

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I (CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: A016

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. A study was conducted to identify the role of smoking in coronary artery disease. Smokers and non-smokers were identified and followed up for 10 years and incidence of lung cancer was estimated in both the groups. a) Identify the study design and justify. b) Describe the steps in conducting the above study.	(2+8)
3. A 3-year-old boy was brought to Primary Health Centre with complaints of weakness. On examination weight of the boy was 2 Standard deviation less than the normal range. a) How to approach this case? b) Describe the predisposing factors for protein energy malnutrition. c) Discuss its preventive and control measures in the community.	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Explain the following Bradford Hill's criteria using the example of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. a) Strength of association. b) Temporal association. c) Consistency of the association	(2+2+1)
5. Describe the concept of "Web of Causation of Disease" given by Mac Mohan Pugh.	
6. A District Vector Borne Disease Control Programme Officer is evaluating the performance of the district in Malaria control using Annual Parasite Incidence (API) data. How can the API guide the programme officer in planning of targeted interventions and resource allocation in areas with varying API?	
7. Describe the measures of central tendency. Mention their limitations.	(4+1)
8. In summer of 2024, two children of Class VI in the Government School, collapsed at the school ground during the sports period. The school nurse put them in head low position in the shade and gave oral fluids and they recovered. a) Identify the health condition. b) Explain the physiological changes which led to the health condition.	(1+4)
9. What is Food Pyramid? Draw a food pyramid and briefly explain the role of food pyramid in planning a Balanced Diet?	(1+2+2)

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10. You are a public health policy advisor tasked with assessing the effectiveness of social security measures of India. Choose one social security measure and discuss its structure and benefits. (1+2+2)
11. A 35-year-old worker in the cement industry for 15 years has been repeatedly coming to the ESI hospital with complaints of cough and breathlessness. Chest X- ray showed bilateral snow storm appearance. (1 + 4)
- a) What is the probable diagnosis?
b) Discuss the control and preventive measures.
12. Discuss any **five** Principles of Health Education with a suitable examples.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. What is Iceberg phenomenon of disease? Mention its public health importance.
14. Define and write **two** advantages of Lead Time in screening.
15. Enumerate any **six** signs of poor mental health
16. List **three** occupational cancers along with the causative chemical. Write **three** preventive measures for occupational cancer in general.
17. A couple with the history of consanguineous marriage have come to the genetic clinic. Enumerate the principles of counselling in the above case scenario

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2025	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: A016	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Who is credited with the development of the Germ theory of disease in the 19th century?
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) Robert Koch
(C) Edward Jenner (D) Joseph Lister
2. The term "functional limitation" is closely associated with which concept?
(A) Impairment (B) Disability
(C) Handicap (D) Health condition
3. The school health team conducted a study in the schools during the first week after school reopening. The investigators looked at the presence of any defective vision among the school children of class III to VII. Identify the study design.
(A) Cohort study (B) Cross-sectional study
(C) Ecological study (D) Case-control study
4. Which of the following scenario would likely yield a higher attributable risk percentage?
(A) A disease with a low incidence in the exposed group and a very low incidence in the unexposed group
(B) A disease with a high incidence in the exposed group and a low incidence in the unexposed group
(C) A disease with similar incidence in both exposed and unexposed groups
(D) A disease with high incidence in the unexposed group
5. Which programme aims to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities?
(A) Jan Aushadhi Scheme (B) National Health Mission
(C) Ayushman Bharat (D) National Free Drug Initiative
6. A 40-year-old Bank officer was diagnosed with ileo-cecal Tuberculosis (Bovine after thorough investigation). He told the physician that nobody is infected with tuberculosis in the family, but the doctor suspected that he may have acquired this infection from consumption of
(A) Infected milk (B) Raw vegetables
(C) Contaminated fruits (D) Polluted water
7. A 45-year-old female was admitted to hospital with sudden, non-inflammatory bilateral swelling of legs. Patient had a history of using contaminated mustard oil with argemone oil. Which test is used to detect the adulteration?
(A) Nitric acid test (B) Sulphuric acid test
(C) Chromic acid test (D) All of the above
8. Chlorination of water was done by addition of bleaching powder solution containing 10% available chlorine, after that one-hour contact time was ensured. What is the recommendation regarding use of this water for drinking purpose?
(A) Fit for consumption (B) Use after 12 hours
(C) Use after 24 hours (D) Rechlorinate

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a requirement for an oxidation pond
 (A) Sunlight (B) Algae
 (C) Aeration (D) Bacteria
10. Bronchoalveolar lavage of a pneumoconiosis patient revealed *Micropolyspora faeni*. This is condition is called as
 (A) Silicosis (B) Byssinosis
 (C) Farmer's lung (D) Bagassosis
11. Hardy Weinberg law is related to
 (A) Gene therapy (B) Human genome project
 (C) Population genetics (D) Eugenics
12. All of the following are methods of presentation of statistical data **EXCEPT**
 (A) Bar charts (B) Pie diagrams
 (C) Normal curve (D) Frequency polygon
13. Persuasive communication was deliberately employed to manipulate feelings, attitudes and beliefs of people regarding smoking, this method is known as
 (A) Counselling (B) Propaganda
 (C) Advise (D) Education
14. Diarrhoeal cases among children of an urban slum are on a rise. Almost all the mothers are illiterate and belong to lower socioeconomic class. It seems difficult to make them understand the use of ORS. What method can provide the **best** solution in this scenario?
 (A) Role play (B) Lecture
 (C) TV commercials (D) Radio talk
15. In a population of 10,000 people, the prevalence of a disease is 20%. The sensitivity of a screening test is 95% and specificity is 80%. The positive predictive value of the test will be
 (A) 54.3% (B) 45.7%
 (C) 15.3% (D) 98.5%
16. Exposure to which occupational hazards results in white fingers?
 (A) Heat (B) Cold
 (C) UV Radiation (D) Vibration
17. All are measures of central tendency **EXCEPT**
 (A) Mode (B) Arithmetic mean
 (C) Median (D) Range
18. Which of the following Bradford Hill's criteria emphasizes that an exposure must precede the disease for a causal relationship to be established?
 (A) Biological gradient (B) Temporal association
 (C) Plausibility (D) Experiment
19. A person working in hot environment who consumes more water without salt is likely to develop
 (A) Heat stroke (B) Heat cramps
 (C) Heat exhaustion (D) Heat hyperpyrexia
20. Which is a **best** study design to study the natural history of a disease?
 (A) Randomized controlled trial (B) Cohort study
 (C) Case-control study (D) Cross-sectional study

