

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

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. Define Community Acquired Pneumonia? Discuss the clinical features and management of Community Acquired Pneumonia in children.

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 clinical features of Hypothyroidism in children

5. Discuss the clinical features and management of Scabies

6. Discuss the initial steps of neonatal resuscitation.

7. Discuss about newborn sepsis screen.

8. Enumerate the causes of Cyanotic spell in one year child. Mention in brief about management of Cyanotic spell.

9. Discuss the management of anaphylactic shock.

10. Describe the complications of pyogenic meningitis.

11. Discuss the management of Acute Severe Asthma.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Mention the skin changes in Kwashiorkor.

13. Enumerate complications of Phototherapy.

14. Enumerate signs of good attachment.

15. Enumerate danger signs in newborn.

16. Mention the phases of adolescence.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase III Part II, February 2023	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. Delayed closure of posterior fontanelle is seen in
 (A) Hypopituitarism (B) Hypothyroidism
 (C) Turner's syndrome (D) Apert's syndrome
5. Precocious puberty is defined as pubertal onset before the age of _____
 (A) 9 years in girls & 9 years in boys (B) 8 years in girls & 9.5 years in boys
 (C) 9 years in girls & 10 years in boys (D) 8.5 years in girls & 10.5 years in boys
6. Drug used to close Patent Ductus Arteriosus in newborn is
 (A) Prostaglandin (B) Prostacyclin
 (C) Ibuprofen (D) Sildenafil
7. Advantages of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) include all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Improved weight gain (B) Short hospital stay
 (C) Hyperthermia (D) Better emotional bonding
8. Which is the **CORRECT** statement related to phototherapy in newborn.
 (A) Blue lamp with 425 - 475 nm wave length (B) Can cause diarrhea
 (C) Bronze baby syndrome (D) All of the above
9. Relapse in nephrotic syndrome is defined as Urine protein
 (A) >2+ on 3 consecutive days (B) >1+ on 3 consecutive days
 (C) >3+ on 3 consecutive days (D) Trace on 3 consecutive days
10. Hypertension is a feature of
 (A) Nephrotic syndrome (B) Acute Glomerulonephritis
 (C) UTI (D) Kwashiorkor
11. Conditions associated with wide pulse pressure are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Rupture sinus of valsalva (B) PDA
 (C) Aortic stenosis (D) Arterio-venous fistula
12. The **MOST** important discharge criteria in a severely malnourished child is
 (A) A consistent weight gain (B) Looking well
 (C) No symptoms (D) Caretaker able to take care of the child

13. 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
14. A child achieves handedness at
 (A) 6 months (B) 12 months
 (C) 18 months (D) 24 months
15. The **MOST** common chronic arthritis seen in children is
 (A) Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (B) Rheumatic arthritis
 (C) Rheumatic fever (D) Septic arthritis
16. Marble bone disease is
 (A) Osteitis fragilis (B) Osteopetrosis
 (C) Osteosarcoma (D) Paget's disease
17. Route of administration of Chicken pox vaccine is:
 (A) Intra-osseus (B) Intramuscular
 (C) Sub-cutaneous (D) Intra-venous
18. Under Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), if a child needs referral and in-patient care, he/she is allotted to which of the following colour code management
 (A) Pink (B) Yellow
 (C) Green (D) Red
19. Which of these are known types of child abuse?
 (A) Physical (B) Nutritional
 (C) Emotional (D) All of the above
20. Etiological agent of Roseola infantum is
 (A) Human herpes virus 6 (B) Parvo virus
 (C) CMV (D) EBV
21. Delayed dental eruption is failure of dentition beyond
 (A) 13 months (B) 12 months
 (C) 15 months (D) 16 months
22. Biotin is used in the treatment of
 (A) Alkaptonuria (B) Tyrosinemia
 (C) Phenylketonuria (D) Multiple carboxylase deficiency
23. Age dependent factors are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Weight (B) Height
 (C) Head circumference (D) Minimal Alveolar Concentration (MAC)
24. Keyser Fleisher ring is seen in _____
 (A) Wilson's disease (B) Celiac disease
 (C) Galactosemia (D) Indian childhood cirrhosis
25. **COMMONEST** cause of intestinal obstruction in children is _____
 (A) Intussusception (B) Volvulus
 (C) Hernia (D) Adhesions

