

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024**

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 etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Multiple Myeloma. | [2+3+2+3] |
| 3. Discuss the clinical features and management of organophosphate compound poisoning. | [4+6] |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Discuss the different forms of enteral tube feeding and its complications. | |
| 5. Describe the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of disseminated intravascular coagulation. (DIC) | |
| 6. Describe the complications of acute myocardial infarction. | |
| 7. Describe the clinical features and management of Blast crisis of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia. (CML) | |
| 8. Write the clinical features and management of Bronchogenic carcinoma. | |
| 9. Write the clinical features and management of Septic shock. | |
| 10. Discuss the management of Aluminium phosphide poisoning. | |
| 11. Describe the diagnosis and management of Bronchial asthma. | (2+3) |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Name the three clinical features of Wernicke's encephalopathy. | |
| 13. Describe about clinical features of Tetanus. | |
| 14. List six differential diagnosis of pancytopenia with hypocellular bone marrow. | |
| 15. List any five causes of Infective Endocarditis. | |
| 16. Name three cancers in which CA-125 is used as the tumor marker. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2024 | 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. Consumption of raw egg white can lead to the deficiency of
(A) Biotin (B) Thiamine
(C) Folic acid (D) Riboflavin
2. Acrodermatitis enteropathica is a manifestation of which mineral deficiency?
(A) Copper (B) Zinc
(C) Selenium (D) Fluoride
3. Neurological manifestations of aging includes all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Increased risk of delirium (B) Presbycusis
(C) Muscle weakness and wasting (D) Increased vibration sense
4. Which of the following is **not** associated with aging?
(A) Neuronal loss (B) Reduced cough and lung elasticity
(C) Loss of nephrons (D) Decreased residual volume of lung
5. Causes of infectious mononucleosis syndrome are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) (B) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
(C) Human Herpes Virus (HHV 6/7) (D) Herpes zoster
6. Dracunculiasis is due to ingestion of
(A) Cyclops (B) Pork meat
(C) Sheep meat (D) Fish
7. Pastia's sign seen in infection is caused by
(A) Staphylococci (B) Streptococci
(C) Pneumococci (D) Meningococci
8. Scrub typhus is caused by
(A) Rickettsia rickettsii (B) Rickettsia conorii
(C) Rickettsia africae (D) Rickettsia tsutsugamushi
9. Best marker for Iron deficiency is
(A) Serum Iron (B) Serum Ferritin
(C) Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) (D) Transferrin saturation
10. Which of the following types of anemia is associated with a raised MCV and normal MCHC
(A) Sideroblastic anemia (B) Vit B₁₂ and folic acid deficiency
(C) Beta thalassemia (D) Iron deficiency anemia
11. Most **commonly** observed clinical presentation of Hodgkin's lymphoma is
(A) Supraclavicular lymphadenopathy (B) Axillary lymphadenopathy
(C) Inguinal lymphadenopathy (D) Preauricular lymphadenopathy

12. Drug of choice for Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)
 (A) Imatinib (B) Donorubicin
 (C) Cladribine (D) Hydroxyurea
13. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in
 (A) Mitral stenosis (B) Aortic stenosis
 (C) Pulmonary regurgitation (D) Constrictive pericarditis
14. Third heart sound is seen in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Athletes (B) Mitral stenosis
 (C) Constrictive pericarditis (D) Left Ventricular Failure (LVF)
15. What is diagnostic of fresh MI in ECG?
 (A) QT interval prolongation (B) Absent P wave
 (C) ST segment elevation (D) ST segment depression
16. Ventricular bigeminy on ECG is seen in toxicity of
 (A) Digoxin (B) Frusemide
 (C) Beta blockers (D) ACE inhibitors
17. Which of the following is a Serum marker of Hepatocellular carcinoma?
 (A) CEA (B) CA15-5
 (C) Beta HCG (D) AFP
18. Helicobacter pylori is a risk factor for which cancer?
 (A) Squamous cell carcinoma (B) Basal cell carcinoma
 (C) Melanoma (D) Gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphomas
19. Pink frothy sputum is characteristic of
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Bronchiectasis
 (C) Pulmonary embolism (D) Pulmonary edema
20. Rusty colored sputum and presence of herpes labialis is suggestive of pneumonia caused by which pathogen?
 (A) Klebsiella (B) Pneumococcus
 (C) Legionella (D) Streptococcus
21. Platypnoea is defined breathless in
 (A) Supine position (B) Sitting position
 (C) Lateral position (D) Standing position
22. Stereotypical repetitive briefly suppressible movements are
 (A) Tremor (B) Chorea
 (C) Tic (D) Myoclonus
23. All are decreased in infiltrative lung disease **EXCEPT**
 (A) Vital capacity (B) Alveolar arterial difference in PaO₂
 (C) Total lung capacity (D) Lung compliance
24. An organism implicated in causation of atypical pneumonia
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Chlamydia pneumoniae
 (C) Klebsiella pneumonia (D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
25. Most common cause of chronic type 2 respiratory failure
 (A) Severe COPD (B) Pleural effusion
 (C) Pneumonia (D) None of the above

MBBS PHASE – III Part-II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- I

Q.P. Code: A018

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number

1. M.C.Q.

Marks

20 X 1 = 20

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. A 75 years old man was brought to the emergency in a confused state, patient is unable to state his identity and is not oriented to his surroundings. Discuss the differential diagnosis in detail, investigations and management of the condition. (4+3+3)
3. A 25 year old male presented with a history of fever, loose stools, 8-10 times per day associated with blood and mucus. On examination, patient had mild diffuse pain over the abdomen. List the differential diagnosis of dysentery, write the investigations and treatment. (4+3+3)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

9 X 5 = 45

4. Discuss the surgical treatment for obesity.
5. 24 year old male presented with history of contact with Retroviral disease (RVD) positive patient one month ago, discuss the investigations to diagnose the HIV status.
6. Summarize in brief the clinical features, investigation and treatment of pancreatic cancer.
7. Write the pathogenesis and management of hepatic encephalopathy.
8. Enumerate **ten** peripheral signs of aortic regurgitation.
9. A 52 year old patient has come to the hospital with acute onset chest pain radiating to the neck and the left arm. On examination his blood pressure is 190/100 mm of Hg. How would you investigate this case? Name **five** drugs that can be used in this situation.
10. Write the clinical features and management of scorpion bite.
11. 45 year old lady has presented with recent weight gain and pedal edema. Investigations show TSH of 20 IU. T3 and T4 levels are reduced. Conclude the diagnosis and design treatment plan for this case. (2+3)
12. Describe the role of physician as a team leader.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Enumerate the organisms responsible for Diarrhea in HIV positive case.
14. List the investigations of autoimmune haemolytic anaemia.
15. Write management of acute upper gastrointestinal bleed.
16. Write clinical feature and management of Hypertensive encephalopathy.
17. Write about relationships of physicians with pharmaceutical companies.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: 20 Marks |
| Subject : General Medicine Paper I , QP Code: A018 | 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. Categorize BMI 25 kg/ sq m as per Asia Pacific guidelines for obesity
(A) Normal (B) Overweight
(C) Obese (D) Underweight
2. Which vitamin is essential to prevent neural tube defects
(A) Folic acid (B) Thiamine
(C) Riboflavin (D) Biotin
3. Exposure to which of the following toxins results in Cherry red skin.
(A) Arsenic (B) Chlorine
(C) Nitrogen oxide (D) Sulphur
4. Which of the following is **not** a viral hemorrhagic fever
(A) Dengue fever (B) Lasa fever
(C) Kyasanur fever (D) Malaria
5. What is the recommended first-line antimicrobial therapy for Clostridium difficile infection
(A) Metronidazole (B) Albendazole
(C) Clindamycin (D) Ciprofloxacin
6. Which of the following is true about Anemia of chronic disease
(A) Increased total Iron binding capacity (B) Normal serum Iron levels
(C) Normal or increased serum ferritin (D) Increased transferrin saturation
7. The primary defect that leads to Sickle cell anaemia is
(A) An abnormality in porphyrin part of hemoglobin (B) Replacement of glutamate by valine in B chain of HbA
(C) A nonsense mutation in B chain of HbA (D) Substitution of valine by glutamate in the A chain of HbA
8. Lung cancer is more **commonly** associated with exposure to which of the following?
(A) Metal grinding (B) Pottery and ceramics
(C) Asbestos and Nickel products (D) Rubber
9. Tumor marker for ovarian cancer
(A) CA-125 (B) CA15-5
(C) C.E.A (D) None of the above
10. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is a
(A) DNA degradation technique (B) DNA amplification technique
(C) DNA Sequencing technique (D) All of the above

