

**MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021**

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. Define and classify Immunity. Discuss Innate immunity.	(2+2+6)
3. Name the organisms causing UTI. Define significant bacteriuria and discuss laboratory diagnosis of UTI.	(3+2+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Explain the morphological classification of bacteria. Add a note on 'L' forms.	
5. Explain Bacterial Growth Curve.	
6. Describe Type IV hypersensitivity with suitable examples.	
7. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Salmonellosis.	
8. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of Brucellosis.	
9. Explain Satellitism.	
10. Compare and contrast VDRL test with RPR test.	
11. Describe Laboratory diagnosis of Diphtheria.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Explain principle and interpretation of coagulase test	
13. List the Diarrheagenic E.coli.	
14. Define Zoonosis and name four bacteria causing Zoonosis.	
15. Enumerate six specific tests for Syphilis.	
16. List the diseases caused by Bacillus anthracis.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	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. An example for transport medium is
(A) Peptone water (B) Chocolate agar
(C) Nutrient agar (D) Amie's medium
2. The bacterial characteristic conferred by Plasmids is
(A) Multidrug resistance (B) Ability for transduction
(C) Capsule formation (D) Flagella formation
3. Polymerase chain reaction was discovered by
(A) Robbin Warren (B) Salk
(C) Watson and Crick (D) Kary Mullis
4. Jumping gene is
(A) Transposon (B) Episome
(C) Cosmid (D) Plasmid
5. Father of Microbiology is
(A) Robert koch (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (D) Edward Jenner
6. The design and use of the compound microscope is attributed to
(A) Antony Van Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch (D) Ferdinand Cohn
7. Cell wall deficient bacterium is
(A) Mycoplasma (B) Treponema
(C) Staphylococcus (D) Klebsiella
8. Chinese letter arrangement is characteristic of
(A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (B) Bacillus anthracis
(C) Corynebacterium diphtheriae (D) Clostridium tetani
9. Presence of capsule in a microorganism can be demonstrated by
(A) India ink preparation (B) Wet mount preparation
(C) Ziehl Neelsen stain (D) Albert stain
10. Urease test is **POSITIVE** in
(A) Escherichia (B) Proteus
(C) Streptococcus pyogenes (D) Candida
11. Catalase test is **NEGATIVE** in
(A) Staphylococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Proteus (D) Salmonella
12. Autoclave is used to sterilize
(A) Pharmaceutical powders (B) Disposable syringe
(C) Endoscopes (D) Gowns

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. Graft between identical twins is called as
 (A) Allograft (B) Isograft
 (C) Autograft (D) Xenograft
16. Which Immunoglobulin is found in milk
 (A) IgG (B) IgM
 (C) IgA (D) IgD
17. Type of hypersensitivity in contact dermatitis is
 (A) Type I (B) Type II
 (C) Type III (D) Type IV
18. Prozone phenomenon is due to excess amount of
 (A) Antigen (B) Antibody
 (C) Complement (D) Electrolytes
19. Sereny test is used for identification of
 (A) EPEC (B) ETEC
 (C) EHEC (D) EIEC
20. Atrophic Rhinitis is caused by
 (A) *K. pneumoniae* (B) *K. ozaenae*
 (C) *K. oxytoca* (D) *K. rhinoscleromatis*
21. Shigellosis is characterized by
 (A) Bloody diarrhoea (B) Abdominal pain
 (C) Fever (D) All of the above
22. One of the following bacterium is pleomorphic
 (A) *C. freundii* (B) *E. coli*
 (C) *K. pneumoniae* (D) *P. mirabilis*
23. Enteric fever is caused by
 (A) *Salmonella typhi* (B) *Salmonella paratyphi B*
 (C) *Salmonella paratyphi A* (D) All of the above
24. Chancroid is caused by
 (A) *Haemophilus influenzae* (B) *Haemophilus aegyptius*
 (C) *Haemophilus parainfluenzae* (D) *Haemophilus ducreyi*
25. Plague is transmitted by
 (A) Sand flies (B) Rats
 (C) Ticks (D) Mites

