

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION –DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND
HEAD & NECK SURGERY

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 intra temporal anatomy of Facial nerve with a neat labeled diagram. Describe the management of Bell's Palsy
3. Describe the aetiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Antrochoanal polyps(2+3+3+2)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Mr. XYZ gives history of travel by flight after which he developed severe right sided earache, tinnitus and reduced hearing. What is your diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis and management (1+2+2)
5. Describe different abscess in relation to Mastoid infection
6. Describe medical treatment of Endolymphatic hydrops
7. Illustrate blood supply of tonsil with neat labeled diagram
8. Describe etiology, clinical features and management of Eagle's syndrome
9. Describe clinical features and management of Glottic malignancy
10. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute suppurative parotitis
11. Describe clinical features and management of peri-tonsillar abscess

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: **5 X 3 = 15**

12. List the features of a normal tympanic membrane
13. Draw a cut section of Cochlea and label the parts
14. What is Concha bullosa and its clinical significance
15. Explain about Epistaxis digitorum
16. Enumerate hot methods of Tonsillectomy

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, December 2020 | Max. Marks: 25 Marks |
| Subject : Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, 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. All these structures are found in lateral wall of nose **EXCEPT**
(A) Superior turbinate (B) Vomer
(C) Agger nasi (D) Hasner's valve
2. Osteomeatal complex connects
(A) Nasal cavity with maxillary sinus (B) Nasal cavity with sphenoid sinus
(C) The two nasal cavities (D) Nasal cavity lacrimal sac
3. Anterior ethmoidal artery arises from
(A) Maxillary artery (B) Mandibular artery
(C) Superficial temporal artery (D) Ophthalmic artery
4. Function of mucociliary action of upper respiratory tract is
(A) Temperature regulation (B) Increase velocity of inspired air
(C) Trap the pathogenic organism (D) Has no physiological role
5. Treatment of septal hematoma is
(A) Incision and drainage (B) Nasal packing
(C) Antibiotics (D) Nasal decongestants
6. Cause of epistaxis are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Foreign body
(C) Tumor (D) Hypertension
7. Ideal time for correction of nasal fracture is
(A) Immediately (B) After a week
(C) After 3 weeks (D) After 6 weeks
8. Collaural fistula is abnormality of
(A) 1st branchial pouch (B) 1st branchial cleft
(C) 2nd branchial pouch (D) 2nd branchial cleft
9. Ear syringing is contraindicated in patients with
(A) Impacted wax (B) Otomycosis
(C) Previous history suggesting temporal bone fracture (D) Presence of nonliving foreign body
10. True About Atticoantral CSOM is
(A) Scanty malodorous discharge (B) Unsafe perforation
(C) Ossicular involvement (D) All of the above
11. Cuboidal Epithelium lines the
(A) Attic (B) Eustachian tube
(C) Anterior mesotympanum (D) Inferior hypotympanum
12. Bezold's abscess is located in
(A) Submandibular Region (B) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
(C) Diastric triangle (D) Infratemporal region

