

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 1013

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All the questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. A 55 year old man comes with painless progressive diminution of vision. Discuss the differential diagnosis.	
3. Define hypermetropia. Discuss the etiology, types, clinical features and management of hypermetropia.	(2+2+2+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify Conjunctivitis. Discuss clinical features and management of Trachoma.	(1+2+2)
5. Discuss factors maintaining corneal transparency.	
6. Differentiate between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis.	
7. Enumerate ophthalmic antiviral drugs and discuss about Acyclovir.	(3+2)
8. Describe clinical features and management of Entropion.	(2+3)
9. Discuss clinical features and management of preseptal cellulitis. Mention ocular complications.	(2+2+1)
10. Discuss the management of Congenital Dacryocystitis.	
11. Discuss different methods of visual field examination.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Classify Staphyloma.	
13. Draw a fundus picture of retinitis pigmentosa.	
14. Mention grades of binocular single vision.	
15. Enumerate any three complications of retained intraocular foreign body.	
16. Mention three levels of National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, September 2022

Max. Marks: 25 Marks

Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: 1013

Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Radius of curvature of the anterior surface of an adult crystalline lens with accommodation at rest is
(A) 7 mm (B) 10 mm
(C) 8 mm (D) 9 mm
2. Circulus arteriosus major is formed by the anastomosis of
(A) Long posterior ciliary arteries with short posterior ciliary arteries
(B) Anterior ciliary arteries with short posterior ciliary arteries
(C) Long posterior ciliary arteries with anterior ciliary arteries
(D) Long posterior arteries with anterior conjunctival arteries
3. Optic nerve consists of axons of
(A) Ganglion cells (B) Bipolar cells
(C) Amacrine cells (D) Muller cells
4. The volume of the orbit is about
(A) 30 cc (B) 40 cc
(C) 50 cc (D) 60 cc
5. Synergist of superior rectus muscle of right eye
(A) Inferior rectus of left eye (B) Inferior oblique of right eye
(C) Inferior rectus of right eye (D) Inferior oblique of left eye
6. Muller's muscle is supplied by
(A) Sympathetic fibres (B) Lacrimal nerves
(C) Supratrochlear nerves (D) Supraorbital nerves
7. Koeppe nodules
(A) Are a feature of non-granulomatous iridocyclitis (B) Are situated at the pupillary border
(C) Consist of polymorphonuclear cells (D) Do not initiate posterior synechiae formation
8. Iris pearls are seen in
(A) Syphilis (B) Leprosy
(C) Sarcoidosis (D) Tuberculosis
9. Congenital Rubella is associated with
(A) Blue dot cataract (B) Subscapular cataract
(C) Total congenital cataract (D) Coralliform cataract
10. Munson's sign is a feature of
(A) Keratoglobus (B) Keratoconus
(C) Corneal degeneration (D) Corneal dystrophy
11. Specular microscopy is done for
(A) Examination of depth of anterior chamber (B) Examination of angle of anterior chamber
(C) Examination of corneal endothelium (D) Examination of corneal epithelium
12. Horner Trantas dots are seen in
(A) Viral keratoconjunctivitis (B) Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
(C) Trachoma (D) Ophthalmia neonatorum

13. Iris transillumination defects is pathognomic feature of
 (A) Neovascular glaucoma (B) Acute angle closure glaucoma
 (C) Pigmentary glaucoma (D) Pseudo exfoliative glaucoma
14. In Buphthalmos the corneal diameter is more than
 (A) 10 mm (B) 13 mm
 (C) 12 mm (D) 11 mm
15. Dalenfuch's nodules are seen in
 (A) Spring catarrh (B) High myopia
 (C) Retinitis Pigmentosa (D) Sympathetic Ophthalmitis
16. Pseudostrabismus is described as
 (A) Visual axis are not in parallel, eyes seem to have a squint
 (B) Visual axis are in parallel , eyes seem to have a squint
 (C) Eyes do not seem to have a squint
 (D) Occurs due to muscle palsy
17. Which structure is not blocked by Retrobulbar injection of xylocaine
 (A) 3rd cranial nerve (B) 4th cranial nerve
 (C) 6th cranial nerve (D) Ciliary nerves and ciliary ganglion
18. Salt and pepper fundus is seen in
 (A) Cytomegalovirus (CMV) (B) Rubella
 (C) Toxoplasmosis (D) Measles
19. Cataract blindness is
 (A) Preventable (B) Curable
 (C) Avoidable (D) Curable and avoidable
20. Scleritis is most commonly associated with
 (A) Polyarteritis nodosa (B) Tuberculosis
 (C) Rheumatoid arteritis (D) Sacrcoidosis
21. Secretomotor fibres to lacrimal gland is derived from
 (A) Greater petrosal nerve (B) Lesser petrosal nerve
 (C) Ophthalmic nerve (D) 3rd cranial nerve
22. False about cavernous sinus thrombosis
 (A) Involvement of III nerve (B) Involvement of IV nerve
 (C) Proptosis occurs in almost all cases (D) Orbicularis oculi muscle involvement
23. Earliest Ophthalmoscopic sign of Diabetic Retinopathy is
 (A) Hard exudates (B) Vitreous Hemorrhage
 (C) Dot Hemorrhage (D) Microaneurysm
24. Accomadation is lost fully in
 (A) Myopia (B) Hypermetropia
 (C) Astigmatism (D) Aphakia
25. Posterior focal point behind the cornea in Aphakia is
 (A) 23.2 mm (B) 15.7 mm
 (C) 7 mm (D) 31 mm

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 1017

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

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

25 X 1 = 25

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. A one-year-old boy presented with fever, altered sensorium and seizures of 5 days duration. Discuss the causes, evaluation and management.

3. Define Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Discuss the 10 steps of management of severe malnutrition as per WHO guidelines.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Describe Sexual Maturity Rating (SMR) in boys with appropriate diagrams.

5. Discuss the clinical features and management of Scabies.

6. Discuss the benefits of breast milk.

7. Discuss management of hypoglycemia in newborn.

8. Discuss causes for hypothermia in preterm neonates.

9. Discuss management of Dengue shock syndrome.

10. Discuss the treatment of Nocturnal Enuresis.

11. Discuss the management of acute severe asthma.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Mention the **six** causes of Croup in children.