MBBS PHASE – II
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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 Keratomycosis.	(4+6)
3. Describe morphology, modes of transmission and laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B	(3+3+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the lesions caused by Candida Species.	
5. Classify Herpes viruses and write their laboratory diagnosis.	
6. Enumerate the viruses associated with human cancer. Add a note on viral oncogenesis.	
7. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Falciparum malaria.	
8. Describe Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis.	
9. Draw a neat labelled diagram of morphological forms of Giardia lamblia.	
10. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Kala azar.	
11. Describe the clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Hook worm infection.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Illustrate the laboratory diagnosis of Dermatophytosis.	
13. Name three fungal species producing mushroom poisoning.	
14. Draw a neat diagram of HIV virus.	
15. List the viruses causing haemorrhagic fever.	
16. Enumerate three oncogenic viruses.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	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. Zygomycosis is caused by
(A) Aspergillus & Penicillium (B) Coccidioidis & Histoplasma
(C) Mucor & Rhizopus (D) Candida & Cryptococcus
2. Pityriasis versicolor is caused by
(A) T. rubrum (B) M. furfur
(C) T. beigelli (D) R. seeberi
3. Aflatoxin is produced by
(A) A. niger (B) A. fumigatus
(C) A. flavus (D) Any of these
4. Definitive host of Toxoplasma gondii is,
(A) Dog (B) Cat
(C) Cattle (D) Man
5. Entero-test is used for diagnosis of
(A) C. parvum (B) T. vaginalis
(C) E. histolytica (D) G. lamblia
6. Naegleria fowleri causes,
(A) Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (B) Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis
(C) Keratitis (D) Diarrhoea
7. Protozoa belong to kingdom
(A) Monera (B) Protista
(C) Plantae (D) Animalia
8. Flat segmented tape like helminthes belong to
(A) Trematodes (B) Cestodes
(C) Nematodes (D) Pseudophyllidea
9. The definitive host of Echinococcus granulosus is
(A) Man (B) Cow
(C) Dog (D) Pig
10. Hook worm infestation leads to deficiency of
(A) Vitamin B₁₂ (B) Folic acid
(C) Iron (D) Vitamin A
11. Eggs of Ascaris lumbricoides can be
(A) Fertilized (B) Unfertilized
(C) Decorticated (D) All of the above
12. Autoinfection occurs in
(A) Round worm (B) Pin worm
(C) Hook worm (D) Whip worm

13. Loa loa is commonly known as
 (A) Eye worm (B) Guinea worm
 (C) Round worm (D) Pin worm
14. Adult worm of Loa loa is found in,
 (A) Lymphatic system (B) Connective tissue
 (C) Conjunctival tissue (D) Eyelid
15. NIH swab is used in perianal scraping of
 (A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Nector americanus
 (C) Enterobius vermicularis (D) Tichuris trichiura
16. Inclusion body produced by Molluscum contagiosum is called as
 (A) Negri body (B) Cowdry type A
 (C) Cowdry type B (D) Handerson Peterson body
17. Salivary glands are affected in infection produced by
 (A) Ebstein Barr (B) Varicella
 (C) Cytomegalo (D) Herpes simplex-I
18. Number of serotypes of Influenza are
 (A) Two (B) Three
 (C) Four (D) Five
19. Segmented RNA is seen in
 (A) Rabies virus (B) Coxsackie B virus
 (C) Influenza virus (D) HIV
20. Negri bodies are commonly seen in
 (A) Hippocampus (B) Hypothalamus
 (C) Mamillary bodies (D) Cerebrum
21. Hepatitis C virus is
 (A) Hepadna virus (B) Picorna virus
 (C) Retro virus (D) Flavivirus
22. All are Oncogenic viruses **EXCEPT**
 (A) Human papilloma (B) Epstein Barr
 (C) Reo (D) Retro
23. Which of the following is a live vaccine?
 (A) 17D (B) Salk
 (C) Hepatitis B (D) Human diploid cell vaccine
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 – MARCH 2021**

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**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. Classify haemolytic anaemias. Describe etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Sickle cell anaemia.	(3+3+4)
3. Classify carcinogens. Describe chemical carcinogenesis.	(2+8)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the etiopathogenesis of Type III hypersensitivity reaction.	
5. Enumerate the differences between Tuberculoid and Lepromatous leprosy.	
6. Enumerate clinical features and draw peripheral blood picture of chronic myeloid leukaemia.	(2+3)
7. Describe the pathological findings in Scurvy.	
8. Enumerate the differences between dry and wet gangrene.	
9. Discuss the various steps involved in phagocytosis.	
10. Describe the pathology of Amyloidosis in spleen	
11. Define Metaplasia. Discuss the types with examples.	(2+3)
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate six opportunistic infections in AIDS.	
13. Describe the clinical features and chromosomal abnormalities of Down syndrome.	(3+2)
14. Enumerate three causes of dry tap in bone marrow aspirations.	
15. Enumerate six factors promoting wound healing.	
16. Describe the bone marrow findings in multiple Myeloma.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pathology Paper-I, QP Code: 1008	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

