

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE (RS &amp; RS2) EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2109

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>• Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>• Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>• Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20**

1. Crew cut skull appearance in X ray is a feature of
 

(A) Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency	(B) Hodgkin's lymphoma
(C) Hereditary spherocytosis	(D) Sickle cell anemia
2. Bence Jones proteins are seen in
 

(A) Acute Myeloid Lymphoma	(B) Chronic Myeloid Lymphoma
(C) Multiple myeloma	(D) Burkitt's lymphoma
3. Most common myocardial infarction is of
 

(A) Anterior wall	(B) Interventricular septum
(C) Lateral wall	(D) Posterior wall
4. In idiopathic angioedema key mediator is
 

(A) Bradykinin	(B) Histamine
(C) Serotonin	(D) Vasoactive peptide
5. Common cause of esophageal candidiasis is
 

(A) Immunosuppression	(B) Hypertension
(C) Gastroesophageal reflux disease	(D) Peptic ulcer
6. Which is a premalignant condition?
 

(A) Gastroesophageal reflux disease	(B) Achalsia
(C) Barret's esophagus	(D) Esophageal candidiasis
7. Most common organism implicated in Urinary Tract Infection is
 

(A) Klebsiella pneumoniae	(B) Escherichia Coli
(C) Proteus species	(D) Candida albicans
8. Linoleic and linolenic acid are types of
 

(A) Saturated fatty acids	(B) Transfatty acids
(C) Polyunsaturated fatty acids	(D) Monounsaturated Fatty acids
9. Bitot's spot is a manifestation of which vitamin deficiency?
 

(A) Vitamin E	(B) Vitamin C
(C) Vitamin A	(D) Vitamin D
10. Human Herpesvirus 8 causes
 

(A) Shingles	(B) Castleman's disease
(C) Measles	(D) Chicken pox
11. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hyperthyroidism
 

(A) Weightloss	(B) Heat intolerance
(C) Tachycardia	(D) Bradycardia
12. Which of the following statement is TRUE
 

(A) Myxoedema coma is caused by hypothyroidism	(B) TSH levels are low in hypothyroidism
(C) Carbimazole is used in the treatment of hypothyroidism	(D) Weight loss is seen in hypothyroidism
13. Insulin is secreted by
 

(A) Beta cells of pancreas	(B) Alpha cells of pancreas
(C) Liver	(D) Muscle
14. Which of the following is sign of diabetic ketoacidosis
 

(A) Abdominal pain	(B) Weakness
(C) Kussmaul breathing	(D) Leg cramps
15. Which is NOT a type of Benign Paroxysmal Headache?
 

(A) SUNCT	(B) Cluster headache
(C) Ice Pick	(D) SAH

16. What is the length of the oesophagus?  
(A) 20 cm (B) 25 cm  
(C) 15 cm (D) 10 cm
17. Passage of black, tarry stool containing altered blood is called as  
(A) Malena (B) Steatorrhea  
(C) Hematochezia (D) Hemorrhage
18. Ascites is characterised by all EXCEPT  
(A) Abdominal distension (B) Inversion of umbilicus  
(C) Abdominal striae (D) Divarication of recti
19. Ejection systolic murmur is heard in  
(A) Aortic stenosis (B) Mitral stenosis  
(C) Pulmonary regurgitation (D) Tricuspid regurgitation
20. What is normal electrical axis of heart?  
(A) Between -30 and +120 (B) Between -90 to +45  
(C) Between -30 and +90 (D) 120

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 =20**

2. Write etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia [2+3+3+2]
3. Describe the clinical features, etiology and pathogenesis of Myocardial Infarction

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Write a note on Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
5. Write the neurological manifestations and treatment of B12 deficiency
6. Abdominal paracentesis - Indications and procedure.
7. Enumerate THREE non-infectious causes of cirrhosis of liver.
8. Diabetic nephropathy - pathogenesis, clinical evaluation and management.
9. Write a note on indications and adverse effects of Beta-blockers.
10. Describe manifestations of thiamine deficiency.
11. Name THREE fat soluble vitamins.
12. Write a note on congenital syphilis
13. Acute severe asthma - clinical features and management

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE (RS &amp; RS2) EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024

Time: 3 Hours

General Surgery Q.P. Code: 2110

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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**1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20**

1. Treatment of choice for mandibular fractures is
 

(A) Open reduction and internal fixation	(B) Intermaxillary fixation
(C) Conservative	(D) None of the above
2. Select the correct statement for thyrotoxicosis
 