13. Enumerate the normal BCG vaccine reactions.

14. Enumerate complications of Phototherapy.

15. Mention the contraindications of gastric lavage in poisoning in children.

16. Mention the medications used for hypertensive encephalopathy.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Paediatrics, QP Code: 1017	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Butterfly like photo sensitive distribution of skin rashes is seen in
(A) SLE (B) Turner's Syndrome
(C) Rothmund Thomson syndrome (D) Hartnup syndrome
2. Cystic fibrosis is characterized by
(A) Recurrent respiratory infection (B) Malabsorption
(C) Salty taste on kissing the child (D) All of the above
3. The **MOST** common tumor in childhood is
(A) Leukemia (B) Lymphoma
(C) Wilm's tumor (D) Neuroblastoma
4. Desmopressin is a hormone used in the treatment of which of the following condition
(A) Oesophageal varices (B) Polyuria
(C) Renal tubular acidosis (D) Diabetes insipidus
5. Delayed closure of posterior fontanelle is seen in
(A) Hypopituitarism (B) Hypothyroidism
(C) Turner's syndrome (D) Apert's syndrome
6. Human milk is stored in
(A) Lactiferous sinus (B) Duct
(C) Alveoli (D) Myoepithelial cell
7. Protein induced in absence of vitamin K (PIVKA) assay is used in the diagnosis of
(A) Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (B) Respiratory distress syndrome.
(C) Hemolytic disease of newborn (D) Hyperbilirubinemia
8. Drug used to close Patent Ductus Arteriosus in newborn
(A) Prostaglandin (B) Prostacyclin
(C) Ibuprofen (D) Sildenafil
9. Pneumatosis intestinalis first appear in which stage of Necrotising Enterocolitis
(A) Stage I (B) Stage II
(C) Stage III (D) Stage IV
10. Sarnat and Sarnat staging is related to
(A) Perinatal asphyxia (B) Necrotising Enterocolitis NEC
(C) Retinopathy of prematurity ROP (D) Respiratory distress syndrome RDS
11. The diagnosis of UTI is confirmed by:
(A) Complete blood count (B) Urine routine examination
(C) Blood culture (D) Urine culture
12. Vesicoureteral reflux is diagnosed by:
(A) Ultrasound (B) Micturating Cysto-Urethrogram (MCU)
(C) Renal biopsy (D) Diethylenetriamine Penta Acetate (DTPA) scan

13. The first sign of puberty in a normal male is usually
 (A) Increase in size of the testes (B) Appearance of facial hair
 (C) Appearance of axillary hair (D) Appearance of pubic hair
14. Snow-man appearance of cardiac silhouette in transthoracic radiograph is seen in
 (A) Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (B) Corrected transposition of Great Arteries
 (C) VSD with pulmonary atresia (D) Single ventricle
15. **INCORRECT** statement regarding antibiotic use in children is
 (A) 3rd generation Cephalosporins are not effective against staphylococcus aureus
 (B) Tetracycline is recommended below 8 years of age
 (C) Ofloxacin is approved for use in children
 (D) Azithromoycin is bacteriostatic
16. Down's Syndrome is **NOT** associated with:
 (A) Transposition between chromosome 14 and 21 (t14:21)
 (B) Epicanthal fold and single palmar crease
 (C) Increased risk of Leukemia and Alzheimer's disease
 (D) Radial aplasia
17. Bacterial tracheitis is commonly caused by _____
 (A) Klebsiella (B) E. Coli
 (C) Staphylococcus aureus (D) H. Influenza
18. A child achieves handedness at _____
 (A) 6 months (B) 12 months
 (C) 18 months (D) 24 months
19. All of the following crisis is seen in sickle cell anemia **EXCEPT**
 (A) Vaso occlusive crisis (B) Septic crisis
 (C) Aplastic crisis (D) Splenic sequestration crisis
20. Primary defect which leads to sickle cell anemia is
 (A) An abnormality in porphyrin part of Hb (B) Replacement of Glutamate part of Hb
 (C) A non-sense mutation in B-chain of HbA (D) Substitution of Valine by Glutamate in the chain of HbA
21. Cherry red spot & cloudy cornea are characteristic features of
 (A) Glycogen storage disorder (B) Lysosomal storage disease
 (C) Amino acidurias (D) All of the above conditions
22. Marble bone disease is
 (A) Osteitis fragilis (B) Osteopetrosis
 (C) Osteosarcoma (D) Paget's disease
23. Which of the following vaccines can be stored in the door of refrigerator?
 (A) MMR (B) Yellow fever
 (C) Meningococcal (D) None of the above
24. Amount of Calories and proteins provided to children from class 1-5 ,under Mid-day Meal program is
 (A) 500 calories and 8-12 gm of protein per day
 (B) 400 calories and 8-12 gm of protein per day
 (C) 300 calories and 8-12 gm of protein per day
 (D) 600 calories and 8-12 gm of protein per day
25. Which of these are known types of child abuse?
 (A) Physical (B) Nutritional
 (C) Emotional (D) All of the above

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1015

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Classify Study designs? Describe the steps in planning and conducting the descriptive epidemiological study with example.	(3+7)
3. What is pneumoconiosis? Enumerate the causes of pneumoconiosis. Write about clinical features and prevention of silicosis?	(2+3+2+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Explain Iceberg Phenomenon of disease with suitable example.	
5. Discuss the prevention of Nutritional Anaemia.	
6. Discuss the functions of 'Family'.	
7. Discuss the causes and effects of 'Global Warming.'	
8. Discuss the methods of 'Excreta disposal'.	
9. Define Biomedical waste. Enumerate the sources of health care waste.	
10. Classify genetic disorders.	
11. Describe the types of communication.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. What is Vaccine Vial Monitor?	
13. Write the schedule for Vitamin A prophylaxis.	
14. What is 'Sanitation Barrier'?	
15. What is inertization?	
16. List the sources of 'health information'.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

Instructions:

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

1. Who is considered as the God of medicine in Hindu mythology?
(A) Dhanvantari (B) Brahma
(C) Indra (D) Varuna
2. _____ is included in the primary prevention.
(A) Active treatment of cases (B) Vaccination against diseases
(C) Screening for diseases (D) Rehabilitation of the diseased
3. Which of the following is the **MOST** common logical sequence?
(A) Impairment-Disease-Disability-Handicap (B) Disease-Impairment-Disability-Handicap
(C) Disease-Impairment-Handicap-Disability (D) Disease-Handicap-Impairment-disability
4. Total number of cases at a given point of time in a given population is:
(A) Incidence rate (B) Prevalence rate
(C) Case fatality rate (D) Attack rate
5. Vaccines of PHCs are stored in:
(A) Walk in cold rooms (B) Ice lined refrigerators
(C) Cold boxes (D) Ice packs
6. 'Pasteurization' of milk is an example of
(A) Concurrent disinfection (B) Terminal disinfection
(C) Precurrent disinfection (D) Absolute disinfection
7. 'Emporiatrics' refers to study of:
(A) Occupational disease (B) Air pollution
(C) Environmental factors (D) Health of travelers
8. The best and most economical method of screening for a disease is:
(A) High risk screening (B) Multiphasic screening
(C) Mass screening (D) Prospective screening
9. **MOST** common etiological agent for 'Hospital Acquired Infection' is:
(A) Streptococci (B) Staphylococci
(C) E. coli (D) Klebsiella
10. Methylene blue reduction test is an indirect method for detection of:
(A) Fat content of milk (B) Sugar content of milk
(C) Protein content of milk (D) Microorganisms in milk
11. Cereal proteins are deficient in which essential amino acid?
(A) Lysine (B) Methionine
(C) Tryptophan (D) Leucine
12. The toxin responsible for epidemic dropsy is:
(A) Sanguinarine (B) Beta oxalyl amino alanine
(C) Pyrrolizidine alkaloid (D) Aflatoxins

