

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

General Medicine Q.P. Code: 2009 & 2109

Max. Marks: 70

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

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. schillings test may be used to establish a diagnosis of

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (A) intrinsic factor deficiency | (B) pancreatic endocrine dysfunction |
| (c) megaloblastic anemia from folic acid deficiency | (D) all of the above |
3. auto immune destruction of platelets is seen in

| | |
|---------|----------------------|
| (A) SLE | (B) CLL |
| (c) HIV | (D) all of the above |
4. Troponin T is a marker of

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Renal disease | (B) muscular disease |
| (c) myocardial infarction | (D) unstable angina |
5. All are the causes of oral ulceration Except

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Idiopathic | (B) Herpes simplex |
| (c) crohns disease | (D) GERD |
6. Causes of oesophageal stricture except

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| (A) GERD | (B) corrosive ingestion |
| (c) NSAID'S | (D) Post radiotherapy |
7. All cause hepatomegaly except

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Late Cirrhosis | (B) Liver mets |
| (c) Right heart failure | (D) Amyloidosis |
8. Which virus is also referred to as the Dane particle?

| | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) HAV | (B) HCV |
| (c) HBV | (D) HDV |
9. All are genetic causes of Liver cirrhosis except

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Hemochromatosis | (B) Wilson's Disease |
| (c) Hepatitis B | (D) Alpha 1 Anti Trypsin deficiency |
10. Not a clinical feature of Acute Rheumatic Fever

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (A) carditis | (B) huntington's chorea |
| (c) arthritis | (D) subcutaneous nodules |
11. Roth's spot is seen in

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) aortic regurgitation | (B) ASD |
| (c) mitral regurgitation | (D) Infective Endocarditis |
12. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) mitral stenosis | (B) aortic stenosis |
| (c) pulmonary regurgitation | (D) constrictive pericarditis |
13. Calculate the BMI of an adult with weight 70 kg and height 168 cm.

| | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 21.8 | (B) 24.8 |
| (c) 26.4 | (D) 30.2 |
14. Cachexia is seen with all except

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (A) HIV-AIDS | (B) Endstage renal disease |
| (c) Lung cancer | (D) Cushing's disease |
15. Casal's necklace is seen in

- (A) Beri-beri (B) Pellagra
(c) Scurvy (D) Ricket's

16. Which is the earliest manifestation of Vitamin A deficiency?

- (A) Night blindness (B) Bitot's spots
(c) Xerosis (D) Keratomalacia

17. Relapse in malaria is seen with

- (A) p.vivax (B) p.malariae
(c) p.knoe;esi (D) p.falciparum

18. Which of the following is not a symptom of hyperthyroidism

- (A) weightloss (B) heatintolerance
(c) tachycardia (D) bradycardia

19. Drug of choice for Diabetes Insipidus

- (A) Metformin (B) Insulin
(c) Desmopressin (D) ACE inhibitors

20. Hypoglycemia is defined as

- (A) blood glucose <63mg/dl (B) blood glucose <100mg/dl
(c) Blood glucose <126mg/dl (D) blood glucose <200 mg/dl

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Write etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia [2+3+3+2]
3. Discuss the pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management of Amoebiasis [2+3+2+3].

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Mention complications associated with blood transfusion
5. Write the clinical features and management of Pneumothorax
6. Mention 3 causes of Type 1 respiratory failure
7. Mention 3 causes of Massive Hemoptysis
8. Causes of dysphagia.
9. Three causes of tender hepatomegaly.
10. Write a short note on scurvy.
11. Name 3 sources of dietary iron.
12. Modes of transmission of HIV
13. Describe Myxoedema coma? Write its Management?