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1015

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Define epidemiology. Describe in detail the steps of randomized controlled trial with an example.	(2+8)
3. Classify Occupational diseases. Write in detail about causes and prevention of occupational cancers.	(2+6+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss the mortality indicators.	
5. Discuss the uses of screening.	
6. Describe the salient features of Janani Suraksha Yojana.	
7. Describe the services provided under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.	
8. Define Family. Discuss the various types of families.	
9. Describe the structure and functioning of Slow Sand Filter.	
10. Discuss the measures of Integrated Vector Control.	
11. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various treatment and disposal methods of biomedical waste.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define control, elimination and eradication of a disease.	
13. What is Safe and Wholesome Water?	
14. Enumerate the control measures of Noise Pollution.	
15. Differentiate mean, mode and median.	
16. What are the barriers in communication?	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2025	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-I, QP Code: 1015	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. Quarantine was first applied for which one of the following disease?
(A) Cholera (B) Tuberculosis
(C) Leprosy (D) Plague
2. All of the following indicators are included in Physical Quality of Life Index, **EXCEPT**
(A) Infant mortality rate (B) Life expectancy at the age of one
(C) Literacy rate (D) Life expectancy at birth
3. The index computed by subtracting from the life expectancy the probable duration of bed disability and inability to perform major activities is
(A) Chandler's index (B) Human development index
(C) Sullivan's index (D) Pearl's index
4. Which of the following indicates severity of illness?
(A) Case fatality rate (B) Prevalence rate
(C) Proportional mortality rate (D) Incidence rate
5. Regarding case control study all are correct, **EXCEPT**
(A) Risk factor can be identified (B) It measures incidence
(C) Useful in the study of rare diseases (D) Requires few subjects
6. **Most** heat sensitive vaccine is
(A) Bacillus Calamette Guerin (B) Measles
(C) Polio (D) Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
7. Pasteurization of milk is an example of
(A) Concurrent disinfection (B) Terminal disinfection
(C) Precurrent disinfection (D) Absolute disinfection
8. All are features of screening test, **EXCEPT**
(A) Based on one criteria (B) Test results are final
(C) Very accurate (D) Not a basis for treatment
9. An ideal screening test should have all, **EXCEPT**
(A) High sensitivity (B) Low specificity
(C) High yield (D) High specificity
10. Who cannot supervise DOTS under RNTCP?
(A) Father (B) Teacher
(C) Health worker (D) Social worker
11. A pregnant lady was found to be HIV positive in first trimester. Next line of management would be
(A) Start ART now, continue throughout pregnancy and till 6 weeks after delivery
(B) Start ART now, continue throughout pregnancy and lifelong
(C) Start ART after 1st trimester, continue throughout pregnancy and till 6 weeks after delivery
(D) Start ART after 1st trimester, continue throughout pregnancy and lifelong

12. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) includes all, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Malaria (B) Respiratory infections
 (C) Diarrhea (D) Tuberculosis
13. The toxin Beta Oxalyl Amino Alanine present in Lathyrus sativus can be removed by
 (A) Drying (B) Refrigeration
 (C) Pasteurization (D) Parboiling
14. Nalgonda technique is used for the purpose of
 (A) Fluoridation of water (B) Defluoridation of water
 (C) Chlorination of water (D) Dechlorination of water
15. Proximate principles includes all, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Protein (B) Fat
 (C) Carbohydrate (D) Vitamin
16. Learned behaviour which has been socially acquired is the definition of
 (A) Culture (B) Custom
 (C) Socialism (D) Communication
17. Standard of living in a country does **NOT** depend on
 (A) Level of national income (B) Level of education
 (C) Propagation of religion (D) Size of the population
18. A temporary personal view held by people on a point of debate is
 (A) Opinion (B) Practice
 (C) Attitude (D) Belief
19. A 48-year-old male working in textile industry for the past 25 years comes with history of chronic cough, progressive dyspnea since couple of years. He is probably suffering from
 (A) Byssinosis (B) Bagassosis
 (C) Anthracosis (D) Mouldy lung
20. Thermoactinomyces sacchari causes
 (A) Bagassosis (B) Siderosis
 (C) Byssinosis (D) Anthracosis
21. Under ESI, a benefit which is **NOT** given in cash is
 (A) Sickness benefit (B) Medical benefit
 (C) Maternity benefit (D) Dependent's benefit
22. Hardy Weinberg law is related to
 (A) Gene therapy (B) Human genome project
 (C) Population genetics (D) Eugenics
23. Who formulated warning signals of poor mental health?
 (A) Sigmond Freud (B) W.C. Meninger
 (C) Galton (D) Hardy & Weinberg
24. The percentage is depicted by
 (A) Bar chart (B) Pie chart
 (C) Histogram (D) Pictogram
25. All of the following are methods of presentation of statistical data, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Bar charts (B) Pie chart
 (C) Normal curve (D) Frequency polygon

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)**

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: A017

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Enumerate the child health problems in India. Discuss any four of them in detail.	(2+8)
3. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) worker from Uttar Pradesh, attends a community meeting on health and family planning. During the session, the facilitator discusses the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000. a) List the objectives of NPP 2000. b) State the National socio-demographic goals.	(3+7)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. A 28-year-old female residing in a slum area presented with abrupt onset of profuse rice-watery diarrhea followed by vomiting. a) What is the probable diagnosis? b) Discuss various control & preventive measures for this disease.	(1+4)
5. Discuss the various human and environmental factors for Road Traffic Accidents.	
6. A 3-year-old boy, was brought to Primary Health Centre (PHC) for a routine check-up. During the visit, the staff nurse uses a growth chart to assess child's growth pattern. a) Which growth chart is used at PHC/Anganwadi? b) Discuss the uses of growth chart.	(1+4)
7. Discuss the responsibilities of Female Health Worker under NHM in India.	
8. A 10-year-old boy who has been living on the streets of Mumbai for the past two years after running away from an abusive home. He spends his days begging for food and collecting plastic bottles to sell, often in unsafe and unhygienic conditions. a) Enlist the three major categories of street children. b) Describe the health and social problems faced by such children	(1+4)
9. Discuss the various factors responsible for healthy ageing.	

