

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PATHOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1008

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 and classify Amyloidosis. Describe physical and chemical nature of Amyloid	(2+3+5)
3. Define and classify Leukaemia. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	(2+2+6)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Type II hypersensitivity reaction	
5. Describe the morphology of Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis with diagram	
6. Discuss the classification of Anaemia	
7. Describe stages and factors affecting ESR	
8. Describe the types of urinary casts and conditions in which they are present.	
9. Discuss the role of free radicals in cell injury	
10. Define Anaplasia. Describe the cytological details with diagram (1+4)	
11. Enumerate the differences between metastatic and dystrophic calcification	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Mention six Secondary Immunodeficiency diseases	
13. List any six autosomal recessive disorders	
14. Describe the peripheral blood smear findings in Iron deficiency anaemia with the diagram.	
15. Mention three examples of myeloproliferative disorders (neoplasms)	
16. Describe the principles and interpretation of Benzidine's test	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pathology Paper-I, QP Code: 1008	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. Increased eosinophilia of necrotic cell is due to
(A) Protein denaturation (B) Karyorrhexis
(C) Cellular swelling (D) Ribosomal detachment
2. Edema due to reduced plasma oncotic pressure is seen in
(A) Congestive heart failure (B) Protein losing glomerulopathy
(C) Neurohumoral dysregulation (D) Post irradiation
3. White infarcts are encountered in all EXCEPT
(A) Heart (B) Lung
(C) Kidney (D) Ovary
4. Arterial thrombus is characterised by all EXCEPT
(A) Attachment to vessel wall (B) Lines of Zahn
(C) Resembles coagulated blood (D) May be mural
5. Antioxidant vitamin is
(A) Nicotinic acid (B) Pyridoxin
(C) Cyanocobalamine (D) Vitamin E
6. In sickle cell anaemia there is
(A) Substitution of glutamine for valine (B) Substitution of valine for glutamine
(C) Substitution of alanine for glutamic acid (D) Substitution of aspartate for valine
7. Father of cellular pathology is
(A) Carl (B) Virchow
(C) Morgagni (D) Henry
8. A clean incised wound heals by
(A) Primary intention (B) Secondary intention
(C) Excessive scarring (D) Excessive contraction
9. Advantage of FNAC procedure
(A) Requires no anaesthesia (B) Rapid results
(C) Low cost (D) All of the above
10. Method used for glucose estimation in urine by reagent strip is
(A) Copper reduction (B) Esterification
(C) Glucose oxidase peroxidase (D) Sodium nitroprusside reaction
11. In cell injury lactic acid dehydrogenase indicates
(A) Alveolar epithelial cell damage (B) Muscle cells damage
(C) RBCs & Hepatocyte damage (D) Renal tubular necrosis
12. All are autosomal dominant EXCEPT
(A) Adult polycystic kidney (B) Huntington's Chorea
(C) Hereditary spherocytosis (D) Pnenylketonuria

13. The earliest change seen in the bronchial epithelium of a chronic smoker will be
 (A) Atrophy (B) Hypertrophy
 (C) Metaplasia (D) Dysplasia
14. The most important indicator of malignancy is
 (A) Increased mitotic activity (B) Infiltrative borders
 (C) Metastasis (D) Necrosis
15. H. pylori infection is associated with development of
 (A) Gastric lymphoma (B) Meningioma
 (C) Kaposi's sarcoma (D) Haemangiomas
16. M spike in multiple myeloma is usually due to
 (A) IgG (B) IgM
 (C) IgA (D) Light chains only
17. HCG is a specific tumour marker for
 (A) Carcinoma Stomach (B) Choriocarcinoma
 (C) Prostate Carcinoma (D) Thyroid Carcinoma
18. All are components of Granulation tissue EXCEPT
 (A) Thrombosed capillaries (B) Chronic inflammatory cells
 (C) Budding ends of capillaries (D) Fibroblasts
19. All are autosomal dominant EXCEPT
 (A) Adult polycystic kidney (B) Huntington's Chorea
 (C) Hereditary spherocytosis (D) Phenylketonuria
20. Warthin Finkeldey giant cells are seen in
 (A) Rubella (B) Mumps
 (C) Measles (D) Influenza
21. Basophilic stippling of RBCs is seen in toxicity of
 (A) Mercury (B) Lead
 (C) Iron (D) Copper
22. Neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells is known as
 (A) Myeloma (B) Melanoma
 (C) B cell lymphoma (D) Polycythemia vera
23. Highest Value of ESR is likely to be seen in
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Polycythemia Vera
 (C) Multiple Myeloma (D) Rheumatic Fever
24. Schilling test is performed to diagnose
 (A) Sideroblastic Anaemia (B) Hemolytic Anaemia due to G-6-PD deficiency
 (C) Pernicious Anaemia (D) Sickle cell Anaemia
25. Plasmapheresis is indicated in
 (A) Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (B) Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura
 (C) ITP (D) SLE