13. Most common extra cranial complication of CSOM is
 (A) Facial nerve paralysis (B) Lateral sinus thrombosis
 (C) Subperiosteal abscess (D) Brain abscess
14. A patient of Meniere's disease has failed all medical treatment but still retains a serviceable hearing. All of the following treatment can be considered except
 (A) Endolymphatic sac depression (B) Intratympanic gentamicin
 (C) Vestibular nerve section (D) Labyrinthectomy
15. All are true about Cochlear implant **EXCEPT**
 (A) Minimum age is 1 year (B) PTA of 70 db or more
 (C) Switch on is done after 3 weeks (D) MRI has no role in pre op assessment
16. Micheal aplasia is
 (A) Complete absence of bony labyrinth and membranous labyrinth (B) Affects basal turn of membranous cochlea
 (C) Basal coil present only (D) Complete absence of membranous labyrinth
17. Infection in the cartilaginous external auditory canal spreads via-
 (A) Incisura terminalis (B) Isthmus
 (C) Fissure of Santorini (D) Foramen Huschke
18. Epitympanum and Mastoid air cell septum is lined by
 (A) Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium (B) Flat non ciliated epithelium
 (C) Cuboidal epithelium (D) Transitional epithelium
19. Rinnes test is negative in
 (A) SNHL (B) Acoustic neuroma
 (C) Tympanosclerosis (D) Menieres disease
20. Otoacoustic emission arises from
 (A) Outer hair cells (B) Inner hair cells
 (C) Both inner and outer (D) Maculae
21. Subjective test of hearing is
 (A) BERA (B) Oto acoustic emission
 (C) Pure tone audiometry (D) Impedance audiometry
22. Grisel syndrome is due to
 (A) Spasm of paraspinal muscle (B) Spasm of parapharyngeal muscle
 (C) Spasm of infrahyoid muscle (D) Spasm of suprahyoid muscle
23. Submandibular duct calculi can be seen in:
 (A) Water's (B) Caldwell's
 (C) Occlusal view (D) Lateral view
24. In X -ray of temporal bone? Key area? of mastoid is best visible in
 (A) Law's view (B) Town's view
 (C) Schuller's view (D) Stenver's view
25. space between base of skull and upper border of superior constrictor is
 (A) Passavant's ridge (B) Sinus of Morgagni
 (C) Rathke's pouch (D) None

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020**

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. What are the analytical studies? Discuss in detail cohort study and its advantages and disadvantages? | (2+5+3) |
| 3. Discuss the epidemiology, control and prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Discuss the dimensions of health | |
| 5. Discuss the prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders | |
| 6. Describe the clinical features & prevention of Endemic Fluorosis | |
| 7. Explain different methods of Pasteurization of milk | |
| 8. Discuss the accidents in industry and their prevention | |
| 9. Write the salient features of Census | |
| 10. Discuss the role of health records at workplace as source of health information | |
| 11. Discuss the approaches to health education | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. List the dimensions of health | |
| 13. List the uses of screening | |
| 14. What is social security? | |
| 15. Enumerate the different methods of purification of water on a small scale | |
| 16. Enumerate the biological effects of 'Radiation' | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, December 2020 | 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. Germ theory of disease was proposed by
(A) Ronald Ross (B) Antony Van Leeuwenhook
(C) Robert Koch (D) John Hunter
2. The number of deaths in people aged above 50 years as a percentage of total deaths of all age groups is known as:
(A) Expectancy of life (B) Proportional mortality ratio
(C) Mortality by cause (D) Crude death rate
3. The amount of disease that might be eliminated, if the factor under study could be controlled can be indicated by:
(A) Odds ratio (B) Cross product ratio
(C) Relative risk (D) Attributable risk
4. Multiphasic screening refers to:
(A) Application of two or more tests in combination (B) Done at different time period
(C) Applied to various geographical areas (D) Same test done repeatedly over a period of time
5. ASHA is recruited under
(A) NRHM (B) NUHM
(C) ICDS (D) Village health system
6. Link worker scheme are in which National health programme?
(A) RNTCP (B) NACP
(C) NLEP (D) ICDS
7. RMNCH + A program related which is wrong for Adolescents?
(A) School health examinations (B) Iron supplementation
(C) Nutritional education (D) Pneumonia treatment
8. Vitamin B and C content of pulses can be increased by:
(A) Germination (B) Soaking in warm water
(C) Boiling (D) Fermentation
9. Endemic ascites occurs due to the consumption of which toxin:
(A) Fusarium toxin (B) Aflatoxin
(C) Pyrrolizidine alkaloid (D) Sanguinarine
10. Which of the following food standard is used in International market?
(A) Codex Alimentarius (B) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act standard
(C) Agmark standard (D) Bureau of Indian standard (ISI mark)
11. The sensitive tool for evaluating Iron status in human body is:
(A) Haemoglobin concentration (B) Serum Iron concentration
(C) Serum Ferritin (D) Serum transferrin saturation
12. The Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended a daily intake of not more than _____ % of total energy through fats
(A) 20 (B) 25
(C) 30 (D) 35

