
13. Enumerate **six** factors promoting wound healing.
14. Write about the cytomorphological features of malignant cell with a neat diagram.
15. Describe the bone marrow findings in Multiple Myeloma.
16. Enumerate **three** examples of metaplasia.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pathology Paper-I, QP Code: 1008**	**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. Mousy odour of urine is characteristic of
   (A) Maple syrup urine disease (B) Ketoacidosis
   (C) Phenyl ketonuria (D) Tyrosinuria

2. Which of the following statements about metaplasia is **FALSE**
   (A) It is reversible
   (B) In squamous metaplasia the columnar cell changes to a squamous cell
   (C) It is not a precancerous condition
   (D) Barrett oseophagus is squamous to columnar metaplasia

3. Which of the following does not undergo hyperplasia?
   (A) Heart (B) Liver
   (C) Kidney (D) Skin epithelium

4. Carcinomas metastasize most commonly due to spread via
   (A) Transcoelomic pathway (B) Haematogenous route
   (C) Lymphatic route (D) None of the above

5. H. pylori infection is associated with development of
   (A) Gastric lymphoma (B) Meningioma
   (C) Kaposi's sarcoma (D) Haemangiomas

6. Beta HCG is a tumour marker for
   (A) Oat cell carcinoma of lung (B) Hepatocellular carcinoma
   (C) Prostatic carcinoma (D) Choriocarcinoma

7. Following are the morphological types of acute inflammation **EXCEPT**
   (A) Fibrinous (B) Granulomatous
   (C) Purulent (D) Serous

8. Brown induration is characteristic of
   (A) C.V.C. Lung (B) Infarct Lung
   (C) Pulmonary embolism (D) Pulmonary Haemerrhage

9. Dependant odema is characteristiclly seen in the following etiological setting
   (A) Cardiac odema (B) Nephrotic odema
   (C) Nephritic odema (D) Pulmonary odema

10. HCG is a specific tumour marker for
    (A) Carcinoma Stomach (B) Choriocarcinoma
    (C) Prostate Carcinoma (D) Thyroid Carcinoma

11. Brown atrophy of liver is due to deposition of
    (A) Glycogen (B) Sphingomyelin
    (C) Hemosiderin (D) Lipofuscin

12. Lipofucsin pigment is seen in
    (A) Hypertrophy (B) Atrophy
    (C) Hypoplasia (D) Hyperplasia

13. Metastatic calcification is seen in
    (A) Atherosclerotic plaques
    (B) Hyperparathyroidism
    (C) Tuberculous lymph nodes
    (D) Damaged cardiac valves

14. All are features of apoptosis **EXCEPT**
    (A) Cell shrinkage
    (B) Marked inflammatory infiltrate
    (C) Single cell shedding
    (D) Chromatin condensation

15. Locomotion oriented along the chemical gradient is known as
    (A) Pavementing
    (B) Transmigration
    (C) Diapedesis
    (D) Chemotaxis

16. Complement responsible for activation of bacterial lysis is
    (A) C3a
    (B) C3b
    (C) C5-9
    (D) C5

17. The commonest source of embolism is
    (A) Air
    (B) Fat
    (C) Thrombus
    (D) Amniotic fluid

18. AIDS affects primarily
    (A) CD4 T cells
    (B) CD8 T Cells
    (C) Natural killer cells
    (D) Plasma

19. Warthin Finkeldey giant cells are seen in
    (A) Rubella
    (B) Mumps
    (C) Measles
    (D) Influenza

20. Iron Absorption takes place in
    (A) Ileum
    (B) Jejunum
    (C) Stomach
    (D) Duodenum

21. Platelet abnormality results in abnormal values of
    (A) Bleeding time
    (B) Clotting time
    (C) Prothrombin time
    (D) Partial Thromboplastin time

22. Which of the disease is not necessarily tested before blood transfusion
    (A) Syphilis
    (B) Malaria
    (C) HIV Infection
    (D) Hepatitis B

23. Lacunar cells are seen in
    (A) Lymphocytic predominance Hodgkins disease
    (B) Mixed cellular Hodgkins disease
    (C) Nodular Sclerosis Hodgkins disease
    (D) Lymphocyte depletion type Hodgkins disease

24. Vitamin K dependent factors are all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Factor II
    (B) Factor VI
    (C) Factor VII
    (D) Factor X

25. Most reliable parameter to evaluate Iron status in the body is
    (A) Serum Iron level
    (B) Serum Ferritin level
    (C) Serum Transferrin level
    (D) Total Iron Binding capacity (TIBC)

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MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PATHOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: A010

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. 16 year old female presented with history of migratory joint pains. Previous history was unremarkable except for sore throat 1 month back. What is the diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis. Define the criteria for diagnosis. Enumerate the lesions in the heart seen in the above condition. (1+4+2+3)