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

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 clinical features and management of snake bite.	(4+6)
3. What are the different Diabetic emergencies? Discuss the clinical features and management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis.	(2+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Mention the indications and complications of parenteral nutrition.	
5. List 5 types of E coli strains. Write in short about travellers diarrhea.	
6. Explain the clinical features and management of Sickle cell crisis	
7. Discuss etiology and clinical features of dilated cardiac myopathy.	
8. Write the clinical features, investigation and treatment of Acute Myeloid Leukemia.	
9. Describe the management of Anaphylactic shock.	
10. Discuss inheritance pattern and clinical features of Klinefelter syndrome.	
11. Discuss clinical features and management of Empyema.	(2+3)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Explain the clinical features and management of cholera.	
13. Describe the clinical features of CLL.	
14. Describe clinical features of Aortic Stenosis.	
15. Describe clinical features of cardiac tamponade.	
16. Name four Intracranial tumours.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, February 2023	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. Which vitamin is essential to prevent neural tube defects?
(A) Folic acid (B) Thiamine
(C) Riboflavin (D) Biotin
2. Which of the following vitamin deficiencies can lead to Wernicke's encephalopathy?
(A) B₂ (B) B₁
(C) B₃ (D) B₆
3. Which is the earliest manifestation of Vitamin A deficiency?
(A) Night blindness (B) Bitot's spots
(C) Xerosis (D) Keratomalacia
4. All of the following are used to assess frailty score **EXCEPT**
(A) Hand grip strength (B) Walking speed
(C) Duration of sleep (D) Physical inactivity
5. A switch in the haemagglutinin or neuraminidase antigen is termed as
(A) Genetic shift (B) Genetic drift
(C) Genetic swift (D) Genetic cloning
6. Detection of IgG antibody in toxoplasmosis is by
(A) Sabin feldman dye test (B) Paul bennel test
(C) Montaux test (D) Rapid diagnostic test
7. Opportunistic fungal infection **MOST** commonly associated with HIV
(A) Mucormycosis (B) T. marneffi
(C) C. gattii (D) Cryptococcosis neoformans
8. Incubation period in typhoid fever is typically
(A) 7 to 8 days longer (B) 8 to 10 days longer
(C) 5 to 7 days (D) 10 to 14 days longer
9. Elevated serum ferritin, decreased serum iron and % transferrin saturation are most consistent with the diagnosis of
(A) Iron deficiency anemia (B) Thalassemia
(C) Anaemia of chronic disease (D) Sideroblastic anemia
10. Schillings test may be used to establish a diagnosis of
(A) Intrinsic factor deficiency (B) Pancreatic endocrine dysfunction
(C) Megaoblastic anemia from folic acid deficiency (D) All of the above
11. The gold standard test for Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH) is
(A) Flow cytometry (B) Sucrose hemolysis test
(C) HAM test (D) Genetic testing

12. Which of the following is raised in multiple myeloma
 (A) Hemoglobin (B) Platelets
 (C) ESR (D) Total bilirubin
13. Osler nodes are seen in
 (A) Pericarditis (B) Infective Endocarditis
 (C) Acute rheumatic fever (D) Acute MI
14. QRS complex indicates
 (A) Atrial repolarisation (B) Atrial depolarisation
 (C) Ventricular depolarisation (D) Ventricular repolarisation
15. JVP waveform reflects pressure changes in
 (A) Right atrium (B) Left atrium
 (C) Right ventricle (D) Left ventricle
16. Which of the following is used as screening test for colorectal cancer
 (A) Fecal fat percentage (B) Genetic testing
 (C) UGI scopy (D) Fecal occult blood (FOB) testing
17. Hairy cell leukemia is a neoplastic proliferation of
 (A) T cell (B) B cell
 (C) Myeloid cells (D) Macrophages
18. Fever implies elevated core body temperature of **MORE** than (in degrees celsius)
 (A) 37 (B) 37.5
 (C) 38 (D) 39
19. Urine which darken on standing is seen in all **EXPECT**
 (A) Levodopa (B) Alkaptonuria
 (C) Rifampicin (D) Porphyrria
20. Focal loss of melanocytes results in
 (A) Vitiligo (B) Albinism
 (C) Mongolian spots (D) Becker Melanosis
21. **BEST** investigation when there is a clinical suspicion of pulmonary embolism in a patient is
 (A) D-Dimer assay (B) Multidetector CT angiography
 (C) Doppler ultrasound (D) Catheter angiography
22. Which of the following is **NOT** seen in pleural disease of asbestosis
 (A) Mesothelioma (B) Diffuse pleural thickening
 (C) Pleural plaques (D) Lung carcinoma
23. Indication for ICU admission in pneumonia are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Severe acidosis (B) Decreased consciousness
 (C) CURB score $<2>5$ mm (D) Wheal >5 mm
24. CURB 65 score includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Confusion (B) Blood urea nitrogen >7 mmol/L
 (C) Respiratory rate >30 /min (D) Systolic BP >100 mmHg
25. Neurofibromatosis is
 (A) Autosomal dominant (B) Autosomal recessive
 (C) X linked recessive (D) X linked dominant

