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
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Enumerate the therapeutic classification of sympathomimetics. Discuss their uses and adverse effects. (3+4+3)

3. Classify antidepressants. Explain the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of SSRIs. Enumerate the advantages of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) over tricyclic antidepressants. (3+4+3)

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

4. Discuss merits and demerits of intravenous route.
5. Enumerate Atropine substitutes. Discuss their uses with the rationale for the same.
6. Discuss the mechanism of action and uses of Sodium valproate.
7. Discuss mechanism of action and uses of Lignocaine.
8. Enumerate Calcium channel blockers. Discuss their uses and adverse effects.
9. Enumerate plasma expanders. Write their indications.
10. Classify Hypolipidaemic agents. Write mechanism of action and uses of Statins.
11. Write the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of spironolactone.

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

12. Explain the term and types of drug tolerance with suitable examples.
13. Mention the rationale for the use of Tamsulosin in benign prostate hypertrophy.
14. Write **three** complications of general anaesthesia.
15. Name **three** uses and **three** adverse effects of Digoxin.
16. Name **three** antihypertensive drugs used in treatment of hypertensive emergency.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 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. Transdermal drug delivery systems offer the following advantages **EXCEPT**
   (A) They produce high peak plasma concentration of the drug
   (B) They produce smooth and non-fluctuating plasma concentration of the drug
   (C) They minimize inter individual variations in the achieved plasma drug concentration
   (D) They avoid hepatic first-pass metabolism of the drug

3. A Prodrug is:
   (A) The prototype member of a class of drugs
   (B) The oldest member of a class of drugs
   (C) An inactive drug that is transformed in the body to an active metabolite
   (D) A drug that is stored in body tissues and is then gradually released in the circulation

4. Receptor agonists possess:
   (A) Affinity but no intrinsic activity
   (B) Intrinsic activity but no affinity
   (C) Affinity and intrinsic activity with a + sign
   (D) Affinity and intrinsic activity with a - sign

5. Which of the following drugs exhibits therapeutic window phenomenon:
   (A) Captopril
   (B) Furosemide
   (C) Diazepam
   (D) Imipramine

6. The following antispasmodic anticholinergic is indicated in dysmenorrhea
   (A) Atropine
   (B) Benzhexol
   (C) Dicyclomine
   (D) Propantheline

7. Adrenergic preferred in acute attack of bronchial asthma is
   (A) Adrenaline
   (B) Salbutamol
   (C) Salmeterol
   (D) Isoprenaline

8. The ultra short acting cardio selective adrenergic blocker
   (A) Esmolol
   (B) Timolol
   (C) Pindolol
   (D) Sotalol

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

10. Succinylcholine is the preferred muscle relaxant for tracheal intubation because:
    (A) It produces rapid and complete paralysis of respiratory muscles with quick recovery
    (B) It does not alter heart rate or blood pressure
    (C) It does not cause histamine release
    (D) It does not produce postoperative muscle soreness

11. All are true statements regarding phenytoin **EXCEPT**:
    (A) Potent microsomal enzyme inducer
    (B) Highly plasma protein bound
    (C) Follows zero order kinetics at low concentration
    (D) Increasing dose increases t ½

12. Hallucinations are experienced during recovery from the following anaesthetic:
(A) Thiopentone (B) Ketamine
(C) Etomidate (D) Propofol

13. Chlorpromazine therapy increases the secretion of the following hormone:
(A) Prolactin (B) Gonadotropin
(C) Corticotropin (D) Antidiuretic hormone

14. Instead of depressing, morphine stimulates:
(A) Vasomotor centre (B) Edinger Westphal nucleus
(C) Temperature regulating centre (D) Cough centre

15. All are true about Ramelteon **EXCEPT**:
(A) Acts on MT_1 and MT_2 receptors (B) Undergoes extensive first pass metabolism in the liver
(C) Has dependence producing potential (D) Approved for the treatment of insomnia