11. Oesophageal manometry is used for diagnosis of which disease?
(A) Oesophageal cancer (B) Peptic ulcer
(C) Achalasia Cardia (D) Oesophageal candidiasis
12. Screw shaped Oesophagus on Barium-Swallow is a feature of
(A) Achalasia Cardia (B) Oesophagitis
(C) Oesophageal malignancy (D) Oesophageal candidiasis
13. Transient elastography is an investigation used in detecting
(A) Hepatocellular Ca (B) Portal hypertension
(C) Hepatic encephalopathy (D) Hepatic fibrosis
14. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is characterized by all except
(A) Hematemesis (B) Abdominal pain
(C) Fever (D) Absent bowel sounds
15. Boot shaped Heart on X-ray is seen in
(A) Pericardial effusion (B) Dilated cardiomyopathy
(C) Atrial Septal Defect (D) Tetralogy of Fallot
16. Myocardial isoenzyme of creatine kinase which is specific for Myocardial infarction
(A) CK-BB (B) CK-MB
(C) CK-MM (D) All of the above
17. Urine which darkens on standing is seen in
(A) Glomerulonephritis (B) Hyper/Alkaptonuria
(C) Rifampicin (D) Hemochromatosis
18. Which of the following is **not** a symptom of hypothyroidism?
(A) Deafness (B) Impotence
(C) Dry hair (D) Weight loss
19. Acanthosis nigricans is a sign of
(A) Insulin resistance (B) Type 1 DM
(C) Insulin sensitivity (D) Hypertension
20. Rise of 1% of HbA1c is equal to
(A) 36mg/dl rise in blood glucose (B) 100mg/dl rise in blood glucose
(C) 650mg/dl rise in blood glucose (D) Decrease in blood glucose

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024

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. Discuss the changes in plasma hormone levels in normal menstrual cycle with a neat labeled diagram. | |
| 3. A 35 years old P1L1 comes with complains of mass per vagina, on examination it is found to be 3rd degere prolapse with cystocele and rectocele. Outline the common differential diagnosis and different option available for the management of the same. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Describe lymphatic drainage of cervix with a neat labeled diagram. | |
| 5. Enumerate the symptoms associated with onset of menopause. | |
| 6. Discuss etiology of postmenopausal bleeding. | |
| 7. Discuss complications of laparoscopy and add a note on contraindications to laparoscopy. | |
| 8. Discuss the strategies to Prevent Perinatal transmission of HIV. | |
| 9. Discuss the investigations in a case of acute Pelvic inflammatory disease. | |
| 10. Explain the mechanism of Combined oral contraceptive pills. | |
| 11. Explain the clinical features of uterine fibroids. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Name the different parts of fallopian tube with neat labeled diagram. | |
| 13. Enumerate any six advantages of hormone replacement therapy. | |
| 14. Diagnosis and management of vulvovaginal candidiasis. | |
| 15. Clinical features of Klinefelter's syndrome. | |
| 16. Management of Bartholin's abscess. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2024 | 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. pH of vagina during reproductive life is
(A) 4.5 (B) 6.5
(C) 7.5 (D) 7
2. The longest part of fallopian tube is
(A) Interstitial portion (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Isthmus
3. Epoophoron is
(A) Vestigial structure of urogenital sinus (B) Cranial end of Wolffian body
(C) Unfused portion of Mullerian duct (D) Urogenital sinus
4. The ferning of cervical mucus depends on
(A) Estrogen (B) Progesterone
(C) LH (D) FSH
5. Normal prolactin level is
(A) 15ng/ml (B) 20ng/ml
(C) 30ng/ml (D) 25 ng/ml
6. Main source of progesterone in menstrual cycle is
(A) Corpus luteum (B) Stroma of ovary
(C) Theca cells (D) Sertoli cells
7. 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
8. Drug of choice for Chlamydia in pregnancy is
(A) Doxycycline (B) Tetracycline
(C) Erythromycin (D) Clindamycin
9. All are differential diagnosis of acute Pelvic inflammatory disease **EXCEPT**
(A) Acute appendicitis (B) Ectopic pregnancy
(C) Twisted ovarian cyst (D) Fibroid uterus
10. Clinical features of genital tuberculosis includes all **EXCEPT**
(A) Infertility (B) Menstrual irregularity
(C) Chronic pelvic pain (D) Curdy white discharge
11. Fourth degree perineal tear is involvement of
(A) Rectal mucosa (B) Anal sphincter
(C) Vaginal fourchette (D) Vaginal mucosa
12. Most **common** cause for recto vaginal fistula is
(A) Obstetric injury (B) Radiotherapy
(C) Tuberculosis (D) Operational injury

13. Investigations for urinary fistula includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Three swab test (B) Cystoscopy
 (C) Urine culture (D) Pap smear
14. Billings method of contraception refers to
 (A) Monitoring basal body temperature (B) Cervical mucus method
 (C) Rhythm method (D) Coitus interruptus method
15. Intrauterine contraceptive device acts by following mechanisms **EXCEPT**
 (A) Ovulation inhibition (B) Chronic endometritis
 (C) Uterine endometrial atrophy (D) Tubal dysmotility
16. RU 486 is
 (A) Anti progesterone (B) Anti estrogen
 (C) Anti androgen (D) Anti gonadotropin
17. **Most** sensitive diagnostic test for ectopic pregnancy is
 (A) Transvaginal USG (B) Culdocentesis
 (C) MRI (D) Serial monitoring of Beta-hCG
18. The karyotype in complete mole is
 (A) 46xx (B) 69xxy
 (C) 45xo (D) 46xxy
19. Incidence of recurrence in molar pregnancy is
 (A) Upto 10% (B) Upto 20%
 (C) Upto 30% (D) Upto 40%
20. Which of the following CA cervix stage should be treated with radiotherapy alone?
 (A) 1A2 (B) 1B
 (C) 2A (D) 4
21. All of the following are risk factors for carcinoma cervix **EXCEPT**
 (A) Young age of first sexual intercourse (B) Multiple sexual partners
 (C) HPV infection (D) Obesity
22. Risk factor for endometrial cancer are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Obesity (B) Anaemia
 (C) Hypertension (D) Diabetes
23. Combined oral hormonal pills reduce the risk of endometrial cancer by
 (A) 10-20% (B) 80-90%
 (C) 40-50% (D) 60-70%
24. Chemotherapy given before surgery or radiotherapy is known as
 (A) Adjuvant therapy (B) Neoadjuvant therapy
 (C) Concomitant therapy (D) Gene therapy
25. Gynaecological problems of obesity are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Menstrual dysfunction (B) Anovulatory infertility
 (C) Polycystic ovary syndrome (D) Cervical carcinoma

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: A024

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

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

20 X 1 = 20

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. A 50 year old, P5L5 women came to OPD with complaints of post coital spotting since last 6 months and foul smelling vaginal discharge. Her all deliveries were vaginal and uncomplicated. On examination CVS and Respiratory system- Normal per abdomen examination- Soft and non tender, per speculum examination-Vagina healthy. Cervix shows a 3 x 3 cms exophytic lesion on anterior lip of cervix that bleeds on touch. A) What are the differential diagnosis for the condition?
B) What is the most probable diagnosis? C) What will be the next step in management? D) Write the FIGO staging of carcinoma cervix. (3+1+2+4)
3. Define genital prolapse. List the clinical features of the same. How will you manage a 60 year old woman with 3rd degree uterovaginal prolapse. (3+3+4)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

9 X 5 = 45

4. A 34 years P2L2 old female complains of white discharge per vagina since one week. Discuss the differential diagnosis of the same.
5. Discuss the etiology of delayed puberty and mention the investigations to be done for evaluation of delayed puberty.
6. A 40 year old p4l4 female comes to OPD with chief complaint of irregular heavy menstrual bleeding. Discuss the common causes of heavy menstrual bleeding.
7. Describe the classification of pap smear according to Bethesda system of cytology reporting.
8. Describe the signs and symptoms of carcinoma cervix.
9. Discuss causes of hirsutism. Add a note on management of hirsutism.
10. List the tubal patency tests. Explain the procedure and advantages of sonosalpingography.
11. Explain the mechanism of action of intrauterine contraceptive device.
12. Mention diagnostic indications of laparoscopy in gynecology.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Clinical features of Turners syndrome.
14. Enumerate risk factors of carcinoma endometrium.
15. Write any **six** causes of primary amenorrhea.
16. Describe Mittelschmerz syndrome.
17. How will you counsel a 30 year old female with a diagnosis of benign ovarian cyst planned for a laparoscopic ovariectomy.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: 20 Marks |
| Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-II, QP Code:A024 | 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. Treatment of red degeneration of fibroid during pregnancy
(A) Coservative management (B) Laparotomy
(C) Termination of pregnancy (D) Removal at cesarean section
2. CA-125 is a marker of
(A) Ovarian tumour (B) CA endometrium
(C) CA vagina (D) CA cervix
3. Condylomata accuminata is caused by
(A) Varicella (B) Trichomonas
(C) Human Papilloma Virus (D) Gonococcus
4. Clue cells are seen in
(A) Bacterial vaginosis (B) Candidiasis
(C) Trichomoniasis (D) Gonorrhoea
5. Which hormone is required to measure ovarian reserve?
(A) AMH (B) LH
(C) Oestrogen (D) Progesterone
6. Normal blood loss in menstruation is
(A) 100 -150ml (B) 50-80 ml
(C) 150 - 200ml (D) 200 - 250 ml
7. If menstrual cycle length is >35 days it is termed as
(A) Metrorrhagia (B) Oligomenorrhoea
(C) Menorrhagia (D) Hypomenorrhoea
8. Therapeutic conization is indicated in
(A) Micro invasive CA cervix stage 1A1 (B) CIN III
(C) Cervical metaplasia (D) None of the above
9. Most **common** cause of post-menopausal bleeding in India is
(A) CA cervix (B) CA endometrium
(C) CA ovary (D) CA vulva
10. The karyotype in Turner's syndrome is
(A) 45xo (B) 46xx
(C) 46xy (D) 46xxy
11. Teratospermia is defined as
(A) Abnormal morphology of sperms (B) No sperms in semen
(C) Decreased motility or non motile sperms (D) Dead sperms
12. Asherman's syndrome is characterised by presence of
(A) Uterine synechia (B) Perforation of uterus
(C) Foreign body in uterus (D) Retained placenta