13. Egg is deficient in vitamin_____
- (A) A (B) B1
(C) B₆ (D) C
14. Income generated within a country is known as,
- (A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (B) Net National Product (NNP)
(C) Net Domestic Product (NDP) (D) Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
15. In moderate mental retardation IQ level is,
- (A) 20-34 (B) 35-49
(C) 50-70 (D) 71-90
16. 'Medical social worker' is a link between,
- (A) Family and society (B) Family and community
(C) Institution where he is employed and community (D) Institution where he is employed and government
17. A cement industry worker presents with complaints of cough, dyspnea on exertion and chest pain. His chest X ray showed Snow storm appearance. The most probable diagnosis is:
- (A) Anthracosis (B) Silicosis
(C) Asbestosis (D) Siderosis
18. Thermoactinomyces sacchari causes:
- (A) Bagassosis (B) Siderosis
(C) Byssinosis (D) Anthracosis
19. **MOST** common mode of lead poisoning is:
- (A) Ingestion (B) Dermally
(C) Inhalation (D) Faeco-oral
20. 'Hardy Weinberg law' is related to:
- (A) Gene therapy (B) Human genome project
(C) Population genetics (D) Eugenics
21. Male with antisocial tendency, aggressive and often with criminal behavior has_____
- (A) Klinefelter's syndrome (B) XYY syndrome
(C) Turner's syndrome (D) Down's syndrome
22. One of the following is an autosomal dominant disease
- (A) Retinoblastoma (B) Phenylketonuria
(C) Cystic fibrosis (D) Albinism
23. Who formulated warning signals of poor mental health?
- (A) Sigmond fraud (B) W.C. Meninger
(C) Galton (D) Hardy & Weinberg
24. All are the measures of dispersion **EXCEPT**:
- (A) Range (B) Mean
(C) Standard deviation (D) Mean deviation
25. Assuming a normal curve, the proportion of observations that lie within 3 SD from the mean is:
- (A) 99.73% (B) 95.45%
(C) 68.27% (D) 25.50%

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- I**

Q.P. Code: 1018

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.	(3+3+4)
3. Discuss the clinical features, investigations and management of Hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the pharmacological treatment for obesity.	
5. Describe the causes and management of urinary incontinence in old age?	
6. Describe the complications of Falciparum Malaria and their management.	
7. Discuss clinical features of Infective Endocarditis.	
8. Describe the complications of hypertension.	
9. Discuss the clinical features and management of Myxedema Coma.	
10. Discuss gene therapy.	
11. Discuss clinical manifestations and management of chronic bronchitis.	(2+3)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention clinical features of Vitamin C deficiency.	
13. Explain the treatment of Megaloblastic anemia.	
14. List any five causes of Infective Endocarditis.	
15. Write four clinical features of Pheochromocytoma.	
16. List three side effects of rifampicin.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : General Medicine Paper I, QP Code: 1018	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. All of the following are true regarding visceral fat **EXCEPT**
(A) Leads to central obesity (B) Common in men
(C) Also called Pear Shaped Obesity (D) Leads to Metabolic Syndrome
2. Casal's necklace is seen in
(A) Beri-beri (B) Pellagra
(C) Scurvy (D) Ricket's
3. Edema with growth retardation is seen in
(A) Iron deficiency (B) Obesity
(C) Kwashiorkor (D) Marasmus
4. Lactose intolerant individuals cannot consume which of these food products?
(A) Rice (B) Cheese
(C) Potatoes (D) Beans
5. Frailty is defined as
(A) Inability to withstand minor stress (B) Poor cognitive functions
(C) Recurrent falls (D) Loss of memory
6. Which of the following is not a category A microbial bioterrorism?
(A) Anthrax (B) Brucellosis
(C) Botulism (D) Small pox
7. A single vaccination which is live attenuated vaccine for yellow fever provides protection for
(A) 5 years (B) 10 years
(C) 7 years (D) 12 years
8. Relapse in malaria is seen with
(A) P. vivax (B) P. malariae
(C) P. knowlesi (D) P. falciparum
9. Which of the following is true about Anemia of chronic disease
(A) Increased Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) (B) Normal serum Iron levels
(C) Normal or increased serum ferritin (D) Increased transferrin saturation
10. Which of the following is caused by deletion of all four alpha chains genes
(A) Beta thalassemia major (B) Hb barts
(C) HbH (D) Alpha thalassemia trait
11. Which of the following is **NOT** seen in DIC
(A) Thrombosis (B) Thrombocytopenia
(C) Hyperfibrinogenemia (D) Consumption coagulopathy
12. Coarctation of aorta is most commonly associated with
(A) Mitral stenosis (B) Tricuspid stenosis
(C) Bicuspid aortic valve (D) Patent ductus arteriosus

13. **MOST** common infectious cause of acute pericarditis
 (A) Fungal (B) Bacterial
 (C) Viral (D) Parasitic
14. T wave is inverted in
 (A) Exercise (B) Coronary ischemia
 (C) CCF (D) Hyperthyroidism
15. Canon a wave is a feature of
 (A) First degree heart block (B) Second degree type 1 heart block
 (C) Second degree type 2 heart block (D) Complete heart block
16. Characteristics of the lymph nodes in Hodgkin's lymphoma are?
 (A) Matted (B) Painless, rubbery lymphadenopathy
 (C) Hard (D) Tender and painful
17. Drug of choice for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML)
 (A) Hydroxyurea (B) Imatinib
 (C) Infliximab (D) IFN (Interferon)
18. WHO classification of myelodysplastic syndromes contains all **EXCEPT**?
 (A) Polycythemia vera (B) Refractory anaemia (RA)
 (C) Refractory anaemia with sideroblasts (RARS) (D) Refractory anaemia with excess blasts (RAEB)
19. Breathlessness when hurrying on a level or walking up a slight hill is which grade in modified MRC dyspnoea scale
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
20. Melanoptysis is sputum which is
 (A) Brown colored (B) Green colored
 (C) Black colored (D) Red colored
21. **MOST** common symptom in Vit B₁₂ deficiency is
 (A) Breathlessness (B) Paresthesia
 (C) Malaise (D) Sore Mouth
22. **MOST** common pathogen causing pulmonary infection in cystic fibrosis in infants and young children is
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 (C) Burkholderia cepacia (D) Non tubercular mycobacteria
23. Alpha 1 anti-trypsin deficiency is associated with
 (A) Centriacinar emphysema (B) Panacinar emphysema
 (C) Irregular emphysema (D) Paraseptal emphysema
24. The following are causes of Bronchiectasis **EXCEPT**
 (A) Cystic Fibrosis (B) Tuberculosis
 (C) Foreign Body (D) Aspiration
25. Edwards syndrome is
 (A) Trisomy 21 (B) Trisomy 13
 (C) Trisomy 14 (D) Trisomy 18

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

DEGREE EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1016

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the epidemiology, clinical features, prevention and control of Acute Respiratory Infection. Add a note on Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI).	(2+2+2+2+2)
3. Define 'Neonatal mortality rate'. Mention its causes and describe the measures of prevention.	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enumerate various vector control strategies involved in Malaria.	
5. Write in detail about various types of Rabies vaccines, dosage, route of administration and schedule.	
6. Discuss various classifications of Leprosy.	
7. Discuss the causes and prevention of antimicrobial resistance.	
8. Discuss the prevention of 'Rheumatic Heart Disease'.	
9. Discuss the factors causing 'Road Traffic Accidents'.	
10. Classify Oral pills. Describe the mode of action, adverse effects and beneficial effects of oral pills.	
11. Enlist the three major categories of street children. Describe about the Child Labour Act, 1986.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Explain about dosage, route of administration and contraindication for Measles vaccination.	
13. Describe the composition of WHO recommended ORS.	
14. Discuss importance of 'Contact Tracing' in the prevention of 'Sexually Transmitted Diseases'.	
15. Write about the different types of 'Cancer Registers' in India?	
16. Enumerate the functions of 'Local Dai' (Trained Birth Attendant) in India.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