16. Mechanism of action of Losartan is
(A) Selective AT_1 receptor antagonist (B) Selective AT_2 receptor antagonist
(C) Nonselective AT_1 + AT_2 receptor antagonist (D) AT_1 receptor partial agonist

17. Which of the following drugs is most likely to accentuate variant (Prinzmetal) angina:
(A) Propranolol (B) Atenolol
(C) Verapamil (D) Dipyridamole

18. Long-term maintenance therapy with digoxin is the best option in the following category of CHF patients:
(A) Hypertensive patients (B) Patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
(C) Patients with associated atrial fibrillation (D) Patients having cardiac valvular defects

19. The following drug is preferred for termination as well as prophylaxis of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia:
(A) Digoxin (A) Verapamil
(B) Propranolol (C) Quinidine

20. Long-term hydralazine therapy is likely to cause following adverse effect
(A) Gynaecomastia (B) Thrombocytopenia
(C) Haemolytic anaemia (D) Lupus erythematosus

21. 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

22. Select the diuretic that can cause gynaecomastia, hirsutism and menstrual disturbance as a side effect on long-term use:
(A) Amiloride (B) Spironolactone
(C) Metolazone (D) Acetazolamide

23. Folinic acid is specifically indicated for:
(A) Prophylaxis of neural tube defect in the offspring of women receiving anticonvulsant medication
(B) Counteracting toxicity of high dose methotrexate
(C) Pernicious anaemia
(D) Anaemia associated with renal failure

24. 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

25. Select the first line hypolipidemic drug for treating hypertriglyceridemia in a subject with normal cholesterol level:
(A) Fibrates (B) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors
(C) Bile acid sequestrants (D) Nicotinic acid

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Enumerate aminoglycoside antibiotics. Mention their general pharmacological properties. Write the therapeutic uses of Gentamicin. (4+3+3)

3. Enumerate commonly used systemic and topical glucocorticoids. Write their adverse effects and uses.

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

4. Discuss fixed dose combination of antimicrobial agents with reasons for combining them.
5. Discuss uses and adverse effects of Tetracyclines.
6. Discuss mechanism of action, uses and advantages of Radioactive Iodine.
7. Discuss the various techniques of local anaesthesia.
8. Discuss about Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARD).
9. Describe the pharmacological actions and uses of H_2 antagonists.
10. Enumerate Prokinetic drugs. Mention their uses and adverse effects.
11. What is sequential blockade? Give one example of antimicrobial combination acting by this mechanism.

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

12. Name first line drugs used in Leprosy with dosages.
13. Rationale of combining Probenecid with Penicillin
14. Enumerate uses and adverse effects Albendazole
15. Name **three** proton pump inhibitors
16. Mention **three** Antiseptics used locally

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code: 1007**	**Time:**	**30 Minutes**

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
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- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Which of the following is not caused by prostaglandins?
   (A) Bronchodilation (B) Contraction of uterus
   (C) Vasodilation (D) Diuresis

2. Which of the following is an irreversible inhibitor of cyclooxygenase
   (A) Aspirin (B) Phenylbutazone
   (C) Indomethacin (D) Piroxicam

3. Which antibiotic is primarily bacteriostatic but becomes bactericidal at higher concentrations
   (A) Erythromycin (B) Tetracycline
   (C) Chloramphenicol (D) Ampicillin

4. Which of the following drug is bactericidal drug
   (A) Sulfonamides (B) Erythromycin
   (C) Chloramphenicol (D) Cotrimoxazole

5. Trimethoprim is combined with sulfamethoxazole in a ratio of 1:5 to yield a steady state plasma concentration ratio of:
   (A) Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 5 (B) Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 10
   (C) Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 20 (D) Trimethoprim 5: Sulfamethoxazole 1

6. Superinfection is common in following condition
   (A) Narrow spectrum antibiotics (B) Immunocompromised host
   (C) Low spectrum antibiotics (D) Nutritional deficiency

7. Currently the drug of choice for empiric treatment of typhoid fever is
   (A) Chloramphenicol (B) Cotrimoxazole
   (C) Ciprofloxacin (D) Ampicillin