10. Define Disaster & discuss components of Disaster cycle (1+4)
11. A severe drought has resulted in widespread food insecurity in a Sub-Saharan African country. Children under the age of five are facing acute malnutrition, and UNICEF has been called upon to lead a response that includes providing nutritional support and clean water. Discuss the interventions UNICEF can implement in above situation.
12. Explain Indian Public Health Standards for Community Health Centre.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Justify the reason of incorporating nutrition in RMNCAH+N strategy.
14. Enumerate the health problems of urban population.
15. Enlist any **three** common mistakes done by doctor while dealing with the emotions of patient.
16. Define Eligible and Target couples.
17. Mention **three** indicators of adolescent health.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2025	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: A017	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. The following is **NOT** included as a function of Primary Health Centre in India.
(A) Medical care (B) Safe water supply
(C) Collection of vital statistics (D) Supplementary nutrition of under six children
2. When was the National Policy on Older Persons announced in India?
(A) 1985 (B) 1997
(C) 1995 (D) 1999
3. A rural African community is dealing with severe water contamination, leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera. An international health organization steps in to provide safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene education to the affected population. Which international health agency is most likely to be involved in this response?
(A) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
(B) The World Health Organization (WHO)
(C) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
(D) The World Bank
4. Mr. Henry Dunant is founder of which Voluntary Health Agency?
(A) Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
(B) International Red Cross Society
(C) International Union for Child Welfare
(D) Ford Foundation
5. Which is the commonly reported counterfeit medicine?
(A) Antimalarial drugs (B) Antihypertensive drugs
(C) Antidiabetic drugs (D) Analgesics
6. Central Drug Standard Control Organization is **NOT** responsible for
(A) Safety (B) Efficacy
(C) Cost effective (D) Import
7. 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
8. Kishori Shakti Yojana is
(A) Empowerment of Females under Maternity Benefit Scheme
(B) Free and Compulsory education for girl child
(C) Adolescent girls' scheme under Integrated Child Development Services
(D) Home care scheme for adolescent female juvenile delinquents
9. Integrated child development services scheme is under
(A) Health department (B) Agricultural department
(C) Social welfare department (D) Education department

10. In Village A, there is an outbreak of gastroenteritis and the medical officer wants to investigate outbreak and check the all water sources. He instructs _____ to collect water samples from different sources.
 (A) Male Health worker (B) Anganwadi worker
 (C) Female Health worker (D) Pharmacist
11. Functions of Health Worker - Female include
 (A) Visit 4 sub-centres / month (B) Collection of blood sample
 (C) Conduct delivery (D) Chlorination of water
12. Adolescence have been defined as those aged between
 (A) 15 to 24 years (B) 10 to 24 years
 (C) 10 to 19 years (D) 10 to 12 years
13. Infant mortality rate includes children
 (A) 1 to 2 years of age (B) Preschool children
 (C) Still birth (D) Less than one year of age
14. Most effective and best contraceptive method for spacing between pregnancies is
 (A) Intra Uterine contraceptive Device (B) Oral pill
 (C) Condom (D) Diaphragm
15. The most frequent cancer among women in India is
 (A) Endometrial cancer (B) Breast cancer
 (C) Stomach cancer (D) Ovarian cancer
16. Rohan 14-year-old is diagnosed with RHD following untreated throat infections. Prevention of recurrence of symptoms of rheumatic heart disease and complications by giving Benzathine Penicillin to him on regular intervals is called as
 (A) Primary Prevention (B) Primordial Prevention
 (C) Secondary Prevention (D) Tertiary Prevention
17. Quetlet's index is calculated by
 (A) Weight / Height (B) Weight / Height²
 (C) Height - 100 (D) Actual weight / Desired weight
18. A 21-year-old medical student with a history of consuming street food few days back, presented with Headache, Malaise and fever which ascends in a step-ladder fashion. On examination, there was relative bradycardia, splenomegaly and rash in the trunk. What is the probable diagnosis?
 (A) Salmonella Food Poisoning (B) Botulism
 (C) Typhoid (D) Hepatitis B
19. A 5-year-old boy presented with Fever, Nasal Discharge, Cough, Redness in the eyes along with bluish white spots on a red base opposite to 1st and 2nd lower molars. Which of the following is the likely diagnosis?
 (A) Measles (B) Chicken pox
 (C) Small pox (D) Rubella
20. Which of the following is **NOT** used as major signs in the surveillance of AIDS in adults?
 (A) Chronic diarrhea for more than 1 month (B) Generalized Lymphadenopathy
 (C) Prolonged fever for more than 1 month (D) Weight loss > 10% of body weight