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PATHOLOGY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1009

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. Classify Gastric carcinoma. Describe the gross and microscopy of Gastric Adenocarcinoma	(4+3+3)
3. Discuss pathogenesis and pathology of alcoholic liver disease	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathology of Asbestosis	(2+3)
5. Discuss the pathogenesis of carcinoma of cervix	
6. Classify ovarian tumours	
7. Explain the etiopathogenesis of renal calculi	
8. Discuss the causes and pathology of pericarditis	
9. Describe gross and microscopy of Benign prostatic hyperplasia	
10. Describe gross and microscopy of Fibroadenoma of breast	
11. Describe gross and microscopy of osteosarcoma	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate the complications of lobar pneumonia	
13. Describe the gross and microscopy of cystic Teratoma of ovary	(1+2)
14. Describe microscopy of chronic pyelonephritis	
15. List 6 causes of Splenomegaly	
16. Describe etiology and significance of Cryptorchidism	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pathology Paper-II, QP Code: 1009	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. Constrictive pericarditis is most likely to produce which histologic finding in liver
(A) Mallory hyaline (B) Sinusoidal dilatation
(C) Macronodular cirrhosis (D) Bile duct proliferation
2. Dane particle is the other name for
(A) Hepatitis A virus (B) Hepatitis B virus
(C) Hepatitis C virus (D) Hepatitis D virus
3. Necrotizing papillitis is seen in all of the following EXCEPT
(A) Acute glomerulonephritis (B) Analgesic nephropathy
(C) Diabetes Mellitus (D) Sickle cell disease
4. Psuedomyxoma peritonei is a complication of which ovarian tumour
(A) Mucinous tumours (B) Serous tumours
(C) Brenner tumour (D) Dysgerminoma
5. Thymoma is NOT associated with
(A) Pure Red cell aplasia (B) Hypogamma globulinemia
(C) Myasthenia gravis (D) Defects of humoral immunity
6. Which is the precancerous condition of the skin
(A) Erythroplasia (B) Psoriasis
(C) Leprosy (D) Seborrhic keratosis
7. Gout is characterized by Deposition of crystals of
(A) Cysteine crystals (B) Urate crystals
(C) Pyrophosphate crystals (D) Hydroxyapatite crystals
8. Commonest site for medulloblastoma is
(A) Cerebellum (B) Thalamus
(C) Parietal lobe (D) Hippocampus
9. Pancreatic Ca of the following site, more often produces obstructive jaundice
(A) Head of pancreas (B) Body of pancreas
(C) Tail of pancreas (D) Uncinate process
10. The commonest cause for liver cirrhosis is
(A) Viral Hepatitis (B) Alcoholic liver disease
(C) Biliary disease (D) Wilsons disease
11. Rokintansky aschoff sinus are seen in
(A) Gall bladder (B) Liver
(C) Pancreas (D) Stomach
12. In Mallory Weiss Syndrome the site of tear is
(A) Distal Oesophagus (B) Proximal stomach
(C) Oesophago-gastric junction (D) Any of the above