8. Acid susceptible penicillin is:
   (A) Methicillin (B) Ampicillin
   (C) Amoxicillin (D) Cloxacillin

9. Fluroquinolone with least oral bioavailability is
   (A) Norfloxacin (B) Ciprofloxacin
   (C) Levofloxacin (D) Ofloxacin

10. Which of the following is least nephrotoxic?
    (A) Streptomycin (B) Gentamycin
    (C) Polymyxin B (D) Doxycycline

11. The following anticancer drug has high emetogenic potential:
    (A) Vincristine (B) Chlorambucil
    (C) 6-Mercaptopurine (D) Cisplatin

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

13. Safest treatment of hyperthyroidism in pregnant women is:
    (A) Radioactive Iodine
    (B) Methimazole
    (C) Carbimazole
    (D) Propylthiouracil

14. The most common route of administration of insulin is:
    (A) Intradermal
    (B) Subcutaneous
    (C) Intramuscular
    (D) Intravenous

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

16. The drug used in emergency contraception is
    (A) Megestrol acetate
    (B) Danazol
    (C) Clomiphene citrate
    (D) Mifepristone

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

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

19. Biological agent used in rheumatoid arthritis is
    (A) Rituximab
    (B) Methotrexate
    (C) Azathioprine
    (D) Sulfasalazine

20. 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

21. The **MOST** dependable emetic used to expel ingested poisons is
    (A) Intramuscular emetine
    (B) Oral syrup ipecacuanha
    (C) Intramuscular apomorphine
    (D) Oral bromocriptine

22. The **MOST** suitable laxative for a patient of irritable bowel disease with spastic constipation is:
    (A) Dietary fibre
    (B) Liquid paraffin
    (C) Bisacodyl
    (D) Senna

23. The drug preferred in Non-Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug induced gastric ulcer is _____
    (A) Misoprostol
    (B) Carboprost
    (C) Aluminium hydroxide
    (D) Sodium bicarbonate

24. The chelating agent contraindicated in treatment of Iron poisoning is
    (A) Dimercaprol
    (B) Desferrioxamine
    (C) Ca+ EDTA
    (D) Penicillamine

25. Rickets is due to deficiency of
    (A) Vitamin D
    (B) Vitamin A
    (C) Vitamin C
    (D) Vitamin B12

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. An elderly male with per rectal bleeding. On examination shows koilonychia, Haemoglobin 4.6mg/dl. What is your diagnosis? Enumerate the causes and discuss laboratory findings. (2+2+6)

3. Enumerate oncogenic viruses. Describe the EBV oncogenesis with examples. (3+7)

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

4. Describe the morphology of Sago spleen with diagrams. (3+2)
5. Describe the causes and gross lesions in Mycetoma foot
6. Describe the clinical features and chromosomal abnormalities of Klinefelter syndrome. (3+2)
7. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathology of Primary Tuberculosis. (3+2)
8. Discuss the laboratory findings in Megaloblastic anaemia.
9. Discuss the FAB classification of Leukemia.
10. Describe clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Haemophilia A. (2+3)
11. Describe stages and factors affecting ESR.

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

12. Enumerate s**ix** opportunistic infections in AIDS.
13. Enumerate **three** Antibodies in SLE
14. Name **four** haemoglobinopathies.
15. List **three** special stains used in histopathology.
16. List **six** pigments of the body.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 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. Brown atrophy of liver is due to deposition of
   (A) Hemosiderin (B) Lipofuschin
   (C) Melanin (D) D. Bilirubin

2. Apoptosis is inhibited by
   (A) P-53 gene (B) N-myc gene
   (C) Ras gene (D) BCL2 gene

3. Gamna Gandy bodies are seen in chronic venous congestion of
   (A) Liver (B) Spleen
   (C) Lung (D) Kidney

4. Minute hemorrhages of 1-2 mm in size are called as
   (A) Petechiae (B) Purpura
   (C) Echymoses (D) Hematomas

5. Following are associated with increased risk of thrombus **EXCEPT**
   (A) Prosthetic Cardiac valves (B) Use of oral contraceptives
   (C) Prolonged rest (D) Pernicious Anemia