13. Fourth degree perineal tear is involvement of
(A) Rectal mucosa (B) Anal sphincter
(C) Vaginal fourchette (D) Vaginal mucosa
14. Most **commonly** used method for female sterilization in India is
(A) Uchida (B) Pomeroy
(C) Irving (D) Madlener
15. Intrauterine contraceptive device acts by following mechanisms **EXCEPT**
(A) Ovulation inhibition (B) Chronic endometritis
(C) Uterine endometrial atrophy (D) Tubal dysmotility
16. RU 486 is
(A) Anti progesterone (B) Anti estrogen
(C) Anti androgen (D) Anti gonadotropin
17. Gold standard investigation to evaluate the cause of chronic pelvic pain is
(A) USG (B) MRI
(C) Diagnostic laparoscopy (D) X- ray
18. The fixative used in pap smear examination is
(A) Formalin (B) Methanol
(C) 95% ethyl alcohol and ether (D) PAS
19. HSG is done in the following conditions **EXCEPT**
(A) Tubal patency (B) Detect uterine synechae
(C) For Pelvic inflammatory disease (D) Study uterine anomaly
20. Colposcopy is the preferred modality for screening of
(A) CA Cervix (B) CA Vagina
(C) CA Ovary (D) CA Endometrium

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024

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. Classify seizures. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of generalized seizure. | [3+2+2+3] |
| 3. Mention the causes of cirrhosis of liver. Describe the clinical features, complications and management of cirrhosis of liver. | [2+3+2+3] |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Discuss clinical features and management of Parkinson's disease. | |
| 5. Describe criteria for the diagnosis of brain death. | |
| 6. Discuss calcium metabolism. Write a note on Tetany. | (2+3) |
| 7. Classify drugs used in Diabetes mellitus and discuss management of type 2 Diabetes mellitus. | (2+3) |
| 8. Enumerate the adverse effects of Lithium, briefly discuss the management of Lithium toxicity. | |
| 9. Discuss clinical features of Scabies. | |
| 10. List the causes and investigations for weight loss. | |
| 11. Describe the etiopathology, clinical features and management of Hydatid cyst. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. List variants of Guillain-Barre syndrome. | |
| 13. List types of Aphasia. | |
| 14. Discuss clinical features of Myasthenia gravis. | |
| 15. Mention three Cardiac manifestations of Turners syndrome? | |
| 16. List six causes of lower GI bleed. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2024 | 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. Upper motor neurons involvement is characterized by all of the following **EXCEPT**

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (A) Extensor plantar | (B) Absent abdominal reflexes |
| (C) Muscle fasciculations | (D) Increased muscle tone and tendon reflexes |

2. Broca's aphasia is

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Fluent aphasia | (B) Non-fluent aphasia |
| (C) Sensory aphasia | (D) Conduction aphasia |

3. Absence seizures are seen in

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Grandmal epilepsy | (B) Myoclonic epilepsy |
| (C) Petitmal epilepsy | (D) Hyperkinetic child |

4. Myasthenia gravis is caused by dysfunction of

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Pineal gland | (B) Thymus |
| (C) Pituitary gland | (D) Parathyroid gland |

5. Cogwheel rigidity is seen in

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Pyramidal tract lesion | (B) Extrapyramidal tract |
| (C) Cerebellar lesion | (D) Lower motor neuron lesion |

6. Causes of acute interstitial nephritis include

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Penicillin therapy | (B) Naproxen therapy |
| (C) Tuberculosis | (D) All of the above |

7. Most **common** composition of renal stone is

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Calcium phosphate | (B) Calcium oxalate |
| (C) Uric acid | (D) Cysteine |

8. The pattern of deposits seen in Good Pasture syndrome is

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| (A) Granular | (B) Mesangial deposits |
| (C) Ribbon like deposits along glomerular basement membrane | (D) None of the above |

9. Which of the following is **not** an indication for Renal biopsy?

| | |
|--|--|
| (A) Acute kidney injury not adequately explained | (B) Chronic kidney disease with Normal sized kidneys |
| (C) Nephrotic syndrome or glomerular proteinuria in adults | (D) Uncontrolled Hypertension |

10. All are causes of pre renal acute kidney injury **EXCEPT**

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Cardiac failure | (B) Vascular occlusion |
| (C) Dehydration | (D) Toxin induced |

11. Vasopressin exerts its effect on

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Proximal convoluted tubule | (B) Distal convoluted tubule |
| (C) Loop of Henle | (D) Collecting duct |

12. Routine screening of TSH in children is done within
 (A) 15 days after birth (B) 1 day after birth
 (C) 5-7 days after birth (D) 5-7 hrs after birth
13. A 40 year old female who is on oral prednisolone for 3 months presents with central obesity, moon face, and acne over cheek. What is the probable diagnosis?
 (A) Hyperthyroidism (B) Diabetes mellitus
 (C) PCOS (D) Cushing's syndrome
14. Hyperpigmentation of the mucous membranes is the feature of
 (A) Addison's Disease (B) Hypothyroidism
 (C) Cushing's disease (D) Diabetes insipidus
15. The following structures are associated with memory **EXCEPT**
 (A) Hippocampus (B) Temporal Lobe
 (C) Amygdala (D) Cingulate gyrus
16. Following are the Projective Psychological tests **EXCEPT**
 (A) Turn around time (B) Rorschach
 (C) Sentence completion (D) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
17. All of the following are the symptoms of Neuroleptic Malignant syndrome **EXCEPT**
 (A) Rigidity (B) Altered sensorium
 (C) Fever (D) Neuromalignancy
18. Which is the metabolic cause for vomiting?
 (A) Cirrhosis (B) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 (C) Hypertension (D) Sepsis
19. All are the causes of oral ulceration **EXCEPT**
 (A) Idiopathic (B) Herpes simplex
 (C) Crohn's disease (D) GERD
20. Plummer vinson syndrom is rare complication of which type of anaemia?
 (A) Iron deficiency (B) Dimorphic
 (C) Anaemia of chronic disease (D) Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
21. Which disease is resulting from intolerance to wheat gluten
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Crohn disease
 (C) Protein energy malnutrition (D) Coeliac disease
22. Most **common** site for abdominal tuberculosis
 (A) Stomach (B) Appendix
 (C) Iliocaecal region (D) Sigmoid colon
23. Which is **not** extra intestinal feature of familial adenomatosis polyposis
 (A) Desmoids tumor (B) Dental abnormality
 (C) Pneumonia (D) Epidermoid cyst
24. IgA anti-endomysial antibody seen in
 (A) Coeliac disease (B) Ulcerative colitis
 (C) Crohn's disease (D) Tropical sprue
25. The plasma half life of Albumin is
 (A) 10 days (B) 20 days
 (C) 1 month (D) 40 days

MBBS PHASE–III Part-II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER – II

- 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 [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: A019 Section A

| Question Number | Marks |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 10 X 1 = 10 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. 28 year old female presented with left sided hemiplegia. Discuss the aetiology, investigations and management of a case. | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 3. Write clinical features and management of Hyponatremia. | (3+2) |
| 4. Discuss the etiology and investigation of a case of haematuria. | (3+2) |
| 5. Describe the Clinical features and management of Gout. | (3+2) |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 6. List three drugs used for prophylaxis of Migraine. | |
| 7. List six causes of peripheral neuropathy. | |
| 8. Enumerate causes of metabolic acidosis. | |
| 9. List six complications of Pneumonia. | |
| 10. Counsel patient about duration and side effects of anti-tubercular drugs. | |

SECTION B : [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: A019 Section B

| Question Number | Marks |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 10 X 1 = 10 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. A 20 year old male known case of asthma presented to emergency with sudden onset of grade 4 breathlessness. Discuss the diagnosis, investigations and management. | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 3. Define Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) and Enumerate signs and symptoms of OCD. | |
| 4. Describe ecthyma with its clinical features & management. | |
| 5. Describe Onychomycosis and its aetiology. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 6. Describe the clinical features of Carbuncle. | |
| 7. List the causes of localised cutaneous erythema. | |
| 8. Discuss treatment of Alcohol withdrawal. | |
| 9. Enumerate clinical features of Autism spectrum disorders. | |
| 10. List three Anti Craving Drugs. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase-III Part-II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: | 10 Marks |
| Subject : | General Medicine Paper-II | Time: | 15 Minutes |
| Section A : General Medicine QP Code: A019 | | | |