Instructions:

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

1. The **MOST** dangerous carrier for diphtheria is?
(A) Pharyngotonsillar (B) Laryngotracheal
(C) Nasal (D) Conjunctival
2. Prevalence of TB infection in a community is estimated by?
(A) Tuberculin test (B) Sputum microscopy
(C) Chest X ray (D) Sputum culture
3. A student of nursery class developed mild fever along with irritating cough gradually belonging paroxysmal along with a characteristic whoop. Which time period do you suggest for isolation of the student from the rest of the class?
(A) 1 week (B) 2 week
(C) 3 week (D) 4 week
4. Pleomorphic type of skin rash is a characteristic of?
(A) Measles (B) Chicken pox
(C) Small pox (D) Rubella
5. The diluent used to reconstitute BCG vaccine is
(A) Normal saline (B) Distilled water
(C) Physiological saline (D) 5% glucose saline
6. All of the following are minor clinical criteria of rheumatic fever **EXCEPT**
(A) Fever (B) Elevated ESR
(C) Arthralgia (D) Pericardial effusion
7. All of the following sites are used for measuring skin fold thickness to assess obesity **EXCEPT**
(A) Mid-triceps (B) Biceps
(C) Anterior abdominal wall (D) Sub-scapular
8. Which is the most frequent cancer among women?
(A) Endometrial cancer (B) Breast cancer
(C) Stomach cancer (D) Ovarian cancer
9. Average number of daughters a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime assuming fixed age specific fertility and mortality rates is
(A) Gross reproduction rate (B) Net reproduction rate
(C) Total fertility rate (D) Total marital fertility rate
10. Age and sex composition of population can be demonstrated by
(A) Bar chart (B) Age pyramid
(C) Pictogram (D) Histogram
11. Which of the following is not true about Copper T
(A) Low expulsion rate (B) Lower incidence of side-effect
(C) Increased contraceptive effectiveness (D) Not effective as post coital contraceptive

12. The Pearl Index indicates the number of accidental pregnancies per
 (A) 1000 population (B) 100 live births
 (C) 100 women in the age group of 15-44 years (D) 100 woman years
13. Percentage of population above 60 years of age in India is :
 (A) 4% (B) 8%
 (C) 12% (D) 16%
14. Children under 15 years of age constitute_____ % of population in India
 (A) 25.78 (B) 17
 (C) 22 (D) 35.3
15. In India, majority of deliveries take place at
 (A) Medical College Hospital (B) Primary health centre
 (C) Home (D) Private clinic
16. **MOST** common cause of neonatal mortality is
 (A) Low birth weight (B) Haemolytic disease of newborn
 (C) Birth anoxia (D) Congenital anomalies
17. As per the most common classification of triage system that is internationally accepted, the colour code that indicates high priority treatment or transfer is:
 (A) Black (B) Yellow
 (C) Red (D) Blue
18. Which of the following statement is **TRUE** about triage:
 (A) Yellow least priority (B) Red - moribund
 (C) Green - ambulatory (D) Blue- ambulatory
19. Gas responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy was:
 (A) Methyl isocyanate (B) Potassium isothiocyanate
 (C) Sodium isothiocyanate (D) Ethyl isothiocyanate
20. All are included in health sector policy in India **EXCEPT**
 (A) Nutritional supplement (B) Medical education
 (C) Family welfare programme (D) Control of communicable disease
21. Correct sequence of cycle is
 (A) Planning, evaluation, object, goal (B) Planning, object, goal, evaluation
 (C) Planning, object, evaluation, goal (D) Planning, goal, evaluation, object
22. All are true **EXCEPT**_____ regarding critical path method
 (A) Is a part of input-output analysis (B) Visualized in graphical representation of all events/activities carried out
 (C) Is the longest part of the network (D) Any delay in CP delays whole project
23. Systematic observation and recording of activities of one/more individuals carried out at predetermined/random intervals
 (A) Decision making (B) System analysis
 (C) Network analysis (D) Work sampling
24. All of the following are functions of United Nations Children's Fund, **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Family and Child Welfare (B) Child Health
 (C) Child nutrition (D) First Aid
25. Every year 'World Health Day' is celebrated on
 (A) 24th March (B) 7th April
 (C) 31st May (D) 31st December

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- II

Q.P. Code: 1019

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical features and management of graves disease.	(3+4+3)
3. Discuss the clinical features and management of ulcerative colitis.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss clinical features and management of Bell's palsy.	
5. Classify anticonvulsant drugs.	
6. Describe the clinical features and management of Acromegaly?	(2+3)
7. Enumerate drugs used for in alcohol withdrawal. Discuss the management of alcohol withdrawal seizures.	
8. Describe ecthyma with its clinical features & management.	
9. Describe causes and clinical features of fixed drug eruption.	
10. Describe the diagnosis and management of H. Pylori.	
11. Write a note on pathophysiology and clinical features of Zollinger- Ellison syndrome.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. List six cerebellar signs.	
13. Discuss clinical features of Trigeminal neuralgia.	
14. Discuss the treatment of Gout.	
15. List three indications for Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).	
16. List four complications of acute pancreatitis.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : General Medicine Paper II, QP Code: 1019	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. EEG rhythm seen when eyes are shut is
(A) Alpha (B) Beta
(C) Theta (D) Delta
2. Wernicke's aphasia is
(A) Fluent aphasia (B) Non-fluent aphasia
(C) Motor aphasia (D) Conduction aphasia
3. Triad of normal pressure hydrocephalus includes
(A) Tremor, aphasia, dementia (B) Ataxia , aphasia, gait disorder
(C) Gait disorder, urinary incontinence, dementia (D) Gait disorder, urinary incontinence, aphasia
4. Drug of choice for Myasthenia Gravis
(A) Gallamine (B) Succinyl choline
(C) Tubocurare (D) Pyridostigmine
5. Causes of anemia in chronic kidney disease include
(A) Deficiency of erythropoietin (B) Toxic effects of uremia on marrow precursor cells
(C) Reduced red cell survival (D) All of the above
6. Myoglobulinuria suggests of
(A) Renal tumour (B) Intravascular hemolysis
(C) Rhabdomyolysis (D) Glomerular bleeding
7. Gold standard test to diagnose turners syndrome
(A) MRI (B) CT
(C) Karyotyping (D) Serum cortisol
8. Minimum dietary intake of Iodide required to maintain thyroid function in adults
(A) 100 micrograms/day (B) 100 mg/day
(C) 50 micrograms/day (D) 75 mg/day
9. An 18 year old female patient who is a known case of primary hypothyroidism on 75micrograms of levothyroxine was recently diagnosed to have pulmonary koch's and started on rifampicin. What alteration should be done in the dosage of levothyroxine
(A) Decreased (B) Increased
(C) Keep it the same (D) Stop levothyroxine
10. Which of the following is a cause of secondary amenorrhea?
(A) Hypothyroidism (B) Hyperthyroidism
(C) Polycystic ovarian syndrome (D) Diabetes
11. Karyotype in Klinefelter Syndrome is
(A) 47 XXY (B) 47 XO
(C) 45 XXY (D) 45 XO

