

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Discuss the aetiology, investigation and treatment of Neonatal Jaundice.	(4+2+4)
3. Define Community Acquired Pneumonia. Discuss the clinical features and management of Community Acquired Pneumonia in children.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss about physiological jaundice in newborn.	
5. Risk factors for birth asphyxia in newborn. Discuss post resuscitation management of birth asphyxia.	
6. Discuss the various manifestation of snake bite and its management.	
7. Discuss the management of cerebral palsy.	
8. Discuss the clinical features and management of bronchiolitis in children.	
9. Describe the schedule, dosage, route of administration and types of Pneumococcal vaccine.	
10. Describe the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).	
11. Discuss Chelation therapy in Thalassemia.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate complications of Phototherapy.	
13. Enumerate signs good attachment.	
14. Mention the clinical manifestation of stage IV hepatic encephalopathy.	
15. Mention the common adolescent health problems.	
16. Mention the drugs used to treat Hyperkalemia.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course:	MBBS Phase III Part II, June 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) Heartnup syndrome
2. Delayed closure of posterior fortanalle is seen in
 (A) Hypopituitarism (B) Hypothyroidism
 (C) Turner's syndrome (D) Apert's syndrome
3. Vitamin given to newborn at the time of birth is
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C
 (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin D
4. Human milk is stored in
 (A) Lactiferous sinus (B) Duct
 (C) Alveoli (D) Myoepithelial cell
5. Spinal muscular atrophy is a disorder of involving
 (A) Anterior horn cells (B) Posterior horn cells
 (C) Neuromuscular junction (D) None Muscle
6. In which stage of Necrotising Enterocolitis Pneumatois intestinalis first appear?
 (A) Stage I (B) Stage II
 (C) Stage III (D) Stage IV
7. Most **common** cause of UTI in children is caused by
 (A) E.Coli (B) Klebsiella pneumoniae
 (C) Pseudomonas Aeroginosa (D) Proteus
8. 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
9. 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
10. Simple and most cost effective strategy to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections in PICU is
 (A) Hand washing (B) Fumigation
 (C) Use of Universal precautions (D) Use of broad-spectrum antibiotics like Imipenem
11. Use of zinc as an adjunct to ORS in diarrhea with dehydration leads to all of following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Faster recovery (B) 30% reduction in stool output
 (C) Reduction in diarrhea related death rate (D) Reduction in the odds of acute episode lasting for >7 days

12. With respect to the TORCH infections, neonates usually acquire this infection during delivery through the birth canal
 (A) Rubella (B) Herpes Simplex
 (C) Syphilis (D) Toxoplasmosis
13. Drug of choice in the management of West syndrome or infantile spasms in tuberous sclerosis is
 (A) ACTH (B) Valproate
 (C) Vigabatrin (D) Carbamazepine
14. Which of the following lysosomal disorders is associated with Cherry red spot but no organomegaly?
 (A) Tay-Sachs disease (B) Sandhoff disease
 (C) Sialidosis (D) Gaucher's disease
15. Of the following, the condition that is **MOST** likely to present with seizures during the first 24 hours of life is
 (A) Fetal alcohol syndrome (B) Herpes simplex infection
 (C) Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (D) Organic academia
16. **Incorrect** statement about management of raised intracranial pressure is
 (A) Mild head elevation of 15- 30 (B) Decreasing the PaCO₂ to the range of 30-35 mm of Hg
 (C) IV Mannitol can be used up to 7 days (D) Hypertonic saline is preferred over mannitol in children who are hypotensive
17. The hemoglobin to appear first in the fetus is
 (A) HbA (B) Hb A2
 (C) HbF (D) Hb Gower
18. In Von-willebrands disease all are true **EXCEPT**
 (A) Low Von Willebrand factor levels (B) BT Prolonged
 (C) Normal ristocetin test (D) Defective aggregation
19. Treatment of choice in Iron poisoning in a 4 year old child.
 (A) Gastric lavage (B) Desferrioxamine IV 100mg
 (C) N-Acetyl cystine (D) Blood transfusion
20. Route of administration of Chicken pox vaccine is
 (A) Intraosseous (B) Intramuscular
 (C) Subcutaneous (D) Intravenous
21. Under 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
22. Amount of calories and protein 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
23. Etiological agent of Roseola infantum is
 (A) Human herpes virus 6 (B) Parvo virus
 (C) CMV (D) EBV
24. Giant cell (hecht's) pneumonia is due to
 (A) CMV (B) MEASLES
 (C) MALARIA (D) PCP
25. Drug of choice for pertussis is
 (A) Erythromycin (B) Doxycycline
 (C) Cotrimoxazole (D) Clindamycin