3. A 25 year/M, presented with on & off fever with increased temperature in the evening & cough with expectoration. Patient had loss of appetite & loss of weight. X-ray showed multiple coalescent opacities in the upper lobe of right lung.
   a. What is the diagnosis?
   b. Discuss the etiopathogenesis & pathology of the same
   c. List the investigations done (2+5+3)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Discuss the role of H. pylori in gastric ulcer.
5. Discuss the etiopathology and morphology of Crohn's disease.
6. Sequelae of Hepatitis B infection.
7. Discuss the contrasting features between acute nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
8. Discuss gross and microscopy of Seminoma testis.
9. Enumerate prognostic factors of carcinoma breast.
10. Discuss gross and microscopic appearance of osteosarcoma.
11. Describe CSF findings in TB meningitis.
12. Describe gross and microscopy of meningioma.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Mention the urinary findings in acute glomerulonephritis.
14. Enumerate **three** causes of Gynecomastia.
15. Describe the gross and microscopy of Osteoid osteoma.
16. Enumerate the causes of Hyperparathyroidism.
17. Mention **three** distinguishing features between a nevus and melanoma.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, (CBME) March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**20 Marks**
Subject :	**Pathology Paper-II, QP Code: A010**	**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. Autoimmune gastritis usually affects
   (A) Fundus and body (B) Antrum
   (C) Pylorus (D) All of the above

2. Carrier state is seen in following types of Hepatitis **EXCEPT**
   (A) Hepatitis A (B) Hepatitis B
   (C) Hepatitis C (D) Hepatitis D

3. Multiple cystic dilatations of the collecting ducts in the medulla are seen in
   (A) Adult polycystic kidney (B) Infantile polycystic kidney
   (C) Medullary sponge kidney (D) Simple renal cysts

4. The commonest testicular tumour is
   (A) Leydig cell tumour (B) Sertoli cell tumour
   (C) Granulosa cell tumour (D) Germ cell tumour

5. Endometrial cancer is most common in the following age group
   (A) Reproductive (B) Adolescence
   (C) Postmenopausal (D) Prepubertal

6. Malignant melanoma arises from
   (A) Intradermal neavus (B) Junctional neavus
   (C) Epidermal neavus (D) Hairy mole neavus

7. Giant cell lesions of the bone include all **EXCEPT**
   (A) Osteoclastoma (B) Simple bone cyst
   (C) Epulis (D) Fibrous dysplasia

8. Gout is characterized by Deposition of crystals of
   (A) Cysteine crystals (B) Urate crystals
   (C) Pyrophosphate crystals (D) Hydroxyapatite crystals

9. Commonest site for medulloblastoma is
   (A) Cerebellum (B) Thalamus
   (C) Parietal lobe (D) Hippocampus

10. Micronodular cirrhosis is seen in all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Hemochromatosis (B) Biliary cirrhosis
    (C) Cryptogenic cirrhosis (D) Alcoholic cirrhosis

11. Which is not a feature of Paterson-Kelly syndrome
    (A) Anaemia (B) Females > males
    (C) 40-years of age (D) Webs in lower oesophagus

12. Chaga's disease is characterised by
    (A) Achalasia (B) Mega-ureter
    (C) Mega colon (D) All of the above

13. The deciding histological facter for glioblastoma multiforme is
    (A) Haemorrhage
    (B) Necrosis
    (C) Endothelial proliferation
    (D) Cystic changes

14. CNS hamartoma is a typical feature of
    (A) Von Hippel Lindau disease
    (B) Neurofibromatosis
    (C) Tuberous sclerosis
    (D) Schwnnomas

15. Hodgkin's lymphoma arises from
    (A) Germinal centre B cells
    (B) NK cells
    (C) Pre-B cells
    (D) Pre-T cells

16. One of the following is a Germ cell tumour
    (A) Leydig cell tumor
    (B) Sertoli cell tumour
    (C) Granulosa cell tumour
    (D) Embryonal carcinoma

17. Squamous cell carcinoma of cervix is associated with
    (A) HPV 6, 11
    (B) HPV 16, 18
    (C) HPV 17, 19
    (D) HIV 20, 22

18. Krunkenberg tumour is a metastic tumour from the following sites **EXCEPT**
    (A) Stomach
    (B) Colon
    (C) Breast
    (D) Endometrium

19. The tree bark calcification in chest X-ray is seen in
    (A) Syphilitic aneurysm
    (B) Aorto-arteritis
    (C) Poly arteritis nodosa
    (D) Monckeberg's medial sclerosis

20. In Hashimoto's thyroiditis, serum antibodies are mainly against
    (A) Tri-iodothyronine
    (B) Thyroxine
    (C) Thyroglobulin
    (D) Thyroid stimulating hormone

