

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)**

DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: A013

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. What are different types of drowning? Describe Post-Mortem appearances in a case of drowning.	(3+7)
3. Discuss the mechanism of action, clinical features, treatment and autopsy findings in a case of Hydrocyanic acid poisoning.	(2+4+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Define Inquest. Mention its types. Describe the procedure of police inquest.	
5. Write a note on suspended animation.	
6. Describe composition of rifled cartridge with a diagram.	
7. Difference between a penetrating wound and a perforating wound.	
8. Enumerate fractures of skull. Describe mechanism of coup and contrecoup head injuries.	
9. What is Contributory Negligence? Discuss the defences against Professional Negligence.	
10. What is Vicarious Liability? Discuss the examples and precautions for Vicarious Liability.	
11. Discuss the salient features of Mental Health Act 1987.	
12. Discuss clinical features and treatment in a case of ingestion of Sulphuric acid.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. What is Cognizable offence? List three cognizable offences.	
14. What is Immersion syndrome? Give examples.	
15. What is black eye? Write its causes.	
16. What is lucid interval in relation to Psychiatry? Write its Medico-legal importance.	
17. What is Magnan's syndrome? Mention its medico-legal importance.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase-III Part-I, (CBME) February 2023	Max. Marks:	20 Marks
Subject :	Forensic Medicine, QP Code: A013	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 greenish discolouration of skin over right iliac fossa is a
(A) Early sign of decomposition (B) Late sign of decomposition
(C) Sign of hypostasis (D) Sign of bile stain
2. Cutis anserina is seen in
(A) Drowning (B) Throttling
(C) Strangulation (D) Hanging
3. Cafe coronary commonly occurs when a person is
(A) Intoxicated (B) Eating fatty food
(C) Eating meat (D) Eating fish
4. Spalding sign is seen with
(A) Live born (B) Dead born
(C) Still born (D) All of the above
5. Lower end of femur can help to determine
(A) Age (B) Height
(C) Weight (D) Stature
6. Greenish colour in a contusion is due to
(A) Hemosiderin (B) Hematoidin
(C) Bilirubin (D) Biliverdin
7. Callus becomes thick & hard like bone within
(A) 2 weeks (B) 4 weeks
(C) 6 weeks (D) 3 months
8. Pregnancy above 20 weeks, can be terminated only on
(A) Eugenic ground (B) Therapeutic ground
(C) Humanitarian ground (D) None of the above
9. Abortion stick used in criminal abortion causes abortion by the mechanism of
(A) Uterine contraction (B) Stimulation of uterine nerves
(C) Uterine infection & necrosis (D) Placental separation
10. MTP Act was introduced in
(A) 1961 (B) 1971
(C) 1974 (D) 1975
11. Edmund Locard is known for his
(A) System of personal identification using body measurement (B) Fingerprint study
(C) Formula for estimation of stature (D) Theory of exchange
12. Subpoena is a kind of
(A) Decomposed body tissue (B) Designation
(C) Document (D) Court tribunal
13. Perjury is
(A) Willful utterance of falsehood (B) An act committed within court premises
(C) Failure to sign summons (D) Failure to appear as witness

14. Medical certificate is
(A) Documentary evidence
(C) Hearsay evidence
(B) Oral evidence
(D) Parole
15. In case of death in lock up, the inquest is held by
(A) Police officer
(C) Panchayat officer
(B) Magistrate
(D) District Attorney
16. The conclusive test for seminal stain is
(A) Florence test
(C) Spermatozoa in stained smear
(B) Acid phosphate test
(D) Barberio's test
17. Spermine is detected in semen by which test
(A) Barberio test
(C) ELISA
(B) Florence test
(D) Agglutination inhibition
18. An irresistible desire to set fire on buildings
(A) Dipsomnaia
(C) Kleptomania
(B) Mutilomania
(D) Pyromania
19. Amotivational syndrome is seen with
(A) Cannabis
(C) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
(B) Cocaine
(D) None
20. Alkaloid present in Nux vomica seeds
(A) Hyoscine
(C) Brucine
(B) Hyoscyamine
(D) Atropine

