

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I (CBME)  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. A study was carried out to find if there is a causal association between taking oral contraceptive pills (OCP) and developing cervical cancer. 80 woman with cervical cancer and 120 woman without cervical cancer were enquired about history of OCP use. 30 of the former group and 20 of the latter group gave a positive history of OCP usage. What type of study design is this? Construct a 2 x 2 table for the above example. Calculate the appropriate measure of strength of association. What is the interpretation of the result?	(2+3+3+2)
3. A 25-year-old multigravida with 22 weeks of gestation with hemoglobin of 8 gm% has come for routine antenatal checkup. What could be the causes of anaemia? How to treat her? What advice should be given to the pregnant woman?	(3+3+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. A 35-year-old male working in a hospital develops cough and fever persisting for 20 days. On examination he had history of haemoptysis. Discuss the management as per the guidelines of National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP).	
5. A 25-year-old female delivered a healthy female child of 3.0 kg at PHC. The placenta and membranes were delivered in toto by controlled cord traction. What type of biomedical waste is placenta and which colour bin should it be discarded in? How to dispose the placenta?	(2+3)
6. A patient from a background with specific cultural beliefs about health and healing comes in with a chronic condition. Despite medical advice, they are reluctant to follow the prescribed treatment, preferring traditional remedies and practices from their culture. Describe the cultural factors affecting Health and Disease.	
7. A middle aged woman has been appointed as the Senior Taluka Health Educator at the Taluka Health Office in Belagavi. Outline the key principles of health education that she should be familiar with in order to effectively carry out her responsibilities.	
8. Explain measures of dispersion used in statistics.	
9. Discuss how health information is utilized in improving health services and outcomes.	
10. Discuss the methods of household purification of drinking water to a family of five residing in a village.	
11. Discuss the role of screening in early detection and prevention of diseases.	

12. Describe the warning signs to detect mental health problems.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**5 X 3 = 15**

13. List the contributions of John Snow to Public Health.

14. Enumerate the health hazards caused by alcohol consumption.

15. What is Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)?

16. How to Communicate about cancer diagnosis to a family member in a family adoption program?

17. Enumerate the **six** interventions of Anaemia Mukht Bharat Strategy.

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

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

**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 one of the following is a measure of the burden of a disease in a defined population and effectiveness of intervention?  
(A) Pearl's Index (B) Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY)  
(C) Bed Disability rate (D) Activities of daily Living Index
2. A screening test was positive in 50% of diseased and 10% of healthy population. What is the specificity of the test?  
(A) 0.5 (B) 0.9  
(C) 0.8 (D) 0.6
3. The sanitary awakening emphasized the importance of which of the following for disease prevention?  
(A) Advanced medical treatment (B) Personal hygiene and sanitation practices  
(C) Isolation of infected individuals (D) Use of antibiotics
4. In a study examining the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, researchers found that among 1,000 smokers, 150 developed lung cancer, while only 30 out of 1,000 non-smokers developed the disease. What is the attributable risk (AR) of lung cancer associated with smoking in this study?  
(A) 10 (B) 20  
(C) 12 (D) 15
5. Fifty patients who developed mucormycosis during the COVID-19 outbreak were studied through patient interviews, clinical examinations and investigations. What type of research design does this study represent?  
(A) Case series (B) Case-control study  
(C) Prospective cohort study (D) Retrospective cohort study
6. A community health worker identifies a child with severe acute malnutrition. Under which programme should the child be referred for management?  
(A) Integrated Child Development Services (B) Mid-Day Meal Scheme  
(C) National Nutrition Mission (D) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
7. A child of 1 year presents with muscle wasting, loss of subcutaneous fat with no signs of edema and weight below 60% of WHO standard. The mother gives history of **NOT** giving enough proteins and other nutrients to the child after six months of age. The likely diagnosis is  
(A) Kwashiorkor (B) Marasmus  
(C) Under nutrition (D) Vitamin B1 deficiency
8. What is the main purpose of using non-chlorinated plastic bags in biomedical waste disposal?  
(A) Reduce pollution (B) Recycle waste  
(C) Prevent chlorine release during incineration (D) Increase durability of bags
9. Hardy Weinberg law is related to  
(A) Gene therapy (B) Human genome project  
(C) Population genetics (D) Eugenics