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1016

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Enumerate the types of Accidents. Write in detail about causes and prevention of Road Traffic Accidents.	(2+4+4)
3. Define Family Planning. Classify contraceptive methods. Describe Copper T in detail.	(1+2+7)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss various complications of Malaria	
5. Explain the modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors for Hypertension.	
6. Describe the self-care in Diabetes Mellitus.	
7. Discuss the prevention and control of Obesity.	
8. Discuss the causes and prevention of Low Birth Weight Babies.	
9. Enumerate and discuss the Steps in Planning Cycle.	
10. Discuss the health problems of adolescent girls in India	
11. Describe the functions of World Health Organization (WHO).	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. What is Super ORS? How it's composition is different from conventional ORS?	
13. Define At-risk infants.	
14. Enumerate geriatric health problems	
15. Enlist the stages of Demographic cycle	
16. Explain the staffing pattern of Primary Health Centre in India.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2025	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Community Medicine Paper-II, QP Code: 1016	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Which vitamin deficiency is **commonly** seen in severe Measles infection
(A) Vitamin K (B) Vitamin D
(C) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin C
2. Classical triad of Congenital Rubella Syndrome includes the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Deafness (B) Cardiac malformations
(C) Cataract (D) Cleft lip
3. A six month old child with cough, respiratory rate of 60 per minute, fever and no chest in drawing is classified as having
(A) No Pneumonia (B) Pneumonia
(C) Severe Pneumonia (D) Very severe disease
4. Aedes aegypti index in Yellow fever should be
(A) <1% (B) <5%
(C) <10% (D) <20%
5. **Commonest** mode of transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is
(A) Sexual (B) Blood contact
(C) Mother to child (D) Droplet infection
6. What is the duration of treatment of multi-bacillary Leprosy?
(A) 6 months (B) 12 months
(C) 9 months (D) 18 months
7. **Most** frequent cause of domestic accidents are following **EXCEPT**
(A) Drowning (B) Burns
(C) Violence (D) Falls
8. Demography includes study of all, **EXCEPT**
(A) Fertility (B) Mortality
(C) Social mobility (D) Morbidity
9. Which of the following phase of demographic cycle is India currently in?
(A) High Stationary (B) Early Expanding
(C) Late Expanding (D) Low Stationary
10. All are complications of anaemia in pregnant women, **EXCEPT**
(A) Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (B) Puerperal sepsis
(C) Postpartum hemorrhage (D) Erythroblastosis foetalis
11. The Road to Health Card has been devised by
(A) David Morley (B) Thomas Nelson
(C) AM Rudolf (D) Shanti Ghosh

12. According to UNICEF, the **best** single indicator of social development and wellbeing is
 (A) Child mortality rate (B) Infant mortality rate
 (C) Literacy rate (D) Under six mortality rate
13. The **commonest** cause of perinatal mortality in India is
 (A) Low birth weight (B) Congenital anomalies
 (C) Respiratory infection (D) Acute gastro-enteritis
14. Complications of postnatal period are all, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Anxiety neurosis (B) Thrombophlebitis
 (C) Secondary haemorrhage (D) Puerperal sepsis
15. Which of the following is the denominator in Infant Mortality Rate?
 (A) Total number of live births (B) Total number of live and still births
 (C) Total number of still births (D) Total population
16. **Most** sensitive anthropometric measure of child growth is
 (A) Weight (B) Height
 (C) Head circumference (D) Chest circumference
17. Scabies is transmitted by
 (A) Mite (B) Tick
 (C) Louse (D) Rat flea
18. Which of the following condition is due to deficiency of Vitamin C?
 (A) Rickets (B) Keratomalacia
 (C) Pernicious anaemia (D) Scurvy
19. In case of disaster, Triage has how many colours?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 5
20. Series of speeches are given by experts without discussion among speakers is known as
 (A) Symposium (B) Lecture
 (C) Panel discussion (D) Workshop
21. Following are group health education approaches, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Lecture (B) Demonstration
 (C) Role play (D) Documentary
22. All are a type of audio visual aids, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Television (B) Cinema
 (C) Flannel graph (D) Slide tape combination
23. All of the following are functions of United Nations Children's Fund, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Family and Child Welfare (B) Child Health
 (C) Child nutrition (D) First Aid
24. Every year World Health Day is celebrated on
 (A) 24th March (B) 7th April
 (C) 31st May (D) 31st December
25. The GOBIFFF campaign for child health revolution was initiated by
 (A) World Health Organization (B) Food and Agriculture Organization
 (C) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (D) United Nations Children's Fund

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code:A015

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

- | Question Number | Marks |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 20 X 1 = 20 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 2 X 10 = 20 |
| 2. Enumerate the causes of Acute Suppurative Otitis Media. Describe pathophysiology, clinical features and its management. | |
| 3. A 7-year-old male child frequently complains of throat pain, nasal obstruction and mouth breathing since 1 year. His mother also complains that he snores at night. Identify the condition, discuss in detail the etiology, clinical features and the treatment options of the same condition | (2+2+2+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 9 X 5 = 45 |
| 4. Discuss briefly on Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo. | |
| 5. A 7-year-old male came with complaints of reduced hearing. On examination the external auditory canal is filled with squamous debris and diagnosed as keratosis obturans. Write the clinical features and management of this condition. | |
| 6. Describe the clinical features and management of vestibulitis. | |
| 7. Discuss the complications of sinusitis. | |
| 8. Describe clinical features and management of Invasive Fungal Sinusitis. | |
| 9. Discuss the functions of paranasal sinuses. | |
| 10. Mention the differential diagnosis of membranous tonsil. | |
| 11. What is the other name for Vincent Angina? Discuss the causative organisms, clinical features and management for the same. | |
| 12. Write the etiology and management of bilateral adductor dysphonia | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 13. Enumerate steps for Indirect laryngoscopy. Draw a neat labelled diagram. | |
| 14. Mention the complications of Septoplasty. | |
| 15. Mention four principles of ethics laid down by Beauchamp & Childress. | |
| 16. Enumerate symptoms of hypothyroidism | |
| 17. Classify broadly the hearing loss caused by excessive noise | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2025	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology, QP Code: A015	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Pulsatile otorrhoea is seen in
(A) Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media
(B) Meniere's disease
(C) Otosclerosis
(D) Acute Suppurative Otitis Media
2. Most **common** complication of CSOM is
(A) Meningitis
(B) Labyrinthitis
(C) Intracerebral abscess
(D) SNHL
3. Stapes foot plate covers
(A) Oval window
(B) Promontory
(C) Round window
(D) Sinus tympani
4. Nasolacrimal duct opens into
(A) Middle meatus
(B) Inferior meatus
(C) Sphenoethmoidal recess
(D) Superior recess
5. Prolonged and repeated use of nasal decongestants leads to
(A) Atrophic rhinitis
(B) Rhinitis medicamentosa
(C) Bronchitis
(D) Allergic rhinitis
6. Which of the following Paranasal sinus is **NOT** present at birth?
(A) Frontal sinus
(B) Ethmoid sinus
(C) Maxillary sinus
(D) Sphenoid sinus
7. The lining epithelium of nasopharynx is
(A) Stratified squamous epithelium
(B) Columnar epithelium
(C) Ciliated columnar epithelium
(D) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
8. What is the space present between base of skull and upper border of superior constrictor called as?
(A) Passavant's ridge
(B) Sinus of Morgagni
(C) Rathke's pouch
(D) Nasopharyngeal bursa
9. Palpatory thud, audible slap is seen in
(A) Tracheal foreign body
(B) Bronchial foreign body
(C) Laryngeal foreign body
(D) None of the above
10. Rinne's test is negative in
(A) SNHL
(B) Acoustic neuroma
(C) Tympanosclerosis
(D) Meniere's disease
11. Delta Sign is seen in
(A) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
(B) Adenoid hypertrophy
(C) Otogenic brain abscess
(D) Cholesteatoma

