

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I  
(CBME)  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define and classify uveitis. Discuss clinical features and management of granulomatous uveitis	(2+3+5)
3. Classify Cataract. Discuss clinical features of senile cataract and its management with recent advances.	(3+3+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. Define Presbyopia? Discuss the management of presbyopia.	(1+2+2)
5. Outline the surgical steps of Dacryocystectomy.	
6. Define and classify Ptosi.	
7. Discuss WHO classification of Trachoma.	
8. Discuss factors maintaining corneal transparency.	
9. Draw a neat diagram of fundus picture of diabetic retinopathy.	
10. Discuss the clinical features and management of optic neuritis.	
11. Discuss the etiology of paralytic strabismus.	
12. Discuss grades of Binocular Single Vision.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
13. Mention any <b>three</b> common medical errors.	
14. Define anterior staphyloma.	
15. Classify scleritis.	
16. Mention <b>three</b> causes of disc edema.	
17. Mention <b>three</b> cycloplegics.	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 20 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Ophthalmology, QP Code: A014	<b>Time:</b> 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. Colour of pupil in Aphakia  
(A) Greyish white (B) Pearly white  
(C) Dirty white (D) Jet black
2. Convergent squint is seen in  
(A) Myopia (B) Hypermetropia  
(C) Aphakia (D) Pseudophakia
3. Foster Fuch's spot at macula is seen in  
(A) Pathological myopia (B) Hypermetropia  
(C) Astigmatism (D) Aphakia
4. Innermost striatum of tear film is  
(A) Mucus layer (B) Lipid layer  
(C) Aqueous layer (D) Epithelium
5. A 30 year old male comes with complaint of excessive watering of eyes on examination , no regurgitation on pressure over lacrimal sac , on syringing regurgitation for opposite puncta ,the level of obstruction is suspected to be at  
(A) Punctum (B) Upper/lower canaliculus  
(C) Common canalicular block (D) Partial naso lacrimal duct block
6. Most **common** cause of orbital cellulitis  
(A) Retained foreign body (B) Extension of inflammation from the neighboring parts  
(C) Septic operation (D) Suppurative infection of the eyelids
7. Swimming pool conjunctivitis is caused by  
(A) Adenovirus (B) Chlamydia trachomatis serotypes D to K  
(C) Enterovirus type 70 (D) Newcastle virus
8. Most **common** cause of posterior staphyloma  
(A) Acute angle closure glaucoma (B) Cataract  
(C) Uveitis (D) Degenerative high axial myopia
9. 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 (D) Halo due to keratitis remain intact  
is broken into segments
10. Most of the resistance to aqueous outflow is at the level of  
(A) Trabecular meshwork (B) Schlemm's canal  
(C) Collector channels (D) Episcleral veins
11. Topical beta-blocker with **longest** duration of action is  
(A) Betaxolol (B) Levobunolol  
(C) Timolol maleate (D) Carteolol

12. Most **common** type of developmental cataract is  
 (A) Coronary cataract (B) Lamellar cataract  
 (C) Nuclear cataract (D) Total cataract
13. Which of the following is **NOT** a common finding in hypertensive retinopathy.  
 (A) Arteriolar narrowing (B) Decreased vascular permeability  
 (C) Cotton wool spots (D) Papilloedema
14. Amaurotic cat eye reflex is seen in which of the following?  
 (A) Retinoblastoma (B) Retinal Detachment  
 (C) Endophthalmitis (D) Iridocyclitis
15. Berlin edema is seen in  
 (A) Concussion of eye (B) Diabetic retinopathy  
 (C) Papilloedema (D) Hypertensive Retinopathy
16. Angle recession refers to  
 (A) The tear between circular and longitudinal muscle fibres of the ciliary body (B) Schlemm canal split  
 (C) Trabecular meshwork split (D) Retroflexion of the iris
17. Which of the following is **NOT** true about sympathetic ophthalmitis?  
 (A) It is bilateral disease  
 (B) Pathological features are of non-granulomatous panuveitis  
 (C) Clinically manifests as granulomatous panuveitis  
 (D) The non-injured eye developing uveitis is called sympathising eye
18. Marcus Gunn pupil is a feature of  
 (A) Optic neuritis (B) Papilloedema  
 (C) Ciliary ganglion lesions (D) Lesion of Edinger Westphal nucleus
19. In exposure keratitis , cranial nerve involved is  
 (A) 3 (B) 7  
 (C) 5 (D) 8
20. Which of the following is **NOT** a test for colour vision testing?  
 (A) Nagel's anomaloscope (B) Holmgren's wools test  
 (C) Edrings green lantern test (D) Fincham's test