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)**

DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: A014

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe 10 (ten) differentiating points between Acute Conjunctivitis, Acute Iridocyclitis and Acute Congestive Glaucoma.	
3. Describe the aetiology, morphological types, and management of developmental cataract.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Draw diagram of Strum's conoid and explain.	(3+2)
5. Describe management of dry eye.	
6. Discuss clinical features and management of orbital cellulitis.	(3+2)
7. Describe the clinical features and management of thyroid eye disease.	(2+3)
8. Discuss clinical features of Spring Catarrh.	
9. Discuss the clinical features and management of Age related macular degeneration.	(2+3)
10. Differentiate between paralytic and non-paralytic squint.	
11. Discuss aims and objectives of National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).	(3+2)
12. Draw a neat labeled diagram of histopathology of retinoblastoma.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Mention causes of interstitial Keratitis.	
14. Draw fundus picture of Central Retinal Vein Occlusion	
15. Discuss cover-uncover tests	
16. Mention the types of nerve block in eye surgery.	
17. Classify antifungals drugs.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), February 2023	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: A014	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. Purkinje's image test shows only two images in
(A) Aphakia (B) Pseudophakia
(C) Astigmatism (D) Hypermetropia
2. Roving ring scotoma with spectacle use is seen in
(A) Aphakia (B) Hypermetropia
(C) Pseudophakia (D) Myopia
3. Contact lenses impermeable to oxygen is
(A) Polymethyl Methacrylate lens (B) Silicone lens
(C) Cellulose acetate butyrate lens (D) Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate lens
4. Which filter paper is used for schirmer-I test
(A) Whatman 41 (B) Litmus paper
(C) Jones filter paper (D) Flourescein paper
5. Axial proptosis can be due to
(A) Optic nerve glioma (B) Maxillary sinus tumor invading the orbital floor
(C) Frontoethmoidal mucocoeles (D) Dacryoadenitis
6. Herbert pits are seen in
(A) Trachoma (B) Spring catarrh
(C) Phlyctenular conjunctivitis (D) New Castle conjunctivitis
7. Egyptian ophthalmia is previous name for
(A) Vernal catarrh (B) Trachoma
(C) Ophthalmia neonatorum (D) Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis
8. EDTA is used in the treatment of
(A) Band keratopathy (B) Lipid keratopathy
(C) Bullous keratopathy (D) Exposure keratopathy
9. Satellite lesions of cornea are caused by
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungus
(C) Virus (D) Mixed infection
10. Blue sclera is seen in
(A) Closed globe injury (B) Open globe injury
(C) Ehlers - Danlos syndrome (D) Necrotising scleritis
11. Foreign body in angle can be visualised by
(A) Slit lamp (B) Direct ophthalmoscope
(C) Indirect ophthalmoscope (D) Gonioscope
12. Sickle shaped scotoma seen in Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (POAG) is known as:
(A) Bjerrum's scotoma (B) Seidel's scotoma
(C) Paracentral scotoma (D) Arcuate scotoma

13. Vogt's triad is indicative of
(A) Past attack of Herpes zoster ophthalmicus (B) Past attack of Pars planitis
(C) Past attack of acute iridocyclitis (D) Past attack of acute angle closure glaucoma
14. In Emsley – Fincham's slit test
(A) Glaucomatous halo remains intact
(B) Halo due to immature cataract does not break into segments
(C) Halo due to mucopurulent conjunctivitis is broken into segments
(D) Halo due to keratitis remain intact
15. Spherophakia is associated with which type of lens induced glaucoma
(A) Phacolytic glaucoma (B) Phacoanaphylactic glaucoma
(C) Phacotopic glaucoma (D) Lens particle glaucoma
16. **MOST** common congenital cataract
(A) Blue dot cataract (B) Zonular or lamellar cataract
(C) Total nuclear cataract (D) Floriform cataract
17. Sunflower cataract is seen in
(A) Diabetes (B) Ocular trauma
(C) Wilson's disease (D) Galactosemia
18. 7 year old male presented with 6/6 vision in right eye and hand movements in left eye. On fundoscopy right eye was normal left eye showed retinal detachment subretinal yellowish exudates and telangiectatic vessels. What is the most probable diagnosis?
(A) Sympathetic ophthalmitis (B) Familial exudative retinopathy
(C) Retinopathy of prematurity (D) Coat's disease
19. Retinopathy of Prematurity to be treated by laser therapy is
(A) Stage 1 Zone 2 (B) Stage 3 Zone 1
(C) Stage 2 Zone 3 (D) Stage 1 Zone 3
20. Clinically significant Macular Edema
(A) Thickening of retina at or within 200 microns of centre of fovea
(B) Hard exudates at or within 200 microns of the centre of fovea
(C) Thickened retina more than 500 microns, hard exudates within 500 microns of centre of fovea
(D) Thick retina more than 300 microns

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 1013

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define and classify Retinal Detachment? Describe Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in detail.	(2+3+5)
3. Discuss the classification, etiology, clinical features and management of congenital cataract.	(2+2+2+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify conjunctivitis. Discuss clinical features and management of trachoma.	(1+2+2)
5. Discuss Antiglaucoma agents.	
6. Describe "Vision 2020" and its components.	(3+2)
7. Outline surgical steps of Dacryocystorhinostomy.	
8. Explain pupillary pathway.	
9. Define Leukocoria. Enumerate various causes.	(2+3)
10. Differentiate between paralytic and non-paralytic squint.	
11. Describe clinical features of Fungal corneal ulcer.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Draw optics of Strum's conoid.	
13. Enumerate treatment modalities of presbyopia.	
14. Name three macular function tests.	
15. Enumerate three disadvantages of wearing aphakic spectacles.	
16. Mention three causes of diplopia.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, February 2023	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. Anteroposterior diameter of normal adult eyeball is
(A) 25 mm (B) 24 mm
(C) 23.5 mm (D) 23 mm
2. Capsule of the Crystalline lens is thinnest at
(A) Anterior pole (B) Posterior pole
(C) Equator (D) Pre- equator region
3. Infantile nucleus of the Crystalline lens refers to the nucleus developed from
(A) 3 months of gestation to till birth (B) Birth to one year of age
(C) Birth to puberty (D) One year of age to 3 years of age
4. Which layer of the cornea once destroyed does not regenerate?
(A) Epithelium (B) Bowman's membrane
(C) Descemet's membrane (D) Stroma
5. Circulus iridis 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
6. The strongest attachment of the vitreous body to the surrounding structures is at the level of
(A) Vitreous base, 4 mm across the ora serrata (B) Optic disc
(C) Posterior surface of the lens (D) Foveal region
7. Diameter of the macula lutea is
(A) 1.5 mm (B) 3.5 mm
(C) 4.5 mm (D) 5.5 mm
8. Number of rods in retina
(A) 100 million (B) 110 million
(C) 120 million (D) 130 million
9. The superior rectus muscle is inserted into the sclera at distance of
(A) 5.5 mm from limbus (B) 6.5 mm from limbus
(C) 6.7 mm from limbus (D) 7.7 mm from limbus
10. Length of the nasolacrimal duct is about
(A) 8-12 mm (B) 22-34 mm
(C) 15-18 mm (D) 18-21 mm
11. Thinnest wall of the orbit is
(A) Medial wall (B) Floor
(C) Roof (D) Lateral wall
12. Secondary vitreous is embryologically derived from
(A) Neuroectoderm (B) Visceral mesoderm
(C) Surface ectoderm (D) Paraxial mesenchyme