13. The most common type of intestinal gastric carcinoma is
 (A) Ulcerative (B) Polypoid
 (C) Expanding type (D) Linitis plastica
14. The earliest lesion in Crohn disease is
 (A) Neutrophils infiltrating crypts (B) Crypt abscess
 (C) Focal neutrophilic infiltration in epithelial (D) Linear ulceration layer
15. Lewy bodies are intracellular inclusions seen in
 (A) Herpes (B) Rabies
 (C) Alzheimer's disease (D) Parkinson's disease
16. Foul smelling sputum is seen in
 (A) Emphysema (B) Chronic Bronchitis
 (C) Bronchiectasis of lung (D) Bronchial asthma
17. Curschmann spirals are seen in
 (A) Emphysema (B) Chronic Bronchitis
 (C) Bronchial asthma (D) Bronchiectasis
18. Squamous cell carcinoma of cervix is associated with
 (A) HPV 6, 11 (B) HPV 16, 18
 (C) HPV 17, 19 (D) HIV 20, 22
19. Presence of endometrial glands & stroma outside the uterus is called as
 (A) Adenomyosis (B) Endometriosis
 (C) Adenosis (D) Endometritis
20. Mc Callum's patch is seen in
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Rheumatic fever
 (C) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (D) Polyarteritis nodosa
21. Which of the following thyroid carcinomas is associated with MEN syndrome?
 (A) Papillary carcinoma of Thyroid (B) Medullary carcinoma of Thyroid
 (C) Follicular carcinoma of Thyroid (D) Anaplastic carcinoma of Thyroid
22. Most common type of salivary gland neoplasm is
 (A) Mixed cell parotid tumor (B) Adenocarcinoma
 (C) Adenoid cystic carcinoma (D) Warthin's tumour
23. Serum IgE levels are elevated in:
 (A) Intrinsic bronchial asthma (B) Extrinsic bronchial asthma
 (C) Predominant chronic bronchitis (D) Predominant emphysema
24. The following form of asbestos is implicated in mesothelioma:
 (A) Chrysolite (B) Crocidolite
 (C) Amosite (D) Anthophyllite
25. Bilateral contracted kidneys are seen in
 (A) Diabetes Mellitus (B) Lupus Nephritis
 (C) Chronic pyelonephritis (D) Amyloidosis

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1010

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 bacterial Growth curve and add note on methods of anaerobiasis (5+5=10)	
3. List the bacteria causing PUO. Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever (2+3+5)	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify bacterial culture media and define enrichment media	
5. Describe Type IV hypersensitivity with suitable examples	
6. Describe laboratory diagnosis of shigellosis	
7. Describe Diarrheagenic Escherichia coli	
8. Describe method of collection and transport of urine sample for diagnosis of UTI	
9. Explain Satellitism	
10. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Diphtheria	
11. Describe the lab diagnosis of Anthrax	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. List three uses of ELISA	
13. List three bacteria growing in Robertson Cooked Meat Medium	
14. Define Indicator Media. Give TWO examples	
15. List the applications of precipitation tests	
16. List SIX virulence factors of Staphylococcus	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Microbiology Paper-I, QP Code: 1010	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. Ideal method of disinfection of bronchoscope in the OPD is
(A) 70% alcohol for 5 min (B) 2% gluteraldehyde for 30 min
(C) 2% formaldehyde for 10 min (D) 1% sodium hypochlorite for 15 min
2. An example for enrichment medium is
(A) Selenite F broth (B) Peptone water
(C) Meat extract broth (D) Brain Heart Infusion broth
3. An example for transport medium is
(A) Peptone water (B) Chocolate agar
(C) Nutrient agar (D) Amie's medium
4. Polymerase chain reaction was discovered by
(A) Robbin Warren (B) Salk
(C) Watson and Crick (D) Kary Mullis
5. Jumping gene is
(A) Transposon (B) Episome
(C) Cosmid (D) Plasmid
6. Type of Mutation involving substitution of a purine for a pyrimidine is
(A) Missense (B) Nonsense
(C) Transversion (D) Suppressor
7. Father of Microbiology is
(A) Robert koch (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (D) Edward Jenner
8. Chinese letter arrangement is characteristic of
(A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (B) Bacillus anthracis
(C) Corynebacterium diphtheriae (D) Clostridium tetani
9. Catalase test is negative in
(A) Staphylococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Proteus (D) Salmonella
10. Organisms that can survive pasteurization by holder method is
(A) Mycobacterium (B) Brucella
(C) Salmonella (D) Coxiella burnetii
11. Biological control for autoclave are spores of
(A) Bacillus sterarothermophilus (B) Clostridium welchii
(C) Bacillus cereus (D) Clostridium histolyticum