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. Occipital headache is a feature of
 (A) Migraine (B) Tension headache
 (C) Hypertension (D) Sinusitis
2. Hypokalaemia presents as
 (A) Muscle weakness (B) Neuromuscular irritability
 (C) Fasciculation (D) Extensor plantar
3. Fluid of choice in acute gastroenteritis is
 (A) 0.45% Sodium chloride (B) 3% Sodium chloride
 (C) 0.9% Sodium chloride (D) 10% Dextrose
4. Auditory perception is the function of which of the following lobe?
 (A) Frontal (B) Temporal
 (C) Parietal (D) Occipital
5. 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
6. Typical features of nephrotic features include all of the following **EXCEPT**
 (A) Hypoalbuminemia (B) Generalised oedema
 (C) Proteinuria (D) Hematuria
7. Majority of Sodium is reabsorbed in
 (A) Proximal convoluted tubule (B) Descending loop of Henle
 (C) Ascending loop of Henle (D) Collecting duct
8. All of the following are seen in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Antinuclear antibodies (B) High serum Complement
 (C) Antiphospholipid antibodies (D) Anti dsDNA antibodies
9. **Uncommon** joint to be affected in Rheumatoid Arthritis is
 (A) Metacarpophalyngeal joint (B) Temporomandibular joint
 (C) Proximal inter phalangeal joint (D) Wrist joint
10. According to CURB65, a score **more** than how much mandates ICU admission
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2024 | Max. Marks: 10 Marks |
| Subject : General Medicine Paper-II Section B : QP Code: A019 | 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.

11. The most common symptom associated with alcohol withdrawal is
(A) Body aches (B) Tremor
(C) Diarrhoea (D) Rhianorrhoea
12. Wernicke's encephalopathy occurs due to the deficiency of
(A) Thiamine (B) Cyanocobalamine
(C) Riboflavin (D) Pyridoxine
13. Lithium is used in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Major depression (B) Generalized anxiety
(C) Cluster headache (D) Mania
14. Which of the following is **strongly** associated with suicide risk?
(A) Norepinephrine (B) Serotonine
(C) GABA (D) Dopamine
15. Treatment of choice for Rapid Cycling Bipolar disorder is
(A) Lithium (B) Carbamazepine
(C) Valproate (D) Haloperidol
16. Most **common** eating disorder is
(A) Binge eating disorder (B) Anorexia nervosa
(C) Bullimia nervosa (D) Metabolic syndrome
17. Patch testing is done for diagnosis of which dermatologic condition?
(A) Atopic dermatitis (B) Allergic contact dermatitis
(C) Seborrheic dermatitis (D) Irritant contact dermatitis
18. Deep irregular coarse pitting over nails is seen in
(A) Psoriasis (B) Lichen planus
(C) Arsenic poisoning (D) Leprosy
19. Erythema nodosum is **not** seen in
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Sarcoidosis
(C) Streptococcal infection (D) Giant cell arteritis
20. Nikolsky sign is seen in
(A) Pemphigus vulgaris (B) Herpes zoster
(C) Herpes simplex (D) Leukemia

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024**

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 Septicemia. Discuss the clinical features and management of neonatal sepsis. | (2+3+5) |
| 3. A 7 year old boy comes with history of facial puffiness since 4 days, reduced urine output. What are the differential diagnoses in this case and how would you approach this case? | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Discuss the differential diagnosis of one year old child with maculopapular rashes. | |
| 5. Discuss the components of essential newborn care at birth. | |
| 6. Discuss the benefits of breast milk. | |
| 7. Discuss the management of Anaphylactic shock. | |
| 8. Define microcephaly. Discuss the causes of microcephaly in children. | |
| 9. Describe the complications of pyogenic meningitis. | |
| 10. State the diagnostic criteria for Kawasaki disease. | |
| 11. Discuss the management of acute severe asthma. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Classification of newborn based on birth weight. | |
| 13. Discuss components of Kangaroo mother care. | |
| 14. Enumerate the causes of non traumatic coma in children. | |
| 15. Mention the common adolescent health problems. | |
| 16. Mention the medications used for hypertensive encephalopathy. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2024 | 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. Gottron papules over proximal inter phalangeal joints is seen in
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Rheumatic arthritis
 (C) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (D) Juvenile dermatomyositis
2. The most **common** tumor in childhood is
 (A) Leukemia (B) Lymphoma
 (C) Wilm's tumor (D) Neuroblastoma
3. In tuberculosis all are seen **EXCEPT**
 (A) Erythema induratum (B) Erythema nodosum
 (C) Erythema marginatum (D) Lupus vulgaris
4. Delayed closure of posterior fontanelle is seen in
 (A) Hypopituitarism (B) Hypothyroidism
 (C) Turner's syndrome (D) Apert's syndrome
5. The following Tanner staging is suggestive of onset of puberty
 (A) Tanner III (B) Tanner II
 (C) Tanner IV (D) Tanner I
6. L : S ratio indicating adequate lung maturity.
 (A) > 1.5 (B) < 1
 (C) > 2 (D) > 2 < 2.5
7. Following conditions are differential diagnosis of large head **EXCEPT**
 (A) Megalocephaly (B) Hydrocephaly
 (C) Achondroplasia (D) Craniostenosis
8. Concentration of Epinephrine used in neonatal resuscitation
 (A) 1 : 100 (B) 1 : 1000
 (C) 1 : 10,000 (D) 1 : 100,000
9. Most **common** cause of urinary tract infection in children is caused by
 (A) E.Coli (B) Klebsiella Pneumoniae
 (C) Pseudomonas Aeruginosa (D) Proteus
10. All are causes for congestive heart failure presenting within 72 hours of life in newborns **EXCEPT**
 (A) Large ventricular septal defect (B) Pulmonary atresia
 (C) Transposition of great vessels (D) Aortic atresia
11. Conditions associated with wide pulse pressure are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Rupture sinus of valsalva (B) Patent ductus arteriosus
 (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. Which of the following is **not** a manifestation of early septic shock?
 (A) Increased cardiac output (B) Increased systemic vascular resistance (SVR)
 (C) Normal mean arterial pressure (MAP) (D) Decreased central venous pressure (CVP)
14. 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
15. Drug effective in continuous febrile seizure prophylaxis is
 (A) Valproate (B) Phenytoin
 (C) Carbamazepine (D) Ethosuximide
16. Bacterial tracheitis is **commonly** caused by
 (A) Klebsiella (B) E. Coli
 (C) Staph aureus (D) H. Influenza
17. A child achieves handedness at
 (A) 6 months (B) 12 months
 (C) 18 months (D) 24 months
18. Which of the following is a cause of floppy infant due to a disorder of anterior horn cell
 (A) Werdnig Hoffman disease (B) Charcot Marie Tooth disease
 (C) Prader Willi syndrome (D) None
19. Hydrops Fetalis is a complication of which of the following conditions?
 (A) Alpha Thalassemia (B) Beta Thalassemia
 (C) Haemophilia A (D) Haemophilia B
20. Marble bone disease is
 (A) Osteitis fragilis (B) Osteopetrosis
 (C) Osteosarcoma (D) Paget's disease
21. What is the minimum age at which Pneumococcal Polysaccharide vaccine can be given?
 (A) 2 years (B) 5 years
 (C) 1 year (D) 10 years
22. Which of these national programs are related to adolescent health and nutrition?
 (A) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog yojana (B) Pradhan Mantri Jan shakti yojana
 (C) Janani Suraksha Yojana (D) Kishori Shakti Yojana
23. Which heart disease is most commonly associated with congenital rubella infection
 (A) Patent ductus arteriosus (B) Atrial septal defect
 (C) Ventricular septal defect (D) Eisemenger's syndrome
24. Bull neck in Diphtheria is due to
 (A) Laryngeal oedema (B) Cellulitis
 (C) Venous obstruction (D) Lymphadenopathy
25. A neonate born to infected Hepatitis B mother should be treated with
 (A) Isolation (B) Immunoglobulin
 (C) Hepatitis B vaccine (D) Immunoglobulin + Hepatitis B vaccine

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: A020

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

20 X 1 = 20

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. An 18 month female child is brought to OPD with complaints of not gaining weight. Her weight is 6kg. How will you approach this case? Discuss the management of Failure to thrive. Add a note on complementary feeding. (3+3+4)
3. Define hypothermia in neonates. Discuss the clinical features and management of hypothermia in neonates. (1+3+6)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