13. Yoke muscle for right superior rectus is
 (A) Left superior rectus (B) Left inferior oblique
 (C) Left inferior rectus (D) Left superior oblique
14. Cornea is supplied by
 (A) Anterior ciliary nerves (B) Short ciliary nerves
 (C) Posterior ciliary nerve (D) Long ciliary nerves
15. Total dioptric power of the lens is
 (A) A6 -20 D (B) A4-A6 D
 (C) 7-8 D (D) A-2 D
16. Retinine is
 (A) 11 - cis - retinal (B) 11 - trans - retinal
 (C) All - cis- retinal (D) All - trans - retinal
17. Cells responsible for colour vision are
 (A) Rods (B) Cones
 (C) Bipolar cells (D) Ganglion cells
18. Aqueous flare seen in anterior chamber is due to
 (A) Leakage of protein particles into the aqueous humour following breakdown of blood aqueous barrier
 (B) Leakage of leukocytes into anterior chamber
 (C) Leakage of red blood cells into anterior chamber
 (D) Leakage of macrophages into anterior chamber
19. Busacca nodules
 (A) Are a feature of non-granulomatous uveitis (B) Are situated at the pupillary border
 (C) Usually initiate posterior synechiae formation (D) Are situated near the collarette
20. Typical coloboma of iris is seen in the
 (A) Superonasal quadrant (B) Inferonasal quadrant
 (C) Superotemporal quadrant (D) Inferotemporal quadrant
21. **NOT** a feature of Reiter's syndrome
 (A) Urethritis (B) Arthritis
 (C) Iridocyclitis (D) Scleritis
22. **MOST** common type of developmental cataract
 (A) Coronary cataract (B) Lamellar cataract
 (C) Nuclear cataract (D) Total cataract
23. Ring of soemmering is seen in
 (A) Senile cataract (B) After cataract
 (C) Congenital cataract (D) Developmental cataract
24. Which of the following structures is useful for biometric identification of person
 (A) Cornea (B) Lens
 (C) Iris (D) Pupil
25. In Goldenhar's syndrome we see
 (A) Lipodermoid (B) Granuloma
 (C) Adenoma (D) Papilloma

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION –FEBRUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND
HEAD & NECK SURGERY

Q.P. Code:A015

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations, and treatment of Meniere's disease.	
3. A 60 year old male patient with history of hypertension came to casualty with complaints of severe epistaxis since 1 day. Discuss the causes and outline the treatment protocol for the same.	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Enumerate the causes of facial nerve palsy.	
5. Write in detail about clinical features and management of Otomycosis.	
6. Discuss the causes and clinical features of Ozaena.	
7. Discuss the functions of paranasal sinuses.	
8. Write a short note on etiology, clinical features and types of acute tonsillitis.	
9. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Plummer Vinson syndrome.	
10. Evaluate the advantages of tracheostomy over endotracheal intubation.	
11. A child with features of upper respiratory infection, on investigations is found to have thumb sign present on X-ray. What is the diagnosis? Write the clinical features and treatment of this condition.	
12. Enumerate the instruments used for Adenoidectomy. Mention the complications of Adenoidectomy.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. What is Kaposi's sarcoma? Mention its clinical features.	
14. Discuss methods for visualizing the nasopharynx. Draw a neat labeled diagram of nasopharynx.	
15. Principles of communication.	
16. Signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism.	
17. Write a note on hearing aids.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), February 2023	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, QP Code: A015	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. Posterosuperior retraction pocket if allowed to progress will lead to
(A) Tertiary cholesteatoma (B) Conductive hearing loss
(C) Secondary cholesteatoma (D) Sensory neural hearing loss
2. Bat ear is caused by poorly developed
(A) Helix (B) Tragus
(C) Anti-tragus (D) Antihelix
3. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by
(A) Outer hair cells (B) Inner hair cells
(C) Basilar membrane (D) Auditory nerve
4. Depressed bridge of nose may be due to all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Syphilis (B) Leprosy
(C) Septal abscess (D) Acromegaly
5. Water's view is
(A) Occipitomental (B) Occipitofrontal
(C) Submentovertical (D) Mentovertical
6. Dry nasal mucosa, extensive crustations and a woody hard external nose is suggestive of
(A) Rhinosporidiosis (B) Rhinoscleroma
(C) Carcinoma of nose (D) Atrophic rhinitis
7. Thornwaldt's cyst is seen in:
(A) Floor of mouth (B) Oropharynx
(C) Nasopharynx (D) Hypopharynx
8. Mid Tracheostomy is done at the level of
(A) Above Thyroid Isthmus (B) Below Thyroid Isthmus
(C) At the level of Thyroid Isthmus (D) None of the Above
9. Which of the following is the cause of Rhinolalia aperta
(A) Adenoids (B) Nasal Polyp
(C) Familial Speech Pattern (D) Velopharyngeal insufficiency
10. Positive Rinne's test is seen in
(A) Otosclerosis (B) Impacted wax
(C) Chronic suppurative otitis media (D) Presbycusis
11. Steeple Sign is seen in
(A) Laryngotracheobronchitis (B) Laryngitis
(C) Bronchiolitis (D) Bronchial Asthma
12. Orthopantomogram (OPG) is useful in detecting which of the following condition
(A) Tonsillitis (B) Eagle syndrome
(C) Quinsy (D) Ludwig's angina