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

PATHOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1009

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.	Classify bronchogenic carcinoma, Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathology of adenocarcinoma of lung.	(3+4+3)
3.	Define nephrotic syndrome. Mention the causes of nephrotic syndrome. Describe the morphology of membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:		**8 X 5 = 40**
4.	Describe the etiopathogenesis and microscopic changes of Barrett's esophagus.	(2+3)
5.	Describe the gross and microscopy of Crohn's disease.	
6.	Describe the gross and microscopy of fibrocaseous tuberculosis with diagram.	(2+3)
7.	Enumerate and discuss the complications of diabetic mellitus.	(2+3)
8.	Describe the causes, gross and microscopy of Hydatidiform mole.	(2+1+2)
9.	Discuss etiology and diagnosis of Burkitt's lymphoma.	
10.	Describe gross and microscopy of benign prostatic hyperplasia.	
11.	Mention CSF findings of Tuberculous meningitis.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:		**5 X 3 = 15**
12.	Enumerate gross features and causes of Krukenberg's tumour.	(2+1)
13.	List the causes of acute renal failure.	
14.	List **six** complications of myocardial infarction.	
15.	Describe microscopy of Osteoclastoma.	
16.	Enumerate the liver function tests.	

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pathology Paper-II, QP Code: 1009**	**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. Most common cause of right verticular failure is
   (A) Aortic Stenosis (B) Pulmonary stenosis
   (C) Tricuspid stenosis (D) Mitral Stenosis

2. Oxidant antioxidants imbalance in emphysema is caused by
   (A) CD8 + T cells (B) Neutrophils
   (C) Smoking (D) Respiratory alkalosis

3. Status asthamaticus is associated with
   (A) Commences in children (B) No allergen implicated
   (C) Prolonged attack with severe respiratory distress (D) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

4. Horner's syndrome may be manifestation of
   (A) Seminoma testis (B) Carcinoma bronchus
   (C) Carcinoma prostate (D) Lymphomas

5. In Menetrier disease there is
   (A) Hyperplasia of parietal cells (B) Hypertrophy of chief cells
   (C) Hyperplasia of surface mucous cells (D) Hyperplasia of gastric glands

6. Afflation B_1 produced by fungus Aspergillus flavus has a role to play in the pathogenesis of
   (A) Hepatocellular carcinoma (B) Renal cell carcinoma
   (C) Gastric carcinoma (D) Carcinoma of urinary bladder

7. Rokitansky –Aschoff sinuses are seen in
   (A) Gall bladder (B) Liver
   (C) Pancreas (D) Stomach

8. Dane particle is the other name for
   (A) Hepatitis A virus (B) Hepatitis B virus
   (C) Hepatitis C virus (D) Hepatitis D virus

9. Multiple cystic dilatations of the collecting ducts in the medulla are seen in
   (A) Adult polycystic kidney (B) Infantile polycystic kidney
   (C) Medullary sponge kidney (D) Simple renal cysts

10. Necrotizing papillitis is seen in all of the following **EXCEPT**
    (A) Acute glomerulonephritis (B) Analgesic nephropathy
    (C) Diabetes Mellitus (D) Sickle cell disease

11. The commonest testicular tumour is
    (A) Leydig cell tumour (B) Sertoli cell tumour
    (C) Granulosa cell tumour (D) Germ cell tumour

12. Endometrial cancer is most common in the following age group
    (A) Reproductive (B) Adolescence
    (C) Postmenopausal (D) Prepubertal

13. Symptoms of endometriosis include
    (A) Infertility
    (B) Pelvic pain
    (C) Severe dysmenorrhoea
    (D) All of the above

14. Thymoma is **NOT** associated with
    (A) Pure red cell aphasia
    (B) Hypogamma globulinemia
    (C) Myasthemia gravis
    (D) Defects of humoral immunity

15. Commonest malignant tumour of Thyroid is
    (A) Papillary carcinoma
    (B) Follicular Carcinoma
    (C) Medullary carcinoma
    (D) Anaplastic Carcinoma

16. Complications of Diabetes include all **EXCEPT**:
    (A) Neuropathy
    (B) Nephropathy
    (C) Retinopathy
    (D) Myopathy

17. Which is the precancerous condition of the skin
    (A) Erythroplasia
    (B) Psoriasis
    (C) Leprosy
    (D) Seborrhic keratosis

18. Mycosis fungoides is
    (A) B- Cell lymphoma of skin
    (B) Hodgkin's disease of the skin
    (C) T-cell lymphoma of skin
    (D) Tumours of N.K. cells of skin

19. Giant cell lesions of the bone include all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Osteoclastoma
    (B) Simple bone cyst
    (C) Epulis
    (D) Fibrous dysplasia

20. Gout is characterized by deposition of crystals of
    (A) Cysteine crystals
    (B) Urate crystals
    (C) Pyrophosphate crystals
    (D) Hydroxyapatite crystals

21. The most commonly biopsied nerve is
    (A) Lateral peroneal
    (B) Facial
    (C) Sural
    (D) Radial

22. Negri bodies are usually in
    (A) Cortex
    (B) Hippocampus
    (C) Midbrain
    (D) Hypothalamus

23. CNS hamartoma is a typical feature of
    (A) Von Hippel Lindau disease
    (B) Neuro fibromatosis
    (C) Tuberous sclerosis
    (D) Schwnnomas

24. Elevation of serum amylase is seen in:
    (A) Acute gastritis
    (B) Acute pancreatitis
    (C) Acute cholecystitis
    (D) Acute hepatitis