10. In a school, the mean hemoglobin level of a randomly selected group of 100 students was found to be 12 g/dL, with a standard deviation of 2 g/dL. What is the standard error (SE) of the mean hemoglobin level?  
 (A) 0.1 g/dL (B) 0.2 g/dL  
 (C) 0.24 g/dL (D) 0.12 g/dL
11. A water sample was taken from a source where catchment area included a large agricultural lane. It was declared unfit for human consumption on account of raised concentration of a chemical. The likely chemical which has resulted in making this water unfit is  
 (A) Iodine (B) Nitrites  
 (C) Chlorides (D) Calcium
12. A social worker is assigned to assess a family that has been facing multiple challenges, including financial hardship, lack of education and health issues. The family's situation has caused them to fall behind in terms of social and economic development compared to other families in the community. They struggle to access basic resources and their difficulties are well known in the neighborhood. What is the term used to describe a family that lags behind the rest of the community in such a way?  
 (A) Communal Family (B) Elementary Family  
 (C) Problem Family (D) Broken Family
13. Which of the following Pneumoconiosis is caused by *Thermoactinomyces sacchari*?  
 (A) Silicosis (B) Anthracosis  
 (C) Byssinosis (D) Bagassosis
14. Assuming a normal curve, the proportion of observations that lie within 3 SD from the mean is  
 (A) 99.73% (B) 95.45%  
 (C) 68.27% (D) 25.50%
15. A 15-year-old female was admitted to hospital with sudden, non-inflammatory bilateral swelling of legs. Patient had a history of using contaminated Mustard oil. Which of the following toxin leads to this condition?  
 (A) Aflatoxin (B) Sanguinarine  
 (C) Pyrrolizidine (D) Ergot alkaloid
16. A commercial sex worker is the source of an epidemic of syphilis, the type of epidemic is  
 (A) Common source single exposure epidemic (B) Common source repeated exposure epidemic  
 (C) Propagated epidemic (D) Slow epidemic
17. In Integrated Disease Surveillance Project in India which of the following type of diagnosis is done by Primary Health Centre Medical Officer?  
 (A) Syndromic (B) Presumptive  
 (C) Confirmed (D) Laboratory
18. A daycare center reports an outbreak of gastroenteritis. Among 20 children who attended the center, 4 developed gastroenteritis after being in close contact with an infected child. What is the secondary attack rate (SAR) of gastroenteritis in this daycare center?  
 (A) 10% (B) 15%  
 (C) 20% (D) 25%
19. Skeletal fluorosis develops when water fluoride content is above 15mg/L but it has been observed from different studies that this fluorosis can also develop in people whose staple diet is  
 (A) Maize (B) Soya  
 (C) Jowar (D) Bajra
20. **Best** indicator of air pollution is  
 (A) Air pollution Index (B) Soiling index  
 (C) Sulphur dioxide (D) Carbon dioxide

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**  
(CBME)

**DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. An outbreak of vomiting, myalgia, jaundice and fever has been reported following a local fair with raising concerns about a possible Hepatitis A infection. Describe the epidemiology of Hepatitis A in such a community setting. What measures should be taken to control the outbreak? How can future occurrences be prevented effectively?	(3+4+3)
3. Enumerate different types of cancers in men and women in India. Discuss the risk factors for common cancers and the measures for their control and prevention.	(3+3+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. A 28-year-old working professional from Mumbai, consults a gynecologist for painful and irregular periods. After medical evaluation, her doctor prescribes oral contraceptive pills. Enumerate the beneficial non-contraceptive effects of oral pills	
5. A 19-year-old first-time mother from a rural village in Jharkhand, gives birth to a baby girl weighing 1.9 kg. The baby is diagnosed as low birth weight (LBW). Discuss the causes and prevention of Low Birth Weight Babies.	
6. Describe the Elements of Primary Health Care.	
7. Block Education Officer of the taluk visits the higher primary school located in the rural area and identifies certain lacunae in the health facilities provided in the school. Describe the various aspects of school health service in detail.	
8. List the stages of Demographic Cycle. Describe each stage in detail.	(1+4)
9. Discuss various health problems of the elderly.	
10. Enumerate and describe briefly the steps in Planning Cycle.	
11. A global pandemic has emerged, rapidly spreading across multiple continents and overwhelming health systems worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) declares it as Public Health Emergency of International Concern and begins coordinating global efforts to contain the outbreak. Critically assess the role of the WHO during a global pandemic. What lessons were learned from COVID-19 pandemic?	(3+2)
12. Explain GOBI-FFF campaign.	

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**5 X 3 = 15**

13. Enlist any **three** strategies to overcome the urban health problems
14. Define Counterfeit Medicine according to WHO. Write **two** factors encouraging counterfeiting drugs.
15. Enumerate the causes of Global Warming.
16. What is Cost Benefit Analysis?
17. Identify **three** situations where empathetic communication is necessary.