13. Which sinus is best visualized in Water's view
(A) Ethmoid Sinus (B) Frontal Sinus
(C) Sphenoid Sinus (D) Maxillary Sinus
14. After Tonsillectomy Secondary haemorrhage occurs
(A) Within 24 Hours (B) After 2 Weeks
(C) 5-10 Postoperative days (D) After 1 month
15. The **MOST** appropriate management for Antrochoanal polyp in children is
(A) Caldwell Luc Operation (B) Intranasal polypectomy
(C) Corticosteroids (D) Wait and Watch
16. All of the following are properties of lasers **EXCEPT**
(A) Photothermal (B) Photochemical
(C) Photodissociation (D) Photocoagulation
17. All are protease inhibitor **EXCEPT**?
(A) Saquinavir (B) Ritonavir
(C) Efavirnez (D) Indinavir
18. Adenoid cystic carcinoma is also known a
(A) Cylindroma (B) Pindborg tumor
(C) Warthin's tumor (D) Pleomorphic adenoma
19. Sjogren's syndrome includes all **EXCEPT**
(A) Xerostomia (B) Keratoconjunctivitis
(C) Arthritis (D) Lymphoma
20. Which of the following agents cannot be used for chemical cautery
(A) Silver nitrate (B) Phenol
(C) Trichloroacetic acid (D) Aluminium Acetate

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION –FEBRUARY 2023**

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, bacteriology, clinical features and management of unsafe Chronic Suppurative otitis media (CSOM).	
3. Describe the aetiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Antrochoanal polyps.	(2+3+3+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. What is Ramsay Hunt Syndrome? What treatment do you advocate for the same condition?	(2+3)
5. Describe investigations for diagnosis of Meniere's disease.	
6. Describe fracture of nasal septum and its treatment.	
7. Explain the clinical features and the management of Rhinosporidiosis.	(3+2)
8. Enumerate conditions causing ulcers of oral cavity.	
9. Discuss the clinical features and management of unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy.	
10. Mention the various classifications of tracheostomy.	
11. Write about clinical features of Stygia.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define Cerumen. What is its clinical significance?	
13. Write a note on bulla ethmoidalis.	
14. Illustrate the anatomy of Waldeyer's ring with neat labeled diagram.	
15. Write about management of Globus pharyngeus.	
16. Write a short note on epiglottitis.	

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 MoE (GoI)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, February 2023	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, QP Code: 1014	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Turbinate which articulates with ethmoid bone is
(A) Superior (B) Middle
(C) Inferior (D) All of the above
2. True about sphenoid sinus
(A) Lined by stratified squamous epithelium (B) Duct open in middle meatus
(C) Open in sphenoidal recess (D) Present at birth
3. Movement of mucous in nose is by
(A) Mucociliary action (B) Inspiration
(C) Expiration (D) Both B & C
4. Depressed bridge of the nose may be due to all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Leprosy (B) Syphilis
(C) Septal abscess (D) Acromegaly
5. Improvement in nasal patency by retracting the lateral part of cheek is
(A) Epleys manoeuvre (B) Cottle test
(C) Schwartz test (D) Heimlich manoeuvre
6. Vidian neurectomy is done in
(A) Vasomotor rhinitis (B) Rhinitis sicca
(C) Allergic rhinitis (D) Atrophic rhinitis
7. Pathognomic feature of chronic maxillary sinusitis is
(A) Muco-pus in the middle meatus (B) Inferior turbinate hypertrophy
(C) History of early morning headache (D) Atropic sinusitis
8. Rhinoscleroma is caused by
(A) Klebsiella (B) Autoimmune
(C) Spirochetes (D) Rhinosporidium
9. Regarding Antrochoanal polyp which one is true
(A) Origin from maxillary sinus and goes to nasopharynx (B) Present with severe bleeding
(C) Bilateral (D) Seen in elderly patient
10. Ideal time for correction of nasal fracture is
(A) Immediately (B) After a week
(C) After 3 weeks (D) After 6 weeks
11. Fungus causing otomycosis is most commonly
(A) Candida (B) Mucor
(C) Penicillin (D) Aspergillus niger