12. The carrier who harbours the pathogen but has never suffered from the disease is known as
 (A) Healthy (B) Convalescent
 (C) Paradoxical (D) Contact
13. ASLO is an example of
 (A) Precipitation test (B) Neutralization test
 (C) Agglutination Test (D) Hemagglutination
14. Type of immunity induced by vaccines is
 (A) Active natural (B) Active artificial
 (C) Passive natural (D) Passive artificial
15. First immunoglobulin to be synthesized by fetus is
 (A) IgG (B) IgM
 (C) IgA (D) IgD
16. Type of hypersensitivity in contact dermatitis is
 (A) Type I (B) Type II
 (C) Type III (D) Type IV
17. ELISA is used for the detection of
 (A) Antigen (B) Antibody
 (C) Complement (D) All of the above
18. Skin test based neutralization reaction is
 (A) Casoni's (B) Lepromin
 (C) Tuberculin (D) Schick
19. Staphylococcus aureus shows following type of arrangement:
 (A) Clusters (B) Chains
 (C) Chinese letters (D) Bamboo stick
20. Post-Streptococcal glomerulonephritis is BEST diagnosed by
 (A) ASLO titre (B) Anti DNase titre
 (C) Hyaluronidase (D) Streptokinase
21. Shape of Gonococcus is described as:
 (A) Lanceolate (B) Spherical
 (C) Kidney shaped (D) Safety pin
22. Atrophic Rhinitis is caused by
 (A) K.pneumoniae (B) K.ozanae
 (C) K.oxytoca (D) K.rhinoscleromatis
23. Shigellosis is characterised by
 (A) Bloody diarrhoea (B) Abdominal pain
 (C) Fever (D) All of the above
24. One of the following bacterium is a pigment producer
 (A) P. mirabilis (B) M. morgani
 (C) P. rettgeri (D) S. marcescens
25. Enteric fever is caused by
 (A) Salmonella Typhi (B) Salmonella Paratyphi B
 (C) Salmonella Paratyphi A (D) All of the above

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1011

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. Discuss in detail pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Otomycosis	(3+7)
3. Classify viruses. Describe the methods of viral cultivation	(4+6)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the lesions caused by Candida species.	
5. Describe the morphological classification of fungi	
6. Describe viral inclusion bodies	
7. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Herpes zoster	
8. Draw a neat labelled diagram of morphological forms of Giardia lamblia	
9. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Kala azar	
10. Describe the stool concentration techniques	
11. Describe the clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of hook worm infection	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Cryptococcal meningitis	
13. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Mycetoma	
14. Name three species of Aspergillus	
15. Draw a neat diagram of HIV virus	
16. List the viruses causing haemorrhagic fever	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Microbiology Paper-II, QP Code: 1011	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Which of the following is a superficial fungal infection
(A) Favus (B) Pityriasis versicolor
(C) Tinea capitis (D) Chromomycosis
2. Zygomycosis is caused by
(A) Aspergillus & Penicillium (B) Coccidioidis & Histoplasma
(C) Mucor & Rhizopus (D) Candida & Cryptococcus
3. Pityriasis versicolor is caused by
(A) T. rubrum (B) M. furfur
(C) T. beigelli (D) R. seeberi
4. Aflatoxin is produced by
(A) A. niger (B) A. fumigatus
(C) A. flavus (D) Any of these
5. Definitive host of Toxoplasma gondii is,
(A) Dog (B) Cat
(C) Cattle (D) Man
6. Naegleria fowleri causes,
(A) Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (B) Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis
(C) Keratitis (D) Diarrhoea.
7. Flat segmented tape like helminthes belong to
(A) Trematodes (B) Cestodes
(C) Nematodes (D) Pseudophyllidea
8. Vit B12 deficiency is caused by
(A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Taenia solium
(C) Diphyllbothrium latum (D) Trichuris trichiura
9. Hook worm infestation leads to deficiency of
(A) Vitamin B12 (B) Folic acid
(C) Iron (D) Vitamin A
10. Enterobius vermicularis is commonly known as
(A) Round worm (B) Pin worm
(C) Whip worm (D) Hook worm
11. Eggs of Ascaris lumbricoides can be
(A) Fertilized (B) Unfertilized
(C) Decorticated (D) All of the above
12. Which of the following nematode lays segmented ova?
(A) Trichuris trichiura (B) Ascaris lumbricoides
(C) Strongyloides stercoralis (D) Ancylostoma duodenale