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Classify glaucoma, describe the clinical features and medical management of Primary open angle glaucoma.	(3+3+4)
3. Classify Squint. Discuss clinical features, investigation and management of paralytic squint.	(2+2+2+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Describe clinical features and management of Entropion .	(2+3)
5. Explain theories of colour vision.	
6. Discuss aims and objectives of NPCB.	(3+2)
7. Discuss various Macular Function Tests	
8. Discuss the management of Congenital Dacryocystitis.	
9. Describe the clinical signs of Complicated cataract.	
10. Discuss types of Astigmatism and its management.	(2+3)
11. Discuss the post-operative complications of cataract surgery.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Classify Hypermetropia.	
13. Explain SAFE strategy.	
14. Mention causes of interstitial keratitis.	
15. Explain Accommodative Intraocular Lens.	
16. Mention stages of Retinoblastoma.	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Ophthalmology, QP Code: 1013	<b>Time:</b> 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. In the nasolacrimal duct, valve of Hasner is present at its  
(A) Upper end (B) Lower end  
(C) Middle (D) None of the above
2. Orbital wall **commonly** involved in blow out fractures is  
(A) Medial wall (B) Lateral wall  
(C) Roof (D) Floor
3. Tumour present in which surgical space of orbit produces axial proptosis  
(A) Sub periosteal space (B) Peripheral space  
(C) Central space (D) Tenon's space
4. Snow ball opacities near the ora serrata are pathognomonic of  
(A) Anterior uveitis (B) Intermediate uveitis  
(C) Posterior uveitis (D) Pan uveitis
5. Glass blower cataract is  
(A) Discoid posterior subscapular cataract (B) Discoid anterior subscapular cataract  
(C) Nuclear cataract (D) Cortical cataract
6. The organism which can penetrate normal corneal epithelium  
(A) Streptococcus pneumoniae (B) Neisseria gonorrhoeae  
(C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (D) Streptococcus pneumoniae
7. Refractive index of cornea is  
(A) 1.33 (B) 1.37  
(C) 1.41 (D) 1.43
8. Drug better to be avoided in medical treatment of Normal Tension Glaucoma which cause nocturnal systemic hypotension and adversely affect the optic nerve perfusion is  
(A) Dipivefrine (B) Latanoprost  
(C) Dorzolamide (D) Betaxolol
9. Angle recession refers to  
(A) The tear between circular and longitudinal muscle fibres of the ciliary body (B) Schlemm canal split  
(C) Trabecular meshwork split (D) Retroflexion of the Iris
10. Bitemporal hemianopia is associated with lesions of the  
(A) Optic tract (B) Central chiasma  
(C) Lateral parts of chiasma (D) Optic radiations
11. Absolute indication of enucleation is  
(A) Intra ocular retinoblastoma (B) Endophthalmitis  
(C) Mutilating ocular injury (D) Blunt trauma

12. Nd:YAG stands for  
 (A) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Galium (B) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Garnet  
 (C) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Galium (D) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Garnet
13. The most common lid sign associated with Grave's Ophthalmopathy is  
 (A) Von Graefe's sign (B) Dalrymple's sign  
 (C) Stellwag sign (D) Rosenbach's sign
14. Salt and pepper fundus is seen in  
 (A) CMV (B) Rubella  
 (C) Toxoplasmosis (D) Measles
15. In eye donation, eyes have to be removed within how many hours of death?  
 (A) 1 hour (B) 2 hours  
 (C) 4 hours (D) 6 hours
16. Christmas Tree cataract is seen in  
 (A) Galactosemia (B) Myotonic dystrophy  
 (C) Wilson's disease (D) Diabetes mellitus
17. Crede's prophylaxis consists of instilling drops of which chemical in the eyes  
 (A) Silver nitrate drops (B) Silver sulphate  
 (C) Copper sulphate (D) Barium nitrate
18. Hutchinson's triad of Congenital Syphilis does not include  
 (A) Eighth nerve deafness (B) Interstitial keratitis  
 (C) Hutchinson's teeth (D) Saddle nose
19. Most common cause of posterior staphyloma  
 (A) Trauma (B) Glaucoma  
 (C) Myopia (D) Scleritis
20. For congenital obstruction of Nasolacrimal duct, probing is done at what age  
 (A) 2 months (B) 6 months  
 (C) 10 months (D) 14 months
21. Which of the following is **NOT** measured by Schirmer-I test?  
 (A) Total tear secretion (B) Basal tear secretion  
 (C) Reflex tear secretion (D) Tearing from anaesthetised eye
22. Which structure does **NOT** pass through Optic foramen?  
 (A) Optic nerve (B) Carotid plexus  
 (C) Rectus muscles (D) Sympathetic plexus
23. Inverse Hypopyon is  
 (A) Pus in Anterior chamber (B) Silicon Oil in Anterior chamber  
 (C) Abscess in Orbit (D) Perforated Corneal Ulcer
24. Annular scotoma is seen in  
 (A) Oguchi disease (B) Fundus Albipunctatus  
 (C) Fundus Flavimaculatus (D) Retinitis Pigmentosa
25. "A" Wave In Electroretinogram signifies  
 (A) Rods and Cones (B) Muller Cell  
 (C) Pigment epithelium (D) Optic nerve