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

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. Discuss etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features and management of Parkinsonism.	(2+3+3+2)
3. Describe the etiologies, clinical features and management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss clinical features and management of Guillain Barre (GB) syndrome.	
5. Classify peripheral neuropathy.	
6. Enumerate the causes & describe the clinical features and investigations of Hypercalcemia.	(1+2+2)
7. Enumerate six causes of secondary infertility in females.	
8. Write a brief note on Disease Modifying Antirheumatic drugs.	
9. List indications and contraindications for ECT (Electroconvulsive Therapy).	
10. List the topical modalities of treatment in psoriasis.	
11. Discuss the causes, clinical features and management of hypersplenism.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. List six causes of quadriplegia.	
13. List three drugs used for prophylaxis of migraine.	
14. Mention five clinical features of Cushing's syndrome.	
15. Describe the clinical features of Chicken pox.	
16. Name three complications of cirrhosis of liver.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, February 2023	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. Lesion in the cerebellum causes
(A) Lack of co-ordination in the opposite side of the body
(B) Lack of co-ordination in the same side of the body
(C) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the same side of the body
(D) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the opposite side of the body
2. Decreased glucose in CSF is not a feature of
(A) Bacterial meningitis
(B) Viral meningitis
(C) Tubercular meningitis
(D) Fungal meningitis
3. MRI is the investigation of choice for all **EXCEPT**
(A) Syringomyelia
(B) Multiple sclerosis
(C) Skull bone tumors
(D) Brain stem tumors
4. Spasticity is seen in
(A) Pyramidal tract lesion
(B) Extrapyramidal tract lesion
(C) Cerebellar lesion
(D) LMN lesion
5. Causes of chronic interstitial nephritis include all **EXCEPT**
(A) Sjogren syndrome
(B) Haemochromatosis
(C) Sickle cell disease
(D) Analgesic abuse
6. Spectrum of presentations of UTI include
(A) Asymptomatic bacteriuria
(B) Acute urethritis and cystitis
(C) Septicemia
(D) All of the above
7. **MOST** common cause of ESRD is
(A) Hypertension
(B) Glomerular disease
(C) Diabetes mellitus
(D) Congenital and inherited
8. **COMMONEST** mutation associated with Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD) is
(A) PKD1
(B) PKD2
(C) PTEN
(D) None of the above
9. Initial mode of treatment for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is
(A) Alpha 1a adrenoreceptor blockers
(B) 5 alpha reductase inhibitors
(C) Surgery
(D) Chemo-radiotherapy
10. Drug absolutely contraindicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis is
(A) ACE inhibitors
(B) Beta blockers
(C) Statins
(D) Antiplatelet drugs
11. Which of the following drugs causes thyrotoxicosis?
(A) Amiodarone
(B) Furosemide
(C) Verapamil
(D) Diltiazem

12. Which of the following is a cause of gynaecomastia?
 (A) Obesity (B) Spironolactone
 (C) Renal failure (D) ACE inhibitors
13. ECG feature of hypocalcemia is
 (A) T inversion (B) Hyperacute T waves
 (C) ST-T changes (D) QT prolongation
14. 20 mg of Hydrocortisone is equivalent to
 (A) 5 mg prednisolone (B) 10mg prednisolone
 (C) 15mg prednisolone (D) 100mg prednisolone
15. C peptide levels in Insulinoma are
 (A) Increased (B) Remain same
 (C) Decreased (D) Normal
16. Visual disturbances is a symptom of
 (A) Diabetes Insipidus (B) Adrenal insufficiency
 (C) Insulinoma (D) Pituitary Macroadenoma
17. Hypoglycemia is defined as
 (A) Blood glucose <70mg/dl (B) HbA1c<7.0%
 (C) HbA1c>7.5% (D) Blood glucose <30mg/dl
18. Run amok is seen with which of the substance abuse?
 (A) Cocaine (B) Cannabis
 (C) Alcohol (D) Hallucinogen
19. Pseudodementia is the feature of
 (A) Parkinson (B) Depression
 (C) Malingering (D) Alzheimer
20. What is the length of the oesophagus
 (A) 20 cm (B) 25 cm
 (C) 15 cm (D) 10 cm
21. Plummer Vinson syndrome is rare complication of which type of anemia
 (A) Iron deficiency (B) Dimorphic anaemia
 (C) Anaemia of chronic disease (D) Vit B₁₂ deficiency
22. **MOST** common site for gastric cancer
 (A) Antrum (B) Fundus
 (C) Body (D) Pylorus
23. Which drug is used for carcinoid tumor
 (A) Propranolol (B) Octreotide
 (C) Insulin (D) Metronidazole
24. RET gene mutation is seen in
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Juvenile polyposis
 (C) Hirschsprung's disease (D) Crohn's disease
25. Cushing's ulcer refers to
 (A) Stress ulcer after head trauma (B) Stress ulcer after severe burns
 (C) Stress ulcer after mechanical ventilation (D) Stress ulcer after sepsis