13. The toxin Present in Kesari dal is
 (A) Aflatoxin (B) Sanguinarine
 (C) Beta oxalyl amino Alanine (D) Beta toxin
14. learned behaviour, which has been socially acquired, is the definition of,
 (A) Culture (B) Custom
 (C) Socialism (D) Communication
15. The basic unit in a society is,
 (A) Community (B) Group
 (C) Crowd (D) Family
16. Which of the following is not a type of government?
 (A) Democracy (B) Socialist
 (C) Monarchy (D) Anarchy
17. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of a family?
 (A) Primary unit of a society (B) Individuals living together not related biologically
 (C) Eat from a common kitchen (D) Share common physical and social environment
18. The fungus on the hay that causes Farmer's lung is:
 (A) Thermoactinomyces sacchari (B) Micropolyspora faeni
 (C) Aspergillus flavus (D) Claviceps fusiformis
19. Aromatic amines lead to carcinoma of
 (A) Bladder (B) Bone
 (C) Lung (D) Liver
20. Primary goal of Human Genome Project has been:
 (A) Introduction of gene sequence into a cell to modify its behavior
 (B) Development of new diagnostic techniques such as restriction enzymes
 (C) Identify genes and sequence of base pairs in DNA of human genome
 (D) Confirmation of Hardy Weinberg Law
21. Which of the following can be considered as sedative, tranquilizer, hypnotic OR anaesthetic agent depending on the quantity consumed?
 (A) Amphetamines (B) Cannabis
 (C) Alcohol (D) Barbiturates
22. All of the following are methods of presentation of statistical data EXCEPT:
 (A) Bar charts (B) Pie chart
 (C) Normal curve (D) Frequency polygon
23. The most frequently occurring value in a data is:
 (A) Median (B) Mode
 (C) Standard deviation (D) Mean
24. Root mean square deviation denotes:
 (A) Standard deviation (B) Standard error
 (C) Mean standard deviation (D) Standard error of mean
25. In order to find out whether there is significant association or not between two variables, we calculate:
 (A) Coefficient of correlation (B) Coefficient of regression
 (C) Standard deviation (D) Standard error of difference in proportions

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I

DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020

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. Describe epidemiology, control and prevention of Dengue fever | (3+3+4) |
| 3. Enlist the danger/warning signs of cancers. Write about measures of cancer control in India | (5+5) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Enlist five elements involved in DOTS | |
| 5. Discuss in detail about Syndromic approach to RTI/STDs | |
| 6. Enlist the salient features of 'Vision 2020' | |
| 7. Describe Methods of screening in 'Breast Cancer' | |
| 8. Classify the barrier methods of contraception. Describe the mode of action, advantages and disadvantages of condom | |
| 9. Discuss various methods of 'Child Placement' (agencies) in India | |
| 10. Discuss the various components of School Health Programme | |
| 11. Explain all the principles of 'Primary Health Care' | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Explain about dosage, route of administration, schedule and contraindication for BCG vaccination | |
| 13. Describe the composition of WHO recommended ORS | |
| 14. List the Re-emerging diseases in India | |
| 15. Define 'Target couple' | |
| 16. Explain role of 'Pre-planning' in the 'Planning Cycle' | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, December 2020 | 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. All of the following is commonly used epidemiological indices for TB **EXCEPT**
(A) Prevalence of infection (B) Annual infection rate
(C) Incidence of disease (D) Percentage of BCG coverage
2. Primary drug resistance of tubercle bacilli is most common to?
(A) Rifampicin (B) INH
(C) Streptomycin (D) Thioacetazone
3. There is an epidemic of meningococcal meningitis among jail prisoners. In addition to other infection control measures, chemoprophylaxis is advised for contacts. The best chemoprophylaxis for the protection of contacts is by giving
(A) Chloramphenicol (B) Rifampicin
(C) Chloroquine (D) Doxycycline
4. Koplik's spots are the pathognomonic sign of the following acute infection?
(A) Measles (B) Chicken pox
(C) Small pox (D) Rubella
5. Urban Malaria is caused by
(A) An. Culicifacies (B) An. Stephensi
(C) An. Sandcus (D) An. Fluviatalis
6. Malignancy most commonly associated with AIDS is:
(A) Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (B) Kaposi sarcoma
(C) Adult T cell Leukemia (D) Hepatocellular carcinoma
7. 'DASH Diet' is advised for patients of this chronic disease:
(A) Hypertension (B) Obesity
(C) Diabetes (D) RHD
8. The irreversible clinical feature of Rheumatic Fever is:
(A) Polyarthritis (B) Carditis
(C) Chorea (D) Subcutaneous Nodules
9. According to WHO, person having visual activity of less than _____ (snellen) or its equivalent is called as blind
(A) 3/18 (B) 3/60
(C) 3/30 (D) 3/9
10. The denominator to calculate Crude Literacy Rate is
(A) Entire population (B) Population above 14 years
(C) All males (D) Population above 7 years
11. In calculating dependency ratio, the numerator is expressed as :
(A) Population under 10 years and 60 and above (B) Population under 15 years and 60 and above
(C) Population under 10 years and 65 and above (D) Population under 15 years and 64 and above