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**  
**(CBME)**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION –JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Explain the clinical features and management of Acoustic Neuroma.	
3. Draw a detailed diagram of Osteomeatal complex. Write about clinical features and management of acute maxillary sinusitis.	(5+2+3)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. Discuss Otitic Barotrauma.	
5. Write in detail about clinical features and management of Otomycosis.	
6. Discuss the clinical features and management of nasal myiasis.	
7. Explain in brief about the clinical features and treatment of Le-fort fracture.	
8. Describe the blood supply of Tonsil with neat labelled diagram.	
9. Define Erythroplakia. Discuss the etiology clinical features and management of the same.	
10. What is Stridor? A child of 3 years presented with stridor for two hours. Outline the management in such a case?	
11. Discuss vocal rehabilitation following total laryngectomy.	
12. Enumerate the instruments used for Adenoidectomy. Mention the complications of Adenoidectomy.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
13. Discuss about clinical features of Eagle's Syndrome.	
14. Draw a well labeled diagram of various levels of lymph nodes.	
15. Write a note on 'Autonomy' with example.	
16. Write a note on Sialolithiasis.	
17. Write about the use of ear wicks.	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 20 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, <b>QP Code: A015</b>	<b>Time:</b> 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. Bat ear is caused by poorly developed  
 (A) Helix (B) Tragus  
 (C) Anti tragus (D) Antihelix
2. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by  
 (A) Outer hair cells (B) Inner hair cells  
 (C) Basilar membrane (D) Auditory nerve
3. Caloric test determines the function of  
 (A) Lateral semicircular canal (B) Superficial semicircular canal  
 (C) Posterior semicircular canal (D) Inner hair cells
4. Vidian neurectomy is done in  
 (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Atrophic rhinitis  
 (C) Vasomotor rhinitis (D) Rhinitis sicca
5. The **commonest** cause of unilateral mucopurulent rhinorrhea in a child is  
 (A) Antrochoanal polyp (B) Foreign body  
 (C) Sinusitis (D) Rhinosporidiosis
6. Depressed bridge of nose may be due to all of the following **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Syphilis (B) Leprosy  
 (C) Septal abscess (D) Acromegaly
7. **True** about Ranula is  
 (A) Hypertrophied lymphoid tissue (B) Arises from floor of mouth  
 (C) Hard and haemorrhagic (D) Is an abscess
8. Which of the following is the cause of Rhinolalia aperta?  
 (A) Adenoids (B) Nasal polyp  
 (C) Familial speech pattern (D) Velopharyngeal insufficiency
9. A 40 year female presented to ENT OPD with complaints of difficulty in swallowing. On examination the patient was noted to have pallor, koilonychia and glossitis. On Barium swallow post cricoid web is noted. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
 (A) Globus Pharyngeus (B) Patterson Brown Kelly syndrome  
 (C) Leiomyoma of esophagus (D) Carcinoma esophagus
10. Positive Rinne's test is seen in  
 (A) Otosclerosis (B) Impacted wax  
 (C) Chronic suppurative otitis media (D) Presbycusis
11. Delta sign is seen in  
 (A) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis (B) Adenoid hypertrophy  
 (C) Otogenic brain abscess (D) Cholesteatoma

12. A patient with chronic supportive otitis media underwent a CT brain which showed midline shift and a well circumscribed lesion in cerebral region. The complication is most likely to be  
 (A) Citelli's abscess (B) Otogenic brain abscess  
 (C) Subdural abscess (D) Labyrinthitis
13. The X-Ray of lateral view of neck showed widening of prevertebral space with gas formation. The likely diagnosis is  
 (A) Parapharyngeal abscess (B) Tonsillar abscess  
 (C) Retropharyngeal abscess (D) Ludwig's angina
14. The **most** appropriate management for Antrochoanal polyp in children is  
 (A) Caldwell -Luc Operation (B) Intranasal polypectomy  
 (C) Corticosteroids (D) Wait and watch
15. Which of the following is **NOT** a complication of Adenoidectomy?  
 (A) Hyponasality of voice (B) Retropharyngeal Abscess  
 (C) Velopharyngeal insufficiency (D) Grisel syndrome
16. All the following are chemotherapeutic agents **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Bleomycin (B) Kanamycin  
 (C) Methotrexate (D) Flurouracil
17. All are types of radiation beams **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Photon beams (B) Particle radiation  
 (C) Electron beams (D) Proton beams
18. Xerostomia, enlargement of salivary and lacrimal glands is seen in  
 (A) Sicca syndrome (B) Sjogren's syndrome  
 (C) Mickulicz's disease (D) None of the above
19. Mixed tumors of the salivary glands are  
 (A) Most common in submandibular gland (B) Usually malignant  
 (C) Most common in the parotid gland (D) Associated with calculi
20. All are age related anatomic changes in cochlea **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Atrophy of sensory cells of organ of corti (B) Atrophy of stria vascularis  
 (C) Stiffening of basilar membrane (D) Infection of the middle ear

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part - I  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define allergic rhinitis. Describe its pathophysiology, clinical features and management.	(1+2+4+3)
3. Describe about the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of foreign bodies in air passages.	(2+2+2+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Discuss clinical features of Malignant Otitis Externa.	
5. Mr. XYZ gives history of travel by flight after which he developed severe right sided earache, tinnitus and reduced hearing. What is your diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis and management.	(1+2+2)
6. Compare the features of safe and unsafe Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.	
7. Describe stages of Acute Suppurative Otitis Media.	
8. Describe clinical features and management of septal abscess.	(2+3)
9. Explain the procedure of posterior nasal packing.	
10. Describe the techniques of tonsillectomy.	
11. Describe clinical features, types and management of Laryngocole.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Discuss the clinical features of acute necrotizing otitis media.	
13. Discuss the pathology of Attico Antral type Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.	
14. Write a note on Antrum of Highmore.	
15. Write a note on Jarjavay fracture.	
16. Write clinical features and management of lingual tonsil.	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, QP Code: 1014	<b>Time:</b> 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. Inferior turbinate is a part of  
(A) Maxilla (B) Sphenoid  
(C) Separate bone (D) Part of Ethmoid
2. First paranasal sinus to develop at birth is  
(A) Maxillary (B) Ethmoidal  
(C) Frontal (D) Sphenoidal
3. Parosmia is  
(A) Perversion of smell sensation (B) Absolute loss of nasal sensation  
(C) Decreased smell sensation (D) Perception of bad smell
4. A crooked nose is due to  
(A) Deviated dorsum from midline (B) Depressed dorsum  
(C) Humped dorsum (D) Deviated dorsum and tip
5. Which of the following organism is known to cause atrophic rhinitis?  
(A) Klebsiella pneumoniae (B) Klebsiella ozaenae  
(C) Streptococcus pneumoniae (D) Streptococcus faecalis
6. Otitis Externa Hemorrhagica is caused by  
(A) H. Influenza (B) Proteus  
(C) S. aureus (D) Streptococcus
7. Glue ear is  
(A) Treated by myringotomy (B) Has bluish discolouration of tympanic membrane  
(C) Associated with hearing loss (D) All of the above
8. **Most** difficult site to remove Cholesteatoma in sinus tympani is related to  
(A) Anterior facial ridge (B) Posterior facial ridge  
(C) Epitympanum (D) Hypotympanum
9. Mastoid Reservoir Phenomenon is positive in  
(A) CSOM (B) Petrositis  
(C) Coalescent Otitis Media (D) Coalescent Mastoiditis
10. Audiogram in Meniere's disease shows  
(A) Notch at 2 khz in bone conduction (B) Notch at 10 khz in air conduction  
(C) A flat curve (D) A rising curve
11. Cochlear implants electrodes are placed in  
(A) Scala vestibuli (B) Scala tympani  
(C) Cochlear duct (D) Endolymphatic duct
12. Treatment of choice for Acoustic neuroma  
(A) Steroid (B) Radiotherapy  
(C) Anti-neoplastic drugs (D) Surgical excision