- Each question is followed by four options.
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- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Chemically diagnostic useful laboratory sign of cell injury is
(A) Increased Creatinine Kinase (Muscle cell injury) (B) Reduced Transaminase levels
(C) LDH is normal (D) Serum creatinine is zero
2. Increase in number of cells leading to increase in size of organ is known as
(A) Hyperplasia (B) Hypoplasia
(C) Hypertrophy (D) Anaplasia
3. Apoptosis is inhibited by
(A) P-53 gene (B) N-myc gene
(C) Ras gene (D) BCl2 gene
4. Pathogenesis of increased vascular permeability is due to
(A) Histamine (B) Interleukin
(C) Tumour Necrosis factor (D) All of the above
5. Venous emboli are most often lodged in
(A) Intestines (B) Lungs
(C) Heart (D) Kidney
6. Edema due to reduced plasma oncotic pressure is seen in
(A) Congestive heart failure (B) Protein losing glomerulopathy
(C) Neurohumoral dysregulation (D) Post irradiation
7. The appearance of brown induration of lung is seen in
(A) Pneumoconiosis (B) Pulmonary edema
(C) Bronchogenic carcinoma (D) Chronic venous congestion
8. Pulmonary embolus gaining access in to systematic circulation through interatrial or interventricular septal defect is called as
(A) Paradoxical embolus (B) Retrograde embolus
(C) Saddle embolus (D) Cholesterol embolus
9. Infarcts caused by an infected embolus is called
(A) Bland infarct (B) Septic infarct
(C) Red infarct (D) White infarct
10. The organ seldom affected in hypovolemic shock is
(A) Kidney (B) Brain
(C) Adrenal (D) Lung
11. The aberration in Philadelphia chromosome
(A) t (8:21) (B) t (9:22)
(C) t (15:17) (D) t (14:14)
12. Type I Hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by
(A) IgG antibody (B) IgM antibody
(C) IgE antibody (D) IgA antibody

13. The main function of vitamin E is
 (A) Immune regulation (B) Hepatic microsomal carboxylation
 (C) Antioxidant (D) Maintenance of structure and function of epithelium
14. Hodgkin's lymphoma arises from
 (A) Pre-B cells (B) Pre-T Cells
 (C) NK cells (D) Germinal centre B cells
15. Disappearance of reticulocytes in hereditary spherocytosis implies
 (A) Haemolytic crisis (B) Aplastic crisis
 (C) Sequestration crisis (D) Thrombotic crisis
16. Advantage of FNAC procedure
 (A) Requires no anaesthesia (B) Rapid results
 (C) Low cost (D) All of the above
17. Sideroblasts are
 (A) Normoblast over loaded with Iron (B) Abnormal erythroid precursors
 (C) RBCs containing lysosomes stuffed with iron (D) Normoblast containing Iron
18. The **MOST** common mutation leading to thalassemia
 (A) Promoter region mutations (B) Chain terminator mutations
 (C) Splicing mutations (D) Frame shift mutations
19. Starry sky appearance in Burkitt's lymphoma is due to
 (A) Eosinophil (B) Neutrophil
 (C) Basophil (D) Macrophage
20. Erythroprotein level in polycythemia vera is
 (A) Increased (B) Reduced
 (C) Normal (D) Negligible
21. Structure of DNA was described by
 (A) Clark (B) Neel
 (C) John (D) Watson and Crick
22. Prostaglandins mediate
 (A) Vasodilatation (B) Pain
 (C) Both a and b (D) None of the above
23. Amyloid can be present in stroma of which type of thyroid tumor
 (A) Papillary carcinoma (B) Medullary carcinoma
 (C) Follicular carcinoma (D) Anaplastic carcinoma
24. Oliguria is the excretion of urine less than
 (A) 100 ml / day (B) 500 ml / day
 (C) 200 ml / day (D) 50 ml / day
25. A 15 year old boy came to OPD with swelling of knee joint after a fall. Family history revealed that his maternal uncle also suffered from similar complaints. The boy is suffering from
 (A) Haemophilia (B) Thrombocytopenic purpura
 (C) Von-willebrand disease (D) Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia