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

General Surgery Q.P. Code: 2010 & 2110

Max. Marks: 70

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

1. Most common site of fracture of mandible is

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) region of canine tooth | (B) neck of the condyle |
| (c) angle of mandible | (D) mentum |
2. Most common organism causing osteomyelitis of mandible is

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Staphylococcus aureus | (B) Salmonella typhi |
| (c) Streptococcus pyogenes | (D) Klebsiella |
3. Select the correct statement for thyrotoxicosis

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (A) T3,T4 levels low , TSH high | (B) T3,T4 levels high , TSH undetectable |
| (c) T3 high , T4 normal, TSH normal | (D) T3,T4 normal , TSH normal |
4. All are goitrogens except

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) cabbage | (B) anti thyroid drugs |
| (c) para amino salicylic acid | (D) caffeine |
5. Most common malignant tumour of thyroid gland is

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Follicular carcinoma | (B) Medullary carcinoma |
| (c) Papillary carcinoma | (D) Anaplastic carcinoma |
6. Hurthle cell carcinoma is a rare variant of

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Papillary carcinoma | (B) Anaplastic carcinoma |
| (c) Follicular carcinoma | (D) Medullary carcinoma |
7. Medullary carcinoma is associated with which syndrome ?

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) MEN 1 syndrome | (B) MEN2A syndrome |
| (c) Marfan syndrome | (D) CREST syndrome |
8. Site of insertion of 22 gauge needle in needle tracheostomy is between

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) 1st and 2nd tracheal rings | (B) 3rd and 4th tracheal rings |
| (c) below 4th tracheal ring | (D) 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings |
9. All are causes of hypercalcemia except

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Primary hyperparathyroidism | (B) Primary hypoparathyroidism |
| (c) Lithium induced | (D) Milk alkali syndrome |
10. Parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 1st and 2nd | (B) 2nd and 3rd |
| (c) 3rd and 4th | (D) only 4th |
11. PTH acts directly on all except

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) bone | (B) git |
| (c) kidney | (D) brain |
12. Earliest clinical feature of shock

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Tachycardia | (B) Bradycardia |
| (c) Reduced urine output | (D) Hypotension |
13. Minimum monitoring for patients in shock includes all except

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) ECG | (B) CVP |
| (c) Blood Pressure | (D) Pulse oximetry |
14. Prothrombin complex concentrates contain all factors except

| | |
|---------|----------|
| (A) II | (B) VIII |
| (c) VII | (D) IX |
15. Which is the surest way of getting rid of fistula in ano?

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fistulectomy | (B) Fistulotomy |
|------------------|-----------------|

- (c) Setons (D) Probing
16. Setons are used in treatment of
 (A) High fistula in ano (B) Low fistula in ano
 (c) both (D) none
17. Rolled out edges are seen
 (A) Squamous cell ca (B) Tuberculous ulcer
 (c) Trophic ulcer (D) varicose ulcer
18. Congenital fistulas are all except?
 (A) Branchial fistula (B) Tracheo–esophageal
 (c) Thyroglossal (D) fecal fistula
19. What type of edges do healing ulcers have?
 (A) Undermined (B) sloping
 (c) rolled out (D) none
20. Inflammation is normally
 (A) controlled and progressive (B) uncontrolled and self limited
 (c) controlled and self limited (D) uncontrolled and progressive

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Define Shock. Classify hemorrhagic shock and write a note on its management. [3+3+4]
 3. Describe anatomical sites of Fracture mandible. Write on mechanism of injury and the principles of treatment their management. [5+2+3]

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. complications of blood transfusion
 5. Phases of wound healing
 6. Pathological classification of ulcers
 7. Basal cell carcinoma
 8. Define Fistula and give 2 examples of Fistula
 9. Latent Tetani
 10. Indications of Tracheostomy
 11. Short note on Bacteremia. Describe toxemia and pyaemia
 12. Discuss crush injury and describe in detail
 13. Fractures of the zygomatic complex

THIRD YEAR BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS & RS2) FEBRUARY 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Oral Pathology & Microbiology

Q.P. Code: 2011 & 2111

Max. Marks: 70

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

1) M.C.Q. 20 X 1 = 20

- Mieschers syndrome refers to

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Cheilitis granulomatosa | (B) Cheilitis glandularis |
| (c) Double lips | (D) Cleft lip |
- A young female patient incidentally finds white lines surrounding irregular yellow circinate areas on the tongue that gradually widen and change shape. Lesion is asymptomatic but burning sensation that is made worse by spicy food is present. The diagnosis is

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Lichen planus | (B) Leukoplakia |
| (c) Benign migratory glossitis | (D) Median rhomboid glossitis |
- Racquet cells are seen in

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Fibrosarcoma | (B) Rhabdomyosarcoma |
| (c) Leiomyosarcoma | (D) Osteosarcoma |
- Which of the following adenoma shows epithelial and lymphoid tissue with germinal centers cysts formation consisting of Chocolate colored fluid

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Oncocytoma | (B) Myoepithelioma |
| (c) Mixed tumor | (D) Warthin?stumor |
- Which of the following is a true cyst?