6. The organ seldom affected in hypovolemic shock is
   (A) Kidney (B) Brain
   (C) Adrenal (D) Lung

7. Fetal loss in antiphospolipid antibody syndrome is attributable to
   (A) Thrombosis of placental vessels (B) Antibody mediated inhibition of t-PA activity
   (C) Bleeding at the site of implantation (D) Thrombocytosis

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

9. Tuberculosis affects primarily
   (A) Epididymis (B) Testis
   (C) Vas deference (D) Scrotum

10. A state of hypervitaminosis occurs in
    (A) Vit A & Vit B (B) Vit B & Vit C
    (C) Vit C & Vit D (D) Vit A & Vit D

11. Homogentisic oxidase is absent in
    (A) Alkaptonuria (B) Glycogen storage disease
    (C) Gaucher's disease (D) Melanosis coli

12. One of the marker for better prognosis in CML is
    (A) del (79); (5q) (B) Trisomy 12
    (C) t (15:17) (D) t (9:22)

13. Sezary syndrome is
    (A) Convoluted T cell tumor
    (B) Tumouroblastic T cell Sarcoma
    (C) Cutaneous T cell lymphoma of NHL type
    (D) Histiocytic NHL

14. Disappearance of reticulocytes in hereditary spherocytosis implies
    (A) Haemolytic crisis
    (B) Aplastic crisis
    (C) Sequestration crisis
    (D) Thrombotic crisis

15. Oliguria is the excretion of urine less than
    (A) 100 ml / day
    (B) 500 ml / day
    (C) 200 ml / day
    (D) 50 ml / day

16. Autosplenectomy occurs in
    (A) G6PD deficiency
    (B) Hereditary sphecocytosis
    (C) Sickle cell Anaemia
    (D) Thalassemia

17. Starry sky appearance in Burkitt's lymphoma is due to
    (A) Eosinophil
    (B) Neutrophil
    (C) Basophil
    (D) Macrophage

18. Intracellular calcification begins at
    (A) Golgi bodies
    (B) Mitochondria
    (C) Endoplasmic reticulum
    (D) Intracellular vacuole

19. Deposits of amyloid on whole organ can be diagnosed by staining the cut surface with
    (A) Iodine & dilute sulphuric acid
    (B) TTC
    (C) Congo red
    (D) PAS

20. The Bethesda system is used for classification of
    (A) Bone lesions
    (B) Cervical Pathology
    (C) Ovarian lesions
    (D) Renal Pathology

21. The **MOST** important indicator of malignancy is
    (A) Increased mitotic activity
    (B) Infiltrative borders
    (C) Metastasis
    (D) Necrosis

22. Sarcomas spread most commonly by which route
    (A) Transcoelomic pathway
    (B) Haematogenous
    (C) Lymphatic
    (D) None of the above

23. Which of the following is an oncofetal antigen
    (A) CA 125
    (B) Prostate specific antigen
    (C) Human chorionic gonadotropin
    (D) Carcinoembryonic antigen

24. Megakaryocytic hyperplasia with nonfunctioning megakaryocytes is the characteristic finding in
    (A) Aplastic anaemia
    (B) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
    (C) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
    (D) Essential thrombocythaemia

25. M spike in multiple myeloma is usually due to
    (A) IgG
    (B) IgM
    (C) IgA
    (D) Light chains only

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Describe the etiology, stages with diagram and complications of lobar pneumonia. (2+5+3)

3. Define and classify Cirrhosis. Describe the pathology and complications of alcoholic cirrhosis. (1+3+4+2)

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

4. Enumerate and discuss the complications of diabetic mellitus. (2+3)
5. Classify ovarian tumours.
6. Discuss types and morphology of Reed Sternberg cell.
7. Describe the morphology of heart in chronic rheumatic heart disease.
8. Describe etiopathogenesis of Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
9. Discuss prognostic factors in carcinoma breast.
10. Mention CSF findings of tuberculous meningitis.
11. Classify bone tumours.