12. The ideal treatment for a child with the complain of mouth breathing and poor performance at school due to reduced hearing is
 (A) Conservative with broad spectrum antibiotics (B) Mastoidectomy with tympanoplasty
 (C) Adenoidectomy (D) Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion
13. Cholesteatoma is seen in
 (A) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media (ASOM) (B) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM)
 (C) Secretory otitis media (D) Acute necrotizing otitis media
14. All are extra cranial complications **EXCEPT**
 (A) Mastoiditis (B) Petrositis
 (C) Labyrinthitis (D) Meningitis
15. True about tullio phenomenon is all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Common in Meniere's disease (B) Loud sound produces vertigo
 (C) Due to distended saccule lying against stapes footplate (D) Sudden loss of consciousness
16. Bing siebemann dysplasia is
 (A) Complete absence of bony labyrinth and membranous labyrinth
 (B) Affects basal turn of membranous cochlea
 (C) Basal coil present only
 (D) Complete absence of membranous labyrinth
17. Which of the following would be the most appropriate treatment for rehabilitation of a patient who has bilateral profound deafness following surgery for bilateral acoustic schwannoma:
 (A) Bilateral powered digital hearing aid (B) Bilateral cochlear implants
 (C) Unilateral cochlear implants (D) Brain stem implant
18. Stapedial reflex is mediated by
 (A) V and VII nerves (B) V and VIII nerves
 (C) VII and VIII nerves (D) VI and VIII nerves
19. All are the nasal speculum **EXCEPT**?
 (A) Thudicum (B) Killians
 (C) St Claire Thompson (D) Tilleys
20. Position of patient in tonsillectomy
 (A) Proetz position (B) Supine position
 (C) Rose position (D) Prone position
21. Submandibular duct calculi can be seen in
 (A) Water's view (B) Caldwell's view
 (C) Occlusal view (D) Lateral view
22. Lymphatic drainage of tip of tongue is to
 (A) Submandibular lymph node (B) Upper deep cervical lymph node
 (C) Submental lymph node (D) None of above
23. Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is
 (A) Chronic tonsillitis (B) Diptheria carrier
 (C) Obstructive sleep apnoea (D) Glossopharyngeal neurectomy
24. Bryce sign is seen in
 (A) Laryngocoel (B) Post cricoid carcinoma
 (C) Down's syndrome (D) Chronic tonsillitis
25. Mouse-nibbled vocal cords are seen in
 (A) TB laryngitis (B) Acute epiglottitis
 (C) Syphilis (D) Lupus of vocal cords

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: A016

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Enumerate 'Levels of disease prevention'. Discuss the role of various levels in prevention & modes of intervention of disease using any suitable example.	(2+8)
3. Define Communication. Discuss the communication process and types of communication.	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Discuss disease control, disease elimination and disease eradication with suitable examples.	
5. Define Epidemiology & enumerate any six uses of epidemiology.	(2+3)
6. Describe the clinical features & prevention/control of 'Lathyrism' in India.	
7. Describe the benefits given to an employee & his/her family in case of occupational injury & death on duty under the 'ESI Act' in India.	
8. Define 'Safe and Wholesome' drinking Water. Enumerate the various sources of water supply.	(2+3)
9. Discuss the salient features of 'Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness' (IMNCI) programme in India.	
10. Discuss one advantage and one disadvantage each of any five 'treatment / disposal methods' of biomedical waste.	
11. Describe the role of 'Population Surveys' as a source of 'Health information' using suitable example.	
12. Describe the various presentation methods of statistical data.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Explain briefly the role of periodic examination in occupational health with a suitable example.	
14. Explain briefly Sensitivity of a screening test with a suitable example.	
15. Explain briefly 'Gene therapy' with an example.	
16. Name the main sources of health care waste.	
17. Define 'Problem Family' and give two examples for the same.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), February 2023	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: A016	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. Human Development Index is a composite index to compare between various countries and its 'value' ranges between
(A) -1 to 0 (B) 0 to 1
(C) -1 to +1 (D) 1 to 100
2. If the prevalence is very low as compared to the incidence for a disease, it implies that
(A) The disease is very fatal and / or easily curable
(B) The disease is non-fatal and /or chronic
(C) Calculation of incidence and prevalence is wrong
(D) Nothing can be said as both are independent factors
3. **MOST** heat sensitive vaccine among all vaccines used in 'Universal Immunization Programme' is
(A) Bacillus Calmette Guérin (BCG) vaccine (B) Measles / MR vaccine
(C) Injectable Polio vaccine (IPV) (D) Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT)
4. Which one of the following food item has high Retinol content?
(A) Spinach (B) Tomato
(C) Papaya (D) Amaranth
5. Adulteration / Contamination of Mustard oil with Argemone Mexicana oil can be detected by which lab test
(A) Nitric acid test (B) Sulfuric acid test
(C) Hydrochloric acid test (D) Acetic acid test
6. The branch of science which deals with fitting the job to the worker is known as
(A) Eugenics (B) Emporiatrics
(C) Ergonomics (D) Euthenics
7. A rise in the number of urban slums and insanitary dwellings in industrial areas are mainly due to this factor
(A) High fertility (B) Illiteracy / ignorance
(C) Migration (D) Poverty
8. 'Health teaching/ education' should be mainly related to this factor for successful implementation in the community
(A) Political will (B) Gross domestic product
(C) Interests of the people (D) Available resources
9. 'Motivation' in relation to 'Health Communication' is
(A) Transmission of information (B) Generation of information
(C) Fundamental desire to learn (D) Person decides and adopts new practice
10. Waste water flowing out from household kitchen is called
(A) Refuse (B) Garbage
(C) Sullage (D) Sewage
11. The recommended diameter of the household 'Mosquito-net' hole should be used to prevent vector borne diseases transmission is
(A) 0.02 inch (B) 0.0475 inch
(C) 0.5 inch (D) 0.9 inch