25. Cardiac cirrhosis is a change seen in
    (A) Liver
    (B) Heart
    (C) Lungs
    (D) Brain

****

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MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: A011

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. A six-year-old girl gave the history of passing worms in the stool. She is emaciated, her face appears puffy with swollen eyelids and oedema over feet and ankles. On examination, the child was pale and malnourished. Laboratory investigations revealed anaemia with a haemoglobin level of 6 g/dl.
   a) What is the likely diagnosis in this case?
   b) What are the other differential diagnosis?
   c) Describe the life cycle of this parasite
   d) Discuss its laboratory diagnosis (1+1+4+4)

3. A 10 month old infant's mother complained of baby having fever and rash since 5 days, rash appeared first at back of ear then spread to face and trunk. Also she gave history of having white spots in buccal mucosa prior to rash.
   a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b) Describe its pathogenesis,
   c) Describe its laboratory diagnosis
   d) Explain prophylaxis for this condition.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Write about contributions of Robert Koch towards microbiology. Enumerate Koch postulates. Give two examples for exception to Koch's postulates.
5. Describe WIDAL test and its interpretation.
6. Describe the natural course of Hepatitis A infection. Write the sequence of appearance of hepatitis A antigens and antibodies.
7. Describe the pathogenesis and life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides.
8. Explain the laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene.
9. Classify immunodeficiency disorders.
10. Describe structure and functions of IgM.
11. Write a note on Type I hypersensitivity reaction
12. Describe the microscopic investigation for diagnosis of malaria.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Define pandemic giving an example.
14. What is DEC (Diethylcarbamazine) provocation test?
15. Name **three** organisms producing intoxicative type of food poisoning.
16. List the viruses causing skin infections.
17. What are natural killer cells?

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II (CBME), March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Microbiology Paper-I, QP Code: A011**	**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. The diseases that spreads rapidly involving many persons in a particular area at the same time is called
   (A) Endemic (B) Epidemic
   (C) Pandemic (D) An outbreak

2. Antibodies against which of the following antigen appear early following infection with S. typhi?
   (A) Capsular antigen (B) O antigen
   (C) H antigen (D) Vi antigen

3. **MOST** effective mode of HIV transmission is
   (A) Blood transfusion (B) Sexual
   (C) Needle prick / sharing of needle (D) Mother to fetus

4. You have taken up a research project to screen a village for malaria. Recently there is an upsurge in cases of confirmed malaria in that area. Ideal investigation would be
   (A) Peripheral smear examination (B) Rapid antigen detection
   (C) Polymerase chain reaction (D) Quantitative buffy-coat examination

5. Intestinal complication of Shigellosis are the following **EXCEPT**
   (A) Rectal prolapse (B) Intussusception
   (C) Toxic megacolon (D) Pseudo appendicitis

6. Which of the following is the largest intestinal parasite?
   (A) Fish tapeworm (B) Dog tapeworm
   (C) Pork tapeworm (D) Beef tapeworm

7. Which type of the following E.coli is responsible for causing travelers diarrhea?
   (A) EHEC (B) ETEC
   (C) EPEC (D) EIEC

8. The surgery of the cerebral lesion of 54-year-old man revealed an abscess surrounded by granulomatous material. Secretions of tissue showed darkly pigmented septate hyphae indicating phaeohyphomycosis. The most common causative agents is
   (A) Aspergillus species. (B) Cladophialophora bantiana
   (C) Fonsecaea pedrosoi (D) Sporothrix schenckii

9. A Tzanck smear from a vesicle on the skin demonstrate multinucleated giant cells, which of the following virus is associated with such findings
   (A) Herpes simplex type 1 virus (B) Variola major
   (C) Coxsackie virus (D) Molluscum contagiosum

10. Which of the following microorganisms causes scarlet fever?
    (A) Streptococcus pyogens (B) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
    (C) Staphylococcus aureus (D) Propionibacterium

11. Characteristic of Anaerobic bacteria is
    (A) Foul smelling discharge
    (B) Fail to grow in aerobic media
    (C) Gas in tissue
    (D) All of the above

12. A positive tuberculin test is an example of
    (A) Type I hypersensitivity
    (B) Type II hypersensitivity
    (C) Type III hypersensitivity
    (D) Type IV hypersensitivity

13. Lipopolysaccharide is a component of cell wall of
    (A) Gram positive bacteria
    (B) Gram negative bacteria
    (C) Viruses
    (D) Fungi

14. Which is an enriched medium?
    (A) Selenite F broth
    (B) MacConkey agar
    (C) Peptone water
    (D) Chocolate agar

15. Blood culture bottle contains
    (A) BHI broth
    (B) Peptone water broth
    (C) Tryptic soy broth
    (D) Selenite F broth

16. The **MOST** common underlying mechanism of severe combined immunodeficiency disease is:
    (A) Mutation in cytokine receptor
    (B) Adenosine deaminase deficiency.
    (C) Recombinase activating genes
    (D) JAK3 mutation