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

12. List Asbestos related lung lesions.
13. Enumerate the differences between Adenomyosis and Endometriosis.
14. List **six** causes of Splenomegaly.
15. List **six** complications of myocardial infarction.
16. Describe microscopy of Osteoclastoma.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 2022**	**Max. Marks:**	**25 Marks**
Subject :	**Pathology Paper-II, QP Code: 1009**	**Time:**	**30 Minutes**

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
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1. **MOST** common cause of right verticular failure is
   (A) Aortic Stenosis (B) Pulmonary stenosis
   (C) Tricuspid stenosis (D) Mitral Stenosis

2. In Mallory Weiss Syndrome the site of tear is
   (A) Distal Oesophagus (B) Proximal stomach
   (C) Oesophago gastric junction (D) All of the above

3. All of the following have a role to play in Hepatocellular cancer **EXCEPT**
   (A) HBV infection (B) HCV infection
   (C) Aflatoxin (D) EBV infection

4. The earliest lesion in Crohn disease is
   (A) Neutrophils infiltrating crypts (B) Crypt abscess
   (C) Focal neutrophilic infiltration in epithelial layer (D) Linear ulceration

5. Lewy bodies are intracellular inclusions seen in
   (A) Herpes (B) Rabies
   (C) Alzheimer's disease (D) Parkinson's disease

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

7. Presence of endometrial glands & stroma in myometrium is called as
   (A) Adenomyosis (B) Endometriosis
   (C) Adenosis (D) Endometritis

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

9. The **MOST** accepted theory of atherosclerosis is
   (A) Reaction to injury (B) Lipid infiltration into intima
   (C) Hyperlipidemia (D) Hypercoagulabilty

10. The commonest site of tuberculosis of intestine is
    (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
    (C) Ileum (D) Colon

11. Brochopneumonia is grossly characterized by:
    (A) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs
    (B) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of one lung
    (C) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of both lungs
    (D) Patchy consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs

12. Non-caseating sarcoid-like epithelioid cell granulomas are seen in
    (A) Silicosis
    (B) Asbestosis
    (C) Coal workers pneumoconiosis
    (D) Chronic berylliosis

13. Terminal Deoxynucleotide transferase (TdT) is a marker for
    (A) ALL
    (B) AML
    (C) CLL
    (D) CML

14. In **MOST** cases of Non obstructive chronic pyelonephritis, the bacteria reach the kidney via:
    (A) Aberrant arteriovenous shunts
    (B) Blood Stream
    (C) Lymphatics
    (D) Vesicoureteral reflux

15. The **MOST** important prognostic feature of Renal Cell Carcinoma is
    (A) Size > 5cm
    (B) Hematuria
    (C) Vascular invasion
    (D) Hypercalcemia

16. Munro micro abscesses are seen in
    (A) Lichen Planus
    (B) Leprosy
    (C) Psoriasis
    (D) Pemphigus

17. Tophus is a pathognomonic lesion of
    (A) Rheumatoid arthritis
    (B) Tuberculous arthritis
    (C) Gouty arthritis
    (D) Osteoarthritis

18. Starry sky appearance in histology is seen in
    (A) Follicular lymphoma
    (B) Burkitt's lymphoma
    (C) Mantle cell lymphoma
    (D) Marginal zone lymphoma

19. Massive spleenomegaly is seen in all **EXCEPT**
    (A) Kala azar
    (B) Myelofibrosis
    (C) ALL
    (D) Gauchers

20. Psammoma bodies are characteristically seen in
    (A) Papillary carcinoma
    (B) Follicular carcinoma
    (C) Medullary carcinoma
    (D) Anaplastic carcinoma

21. All the following are true about Type II Diabetes **EXCEPT**
    (A) It is more common than Type I DM
    (B) Seen more commonly in Obese
    (C) Presence of insulin resistance
    (D) Presence of insulitis

22. Commonest cause of raised serum calcium is
    (A) Parathyroid hyperplasia
    (B) Ectopic hormone secretion
    (C) Parathyroid adenoma
    (D) Parathyroid carcinoma