12. Intra-observer variation in epidemiological studies can be minimized by
(A) Taking average of several measurements at the same time
(B) Standardization of procedures for obtaining measurements
(C) Intensive training of all observers
(D) Repeated measurements over different times
13. Which of the following Anti-leprotic drugs is not given to patients in blister packs under National Leprosy Eradication Programme in India?
(A) Dapsone (B) Rifampicin
(C) Clofazimine (D) Minocycline
14. In 'Integrated Disease Surveillance Project' (IDSP) in India, which of the following type of diagnosis is done by the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre?
(A) Syndromic (B) Presumptive
(C) Confirmed (D) Laboratory
15. Which of the following item is **NOT** a volatile solvent that can cause substance abuse?
(A) Petrol (B) Glue
(C) Paint thinner (D) Menthol
16. The primary function of census as a periodical source of health information in a geographic area is
(A) Population enumeration (B) To find out crude birth rate & marriage rate
(C) To find out different mortality / morbidity rates (D) To find out age & sex distribution of population
17. A continuous account of frequency of disease in the community is provided by this
(A) Notification of diseases (B) Disease registers
(C) Record Linkage (D) Hospital Records
18. The area covered within one standard deviation on both sides of the mean in any normal distribution curve is:
(A) 68.00% (B) 85.00%
(C) 95.00% (D) 99.70%
19. In the year 1796, 'Small pox Vaccine' was first invented by this scientist
(A) Paul Ehrlich (B) Robert Koch
(C) Louis Pasteur (D) Edward Jenner
20. In which type of family, economic and social security is provided the most for all family members?
(A) Nuclear family (B) Broken family
(C) Joint family (D) Three generation family

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

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. List the national health programmes for non-communicable diseases. Discuss the salient features of National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).	(2+8)
3. Enumerate nutritional problems in adolescent girls. Describe the epidemiology, control and prevention of nutritional anaemia among adolescent girls.	(2+2+3+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe multi-factorial causation of disease with a suitable example.	
5. Explain different types of screening methods.	
6. Explain the concept of Syndromic Case Management in Sexually transmitted diseases.	
7. Discuss the types and functions of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre in India.	
8. Describe the characteristics of a 'Sanitary Well'.	
9. Describe the steps in 'Modern Sewage Treatment Plant'.	
10. Discuss the etiology and prevention of occupational cancers.	
11. Describe the principles of health education.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. What are the contributions of Louis Pasteur to Public Health?	
13. What is Iceberg phenomenon of disease?	
14. Define Odd's Ratio & how is it interpreted?	
15. Define Reference Man and Reference Woman in India for nutrition comparison.	
16. Define Data, Information and Health intelligence.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase-III Part-I, February 2023	Max. Marks:	25 Marks
Subject :	Community Medicine Paper-I,	Time:	30 Minutes
	QP Code: 1015		

Instructions:

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

1. In the year 1796, Small pox vaccine was invented by
 (A) Paul Ehrlich (B) Robert Koch
 (C) Louis Pasteur (D) Edward Jenner
2. Alma Ata international Conference on Primary Health Care was held by WHO in
 (A) 1948 (B) 1956
 (C) 1977 (D) 1978
3. Causative agent is present but there is no transmission is known as
 (A) Elimination (B) Control
 (C) Eradication (D) Holoendemic
4. Epidemiological triad is
 (A) Agent, host, environment (B) Agent, vector, host
 (C) Vector, carrier, environment (D) Agent, environment, treatment
5. All of the following shows seasonal trend **EXCEPT**
 (A) Measles (B) Automobile accidents
 (C) Sunstroke (D) Hay fever
6. Convalescent carriers are seen in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Typhoid fever (B) Bacillary dysentery
 (C) Meningococcal meningitis (D) Pertussis
7. Iron and folic acid dietary supplementation forms
 (A) Health promotion (B) Specific protection
 (C) Primordial prevention (D) Primary prevention
8. The disease to be screened should fulfill all the following criteria **EXCEPT**
 (A) Prevalence should be high (B) There should be recognizable latent stage
 (C) Early detection and treatment should reduce morbidity and mortality (D) Cost of screening should be high
9. The formula to calculate Specificity is
 (A) True positive/ true positive + true negative (B) True positive/ true positive + false negative
 (C) True negative/ false positive + true negative (D) True negative/ true negative + false negative
10. All of them are members of hospital infection control committee **EXCEPT**
 (A) Microbiologist (B) Medical record officer
 (C) Radiologist (D) Nursing Superintendent
11. Multi drug resistance in TB is defined as resistance to
 (A) Streptomycin , Rifampicin & Isoniazid (B) Streptomycin and Rifampicin
 (C) Isoniazid and Rifampicin (D) Streptomycin & Isoniazid
12. A 46 years old female presented at the eye OPD in a hospital. Her vision in the right eye was 6/60 and in the left eye 3/60. Under the NPCB, she will be classified as
 (A) Socially blind (B) Low vision
 (C) Economically blind (D) Normal vision