12. Economically productive age group is
 (A) 15-30 years (B) 15-45 years
 (C) 21-60 years (D) 15-64 years
13. Most appropriate time for IUCD insertion after delivery is:
 (A) During first week (B) 1 to 3 weeks
 (C) 6 to 8 weeks (D) After lactational amenorrhoea is over
14. Complications of postnatal period are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Anxiety neurosis (B) Thrombophlebitis
 (C) Secondary haemorrhage (D) Puerperal sepsis
15. Supplementary feeding should be started at
 (A) 6 months (B) 5 months
 (C) 4 months (D) 7 months
16. WHO Vaccine policy after a disaster is :
 (A) Administration of Typhoid vaccine (B) Administration of cholera vaccine
 (C) Administration of tetanus vaccine (D) No vaccine should be given unless indicated
17. Black colour in triage is
 (A) Death (B) Transfer
 (C) High priority (D) Low priority
18. As per Triage a person with minor OR moderate injury should be:
 (A) Immediately shifted to nearby hospital (B) Neglected
 (C) Treated at their home / site of disaster (D) Allowed to treat themselves
19. Epidemics after disaster are caused by all **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Leptospirosis (B) Rickettsiosis
 (C) Leishmaniasis (D) Acute respiratory infection
20. Multipurpose worker scheme in India was introduced following the recommendation of
 (A) Srivastava committee (B) Bhore committee
 (C) Kartar Singh committee (D) Mudaliar committee
21. In management 'Goal' refers to:
 (A) Planned end point of all activity (B) Discrete activity
 (C) Ultimate desired state towards which objectives and resources are directed (D) Analysis of health situation
22. The graphic plan of all events and activities to be completed in order to reach an end objective is called
 (A) Network analysis (B) Cost accounting
 (C) Work sampling (D) Job chacting
23. United Nations Development Programme is an international agency which works for:
 (A) Development of children (B) Development of human and natural resources
 (C) Economic development (D) Research and technological development
24. The 'World Health Organization' was set up in the year
 (A) 1929 (B) 1946
 (C) 1948 (D) 1952
25. Which of the following is a Non-Governmental Organization?
 (A) Indian Red Cross Society Services (B) Directorate of Health
 (C) Indian Medical Council (D) Indian Council of Medical Research

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2020

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 10 (ten) differentiating points between Acute Conjunctivitis, Acute Iridocyclitis and Acute Congestive Glaucoma

3. Classify diabetic retinopathy. Discuss the clinical features and management of proliferative diabetic retinopathy (2+4+4)

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. List the sources of vitamin A and describe clinical features of vitamin A deficiency(2+3)

5. Discuss clinical features and management of orbital cellulitis (3+2)

6. Discuss various macular function tests

7. Define Amblyopia. Discuss the different types of Amblyopia (2+3)

8. Discuss refractive surgeries for Myopia

9. Describe the different types of Keratic precipitates

10. Describe management of dry eye

11. Discuss the pathway of pupillary reflex

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Mention triad of Rubella cataract