13. Autoinfection occurs in
 (A) Round worm (B) Pin worm
 (C) Hook worm (D) Whip worm
14. Larva currens is seen in :
 (A) Toxocara cani (B) Toxocara cati
 (C) Strongyloides stercoralis (D) Necator americanus
15. Loa loa is commonly known as
 (A) Eye worm (B) Guinea worm
 (C) Round worm (D) Pin worm
16. Intermediate host for guinea worm is
 (A) Glossina (B) Cyclops
 (C) Fish (D) Sand fly
17. NIH swab is used in perianal scraping of
 (A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Nector americanus
 (C) Enterobius vermicularis (D) Trichuris trichiura
18. Which of the following virus belongs to family Hepadnaviridae?
 (A) Hepatitis (B) Hepatitis
 (C) Hepatitis (D) Hepatitis E
19. Segmented RNA is seen in
 (A) Rabies virus (B) Coxsackie B virus
 (C) Influenza virus (D) HIV
20. The vector in Dengue fever is
 (A) Anopheles (B) Aedes.
 (C) Culex (D) Mansoni
21. Negri bodies are commonly seen in
 (A) Hippocampus (B) Hypothalamus
 (C) Mamillary bodies (D) Cerebrum
22. Hepatitis C virus is
 (A) Hepadna virus (B) Picorna virus
 (C) Retro virus (D) Flavivirus
23. Acute gastroenteritis in children is caused by
 (A) Norwalk virus (B) Rota virus
 (C) Adeno virus (D) Calci virus
24. Kyasanur Forest Disease is transmitted by
 (A) Tick (B) Flea
 (C) Mosquito (D) Mite
25. Amplifier host in Japanese encephalitis is
 (A) Heron (B) Pig
 (C) Monkey (D) Duck

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 1012

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 and classify hanging. Discuss causes of death due to hanging

(4+6)

3. Classify sexual offences Write in detail about section 375

(2+3+5)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Discuss Section 176 CrPC

5. Write differences between antemortem contusion and postmortem staining

6. Enumerate fractures of skull. Describe mechanism of coup and contrecoup head injuries

7. Enumerate the salient features of sudden infant death syndrome

8. List the Civil Responsibilities of an insane

9. Define Antidotes .Write a note on different types

10. Describe the Management of Ophitoxaemia

11. Mention the clinical features of Lathyrism

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Describe Dichotomy

13. Mention medico legal importance of age 18.

14. What do you mean by Resuscitation artifacts?

15. Define Superfecundation

16. Mention the clinical features of Cyanide poisoning

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Forensic Medicine, QP Code: 1012	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. Leading questions are permitted only in
(A) Examination in chief (B) Cross examination
(C) Dying declaration (D) Re examination
2. Perjury is
(A) Willful utterance of falsehood (B) An act committed within court premises
(C) Failure to sign summons (D) Failure to appear as witness
3. Medical certificate is
(A) Documentary evidence (B) Oral evidence
(C) Hearsay evidence (D) Parole
4. Disciplinary control over Registered Medical Practitioners is under
(A) State Medical (B) Indian Medical council
(C) Director of Medical and Health Services (D) Health secretary of state government
5. 20 permanent teeth and 8 temporary teeth are seen at the age of
(A) 10 yrs (B) 11yrs
(C) 9 yrs (D) 12 yrs
6. Best method to determine age upto 14 years is
(A) Ossification centres (B) Dentition
(C) Anthropometry (D) Head circumferenc
7. Detonator cap is situated at
(A) Top of bullet (B) Side of bullet case
(C) Base of rim (D) None
8. The definition of injury is covered under section:
(A) 44 I.P.C. (B) 88 I.P.C.
(C) 302 I.P.C. (D) 320 I.P.C.
9. Hilt mark is seen at the:
(A) Entry of stab wound (B) Exit of stab wound
(C) Entry of bullet wound (D) Exit of bullet wound
10. Heat haematoma is seen between
(A) Skull & Dura (B) Brain & Arachnoid
(C) Arachnoid & Pia (D) Pia & Dura
11. Petechial haemorrhages in drowning is seen in
(A) Subpleural tissues of lung (B) Sub mucosa of trachea
(C) Bronchioles (D) Alveoli
12. Oedema aquosum occurs in
(A) Wet drowning (B) Dry drowning
(C) Secondary drowning (D) Immersion syndrome