13. Fat is present in which part of pinna?  
 (A) Lobule (B) Helix  
 (C) Cymba concha (D) Antitragus
14. Forceps for holding tonsils during tonsillectomy is known as  
 (A) Allis forceps (B) Dennis-brown  
 (C) Luc's forceps (D) Toothed forceps
15. All are indication of Adenoidectomy **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Acute respiratory infection (B) Recurrent sinusitis  
 (C) Chronic otitis media (D) Dental malocclusion
16. Angulation used in schuller's view  
 (A) 30 degree (B) 15 degree  
 (C) 25 degree (D) 90 degree
17. Lower limit of hypopharynx is  
 (A) Lower border of cricoid (B) Upper border of cricoid  
 (C) Upper border of thyroid (D) Lower border of thyroid
18. Thornwald cyst is also called  
 (A) Laryngeal cyst (B) Nasopharyngeal cyst  
 (C) Ear cyst (D) None
19. Vincent's angina affects  
 (A) Sub mandibular space (B) Heart  
 (C) Gums (D) Larynx
20. **Commonest** post-operative complication of tonsillectomy is  
 (A) Palatal palsy (B) Haemorrhage  
 (C) Injury to uvula (D) Infection
21. Killian's dehiscence is seen in  
 (A) Oropharynx (B) Nasopharynx  
 (C) Hypopharynx (D) Vocal chords
22. Most **common** site of CA esophagus  
 (A) Distal 1/3rd (B) Proximal 1/3rd  
 (C) Middle 1/3rd (D) None
23. Hoarseness of voice is **commonly** seen in  
 (A) Glottic carcinoma (B) Subglottic carcinoma  
 (C) Supraglottic carcinoma (D) Equal incidence in all
24. Most **common** cause of stridor in children  
 (A) Congenital laryngeal palsy (B) Foreign body in larynx  
 (C) Congenital laryngeal tumor (D) Laryngomalacia
25. Most **common** causative agent of Acute epiglottitis in children is:  
 (A) Respiratory Syncytial Virus (B) H. influenza type B  
 (C) M. catarrhalis (D) S. pneumoniae

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I  
(CBME)  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. What is Nutritional Surveillance? Describe the various methods of Assessment of Nutritional Status of population.	(2 + 8)
3. Classify Occupational Diseases. Write in detail about occupational diseases caused by physical agents and their prevention/control measures.	(2+4+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. Explain Iceberg Phenomenon of disease with a suitable example.	
5. Define Carrier. Discuss types of disease carriers with examples of diseases & causative agents.	
6. Explain differences between Health Education and Propaganda.	
7. Describe the structure and function of Slow Sand Filter with a labeled diagram.	
8. Explain different types of screening methods for diseases in a population.	
9. Explain the concept of Syndromic Case Management in sexually transmitted diseases.	
10. Explain the types of Genetic counseling with a suitable example.	
11. Write the salient features of Census as a source of Health Information and its types.	
12. Discuss the roles/functions of the Medico-Social Worker in hospital and community.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
13. Discuss web causation of disease in humans with a suitable example.	
14. Define Attributable risk and Relative risk in epidemiology.	
15. Enumerate the objectives of health education / Information, Education & Communication.	
16. Describe briefly hardness of drinking water.	
17. Enlist the various colour coded bins for biomedical waste collection in hospitals.	