12. Orthopantomogram (OPG) is useful in detecting which of the following condition?
(A) Tonsillitis (B) Eagle syndrome
(C) Quinsy (D) Ludwig's angina
13. Tear drop sign is seen in
(A) Fracture of floor of orbit (B) Nasal polyposis
(C) Deviated nasal septum (D) Chronic sinusitis
14. Trauma to posterior pillar during tonsillectomy causes
(A) Trismus (B) Bleeding
(C) Nasal regurgitation (D) Infection
15. Absolute indication of tonsillectomy is
(A) Chronic tonsillitis (B) Diphtheria carrier
(C) Glossopharyngeal neurectomy (D) Rheumatic fever
16. To cause cell death in cryosurgery, temperature should be
(A) -15 (B) -30
(C) -45 (D) -60
17. Coblation can be used for following **EXCEPT**
(A) Adenotonsillectomy (B) Transverse cordectomy for bilateral adductor cordectomy
(C) Nasal polypectomy (D) Transoesophageal puncture
18. The superior thyroid artery is the first anterior branch of the
(A) External carotid artery (B) Inferior thyroid artery
(C) Thyrocervical trunk (D) Vertebral artery
19. Which of the following parotid malignancy shows perineuronal spread?
(A) Pleomorphic adenoma (B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
(C) Warthin's tumor (D) Ductal papilloma
20. Ear protectors (ear plugs/ear muffs) should be used when noise levels exceed
(A) 90 (B) 85
(C) 80 (D) 75

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION –JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code:1014

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, investigation and management of Meniere's disease.	
3. Describe etiology, clinical features, treatment and complications of Chronic Tonsillitis.	(2+3+3+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss clinical features of Malignant Otitis Externa.	
5. Describe stages of Acute Suppurative Otitis Media (ASOM).	
6. Discuss the various types of otosclerosis.	
7. Enumerate the differences between Septoplasty and Sub Mucosal Resection.	
8. Enumerate the indications of rigid bronchoscopy.	
9. Enumerate lateral neck swellings.	
10. Describe the complications of tonsillectomy.	
11. Describe the motility disorders of oesophagus.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define Myringoplasty and mention its types.	
13. Enumerate the causes for septal abscess.	
14. Enlist clinical features of allergic rhinitis.	
15. Enumerate indications of oesophagoscopy.	
16. Mention various types of tracheostomy tubes.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2025	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Otorhinolaryngology, QP Code: 1014	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. **Commonest** site of epistaxis in young is
(A) Bony septum (B) Little area
(C) Superior turbinate (D) Lateral wall of nose
2. Nasal polypoidal mass with subcutaneous nodules on skin are seen in
(A) Zygomycosis (B) Rhinosporidiosis
(C) Sporotrichosis (D) Aspergillosis
3. Recurrent polyp are seen in
(A) Antrochoanal polyp (B) Ethmoidal polyp
(C) Concha bullosa (D) Hypertrophic turbinate
4. Ideal time for correction of nasal fracture is
(A) Immediate (B) After 1 week
(C) After 3 weeks (D) After 6 weeks
5. Direction of water jet while doing syringing of ear should be
(A) Anteroinferior (B) Posterosuperior
(C) Anterosuperior (D) Posteroinferior
6. Myringotomy is indicated in
(A) Coalescent mastoiditis (B) Cholesteatoma
(C) ASOM causing persistent effusion (D) Otitis externa
7. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by
(A) Inner hair cells (B) Basilar membrane
(C) Outer hair cells (D) Utricle
8. Fistula test is **positive** in
(A) Acute mastoiditis (B) Erosion in the basal turn of cochlea
(C) Erosion in the lateral semicircular canal (D) Acute petrositis
9. Gardenigo's syndrome include all **EXCEPT**
(A) Retro-orbital pain (B) Abducens nerve palsy
(C) Otitis media (D) SNHL
10. Intratemporal complications of CSOM are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Mastoiditis (B) Petrositis
(C) Extradural abscess (D) Facial paralysis
11. The most **common** complication of chronic supportive otitis media is
(A) Meningitis (B) Intracerebral abscess
(C) Lateral sinus thrombosis (D) Petrositis