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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 etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Leptospirosis.	[2+3+2+3]
3. Write the WHO classification of Hodgkin's disease. Write the etiopathology, clinical features and management of Hodgkin's disease.	[2+2+2+4]
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enumerate the various eating disorders. Describe the clinical features in brief.	
5. Explain the clinical features and management of Cryptococcal meningitis.	
6. Discuss clinical features of Infective Endocarditis.	
7. Define polyuria. Write a note on clinical features and management of Diabetes Insipidus.	
8. Define cyanosis. Mention three differentiating features between central and peripheral cyanosis.	
9. Write the clinical features and management of Pneumothorax.	
10. Discuss the investigations and management of hypokalemia.	
11. Discuss the pulmonary function tests in Acute Asthma.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention the complications of obesity.	
13. List 6 causes of thrombocytopenia.	
14. List six complications of MI.	
15. Describe the management of migraine.	
16. Define Bronchiectasis Sicca.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, June 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. Weight gain is seen in the following drugs **EXCEPT**
(A) Insulin (B) Metformin
(C) Corticosteroids (D) Olanzapine
2. Wet Beri-beri is a manifestation of which vitamin deficiency?
(A) Thiamine (B) Riboflavin
(C) Niacin (D) Pyridoxine
3. Gait in Parkinson's disease is described as
(A) Waddling (B) Stamping
(C) Festinating (D) Apraxic
4. Glandular fever is caused by
(A) Herpes zoster virus (B) Varicella zoster
(C) Epstein Bar virus (D) Herpes simplex
5. Chromoblastomycosis is caused by
(A) Candida albicans (B) Histoplasma capsulatum
(C) Fonsecaea pedrosoi (D) Sporothrix schenckii
6. Epstein Barr virus causes
(A) Infectious mononucleosis (B) Kaposi sarcoma
(C) Eczema herpeticum (D) Genital ulcers
7. Shift to left in the haemoglobin-oxygen dissociation curve is caused by
(A) Decreased 2,3-BPG (B) Increased H⁺
(C) Increased CO₂ (D) Increased temperature
8. Diagnosis of beta thalassemia is established by
(A) Netroft test (B) HbA1c estimation
(C) Hb electrophoresis (D) Target cells in peripheral smear
9. Auto immune destruction of platelets is seen in
(A) SLE (B) CLL
(C) HIV (D) All of the above
10. Most **common** form of Von Willibrand's disease is
(A) Autosomal dominant (B) Autosomal Recursive
(C) X linked Recursive (D) X linked dominant
11. **NOT** a clinical feature of Acute Rheumatic Fever
(A) Carditis (B) Huntington's chorea
(C) Arthritis (D) Subcutaneous nodules