17. **MOST** common route of spread of Hepatitis E is
    (A) Sexual
    (B) Feco oral
    (C) Blood transfusion
    (D) IV injection

18. Superantigen causes:
    (A) Enhancement of phagocytosis
    (B) Polyclonal activation of B cells
    (C) Antigen presentation by macrophage
    (D) Activation of compliment

19. The mechanism of anemia induced by Schistosoma hematobium is
    (A) Reduced absorption of iron
    (B) Acute blood loss in intestine
    (C) Extra corporal chronic blood loss
    (D) Increased depletion of Vitamin B_{12}

20. Phenol coefficient indicates one of the following character of a disinfectant
    (A) Efficacy
    (B) Dilution
    (C) Quantity
    (D) Purity

****

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: 1010

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 bacterial growth curve. Define selective media with suitable examples. (5+5)

3. Name the organisms causing UTI. Define Significant bacteriuria and discuss laboratory diagnosis of UTI. (3+2+5)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Explain the morphological classification of Bacteria. Add a note on 'L' forms
5. Describe the principle and applications of complement fixation test.
6. Describe Type IV hypersensitivity with suitable examples.
7. Write briefly the infections caused by staphylococcus.
8. Describe Diarrheagenic Escherichia coli.
9. List the infections caused by Non sporing anaerobes.
10. Explain Satellitism.
11. Describe laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Define Transport Media. Give **four** Examples
13. Define agglutination and list two examples
14. Name **three** selective media used for S. typhi
15. List the bacteria causing meningitis.
16. Enumerate **six** specific tests for syphilis

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Microbiology Paper-I, QP Code: 1010**	**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. Dark ground microscopy is used to demonstrate
   (A) Refractile organisms (B) Flagella
   (C) Capsule (D) Fimbriae

2. Ideal method of disinfection of bronchoscope in the OPD is
   (A) 70% alcohol for 5 min (B) 2% gluteraldehyde for 30 min
   (C) 2% formaldehyde for 10 min (D) 1% sodium hypochlorite for 15 min

3. An example for transport medium is
   (A) Peptone water (B) Chocolate agar
   (C) Nutrient agar (D) Amie's medium

4. Jumping gene is
   (A) Transposon (B) Episome
   (C) Cosmid (D) Plasmid

5. Father of Microbiology is
   (A) Robert koch (B) Louis Pasteur
   (C) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (D) Edward Jenner

6. The design and use of the compound microscope is attributed to
   (A) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasteur
   (C) Robert Koch (D) Ferdinand Cohn

7. Tubercle bacillus was discovered by
   (A) Hansen (B) Loeffler
   (C) Robert Koch (D) Bruce

8. Catalase test is negative in
   (A) Staphylococcus (B) Streptococcus
   (C) Proteus (D) Salmonella

9. An example for zoonotic disease is
   (A) Plague (B) Diphtheria
   (C) Cholera (D) Poliomyelitis

10. ASLO (Anti-Streptolysin O) is an example of
    (A) Precipitation test (B) Neutralization test
    (C) Agglutination Test (D) Heamagglutination

11. Graft between identical twins is called as
    (A) Allograft (B) Isograft
    (C) Autograft (D) Xenograft

12. Which Immunoglobulin is found in milk
    (A) IgG (B) IgM
    (C) IgA (D) IgD

13. Type of hypersensitivity in Contact dermatitis is
(A) Type I (B) Type II
(C) Type III (D) Type IV

14. ELISA is used for the detection of
(A) Antigen (B) Antibody
(C) Complement (D) All of the above

15. Staphylococcus aureus shows following type of arrangement:
(A) Clusters (B) Chains
(C) Chinese letters (D) Bamboo stick

16. Which of the following bacterium is catalase negative
(A) Staphylococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Meningococcus (D) Gonococcus

17. Shape of Gonococcus is described as:
(A) Lanceolate (B) Spherical
(C) Kidney shaped (D) Safety pin

18. Gall bladder acts as a reservoir for
(A) Yersinia (B) Shigella
(C) Salmonella (D) Pasteurella

19. Atrophic Rhinitis is caused by
(A) K. pneumoniae (B) K. ozaenae
(C) K. oxytoca (D) K. rhinoscleromatis

20. Shigellosis is characterised by
(A) Bloody diarrhoea (B) Abdominal pain
(C) Fever (D) All of the above

21. One of the following bacterium is pleomorphic
(A) C. freundii (B) E. coli
(C) K. pneumoniae (D) P. mirabilis

22. Enteric fever is caused by
(A) Salmonella Typhi (B) Salmonella Paratyphi B
(C) Salmonella Paratyphi A (D) All of the above

23. Helicobacter pylori causes
(A) Gastritis (B) Tonsillitis
(C) Urethritis (D) Otitis media

24. Chancroid is caused by
(A) Haemophilus influenzae (B) Haemophilus aegyptius
(C) Haemophilus parainfluenzae (D) Haemophilus ducreyi