(A) T3,T4 levels low , TSH high	(B) T3,T4 levels high , TSH undetectable
(C) T3 high , T4 normal, TSH normal	(D) T3,T4 normal , TSH normal
3. Tumour marker used in thyroid carcinoma is
 

(A) Thyroid autoantibodies	(B) Thyroglobulin
(C) Thyroid stimulating antibody	(D) All of the above
4. Hurthle cell carcinoma is a rare variant of
 

(A) Papillary carcinoma	(B) Anaplastic carcinoma
(C) Follicular carcinoma	(D) Medullary carcinoma
5. All are late complications of tracheostomy EXCEPT
 

(A) Tracheo cutaneous fistula	(B) Haemorrhage
(C) Tracheal stenosis	(D) Tracheo-oesophageal fistula
6. Site of insertion of 22 gauge needle in needle tracheostomy is between
 

(A) 1st and 2nd tracheal rings	(B) 3rd and 4th tracheal rings
(C) below 4th tracheal ring	(D) 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings
7. Most accurate and reliable method for imaging the parathyroid glands is
 

(A) USG neck	(B) Sestamibi scan (MIBI)
(C) Radio iodine scan	(D) None of the above
8. Parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch
 

(A) 1st and 2nd	(B) 2nd and 3rd
(C) 3rd and 4th	(D) only 4th
9. Chvostek and Trousseau sign are elicited in
 

(A) Hypercalcemia	(B) Hyperparathyroidism
(C) Hypocalcemia	(D) None of the above
10. Earliest clinical feature of shock is
 

(A) Tachycardia	(B) Bradycardia
(C) Reduced urine output	(D) Hypotension
11. Which is the feature of occult hypoperfusion?
 

(A) Reduced Urine output	(B) Tachycardia
(C) Lactic acidosis	(D) Hypotension
12. Prothrombin complex concentrates contain all factors EXCEPT
 

(A) II	(B) VIII
(C) VII	(D) IX
13. Complications of massive blood transfusions include all EXCEPT
 

(A) Hypercalcaemia	(B) Hypokalemia
(C) Hyperkalemia	(D) Hypothermia
14. Which is the gold standard for fistula-in ano imaging?
 

(A) Ultrasonography (USG)	(B) Computed Tomography (CT)
(C) Fistulography	(D) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
15. Goodsall's rule in fistula in ano is used to identify
 

(A) Secondary tracts	(B) External opening
(C) Internal opening	(D) None of the above
16. Setons are used in treatment of

- (A) High fistula in ano  
(B) Low fistula in ano  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) None of the above
17. Which type of ulcer is painful?  
(A) Syphilitic ulcer  
(B) Trophic ulcer  
(C) Squamous cell carcinoma  
(D) Arterial ulcer
18. Multiple sinuses are seen in  
(A) Actinomycosis  
(B) Crohn's disease  
(C) Watering can perineum  
(D) All of the above
19. Wash leather slough is pathognomonic of  
(A) Syphilitic ulcer  
(B) Tuberculous ulcer  
(C) Rodent ulcer  
(D) Diabetic ulcer
20. Inflammation is normally  
(A) Controlled and progressive  
(B) Uncontrolled and self limited  
(C) Controlled and self limited  
(D) Uncontrolled and progressive

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define Shock. Classify hemorrhagic shock and write a note on its management. [3+3+4]  
3. Describe anatomical sites of Fracture mandible. Write on mechanism of injury and the principles of treatment and management (3+3+4)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Discuss the indications for blood transfusion  
5. Explain the different phases of wound healing  
6. Describe the pathological classification of ulcers  
7. Describe basal cell carcinoma  
8. Explain thyroglossal fistula  
9. Write a note on actinomycosis of Jaw  
10. Explain Retrosternal goitre  
11. Write a note on papillary carcinoma of thyroid  
12. What is Percutaneous Tracheostomy?  
13. Write a short note on chronic inflammation

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE (RS &amp; RS2) EXAMINATION AUGUST 2024

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2109

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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## 1) MCQ 20 X 1 = 20