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

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

**Instructions:**

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

1. A person is planning to travel to Africa and needs to ensure that he meets all health requirements. For which of the following disease international vaccination certificate is mandatory?  
(A) Pertussis (B) Yellow fever  
(C) Cholera (D) Plague
2. Rat is associated with which disease?  
(A) Leptospirosis (B) Measles  
(C) Tetanus (D) Influenza
3. In India, which is called as 'rabies free' zone?  
(A) Goa (B) Lakshadweep  
(C) Sikkim (D) Nagaland
4. A 46-year-old female presented at the eye OPD in a hospital. Her vision in right eye was 6/60 and in the left eye 3/60. Under International Classification of Diseases 11, she will be classified as  
(A) Severe visual impairment (B) Mild Visual impairment  
(C) Moderate Visual impairment (D) Normal vision
5. Which of the following is the modifiable risk factor for Hypertension?  
(A) Age (B) Family history  
(C) Sex (D) Obesity
6. The main cause of death due to injuries worldwide is  
(A) Road Traffic Accidents (B) Domestic Injuries  
(C) Industrial Accidents (D) Railway Accidents
7. A married couple visited OPD for consultation about natural methods for family planning. Which one of the following natural family planning method is the **most** effective?  
(A) Basal body temperature method (B) Cervical mucus method  
(C) Billing's method (D) Symptothermic method
8. A Community Medicine intern was posted on duty in rural PHC where his Medical Officer asked him to go and assess the nutritional status of the children in the village. Which one of the following is the assessment parameter of malnutrition?  
(A) Mid Arm Circumference (B) Body Mass Index  
(C) Weight for age (D) All of the above
9. A newly established Primary Health Centre (PHC) in a suburban area serves a diverse population. Ideally one Primary Health Centre (PHC) is located for a population of  
(A) 50,000 (B) 30,000  
(C) 1,00,0000 (D) 5000

10. Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are  
 (A) Children up to 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, all women in the reproductive age group  
 (B) Children up to 5 years, pregnant and lactating women  
 (C) Children up to 3 years only and all pregnant women  
 (D) All school going children up to the age of 15 years and their mothers
11. Early expanding stage in Demographic cycle is characterized by  
 (A) Declining birth rate, declining death rate (B) Zero birth rate, zero death rate  
 (C) High death rate, high birth rate (D) Unchanged birth rate, declining death rate
12. Care of the aged is known as  
 (A) Clinical gerontology (B) Social gerontology  
 (C) Experimental gerontology (D) Preventive gerontology
13. **CORRECT** sequence of steps in a Planning cycle is  
 (A) Planning, evaluation, objectives, goals (B) Planning, objectives, goals, evaluation  
 (C) Planning, objectives, evaluation, goals (D) Planning, goals, evaluation, objectives
14. Most **commonly** reported disease in the post disaster period is  
 (A) Acute respiratory infections (B) Gastroenteritis  
 (C) Tetanus (D) Malaria
15. Every year World Health Day is celebrated on  
 (A) 24<sup>th</sup> March (B) 7<sup>th</sup> April  
 (C) 31<sup>st</sup> May (D) 31<sup>st</sup> December
16. Which of the following is **NOT** an essential medicine?  
 (A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin A  
 (C) Vitamin B12 (D) Vitamin B6
17. The World Health Organization headquarter for South East Asia region is located at  
 (A) Dhaka (B) New Delhi  
 (C) Lahore (D) Manila
18. Accredited Social Health Activist Worker is posted at this level of health care  
 (A) Village level (B) Community health centre  
 (C) Primary health centre (D) Sub-centre
19. Which one of the following is **NOT** an absolute contraindication for oral contraceptive pills?  
 (A) Nursing mothers (B) Cancer of the genitals  
 (C) History of thromboembolism (D) Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding
20. Rule of halves is concerned with which disease?  
 (A) Hypertension (B) Coronary heart disease  
 (C) Rheumatic heart disease (D) Stroke

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**

**(CBME)**

**DEGREE EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 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.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>20 X 1 = 20</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Classify mechanical injuries. Define Abrasion. How to estimate age of abrasion? Mention the types of abrasion. What is its medico legal importance?	(3+1+2+2+2)
3. A 35-year-old male farmer was admitted to the hospital with severe vomiting and diarrhea following the consumption of greyish-colored tablets. On admission, he was febrile, conscious and exhibited tachycardia, dyspnea, reduced motor power in all four limbs and altered sensorium. There was no evidence of local abdominal tenderness or rigidity. Despite treatment, his condition progressively deteriorated and he eventually died. At autopsy, the stomach contained hemorrhagic material with mucosal shedding and emitted a strong garlicky odor. a) What is the most probable diagnosis? b) Explain the mechanism of action of this poison. c) Outline the treatment protocol for such poisoning cases. d) Describe the postmortem findings typically observed in deaths due to this poisoning. e) State the medico-legal importance of this type of poisoning.	(1+1+3+3+2)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>9 X 5 = 45</b>
4. A chronic alcoholic who begins a meal in the restaurant, suddenly turns blue with violent cough, collapsed and died. Explain the condition and what treatment could have been adopted to save the life of this person. Add a note on Postmortem findings in this case.	(3+2)
5. A physician regularly referred his patients to a particular diagnostic laboratory for investigations and in return received monetary benefits from the laboratory. What is this unethical practice called? What are the other infamous conducts observed in the medical profession?	(2+3)
6. A young boy was admitted in ICU with severe head injury and least chances of survival, followed by a road traffic accident. Relatives of the deceased were willing for organ donation. Discuss about the team of doctors and procedure of Brainstem death declaration.	(2+3)