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

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 and classify shock. Discuss the pathophysiology and management of septic shock.	(1+1+4+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 5 = 10
3. Define gangrene? Describe the management of diabetic gangrene of foot.	(2+3)
4. Differentiate between tidy and untidy wounds.	(5)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
5. What are the different Blood substitutes?	
6. What is Lipoma? Discuss the clinical features and complications of subcutaneous Lipoma.	
7. What is Eschar? What is the procedure of Escharotomy?	
8. Classify Hodgkin's lymphoma.	
9. Discuss the clinical features and management of Cellulitis.	

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. List the fractures due to fall on out stretched hand. Discuss clinical features, management and complications of colles fractures.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	3 X 5 = 15
3. Explain the complications of supracondylar humerus fracture in children.	
4. Classify patella fracture. Discuss its management.	
5. Discuss clinical features and management of osteoporosis.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
6. List stages in fracture healing.	
7. Describe Thomas splint.	
8. Enumerate the stages of TB hip.	
9. Discuss examination of synovial fluid.	
10. Define amputation. Explain indications and complications of amputation.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, February 2023	Max. Marks: 15 Marks
Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section A : General Surgery QP Code: 1020	Time: 15 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. In anaphylactic shock cardiac output will be
(A) High (B) Low
(C) Unchanged (D) Grossly decreased
2. Central venous pressure is measured in terms of
(A) mmhg (B) cmhg
(C) mmh20 (D) cmh20
3. Gas used in laparoscopy
(A) CO₂ (B) O₂
(C) N₂O (D) N₂
4. **MOST** common presentation of Deep vein thrombosis is
(A) Pain in feet (B) Pain and swelling in calf
(C) Swelling in thighs (D) Dyspnea
5. Milroy's disease is?
(A) Edema due to filariasis
(B) Post-cellulitis lymphedema
(C) Congenital lymphedema
(D) Lymphedema following surgery
6. **COMMONEST** presentation of Hodgkin's lymphoma is?
(A) Painless enlargement of lymph node (B) Pruritis
(C) Fever (D) Leucocytosis
7. Which of the following is a non-absorbable suture?
(A) Polypropylene (B) Vicryl
(C) Catgut (D) Polydioxanone
8. Wound healing is affected by all **EXCEPT**
(A) Age (B) Nutrition
(C) Dryness or wetness of wound (D) Drugs
9. Factors that may adversely affect wound healing include all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Exposure to UV light (B) Exposure to radiation
(C) Obstructive jaundice (D) Advanced neoplasia
10. **MOST** common site of hypertrophic keloid
(A) Face (B) Leg
(C) Presternal area (D) Arm
11. Prophylactic antibiotics are used in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Contaminated wounds (B) Immunosuppressed individuals
(C) Prostrate surgery (D) Non prosthetic surgery
12. Leprosy is transmitted through
(A) Nasal secretion (B) Aerosol
(C) Microinoculation (D) Inhalation

13. Leonine facies are seen in.
 (A) Lepromatous leprosy (B) Tuberculoid leprosy
 (C) Border line tuberculoid (D) Borderline lepromatous
14. **MOST** common anorectal fistula
 (A) Intersphincteric (B) Transsphincteric
 (C) Suprasphincteric (D) Extrasphincteric
15. Punched out edge is seen in
 (A) Epithelioma (B) Tuberculous ulcer
 (C) Syphilis (D) Healing ulcer