- Which of the following is NOT expected in microcytic hypochromic anemia
  - reduced serum iron
  - reduced total RBC distribution width
  - normal ferritin levels
  - increased Total iron-binding capacity
- A patient with anemia has the following indices. MCV=60, Hb= 5 %, MCHC=20. The most likely cause of anemia is
  - phenytoin
  - blind loop syndrome
  - hookworm infection
  - Chronic Renal Failure
- Best marker for iron deficiency is
  - Serum iron
  - Serum ferritin
  - Total iron-binding capacity
  - Transferrin saturation
- Megaloblastic anemia in blind loop syndrome is due to
  - Vitamin B12 malabsorption
  - Bacterial overgrowth
  - Frequent diarrhea
  - Decreased iron intake
- The primary defect that leads to sickle cell anemia is
  - an abnormality in porphyrin part of hemoglobin
  - replacement of glutamate by valine in B chain of HbA
  - a nonsense mutation in B chain of HbA
  - substitution of valine by glutamate in the A chain of HbA
- Anaphylaxis is \_\_\_\_\_ mediated
  - IgG
  - IgM
  - IgE
  - IgA
- Most characteristic feature of Acute Respiratory distress syndrome is
  - Diffuse alveolar damage
  - Hypoxemia and hypoxia
  - Surfactant defect
  - Hypocapnia
- All are causes of primary headaches EXCEPT
  - Migraine
  - Tension headache
  - Thunderclap headache
  - Intracranial bleeding
- Plummer vinson syndrome is rare complication of which type of anaemia
  - Iron deficiency
  - Diamorphic
  - Anaemia of chronic disease
  - Vitamin B 12 deficiency
- Spectrum of presentations of Urinary Tract Infection include
  - Asymptomatic bacteriuria
  - Acute urethritis and cystitis
  - Septicemia
  - All of the above
- How many essential aminoacids are known?
  - 5
  - 9
  - 7
  - 3
- Casal's necklace is seen in
  - Beri-beri
  - Pellagra
  - Scurvy
  - Ricket's
- Relapse in malaria is seen with
  - Plasmodium vivax
  - Plasmodium malariae
  - Plasmodium knowlesi
  - Plasmodium falciparum
- Which of the following drug causes thyrotoxicosis?
  - Amiodarone
  - Furosemide
  - Verapamil
  - Diltiazem
- Which of the following is NOT a symptom of hypothyroidism?
  - Deafness
  - Impotence
  - Dry hair
  - Weightloss
- Clinically detectable jaundice is when plasma bilirubin exceeds

(A) 2.5mg/dL

(B) 1.5mg/dL

(C) 3.5mg/dL

(D) 4 mg/dL

17. All cause hepatomegaly EXCEPT

(A) Late Cirrhosis

(B) Liver mets

(C) Right heart failure

(D) Amyloidosis

18. Which virus is also referred to as the Dane particle?

(A) HAV

(B) HCV

(C) HBV

(D) HDV

19. NOT a component of Tetralogy of Fallot

(A) VSD

(B) Mitral stenosis

(C) Right Ventricular Hypertrophy

(D) Pulmonary stenosis

20. Drug of choice in supraventricular tachycardia is

(A) Digoxin

(B) Adenosine

(C) Propanolol

(D) Verapamil

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 =20**

2. Define chronic myeloid leukemia. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of it. [1+3+3+3]

3. What are the different Diabetic emergencies? Discuss the clinical features and management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis. [2+4+4]

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. What are the causes and clinical features of pre-hepatic jaundice.

5. Mention causes of dysphagia.

6. Name THREE causes of tender hepatomegaly.

7. What are the criteria for Acute kidney injury

8. Write the management of Acute Rheumatic Fever.

9. Classify antiplatelet drugs. Mention few indications and contraindications

10. Write a short note on scurvy.

11. Which are the opportunistic infections in HIV infection?

12. Lung abscess - complications

13. Mention the Clinical features of Trigeminal neuralgia.

## FOURTH YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION AUGUST 2024

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Medicine &amp; Radiology Q.P. Code: 2112

Max. Marks: 70

<u>Objective Instructions</u>	<u>Subjective Instructions</u>
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**M.C.Q. 20 x 1 = 20**