**MBBS PHASE – II
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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. List the precancerous conditions of carcinoma colon. Describe the morphology and staging of carcinoma of colon.	(3+4+3)
3. Describe the pathogenesis of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Discuss the major long term complications.	(5+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enumerate the differences between benign and malignant gastric ulcers.	
5. Enumerate various types of pneumoconiosis. Describe the pathogenesis of silicosis.	(2+3)
6. Explain the etiopathogenesis and pathology of Bronchial asthma.	(2+3)
7. Describe with a labelled diagram about serous cyst adenoma of ovary.	
8. Describe the kidney changes in hypertension.	
9. Discuss the sites, gross & microscopy of basal cell carcinoma.	(1+2+2)
10. Describe the morphology of Glioblastoma multiforme.	
11. Enumerate the antibodies of Hepatitis B infection and their clinical correlation.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate the three differences between lobar and bronchopneumonia.	
13. Lists the risk factors of carcinoma cervix.	
14. Describe the microscopic features of Dysgerminoma with diagram.	(2+1)
15. Describe morphology of transitional cell carcinoma of bladder.	
16. Describe microscopy of Osteoclastoma.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Pathology Paper-II, QP Code: 1009	Time: 30 Minutes

Instructions:

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1. In bronchial asthma BAL will show
(A) Psammoma bodies (B) Ferruginous bodies
(C) Curschmann spirals (D) Corpora amylaea
2. In Mallory Weiss Syndrome the site of tear is
(A) Distal oesophagus (B) Proximal stomach
(C) Oesophago gastric junction (D) All of the above
3. Feco-oral route of transmission is seen in
(A) Hepatitis A (B) Hepatitis B
(C) Hepatitis C (D) Hepatitis D
4. Elevation of serum amylase is seen in
(A) Acute Gastritis (B) Acute Pancreatitis
(C) Acute Cholecystitis (D) Acute Hepatitis
5. The commonest testicular tumour is
(A) Leydig cell tumour (B) Sertoli cell tumour
(C) Granulosa cell tumour (D) Germ cell tumour
6. Symptoms of endometriosis include
(A) Infertility (B) Pelvic pain
(C) Severe dysmenorrhoea (D) All of the above
7. Mycosis fungoides is
(A) B- Cell lymphoma of skin (B) Hodgkins disease of the skin
(C) T-cell lymphoma of skin (D) Tumours of N.K. cells of skin
8. Acute pyogenic meningitis in neonates is caused by
(A) H. influenza (B) E. Coli
(C) N. meningitis (D) Streptococcus
9. **MOST** common cause for acute pancreatitis is
(A) Drugs (B) Hypercalcemia
(C) Alcoholism (D) Infection
10. Dane particle is the other name for
(A) Hepatitis A virus (B) Hepatitis B virus
(C) Hepatitis C virus (D) Hepatitis D virus
11. Mallory hyaline body is seen in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Primary Biliary Cirrhosis (B) Alcoholic Liver disease
(C) Wilson's disease (D) Hepatitis C
12. All are precancerous conditions of oesophagus **EXCEPT**
(A) Achalasia (B) Paterson Kelly syndrome
(C) Zenker's diverticulum (D) Ectodermal dysplasia