13. About ASHA all are true **EXCEPT**
 (A) They are preferably females (B) There is one ASHA worker per 1000 population
 (C) ASHA is skilled birth attendant (D) Provides primary medical care for minor ailments
14. Which of the following food standard is used in International market?
 (A) Codex Alimentarius (B) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act standard
 (C) Agmark standard (D) Bureau of Indian standard (ISI mark)
15. The Product of digestibility coefficient and biological value divided by hundred is known as:
 (A) Protein energy ratio (B) Net protein utilization
 (C) Protein absorption rate (D) Protein utilization rate
16. The protein content of soya bean is _____%
 (A) 20 (B) 30
 (C) 40 (D) 50
17. Learned behavior which has been socially acquired is the definition of
 (A) Culture (B) Custom
 (C) Socialism (D) Communication
18. Which of the following is not a feature of crowd?
 (A) Motivated by common interest (B) Lacks internal organization
 (C) A leader controls the actions (D) Temporary group of people
19. Social class can be classified based on the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Occupation (B) Education
 (C) Income (D) Type of family
20. Poverty line can be defined in terms of
 (A) Daily fat intake (B) Daily protein intake
 (C) Daily calorie intake (D) Access to health care services
21. Incidence of pneumoconiosis depends on all of the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Size of the particle (B) Shape of the particle
 (C) Duration of exposure (D) Concentration of the dust
22. Which of the following is **NOT** a medical measure to prevent occupational diseases?
 (A) Pre-placement examination (B) Personal protective devices
 (C) Periodical examination (D) Disease notification
23. All are occupational cancers **EXCEPT**
 (A) Liver Ca (B) Bladder Ca
 (C) Lung Ca (D) Breast Ca
24. Which of the following disorders is **NOT** related to sex chromosomes?
 (A) Mongolism (B) Turner's syndrome
 (C) Klinefelter's syndrome (D) Super females
25. The normal distribution curve depends on
 (A) Mean and sample (B) Mean and median
 (C) Median and standard deviation (D) Mean and standard deviation

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)**

DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: A017

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define 'Child mortality rate'. Mention its causes and add a note 'Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness' (IMNCI).	(1+4+5)
3. Define 'Health'. Discuss in detail about the three tier 'Health Care Delivery System' in India. Add a note on Indian Public Health Association (IPHA) standards for Primary Health center.	(1+6+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Enumerate various vector control strategies in Malaria.	
5. Discuss about the various causes and prevention of Antimicrobial resistance in India.	
6. Discuss about common 'oral diseases' in India.	
7. Enumerate different Cancer Screening Programmes.	
8. Define Juvenile delinquency. Describe the causes and preventive measures.	
9. Mention the various factors responsible for healthy ageing.	
10. Discuss the quantitative methods of health management.	
11. Define Disaster & discuss about Disaster cycle.	
12. Describe the functions of 'World Health Organization' (WHO).	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Define 'Sex ratio'. What is the trend of 0 to 6 years sex ratio from 1980s to till date?	
14. Discuss the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA).	
15. Enlist any three strategies to overcome the urban health problems.	
16. Identify three situations where empathetic communication is necessary.	
17. Discuss the salient features of 'National List of Essential medicines' of India 2015.	

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Accredited A⁺ Grade by NAAC (3rd Cycle)

Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), February 2023	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: A017	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 diluent used to reconstitute 'Bacillus Calmette Guerin' vaccine is
(A) Normal saline (B) Distilled water
(C) Physiological saline (D) 5% glucose saline
2. A 32-year-old woman attended her friends party. She developed vomiting 3-4 hrs. later. What is the most likely cause?
(A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Salmonella enteritidis
(C) Clostridium botulinum (D) Clostridium perfringens
3. Main vector for transmission of 'Dengue fever' is
(A) Aedes (B) Anopheles
(C) Culex (D) Mansonia
4. 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
5. The main cause of death due to injuries worldwide is
(A) Road Traffic Accidents (B) Domestic Injuries
(C) Industrial Accidents (D) Railway Accidents
6. The denominator to calculate 'Crude Literacy Rate' is
(A) Entire population (B) Population above 14 years
(C) All males (D) Population above 7 years
7. Which one of the following statement correctly defines the term 'Eligible couple'?
(A) A couple having two living children (B) A couple giving birth to two children
(C) A couple with wife in reproductive age group (D) A couple who is ready to undergo sterilization
8. **MOST** effective and best contraceptive method for spacing between pregnancies is
(A) Intra Uterine Device (B) Oral pill
(C) Condom (D) Diaphragm
9. Minimum number of Antenatal visits during pregnancy is
(A) Two (B) Four
(C) Five (D) Six
10. The iron supplementation given to pregnant women under 'National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Program' has the following strength
(A) 60 mg elemental Iron (B) 60 mg elemental Iron and 0.5 mg folic acid
(C) 100 mg elemental Iron (D) 100 mg elemental Iron and 0.5 mg folic acid
11. The **MOST** important element of School health Programme is
(A) Gross Net Product (B) Dental hygiene
(C) Early detection of eye problems (D) Health education