12. Meniere's disease is characterized by
 (A) Conductive hearing loss and tinnitus (B) Vertigo, ear discharge, tinnitus, and headache
 (C) Vertigo, tinnitus, hearing loss and headache (D) Vertigo, tinnitus and hearing loss
13. A 3-year-old boy is having SNHL, he is **NOT** benefited with hearing aids. Next best management modality is
 (A) Cochlear implant (B) Stapes fixation
 (C) Stapedotomy (D) Hearing aid bone implant
14. The most **common** Cerebellopontine angle tumor is
 (A) Acoustic Neuroma (B) Cholesteatoma
 (C) Meningioma (D) None of the above
15. Acoustic neuroma is
 (A) Unilateral (B) Bilateral
 (C) Both of them (D) Can be seen anywhere
16. The impedance matching is due to
 (A) Lever action of ossicles (B) Semicircular canal fluid
 (C) Vibration of tympanic membrane (D) A and C
17. Killian's dehiscence is seen in
 (A) Oropharynx (B) Nasopharynx
 (C) Hypopharynx (D) Vocal cords
18. Trench mouth is
 (A) OSMF (B) Tumor at uveal angle
 (C) Ulcerative lesion of gingiva (D) Retention cyst
19. Which of the following is **NOT** a complication of acute tonsillitis?
 (A) Peritonsillar abscess (B) Bezold's abscess
 (C) Acute rheumatism (D) Acute nephritis
20. **Commonest** site for squamous cell cancer in oral cavity is
 (A) Tongue (B) Floor of mouth
 (C) Alveolus (D) Buccal mucosa
21. Most **common** site of cancer esophagus is
 (A) Distal 1/3rd (B) Proximal 1/3rd
 (C) Middle 1/3rd (D) None of the above
22. Most **common** congenital anomaly of larynx is
 (A) Laryngeal web (B) Laryngomalacia
 (C) Laryngeal stenosis (D) Vocal cord palsy
23. Lymphatic drainage of supraglottis is to
 (A) Upper deep cervical (B) Prelaryngeal
 (C) Pretracheal (D) Lower deep cervical
24. Structure **NOT** seen in bronchoscopy is
 (A) Vocal cords (B) Trachea
 (C) First segmental division of bronchi (D) Subcarinal lymph nodes
25. Tracheostomy is **NOT** indicated in
 (A) Emphysema (B) Bronchiectasis
 (C) Atelectasis (D) Pneumothorax

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

(CBME)

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

Q.P. Code: A013

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

Question Number

Marks

1. M.C.Q.

20 X 1 = 20

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2 X 10 = 20

2. A 30-year-old woman gives birth to twins, but DNA testing reveals that the twins have different fathers. The woman claims she conceived both children within the same menstrual cycle. However, one of the fathers disputes the paternity claim, leading to a legal battle.

(6+4)

a) Based on the case, explain the possible mechanisms that could lead to the birth of twins with different fathers.

b) Discuss the medico-legal implications in this scenario.

3. Define Consent. Discuss the different types of consent.

(3+7)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

9 X 5 = 45

4. Describe criminal courts functioning in India with their powers

5. A dead body of a teenage girl is found floating in a well. How can it be proven that the death was due to drowning?

6. Discuss abrasion collar & grease collar and their medico-legal importance.

7. Describe the different techniques of viscera removal during autopsy.

8. A patient has come to the casualty with alleged history of assault. He has 2 contusions present over the left arm and right thigh which are green in colour.

a) When was the injury caused?

b) How to estimate the age of injury from contusions?

c) What are come out bruise?

9. A patient was brought to the casualty with alleged history of road traffic accident with head injury 1 day back with a period of temporary unconsciousness following which the person regained consciousness for a day and then again became unconscious.

a) What is this phenomenon called as? Write its medico-legal importance.

b) In which intracranial haemorrhage is it more commonly seen? Which is the most common artery damaged in this type of haemorrhage?

10. Discuss the Civil Responsibilities of a mentally ill person.

11. Discuss the routine viscera preserved in poisoning cases and the preservatives used during medico-legal autopsy .
12. A patient is brought to casualty with alleged history of snake bite. The patient had got the snake along with him as he does not know whether it is poisonous or not. How to differentiate poisonous and non-poisonous snakes?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

13. Define Kleptomania with suitable examples.
14. What is meant by Corpus delict?
15. What is Paltauf's hemorrhages?
16. Define Privileged Communications.
17. List **three** Demulcents.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, (CBME) January 2025	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, QP Code: A013	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Cephalic index in Indians is
(A) 70-75 (B) 75-80
(C) 80-85 (D) 90-95
2. Super imposition technique is used in
(A) Pelvis (B) Skull
(C) Femur (D) Ribs
3. All can be executive magistrate **EXCEPT**
(A) Collector (B) Sub-collector
(C) Tahsildar (D) Superintendent of police
4. A person X was arrested by police for alleged murder of a woman who was found dead with incised stab wounds in a park. A person Y was presented as public witness by prosecution, and he said, that he saw X carrying a knife that day in the same park sometime before the death of woman. What type of evidence is being given by Y in court room.
(A) Indirect (B) Direct
(C) Hearsay (D) Hostile
5. Oedema aquosum occurs in
(A) Wet drowning (B) Dry drowning
(C) Secondary drowning (D) Immersion syndrome
6. The body of the 28-year-old actress has been found in the hotel room where she had been staying. Initial findings by the forensic team include glove and stocking hypostasis, bruises around neck, protrusion of tongue, dribbling of saliva. What is the dribbling of saliva suggestive of?
(A) Antemortem hanging (B) Strangulation
(C) Postmortem hanging (D) Throttling
7. The victim of cafe coronary dies due to
(A) Coronary blockage (B) Cardiac rupture
(C) Choking (D) Vagal inhibition
8. During autopsy of the dead body, the doctor finds one firearm entry wound over right temporal region. On head and neck X-ray examination two bullets are found inside skull cavity. This is possible with which of the following?
(A) Dum Dum bullet (B) Ricochet bullet
(C) Tandem bullet (D) Yawning bullet
9. In an unconscious patient with head injury requiring emergency surgery, if there are no relatives to give consent, the doctor should
(A) Operate without consent (B) Should not operate
(C) Wait for the arrival of relatives (D) Take consent from the person who brought the patient