23. Which of the following thyroid carcinomas is associated with MEN syndrome?
    (A) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
    (B) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
    (C) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
    (D) Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid

24. Common type of carcinoma in middle third of esophagus is
    (A) Adenocarcinoma
    (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
    (C) Transitional cell carcinoma
    (D) Adenosquamous carcinoma

25. All of the following have a role to play in Hepatocellular cancer **EXCEPT**
    (A) HBV infection
    (B) HCV infection
    (C) Aflatoxin
    (D) EBV infection

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

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Draw a labelled diagram of Bacteria and compare Gram positive and Gram negative bacterial cell wall. (5+5)

3. Define Antigen-Antibody reactions. Describe different types of agglutination reactions and their applications. (2+4+4)

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

4. Describe Koch's Postulates. Explain Koch's phenomenon.
5. Classify bacterial media and define transport media with suitable examples.
6. Describe Type IV hypersensitivity with suitable examples.
7. Write a note on role of toxins produced by staphylococcus in causing diseases.
8. Describe laboratory diagnosis of shigellosis.
9. Describe method of collection and transport of urine sample for diagnosis of UTI.
10. List the infections caused by non sporing anaerobes.
11. Explain Satellitism.

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

12. Define Indicator Media. Give **two** examples.
13. List **three** uses of ELISA.
14. Describe Pasteurization. List its application.
15. List **three** differences between active & passive immunity.
16. Define Pyrexia of unknown origin (PUO).

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 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 enriched medium is
   (A) Nutrient agar (B) Mac Conkey agar
   (C) Stuart's medium (D) Chocolate agar

4. The bactericidal characteristic conferred by Plasmids is
   (A) Multidrug resistance (B) Ability for transduction
   (C) Capsule formation (D) Flagella formation

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

6. Father of Antiseptic surgery is
   (A) Joseph Lister (B) John Needham
   (C) A. Ferdinand Cohn (D) Karl Landsteiner

7. Chinese letter arrangement is characteristic of
   (A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (B) Bacillus anthracis
   (C) Corynebacterium diphtheriae (D) Clostridium tetani

8. Generation time of E. coli is
   (A) 20 minutes (B) 20 hours
   (C) 20 days (D) 20 seconds

9. Silver impregnation method is used for demonstration of
   (A) Capsule (B) Spore
   (C) Flagella (D) Fimbriae

10. Red heat is used for sterilization of
    (A) Soiled dressings (B) Scalpel blades
    (C) Inoculating wires and loops (D) Glass slides

11. Autoclave is used to sterilize
    (A) Pharmaceutical powders (B) Disposable syringe
    (C) Endoscopes (D) Gowns

12. Aminoglycosides inhibit
    (A) Cell wall synthesis (B) Cell membrane function
    (C) DNA function (D) Protein synthesis

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

14. The carrier who harbours the pathogen but has never suffered from the disease is known as
(A) Healthy (B) Convalescent
(C) Paradoxical (D) Contact

15. Type of immunity induced by vaccines is
(A) Active natural (B) Active artificial
(C) Passive natural (D) Passive artificial

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

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

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

19. IL-2 is produced by
(A) T cells (B) B cells
(C) Monocytes (D) Neutrophils

20. True statement regarding coagulase negative Staphylococci is that they
(A) Are non-pathogenic (B) Commonly colonize indwelling prosthesis
(C) Cause scarlet fever (D) Are catalase negative

21. Which of the following organism is implicated in the causation of Botryomycosis?
(A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
(C) Streptococcus pyogenes (D) Staphylococcus albus

22. Post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis is **BEST** diagnosed by
(A) ASLO titre (B) Anti DNAse titre
(C) Hyaluronidase (D) Streptokinase

23. Purulent sputum from a man on ventilator grew colonies producing blue green diffusible pigment. The organism causing infection is
(A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Burkholderia cepacia
(C) Klebsiella pneumoniae (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