9 X 5 = 45

4. Discuss the benefits of breastfeeding.
5. Discuss the causes and prevention of Under-Five Mortality.
6. Enumerate the laboratory findings in acute glomerulonephritis and discuss the treatment of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
7. Define Acute Rheumatic Fever. Discuss the Jone's criteria and their implications.
8. Define Shock. Discuss in brief the management of Hypovolemic shock in children.
9. A one year old child presented with fever, cough and coryza since 4 days. History of hurried breathing since morning. Discuss the differential diagnosis. Write the clinical features and management of Bronchiolitis in children.
10. A one-year-old boy presented to the emergency with fever for 5 days, altered sensorium and seizures of 2 days duration. Discuss the causes and management of this child.
11. A 2 year old child is diagnosed with Type 1 Diabetes mellitus. The parents refused for daily Insulin injections and want to opt for alternative therapy. In preserving patient autonomy, How do you employ AETCOM principles to counsel the parents.
12. Discuss complications of Enteric Fever.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Classify protein energy malnutrition as per Indian academy of pediatrics. (IAP)
14. Enumerate the clinical features of Hyper vitaminosis A.
15. Calculate the fluid requirement for a 5 year old child with 35 % burns.
16. Mention the clinical features of hepatic encephalopathy.
17. Enlist clinical features of acute epiglottitis.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase III Part II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: | 20 Marks |
| Subject : | Paediatrics, QP Code: A020 | Time: | 30 Minutes |

Instructions:

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

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding PICA
 - (A) Common problem in children less than 1 year of age
 - (B) Associated with lead poisoning
 - (C) Caused by folate deficiency
 - (D) Not associated with Protein energy malnutrition
2. The sequence of puberty in girls is
 - (A) Pubarche Thelarche-Menarche
 - (B) Menarche Pubarche Thelarche
 - (C) Menarche Thelarche Pubarche
 - (D) Thelarche Pubarche Menarche
3. Energy density of food can be increased by adding
 - (A) Oil or ghee
 - (B) Cereals
 - (C) Pulses
 - (D) Millets
4. Anthropometric measurement which doesn't change much in 1-4 year is
 - (A) Height
 - (B) Mid upperarm circumference
 - (C) Skin fold thickness
 - (D) Chest circumference:Head circumference Ratio
5. Obesity in children is defined as BMI more than
 - (A) 95th percentile
 - (B) 90th percentile
 - (C) 85th percentile
 - (D) 99th percentile
6. Pellagra is due to deficiency of
 - (A) Riboflavin
 - (B) Niacin
 - (C) Pyridoxine
 - (D) Linoleic Acid
7. Antidote for Scorpion sting is
 - (A) Prazosin
 - (B) Telmisartan
 - (C) Atropine
 - (D) Adrenaline
8. Clinical feature of Hypocalcemia include
 - (A) Excessive sleepiness
 - (B) Constipation
 - (C) Seizures
 - (D) Hypertension
9. Beneficial effects of Kangaroo mother care include all, **EXCEPT**
 - (A) Improved weight gain
 - (B) Shorter hospital stay
 - (C) Hyperthermia
 - (D) Maternal-infant bonding
10. The classic peripheral smear picture seen in Haemolytic uremic syndrome is a combination of
 - (A) Anemia & schistocytes
 - (B) Anemia & thrombocytopenia
 - (C) Anemia, thrombocytopenia & schistocytes
 - (D) Anemia & leucopenia
11. Drug of choice for Kawasaki's disease is
 - (A) Prednisolone
 - (B) Rituximab
 - (C) Intravenous Immunoglobulin
 - (D) Dexamethasone

12. Lower gastrointestinal bleeding occurs in
 (A) Mallory Weiss syndrome (B) Congestive gastropathy
 (C) Diverticular disease (D) H. Pylori infection
13. Brassy cough is a feature of
 (A) Bronchiolitis (B) Asthma
 (C) Croup (D) Whooping cough
14. The diagnostic test for asthma is
 (A) Chest X-ray (B) Sputum examination
 (C) Spirometry (D) Bronchoscopy
15. Hydrops Fetalis is a complication of which of the following conditions.
 (A) Alpha Thalassemia (B) Beta thalassemia
 (C) Haemophilia A (D) Haemophilia B
16. All are features of complex or atypical febrile seizures **EXCEPT**
 (A) They last for more than 10-15 min (B) They recur in the same febrile episode
 (C) They are focal in nature (D) They occur in developmentally delayed children
17. The most **common** cause of allergy in children is
 (A) House dust mite allergy (B) Dust allergy
 (C) Food allergy (D) Pet allergy
18. What is the mode of inheritance in Sickle cell Anemia?
 (A) Autosomal recessive (B) Autosomal dominant
 (C) X linked recessive (D) Autosomal co -dominant
19. Investigation of choice for newborn screening of congenital hypothyroidism
 (A) Total T₄ (B) Total T₃
 (C) Thyroid stimulating hormone (D) Free T₄
20. Which drug is given to the baby to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child?
 (A) Nevirapine (B) Lamivudine
 (C) Stavudine (D) Abcavir

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024

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 etiology, clinical features and management of Squamous cell carcinoma of skin. | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 2 X 5 = 10 |
| 3. Classify burns. Management of 20% first degree burns in children. | (2+3) |
| 4. Define gangrene. Describe the management of diabetic gangrene of foot. | (2+3) |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 5. What are the metabolic response to trauma & sepsis. | |
| 6. What is central venous pressure? Describe the procedure of central venous pressure. | |
| 7. Classify hemangioma . Discuss the clinical features and management of capillary hemangioma. | (2+3) |
| 8. Classify aneurysms. | |
| 9. What is lipoma? Discuss the clinical features and complications of subcutaneous lipoma. | (2+3) |

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. Describe the anatomy, technique of reduction , management and complications of acute traumatic shoulder dislocation. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 3. Classification of pathological fracture and explain clinical features and treatment. | |
| 4. Describe stages, investigations and radiological features of TB hip. | |
| 5. Define osteoporosis and discuss the management of osteoporosis. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 6. Classify fractures and general principles of fracture treatment. | |
| 7. Define De Quervain's disease. Describe its management. | |
| 8. Classify fracture neck femur. | |
| 9. Management of inter vertebral disc prolapse | |
| 10. Clinical features and management of Keinbock's disease. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2024 | 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 immediate management of patient with multiple fractures and fluid loss includes infusion of
(A) Normal saline (B) Ringer lactate
(C) Dextrose (D) Blood
2. Fresh frozen plasma is stored at
(A) - 10° celsius (B) - 20° celsius
(C) - 30° celsius (D) - 40° celsius
3. Normal ankle brachial pressure index is
(A) <1>1 (B) <2>2
(C) <3>3 (D) Arterial disorders
4. Most **common** presentation of DVT is
(A) Pain in feet (B) Pain and swelling in calf
(C) Swelling in thighs (D) Dyspnea
5. In India, what is the most **common** cause of unilateral lymphedema of lower limb?
(A) Lymphedema tarda (B) Carcinoma of penis with metastatic nodes
(C) Filariasis (D) Tubercular lymphadenopathy
6. **Commonest** cause of lymphedema in upper limb is
(A) Filariasis (B) Congenital
(C) Neck surgery (D) Post mastectomy irradiation
7. Treatment of acute lymphangitis requires
(A) Antibiotics and rest (B) Immediate lymphangiography
(C) Immediate multiple incisions (D) No special treatment
8. Popcorn type of reed sternberg cells are seen in which type of lymphoma?
(A) Lymphocyte rich (B) Mixed cellularity
(C) Lymphocyte predominant (D) Lymphocyte depletion
9. Investigation of choice for detecting small para-aortic lymph node is
(A) USG (B) CT-scan
(C) Lymphangiography (D) Arteriography
10. The surgeon who introduced catgut in surgery was
(A) Astley Cooper (B) Lord Lister
(C) John Hunter (D) Syme
11. The vitamin which has inhibitory effect on wound healing is
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin E
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin B
12. Delayed wound healing is seen in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Malignancy (B) Diabetes
(C) Hypertension (D) Infection

13. Drug used to treat anaerobic infection of gut
 (A) Metronidazole (B) Ciprofloxacin
 (C) Amikacin (D) Pencillin
14. The infection of most surgical wound is referred to as
 (A) Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (B) Skin and soft tissue infection
 (C) Health care associated infection (D) Hepatorenal syndrome
15. Leonine facies are seen in
 (A) Leprotomatous leprosy (B) Tuberculoid leprosy
 (C) Border line tuberculoid (D) Borderline lepromatous

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2024 | 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.