12. TROUSSEAU'S sign is observed in
 (A) Hypercalcemia (B) Hyperkalemia
 (C) Hypokalemia (D) Hypocalcemia
13. Which of the following is not a clinical feature of PCOS
 (A) Hypertension (B) Obesity
 (C) Oligomenorrhea (D) Hirsutism
14. Acanthosis nigricans is a sign of
 (A) Insulin resistance (B) Type 1 DM
 (C) Insulin sensitivity (D) Hypertension
15. Which of the following is a sign of diabetic ketoacidosis
 (A) Abdominal pain (B) Weakness
 (C) Kussmaul breathing (D) Leg cramps
16. The clearest known example of hemispheric lateralization is seen in?
 (A) Emotions (B) Memory
 (C) Calculation (D) Language
17. All of the following are the features of panic disorder **EXCEPT**
 (A) Impending doom (B) Anticipatory anxiety
 (C) Flashbacks (D) Autonomic arousal
18. Urea breath test used for diagnosis of
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Salmonella
 (C) H. Pylori (D) Achalasia
19. **MOST** common site of involvement in ulcerative colitis
 (A) Rectum (B) Stomach
 (C) Transverse colon (D) Sigmoid colon
20. Which of following drug is used for esophageal candidiasis
 (A) Azithromycin (B) Proton pump inhibitor
 (C) Fluconazole (D) Tetracycline
21. Which is the premalignant condition?
 (A) GERD (B) Achalasia
 (C) Barret's esophagus (D) Esophageal candidiasis
22. Corkscrew esophagus is seen in
 (A) Diffuse esophageal spasm (B) Achalasia
 (C) Carcinoma esophagus (D) GERD
23. Drugs causing hepatic microsomal enzyme induction are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Carbamazepine (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Naproxen (D) Phenytoin
24. Anti LKM antibodies are strongly suggestive of
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
 (C) Autoimmune hepatitis (D) Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
25. Gold standard investigation for diagnosing and assessing degree/extent of liver fibrosis is
 (A) Liver Function Test (LFT) (B) Transabdominal sonography
 (C) Liver biopsy (D) Ascitic tap

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND
HEAD & NECK SURGERY

Q.P. Code:1014

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, investigation and management of Meniere's Disease.	
3. Enumerate the indications of tonsillectomy. Describe the steps of dissection and snare method of tonsillectomy and postoperative care.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss clinical features of acoustic neuroma.	
5. Discuss management of otosclerosis.	
6. Illustrate with a neat labeled diagram of Osteomeatal complex.	
7. Explain the clinical features and the management of Rhinosporidiosis.	(3+2)
8. Enumerate the various surgical procedures for chronic maxillary sinusitis and describe Caldwell Luc operation.	
9. A 6 year old male child presented to ENT OPD with history of mouth breathing, and snoring of 1 year duration. Examination revealed pinched nose, crowded teeth, masked face, bilateral reduced misting on cold spatula test. What is the probable diagnosis and how do you manage this case?	
10. Describe TNM staging of supraglottic malignancy of larynx.	
11. Describe clinical features and management of Thyroglossal cyst.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define pure tone audiometry. List various types of audiometry.	
13. Enumerate the structures forming osteo-cartilaginous framework of nose.	
14. Illustrate a diagram of arterial supply of the nasal septum.	
15. Enumerate the oesophageal causes of dysphagia.	
16. Write about management of Singers nodule.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

Instructions:

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

1. Parosmia is
 (A) Perversion of smell sensation (B) Absolute loss of nasal sensation
 (C) Decreased smell sensation (D) Perception of bad smell
2. Young operation is done for
 (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Atrophic rhinitis
 (C) Vasomotor rhinitis (D) Viral rhinitis
3. Cause of epistaxis are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Foreign body
 (C) Tumor (D) Hypertension
4. Rhinosporidiosis is caused by
 (A) HPV (B) Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis
 (C) R. seeberi (D) EBV
5. Le Fort classification is for fracture involving which bone
 (A) Maxilla and nasal bone (B) Mandible and maxilla
 (C) Zygomatic arch (D) Nasal bone
6. Use of Siegel's speculum during ear examination provides all **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Magnification (B) Magnification
 (C) Assessment of movement of the tympanic membrane (D) Assessment of movement of the tympanic membrane
7. Primary treatment of a middle ear Cholesteatoma is:
 (A) Medical and surgical (B) Radiation
 (C) Chemotherapy (D) Surgery
8. Mastoid infection which erodes through outer cortex of bone results in
 (A) Subperiosteal abscess (B) Epidural abscess
 (C) Perichondritis (D) Lateral sinus thrombosis
9. The **MOST** common cause of peripheral episodic vertigo is
 (A) Meniere's disease (B) Acoustic neuroma
 (C) Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV) (D) Vascular occlusion of labyrinthine artery
10. **MOST** common inner ear abnormality is
 (A) Scheibe dysplasia (B) Alexander dysplasia
 (C) Mondini dysplasia (D) Michael dysplasia
11. All are neonatal screening procedure for hearing assessment **EXCEPT**
 (A) Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) (B) Arousal test
 (C) Pure Tone Audiometry (PTA) (D) Otoacoustic emissions
12. Tone decay test is done for
 (A) Cochlear deafness (B) Retro cochlear deafness
 (C) Middle ear deafness (D) Otosclerosis

13. For ENT examination Bull's eye lamp is kept on
 (A) Right side of patient (B) Left side of patient
 (C) Behind the examiner (D) Behind the patient
14. All are Hot methods of Tonsillectomy **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Cryosurgery (B) Electrocautery
 (C) Radiofrequency (D) Coblation
15. Nasopharynx is visualized in OPD by
 (A) Posterior rhinoscopy mirror (B) Tongue depressor
 (C) Both (D) None
16. Characteristic of Diphtheritic membrane is
 (A) Loosely attached (B) Pearly white in color
 (C) Firmly attached and bleeds on touch (D) Does not bleed on removal
17. The pre-malignant condition with the highest probability of malignancy is
 (A) Dysplasia (B) Hyperplasia
 (C) Leukoplakia (D) Erythroplakia
18. Lower limit of hypopharynx is
 (A) Lower border of cricoid (B) Upper border of cricoid
 (C) Upper border of thyroid (D) Lower border of thyroid
19. Dysphagia more towards liquid is seen in
 (A) Stricture (B) Malignancy
 (C) Achalasia (D) All of the above
20. **MOST** common congenital anomaly of larynx
 (A) Laryngeal web (B) Laryngomalacia
 (C) Laryngeal stenosis (D) Vocal cord palsy
21. Left sided vocal cord paralysis is commonly due to
 (A) Left hilar bronchial carcinoma (B) Mitral stenosis
 (C) Thyroid malignancy (D) Thyroid surgery
22. Dohlmans operation is related to
 (A) Carcinoma oesophagus (B) Carcinoma larynx
 (C) Zenkers diverticulum (D) Nasal carcinoma
23. Structures not seen in bronchoscopy
 (A) Vocal cords (B) Trachea
 (C) First segmental division of bronchi (D) Subcarinal lymphnodes
24. **MOST** common indication of tracheostomy in a child
 (A) Carcinoma larynx (B) Laryngeal diphtheria
 (C) Condition requiring prolonged intubation (D) Poliomyelitis
25. Thyroid goitre moves with
 (A) Movement of tongue (B) Extend neck
 (C) Deglutition (D) Tilt head