24. An obligate intracellular parasite is
(A) Mycoplasma hominis (B) Staphylococcus aureus
(C) Bacillus anthrax (D) Chlamydia trachomatis

25. All of the following are the transport media for V. cholerae **EXCEPT**
(A) Alkaline peptone water (B) Cary Blair
(C) Wilson Blair (D) Venkatraman Ramakrishnan

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Describe morphology, modes of transmission and laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B. (3+3+4)

3. Describe the morphology, life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of Ancylostoma duodenale. (5+5)

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

4. Describe the lesions caused by Candida species.
5. Describe the classification of Dermatophytes with examples.
6. Draw a neat labeled diagram of embryonated egg showing various routes of inoculation.
7. Describe viral inclusion bodies
8. Describe the clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Cytomegalo virus infections.
9. Describe the morphology and pathogenesis of Trichomanas vaginalis.
10. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasmosis.
11. Describe Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis.

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

12. Name **three** species of Candida.
13. Describe the germ tube test.
14. List all the dimorphic fungi.
15. Name **six** antifungal agents.
16. Name **six** parasites seen in peripheral smear examination.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 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. All of the following are opportunistic fungal infections **EXCEPT**
   (A) Candidiasis (B) Sporotrichosis
   (C) Aspergillosis (D) Cryptococcosis

2. Which of the following fungus is capsulated
   (A) Candida (B) Rhinosporidium
   (C) Pneumocystis (D) Cryptococcus

3. Which of the following fungi are Ringworm fungi
   (A) Candida (B) Cryptococcus
   (C) Dermatophyte (D) M. furfur

4. Presence of nasal polyp is a feature of
   (A) Rhinosporidiosis (B) Chromoblastomycosis
   (C) Sporotrichosis (D) Eumycetoma

5. Which is the infective form of Malarial parasite?
   (A) Oocyst (B) Sporozoite
   (C) Bradyzoite (D) Tachyzoite

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

7. Which is the natural Host of Balantidium coli?
   (A) Pig (B) Man
   (C) Cow (D) Dog

8. Vit B_{12} deficiency is caused by
   (A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Taenia solium
   (C) Diphyllobothrium latum (D) Trichuris trichiura

9. The length of Hymenolepsis nana is
   (A) 3 to 6 mm (B) 2 to 4 cm
   (C) 2 to 3 m (D) 5 to 10 m

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. Dracunculus medinensis is commonly known as
    (A) Round worm (B) Guinea worm
    (C) Pin worm (D) Eye worm

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

14. Paul Bunnel test is used for the diagnosis of
    (A) Chicken pox (B) Herpes genitalis
    (C) Cytomegalic inclusion disease (D) Infectious mononucleosis

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

16. Property of Elution is found in
    (A) Myxo virus (B) Toga virus
    (C) Parvo virus (D) Adeno virus

17. Route of administration for MMR vaccine is,
    (A) Intra cutaneous (B) Intramuscular
    (C) Subcutaneous (D) Oral

18. Which of the following Hepatitis virus causes hepatocellular carcinoma?
    (A) Hepatitis A (B) Hepatitis C
    (C) Hepatitis E (D) Hepatitis G

19. Subacute Sclerosing Pan encephalitis is a complication of
    (A) Mumps (B) Measles
    (C) Chicken pox (D) Polio

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

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

22. In developing countries the **MOST** common mode of transmission of HIV is
    (A) Heterosexual **MOST** (B) Homosexual
    (C) IV drug abuse (D) Contaminated blood products

23. Amoebic liver abscess can be diagnosed by demonstrating
    (A) Cysts in the sterile pus (B) Trophozoites in the pus
    (C) Cysts in the intestine (D) Trophozoites in the feces

24. What type of Hepatitis B vaccine is currently in use?
    (A) Pooled serum (B) Killed virus
    (C) Attenuated live virus (D) Cloned Subunit

25. Kyasanur Forest Disease is transmitted by
    (A) Tick (B) Flea
    (C) Mosquito (D) Mite

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MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Discuss lucid interval with reference to its causes and medico legal aspects. (6+4)

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

4. Discuss Section 174 CrPC.
5. Write a note on super-imposition technique.
6. Write differences between antemortem contusion and postmortem staining.
7. Define M.T.P Act 1971. What are indications?
8. List the civil responsibilities of an insane.
9. Write a note on Viscera preserved during a routine case of poisoning.
10. Discuss the duties of doctor in a case of suspected poisoning.
11. Mention war gases & write a note on chemical warfare.