16. Bone metastasis can be **best** confirmed by
 (A) X-ray (B) 111 indium scan
 (C) 99mTc bone scan (D) Calcium alkaline phosphatase elevation
17. Most **common** cause of amputation in India is
 (A) Diabetic gangrene (B) Gas gangrene
 (C) Road traffic accidents (D) Tumor
18. Tourniquet is contraindicated in
 (A) Children (B) Ischemic limb
 (C) Open fracture (D) Hypertension
19. Treatment of CTEV (congenital talipes equin varus) should begin
 (A) Soon after birth (B) After 1 month
 (C) After 1 year (D) After discharge from hospital
20. Wrist drop is caused by palsy of
 (A) Anterior interosseous nerve (B) Radial nerve
 (C) Ulnar nerve (D) Median nerve
21. Housemaid's knee is an inflammation of
 (A) Prepatellar bursa (B) Suprapatellar bursa
 (C) Infrapatellar bursa (D) Anserine bursa
22. Painful arc syndrome is caused by impingement of
 (A) Subacromial bursa (B) Subdeltoid bursa
 (C) Rotator cuff tendons (D) Biceps tendon
23. Tennis elbow is
 (A) Myositis ossificans (B) Olecranon bursitis
 (C) Medial epicondylitis (D) Lateral epicondylitis
24. Spina ventosa is also known as
 (A) Tubercular dactylitis (B) Tubercular spondylitis
 (C) Tubercular osteomyelitis (D) Synovial tuberculosis
25. One of the following is a malignant bone tumour
 (A) Osteoblastoma (B) Osteoid osteoma
 (C) Fibroma (D) Fibrosarcoma

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: A021

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

| Question Number | Marks |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 20 X 1 = 20 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 2 X 10 = 20 |
| 2. Classify malignant tumours of Thyroid. Describe the clinical features, investigations and management of follicular carcinoma of thyroid. | (2+2+3+3) |
| 3. A 38 year old woman presents with abdominal pain, vomiting and distension of abdomen. What is your differential diagnosis and discuss about management of intestinal obstruction. | (4+6) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 9 X 5 = 45 |
| 4. Describe the various management options for early breast cancer. | |
| 5. Describe damage control surgery. | |
| 6. Describe the various correction surgeries done for cleft palate. | |
| 7. Describe the clinical features and management of mixed parotid tumour. | |
| 8. Discuss about pathogenesis, clinical features and management of Torsion of Testis. | |
| 9. What is the Whipple procedure and when is it typically performed? | |
| 10. Describe the types of Colostomy and Enumerate the indications for the same. | (2+3) |
| 11. Describe about diagnostic laparoscopy. | |
| 12. How to break a bad news to a patient with empathy and professionalism? | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 13. Enlist the pre-malignant lesions of oral cancer. | |
| 14. Principles of organ procurement. | |
| 15. Delayed primary closure of wounds. | |
| 16. Describe procedure of Intercostal drainage (ICD) tube. | |
| 17. Enumerate clinical features of pheochromocytoma. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: 20 Marks |
| Subject : General Surgery Paper-I, QP Code: A021 | Time: 30 Minutes |

Instructions:

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

1. Which of the following is a cause of cardiogenic shock in a trauma patient?
(A) Hemothorax (B) Penetrating injury to the aorta
(C) Air embolism (D) Iatrogenic increased afterload due to pressors
2. Appropriate surgical management of a through-and-through gunshot wound to the lung with minimal bleeding and some air leak is
(A) Chest tube only (B) Over sewing entrance and exit wounds to decrease the air leak
(C) Pulmonary tractotomy with a stapler and oversewing of vessels or bronchi (D) Wedge resection of the injured lung
3. An uncomplicated, isolated unilateral cleft lip occurs as a result of failure of fusion of
(A) First pharyngeal and second pharyngeal arches (B) Mandibular and maxillary processes
(C) Mandibular process and medial nasal process (D) Maxillary process and medial nasal process
4. A 60-year-old male patient presents with a white patch in his oral floor. He is a chronic smoker for the last 40 years. You make a provisional diagnosis of leukoplakia. What is the significance of leukoplakia at this site?
(A) Decreased risk of dysplasia (B) Increased risk of acanthosis
(C) Increased risk of dysplasia (D) Marked hyperkeratosis
5. Which of the following statements about salivary gland tumors is **NOT** correct?
(A) 75 to 80% of salivary gland tumors are painless (B) 75 to 80% of salivary gland tumors are found in the parotid gland
(C) 50% of tumors arising from submandibular salivary gland are malignant in nature (D) 90% tumors arising from minor salivary glands are benign in nature.
6. Treatment of choice for large Toxic Nodular Goitre in a 30 year old woman is
(A) Antithyroid drugs (B) Surgery
(C) Radio-Iodine (D) Observe
7. Grave's disease is
(A) Diffuse toxic goitre (B) Toxic nodular goitre
(C) Toxic nodule (D) Non-toxic
8. Pheochromocytoma is a ten percent tumor. Which of the following statements is **false** about pheochromocytoma?
(A) 10% of pheochromocytomas are extra-adrenal (B) 10% of pheochromocytomas are unilateral
(C) 10% of pheochromocytomas are malignant (D) 10% of pheochromocytomas are seen in children
9. All of the following are true about pseudopancreatic cyst of pancreas **EXCEPT**
(A) Common after acute pancreatitis (B) Presents as an abdominal mass
(C) Serum amylase is increased (D) Most common site is in head of pancreas

10. Popcorn calcification in mammography is seen in
 (A) Fibroadenoma (B) Fat necrosis
 (C) Cystosarcoma phyllodes (D) CA Breast
11. Which of the following statement is **true** regarding subclavian steal syndrome
 (A) Reversal of blood flow in the ipsilateral vertebral artery (B) Reversal of blood flow in the contralateral carotid artery
 (C) Reversal of blood flow in the contralateral vertebral artery (D) Bilateral reversal of the flow in the vertebral arteries
12. Femoral hernia in relation to pubic tubercle
 (A) Above & Lateral (B) Above & Medial
 (C) Below & Lateral (D) Below & Medial
13. The classical sign of wound disruption post operatively
 (A) Tenderness (B) Redness
 (C) Sero-sanguinous discharge (D) Pus discharge
14. Which of the following gas is used to create pneumoperitoneum?
 (A) Methane (B) Carbon Dioxide
 (C) Helium (D) Oxygen
15. **Commonest** cause of acute mesenteric adenitis
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Brucellosis
 (C) Pneumococcal (D) Idiopathic
16. Right hemicolectomy is treatment for cancer of
 (A) Ascending Colon (B) Descending Colon
 (C) Sigmoid Colon (D) Transverse Colon
17. **Commonest** site of Tuberculosis of intestine is
 (A) Stomach (B) Ileum
 (C) Jejunum (D) Colon
18. Domia's basket is used in
 (A) Collecting urine sample (B) Collecting stool sample
 (C) Removing ureteric calculi (D) Removing gall bladder calculi
19. **Commonest** cause of erectile dysfunction is
 (A) Hypogonadism (B) Multiple Sclerosis
 (C) Atherosclerosis (D) Smoking
20. All are indications of liver transplantation **EXCEPT**
 (A) Acute hepatic fulminant failure (B) Fatty liver
 (C) Sclerosing Cholangitis (D) Hemochromatosis

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024**

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 surgical anatomy of oral cavity. Describe the staging and management of carcinoma of floor of mouth. | [2+4+4] |
| 3. Describe the clinical features and management of early breast cancer. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Anatomy of Inguinal canal and clinical features, management of direct inguinal hernia. | (2+1+2) |
| 5. Discuss the complications of parotid surgery. | |
| 6. Describe the surgical anatomy of thyroid gland. | |
| 7. Describe primary survey in head injury. | |
| 8. Discuss the management of Traumatic Renal injury. | |
| 9. Discuss the management of Benign Prostatic hypertrophy. | |
| 10. Describe the causes, clinical features and management of Torsion testes. | |
| 11. What are the causes of gastric outlet obstruction? | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. What is transabdominal preperitoneal (TAPP) procedure for inguinal hernia? | |
| 13. Define cyst. Classify Dermoid cyst. | |
| 14. Classify cleft lip and palate. | |
| 15. Describe the clinical features of Horner's syndrome. | |
| 16. Describe the types and indications for colostomy. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2024 | 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. Which is **not** true about mesh shrinkage?
 (A) Due to natural contraction of the fibrous tissue
 (B) Can lead to tissue tension & pain
 (C) Can lead to hernia recurrence
 (D) Mesh area remain same
2. The most **common** hernia in men and women
 (A) Umbilical hernia
 (B) Inguinal hernia
 (C) Femoral hernia
 (D) Incisional hernia
3. Hasselsbach's triangle is formed by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Lateral edge of rectus abdominus
 (B) Inferior epigastric vessels
 (C) Conjoined tendon
 (D) Inguinal ligament
4. Inguinal hernia in relation to pubic tubercle lies
 (A) Above & lateral
 (B) Above & medial
 (C) Below & lateral
 (D) Below & medial
5. Bassini's repair involves
 (A) Reinforcement with mesh
 (B) Suturing of conjoint tendon and inguinal ligament
 (C) Double breasting of posterior wall
 (D) Reinforcement with external oblique aponeurosis
6. Which arterial pedicle is harvested to supply a rectus abdominus free flap?
 (A) The inguinal artery
 (B) The deep inferior epigastric artery
 (C) The circumflex femoral artery
 (D) The deep circumflex iliac artery
7. Bowen's disease is
 (A) Genital warts
 (B) Disease of bowel
 (C) Liver disease
 (D) Disease of the glans penis
8. Associated with urinary bladder carcinoma are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Smoking
 (B) Schistosomiasis
 (C) Human Papilloma Virus infection
 (D) Cyclophosphamide
9. On rectal examination which of the following do **not** suggest carcinoma?
 (A) Nodules within prostate
 (B) Obliteration of median sulcus
 (C) Irregular stony hard induration
 (D) Mobile rectal mucosa over the prostate
10. Indication for surgery in benign prostatic hyperplasia are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Prostatism
 (B) Chronic retention
 (C) Haemorrhage
 (D) Enlarged prostate
11. Fournier's gangrene - all are true **EXCEPT**
 (A) Obliterative arteritis of arterioles of scrotal skin
 (B) It is a surgical emergency
 (C) Testes are involved
 (D) Common in diabetics