25. Plague is transmitted by
(A) Sand flies (B) Rats
(C) Ticks (D) Mites

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MBBS PHASE – II
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: A012

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. **20 X 1 = 20**

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: **2 X 10 = 20**

2. Enumerate the organisms causing lower respiratory tract infection. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Pulmonary Aspergillosis. (3+3+4)

3. A patient is admitted in hospital since 5 days. He develops fever after placement of urinary catheter for more than 2 days, fever was absent at the time of admission (1+3+2+4)
   a) What is the probable diagnosis
   b) Describe its pathogenesis
   c) List the microorganisms causing the infection
   d) Describe Bundle care approach for prevention of infection in this case.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **9 X 5 = 45**

4. Write in detail about Rapid Plasma Reagin test.
5. Discuss the pathogenesis of UTI.
6. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of Syphilis.
7. Describe the role of clinical microbiologist in HICC.
8. Describe the process of genetic shift and genetic drift, seen in orthomyxoviridae.
9. Discuss in detail preventive measures in Influenza epidemics.
10. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of a case of Tubercular meningitis.
11. A 43-year old rice field worker presents to OPD with complaints of jaundice, fever and oliguria, on examination organomegaly was noticed. Identify the clinical condition and describe the laboratory diagnosis of this disease.
12. Describe the virulent factors of Y. pestis. Outline the pathogenesis of Plague.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

13. Write a note on digestion, decontamination and concentration of sputum sample.
14. Enumerate preventive methods for sexually transmitted disease.
15. Define opportunistic infections. Give **two** examples of malignancies commonly seen in them.
16. Name **three** clinical forms of human plague.
17. Name **three** organism causing Encephalitis.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II (CBME), March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**20 Marks**
Subject :	**Microbiology Paper-II, QP Code: A012**	**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. A case of cystic fibrosis, developed exacerbation of bouts of cough. The sputum submitted grew a greenish blue pigment producing gram negative bacilli. The organism is,
   (A) Staphylcoccus aureus (B) Chromobacterium violaceum
   (C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (D) Serratia marcescens

2. A child with signs and symptoms of pneumonia, the gastric lavage showed the growth of a capsulated gram positive cocci in pairs, that are optochin sensitive, the bacteria is
   (A) Streptococcus agalactiae (B) Streptococcus viridans
   (C) Streptococcus pyogenes (D) Streptococcus pneumoniae

3. A patient with complaints of fever, dry cough & sore throat, grew throat commensals on culture. The condition of the patient worsened with elevated C-reactive protein, D-dimer. Now that you suspecting SARS-CoV-2, which of the following is true,
   (A) A nasopharyngeal swab for antigen detection
   (B) Serum testing for presence of antibody
   (C) An oro-nasopharyngeal swab for RT-PCR
   (D) Quarantine him for two weeks without investigating

4. Which container would anatomical waste go in?
   (A) Blue (B) Yellow
   (C) Red (D) White leak proof container

5. The most common site for extra pulmonary TB is the
   (A) Liver (B) Skin
   (C) Kidney (D) Adrenal gland

6. The leading cause of preventable blindness in the world is caused by:
   (A) Chlamydia trachomatis (B) Haemophilus influenzae
   (C) Neisseria gonorrhoeae (D) Staphylococcus aureus

7. Wiscott -Aldrich syndrome: all are true **EXCEPT**:
   (A) Thrombocytopenia
   (B) Low IgA and IgE
   (C) Defective response to bacterial polysaccharides
   (D) Prone to develop non-Hodgkin's lymphomas

8. Which of the following parasitic eggs are barrel shaped with polar mucous plugs?
   (A) A. lumbricoides (B) A. duodenale
   (C) T. trichura (D) N. americans

9. Which of the following STD is preventable by vaccine
   (A) Human papilloma virus infecton (B) Herpes genitalis
   (C) Syphilis (D) Chancroid

10. Most common manifestation of Toxoplasma gondii in immunocompromised adult:
    (A) Lymphadenopathy (B) Chorioretinitis
    (C) Myocarditis (D) Encephalitis

11. Humans acquire cysticercus cellulosae infection by all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Ingestion of contaminated vegetables
    (B) Auto infection
    (C) Reverse peristalsis
    (D) Ingestion of contaminated pigs meat

12. The risk of acquiring hepatitis B from blood transfusion in India is currently
    (A) 1.1
    (B) 0.96
    (C) 0.98
    (D) 1.14

13. The most common opportunistic infection that occurs in HIV-infected people
    (A) Herpes simplex mucosal lesions
    (B) Staphylococcal infection
    (C) Tuberculosis
    (D) CMV retinitis

14. Aspergillus infection in the tissues is characterized by
    (A) Budding cell
    (B) Metachromatic granules
    (C) Septate hyphae
    (D) Pseudohyphae

15. A 58 year old smoker developed severe pneumonia like syndrome and was hospitalized. In next two days he developed meningitis. He was a known HIV positive case. His CD_4 counts are less than 50 and his CSF sample was positive for capsular palysaccharide antigen by serology. What is the likely causative agent?
    (A) M. tuberculosis
    (B) Cryptococcus
    (C) Pneumococci
    (D) Candida species