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, February 2023	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. Skeletal traction is given by
 (A) Steinman pins (B) Pawlik harness
 (C) Rush pin (D) Intramedullary nail
2. Which of the following is an ideal site for harvesting bone graft
 (A) Iliac crest (B) Distal end humerus
 (C) Distal end femur (D) Fibula
3. **MOST** accurate diagnostic clinical sign of fracture is
 (A) Abnormal mobility at the bone (B) Pain
 (C) Tenderness (D) Swelling
4. **MOST** common cause of pathological fracture
 (A) Metastasis (B) Osteoporosis
 (C) Steroids (D) TB
5. **Commonest** complication of supracondylar humerus fracture is:
 (A) Damage to median nerve (B) Damage to brachial artery
 (C) Malunion (D) Volkmann's ischemic contracture
6. Position of limb in fracture neck femur
 (A) Flexion, abduction, internal rotation (B) Flexion, adduction, external rotation
 (C) Flexion, abduction, external rotation (D) Flexion, adduction
7. Which is the earliest sign of compartment syndrome
 (A) Stretch pain (B) Parasthesia
 (C) Pulselessness (D) Loss of movement
8. Osteogenesis imperfecta is characterized by the following features **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Blue sclera (B) Brittle shell-like bones
 (C) Multiple fractures (D) Osteoporosis
9. Rheumatoid arthritis primarily involves the:
 (A) Articular cartilage (B) Subchondral bone
 (C) Synovial membrane (D) Capsule
10. Austin Moore prosthesis is
 (A) Unipolar prosthesis (B) Bipolar prosthesis
 (C) Multiplanar prosthesis (D) None of the above

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

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, differential diagnosis, complications & management of a femoral hernia?	(2+2+2+2+2)
3. Classify Goiters and discuss the management of simple multinodular goiter.	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the premalignant conditions of carcinoma cheek.	
5. Describe the clinical features and management of Fibroadenoma.	
6. Classify head injury. Describe Glasgow Coma Scale.	
7. Discuss the causes of hematuria.	
8. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Fournier's gangrene.	
9. Describe surgical anatomy of oesophagus and management of achalasia cardia.	
10. Discuss the surgical management of pseudocyst of pancreas.	
11. Enumerate the causes of bleeding PR. Management of grade II haemorrhoids.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. What are the different types of abdominal incisions?	
13. Enlist common causes of acute urinary retention.	
14. Discuss the differential diagnosis for hydrocele.	
15. What is Dumping syndrome? Discuss the management of early dumping syndrome.	
16. Enumerate the indications for colonoscopy.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II , February 2023	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. Caterpillar hump is an anomaly of what structure:
(A) Cystic artery (B) Hepatic artery
(C) Coeliac artery (D) Gastroduodenal artery
2. The hernia extending between the layers of muscles and not directly through them is called
(A) An internal hernia (B) An interstitial hernia
(C) Incomplete hernia (D) Indirect hernia
3. Which lymph node is related with carcinoma of breast
(A) Virchow (B) Cloquet
(C) Rotter (D) Delphian
4. Epigastric hernia commonly contain only
(A) Extra peritoneal fat (B) Omentum
(C) Peritoneum (D) Bowel
5. Preservation of ilio inguinal nerve is an important step in inguinal hernia operation while
(A) Incising the subcutaneous tissue (B) Incising the external oblique aponeurosis
(C) Incising the cremasteric fascia (D) Isolating the sac
6. The **COMMONEST** site of oral cancer among Indian population is
(A) Floor of mouth (B) Alveo buccal complex
(C) Lip (D) Tongue
7. Fibrosis of corpora cavernosa is seen in?
(A) Peyronie's disease (B) Phimosi
(C) Balanitis xerotica obliterans (D) Balanoposthiti
8. Acute pyelonephritis is
(A) More common in males (B) More common in females
(C) Equal in both sexes (D) More common in children
9. Urinary diversion is indicated in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Ectopia vesicae (B) Carcinoma bladder
(C) Neurogenic bladder (D) Bladder hematoma
10. What is Boari's flap surgery?
(A) Ureterostomy (B) Double J stent in situ
(C) Bowel interposition (D) Flap of the bladder fashioned into replacing lower ureter
11. Which is the earliest symptom of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia?
(A) Frequency (B) Hematuria
(C) Incontinence (D) Strangury