12. Which part acts as abdominal policeman?
 (A) Mesentry (B) Greater omentum
 (C) Spleen (D) Kidney
13. Meckel's diverticulum is a persistent remnant of
 (A) Vitellointestinal duct (B) Umbilical artery
 (C) Inferior epigastric artery (D) Superior epigastric artery
14. Potential sites of internal herniation are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Foramen of Winslow (B) Defect in mesentry
 (C) Defect in broad ligament (D) Abdominal wall
15. Ectopic gastric mucosa is **best** diagnosed with
 (A) Scintigraphy (B) CT scan
 (C) USG (D) MRI
16. Deficiency of which **common** vitamin is seen in short bowel syndrome with ileal resection
 (A) Vitamin B₁₂ (B) Vitamin B₁
 (C) Folic acid (D) Vitamin K
17. Hirschsprung disease is treated by
 (A) Colostomy (B) Excision of aganglionic segment
 (C) Colectomy (D) Sodium chloride wash
18. **Commonest** complication following hemorrhoidectomy is
 (A) Haemorrhage (B) Infection
 (C) Fecal impaction (D) Urinary retention
19. Earliest symptom in acute appendicitis is
 (A) Pain (B) Fever
 (C) Vomiting (D) Rise of pulse rate
20. Tropical splenomegaly is caused by all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Malaria (B) Kala azar
 (C) Schistosomiasis (D) Typhoid
21. Criteria for brain death includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Coma (B) Absent motor activity
 (C) Absent brain stem reflexes (D) Presence of ventilatory efforts
22. Aspiration prophylaxis includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Ondansetron (B) Metoclopramide
 (C) Ranitidine (D) Paracetamol
23. Most **commonly** injured organ in blunt trauma abdomen
 (A) Liver (B) Spleen
 (C) Pancreas (D) Kidneys
24. Gold standard for the diagnosis of diffuse esophageal spasm
 (A) Manometry (B) Ultrasonography
 (C) Computerized tomography scan (D) Plain X-ray
25. Procedure of choice for evaluation of aneurysm
 (A) Ultrasonography (B) Computerized tomography
 (C) Magnetic resonance imaging (D) Digital subtraction angiography

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – II

- 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 [70 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: A022 Section A

| Question Number | Marks |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 16 X 1 = 16 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. A 40 year old male patient presents with unilateral limb edema. Classify the causes of unilateral limb edema. Describe how you will investigate and manage this patient. | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 7 X 5 = 35 |
| 3. What is the neuroendocrine response to injury? | |
| 4. Describe In brief the principles of management of septic shock. | |
| 5. Enumerate the complications of wound healing. | |
| 6. Describe the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) and its role in management of post operative pain. | |
| 7. What are the indications for total parenteral nutrition (TPN). Mentions its complications. | |
| 8. Enumerate the types of contrast agents used in radiological procedures. What are their common adverse effects? | |
| 9. Name any two muscle relaxants. What are the adverse side effects of Scoline. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 3 X 3 = 9 |
| 10. List the various radiological features of hollow viscus perforation. | |
| 11. Name any three drugs used for giving local anaesthesia. | |
| 12. Classify various types of consent for surgery. | |

SECTION B : ORTHOPAEDICS [30 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: A022 Section B

| Question Number | Marks |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 4 X 1 = 4 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. 25 years old patient presents with insidious onset of pain in hip joint with stiffness, fever and loss of weight. Describe the differential diagnosis and management of the case. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 2 X 5 = 10 |
| 3. Discuss the clinical features, causes and management of claw hand. | |
| 4. Explain the clinical features and management of supracondylar humerus fracture in children. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 2 X 3 = 6 |
| 5. Management of prolapsed intervertebral disc. | |
| 6. Describe the process of Informed Consent for above knee amputation. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase-III Part-II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: | 16 Marks |
| Subject : | General Surgery Paper-II | Time: | 20 Minutes |
| Section A : General Surgery QP Code: A022 | | | |

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. Overwhelming infection and resulting vasodilation can lead to the following type of shock
(A) Anaphylactic (B) Cardiogenic
(C) Hypovolemic (D) Septic
2. Myoglobinuria is seen in which type of burn?
(A) Flame burn (B) Scald burn
(C) Electric burn (D) Contact burn
3. Inguinal hernia is which type of surgery?
(A) Clean (B) Clean contaminated
(C) Contaminated (D) Dirty
4. All are ionizing radiations **EXCEPT**
(A) X-rays (B) Beta rays
(C) Alpha rays (D) MRI
5. Post operative complications of hernia repair include all **EXCEPT**
(A) Seroma (B) Recurrence
(C) Malignancy (D) Mesh hematoma
6. Which is **not** true for suxamethonium?
(A) Quick onset (B) Ideal for short surgeries
(C) Causes hypokalemia (D) Causes malignant hyperthermia
7. Side effects of Ether anesthesia include all **EXCEPT**
(A) Bradkardia (B) Laryngospasm
(C) Hypothermia (D) Arrhythmias
8. What is the normal daily fluid loss by the body?
(A) 1400ml (B) 1700ml
(C) 2000ml (D) 2700ml
9. Outdated cytotoxic drugs are **best** disposed by
(A) Dispose in municipal waste (B) Destruction and dumping in secured landfill
(C) Store for months and burial (D) Autoclave
10. The following is the complication of subcutaneous hypoma
(A) Haemorrhage (B) Infection
(C) Calcification (D) Autolysis
11. The **most** common cause of superficial thrombophlebitis is
(A) IV catheters infusion (B) DVT
(C) Varicose veins (D) Trauma
12. **Commonest** artery for cannulation
(A) Radial (B) Brachial
(C) Ulnar (D) Cubital

13. Cork screw esophagus is a feature of
 (A) Candidiasis (B) Achlasia cardia
 (C) Diffuse esophageal spasm (D) Carcinoma esophagus
14. Flower vase appearance on Intravenous pyelogram is feature of
 (A) Horse shoe kidney (B) Retrocaval ureter
 (C) Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (D) Ureterocele
15. Antidote for opioid is
 (A) Naloxone (B) Atropine
 (C) Pralidoxime (D) Protamine
16. Absolute **contraindication** for spinal anesthesia is
 (A) Hypertension (B) Raised ICP
 (C) Derranged coagulation (D) Diabetes mellitus

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------|------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase-III Part-II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: | 4 Marks |
| Subject : | General Surgery Paper-II Section B : Orthopaedics QP Code: A022 | Time: | 10 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.

17. Spina ventosa is also known as
 (A) Tubercular dactylitis (B) Tubercular spondylitis
 (C) Tubercular osteomyelitis (D) Synovial tuberculosis
18. Still's disease is
 (A) Spastic diplegia (B) Rheumatoid arthritis in childhood
 (C) Rheumatoid arthritis in the elderly (D) Synonymous with Reiter's disease
19. Action of vitamin D is
 (A) Stimulates bone marrow (B) Increased calcium loss
 (C) Stimulate osteoclast (D) Stimulate absorption of calcium from the gut
20. Bone metastasis can be best confirmed by
 (A) X-ray (B) 111 Indium scan
 (C) 99mTc Bone scan (D) Calcium alkaline phosphatase elevation

**MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024**

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. 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) |
| 3. Define Maternal mortality. Enumerate and discuss the causes and factors influencing maternal mortality. How will you reduce maternal mortality rate. | (2+4+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Describe the functions of placenta. | |
| 5. Mention the symptoms and signs of early pregnancy. Write two investigations to confirm pregnancy. Write three early pregnancy complications in the order of the occurrence. | (2 +2+1) |
| 6. Discuss the aims of Prenatal genetic screening and enumerate the procedure for early detection of fetal chromosomal anomalies. | (2+3) |
| 7. Define and discuss partograph. | |
| 8. Discuss in brief MTP act with relevance to - who and where it should be performed and what are the prerequisites? | (1+1+3) |
| 9. Discuss the principles of management of a case of Gestational Diabetes mellitus. | |
| 10. Discuss about management of preterm labour. | |
| 11. Discuss predictors of successful Vaginal Birth after Prior Caesarean birth. (VBAC). | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Describe the indications for episiotomy. | |
| 13. Discuss the principle of urine pregnancy test. | |
| 14. Mention Five conditions where the fundal height is more than the period of gestation. | |
| 15. Discuss management of third stage of labour. | |
| 16. Discuss the indications of Parenteral Iron correction in anemia in pregnancy. | |

KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI
(Declared as Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

Accredited A⁺ Grade by NAAC (3rd Cycle)

Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2024 | 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. Time taken for spermatogenesis is
(A) 80-90 days (B) 50-60 days
(C) 60-70days (D) 70-80 days
2. Liquor is maximum at
(A) 32-34 weeks (B) 34-36 weeks
(C) 36-38 weeks (D) 38-40 weeks
3. Volume of amniotic fluid at term is
(A) 200 ml (B) 400 ml
(C) 600 ml (D) 800 ml
4. Surfactant is secreted by
(A) Type I alveolar cells (B) Clear cells
(C) Type II alveolar cells (D) Pulmonary alveolar macrophages
5. Normal weight gain during the course of singleton pregnancy in a woman with normal BMI is
(A) 11 kg (B) 5 kg
(C) 7 kg (D) 18 kg
6. Blood volume during pregnancy expands by
(A) 20% (B) 30%
(C) 40% (D) 50%
7. The doubling time of beta-HCG is
(A) 1.4-2 days (B) 14 days
(C) 10 days (D) 7 days
8. Hegar's sign can be demonstrated at following period of gestation (POG)
(A) 06 to 10 POG (B) 12 to 16 POG
(C) 20 to 24 POG (D) 24 to 28 POG
9. Dating scan is done in
(A) First trimester (B) Second trimester
(C) Third trimester (D) None
10. Denominator in vertex position is
(A) Mentum (B) Occiput
(C) Face (D) Vertex
11. To obtain obstetric conjugate the following factor should be subtracted from the diagonal conjugate
(A) 1cm (B) 1.5cm
(C) 3cm (D) 0.5cm

12. Preconceptional use of following agent that leads to reduced incidence of neural tube defects is
 (A) Folic acid (B) Iron
 (C) Calcium (D) Vitamin A
13. Ideal number of antenatal visits are
 (A) 16 to 18 (B) 6 to 8
 (C) 7 to 9 (D) 10 to 12
14. Triple test includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Inhibin A (B) Unconjugated estradiol
 (C) Beta HCG (D) Inhibin B
15. Non stress test was 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
16. Modified biophysical score includes
 (A) Fetal tone+ fetal breathing (B) Fetal tone+ fetal movement
 (C) NST+ Fetal tone (D) NST +Amniotic fluid index
17. Definite sign of placental separation in 3rd stage of labor
 (A) Gushing of blood (B) Shortening of cord
 (C) Filling of placenta in vagina (D) Increase of BP
18. Puerperium is period from the time of placental expulsion to
 (A) 6 weeks (B) 8 weeks
 (C) 10 weeks (D) 12 weeks
19. Most **common** cause of 1st trimester abortion
 (A) Chromosomal abnormalities (B) Syphilis
 (C) Rhesus isoimmunization (D) Cervical incompetence
20. Mode of diagnostic aid used to diagnose ectopic pregnancy
 (A) Hysteroscopy (B) Transvaginal sonography
 (C) Acute Flaccid Paralysis (D) Trans abdominal sonography
21. Most **common** type of twin pregnancy
 (A) Vertex + transverse (B) Both vertex
 (C) Vertex + Breech (D) Both Breech
22. All of the following may be used in pregnancy associated hypertension **EXCEPT**
 (A) Nifedipine (B) Captopril
 (C) Methyldopa (D) Hydralazine
23. Cause of convulsion in eclampsia
 (A) Cerebral anoxia due to arterial spasm (B) Hypovolemia
 (C) Hypocalcemia (D) Shock
24. The following are the Tocolytic **EXCEPT**
 (A) Ritodrine (B) MgSO₄
 (C) Misoprostol (D) Nifidipine
25. Female pelvis is divided into 4 parent types **EXCEPT**
 (A) Gynecoid pelvis (B) Android pelvis
 (C) Anthropoid pelvis (D) Roberts pelvis

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2024
(CBME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – I

Q.P. Code: A023

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

20 X 1 = 20

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. A 21 year woman presents with 6 weeks of amenorrhoea, per vaginal spotting since 3-4 days, mild pain abdomen. On transvaginal sonography no gestational sac in the uterus. Her Beta hCG is 2000 miu/ml. There is adnexal mass of 2 x 3 cms. What is the complete diagnosis. Mention the prerequisites and the drug and dosage used for the medical management. (3 + 4 +3)
3. A 29 year old G5P4L4 women at 39 weeks period of gestation with twin pregnancy came to the labour room with full dilation of cervix and delivers vaginally. After the delivery of placenta there is continuous gush of blood through the vagina and the estimated blood loss is 1200 ml. (1+2+5+2)
- A. What are the differential diagnosis?
B. What are the risk factors for the development of bleeding in this case?
C. How will you manage this case?
D. What is Active management of the third stage of labor?

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

9 X 5 = 45

4. A primigravida with 6 weeks of gestation has come to you for antenatal advice. Define Antenatal Care. Explain the aims and objectives of antenatal care. (2+3)
5. Discuss indications for Parenteral Iron therapy in pregnancy. What are the advantages and disadvantages.
6. A gravida 3 para 2 living 2 with 32 weeks of gestation has come to you for the first time for opinion. On obstetric examination you find that the fundal height of the uterus is 28 weeks. What are causes for this clinical finding? Discuss the causes and diagnosis of Fetal growth restriction (FGR).
7. Discuss predictors of successful vaginal birth after prior caeserean birth. (VbAC)
8. What is deep transverse arrest? Describe the management of deep-transverse arrest.
9. Define Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH). Distinguish between atonic and traumatic PPH.
10. Enumerate the complications in third stage of labour. Add a note on management of retained placenta.
11. Define Puerperial pyrexia. Enumerates the causes . Add note on prevention of puerperial sepsis.
12. Indications of 1st trimester USG.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Define perinatal mortality. Discuss the common causes of perinatal mortality.
14. Enumerate the test for fetal lung maturity.
15. Mention the reasons for increase in twin pregnancy / multiple pregnancy.
16. Define Normal Puerperium. What are different types of lochia and their significance?
17. Discuss the preconceptional counseling in a lady with diabetes with AbA1c of 10.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase-III Part II, CBME March 2024 | Max. Marks: | 20 Marks |
| Subject : | Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-I, QP Code: A023 | 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 role of human placental lactogen is
(A) To antagonise insulin action (B) To develop fetal breast
(C) For growth of fetus (D) All of the above
2. **Commonest** site of fertilization is
(A) Isthmus (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Interstitial
3. Noninvasive method of prenatal diagnosis is
(A) Chorionic villous sampling (B) Amniocentesis
(C) Cell free fetal DNA (D) Cordocentesis
4. **Common** cause of first trimester abortion is due to defect in
(A) Placenta (B) Uterus
(C) Embryo (D) Ovary
5. Cervical incompetence is characterized by all **EXCEPT**
(A) Painless labour (B) Repeated mid trimester abortion
(C) Dilatation without any apparent cause (D) Cervical length > 28 mm
6. Which of the following statement is **TRUE** regarding Pre eclampsia?
(A) It is totally preventable disease (B) Systolic BP is more important than diastolic BP
(C) Common in multigravida (D) Endothelial dysfunction is basic pathology
7. All of the following are predictors of pre eclampsia **EXCEPT**
(A) Rolling over test (B) Maternal serum level of sFlt-1
(C) Fetal DNA (D) Shake test
8. Which of the following is **not** a feature of placenta previa?
(A) Bright red in colour (B) Painful bleeding
(C) Profuse bleeding (D) Causeless and recurrent
9. Characteristic feature of symmetrical growth restriction
(A) Normal Ponderal index (B) Low Ponderal index
(C) Chronic placental insufficiency (D) Elevated HC:AC ratio
10. Monochorionic - Monoamniotic twins occur if division occurs
(A) Before 24 hours (B) 1-4 days
(C) 4-8 days (D) >8days
11. Goal of hemodynamic resuscitation is to maintain all **EXCEPT**
(A) Mean arterial pressure >70mm Hg (B) CVP 10-12 cm of H₂O
(C) Urine output 0.5 mL/kg/hr (D) Heart rate >60 bpm
12. In case of cervical tear following delivery cervical exploration is done with
(A) Tenaculum (B) Allis forceps
(C) Sponge holding forceps (D) Valsellum

13. Secondary PPH 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
14. Lochia in correct order during puerperium
(A) Rubra-serosa-alba
(B) Serosa-rubra-alba
(C) Alba-serosa-rubra
(D) Alba-mucosa-serosa
15. Most **common** immunoglobulin secreted by mother in milk and colostrum is
(A) IgA
(B) IgG
(C) IgD
(D) IgM
16. All are absolute indications for cesarean section, **EXCEPT**
(A) Central placenta previa
(B) Contracted Pelvis
(C) Premature rupture of membranes
(D) Major Cephalopelvic disproportion
17. Nuchal translucency is increased in all of the conditions **EXCEPT**
(A) Trisomy 13
(B) Down's syndrome
(C) Pierr-Robin's syndrome
(D) Turner's syndrome
18. In a lady of 32 weeks Period of gestation, dexamethasone is given to prevent
(A) Respiratory distress syndrome
(B) Neonatal convulsion
(C) Neonatal Jaundice
(D) Cerebral Palsy
19. Which of the following antihypertensive is contraindicated in pregnancy?
(A) Labetalol
(B) Nifedipine
(C) MgSO₄
(D) ACE Inhibitor
20. Ergometrine is used for
(A) PPH
(B) Induction of labour
(C) Augmentation of labour
(D) Uterine hyperstimulation