12. C wave in JVP is due to
 (A) Atrial Contraction (B) Tricuspid valve bulging into right atrium
 (C) Right atrial filling (D) Rapid ventricular filling
13. Delta wave on ECG is diagnostic of
 (A) Atrial fibrillation (B) WPW syndrome
 (C) AV block (D) Ventricular tachycardia
14. Tumor marker for Prostate cancer is
 (A) Calcitonin (B) PSA
 (C) HCG (D) CEA
15. Which of the following drug is used as first-line therapy in CML?
 (A) Imatinib (B) Rituximab
 (C) Methotrexate (D) Azathioprine
16. In febrile neutropenia, neutrophil count should be less than (in cells/cumm)
 (A) 400 (B) 500
 (C) 600 (D) 700
17. Jaundice is seen clinically when total bilirubin exceeds (in mg/dl)
 (A) 1.2 (B) 2
 (C) 2.5 (D) 3
18. Conscious level is measured using
 (A) MMSE (Mini Mental State Examination) (B) GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale)
 (C) APACHE (Acute Physiology & Chronic health evaluation) (D) SOFA (Sequential Organ failure assessment)
19. A patient presents with a pH 7.5, pCO₂ of 30mm Hg, pO₂ of 102 mmHg and HCO₃ of 16 mEq/L. Which of the following represents the compensatory mechanism
 (A) Respiratory alkalosis (B) Metabolic alkalosis
 (C) Respiratory acidosis (D) Metabolic acidosis
20. D-dimer is the most sensitive test for
 (A) DVT (B) Pulmonary embolism
 (C) Acute pulmonary edema (D) Acute myocardial infarction
21. Criteria used to differentiate between exudative and transudative pleural effusion is
 (A) SAAG (Serum ascites albumin gradient) (B) Lights criteria
 (C) Goldbergs criteria (D) None of the above
22. To be termed as exudative in Lights criteria pleural fluid protein to serum protein ratio should be
 (A) >0.5 (B) >0.9
 (C) 0.3 (D) >0.4
23. Differential diagnosis of miliary shadowing in Chest X-ray
 (A) Sarcoidosis (B) Pneumonia
 (C) Bronchogenic Carcinoma (D) None of the above
24. Male to male transmission is seen in
 (A) Autosomal dominant (B) Autosomal recessive
 (C) X-linked dominant (D) X-linked recessive
25. Most common cause of primary amenorrhea in female is,
 (A) Down's syndrome (B) Turner's syndrome
 (C) Edward's syndrome (D) Patau's syndrome

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Draw a neat labelled diagram of circle of Willis. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of right middle cerebral artery territory infarct.	[3+3+2+2]
3. Describe the pathophysiology, clinical features and management of Grave's disease.	(3+4+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss clinical features and management of Parkinson's disease.	
5. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features of Duchenne muscular dystrophy.	
6. Describe clinical features and management of Trigeminal neuralgia.	
7. Enumerate the signs and symptoms of delirium. How do you manage a case of delirium due to Hyponatremia.	
8. Name eating disorders. Describe clinical features of Anorexia nervosa.	
9. Describe Onychomycosis and its aetiology.	
10. List the changes in skin due to exposure to sunlight.	
11. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of tropical sprue.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. List six causes of non-compressive myelopathy.	
13. List 3 causes of Nystagmus.	
14. Write a short note on OGTT (Oral glucose tolerance test).	
15. Describe the clinical features of Crest Syndrome.	
16. Enlist the drugs used in alcohol withdrawal.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, June 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. LMN lesions are associated with which one of the following
(A) Flaccid paralysis (B) Spasticity
(C) Muscular inco-ordination (D) Increased tendon reflexes
2. Viral meningitis has all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Clear CSF (B) Sterile culture
(C) Normal protein (D) More than 5000 cells
3. Type of sensation lost on same side in brown sequard syndrome is
(A) Pain (B) Touch
(C) Proprioception (D) Temperature
4. All of the following are features of Friedreich ataxia **EXCEPT**
(A) Progressive ataxia (B) Cardiomyopathy
(C) Diabetes mellitus may be associated (D) Extensor plantar with brisk lower limb reflexes
5. The only thrombolytic agent approved for the treatment of acute ischemic stroke is
(A) Tissue plasminogen activator (B) Streptokinase
(C) Urokinase (D) Prourokinase
6. All the following are features of absence seizures **EXCEPT**
(A) Usually seen in childhood (B) 3 Hz spike wave on EEG
(C) Post ictal confusion (D) Precipitation by hyperventilation
7. Parkinsonism is characterised by all of the following characteristic features **EXCEPT**
(A) Rigidity (B) Akinesia
(C) Tremors at rest (D) Pastpointing
8. Gene for myotonic dystrophy is coded on chromosome no
(A) 19 (B) 20
(C) 21 (D) 24
9. Glomerulonephritis is associated with low serum complement in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Post infectious GN (B) SLE
(C) Subacute bacterial infection (D) IgA nephropathy
10. Which of the following is not a risk factor for contrast nephrotoxicity?
(A) Diabetes Mellitus (B) Myeloma
(C) Pre existing renal impairment (D) Hydration
11. Which of the following substances is endogenous nephrotoxin?
(A) Amikacin (B) Gentamicin
(C) Myoglobin (D) NSAIDS