12. Ormond's disease is
 (A) Idiopathic lymphadenopathy (B) Retractable testis
 (C) Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis (D) Idiopathic mediastinitis
13. Right hemicolectomy is treatment of choice for
 (A) Caecum (B) Ascending colon
 (C) Caecum and ascending colon (D) Transverse colon
14. Vomiting is an early feature in obstruction of
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
 (C) Ileal (D) Colon
15. X-ray features of intestinal obstruction is
 (A) Air under diaphragm (B) Presence of multiple air fluid levels
 (C) Coffee bean appearance (D) Spinnaker sail sign
16. **MOST** common initiating factor in acute appendicitis is
 (A) Luminal obstruction (B) Bacterial infusioin
 (C) Lymphoid hyperplasia (D) Perforation
17. **MOST** common complication of splenectomy is
 (A) Opsi (B) Avascular necrosis of greater curvature of stomach
 (C) Pancreatitis (D) Atelectasis
18. Which among the following is isotonic solution
 (A) 0.9% normal saline (B) Dextrose
 (C) 3% normal saline (D) 7.5% NaHCO₃
19. Pain assessment is done by
 (A) VAS score (visual analog scale) (B) GCS score
 (C) MELD score (D) None of the above
20. Mendelson's syndrome is
 (A) Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (B) Musculoskeletal disorder
 (C) Aspiration pneumonia (D) Headache
21. Airway obstruction managed by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Chin lift (B) Jaw thrust
 (C) Oropharyngeal airway (D) Nasal prongs
22. Airway can be secured by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Laryngeal mask airways (B) Endotracheal tube
 (C) Combi tube (D) Ryle's tube
23. Gold standard for the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism
 (A) Contrast Computerized tomography of thorax (B) Pulmonary angiography
 (C) Chest X ray (D) Chest Magnetic Resonance Imaging
24. **MOST** commonly affected site in abdominal tuberculosis is
 (A) Caecum (B) Ileum
 (C) Esophagus (D) Stomach
25. Which of the following is a false sign of toxic megacolon
 (A) Dilated bowel loops (B) Loss of haustration
 (C) Mucosal islands (D) Pneumoperitoneum

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023**

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 has a 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. Define pre-eclampsia. Discuss in brief etiopathogenesis, clinical features and diagnosis. Mention the management in brief of pre-eclampsia at 36 weeks of pregnancy.	(1+2+2+2+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the total weight gain in pregnancy and its clinical significance.	(3+2)
5. Differentiate Cephalohematoma from caput succedaneum.	
6. Discuss the treatment options to improve and suppress lactation.	
7. Discuss in brief the diagnosis and management of cervical incompetence including instructions at discharge after the procedure.	(1+2+2)
8. Mention antenatal, intranatal and postnatal maternal and fetal complications of multiple gestations.	(2+2+1)
9. Discuss the management of HIV in pregnancy.	
10. Discuss selection criteria for cases for Vaginal Birth after Prior Caesarean birth (VBAC).	
11. Discuss in detail the surgical measures to control Atonic Post-partum hemorrhage (PPH).	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention three symptoms and three signs for the diagnosis of pregnancy in first trimester.	
13. Describe the criteria of normal pregnancy and its implication.	
14. Management of third stage of labour.	
15. Mention three important causes for tubal ectopic pregnancy?	
16. Enumerate six causes of Puerperal pyrexia.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, February 2023	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-I, QP Code:1023	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. The maximum number of oogonia are seen in ovaries at
(A) 5th month of IUL (B) 7th month of IUL
(C) At birth (D) At puberty
2. Uteroplacental blood flow at term is
(A) 300-400ml (B) 500-600 ml
(C) 700-900 ml (D) 900-1100 ml
3. Insulin resistance in pregnancy is because of all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) HPL (B) Estrogen
(C) Progesterone (D) HCG
4. Which of the following is characteristics of Braxton- Hicks Contraction
(A) Regular (B) Painful
(C) Spasmodic (D) Associated with cervical dilatation
5. Galactokinesis refers to
(A) Preparation of breasts (B) Ejection of milk
(C) Synthesis of milk (D) Maintenance of lactation
6. The following refers to part of the fetus which occupies lower pole of the uterus
(A) Presentation (B) Lie
(C) Presenting part (D) Denominator
7. Amount of increased calorie required during pregnancy
(A) 300 (B) 550
(C) 800 (D) 400
8. Fetal pulmonary maturity is predicted by all **EXCEPT**
(A) L/S ratio (B) Lamellar body
(C) Clement's test (D) Fetal fibronectin levels
9. The following are biophysical tests **EXCEPT**
(A) Cardiotocography (B) Ultrasound
(C) Fetal movement count (D) Bedside clot observation test
10. Likely size of uterus at 6 weeks post-partum
(A) 60gms (B) 500gms
(C) 700gms (D) 900gms
11. A young woman with 6weeks of amenorrhoea presents with mass per abdomen, USG shows empty cavity, the diagnosis is
(A) Ovarian cyst (B) Complete abortion
(C) Ectopic pregnancy (D) Missed abortion