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Aneurysmal bone cyst | (B) Gingival cyst of newborn |
| (c) Haemorrhagic bone cyst | (D) Traumatic bone cyst |
- Rushton bodies are commonly seen in

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Radicular cyst | (B) Dentigerous cyst |
| (c) OKC | (D) Lateral periodontal cyst |
- Most frequent intra oral site of occurrence of tuberculosis lesion is

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (A) Gingiva | (B) Tongue |
| (c) Buccal mucosa | (D) Palate |
- Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis is also called as

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| (A) Vincents infection | (B) Zona |
| (c) Shing les | (D) Noma |
- The permanent teeth which are least affected by dental caries

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) Maxillary incisors and canine | (B) Mandibular incisors and canine |
| (c) Maxillary canine and premolars | (D) Mandibular canine and premolars |
- The chief inflammatory cells seen in acute osteomyelitis is

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Lymphocytes | (B) Plasma cells |
| (c) Macrophages | (D) Polymorphonuclear leukocytes |
- Ranula specifically occurs in

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Tongue | (B) Floor of the mouth |
| (c) Buccal mucosa | (D) Lip |
- Ray fungus is a typical appearance of

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Batryomycosis | (B) Sarcoidosis |
| (c) Actinomycosis | (D) Melioidosis |
- Synonym for ?Dry socket? is

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (A) Garre?s osteomyelitis | (B) Sclerosing osteomyelitis |
| (c) Chronic osteomyelitis | (D) Localised acute alveolar osteomyelitis |
- Most common organism that has been implicated as a cause in recurrent aphthous stomatitis is,

| | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| (A) HSV | (B) a – haemolytic streptococcus |
|---------|----------------------------------|

- (c) ? – haemolytic streptococcus (D) HPV
15. Tooth brush abrasion commonly occurs on
 (A) Cervical regions (B) Incisal tip
 (c) Proximal (D) Lingual
16. A 3 year old male patient comes with chief complaint of multiple missing teeth. Examination reveals oligodontia and the few teeth present are also conical in shape. Additional examination reveals absence of hair, eyebrows, frontal bossing, decreased tears and saliva. Family history is positive for similar complaint with both his sisters. The most probable diagnosis is
 (A) Treacher Collins syndrome (B) Ectodermal Dysplasia
 (c) Cleidocranial Dysplasia (D) Peutz–Zegher Syndrome
17. The form of Lichen planus that has commonly been associated with malignant transformation is
 (A) Erosive (B) Reticular
 (c) Hypertrophic (D) Annular
18. L.E. cell phenomenon in peripheral blood is seen in
 (A) Rheumatic heart disease (B) Infective endocarditis
 (c) Ischemic heart disease (D) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
19. Shepherds crook deformity is characteristic sign of
 (A) Osteogenesis imperfecta (B) Cleidocranial dysostosis
 (c) Fibrous dysplasia (D) Cherubism
20. Marble bone disease is another name of
 (A) Osteoporosis (B) Osteomyelitis
 (c) Osteopetrosis (D) Osteomalacia

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 2 X 10 = 20

2. Enumerate the developmental anomalies affecting the shape of tooth. Write in detail on taurodontism. Name the syndrome associated with taurodontism. (4+5+1)
3. Enumerate malignant epithelial tumors. Describe in detail clinical features, histopathological features and treatment of verrucous carcinoma. (3+3+3+1)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

4. Write in brief about Submerged teeth
5. Write in brief about Fordyce's granules
6. Give three examples each of premalignant lesion and premalignant condition
7. Draw well labelled diagram of histopathology of capillary haemangioma.
8. Where do you see the following clinical features a) cauliflower like growth b) ulceroproliferative lesion c) crateriform ulcer
9. Classify tori. Write about Torus palatinus
10. Histopathology of Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
11. Write in brief about Mumps
12. Features of nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome
13. Write in brief about Drug induced Gingival enlargement