12. Which of the following is a hormone deficient condition?
 (A) Goitre (B) Sub acute thyroiditis
 (C) TSHoma (D) Hashimotos thyroiditis
13. Drug of choice for Diabetes Insipidus
 (A) Metformin (B) Insulin
 (C) Desmopressin (D) ACE inhibitors
14. Visual disturbances is a symptom of
 (A) Diabetes Insipidus (B) Adrenal insufficiency
 (C) Insulinoma (D) Pituitary Macroadenoma
15. Hyperpigmentation of the mucous membranes is a feature of
 (A) Addisons Disease (B) Hypothyroidism
 (C) Cushings disease (D) Diabetes Insipidus
16. Gold standard test to diagnose Turner's syndrome is
 (A) MRI (B) CT
 (C) Karyotyping (D) Serum.cortisol
17. Acanthosis nigricans is a sign of
 (A) Insulin resistance (B) Type 1 DM
 (C) Insulin sensitivity (D) Hypertension
18. Which drug is **NOT** included in regime of H.Pylori infection
 (A) Proton pump inhibitor (B) Clarithromycin
 (C) Metronidazole (D) Ranitidine
19. Which drug is used for carcinoid tumor?
 (A) Propranol (B) Octreotide
 (C) Insulin (D) Metronidazole
20. Smoking is the most **common** risk factor for
 (A) Coeliac disease (B) Crohn's disease
 (C) Peptic ulcer (D) Ulcerative colitis
21. Function of small intestine are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Digestion (B) Absorbtion
 (C) Protection agaist ingested toxin (D) Acid secretion
22. Passage of black tarry stool containing altered blood is called
 (A) Malena (B) Steatorrhea
 (C) Hematochezia (D) Hemorrhage
23. All are the causes of dyspepsia **EXCEPT**
 (A) Peptic ulcer disease (B) Acute gastritis
 (C) NSAIDS (D) Crohn's disease
24. Which of following is **NOT** common pattern of disease distribution in Crohn's disease
 (A) Pancolitis (B) Ileocolonic
 (C) Small intestine (D) Rectum
25. Grey Turner's sign in severe pancreatitis is seen as discoloration in
 (A) Flanks (B) Peri umbilical region
 (C) Chest (D) Back

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Describe the biological process of wound healing. Discuss factors affecting wound healing?	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 5 = 10
3. Describe the stages of tubercular lymphadenitis & it's management.	
4. Describe the management of amoebic liver abscess.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
5. Define ulcer . What are the various causes of leg ulcers?	
6. What is Koch's peculiar tumour?	
7. Discuss the clinical features of tetanus.	
8. Describe Cylindroma.	
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 the complications of a fracture. Describe the management of open fractures	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	3 X 5 = 15
3. Discuss the treatment and complications of fracture neck femur.	
4. Discuss the radiological features and management of TB hip.	
5. Define phantom limb and discuss its management.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
6. Discuss Plantar fasciitis.	
7. Describe the importance of Pauwel's classification.	
8. Describe the blood supply of scaphoid.	
9. Discuss brodie's abscess.	
10. Clinical features and management of wrist drop.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, June 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. Leriche syndrome involves arterial obstruction at which level
(A) Aortoiliac (B) Popliteal
(C) Femoral (D) Tibial
2. Most commonly used material for venous graft is
(A) Dacron (B) Teflon
(C) Autogenous (D) Proliene
3. White leg is also called as
(A) Phlegmasia alba dolens (B) Phlegmasia cerulea dolens
(C) Vitiligo (D) Phlegmasia linea dolens
4. Milroy's disease is
(A) Edema due to filariasis (B) Post-cellulitis lymphedema
(C) Congenital lymphedema (D) Lymphedema following surgery
5. Surgery is **NOT** the primary modality of treatment in ?
(A) Osteosarcoma (B) Wilm's tumor
(C) Neuroblastoma (D) Hodgkin's lymphoma
6. Diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease is confirmed by
(A) CT scan (B) Bone marrow biopsy
(C) Lymph node biopsy (D) Lymphangiography
7. Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of intestine of
(A) Cat (B) Sheep
(C) Human being (D) Rabbit
8. Intestinal anastomosis strength is provided by
(A) Mucosa (B) Submucosa
(C) Serosa (D) Muscularis mucosa
9. Prevention of wound infection is done by all except
(A) Pre operative shaving (B) Pre operative antibiotic
(C) Mono filament suture (D) Wound apposition
10. In a sutured wound process of epithelialization is completed within
(A) 24hrs (B) 48hrs
(C) 72hrs (D) 1week
11. Keloid formation is not seen over
(A) Ear (B) Face
(C) Eyelids (D) Neck
12. Needle stick injuries are most **common** during operative surgery to
(A) Non dominant index finger (B) Non dominant thumb finger
(C) Dominant thumb finger (D) Dominant index finger