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

12. Describe Dichotomy.
13. What are artificial bruises?
14. What is Section 44 IPC?
15. What are Fabricated wounds?
16. Define Magnan's syndrome and its medico legal importance.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	**MBBS Phase-II, June 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. What is the time limit for ordering Exhumation in India?
   (A) 2 years (B) 5 years
   (C) 10 years (D) No limit

2. Cross examination of the prosecution witness is done by
   (A) Public prosecutor (B) Defence counsel
   (C) Judge (D) None

3. 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

4. Criminal negligence is punishable under
   (A) 306 IPC (B) 307 IPC
   (C) 304-A IPC (D) 304-B IPC

5. Professional death sentence is
   (A) Imprisonment for whole life (B) Rigorous imprisonment
   (C) Erasure of name (D) Judicial hanging

6. 20 permanent teeth and 8 temporary teeth are seen at the age of
   (A) 10 years (B) 11 Years
   (C) 9 Years (D) 12 Years

7. Corporobasal index is useful for determination of
   (A) Race (B) Age
   (C) Sex (D) Stature

8. Lacerated wound looks like incised wound over
   (A) Scalp (B) Abdomen
   (C) Thigh (D) Forearm

9. A 25 year old person sustained injury in right eye. He developed right corneal opacity following the injury. Left eye was already having poor vision. Corneoplasty of right eye was done & vision was restored. Medico legally such injury is labeled as
   (A) Grevious (B) Simple
   (C) Dangerous (D) Serious

10. Pellets are present in the cartridge of the:
    (A) Rifle (B) Stud gun
    (C) Shot gun (D) Machine gun

11. In starvation the gall bladder may be
    (A) Atrophied (B) Distended
    (C) Show stones (D) Normal

12. The suspended animation may be seen in
    (A) Throttling (B) Drowning
    (C) Strangulation (D) Brain haemorrhage

13. Diatoms are
(A) Algae (B) Parasites
(C) Bacteria (D) Fungi

14. In pregnancy quickening is:
(A) Probable sign (B) Diagnostic sign
(C) Presumptive sign (D) Negative sign

15. MTP Act was introduced in
(A) 1961 (B) 1971
(C) 1974 (D) 1975

16. The **most** important sign of defloration is
(A) Enlarged nipple (B) Dilation of vaginal canal
(C) Enlarged breasts (D) Ruptured Hymen

17. Sensory perception in the absence of an external stimulus is:
(A) Illusion (B) Parasthesia
(C) Hallucination (D) Euphoria

18. An irresistible desire to steal an article of little value is:
(A) Pyromania (B) Nymphomania
(C) Kleptomania (D) Dypsomania

19. Mc Naughten Rule is accepted in India as the law of criminal responsibility and is dealt with under I.P.C. Section Number:
(A) 32 (B) 83
(C) 84 (D) 86

20. Chronic Arsenic poisoning causes
(A) Pure sensory neuropathy (B) Pure motor neuropathy
(C) Mixed sensory & motor neuropathy (D) Painful neuropathy

21. Shaking palsy is associated with poisoning with
(A) Lead (B) Mercury
(C) Arsenic (D) Strontium

22. Green coloured urine is seen in
(A) Kerosene (B) Organophosphorus compounds
(C) Carbolic acid (D) Paracetamol

23. Dry wine is
(A) Methylated spirit (B) Methyl alcohol
(C) Opium (D) Chloral hydrate

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

25. The non-poisoning salt of cyanide is
(A) Potassium cyanide (B) Hydrocyanic acid
(C) Sodium cyanide (D) Potassium ferrocyanide

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