7. A 35-year-old patient comes to casualty with history of consumption of unknown seeds. On examination patient presented with dilated pupil, dry mouth and decreased secretions. Which poisoning should the doctor suspect? What is the treatment and Medico-legal aspects of this poisoning? (1+4)
8. Explain presumptive and absolute signs of Pregnancy. (2+3)
9. Discuss types of Delusions with medico-legal importance.
10. Describe principle, procedure and fallacies of Hydrostatic test.
11. Describe different types of Paraphilia's.
12. Discuss various parameters of Gustafson's method.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

**5 X 3 = 15**

13. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition.
14. Explain Privileged communication with examples.
15. Describe Negative Autopsy with examples.
16. What are Filigree burns and what are the causes behind their formation?
17. Define Lucid interval and its medico-legal importance.

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

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

**Instructions:**

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

1. All the following dyes are used in tattoo mark, **EXCEPT**  
(A) India ink (B) Vermilion  
(C) Prussian blue (D) Methylene blue
2. Rave drug is  
(A) Cannabis (B) Cocaine  
(C) Heroin (D) Methamphetamine
3. Declaration of Helsinki is about  
(A) Organ transplantation (B) Human experimentation  
(C) Torture (D) Physician's oath
4. The last organ to putrefy in female body is  
(A) Heart (B) Pregnant uterus  
(C) Liver (D) Non-pregnant uterus
5. Marshall's Triad is seen in  
(A) Burns (B) Firearm injuries  
(C) Bomb-blast (D) Vehicular accident
6. Telefono is  
(A) Beating on soles (B) Bilateral beating on ears  
(C) Pulling of ears (D) Hitting with telephone
7. Red colored tears are seen in poisoning due to  
(A) Red Lead (B) Tear Gas  
(C) Organophosphorous Compound (D) Arsenic
8. Jackknife position causes death due to  
(A) Burking (B) Traumatic asphyxia  
(C) Smothering (D) Choking
9. Permanent erasure of name from medical register is known as  
(A) Capital punishment (B) Life sentence  
(C) Professional death sentence (D) Infamous conduct
10. All are muscarinic manifestations of Organophosphorus poisoning **EXCEPT**  
(A) Mydriasis (B) Salivation  
(C) Lachrymation (D) Urination
11. Duces tecum is  
(A) Summon (B) Panchnama  
(C) Conduct money (D) Hostile witness

12. A female has come to gynecologist for hysterectomy. The doctor explains all the benefits, risks and alternatives of the procedure and obtains consent. This type of consent is  
 (A) Implied consent (B) Blanket consent  
 (C) Informed consent (D) OPT out consent
13. All are tests done on blood, **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Acid phosphatase test (B) Hemochromogen test  
 (C) Benzidine test (D) Teichmann's test
14. A middle-aged man presented with paresthesia of hands and feet. Examination revealed presence of Mees lines in the nails and raindrop pigmentation in the hands. The **most** likely diagnosis is  
 (A) Lead poisoning (B) Arsenic poisoning  
 (C) Thallium poisoning (D) Mercury poisoning
15. Rules for criminal responsibility of the insane are all, **EXCEPT**  
 (A) Hasse's rule (B) McNaughten's rule  
 (C) Durham's rule (D) Curren's rule
16. Pyromania is a type of  
 (A) Hallucination (B) Delusion  
 (C) Impulse (D) Phobia
17. A military man came to casualty with the features of lead poisoning. He also gave the history of having a bullet intact near to his heart since many years. What is this insitu bullet called as?  
 (A) Ricochet bullet (B) Yawning bullet  
 (C) Tandem bullet (D) Souvenir bullet
18. A teenage girl was found dead in her room. On postmortem examination, bruises on neck are noted. On dissection, extensive soft tissue contusions are seen, inward compression fracture of hyoid bone is noted. What is the cause of death in this case?  
 (A) Throttling (B) Ligature strangulation  
 (C) Hanging (D) Traumatic asphyxia
19. An accused of sexual offence is brought for examination and the sample from glans penis is collected to test for identification of vaginal epithelium on its surface. What is the method used to identify?  
 (A) Precipitin test (B) Florence test  
 (C) Lugol's iodine test (D) Toluidine blue test
20. Which poisoning resists putrefaction?  
 (A) Arsenic (B) Aconite  
 (C) Morphine (D) Hydrogen sulphide

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