10. The definition of injury is covered under section
 (A) 2(14) BNS (B) 2(6) BNS
 (C) 2(17) BNS (D) 320 I.P.C.
11. Dissection of heart is in the direction of
 (A) Coronary arteries (B) Coronary veins
 (C) Blood flow in the heart (D) Borders of the heart
12. A child accidentally took a bottle full of iron tablets. Which drug is used as an antidote for poisoning?
 (A) Luspatercept (B) Desferrioxamine
 (C) Naloxone (D) DMSA
13. A patient present with loss of hairs from scalp, lateral part of eye brow and eye lashes and Aldrich Mee's lines on the nail with psychiatric features. He was given Prussian blue treatment. The **most** likely cause is
 (A) Arsenic (B) Thallium
 (C) Mercury (D) Lead
14. Golden hair is seen in poisoning with
 (A) Copper (B) Arsenic
 (C) Mercury (D) Lead
15. The greenish discoloration of skin over right iliac fossa is a
 (A) Early sign of decomposition (B) Late sign of decomposition
 (C) Sign of hypostasis (D) Sign of bile stain
16. Whiplash injury is caused due to
 (A) Fall from height (B) Acute hyperextension of the spine
 (C) A blow on top to head (D) Acute hyperflexion of spine
17. Fear of pain or apprehension for sexual intercourse is known as
 (A) Frigidity (B) Quad
 (C) Sterility (D) Vaginismus
18. A child was born after 8 months of father's death. Grandparents filed a case that the baby is **NOT** their grandson. DNA is positive. This child is called
 (A) Suppositious child (B) Fabricated
 (C) Posthumous child (D) Illegitimate child
19. The suspended animation may be seen in
 (A) Throttling (B) Drowning
 (C) Strangulation (D) Brain haemorrhage
20. A person after being hit by stick is admitted in a hospital for 15 days. Which of the following indicates grievous hurt?
 (A) Wounds have not completely healed (B) Some wounds are infected
 (C) The person is not able to do his daily pursuits (D) He was suffering from severe pain for 12 days

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
(CBME)
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: A014

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe clinical features and management of Herpes Simplex keratitis.	(5+5)
3. Discuss the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of chronic simple glaucoma.	(2+2+2+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	9 X 5 = 45
4. Describe clinical features of high myopia.	
5. Define and classify Ptosis.	(2+3)
6. Discuss WHO classification of Trachoma.	
7. Discuss the clinical features and management of episcleritis.	(2+3)
8. Define and classify cataract. Discuss the aetiology of senile cataract.	(1+1+3)
9. Define Leukocoria. Enumerate various causes of Leukocoria.	(2+3)
10. Differentiate between paralytic and non-paralytic squint.	
11. Describe alkali burns and it's management.	(2+3)
12. Discuss grades of Binocular Single Vision.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
13. Discuss management of Aphakia.	
14. Mention types of after cataract.	
15. Mention three systemic associations of Retinitis Pigmentosa.	
16. Mention 3 causes of medical negligence in ophthalmology.	
17. Mention the types of nerve block in eye surgery.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I (CBME), January 2025	Max. Marks: 20 Marks
Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: A014	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Super traction crescent is seen in
(A) Pathological myopia (B) Hypermetropia
(C) Astigmatism (D) Aphakia
2. Placido's disc test reveals distorted circles
(A) With the rule astigmatism (B) Against the rule astigmatism
(C) Oblique astigmatism (D) Irregular astigmatism
3. Treatment of acute dacryocystitis in the stage of cellulitis is
(A) Antibiotics (B) Abscess drainage
(C) DCT (D) DCR
4. Innermost striatum of tear film is
(A) Mucous layer (B) Lipid layer
(C) Aqueous layer (D) Epithelium
5. Which structure does **NOT** pass through optic foramen?
(A) Optic nerve (B) Nasociliary nerve
(C) Abducens nerve (D) Oculomotor nerve
6. Angular bacterial conjunctivitis is caused by
(A) Chlamydia trachomatis (B) Proteus mirabilis
(C) Moraxella Axenfeld (D) Klebsiella pneumoniae
7. Papillae arranged cobble stone or pavement stone fashion on upper tarsal conjunctiva is a feature of
(A) Viral conjunctivitis (B) Spring catarrh
(C) Fungal conjunctivitis (D) Bacterial conjunctivitis
8. EDTA is used in the treatment of
(A) Band keratopathy (B) Lipid keratopathy
(C) Bullous keratopathy (D) Exposure keratopathy
9. Optical keratoplasty is done in
(A) High myopia (B) After corneal perforation
(C) Progressive corneal ulcer (D) Advanced keratoconus
10. Sclera is thinnest at
(A) Posterior pole (B) Equator
(C) Corneoscleral junction (D) Points of muscular attachment
11. Innermost part of trabecular meshwork is
(A) Uveal meshwork (B) Corneoscleral meshwork
(C) Juxtacanalicular meshwork (D) Endothelial meshwork

12. Vogt's triad is indicative of
 (A) Past attack of herpes zoster ophthalmicus (B) Past attack of pars planitis
 (C) Past attack of acute iridocyclitis (D) Past attack of acute angle closure glaucoma
13. Thinnest part of lens capsule is
 (A) Anterior pole (B) Posterior pole
 (C) Pre equator region (D) Equator region
14. A 7-year-old male child has 6/6 vision in right eye and hand movements in left eye. On fundoscopy right eye was normal left eye showed retinal detachment, subretinal yellowish exudates and telangiectatic vessels. What is the probable diagnosis?
 (A) Sympathetic Ophthalmitis (B) Familial exudative retinopathy
 (C) Retinopathy of Prematurity (D) Coat's Disease
15. Investigation of choice for localization of intraocular foreign bodies is
 (A) CT Scan (B) MRI
 (C) USG (D) X-Ray
16. Exophthalmos occurs in fracture of
 (A) Roof of orbit (B) Floor of orbit
 (C) Medial wall of orbit (D) Lateral wall of orbit
17. Newborn is usually hypermetropic by
 (A) +2 to +3 D (B) +3 to +4 D
 (C) +4 to +5 D (D) +5 to +6 D
18. Marcus Gunn pupil is a feature of
 (A) Optic neuritis (B) Papilledema
 (C) Ciliary ganglion lesions (D) Lesion of Edinger Westphal nucleus
19. Type of laser used for capsulotomies is
 (A) CO₂ (B) RUBY
 (C) Nd:YAG (D) Argon
20. Social blindness is defined as
 (A) Vision in better eye <6/60 to 3/60 (B) Vision in better eye <3/60 to 1/60
 (C) Vision in better eye <1/60 to perception of light (D) No light perception

