

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2009 &amp; 2109

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<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) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. which of the following is not expected in microcytic hypochromic anemia
  - (A) reduced serum iron
  - (B) reduced total RBC distribution width
  - (c) normal ferritin levels
  - (D) increased TIBC
2. best marker for iron deficiency is
  - (A) serum iron
  - (B) serum ferritin
  - (c) TIBC
  - (D) transferrin saturation
3. anaphylaxis \_\_\_\_\_ mediated
  - (A) IgG mediated
  - (B) IgM mediated
  - (c) IgE mediated
  - (D) IgA mediated
4. Patient presented in casualty in unconscious state with sugars of 490mg/dl, drug of choice is
  - (A) glibenclamide
  - (B) troglitazone
  - (c) Insulin
  - (D) pioglitazone
5. All are the causes of oral ulceration Except
  - (A) Idiopathic
  - (B) Herpes simplex
  - (c) crohns disease
  - (D) GERD
6. smoking is the most common risk factor for
  - (A) coeliac disease
  - (B) crohn's disease
  - (c) peptic ulcer
  - (D) ulcerative colitis
7. Passage of black , tary stool containing altered blood is called
  - (A) malena
  - (B) steatorrhea
  - (c) hematochezia
  - (D) hemorrhage
8. All cause hepatomegaly except
  - (A) Late Cirrhosis
  - (B) Liver mets
  - (c) Right heart failure
  - (D) Amyloidosis
9. Most common route of transmission of Hepatitis B infection is
  - (A) IV drug use
  - (B) Tattoos
  - (c) Vertical transmission
  - (D) Sexual
10. The kidney produces all of the following substances except
  - (A) erythropoetin
  - (B) 25-hydroxycholecalciferol
  - (c) prostaglandins PGE2 and PGI2
  - (D) Angiotensin converting enzyme
11. Typical features of nephrotic features include
  - (A) Bilateral renal angle pain
  - (B) Generalised oedema and plueral effusion
  - (c) Hypoalbuminaemia and proteinuria >3.5g/day
  - (D) both 2 & 3
12. Causative organism for Acute Rheumatic Fever is
  - (A) E.coli
  - (B) enterococci
  - (c) diplococci
  - (D) streptococci
13. Criteria used to diagonose acute rheumatic fever
  - (A) dukes
  - (B) jone's
  - (c) stafford
  - (D) hamilton's
14. Murmur heard in mitral stenosis
  - (A) early diastolic
  - (B) mid diastolic
  - (c) mid systolic
  - (D) pan systolic
15. Which one of the following is a cyanotic congenital heart disease?

- |                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| (A) Tetralogy of Fallot | (B) ASD |
| (c) VSD                 | (D) PDA |
16. Osler nodes are seen in
- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Pericarditis          | (B) Infective Endocarditis |
| (c) acute rheumatic fever | (D) Acute MI               |
17. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in
- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) mitral stenosis         | (B) aortic stenosis           |
| (c) pulmonary regurgitation | (D) constrictive pericarditis |
18. Digital clubbing is seen in all except
- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Endocarditis      | (B) Pulmonary AV fistula |
| (c) Tricuspid atresia | (D) Aortic dissection    |
19. which is the fastest pacemaker in heart
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) SA node       | (B) AV node      |
| (c) bundle of his | (D) Ventriculars |
20. If BMI is  $\geq 25$  kg/sq.m, it is categorized as
- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| (A) Normal | (B) Overweight  |
| (c) Obese  | (D) Underweight |

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

2. Write etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia [2+3+3+2]
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. clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of Immune Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP)
5. Describe the management of Anaphylactic shock
6. Causes of dysphagia.
7. Enumerate causes of oedema
8. Management of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
9. Write a short note on scurvy.
10. Classify drugs used in Diabetes Mellitus and discuss management of type 1 Diabetes mellitus ?
11. Hemoptysis – causes and treatment
12. Status epilepticus– management.[2+3]
13. Clinical features of Bell's palsy.

## THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

General Surgery Q.P. Code: 2011 &amp; 2111

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<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) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

1. Optimal timing for definitive treatment of mandibular fractures is
 

(A) 24 –48 hours from time of injury	(B) within 24 hours
(c) after 36 hours	(D) after 48 hours
2. Investigation of choice in discrete thyroid swellings is
 

(A) USG neck	(B) Fine needle aspiration cytology
(c) Radio iodine scan	(D) none of the above
3. Select the correct statement for total thyroidectomy
 

(A) 2xtotal lobectomy + isthmusectomy	(B) 2 x subtotal lobectomy + isthmusectomy
(c) total lobectomy + isthmusectomy	(D) none of the above
4. Tumour marker used in thyroid carcinoma is
 

(A) thyroid autoantibodies	(B) thyroglobulin
(c) thyroid stimulating antibody	(D) all of the above
5. The cells of the medullary carcinoma are derived from which type of cells ?
 

(A) Cells of thyroid follicle	(B) C cells of neural crest origin
(c) Cuboidal epithelium	(D) none of the above
6. Medullary carcinoma is associated with which syndrome ?
 

(A) MEN 1 syndrome	(B) MEN2A syndrome
(c) Marfan syndrome	(D) CREST syndrome
7. All are late complications of tracheostomy except
 

(A) tracheo cutaneous fistula	(B) haemorrhage
(c) tracheal stenosis	(D) tracheo-oesophageal fistula
8. 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
9. Parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch
 

(A) 1st and 2nd	(B) 2nd and 3rd
(c) 3rd and 4th	(D) only 4th
10. Causes of cardiogenic shock are all except?
 

(A) Cardiomyopathy	(B) Myocardial infarction
(c) Cardiac tamponade	(D) Valvular disease
11. Systolic BP begins to fall in which stage of shock
 

(A) Compensated	(B) Mild
(c) Moderate	(D) Severe
12. Which blood product is used for emergency reversal of anticoagulant therapy?
 

(A) Platelets	(B) Cryoprecipitate
(c) Prothrombin complex concentrates	(D) FFP
13. Which is the gold standard for fistula-in ano imaging?
 

(A) USG	(B) CT
(c) Fistulography	(D) MRI
14. Which type of edges do rodent ulcers have?
 

(A) Undermined	(B) Punched out
(c) Pearly white	(D) Rolled out
15. Which types of ulcers are painful?
 

(A) Syphilitic ulcer	(B) Trophic ulcer
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- (c) Squamous cell ca (D) arterial ulcer
16. Marjolin's ulcers are ?  
 (A) Basal cell ca (B) Squamous cell ca  
 (c) Adenocarcinoma (D) Benign ulcer
17. Wash leather slough is pathognomonic of  
 (A) Syphilitic ulcer (B) Tuberculous ulcer  
 (c) rodent ulcer (D) diabetic ulcer
18. The external manifestations of inflammation were described by  
 (A) Rudolf (B) Celsus  
 (c) Virchow (D) Pasteur
19. The risk of following opportunistic infections is increased in HIV except  
 (A) Pneumocystis carinii (B) Tuberculosis  
 (c) Neisseria gonorrhoea (D) cytomegalovirus
20. Reactionary haemorrhage occurs within  
 (A) 12 hrs (B) 6 hrs  
 (c) 48 hrs (D) 24 hrs

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

2. What are the surgical indications of blood transfusion? enumerate the various blood products with 2 example each for their use. [5+5]
3. Define Ulcer. Describe the various phases of wound healing. also add a note about factors affecting wound healing. [3+4+3]

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

4. Pathophysiology of Distributive shock (Anaphylactic Shock)
5. Autologous blood transfusion
6. Phases of wound healing
7. abnormal types of wound healing
8. Trophic ulcer
9. Actinomycosis of Jaw
10. classification of Osteomyelitis of mandible
11. Thyroid function test
12. types of thyroid neoplasm
13. Emergency Tracheostomy

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) DECEMBER 2020

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Q.P. Code: 2011 & 2111

Max. Marks: 70

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<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) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

- Van der Woude's syndrome typically consists of
 

(A) Pits of the upper and lower lips, cleft lip and palate	(B) Cleft lip and palate
(c) Double lip	(D) Pits of the lower lip, cleft lip and palate
- Sunlight is the main etiological cause of
 

(A) Osteosarcoma	(B) Verrucous carcinoma
(c) Basal cell carcinoma	(D) Fibrosarcoma
- Which of the following lesion is seen in Von recklinghausen's disease of skin?
 