12. The placenta of twins can be
 - (A) Dichorionic and monoamniotic in dizygotic twins
 - (B) Dichorionic and monoamniotic in monozygotic twins
 - (C) Monochorionic and monoamniotic in dizygotic twins
 - (D) Diamniotic and dichorionic in monozygotic twins

13. In Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH), which of the following is an imminent sign?
 - (A) Visual disturbance
 - (B) Weight gain
 - (C) Severe proteinuria
 - (D) Pedal edema

14. Drug used in toxicity of methotrexate
 - (A) Folic acid
 - (B) Folinic acid
 - (C) Vitamin B₁₂
 - (D) Vitamin C

15. Which of the following diameters of pelvic inlet is clinically measurable?
 - (A) Obstetric conjugate
 - (B) Anatomical conjugate
 - (C) Diagonal conjugate
 - (D) Transverse diameter

16. The manoeuvre for delivery of shoulders in shoulder dystocia
 - (A) Lovset's maneuver
 - (B) Burns Marshall maneuver
 - (C) Mc Robert's maneuver
 - (D) Pinard's maneuver

17. Secondary Postpartum hemorrhage is defined as
 - (A) Haemorrhage within 24 hours
 - (B) Haemorrhage beyond puerperium
 - (C) Haemorrhage during separation of placenta
 - (D) Haemorrhage after 24 hours but within puerperium

18. Common route of spread of puerperial sepsis is
 - (A) Lymphatic
 - (B) Direct invasion
 - (C) Skip lesion
 - (D) Hematogenous

19. Karyotyping of Down's syndrome is
 - (A) Trisomy 21
 - (B) Trisomy 18
 - (C) Trisomy 16
 - (D) Trisomy 20

20. In a lady of 32 weeks POG (period of gestation), dexamethasone is given to prevent
 - (A) Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)
 - (B) Neonatal convulsion
 - (C) Neonatal Jaundice
 - (D) Cerebral Palsy

21. Best contraception for spacing, in immediate postpartum period is
 - (A) Vaginal Tablets
 - (B) Condom
 - (C) IUCD
 - (D) Oral Pills

22. In Pomeroy's Tubectomy, fallopian tubes are ligated with
 - (A) Chromic catgut
 - (B) Silk
 - (C) Proline
 - (D) Thread

23. Which is the **MOST** commonly used episiotomy incision
 - (A) Medio-lateral
 - (B) Lateral
 - (C) J shaped
 - (D) Central

24. Treatment of choice in hydatidiform mole is
 - (A) Dilatation and evacuation
 - (B) Suction and evacuation
 - (C) Hysterectomy
 - (D) Menstrual regulation

25. Coagulopathy (DIC) is due to all **EXCEPT**
 - (A) Endothelial injury
 - (B) Micro vascular thrombosis
 - (C) Thrombocytopenia
 - (D) Anemia

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – FEBRUARY 2023

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. Describe supports of uterus with a neat labeled diagram. Enumerate the differential diagnosis of Mass per vaginum. Discuss the management of 3rd degree UV prolapse in a postmenopausal woman.
3. Define menopause. Enumerate the causes of postmenopausal bleeding. How will you evaluate a case of postmenopausal bleeding?

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Write a note on formation and functions of corpus luteum.
5. Describe the changes in endometrium of uterus with respect to menstrual cycle.
6. Describe various actions of progesterone.
7. Discuss the indication and complications of hysteroscopy.
8. Discuss the clinical diagnosis and management of imperforate hymen.
9. Clinical features of acute Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) and add a note on investigations in acute PID.
10. Explain the mechanism of action of IUCD.
11. List the Tubal patency tests. Explain the procedure and advantages of Sonosalpingography.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Describe lymphatic drainage of cervix with a neat labelled diagram.
13. Enumerate any **six** advantages of Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT).
14. Mention advantages of Trans Vaginal Ultrasound (TVS) over Trans Abdominal Sonography (TAS).
15. Treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.
16. Treatment of Chronic Cervicitis