16. Hand wash should be performed for a minimum duration of
    (A) 20 seconds
    (B) 40 seconds
    (C) 50 seconds
    (D) 2 minutes

17. A child aged one year, presented with signs of meningitis, the CSF showed pleomorphic gram negative bacilli. On blood agar culture the organisms showed enhanced growth in presence of X and V factors. What is the likely organism associated with this case?
    (A) H.influenzae
    (B) E.coli
    (C) B. pertusis
    (D) M.tuberculosis

18. Bipolar staining is characteristic of:
    (A) Yersinia pestis
    (B) Shigella
    (C) Klebsiella
    (D) Proteus

19. Rat bite fever is caused by
    (A) Borrellia recurrentis
    (B) Streptobacillus moniliformis
    (C) Yersinia pestis
    (D) Leptospira

20. Plague is transmitted by
    (A) Rat flea
    (B) Soft tick
    (C) Hard tick
    (D) Louse

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1011

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. Classify Fungi and discuss general approach to laboratory diagnosis of Fungal Infections. (3+7)
3. Classify Hepatitis virus. Write the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B virus infection. (2+3+5)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. List the Dimorphic fungi and discuss laboratory diagnosis.
5. Describe viral inclusion bodies.
6. Classify herpes viruses and write their laboratory diagnosis.
7. Discuss about the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Infectious mononucleosis.
8. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Falciparum malaria.
9. Describe hepatic amoebiasis.
10. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Kala azar.
11. Describe the stool concentration techniques.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Illustrate the laboratory diagnosis of Dermatophytosis.
13. Name three fungal species producing mushroom poisoning.
14. Draw a neat diagram of HIV virus.
15. List the viruses causing haemorrhagic fever.
16. Enumerate **three** oncogenic viruses.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Microbiology Paper-II, QP Code: 1011**	**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. Zygomycosis is caused by
   (A) Aspergillus & Penicilli (B) Coccidiodis & Histoplasma
   (C) Mucor & Rhizopus (D) Candida & Cryptococcus

2. Pityriasis versicolor is caused by
   (A) T.rubrum (B) M. furfur
   (C) T. beigelli (D) R. seeberi

3. Aflatoxin is produced by
   (A) A. niger (B) A. fumigatus
   (C) A. flavus (D) Any of these

4. Definitive host of Toxoplasma gondii is,
   (A) Dog (B) Cat
   (C) Cattle (D) Man

5. Entero-test is used for diagnosis of
   (A) C. parvum (B) T. vaginals
   (C) E. histolytica (D) G. lamblia

6. Naegleria fowleri causes,
   (A) Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (B) Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis
   (C) Keratitis (D) Diarrhoea

7. Protozoa belong to Kingdom
   (A) Monera (B) Protista
   (C) Plantae (D) Animalia

8. Flat segmented tape like helminthes belong to
   (A) Trematodes (B) Cestodes
   (C) Nematodes (D) Pseudophyllidea

9. The definitive host of Echinococcus granulosis is
   (A) Man (B) Cow
   (C) Dog (D) Pig

10. Hook worm infestation leads to deficiency of
    (A) Vitamin B12 (B) Folic acid
    (C) Iron (D) Vitamin A

11. Eggs of Ascaris lumbrocoides can be
    (A) Fertilized (B) Unfertilized
    (C) Decorticated (D) All of the above

12. Autoinfection occurs in
    (A) Round worm (B) Pin worm
    (C) Hook worm (D) Whip worm

13. Loa loa is commonly known as
(A) Eye worm (B) Guinea worm
(C) Round worm (D) Pin worm

14. Adult worm of Loa loa is found in
(A) Lymphatic system (B) Connective tissue
(C) Conjunctival tissue (D) Eyelid

15. NIH swab is used in perianal scraping of
(A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Nector americanus
(C) Enterobius vermicularis (D) Trichuris trichiura

16. Inclusion body produced by Molluscum contagiosum is called as
(A) Negri body (B) Cowdry type A
(C) Cowdry type B (D) Handerson Peterson body

17. Salivary glands are affected in infection produced by
(A) Ebstein Barr (B) Varicella
(C) Cytomegalo (D) Herpes simplex-I

18. Number of serotypes of influenza are
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

19. Segmented RNA is seen in
(A) Rabies virus (B) Coxsackie B virus
(C) Influenza virus (D) HIV

20. Negri bodies are commonly seen in
(A) Hippocampus (B) Hypothalamus
(C) Mamillary bodies (D) Cerebrum

21. Hepatitis C virus is
(A) Hepadna virus (B) Picorna virus
(C) Retro virus (D) Flavivirus

22. All are Oncogenic viruses **EXCEPT**
(A) Human papilloma (B) Epstein Barr
(C) Reo (D) Retro

23. Which of the following is a live vaccine?
(A) 17D (B) Salk
(C) Hepatitis B (D) Human diploid cell vaccine

24. Kyasanur forest disease is transmitted by
(A) Tick (B) Flea
(C) Mosquito (D) Mite

25. Amplifier host in Japanese encephalitis is
(A) Heron (B) Pig
(C) Monkey (D) Duck

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2022

Time: 3 Hours **Max. Marks: 100**

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 1012

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 objectives & rules for medico legal autopsy. (5+5)