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – I**

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

SECTION A : GENERAL SURGERY [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1020

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	15 X 1 = 15
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	1 X 10 = 10
2. Define surgical site infection. Discuss clinical features and management of surgical site infection.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 5 = 10
3. Enumerate the universal precautions in a HIV infected patient.	
4. Describe wound healing. List the types of wound closure.	(3+2)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
5. Classify burns. Discuss the management of acid burns.	
6. Define cyst. Describe the clinical features, complications and management of sebaceous cyst.	
7. What is degloving injury? Discuss the management of degloving injury.	
8. Enumerate the causes of host resistance to antibiotics.	
9. Discuss about Charcots foot.	

SECTION B : ORTHOPAEDICS [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1021

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	10 X 1 = 10
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	1 X 10 = 10
2. Explain complications of fractures & Summarize the causes, clinical features & management of compartment syndrome.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	3 X 5 = 15
3. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute Osteomyelitis.	
4. Write the types, indications and complications of external fixator.	
5. Classify Rickets. Discuss clinical features and management of Rickets.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
6. List the factors for nonunion of fractures.	
7. Define Galeazzi fracture. Discuss the management of Galeazzi fracture.	
8. Describe techniques of reduction of shoulder dislocation.	
9. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of gouty arthritis.	
10. Explain management of patella fracture.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 15 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section A : General Surgery QP Code: 1020	Time: 15 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Management of an open wound seen 12 hours after injury
(A) Suturing (B) Debridement and suture
(C) Secondary suturing (D) Heal by granulation
2. Following are required for wound healing **EXCEPT**
(A) Zinc (B) Copper
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin E
3. Delayed wound healing is seen in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Malignancy (B) Diabetes
(C) Hypertension (D) Infection
4. Prophylactic antibiotics are used in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Contained wounds (B) Immunosuppressed individuals
(C) Prostate surgery (D) Non prosthetic surgery
5. The rate of skin and soft tissue infection can be reduced by all **EXCEPT**
(A) Avoidance of hypothermia (B) Use of supplemental O₂
(C) Avoidance of hematoma (D) Use of drain and drapes
6. All of the below investigations are useful in diagnosis of Ascariasis **EXCEPT**
(A) Barium meal and follow through (B) Plain abdominal radiograph
(C) USG (D) Per abdomen examination
7. Which is not a feature of Leprosy?
(A) Trophic ulceration (B) Abdominal mass
(C) Involvement of spine (D) Central nervous system
8. Pilonidal sinus is more common in
(A) Men (B) Women
(C) Equal incidence (D) Children
9. Ideal investigation for fistula in ano is
(A) Endoanal USG (B) MRI
(C) CT scan (D) Fistulogram
10. Kanavels cardinal sign is seen in
(A) Felon (B) Paronychia
(C) Flexor tendon sheath infection (D) Extensor tendon sheath infection
11. Charcot neuropathy is seen in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Diabetes (B) Syphilis
(C) Leprosy (D) Tuberculosis
12. Rolled edges are seen in
(A) Tuberculous ulcers (B) Syphilis
(C) Basal cell carcinoma (D) Epithelioma

13. Universal tumor is
 (A) Dermoid cyst (B) Epidermoid cyst
 (C) Lipoma (D) Sebaceous cyst
14. Which of the following is not trans illuminant
 (A) Ranula (B) Hydrocele
 (C) Epididymal cyst (D) Sebaceous cyst
15. Neurofibromatosis is
 (A) Autosomal dominant (B) Autosomal recessive
 (C) X linked dominant (D) X linked recessive

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 10 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section B : Orthopaedics QP Code: 1021	Time: 15 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Origin of bone is from
 (A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
 (C) Endoderm (D) Neuroectoderm
2. Which of the following splint is used for radial nerve palsy?
 (A) Knuckle bender splint (B) Cock up splint
 (C) Volkmann's splint (D) Aluminium splint
3. Figure of 8 bandage is used in fracture of
 (A) Scapula (B) Sternum
 (C) Rib (D) Clavicle
4. Monteggia fracture involves fracture of:
 (A) Upper third radius (B) Lower third radius
 (C) Upper third ulna (D) Lower third ulna
5. Putti plat operation is done for
 (A) Recurrent shoulder dislocation (B) Posterior dislocation of hip
 (C) Congenital hip dislocation (D) Inferior dislocation of shoulder
6. Trigger finger refers to
 (A) Stenosis and tenosynovitis of flexor tendon sheath (B) Injury to finger in hyperextension
 (C) Sensory loss as in Carpal tunnel (D) All of the above
7. Compression neuropathy means
 (A) Muscle entrapped in closed space (B) Atrery entrapped in closed space
 (C) Vein entrapped in closed space (D) Nerve entrapped in closed space
8. **COMMONEST** site of musculoskeletal tuberculosis is
 (A) Knee joint (B) Hip joint
 (C) Dorso lumbar spine (D) Tibia
9. Lisfranc's amputation is done through
 (A) Intertarsal joints (B) Knee
 (C) Tibia fibula (D) Ankle
10. One of the following conditions is most oftenly mistaken for osteomyelitis
 (A) Cellulitis (B) Streptococcal necrotizing myositis
 (C) Acute rheumatism (D) Sickle cell crisis

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1022

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Discuss the surgical anatomy of inguinal canal and mention the clinical features, types and management of indirect inguinal hernia.	(4+2+4)
3. Describe clinical features, staging and management of CA stomach.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify cleft lip and palate. Discuss the problems associated with cleft lip and palate.	(2+3)
5. Discuss the clinical features and management of hyperparathyroidism.	
6. Classify head injury. Describe Glasgow Coma Scale.	(3+2)
7. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of lower urinary tract infection.	(1+2+2)
8. Describe surgical anatomy of oesophagus and management of achalasia cardia.	(3+7)
9. What are the advantages of laparoscopic surgery?	
10. Describe faecal fistulae and write a note on their management.	(3+2)
11. Describe the indications and complications of splenectomy.	(3+2)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Describe thyroid storm.	
13. Describe the clinical features of Horner's syndrome.	
14. What is gall stone pancreatitis? Describe the clinical features and management of gall stone pancreatitis.	(5+5)
15. Describe Ochsner- Sherren regimen.	
16. Write causes and treatment of Hypokalemia.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II , September 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-II, QP Code: 1022	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 condition where the Linea Alba stretches laterally & the two Rectus muscles separate is
(A) Epigastric hernia (B) Umbilical hernia
(C) Para umbilical hernia (D) Divarification of recti
2. Which of the following lie just medial to the deep Inguinal ring
(A) The inferior epigastric vessels (B) Femoral vessels
(C) Testicular vessels (D) Pudendal vessels
3. A man sustained injury & presented with fluid coming out through nose. What could be the possible fracture
(A) Fracture base of skull (B) Fracture of mandible
(C) Fracture of maxilla (D) Fracture base of nasal bone
4. Treatment of desmoid tumour is
(A) Conservative (B) Radiotherapy
(C) Surgery (D) Radiotherapy following chemotherapy
5. Which of the following conditions is not associated with malignant transformation?
(A) Erythroplakia (B) Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis
(C) Sideropenic dysphagia (Paterson Kelly syndrome) (D) Angular stomatitis
6. Which of the following factors should not be considered in tailoring treatment for a patient with head and neck cancer?
(A) Chronological age (B) The site of disease
(C) The stage of disease (D) The histology
7. Lazy S incision is made for
(A) Radical neck dissection (B) Sx for thyroglossal cyst
(C) Mandibulectomy (D) Parotidectomy
8. Commonest salivary gland to get stones
(A) Parotid (B) Submandibular
(C) Sublingual (D) Minor salivary glands
9. The **MOST** common presentation of endemic goiter is
(A) Hypothyroidism (B) Diffuse goiter
(C) Hyperthyroid (D) Solitary nodule
10. Which is not a component of Cushing's triad?
(A) Hypertension (B) Hypotension
(C) Bradycardia (D) Irregular respiration
11. What is the maximum score in Glasgow Coma Scale
(A) 10 (B) 5
(C) 8 (D) 15