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, February 2023	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 length of female urethra
(A) 50 mm (B) 20 mm
(C) 35 mm (D) 45 mm
2. The narrowest part of fallopian tube
(A) Interstitial portion (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Isthmus
3. Which of the following is not a result of LH surge
(A) Completion of meiosis of ovum (B) Formation of corpus atreticum
(C) Ovulation (D) Development of corpus luteum
4. Which hormone is required to measure ovarian reserve
(A) Anti-Mullerian harmony (B) LH (Luteinizing hormone)
(C) Oestrogen (D) Progesterone
5. The sequence of development of puberty in girls is
(A) Thelarche-puberache-menarche (B) Puberache-thelarche-menarche
(C) Puberache-menarche-thelarche (D) Menarche-thelarche-puberache
6. The magnification of colposcope is
(A) 100 times (B) 50 times
(C) 200 times (D) 10-20 times
7. True about Androgen insensitivity syndrome
(A) 46XX (B) 46XO
(C) No Uterus (D) Well-developed female external genitalia
8. Type of discharge in Trichomoniasis
(A) Foul smelling greenish discharge (B) Brownish discharge
(C) Curdy white discharge (D) Watery discharge
9. Tobacco pouch appearance on HSG is seen in
(A) Genital tuberculosis (B) Chlamydia
(C) Mycoplasma (D) Gonorrhoea
10. Asherman's syndrome is characterized by presence of
(A) Uterine synechia (B) Perforation of uterus
(C) Foreign body in uterus (D) Retained placenta
11. A case of obstructed labor which was delivered by caesarian section complains of cyclical passage of menstrual blood in urine. The mostly likely site is
(A) Urethra vaginal (B) Vesico-vaginal
(C) Vesico-uterine (D) Utero-uterine

12. Teratospermia is defined as
 (A) Abnormal morphology of sperms (B) No sperms in semen
 (C) Decreased motility or non-motile sperms (D) Dead sperms
13. IUCD acts by following mechanisms **EXCEPT**
 (A) Ovulation inhibition (B) Chronic endometritis
 (C) Uterine endometrial atrophy (D) Tubal dysmotility
14. RU 486 is
 (A) Anti-progesterone (B) Anti-estrogen
 (C) Anti-androgen (D) Anti-gonadotropin
15. **MOST** sensitive diagnostic test for ectopic pregnancy is
 (A) Transvaginal USG (B) Culdocentesis
 (C) MRI (D) Serial monitoring of beta-hcg
16. The karyotype in partial mole
 (A) 46XX (B) 69XXY
 (C) 45XO (D) 46XXY
17. The following are causes of primary amenorrhoea **EXCEPT**
 (A) Mayer-Rokitansky Kuster Hauser (MRKH) syndrome (B) Imperforate hymen
 (C) Turners syndrome (D) Lactation
18. Continuous painless vaginal bleeding preceded by 6-8 weeks of amenorrhoea is
 (A) Metropathia haemorrhagica (B) Menorrhagia
 (C) Polymenorrhoea (D) Metromenorrhagia
19. Treatment with ring pessary for genital prolapse is generally indicated in all of the following patients **EXCEPT**
 (A) Elderly patients who are unfit for surgery (B) Wishing to become pregnant
 (C) Patient awaiting surgery (D) Patient with urge incontinence
20. Bartholin's abscess is commonly caused by
 (A) Gonococci (B) Mycoplasma
 (C) Staphylococci (D) Streptococci
21. The normal pH in healthy women during child bearing is
 (A) 7.5 (B) 8.5
 (C) 4.5 (D) 2.5
22. All are characteristics of vaginal discharge in bacterial vaginosis **EXCEPT**
 (A) Presence of clue cells (B) Whiff test is positive
 (C) pH of discharge is less than 4.5 (D) White milky non viscous discharge adherent to the vaginal wall
23. All of the following are indications for myomectomy in case of fibroid uterus **EXCEPT**
 (A) Associated infertility (B) Recurrent pregnancy loss
 (C) Pressure symptoms (D) Red degeneration
24. Which of the following is **TRUE** regarding adenomyosis?
 (A) Most common in nullipara
 (B) Progestin are the agents of choice for medical management
 (C) Presents with menorrhagia, dysmenorrhoea and an enlarged uterus
 (D) More common in young women
25. Powder burn appearance on laparoscopy is seen in which of the following condition
 (A) Ovarian carcinoma (B) Endometriosis
 (C) Tuberculosis (D) Adenomyosis