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(Declared as Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

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Placed in A Category by MoE (GoI)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 20 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: A016	<b>Time:</b> 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. Wearing of helmet by a motorcyclist is an example of which mode of intervention?  
(A) Health promotion (B) Specific protection  
(C) Disability limitation (D) Rehabilitation
2. Which one of the following is a Mortality Indicator?  
(A) Life expectancy (B) Notification rate  
(C) Spells of sickness (D) Bed turnover ratio
3. The following rates in epidemiological studies are expressed in-terms of Mid-Year population **EXCEPT**  
(A) Pregnancy rate (B) Specific death rate  
(C) Crude birth rate (D) Crude death rate
4. Secular trend of disease refers to its  
(A) Change of pattern over a long period of time (B) Seasonal trend  
(C) Occurs due to naturally occurring variation in herd immunity (D) Current disease status problem
5. In which one of the following situations a person may **NOT** be called disease carrier?  
(A) Person during incubation period (B) A person suffering with disease and under treatment  
(C) Person who has not shown any signs and symptoms (D) After a disease has been clinically treated in a person
6. An example of cyclo-propagative transmission of disease is  
(A) Plague bacilli in rat flea (B) Malarial parasite in mosquito  
(C) Microfilaria in mosquito (D) Guinea worm embryo in cyclops
7. At the primary health centers, **most** vaccines can be stored at a temperature range of  
(A) -1 to -20 degree Celsius (B) 0 to 5 degree Celsius  
(C) 2 to 8 degree Celsius (D) 20 to 25 degree Celsius
8. Which one of the following methods will enhance the content of Vitamin B and C of pulses?  
(A) Germination (B) Soaking in warm water  
(C) Boiling (D) Fermentation
9. Endemic ascites is caused due to consumption of which toxin?  
(A) Ergot alkaloid (B) Aflatoxin  
(C) Pyrrolizidine alkaloid (D) Sanguinarine
10. A Gold mine worker presents with complaints of cough, dyspnea on exertion and chest pain. His chest X ray showed Snow storm appearance. The most probable diagnosis is  
(A) Anthracosis (B) Silicosis  
(C) Asbestosis (D) Siderosis
11. According to Indian constitution children less than how many years should **NOT** be employed in factories or mines?  
(A) 10 (B) 12  
(C) 14 (D) 16

12. **Best** method of health education about Oral Rehydration Therapy in urban slum population is  
(A) Lecture (B) Role play  
(C) Demonstration (D) Flash cards
13. Providing all health facilities needed by the community, to improve their own health is known as  
(A) Regulatory approach (B) Service approach  
(C) Educational approach (D) Integrated approach
14. TRUE statement regarding chlorination of drinking water is  
(A) Orthotoludine test measures combined chlorine (B) Chlorine acts best when pH is around 7 separately  
(C) It kills bacteria, viruses and spores (D) Hypochlorite ions are mainly responsible for disinfecting activity
15. Specificity is the ability of a screening test to detect  
(A) True positives (B) True negatives  
(C) False positives (D) False negatives
16. 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
17. Which of the following is **NOT** Mendels laws of inheritance?  
(A) Law of Segregation (B) Law of independence  
(C) Law of Dominance (D) Law of unit characters
18. Prevention of toxic substances migrating into the surface water or ground water is done by using which technique?  
(A) Inertization (B) Incineration  
(C) Chemical disinfection (D) Microwave irradiation
19. The Birth and Death Registration Act of India was amended in  
(A) 1939 (B) 1949  
(C) 1959 (D) 1969
20. Which one of the following is **NOT** a phase of family life cycle?  
(A) Formation (B) Extension  
(C) Contraction (D) Resolution

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define epidemiology. Describe in detail the steps of randomized controlled trial with an example.	(2+8)
3. Define health education. Describe the principles of health education.	(2+8)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Describe Germ theory of disease causation with an example. National AIDS control programme.	
5. Discuss the multifactorial causation of Protein Energy Malnutrition.	
6. What is Hardness of water? How it can be removed?	
7. Discuss the health hazards of health care waste.	
8. Discuss the etiology and prevention of occupational cancers.	
9. Discuss the types of Genetic counseling.	
10. Discuss the different types of mental illness.	
11. Describe presentation of statistical data with suitable diagrams.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. What is Balanced Diet?	
13. What is Ozonation?	
14. Explain Euthenics with example.	
15. Enumerate the health effects of alcohol.	
16. What is lay reporting?	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: 1015	<b>Time:</b> 30 Minutes

**Instructions :**

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

1. Who is considered as the God of medicine in Hindu mythology?  
(A) Dhanvantari (B) Brahma  
(C) Indra (D) Varuna
2. Germ theory of disease was proposed by  
(A) Ronald Ross (B) Antonie Van Leeuwenhook  
(C) Robert Koch (D) John Hunter
3. Wearing of helmet by a motorcyclist is an example of which mode of intervention?  
(A) Health promotion (B) Specific protection  
(C) Disability limitation (D) Rehabilitation
4. Epidemiological triad is  
(A) Agent, host, environment (B) Agent, vector, host  
(C) Vector, carrier, environment (D) Agent, environment, treatment
5. Bhopal gas tragedy is an example of  
(A) Point source epidemic (B) Continuous epidemic  
(C) Propagated epidemic (D) Slow epidemic
6. Itch mite is an example of  
(A) Contamination (B) Infection  
(C) Infestation (D) Colonization
7. An example of propagative transmission is  
(A) Plague bacilli in rat flea (B) Malarial parasite in mosquito  
(C) Microfilaria in mosquito (D) Guinea worm in cyclops
8. Vaccines of PHCs are stored in:  
(A) Walk in cold rooms (B) Ice lined refrigerators  
(C) Cold boxes (D) Ice packs
9. Pasteurization of milk is an example of  
(A) Concurrent disinfection (B) Terminal disinfection  
(C) Precurrent disinfection (D) Absolute disinfection
10. The time interval between diagnosis by early detection and diagnosis by other means is:  
(A) Incubation period (B) Lead time  
(C) Serial interval (D) Latent period
11. Specificity of a screening test is the ability of a test to detect  
(A) True positives (B) True negatives  
(C) False positives (D) False negatives
12. Blood smear must be made at night for which of the following condition?  
(A) Malaria (B) Filaria  
(C) Leprosy (D) Onchocerciasis