13. Cellulitis is non suppurative infection is typically caused by.
 (A) Beta hemolytic streptococci (B) Cereus bacilli
 (C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (D) Pseudomonas
14. Which of the following is **NOT** a warning sign of soft tissue tumor?
 (A) Larger than 3 cm (B) Increase in size
 (C) Painful (D) Deep to fascia
15. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of pilonidal sinus?
 (A) Branching tracts are common (B) Recurrence is un common
 (C) Bony involvement is uncommon (D) Seen in drivers

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, June 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. Principle of intramedullary k nail is
 (A) 2 poin fixation (B) 3 point fixation
 (C) Compression (D) Weight concentration
2. **Most** characteristic displacement in Colle's fracture is
 (A) Dorsal displacement (B) Lateral displacement
 (C) Dorsal tilt (D) Lateral tilt
3. Glass holding position is seen in cast for which fracture?
 (A) Colles (B) Metacarpal
 (C) Radial head (D) Scaphoid
4. Complication of fracture neck femur is
 (A) Avascular necrosis of femoral head (B) Malunion
 (C) Sciatic nerve injury (D) Femoral artery injury
5. Gallow's traction is used in
 (A) Fracture neck femur (B) Femur shaft fracture
 (C) Tibia fracture (D) Ankle fracture
6. The most **common** tumor of the small bones of the hands and feet is
 (A) Enchondroma (B) Osteochondroma
 (C) Osteoclastoma (D) Cancellous osteoma
7. The viscosity of synovial fluid is mainly due to
 (A) Chondroitin sulphate (B) Hyaluronidase
 (C) Albumin and laucine (D) Alpha and beta globulins
8. Most **common** complication of fracture shaft femur is
 (A) Malunion (B) Nonunion
 (C) Knee stiffness. (D) Fat embolism
9. Ring sequestrum is seen in
 (A) Typhoid osteomyelitis (B) Chronic osteomyelitis
 (C) Amputation stump (D) TB osteomyelitis
10. Syme's amputation is
 (A) Through knee joint (B) Through talonavicular joint
 (C) Through ankle joint (D) Through intertarsal joint

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Describe the etiology, clinical features and management of early breast cancer.
3. Describe the pathogenesis, metabolic disturbances and management of small bowel obstruction.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Anatomy of Inguinal canal and clinical features, management of direct inguinal hernia.
5. Define Frey's syndrome. Describe the management of Frey's syndrome.
6. Describe the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland
7. Describe clinical features and management of extradural haematoma.
8. Discuss the management of benign prostatic hypertrophy.
9. Define Hydrocele. Describe the classification and causes of Hydrocele.
10. What is GIST . Describe the clinical features and management of gastric GIST .
11. Describe clinical features & management of mucocele of appendix.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Describe the clinical examination of facial nerve
13. Classify goiters.
14. Enlist **common** causes of acute urinary retention
15. Enumerate the types of fistula in ano
16. Discuss the advantages of spinal anaesthesia over epidural anaesthesia.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II , June 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. The narrowest part of the sac at the abdominal wall hernia is
(A) Fundus of the sac (B) Body of the sac
(C) Neck of the sac (D) Mouth of the sac
2. A malignant mass at the umbilicus is called
(A) Virchow's node (B) Sister Joseph nodule
(C) Blummer shelf nodules (D) Lund lymph node
3. 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
4. Salivary gland tumour known for perineural spread
(A) Warthin's tumour (B) Adenoid cystic cancer
(C) Mucoepidermoid cancer (D) Adenocarcinoma cancer
5. What is the maximum score in Glasgow Coma Scale?
(A) 10 (B) 5
(C) 8 (D) 15
6. Thimble bladder is seen in
(A) Acute tuberculosis (B) Chronic tuberculosis
(C) Neurogenic bladder (D) Schistosomiasis
7. Absence of fructose in semen indicates
(A) Obstruction of seminal vesicles (B) Obstruction at prostatic urethra
(C) Vas deference obstruction (D) Testiscular failure
8. True about varicocele **EXCEPT**
(A) Affects 15-20% of males (B) 90% left sided
(C) Can be associated with renal tumour (D) Spermatogenesis not effected
9. Corkscrew oesophagus is seen in
(A) CA oesophagus (B) Scleroderma
(C) Achalasia cardia (D) Diffuse esophageal spasm
10. Most **common** metabolic complication of gastrectomy
(A) Iron deficiency anemia (B) Hypocalcemia
(C) Osteoporosis (D) Megaloblastic anemia
11. Complications of verres needle include all **EXCEPT**
(A) Bowel injury (B) Vascular injury
(C) Injury to omentum (D) Injury to urinary bladder