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2025

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 1013

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

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Describe signs, symptoms, complications and management of Hypopyon corneal ulcer.	(2+2+2+4)
3. Describe ten differentiating points between Acute Conjunctivitis, Acute Iridocyclitis and Acute Congestive Glaucoma	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Outline the surgical steps of Dacryocystectomy	
5. Explain pupillary pathway.	
6. Draw and label a cross sectional diagram of eyelid.	(3+2)
7. Differentiate between granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis.	
8. Discuss aims and objectives of National Programme for Control of Blindness.	(3+2)
9. Discuss the various causes of vitreous hemorrhage.	
10. Discuss the late complications of cataract surgery.	
11. Discuss the ETDRS classification of diabetic retinopathy.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate types of bifocals.	
13. Explain SAFE strategy.	
14. Mention three causes of subconjunctival haemorrhage.	
15. Mention dietary sources of Vitamin A.	
16. Classify Staphyloma.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2025	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Ophthalmology, QP Code: 1013	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Infantile nucleus of the crystalline lens refers to the nucleus developed from
(A) 3 months of gestation to till birth (B) Birth to one year of age
(C) Birth to puberty (D) One year of age to 3 years of age
2. The layer of the cornea which once destroyed does **NOT** generate is
(A) Epithelium (B) Bowman's membrane
(C) Descemet's membrane (D) Stroma
3. Thickness of the cornea in centre varies from
(A) 0.3 to 0.4 mm (B) 0.4 to 0.5 mm
(C) 0.5 to 0.6 mm (D) 0.6 to 0.7 mm
4. Lateral rectus muscle is supplied by
(A) Fourth cranial nerve (B) Third cranial nerve
(C) Sixth cranial nerve (D) Fifth cranial nerve
5. Crystalline lens is derived embryologically from the
(A) Surface ectoderm (B) Neuroectoderm
(C) Visceral mesoderm (D) Paraxial mesenchyme
6. Yoke muscle for right superior rectus is
(A) Left superior rectus (B) Left inferior oblique
(C) Left inferior rectus (D) Left superior oblique
7. Vascular coat in eye is
(A) Sclera (B) Cornea
(C) Retina (D) Uveal tissue
8. Primary action of superior oblique muscle is
(A) Elevation (B) Depression
(C) Intorsion (D) Extorsion
9. Busacca nodules
(A) Are a feature of non-granulomatous uveitis (B) Are situated at the pupillary border
(C) Usually initiate posterior synechiae formation (D) Are situated near the collarette
10. Typical coloboma of iris is seen in the
(A) Superonasal quadrant (B) Inferonasal quadrant
(C) Superotemporal quadrant (D) Infratemporal quadrant
11. Dendritic ulcer is caused by
(A) Herpes virus (B) Pseudomonas
(C) Pneumococcus (D) Corona Virus
12. Ring abscess is seen in
(A) Viral keratitis (B) Fungal keratitis
(C) Acanthamoeba keratitis (D) Bacterial keratitis

13. Two full thickness laceration (one entry and one exit wound) of the eyeball caused by a sharp object or missile is called as
 (A) Penetrating injury (B) Perforating injury
 (C) Foreign body injury (D) Closed globe injury
14. Dalenfuch's nodules are seen in
 (A) Spring catarrh (B) High myopia
 (C) Retinitis Pigmentosa (D) Sympathetic Ophthalmitis
15. Best treatment for Amblyopia is
 (A) Orthoptic exercises (B) Occlusion
 (C) Surgery (D) Refractive correction
16. Absolute indication of enucleation is
 (A) Intra ocular retinoblastoma (B) Endophthalmitis
 (C) Mutilating ocular injury (D) Blunt trauma
17. LASIK stands for
 (A) Laser Assisted in Situ Keratomileusis (B) Laser assisted sub epithelial keratectomy
 (C) Laser assisted sub epithelial keratomileusis (D) Laser assisted in situ keratectomy
18. Which of the following drug decreases intra ocular pressure but **NOT** by increasing uveoscleral outflow?
 (A) Latanoprost (B) Epinephrine
 (C) Brimonidine (D) Pilocarpine
19. SAFE strategy is used in the prevention of which disease?
 (A) Onchocerciasis (B) Trachoma
 (C) Diabetic Retinopathy (D) Ophthalmia Neonatorum
20. Kayser - Fleisher ring is seen in the eye in which disease?
 (A) Galactosemia (B) Wilson's disease
 (C) Homocystinuria (D) Diabetes Mellitus
21. Cataract blindness is
 (A) Preventable (B) Curable
 (C) Avoidable (D) Curable and avoidable
22. Probing and irrigation is **NOT** done in
 (A) Lacrimal fistula (B) Acute dacryocystitis
 (C) Congenital dacryocystitis (D) Eye trauma
23. 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
24. Most **common** cause of orbital cellulitis is
 (A) Retained foreign body (B) Extension of inflammation from the neighboring parts
 (C) Septic operation (D) Supportive infection of the eyelids
25. Vision is **most** acute at the
 (A) Mid periphery of retina (B) Optic Disc
 (C) Foveola (D) Ora Serrata