13. About ASHA true is all **EXCEPT**:  
(A) They are preferably female (B) There is one ASHA worker per 1000 population  
(C) ASHA is skilled birth attendant (D) Provides primary medical care for minor ailments
14. The daily requirement of protein for an adult Indian male is  
(A) 1 g / kg body weight (B) 2 g / kg body weight  
(C) 3 g / kg body weight (D) 4 g / kg body weight
15. Ragi is a rich source of which mineral?  
(A) Zinc (B) Magnesium  
(C) Calcium (D) Potassium
16. The toxin present in Kesari dal is  
(A) Aflatoxin (B) Sanguinarine  
(C) Beta Oxalyl Amino Alanine (D) Beta toxin
17. The protein content of soya bean is  
(A) 20% (B) 30%  
(C) 40% (D) 50%
18. Gross income generated within a country plus net income received from abroad is,  
(A) Gross Domestic Product (B) Gross National Product  
(C) Net National Product (D) Net Domestic Product
19. Acculturation means,  
(A) Religion contact (B) Culture contact  
(C) Customs contact (D) Society contact
20. Family where parents are separated or death has occurred of one or both the parent is,  
(A) Nuclear family (B) Broken family  
(C) Single family (D) Incomplete family
21. Inhalation of sugarcane dust causes:  
(A) Byssinosis (B) Bagassosis  
(C) Anthracosis (D) Mouldy lung
22. The science which deals with fitting the job to the worker is  
(A) Eugenics (B) Entomology  
(C) Ergonomics (D) Euthenics
23. Trisomy 21 is an example for which type of chromosomal anomaly?  
(A) Translocation (B) Deletion  
(C) Duplication (D) Non-disjunction
24. Central value of a series is termed as  
(A) Mean (B) Mode  
(C) Average (D) Median
25. Normal curve is  
(A) Asymmetrical (B) Symmetrical  
(C) Linear (D) Curvilinear

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I  
(CBME)**

**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define Contraceptive methods. Classify them and discuss about the mode of action, the risks and benefits of oral pills.	(2+2+6)
3. Enumerate and discuss the interventions under Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A).	(3+7)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. Enlist <b>five</b> elements adopted in DOTS under RNTCP.	
5. Discuss the methods of assessment of Obesity.	
6. List the <b>four</b> components of Kangaroo Mother Care. Describe the components of intensive care.	
7. Describe the prenatal advice given to a pregnant woman.	
8. Discuss the role of Help Age India in care of elderly.	
9. Explain the concept of Network Analysis (PERT & CPM).	
10. Discuss different types of Natural disasters in India with suitable examples.	
11. Discuss the functions of United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).	
12. Discuss the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015- 2030 framed by the United Nations.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
13. Define the Chandler index. Write its public health importance.	
14. Enumerate the types of Accidents.	
15. Mention the actions taken to address substandard of counterfeit medicines in India.	
16. What are the nonverbal types of communication while communicating with patients?	
17. Enumerate the different population covered under National Urban Health Mission.	

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(Declared as Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Accredited A<sup>+</sup> Grade by NAAC (3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle)

Placed in A Category by MoE (GoI)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 20 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: A017	<b>Time:</b> 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. Kolpiks spots are the pathognomonic sign of which of the following infection?  
(A) Measles (B) Chicken pox  
(C) Small pox (D) Rubella
2. Route of administration for Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine is  
(A) Oral (B) Intramuscular  
(C) Subcutaneous (D) Intradermal
3. Marker for infectivity of serum in Hepatitis B is  
(A) HBsAg (B) HBeAg  
(C) Anti HBc (D) Anti HBsAg
4. Rule of halves is the term used with which disease?  
(A) Hypertension (B) Coronary heart disease  
(C) Rheumatic heart disease (D) Stroke
5. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of Non communicable disease?  
(A) Well defined etiological agent (B) Multifactorial causation  
(C) Long latent period (D) Variable Onset
6. 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
7. Menstrual induction is done by  
(A) Norethisterone enanthate (B) Prostaglandin F2  
(C) Emcredil (D) Levonorgestrel
8. The Pearl Index indicates the number of accidental pregnancies per  
(A) 1000 population (B) 100 live births  
(C) 100 women in the age group of 15-44 years (D) 100 woman years
9. Most **common** cause of Infant mortality in India is  
(A) Birth asphyxia (B) Low birth weight  
(C) Congenital anomaly (D) Diarrhea
10. Birth in India must be registered within  
(A) 7 days (B) 14 days  
(C) 21 days (D) 5 days
11. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was launched in the year  
(A) 1965 (B) 1975  
(C) 1985 (D) 1997