13. A child presented by a woman to have been delivered by her, though she has not delivered that child is called as:
 (A) Posthumous child (B) Supposititious child
 (C) Atavism (D) Battered baby
14. MTP Act was introduced in
 (A) 1961 (B) 1971
 (C) 1974 (D) 1975
15. False negative hydrostatic test in live born foetus is for
 (A) Atelactasis (B) Meconium aspiration
 (C) Emphysema (D) Putrefaction
16. All are test done for blood except
 (A) Acid phosphatase test (B) Benzidine test
 (C) Haemochromogen test (D) Teichmann's test
17. The conclusive test for seminal stain is:
 (A) Florence test (B) Acid phosphate test
 (C) Spermatozoa in stained smear (D) Barberio's test
18. Dermal nitrate test is done for
 (A) Sperm (B) Blood
 (C) Corrosive (D) Gun powder
19. Mens rea means:
 (A) Body of crime (B) Guilty mind
 (C) The thing speaks for itself (D) Let the superior be responsible
20. Mc Naughten Rule is accepted in India as the law of criminal responsibility and is dealt with under I.P.C. Section Number:
 (A) 32 (B) 83
 (C) 84 (D) 86
21. Erethism occur in
 (A) Mercury (B) Arsenic
 (C) Lead (D) Copper
22. Acrodynia is seen in which poisoning
 (A) Mercury (B) Lead
 (C) Zinc (D) Arsenic
23. Green coloured urine is seen in
 (A) Kerosene (B) Organophosphorus compounds
 (C) Carbolic acid (D) Paracetamol
24. The fatal period of aconite is usually
 (A) 5-10 minutes (B) 15-30 minutes
 (C) 1-5 hours (D) 12-48 hours
25. Both hepatic and renal failures can be caused by
 (A) Paracetamol toxicity (B) Arsenic
 (C) Copper sulphate (D) All of the above

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1006

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 therapeutic classification of sympathomimetics. Discuss their uses and adverse effects	(3+4+3)
3. Classify drugs used for Heart failure. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Digoxin	(4+2+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss the transdermal therapeutic system with suitable examples	
5. Enumerate Atropine substitutes. Discuss their uses with the rationale for the same	
6. Discuss the differences between tricyclic antidepressants and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)	
7. Discuss the merits and demerits of Halothane	
8. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of Benzodiazepines	
9. Discuss uses and adverse effects of ACE inhibitors	
10. Compare and contrast Heparin and Warfarin	
11. Discuss uses and adverse effects of plasma expanders with example	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Three merits and demerits of sublingual route	
13. Enumerate four class of drugs with examples used for Acute Congestive Glaucoma	
14. Write the treatment of Anaphylactic shock	
15. Write three important differences between d-tubocurarine and succinyl choline	
16. Name three osmotic diuretics. Write three uses of this class of drugs	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pharmacology Paper-I, QP Code: 1006	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 loading dose of a drug is governed by its:
(A) Renal clearance (B) Plasma half life
(C) Volume of distribution (D) Elimination rate
2. Pharmacogenetics is a study of
(A) Gene therapy (B) Recombinant DNA technology
(C) Genetic basis for variability in drug (D) Carcinogenic effect of drug
3. The Cardiac muscarinic receptors predominantly are :
(A) M1 (B) M2
(C) M3 (D) M4
4. A direct acting cholinomimetic that is lipid soluble and has been used in the treatment of glaucoma is:
(A) Acetylcholine (B) Physostigmine
(C) Pilocarpine (D) Neostigmine
5. The following antispasmodic anticholinergic is indicated in dysmenorrhoea
(A) Atropine (B) Benzhexol
(C) Dicyclomine (D) Propantheline
6. The anticholinergics preferred prophylactically for motion sickness is:
(A) Atropine (B) Hyoscine
(C) Homatropine (D) Pirenzepine
7. Adrenergic preferred in cardiac arrest is
(A) Adrenaline (B) Nor-Adrenaline
(C) Dobutamine (D) Nor-Dobutamine
8. Which of the following is a short acting competitive neuromuscular blockade:
(A) Mivacurium (B) Pancuronium
(C) Rocuronium (D) Vecuronium
9. Succinylcholine is the preferred muscle relaxant for tracheal intubation because:
(A) It produces rapid and complete paralysis of respiratory muscles with quick recovery
(B) It does not alter heart rate or blood pressure
(C) It does not cause histamine release
(D) It does not produce postoperative muscle soreness
10. Which of the following is a poor surface anaesthetic:
(A) Lidocaine (B) Procaine
(C) Benoxinate (D) Tetracaine
11. Disulfiram inhibits:
(A) Alcohol dehydrogenase (B) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
(C) G 6 phosphate dehydrogenase (D) Acetate dehydrogenase
12. Which antiepileptic drug does not act via inhibition of sodium channels?
(A) Vigabatrin (B) Carbamazepine
(C) Lamotrigine (D) Phenytoin