12. Depigmentation and scarring of distal perpuce is seen in
 (A) Phimosis (B) Paraphimosis
 (C) Balanitis xerotica obliterans (D) Balanitis
13. Dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) scan is used to evaluate
 (A) Renal structure (B) Renal function
 (C) Renal blood flow (D) Cardiac output
14. All cause renal calculi **EXCEPT**
 (A) Allopurinol (B) Acetazolamide
 (C) Thiazides (D) Acetaminophen
15. **MOST** common bladder tumor is
 (A) Transitional cell carcinoma (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (C) Rhabdomyosarcoma (D) Sarcoma
16. Indications for circumcision includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) True phimosis (B) Balanitis xerotica obliterans
 (C) Recurrent balanoposthitis (D) Hypospadiasis
17. **MOST** sensitive tumour marker for pancreatic adenocarcinoma is
 (A) Ca-125 (B) Ca 19-9
 (C) Alpha fetoprotein (D) Carcinoembryonic antigen
18. Treatment of chronic pancreatitis are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Treat the addiction (B) Alleviate abdominal pain
 (C) Nutritional measures (D) Percutaneous drains
19. Referred pain from small intestines is usually felt at
 (A) Periumbilical region (B) Epigastrium
 (C) Hypogastrium (D) Right iliac fossa
20. Absorption of bile salts and vitamin B₁₂ occurs in
 (A) Jejunum (B) Terminal ileum
 (C) Duodenum (D) Ascending colon
21. Ectopic gastric mucosa is found in
 (A) Appendix (B) Meckel's diverticulum
 (C) Terminal Ileum (D) Caecum
22. Vomiting is a late feature in which of the following obstruction
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
 (C) Ileum (D) Colon
23. **COMMONEST** site of tuberculosis of the intestines
 (A) Stomach (B) Ileum
 (C) Jejunum (D) Colon
24. Lateral internal sphincterotomy is useful for
 (A) Anal fistula (B) Anal canal stricture
 (C) Haemorrhoids (D) Anal fissure
25. **MOST** common indication of splenectomy
 (A) Trauma (B) Hemolytic anemia
 (C) Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP) (D) Infections

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1023

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. A 20 year woman with history of two and a half months of amenorrhea with bleeding PV and history of passage of products like structures. What is the clinical diagnosis? How to confirm the diagnosis? What are the principles of management including investigations?	(2+2+3+3)
3. A G2P1L1 presents with complains of pain abdomen at 32 weeks of gestation. On examination- uterus is contracting, and on per-vaginal examination- os is 3 cm dilated. What is your diagnosis and how will you manage the case?	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe with neat diagram the fundal height of the uterus at various period of gestation? Mention 4 conditions where fundal height is more and fundal height is less than the period of gestation?	(1+2+2)
5. What is Lochia? Discuss the various types and explain its clinical significance.	(2+3)
6. Write 4 principles of management of eclampsia. Mention the two regimens of MgSO ₄ . Write a note on monitoring when the women are on MgSO ₄ regimen.	(1+2+2)
7. Discuss the distinguishing features of Abruptio placenta and Placenta Previa.	
8. Discuss fetal and neonatal complications of Rh isoimmunised pregnancy.	
9. Discuss three methods of delivering after coming head in Breech.	
10. Enumerate the pharmacological agents in the treatment of atonic post-partum haemorrhage. Add a note on Misoprostol as an uterotonic.	(3+2)
11. Classify Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices with examples. Describe mechanism of action of IUCDS.	(2+3)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Describe the calculation of expected date of delivery using Naegle's rule	
13. Differential diagnosis of vomiting in pregnancy.	
14. Mention important predictors of pre-eclampsia.	
15. Enumerate four complications of vaginal birth after cesarean in labour.	
16. Enumerate the complications of third stage of labour.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase-III Part II, September 2022	Max. Marks:	25 Marks
Subject :	Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-I,	Time:	30 Minutes
	QP Code:1023		

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. Liquor is maximum at
 (A) 32-34 weeks (B) 34-36 weeks
 (C) 36-38 weeks (D) 38-40 weeks
2. **COMMONEST** sit of fertilization is
 (A) Isthmus (B) Ampulla
 (C) Infundibulum (D) Interstitial
3. Which cardiovascular change is physiological change in last trimester of pregnancy?
 (A) Mid diastolic murmur (B) Occasional atrial fibrillation
 (C) Shift of apical impulse upwards and laterally in left 4th intercostal space (D) Cardiomegaly
4. Following signs are indicative of pregnancy **EXCEPT**
 (A) Hegar sign (B) Piskacek sign
 (C) Chadwick sign (D) Cullen sign
5. The following condition will present with height of uterus more than period of gestation
 (A) Twins (B) Polyhydramnios
 (C) Macrosomia (D) Oligohydramnios
6. The **MOST** significant diameter in midpelvis is
 (A) Interspinous diameter (B) Inter tuberous diameter
 (C) Anterior sagittal (D) Posterior sagittal
7. Average maternal weight gain in full term pregnancy is
 (A) 10-12 kg (B) 12-14 kg
 (C) 14-16kg (D) 6-8 kg
8. Assessment of progress of labor is done by
 (A) Station (B) Rupture of membranes
 (C) Uterine contraction (D) Partograph
9. **MOST** common immunoglobulin secreted in mothers milk
 (A) IgA (B) IgG
 (C) IgE (D) IgD
10. According to Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) act, 2nd doctor opinion is required when pregnancy is
 (A) 10weeks (B) 6 weeks
 (C) >12weeks (D) >20weeks
11. Which of the following is not a feature of HELLP (Hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelets) syndrome?
 (A) Thrombocytopenia (B) Eosinophilia
 (C) Raised liver enzymes (D) Hemolysis