(A) Haemangioma	(B) Myxoma
(c) Neurofibroma	(D) Giant cell granuloma
- Multiple punched out lesions radiographically are seen in
 

(A) Paget's Disease	(B) Osteosarcoma
(c) Ewing Sarcoma	(D) Multiple myeloma
- Other name for Squamous cell carcinoma is
 

(A) Epidermoid carcinoma	(B) Rodent ulcer
(c) Intraepithelial carcinoma	(D) Ackerman's tumor
- The cells seen in the duct linings of glands in elderly persons, which have granular eosinophilic cytoplasm and consisting of large numbers of mitochondria are
 

(A) Lymphocytes	(B) Osteocytes
(c) Oncocytes	(D) Chondrocytes
- A disease that occurs in elderly women with a ratio of 10:1 causing hypofunction of secretory glands with painful and burning mucosa and dryness is seen in
 

(A) Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis	(B) Sjogrens syndrome
(c) Mikulicz's syndrome	(D) Nurohumoralsialadenosis
- Botryoidodontogenic cyst is a variant of
 

(A) Lateral periodontal cyst	(B) Nasopalatine cyst
(c) Primordial cyst	(D) Simple bone cyst
- Noma is also known as
 

(A) Gangrenous stomatitis	(B) Granuloma pyogenicum
(c) Morbilli	(D) ANUG
- The main end product produced after fermentation of sugars by streptococci and lactobacilli is
 

(A) Butyric acid	(B) Acetic acid
(c) Lactic acid	(D) Formic acid
- Vascular dilatation is commonly seen in
 

(A) Acute Pulpitis	(B) Chronic Pulpitis
(c) Focal reversible pulpitis	(D) Focal irreversible pulpitis
- The other name for chronic apical periodontitis is
 

(A) Periapical cyst	(B) Periapical granuloma
(c) Periapical abscess	(D) Periapical infection
- Garre's osteomyelitis is characterized by
 

(A) Endosteal bone formation	(B) Loss of cortical bone
(c) Periosteal new bone formation	(D) Medullary bone resorption
- A circumscribed area of tissue, which is infected with exogenous pathogenic microorganisms and is usually located near a mucous or cutaneous surface is called as

- (A) Ocular infection (B) Focal infection  
(c) Focus of Infection (D) Dental infection
15. Test ? tube retepegs are seen in  
(A) Pyogenic granuloma (B) Gingival hyperplasia due to dilantin sodium  
(c) Lichen planus (D) Pemphigus
16. The intranuclear inclusions within the nucleus causing displacement of chromatin producing a perinuclear halo are known as  
(A) Psammoma bodies (B) Civatte bodies  
(c) Sabouraud bodies (D) Lipschutz bodies
17. Hyperkeratosis of the oral epithelium is a frequent finding in  
(A) Vitamin B overload (B) Vitamin A overload  
(c) Vitamin B Deficiency (D) D. Vitamin A Deficiency
18. In Thalassaemia morphological feature of RBC is  
(A) Normocytic Normochromic (B) Macrocytic Normochromic  
(c) Microcytic Normochromi (D) Microcytic Hypochromic
19. Tooth loss in physiological attrition is proportional to  
(A) Sex of individual (B) Age of individual  
(c) Diet of individual (D) Profession of individual
20. The triad of Lichen planus, Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension is referred to as  
(A) Lichenoid syndrome (B) Grinspan Syndrome  
(c) Cowdens Syndrome (D) Peutz–Zegher Syndrome

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

2. Enumerate the developmental anomalies affecting the structure of tooth. Write in detail on amelogenesis imperfecta. (4+6)
3. Describe the aetiology, clinical features and histopathologic features of oral squamous cell carcinoma. (3+3+4)

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

4. Write in brief about Ghost teeth
5. Write in brief about Treacher Collins syndrome
6. Give three examples each of premalignant lesion and premalignant condition
7. Where do you see the following radiographic features a) sunburst appearance b) honey comb appearance c) punched out lesions
8. Draw a well labelled diagram of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
9. Write in brief about Xerostomia
10. Write in brief about Pseudomembranous candidiasis
11. Write in brief about Drug induced Gingival enlargement
12. Write in brief about Zones of dentinal caries
13. Enumerate occupational injuries of oral cavity