13. Hallucinations are experienced during recovery from the following anaesthetic:
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) Thiopentone | (B) Ketamine |
| (C) Etomidate | (D) Propofol |
14. Ropinirole is useful in treatment of:
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Wilson's disease | (B) Parkinson's disease |
| (C) Hoffman's syndrome | (D) Carpal tunnel syndrome |
15. Drug of choice for intractable hiccoughs is:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Metoclopramide | (B) Chlorpromazine |
| (C) Thioridazine | (D) Domperidone |
16. Which of the following is a nonsedative anxiolytic:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (A) Chlorpromazine | (B) Buspirone |
| (C) Hydroxyzine | (D) Alprazolam |
17. Venlafaxine differs from standard tricyclic antidepressants in that it:
- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Does not inhibit 5-HT reuptake | (B) Does not inhibit noradrenaline reuptake |
| (C) Does not have anticholinergic or antiadrenergic property | (D) Has lower antidepressant efficacy |
18. The following opioid is more potent than morphine:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (A) Pethidine | (B) Fentanyl |
| (C) Dextropropoxyphene | (D) Tramadol |
19. Flumazenil can reverse the respiratory depression caused by which of the following?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Fentanyl | (B) Ketamine |
| (C) Midazolam | (D) Propofol |
20. Long term ACE inhibitor therapy may retard the progression of:
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Diabetic nephropathy | (B) Diabetic retinopathy |
| (C) Hypertensive nephropathy | (D) All of the above |
21. Pharmacological intervention for angina includes all except
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Beta blockers | (B) Digoxin |
| (C) Nitrates | (D) Calcium channel blockers |
22. Coronary steal phenomenon is seen with the following drug
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) Dipyridamole | (B) Diltiazem |
| (C) Propranolol | (D) Verapamil |
23. The preferred diuretic for Acute pulmonary edema patient is
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Hydrochlorothiazide | (B) Furosemide |
| (C) Metolazone | (D) Amiloride |
24. Hypothyroidism is a possible consequence of prolonged therapy with the following drug
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) Amiodarone | (B) Mexiletine |
| (C) Sotalol | (D) Procainamide |
25. Absorption of oral iron preparations can be facilitated by coadministering:
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Antacids | (B) Tetracyclines |
| (C) Phosphates | (D) Ascorbic acid |

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**PHARMACOLOGY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1007

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	25 X 1 = 25
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:	2 X 10 = 20
2. Classify antimicrobial agents according to mechanism of action with two suitable examples of each. Discuss four factors governing the selection of an antimicrobial agent. Add a note on combined use of antimicrobials	
3. Classify oral hypoglycemic drugs. Discuss the Mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Metformin	(3+3+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe Superinfections with antimicrobial therapy	
5. Enumerate Aminoglycosides. Mention their therapeutic uses and adverse effects	
6. Discuss the drug treatment of Amoebiasis	
7. Discuss the management of Thyrotoxicosis	
8. Discuss the role of Bronchodilators in bronchial Asthma	
9. Discuss about disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs. (DMARD)	
10. Describe the mechanism of Proton pump inhibitors with their therapeutic uses	
11. Enumerate laxatives and purgatives. Discuss their uses and adverse effects	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Rationale for use of combination of Trimethoprim with Sulfamethoxazole	
13. Enumerate the adverse effects of Oestrogen	
14. Enumerate mucolytic agents. Write their uses	
15. What is the rationale of using low dose of Aspirin in post myocardial infarction?	
16. Enumerate Prokinetic agents	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, December 2020	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pharmacology Paper-II, QP Code: 1007	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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