12. Modified puestow procedure is also known as
 (A) Gastroduodenostomy (B) Side to side roux-en-y pancreaticojejunostomy
 (C) Duodenoduodenostomy (D) Gastrojejunostomy
13. Ectopic gastric mucosa is found in
 (A) Appendix (B) Meckel's diverticulum
 (C) Terminal ileum (D) Caecum
14. Vomiting is an early feature in obstruction of
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
 (C) Ileum (D) Colon
15. **Commonest** site of tuberculosis of the intestine is
 (A) Stomach (B) Ileum
 (C) Jejunum (D) Colon
16. Virus that has increased association with anal warts
 (A) HPV (B) HIV
 (C) LMV (D) EBV
17. Which of the following is a muscle splitting incision?
 (A) Kocher's incision (B) Lanz incision
 (C) Rutherford Morrison incision (D) Pfannensteil incision
18. Most **common** indication of splenectomy
 (A) Trauma (B) Hemolytic anemia
 (C) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (D) Infections
19. Investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis
 (A) Oral Cholecystography (B) Hepatobiliary iminodiacetic acid scan
 (C) USG (D) CT
20. The main blood supply of liver is
 (A) Portal vein (B) Hepatic artery
 (C) Splenic artery (D) Gastroduodenal artery
21. Which of the following is antiemetic?
 (A) Ranitidine (B) Pantoprazole
 (C) Ondansetron (D) Glycopyrrolate
22. Antidote for Opioid is
 (A) Naloxone (B) Atropine
 (C) Pralidoxime (D) Protamine
23. Drug of choice for medical management of trigeminal neuralgia
 (A) Carbamazepine (B) Gabapentin
 (C) Morphine (D) Paracetamol
24. Which of these nerves are blocked in ankle block?
 (A) Superficial peroneal nerve (B) Deep peroneal nerve
 (C) Saphenous nerve (D) All of the above
25. **Most** accurate radiologic modality for detection of gall bladder stones
 (A) Computerized tomography (B) X-rays
 (C) Magnetic resonance imaging (D) Ultrasound