12. All are true about school eye screening program  
(A) Focus on children aged 10 -14 years (B) Technicians to do the screening  
(C) Teachers to do the screening (D) Visual acuity for referral to PHC is 6/9
13. The National Policy on Older Persons was announced in India in the year  
(A) 1985 (B) 1997  
(C) 1995 (D) 1999
14. Correct sequence of steps in Planning cycle is  
(A) Planning, evaluation, objectives & goals (B) Planning, objectives, goals & evaluation  
(C) Planning, objectives, evaluation & goal (D) Planning, goals, evaluation & objectives
15. During a disaster, rapidly classifying the injured on the basis of likelihood of their survival with prompt medical intervention is a part of  
(A) Search, rescue and first aid (B) Triage  
(C) Tagging (D) Disaster mitigation
16. Every year World Health Day is observed on  
(A) 24<sup>th</sup> March (B) 7<sup>th</sup> April  
(C) 31<sup>st</sup> May (D) 31<sup>st</sup> December
17. Which criteria **NOT** included in National list of essential medicine?  
(A) Cost effective (B) Stability under storage condition in India  
(C) Price of total treatment (D) Fixed dose combination
18. Principles of Primary Health Care includes all **EXCEPT**  
(A) Intersectoral coordination (B) Appropriate technology  
(C) Mainly coordinated by doctors (D) Community participation
19. All are Grass root level workers **EXCEPT**  
(A) Anganwadi workers (B) Local dais  
(C) ASHA worker (D) Health assistants
20. One Urban Primary Health Centre covers 50,000 population, including a slum population of  
(A) 10,000 to 15,000 (B) 15,000 to 20,000  
(C) 20,000 to 25,000 (D) 25,000 to 30,000

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**

**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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. Define Blindness. What are the common causes of Blindness in India? Describe the National Program for Control of Blindness. (2+3+5)
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. Discuss the control and prevention of neonatal tetanus.
5. Describe the various modes of transmission of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) infection.
6. Discuss Risk approach in Maternal Child Health care.
7. Describe any **five** aspects of School Health Service in detail.
8. Discuss about Disaster preparedness and Disaster mitigation measures.
9. Explain Network Analysis.
10. Discuss the causes of Infant mortality in India.
11. Discuss the functions of United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**5 X 3 = 15**

12. Write the dosage, route of administration, schedule and contraindication for BCG vaccination.
13. What is tracking of Blood Pressure?
14. Enlist the complications during postpartum period.
15. Staff pattern of Urban-Primary Health Centre (U-PHC).
16. Enumerate any **six** specific functions of Directorate General of Health Services.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: 1016	<b>Time:</b> 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 deficiency is commonly seen in severe measles infection  
(A) Vitamin K (B) Vitamin D  
(C) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin C
2. Persistent screaming is an untoward adverse effect following which infection vaccine component?  
(A) Diphtheria (B) Pertussis  
(C) Tetanus (D) Tuberculosis
3. A 22 year old man presented with painful, vesicular eruption in the distribution of sensory nerve roots on his back. He gave history of chicken pox infection at 10 years of age. The probable diagnosis is  
(A) Measles (B) Herpes simplex  
(C) Scarlet fever (D) Herpes zoster
4. Antigenic shift and drift is observed in which of the following virus  
(A) Measles (B) Influenza  
(C) Polio (D) Rota
5. Drug of choice for carriers in case of meningococcal meningitis infection is  
(A) Penicillin (B) Rifampicin  
(C) Erythromycin (D) Tetracycline
6. According to the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, sudden cardiac death is defined as death within  
(A) 24 hours (B) 36 hours  
(C) 48 hours (D) 56 hours
7. The basic techniques for early detection of breast cancer are all **EXCEPT**  
(A) Breast self-examination by the patient (B) Thermography  
(C) Mammography (D) Chest radiography
8. In road traffic accidents, safety helmets reduce risk of head injury by  
(A) 30% (B) 35%  
(C) 40% (D) 45%
9. All of the following body sites are used for measuring skin fold thickness to assess obesity **EXCEPT**  
(A) Mid-triceps (B) Biceps  
(C) Anterior abdominal wall (D) Sub-scapular
10. The components present in cigarette smoke, which are causal agent for coronary artery disease are  
(A) Tar and Nicotine (B) Nicotine and Carbon Monoxide  
(C) Carbon Monoxide and Tar (D) Tar, Nicotine and Carbon Monoxide
11. Birth rate is calculated by dividing number of live births during the year by  
(A) Estimated mid-year population (B) Estimated mid-year population in reproductive age group  
(C) Number of married persons in 15 - 49 years age group (D) Estimated total population

12. Which one of the following is **NOT** an absolute contraindication for oral contraceptive pills?  
 (A) Nursing mothers (B) Cancer of the genitals  
 (C) History of thromboembolism (D) Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding
13. Demography includes study of all **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Fertility (B) Mortality  
 (C) Social mobility (D) Morbidity
14. The Road to Health Card has been devised by  
 (A) David Morley (B) Thomas Nelson  
 (C) AM Rudolf (D) Shanti Ghosh
15. The **commonest** cause of perinatal mortality in India is  
 (A) Low birth weight (B) Congenital anomalies  
 (C) Respiratory infection (D) Acute gastro-enteritis
16. Gerontology is a branch related to study of the  
 (A) Social problems of the aged (B) Aging process in elderly  
 (C) Provision of health care to the aged (D) Medical problems of the aged
17. The Iron supplementation given to pregnant women under National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Program has the following strength  
 (A) 60 mg elemental Iron and 0.1 mg folic acid (B) 60 mg elemental Iron and 0.5 mg folic acid  
 (C) 100 mg elemental Iron and 0.1 mg folic acid (D) 100 mg elemental Iron and 0.5 mg folic acid
18. Most sensitive anthropometric measure of child growth is  
 (A) Weight (B) Height  
 (C) Head circumference (D) Chest circumference
19. In Disaster management, the colour code that indicates high priority treatment or transfer of patients is  
 (A) Black (B) Yellow  
 (C) Red (D) Green
20. The gas responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy of 1983 in India was  
 (A) Methyl isocyanate (B) Potassium isocyanate  
 (C) Sodium isocyanate (D) Ethyl isocyanate
21. The three months training in Preventive and Social Medicine during internship was recommended by which Health Committee  
 (A) Bhore (B) Chadah  
 (C) Mudaliar (D) Mukerji
22. The correct sequence of events in a planning cycle are  
 (A) Planning, evaluation, objectives, goal (B) Planning, objectives, goal, evaluation  
 (C) Planning, objectives, evaluation, goal (D) Planning, goal, evaluation, objectives
23. Which one of the following is a quantitative method of health management  
 (A) Cost effective analysis (B) Human resource management  
 (C) Communication management (D) Management by objective
24. The United Nations Development Program is an international agency which works for  
 (A) Development of children (B) Development of human and natural resources  
 (C) Economic development (D) Research and technological development
25. Every year World Health Day is celebrated on  
 (A) 24th March (B) 7th April  
 (C) 31st May (D) 31st December