12. All of the following can be administered in acute hypertension during labour **EXCEPT**
 (A) IV Labetolol (B) IV Nitroprusside
 (C) IV Dihydralazine (D) IV Diazoxide
13. McAfee and Johnsons regimen is used in all of the following circumstances **EXCEPT**
 (A) Intrauterine demise (B) Duration of pregnancy < 37wks > 2.5 cm
 (C) >3.5cm (D) None of the above
14. The abnormal pelvis in which Ala of sacrum on both sides is absent and sacrum is fused with innominate bones is termed as
 (A) Kyphotic pelvis (B) Naegele pelvis
 (C) Roberts pelvis (D) Rachitic flat pelvis
15. All are features of anencephaly **EXCEPT**
 (A) Acranium (B) Buddha's position
 (C) Lemon sign (D) Hydraminos
16. PPH (Post-partum haemorrhage) is said to be severe when the blood loss is more than
 (A) 1500mL (B) 1000mL
 (C) 3000mL (D) 2000mL
17. Cephalhematoma is caused due to
 (A) Injury to small emissary vein to skull (B) Injury to internal cerebral artery
 (C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is the **NOT** the component of APGAR score
 (A) Respiratory effort (B) Heart rate
 (C) Muscle tone (D) Capillary refilling time
19. Failure Rate of Tubectomy is
 (A) 0.1-0.6% (B) 1-3%
 (C) 2-5% (D) 4-6 %
20. Contraceptive effect of injection depot medroxy progesterone acetate 150 mg lasts for
 (A) 30 days (B) 60 days
 (C) 90 days (D) 120 days
21. What is not **TRUE** about the prerequisites for outlet forcep delivery
 (A) Empty bladder (B) Informed consent
 (C) Full dilatation of cervix (D) Head at 0 station
22. The common cause for bleeding in cesarean section is
 (A) Uterine atony (B) Previous uterine scar
 (C) Abnormal placentation (D) Chorioamnionitis
23. CTG (Cardiotocography) trace may alter due to all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Maternal sedatives (B) Maternal radiation exposure
 (C) Maternal acidemia (D) Maternal hypoxia
24. USG is introduced by
 (A) Ian Donald (B) Christian Donald
 (C) Leuwenhook (D) Louis Pasteur
25. Intrauterine gestational sac on transvaginal scan is seen when maternal beta HCG is
 (A) 500- 1000miu/ml (B) 1 lakh miu/ml
 (C) 10,000 miu/ml (D) 1000 -2000 miu/ml

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1024

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

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

25 X 1 = 25

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. Define pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Discuss etiology of PID. Enumerate causative organisms. Write brief note on management of acute PID.
3. How will you evaluate a case of abnormal uterine bleeding in a 45 year old lady? What are the different options available for management of this case?

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Describe the course of pelvic ureter and mention the common sites of injury during pelvic surgery.
5. Describe the changes in endometrium of uterus with respect to menstrual cycle.
6. Discuss the management of osteoporosis
7. Clinical features, diagnosis, treatment of Trichomoniasis.
8. Enumerate various methods of Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP). Add a note on medical abortion.
9. Discuss the evaluation of a case of primary amenorrhea
10. Write down in detail the medical management of fibroids
11. Discuss the diagnosis of pre invasive lesions of cervix

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Describe lymphatic drainage of cervix with a neat labelled diagram.
13. Bethesda classification of cervical smear.
14. Role of CT scan in gynecology.
15. Describe the indication and procedure of fractional curettage. (2+3)
16. Describe the pre-operative investigations prior to gynecological surgery.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, September 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-II, QP Code:1024	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. The narrowest part of fallopian tube
(A) Interstitial portion (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Isthmus
2. The size of uterus in cms in reproductive females is
(A) 5x4x2 (B) 4x3x1
(C) 9x6.5x3.5 (D) 4x2x1
3. Normal endometrial thickness in premenstrual phase of menstrual cycle
(A) 4-6mm (B) 14-16mm
(C) 18-20mm (D) 8-12mm
4. Differential diagnosis of genital tuberculosis are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Ovarian cyst (B) Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
(C) Ectopic pregnancy (D) Endometriosis
5. Asherman's syndrome is characterized by presence of
(A) Uterine synechiae (B) Perforation of uterus
(C) Foreign body in uterus (D) Retained placenta
6. **MOST** common cause of lower urinary tract infection
(A) Catheterization (B) Renal Tuberculosis
(C) Chronic pyelonephritis (D) Gonococcal Cystitis
7. **MOST** common causative organism for lower urinary tract infection
(A) Staphylococci (B) E. coli
(C) Staphylococci (D) Proteus
8. Normal vaginal epithelium stains deep brown with Schillers iodine because
(A) It contains no glands (B) It contains glycogen
(C) It contains alkaline phosphatase (D) It contains dysplastic cells
9. Fallopian tube patency is tested by
(A) Hysterosalpingography (B) Laproscopy
(C) CT scan (D) USG
10. **MOST** common site of ectopic pregnancy is
(A) Ampulla (B) Isthmic region
(C) Intestinal portion (D) Abdominal
11. Drug used in medical management of ectopic pregnancy
(A) Misoprostol (B) Methotrexate
(C) Mifepristone (D) Methy ergometrine
12. The karyotype in partial mole
(A) 46XX (B) 69XXY
(C) 45XY (D) 46XXY

13. A 50 year old woman is diagnosed with cervical cancer. Which lymph node group would be the first to be involved in metastatic spread of this disease beyond the cervix and uterus?
 (A) Internal iliac nodes (B) Obturator nodes
 (C) Paracervical nodes (D) External iliac nodes
14. **MOST** common cause of post-menopausal bleeding in India
 (A) CA cervix (B) CA endometrium
 (C) CA ovary (D) CA vulva
15. Risk factor for endometrial cancer are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Obesity (B) Anaemia
 (C) Hypertension (D) Diabetes
16. Benign tumors causing ascites (Meig's syndrome) are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Brenner tumor (B) Granulosa cell tumour
 (C) Ovarian fibroma (D) Krukenberg tumour
17. 2nd **MOST** common genital carcinoma is
 (A) Cervical carcinoma (B) Ovarian carcinoma
 (C) Endometrial carcinoma (D) Vulval carcinoma
18. Tumor marker for endodermal sinus tumour is
 (A) HCG (B) CEA
 (C) CA-125 (D) AFP
19. Contraindications to radiotherapy are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Severe anemia (B) Sepsis
 (C) Uterovaginal prolapse (D) Menopause
20. Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) is helpful in all of the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Vaginal atrophy (B) Flushing
 (C) Osteoporosis (D) Coronary heart disease
21. Absolute contraindication for hormonal replacement
 (A) Thromboembolism (B) Fibrocystic disease
 (C) Fibroadenoma (D) Hemorrhage
22. Which is the **MOST** common symptom of pelvic adhesion
 (A) Menorrhagia (B) Chronic pain
 (C) Vomiting (D) Constipation
23. **MOST** common indication for fractional curettage is
 (A) Endometrial carcinoma (B) Ovarian carcinoma
 (C) Adenomyosis (D) Fibroid
24. Which one of the following is a contraindication for Dilatation and curettage
 (A) Suspected pregnancy (B) Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB)
 (C) Endometrial hyperplasia (D) Endometrial polyp
25. Which of the following is not the complications of Dilatation and curettage
 (A) Infection (B) Bleeding
 (C) Perforation (D) UTI