3. Define laceration. Types of laceration. Write about the characteristic features and its medico legal importance. (2+2+6)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Write a note on suspended animation.
5. Describe different types of Intra-cranial haemorrages.
6. What are Abortifacient drugs?
7. Define still born death and its causes.
8. Enumerate the differences between Psychosis & Neurosis.
9. Discuss the duties of doctor in a case of suspected poisoning.
10. Mention the clinical features of Lathyrism.
11. Mention the clinical features of Carbon monoxide poisoning.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Explain infamous conduct.
13. What do you mean by Poroscopy?
14. What is Section 320 IPC?
15. Define indecent assault.
16. Define Sui & its medico legal importance.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, March 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Forensic Medicine, QP Code: 1012**	**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. Death sentence can be pardoned by
   (A) President of India (B) Chief justice of India
   (C) Chief justice of state (D) Prime minister of India

2. Subpoena is a kind of
   (A) Decomposed body tissue (B) Designation
   (C) Document (D) Court tribunal

3. Taking oath is exempted in
   (A) Dying declaration (B) Expert witness
   (C) Witness in lower courts (D) Witness by investigating officer

4. Normal courtesy of one doctor towards another is
   (A) Medical etiquette (B) Medical Ethics
   (C) Medical jurisprudence (D) Mandatory as per law

5. The **MOST** common pattern of fingerprint is
   (A) Arch (B) Loop
   (C) Whorl (D) Composite

6. Dental numbering is done by all **EXCEPT**
   (A) FDI System (B) Anatomic & diagrammatic charting
   (C) Palmar notation (D) Acrogram

7. The first permanent tooth to appear is
   (A) First molar (B) Lateral incisor
   (C) Upper canine (D) First premolar

8. Whiplash injury is caused due to
   (A) Fall from height (B) Acute hyperextension of the spine
   (C) A blow on top to head (D) Acute hyperflexion of spine

9. Choking is constriction within the barrel at the muzzle end of
   (A) Revolver (B) 303 rifle
   (C) Shot gun (D) Semi-automatic pistol

10. The Greenish colour change of the bruise is due to:
    (A) Haemoglobin (B) Haemosiderin
    (C) Haematoidin (D) Bilirubin

11. The abrasion collar is seen in:
    (A) Bullet injury (B) Chop wound
    (C) Stab injury (D) Incised wound

12. Best indicator of ante mortem drowning is
    (A) Froth in mouth and nostrils (B) Cutis anserina
    (C) Washers woman's hands (D) Water in nose

13. Cafe coronary commonly occurs when a person is
    (A) Intoxicated
    (B) Eating fatty food
    (C) Eating meat
    (D) Eating fish

14. Hyoid fracture is common in
    (A) Hanging
    (B) Strangulation
    (C) Throttling
    (D) Choking

15. As per MTP Act one doctor's opinion is sufficient in termination of pregnancy of:
    (A) 12 weeks
    (B) 14 weeks
    (C) 16 weeks
    (D) 20 weeks

16. Abortion stick used in criminal abortion causes abortion by the mechanism of
    (A) Uterine contraction
    (B) Stimulation of uterine nerves
    (C) Uterine infection & necrosis
    (D) Placental separation

17. Bestiality is
    (A) Having intercourse with an animal
    (B) Cruelty to animals
    (C) Cruelty to fellow human
    (D) Beast like behaviour of an insane

18. Gas in great vessels of foetus indicate
    (A) Foetal distress
    (B) Post mature foetus
    (C) Foetal death
    (D) Premature foetus

19. Atavism child means:
    (A) The child does not resemble its parents but resemble grand parents
    (B) A fictitious child
    (C) Test tube baby
    (D) Child with super-power

20. Locard's exchange principle is for
    (A) Detecting poisoning
    (B) Estimating age
    (C) Finding time since death
    (D) Detecting crime

21. Least common complication of lead poisoning in adults
    (A) Abdominal colic
    (B) Peripheral neuropathy
    (C) Anaemia
    (D) Encephalopathy

22. Antidote for oxalic acid poisoning
    (A) BAL
    (B) Animal charcoal
    (C) Calcium gluconate
    (D) Magnesium

23. In chronic alcoholism which of the following is seen
    (A) Delirium tremons
    (B) Wernicke's encephalopathy
    (C) Korskoff psychosis
    (D) All of the above

24. Type of respiration in morphine poisoning is
    (A) Slow
    (B) Rapid
    (C) Rapid shallow
    (D) Diaphragmatic

25. Run-Amok is a feature of
    (A) Opium
    (B) Datura
    (C) Cannabis
    (D) Alcohol

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