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Discuss the Mechanism of normal labour and management of a case of left occipitoanterior position.	(5+5)
3. Define pre-eclampsia . Discuss the management of severe pre-eclampsia in a primigravida at 34 th weeks of pregnancy. Add a note on maternal and fetal complications.	(2+6+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the total weight gain in pregnancy and its clinical significance.	
5. Discuss the indications and type of immunization in pregnancy.	
6. Discuss in brief the diagnosis and management of cervical incompetence including instructions at discharge after the procedure.	
7. Write 4 anticonvulsants used in eclampsia . Add a note on pritchard's regimen.	
8. How will you manage a 28 year old G4P3L3 with 38 weeks gestation in active labour with complaints of shortness of breath and a haemoglobin of 4gm % ?	
9. Discuss the management of HIV in pregnancy.	
10. Discuss about management of preterm labour.	
11. Define CPD (Cephalopelvic disproportion). Discuss clinical diagnosis of CPD.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate the functions of amniotic fluid.	
13. Mention 3 symptoms and 3 signs for the diagnosis of pregnancy in first trimester.	
14. Enumerate the schedule of antenatal visits in pregnancy.	
15. Definition of full term normal delivery.	
16. Define Partograph.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, June 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 golden colour amniotic fluid is seen in
(A) Rh incompatibility (B) Fetal death
(C) IUGR (D) Fetal distress
2. Uteroplacental blood flow at term is
(A) 300-400ml (B) 500-600 ml
(C) 700-900 ml (D) 900-1100 ml
3. Following is the physiological change in pregnancy **EXCEPT**
(A) Rise in cardiac output (B) Rise in heart rate
(C) Rise in fibrinogen levels (D) Rise in hematocrit
4. The hormone **commonly** used in diagnosis of pregnancy is
(A) Beta HCG (B) TSH
(C) Insulin (D) Estrogen
5. Lie in cephalic presentation is
(A) Unstable (B) Oblique
(C) Longitudinal (D) Transverse
6. Daily requirement of Folic acid is
(A) 50 mcg (B) 100 mcg
(C) 200 mcg (D) 400 mcg
7. Non stress test done in a 36-38 week fetus was non reactive. What is the next step?
(A) Do a biophysical profile (B) Repeat NST after an hour
(C) Induction of labor (D) Caesarean section
8. Latent phase of labor is cervical dilatation upto
(A) 5 cm (B) 2 cm
(C) 10 cm (D) 3-4 cm
9. **Commonest** cause of first trimester abortion
(A) Monosomy (B) Trisomy
(C) Triploidy (D) Aneuploidy
10. **Highest** frequency of twin pregnancy is seen in
(A) Negroes (B) Mongoles
(C) Caucasians (D) Whites
11. A 28 year old women is with convulsion , what is the first line of management
(A) MGSO4 (B) Sedation of patient
(C) Immediate delivery (D) Care of airways
12. Parameters used to monitor magnesium sulphate toxicity are ALL **EXCEPT**
(A) Urine out put (B) Knee jerk
(C) Respiratory rate (D) Serum calcium

13. Ideal interpregnancy interval for successful Vaginal birth after cesarean should be
 (A) >6 months (B) >8 months
 (C) >12months (D) >18 months
14. All are features of an encephaly **EXCEPT**
 (A) Acranium (B) Buddha's position
 (C) Lemon sign (D) Hydraminos
15. B Lynch sutures are applied on
 (A) Cervix (B) Uterus
 (C) Fallopian tube (D) Ovaries
16. Contra-indication to breast milk feeding is
 (A) Mother is sputum negative (B) Heavy breast engorgement
 (C) CA breast (D) Mother on domperidone
17. Which among the following is a part of APGAR score?
 (A) Cry (B) Sucking
 (C) Reflex irritability (D) Moro's reflex
18. Mechanism of action of oral contraceptive pills is
 (A) Prevention of fertilization (B) Inhibition of ovulation
 (C) Interference with implantation of fertilized Ovum (D) Interference with placental function
19. Pearl's index indicates
 (A) Malnutrition (B) IUGR
 (C) Population (D) Contraceptive failure
20. Ventouse is indicated in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Poor maternal bearing down efforts (B) prolonged 2nd stage of labor
 (C) Cardiac disease (D) Prematurity
21. The **Common** cause for bleeding in cesarean section is
 (A) Uterine atony (B) Previous uterine scar
 (C) Abnormal placentation (D) Chorioamnionitis
22. Structures which is **NOT** cut in episiotomy is
 (A) Posterior vaginal wall (B) Anterior vaginal wall
 (C) Superficial perineal muscle (D) Deep transverse perineal muscle
23. Perinatal mortality is defined as death of fetus **EXCEPT**
 (A) After 28 weeks and before delivery (B) During delivery
 (C) Within first 7 days of delivery (D) Below 20 weeks
24. PCPNDT act refers to
 (A) Prohibition of sex determination (B) Against female feticide
 (C) Against MTP (D) Against male feticide
25. Gestational age in first trimester is estimated using
 (A) BPD (B) FL
 (C) NT (D) CRL