13. Draw a neat labelled diagram of cross section of the upper eyelid

14. Mention steps of Dacryocystorhinostomy

15. Classify antifungals drugs

16. Mention three uses of dyes in ophthalmology

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, December 2020 | 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. Length of the optic nerve is
(A) 40-45 mm (B) 47-50 mm
(C) 35- 40 mm (D) 30 mm
2. Thinnest wall of the orbit is
(A) Medial wall (B) Floor
(C) Roof (D) Lateral wall
3. Cornea is supplied by
(A) Anterior ciliary nerves (B) Short ciliary nerves
(C) Posterior ciliary nerve (D) Long ciliary nerves
4. 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
5. Corectopia is
(A) Abnormally large pupil (B) Abnormally small pupil
(C) Abnormally eccentric pupil (D) Abnormally shaped pupil
6. Second sight is seen in
(A) Nuclear cataract (B) Cortical cataract
(C) Complicated cataract (D) Traumatic cataract
7. Glass blower cataract is
(A) Discoid posterior subscapular cataract (B) Discoid anterior subscapular cataract
(C) Nuclear cataract (D) Cortical cataract
8. Refractive index of cornea is
(A) 1.33 (B) 1.37
(C) 1.41 (D) 1.43
9. Ulcus Serpens results from infection by
(A) Gonococcus (B) Pseudomonas pyocyanea
(C) Pneumococcus (D) Staphylococcus
10. 10. Specular microscopy is done for
(A) Examination of depth of Anterior Chamber (B) Examination of angle of AC
(C) Examination of Corneal endothelium (D) Examination of Corneal epithelium
11. Sickle shaped Scotoma seen in POAG is known as:
(A) Bjerrum's scotoma (B) Seidel's scotoma
(C) Paracentral scotoma (D) Arcuate scotoma
12. Topical beta-blocker preferred in patients with asthma
(A) Timolol maleate (B) Betaxolol
(C) Levobunolol (D) Carteolol
13. Berlin edema is seen in
(A) Concussion of eye (B) Diabetic Retinopathy
(C) Papilledema (D) Hypertensive Retinopathy

14. D shaped pupil is seen in
(A) Acute anterior uveitis (B) Acute Congestive glaucoma
(C) Iridodialysis (D) Retroflexion of the iris
15. Commotio retina is seen in
(A) Concussion injury (B) Retinopathy of AIDS
(C) Central vein thrombosis (D) Central artery thrombosis
16. Bitemporal hemianopia is associated with lesions of the
(A) Optic tract (B) Central chiasma
(C) Lateral parts of chiasma (D) Optic radiations
17. Argyll Robertson pupil results from lesion of
(A) Accessory ganglion (B) Ciliary ganglion
(C) Tectum region (D) Lateral geniculate body
18. Most common cause of binocular diplopia
(A) Paralysis or paresis of extraocular muscles (B) Displacement of one eyeball
(C) Anisometropia (D) Subluxated clear lens
19. YAG LASER is used in treatment of
(A) Retinal detachment (B) Diabetic retinopathy
(C) Open angle glaucoma (D) After cataract
20. 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
21. Roth's spots in fundus are seen in
(A) Diabetes (B) Chorioretinitis
(C) Anemic retinopathy (D) Retinoblastoma
22. Kayser -Fleisher ring is seen in the eye in which disease
(A) Galactosemia (B) Wilson's disease
(C) Homocystinuria (D) Diabetes Mellitus
23. The mucous layer of tear film is secreted by
(A) Gland of Moll (B) Gland of Zeis
(C) Gland of Meibomian (D) Gland of Manz
24. Axial proptosis can be due to
(A) Optic nerve glioma (B) Maxillary sinus tumor invading the orbital floor
(C) Frontoethmoidal mucocele (D) Dacryoadenitis
25. In Tolosa-Hunt syndrome lesion occurs at
(A) Orbital apex (B) Orbital floor
(C) Medial wall of orbit (D) Lateral wall of orbit