- Which is the most common malignancy of oral cavity?
  - Basal cell carcinoma
  - Transitional cell carcinoma
  - Melanoma
  - Squamous cell carcinoma
- In which condition Shooting pain with trigger zone in Tonsillar area is seen?
  - Trigeminal Neuralgia
  - Glossopharyngeal Neuralgia
  - Geniculate Neuralgia
  - Sphenopalatine Neuralgia
- Botryoid odontogenic cyst is a variant of which cyst ?
  - Lateral periodontal cyst
  - Apical periodontal cyst
  - Gingival cysts of new born
  - Gingival cysts of adult
- Which of the following disease is characterised by Cafe-au-lait spots on the skin?
  - Addison's disease
  - Neurofibromatosis 1
  - Peutz-Jegher syndrome
  - Hyperpituitarism
- What is the role of Vitamin K in coagulation?
  - Extrinsic system of coagulation
  - Intrinsic system of coagulation
  - Bleeding time
  - Platelet disorders
- What is the condition caused due to inability to open the mouth due to fusion of the condyle with the articulating surface of glenoid fossa?
  - True Ankylosis
  - False Ankylosis
  - Trismus
  - Muscular spasm
- Which of the following changes take place in aging EXCEPT
  - Ageusia
  - Anosmia
  - Deafness
  - Glaucoma
- Which of the under mentioned quantitative white blood cell disorder affects oral cavity on cyclical or periodic diminution of cells?
  - Lymphocytopenia
  - Leukopenia
  - Neutropenia
  - Pancytopenia
- Which salivary gland pathology demonstrates filling defects in the ducts in a sialogram?
  - Sialolith
  - Pleomorphic adenoma
  - Sjogren Syndrome
  - Sialodochitis
- Which is the most common malignancy in Aquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome patients?
  - Kaposi's sarcoma
  - B cell lymphoma
  - Leukemia
  - Osteosarcoma
- In which of the following oral lesion there is Inflammation and redness of the orifice of minor salivary glands of palate?
  - Erythroplakia
  - Leukoplakia
  - Oral lichen planus
  - Stomatitis Nicotina palati
- Which of the following triad is seen in hyperparathyroidism ?
  - Stones, bones, abdominal groans
  - Stones, fracture, groans
  - Fracture, brown tumors, stones
  - Groans, fracture, brown tumor
- In which of the following tumors onion skin appearance seen?
  - Ewing's Sarcoma
  - Ameloblastoma
  - Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor
  - Odontome
- Which of the following represents most dangerous clinical situation ?
  - RH + ve Mother , bearing [2nd] Rh - ve Child
  - Rh -ve Mother, bearing [1st ] Rh + ve Child
  - Rh + ve Mother, bearing [1st ] Rh - ve Child
  - Rh -ve Mother, bearing [2nd] Rh +ve Child
- Which of following mucocutaneous disease produce "Target or Iris" lesion on the skin?
  - Erythema Multiforme
  - Lichen Planus
  - Pemphigus
  - Lupus erythomatosus
- What is the angle of the Tungsten Target used in an X ray tube head?

(A) 10 - 20 degrees

(B) 45 - 60 degrees

(C) 35 - 45 degrees

(D) 60 - 70 degrees

17. Generalised widening of periodontal ligament space is pathognomic of which of the condition ?

(A) Scleroderma

(B) Periodontitis

(C) Osteomyelitis

(D) Periapical cyst

18. Which of the following can cause elongation of the image in the radiograph?

(A) X ray tube movement

(B) Central ray perpendicular to the object but not to the film

(C) Patient head movement

(D) Excessive film folding

19. What does a Pocket dosimeter measure?

(A) Exposure time

(B) Radiation exposure

(C) Determine proper exposure time

(D) Film contrast

20. Which of the following cannot be visualized in lateral oblique view of mandible ?

(A) Impacted third molar

(B) Fractured angle of mandible

(C) Submandibular gland-sialolith

(D) Symphysis Fracture

### **LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS 2 X 10 = 20**

2. Classify immunological diseases affecting Orofacial structures. Write in detail about etiological, clinical features, investigation and management of Erythema multiforme (2+8)

3. Discuss role of dental records in forensic sciences

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 X 3 = 30**

4. Describe the radiographic features of calcifying epithelial odontogenic cyst

5. Enumerate chemotherapeutic drugs in head and neck cancer

6. Describe radiographic features of fibrous dysplasia.

7. Describe the clinical features of Tension type headache.

8. Discuss lip prints in forensic sciences

9. Describe age changes in salivary gland and dental considerations

10. Describe clinical features of benign migratory glossitis.

11. Enumerate the various methods of processing

12. Discuss post-exposure prophylaxis in HIV infection

13. Describe oral manifestations of anaemic Stomatitis.