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 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. Draw a neat labelled diagram of supports of uterus.
3. Discuss etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and management of carcinoma cervix according to their stage . (3+2+5)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Describe the changes in endometrium of uterus with respect to menstrual cycle.
5. Write indications and complications of diagnostic laparoscopy in gynecology
6. Discuss causes , clinical features and management of Hematocolpus.
7. Discuss clinical features, diagnosis, treatment of Trichomoniasis.
8. Discuss clinical features of acute PID and add a note on investigations in acute PID.
9. Describe the risk factors for development of fibroid
10. Discuss clinical features and management of Dermoid cyst.
11. Enumerate the Post-operative complications in Gynaecology.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Mention the contents of broad ligament
13. Enumerate any 6 uterine anomalies.
14. Clinical features of Turner's syndrome.
15. Describe the Clinical features of VVF (Vesicovaginal fistula).
16. Describe Human papilloma virus vaccine.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, June 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 uterine artery is a branch of
(A) Aorta (B) Common Iliac
(C) Internal Iliac (D) External Iliac
2. The **narrowest** part of fallopian tube is
(A) Interstitial portion (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Isthmus
3. The epithelial lining of endocervix is
(A) Cuboidal (B) Columnar
(C) Stratified squamous (D) Ciliated columnar
4. The size of uterus in cms in reproductive females is
(A) 5 x 4 x2 (B) 4x3x1
(C) 9x6.5x3.5 (D) 4x2x1
5. Normal endometrial thickness in premenstrual phase of menstrual cycle
(A) 4-6mm (B) 14-16mm
(C) 18-20mm (D) 8-12mm
6. Which hormone is required to measure ovarian reserve?
(A) AMH (B) LH
(C) Oestrogen (D) Progesterone
7. Normal blood loss in menstruation is
(A) 300ml (B) 50-200 ml
(C) 500ml (D) 400ml
8. Main source of progesterone in menstrual cycle is
(A) Corpus luteum (B) Stroma of ovary
(C) Theca cells (D) Sertoli cells
9. The term thelarche refers to
(A) Development of breasts (B) Development of pubic hair
(C) Onset of menses (D) Growth spurt
10. Normal age of puberty in females is
(A) 13-14 years (B) 11-12 years
(C) 10-11 years (D) 14-15 years
11. The process of spermatogenesis takes
(A) 120 days (B) 2 days
(C) 30 days (D) 72 days

12. Most common site of genital tuberculosis
 (A) Fallopian tube (B) Endometrium
 (C) Ovary (D) Cervix
13. Fourth degree perineal tear is involvement of
 (A) Rectal mucosa (B) Anal sphincter
 (C) Vaginal fourchette (D) Vaginal mucosa
14. Fallopian tube patency is tested by
 (A) Hysterosalpingography (B) Laproscopy
 (C) CT scan (D) USG
15. MTP in second trimester is done by following methods **EXCEPT**
 (A) Extraovular instillation of ethacridine lactate (B) Mifepristone and Misoprostol
 (C) Menstrual regulation (D) Dilatation and evacuation
16. Oral contraceptive pills increases the risk of which carcinoma
 (A) CA endometrium (B) CA cervix
 (C) CA ovary (D) CA breast
17. Most **common** site of ectopic pregnancy is
 (A) Ampulla (B) Isthmic region
 (C) Intestinal portion (D) Abdominal
18. The following is risk factors for hydatiform mole
 (A) South east asian ethnicity (B) Vitamin A and beta carotene deficiency
 (C) Blood group A (D) Obesity
19. PAP smear is useful in the diagnosis of all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Gonorrhoea (B) Trichomonasvaginalis
 (C) Human papilloma virus (D) Inflammatory changes
20. Most common cause of post menopausal bleeding in India
 (A) CA cervix (B) CA endometrium
 (C) CA ovary (D) CA vulva
21. Normal BMI is
 (A) 18-25 (B) 19-25
 (C) 18.5-24.9 (D) 19-24.9
22. Gynaecological problems of obesity are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Menstrual dysfunction (B) An ovulatory infertility
 (C) PCOS (D) Cervical carcinoma
23. HRT is helpful in all of the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Vaginal atrophy (B) Flushing
 (C) Osteoporosis (D) Coronary heart disease
24. Most **common** indication for fractional curettage is
 (A) Endometrial carcinoma (B) Ovarian carcinoma
 (C) Adenomyosis (D) Fibroid
25. Which one of the following is a contraindication for Dilatation and curettage?
 (A) Suspected pregnancy (B) AUB
 (C) Endometrial hyperplasia (D) Endometrial polyp