12. 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' aims at upliftment of all the components of Adolescent Health **EXCEPT**
(A) Health Status (B) Nutrition
(C) Self development (D) Education
13. What is the life expectancy at birth in developed countries?
(A) 85 (B) 80
(C) 75 (D) 70
14. The time taken for any project is estimated by this method
(A) Work sampling (B) Input-output analysis
(C) Network analysis (D) System analysis
15. Black colour in triage is used to denote
(A) Death (B) Transfer
(C) High priority (D) Low priority
16. The Constitution of 'World Health Organization' came into force in the year
(A) 1929 (B) 1946
(C) 1948 (D) 1952
17. Which is not included in the list of 'Essential medicines'?
(A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin A
(C) Vitamin B12 (D) Vitamin B6
18. Functions of Health Worker - Female include
(A) Visit 4 sub-center/month (B) Collection of blood sample
(C) Conduct delivery (D) Chlorination of water
19. A 'Subcenter' (SC) for a population in plains should cater to population of
(A) 1000 (B) 2000
(C) 5000 (D) 10000
20. Under 'Urban Health Insurance Model', monetary coverage per household is up to a maximum of
(A) 50,000 / year (B) 60,000 / year
(C) 70,000 / year (D) 80,000 / year

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

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. Enumerate the types of Accidents. Write in detail about causes and prevention of 'Road Traffic Accidents'.	(2+4+4)
3. Define and classify 'Contraceptive methods'. Discuss the mode of action, the advantages and non-contraceptive benefits of oral pills.	(2+2+6)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the various modes of transmission of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) infection.	
5. Describe the self-care in 'Diabetes Mellitus'.	
6. Discuss different 'Cancer Screening Programs'.	
7. Discuss about the salient features of 'Janani Suraksha Yojana'.	
8. Define and classify Disasters. Write a note on man made disasters in India.	
9. Discuss the causes of Infant mortality in India.	
10. Discuss the principles of 'Primary Health Care'.	
11. Describe the functions of 'Red Cross Society of India'.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define MDR TB and XDR TB.	
13. What is Tracking of Blood Pressure?	
14. Define 'Sex ratio'.	
15. Explain 'Monitoring' and 'Evaluation' in Health care services.	
16. Enumerate health problems due to urbanization.	

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Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, February 2023	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. Which of the following is not a complication of chickenpox?
(A) Pneumonia (B) Reye's syndrome
(C) Encephalitis (D) Pancreatitis
2. A school child is diagnosed to have chicken pox. He should be isolated from other school children till
(A) The scabs fall off (B) Three days after the fever develops
(C) Five days after the development of pustules (D) Seven days after the development of pustules
3. Koplik's spot is the pathognomic sign of which infection?
(A) Measles (B) Chicken pox
(C) Small pox (D) Rubella
4. The diluent used to reconstitute BCG vaccine is
(A) Normal saline (B) Distilled water
(C) Physiological saline (D) 5% glucose saline
5. Clinical feature of severe pneumonia is?
(A) Cyanosis (B) Chest indrawing
(C) Low body temperature (D) All of the above
6. Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance is done among children aged
(A) Less than 5 years (B) 5-10 years
(C) 5-15 years (D) Less than 15 years
7. Japanese encephalitis is caused by?
(A) Culex (B) Flavivirus
(C) Pigs (D) Bacteria
8. Consumption of High fat diet among women predisposes them to which cancer
(A) Breast (B) Lung
(C) Cervix (D) Ovary
9. All of the following are included as Major criteria in Revised Jones criteria **EXCEPT**
(A) Carditis (B) Positive throat culture
(C) Arthritis (D) Subcutaneous nodules
10. The main cause of death due to injuries worldwide is
(A) Road Traffic Accidents (B) Domestic Injuries
(C) Industrial Accidents (D) Railway Accidents
11. Syndrome X consists of all of the following conditions, **EXCEPT**
(A) Hyperglycaemia (B) Hyperinsulinaemia
(C) Hypertension (D) Hyperlipidaemia

12. Under the National Program for Control of Blindness how many Vision centers have to be functional by 2020 A.D.?
 (A) 200 (B) 2000
 (C) 20000 (D) 20
13. 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
14. For calculating literacy rate, the age group included is
 (A) 5 years and above (B) 7 years and above
 (C) 10 years and above (D) 18 years and above
15. 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
16. An example for injectable hormonal contraceptive is
 (A) Norethisterone enantate (NET-EN) (B) Norplant
 (C) Novelon (D) Norlestrin
17. The Road to health card has been devised by
 (A) David Morley (B) Thomas Nelson
 (C) AM Rudolf (D) Shanti Ghosh
18. According to World Health Organization adolescence period is defined as those aged between
 (A) 15 to 24 years (B) 10 to 24 years
 (C) 10 to 19 years (D) 13 to 19 years
19. The leading cause of maternal mortality in India is
 (A) Hemorrhage (B) Eclampsia
 (C) Anemia (D) Obstructed labour
20. Which of the following biomedical wastes can be incinerated?
 (A) Pressurized gas containers (B) Radiographic wastes
 (C) Poly vinyl chloride (PVC) (D) Human anatomical wastes
21. True about inertization is all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Mixing biomedical waste with cement (B) Used for pharmaceutical waste
 (C) Contaminates water sources (D) Not useful for infectious waste
22. Black colour in triage is:
 (A) Death (B) Transfer
 (C) High priority (D) Low priority
23. Best method of teaching about Oral Rehydration Therapy in urban slum is:
 (A) Lecture (B) Role play
 (C) Demonstration (D) Flash cards
24. Every year World Health Day is celebrated on
 (A) 24th March (B) 7th April
 (C) 31st May (D) 31st December
25. The GOBIFFF campaign for child health revolution was initiated by
 (A) World Health Organization (B) Food and Agriculture Organization
 (C) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (D) United Nations Children's Fund