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I  
(CBME)  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define hanging. Discuss the mechanism of death and post mortem appearances in a case of hanging.	(2+3+5)
3. What is MTP Act? Enumerate the indications. Discuss rules of MTP act.	(1+3+6)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. Describe the different techniques of viscera removal during autopsy.	
5. Define Death. Mention its types. How death is diagnosed in primary health centers in India?	
6. Describe Grievous injury.	
7. Describe the cross section of a Shotgun Cartridge.	
8. What is Euthanasia? Discuss the types of Euthanasia and guidelines related to Euthanasia.	
9. What is Malingering? Discuss the reasons for Malingering and diagnosis of Malingering. State examples of Malingering.	
10. Define Hlallucination. Discuss its types and medicolegal importance.	
11. Define Vitriolage. Discuss the treatment and its Medico legal importance.	
12. Differentiate Arsenic poisoning from Cholera	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
13. What is Perjury? Mention the punishment for the same.	
14. What are Filigree burns? Write its mechanism.	
15. Differentiate Human hair from Animal hair.	
16. What is Sui? Write its Medico legal importance.	
17. Differentiate Drug addiction from drug habituation.	

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Accredited A+ Grade by NAAC (3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle)

Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, (CBME) January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 20 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Forensic Medicine, QP Code: A013	<b>Time:</b> 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. Juvenile court is presided over by  
(A) I class woman magistrate (B) II class woman magistrate  
(C) II class male magistrate (D) None of the above
2. Volunteering a statement can be done by  
(A) Eyewitness (B) Medical witness  
(C) Hostile witness (D) Investigation Officer
3. Nucleated RBC in new born disappear from peripheral circulation within  
(A) 24 hours (B) 48 hours  
(C) 72 hours (D) 36 hours
4. Lungs are preserved in  
(A) Alcohol poisoning (B) HCN poisoning  
(C) Carbon monoxide poisoning (D) All of the above
5. Greenish colour in a contusion is due to  
(A) Haemosiderin (B) Haemotoidin  
(C) Bilirubin (D) Biliverdin
6. Callus becomes thick & hard like bone within  
(A) 2 weeks (B) 4 weeks  
(C) 6 weeks (D) 3 months
7. The other name for the thing speaks for itself is  
(A) Respondent superior (B) Res ipsa loquitur  
(C) Res judicata (D) Res gestae
8. Subpoena is a kind of  
(A) Decomposed body tissue (B) Designation  
(C) Document (D) Court tribunal
9. Which of the following is true about oath?  
(A) Not compulsory (B) Compulsory and binds witness for evidence given  
(C) Holds witness responsible for (D) Witness is liable for prosecution
10. The following may be the example of privileged communication **EXCEPT**  
(A) An impotent person marrying (B) A syphilitic taking bath in a public pool  
(C) Engine driver found to be colour blind (D) Pilot having hypermetropia
11. Product liability refers to liability of  
(A) Hospital (B) Doctor  
(C) Manufacturer (D) Dealer
12. X sees Y standing by the window. X believes that Y is there to harm X whereas Y is not. The condition is  
(A) Hallucination (B) Delusion  
(C) Illusion (D) Obsession

13. An irresistible desire to steal an article of little value is  
(A) Pyromania (B) Nymphomania  
(C) Kleptomania (D) Dypsomania
14. Mens rea means  
(A) Body of crime (B) Guilty mind  
(C) The thing speaks for itself (D) Let the superior be responsible
15. Widmarks formula helps in measurement of blood level of  
(A) Barbiturates (B) Cocaine  
(C) Alcohol (D) Benzodiazepines
16. Florence test is used for  
(A) Blood (B) Semen  
(C) Urine (D) Albumin
17. CSF is required to be preserved in  
(A) Alcohol poisoning (B) Arsenic poisoning  
(C) Copper poisoning (D) Organo phosphorus poisoning
18. Caustic poison erode's mucosa because of  
(A) ) Glue like action (B) Hygroscopic in nature  
(C) High affinity for mucosa (D) Being programmed to stick
19. A patient with suspected poisoning has brownish oral mucosa and tongue, constricted pupil and greenish brown urine, poisoning is with  
(A) Carbolic acid (B) Carbolic acid  
(C) Sulphuric acid (D) Cannabis
20. Antidote of Strychnine poisoning is  
(A) Barbiturates (B) Physostigmine  
(C) Fomepizole (D) Alcohol

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