1. Which of the following is not caused by prostaglandins?
(A) Bronchodilation (B) Contraction of uterus
(C) Vasodilation (D) Diuresis
2. Drug used for acute paracetamol poisoning is
(A) Ketotifen (B) Benzoyl salicylate
(C) Protamine sulphate (D) N-acetylcysteine
3. In the treatment of typhoid fever, Ciprofloxacin has the following advantage(s):
(A) It is effective in nearly all cases (B) Early abatement of fever and other symptoms
(C) Development of carrier state is unlikely (D) All of the above
4. Tetracycline is used for the prophylaxis of following condition
(A) Cholera (B) Brucellosis
(C) Leptospirosis (D) Meningitis
5. Fluroquinolone with longest half-life is:
(A) Levofloxacin (B) Lomefloxacin
(C) Ciprofloxacin (D) Moxifloxacin
6. Which of the following anti-leprotic drugs possesses additional anti-inflammatory activity?
(A) Clofazimine (B) Dapsone
(C) Ofloxacin (D) Rifampicin
7. The following is true of Cyclophosphamide except
(A) It is highly reactive and a vesicant on contact (B) It is a prodrug
(C) It frequently causes alopecia and cystitis (D) It has marked immunosuppressant property
8. Octreotide is given in all the following conditions EXCEPT:
(A) Bleeding oesophageal varices (B) Secretory diarrhoea
(C) Infective diarrhoea (D) Acromegaly
9. Ergometrine stops postpartum haemorrhage by:
(A) Causing vasoconstriction of uterine arteries (B) Increasing tone of uterine muscle
(C) Promoting coagulation (D) Inducing platelet aggregation
10. L-Thyroxine is used in:
(A) Thyroid storm (B) Cretinism
(C) Endemic goiter (D) Grave's disease
11. The most likely complication of insulin therapy in ketoacidosis is:
(A) Dilutional hyponatremia (B) Hypoglycemia
(C) Increased bleeding tendency (D) Pancreatitis

12. Bisphosphonates act by:
 (A) Increasing the osteoid formation (B) Increasing the mineralization of osteoid
 (C) Decreasing the osteoclast mediated (D) Decreasing the parathyroid hormone secretion resorption of bone
13. The antiestrogen used for palliative treatment of metastatic breast carcinoma is
 (A) Tamoxifen citrate (B) Clomiphene citrate
 (C) Mifepristone (D) Cyproterone acetate
14. The drug used in emergency contraception is
 (A) Megestrol acetate (B) Danazol
 (C) Clomiphene citrate (D) Mifepristone
15. Aminophylline acts by inhibiting the following enzyme
 (A) Monoamine oxidase (B) Alcohol dehydrogenase
 (C) Phosphodiesterase (D) Cytochrome P 45
16. Dextromethorphan is a:
 (A) Antihistaminic agent (B) Antitussive agent
 (C) Expectorant (D) Mucolytic agent
17. Bromhexine acts by
 (A) Inhibiting cough (B) Irritating gastric mucosa and reflexly increasing bronchial secretion
 (C) Depolymerising mucopolysaccharides (D) Desensitizing stretch receptors in the lungs
18. Select the first choice drug for acute gout
 (A) Colchicine (B) Indomethacin
 (C) Allopurinol (D) Dexamethasone
19. Ranitidine differs from cimetidine in the following respect:
 (A) It is less potent (B) It is shorter acting
 (C) It does not have antiandrogenic action (D) It produces more CNS side effects
20. The most effective anti-motion sickness drug suitable for short brisk journeys is:
 (A) Promethazine theoclate (B) Cinnarizine
 (C) Prochlorperazine (D) Hyoscine
21. The preferred drug for controlling an acute exacerbation of ulcerative colitis is:
 (A) Prednisolone (B) Sulfasalazine
 (C) Mesalazine (D) Vancomycin
22. The drug preferred in Non-Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug induced gastric ulcer is _____
 (A) Misoprostol (B) Carboprost
 (C) Aluminium hydroxide (D) Sodium bicarbonate
23. A 60 year old male was suffering from renal failure, underwent kidney transplant. He was prescribed a nucleotide derivative following the organ transplant. The nucleotide derivative of therapeutic importance in this organ transplant is:
 (A) Azathioprine (B) 5-Fluorouracil
 (C) Cytarabine (D) Allopurinol
24. Oxidizing antiseptic is _____.
 (A) Potassium permanganate (B) Phenol
 (C) Chlorhexidine (D) Ethyl alcohol
25. Calamine powder contains _____.
 (A) Salicylic acid (B) Benzoic acid
 (C) Mercuric chloride (D) Ferric oxide