13. The **MOST** common site of gastric carcinoma is
 (A) Cardia (B) Body
 (C) Fundus (D) Antrum and pylorus
14. The Astler Coller classification is for carcinoma of
 (A) Stomach (B) Prostate
 (C) Colon (D) Thyroid
15. CNS hamartoma is a typical feature of
 (A) Von Hippel Lindau disease (B) Neurofibromatosis
 (C) Tuberous sclerosis (D) Schwannomas
16. In lobar pneumonia, acute inflammation is of following type
 (A) Catarrhal (B) Fibrinous
 (C) Fibrino suppurative (D) Suppurative
17. Combined germ cell sex cord stromal tumour is
 (A) Seminoma (B) Teratoma
 (C) Choriocarcinoma (D) Gynandroblastoma
18. Chloroma is also called as
 (A) Burkitt's lymphoma (B) Monocytic leukemia
 (C) Multiple myeloma (D) Granulocytic sarcoma
19. The commonest site of tuberculosis of intestine is
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
 (C) Ileum (D) Colon
20. The basic defect in neonatal hyaline membrane disease is
 (A) Shock due to sepsis (B) Deficient production of surfactant
 (C) Inhalation of toxins (D) Aspiration pneumonitis
21. Bronchopneumonia is grossly characterized by
 (A) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs
 (B) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of one lung
 (C) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of both lungs
 (D) Patchy consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs
22. The **MOST** fibrogenic dust in pneumoconiosis is
 (A) Coal (B) Asbestos
 (C) Silica (D) Beryllium
23. Which complication of cirrhosis leads to death within 24 hours of onset
 (A) Ascitis (B) Hepatoma
 (C) Liver Cell failure (D) Rupture of Oesophageal Varices
24. The breast tumour which causes an enlarged, erythematous and oedematous breast is
 (A) Infiltrating duct carcinoma (B) Inflammatory carcinoma
 (C) Lobular carcinoma (D) Medullary carcinoma
25. The **MOST** important prognostic feature of Renal Cell Carcinoma is
 (A) Size > 5cm (B) Hematuria
 (C) Vascular invasion (D) Hypercalcemia

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

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. Classify sympathomimetic drugs. Mention important uses of adrenaline giving rationale for the same.	
3. Classify Antiepileptic drugs on the basis of clinical utility giving examples. Enumerate principles of treatment of Epilepsy. Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Carbamazepine.	
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Discuss merits and demerits of intravenous route.	
5. Mention differences between peripherally and centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants. Mention uses of centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants.	
6. Discuss the differences between tricyclic antidepressants and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).	
7. Discuss mechanism of action and uses of lignocaine.	
8. Discuss the salient features of inducing intravenous anaesthetics.	
9. Discuss the uses and adverse effects of opioid analgesics.	
10. Discuss the management of Parkinsonism.	
11. Classify hypolipidemic agents. Write mechanism of action and uses of Statins.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Explain the term and types of drug tolerance with suitable examples.	
13. Mention the rationale for the use of Ipratropium bromide in bronchial asthma.	
14. Write three aims of preanaesthetic medication.	
15. Name three antihypertensive drugs used in treatment of hypertensive emergency.	
16. Explain the pharmacological basis for using furosemide in acute left ventricular failure.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	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. In addition to slow intravenous infusion, which of the following routes of administration allows for titration of the dose of a drug with the response
(A) Sublingual (B) Transdermal
(C) Inhalational (D) Nasal insufflations
2. Marked redistribution is a feature of:
(A) Highly lipid soluble drugs (B) Poorly lipid soluble drugs
(C) Depot preparations (D) Highly plasma protein bound drugs
3. Which of the following is a G protein coupled receptor:
(A) Muscarinic cholinergic receptor (B) Nicotinic cholinergic receptor
(C) Glucocorticoid receptor (D) Insulin receptor
4. Therapeutic drug monitoring is essential for drugs with
(A) Low LD 50 (B) High ED 50
(C) Low therapeutic index (D) High therapeutic index
5. The short acting anticholinesterase drug is:
(A) Edrophonium (B) Demecarium
(C) Dyflos (D) Ectothiophate
6. Atropine poisoning causes all, **EXCEPT**
(A) Dilated pupil (B) Excitement
(C) Excessive lacrimation (D) Hot dry skin
7. The rate limiting enzyme in the synthesis of catecholamine's is
(A) Dopamine-hydroxylase (B) Dopa decarboxylase
(C) Noradrenaline N-methyl transferase (D) Tyrosine hydroxylase
8. Adrenergic preferred in acute attack of bronchial asthma is
(A) Adrenaline (B) Salbutamol
(C) Salmeterol (D) Isoprenaline
9. All of the following conditions are contraindications for the use of propranolol **EXCEPT**
(A) Cardiac arrhythmias (B) Bronchial asthma
(C) Partial and Complete heart block (D) Peripheral vascular disease
10. Which of the following drugs can block the reuptake of catecholamines?
(A) Cocaine (B) Amphetamine
(C) Ephedrine (D) Methylphenidate
11. The following antibiotic accentuates the neuromuscular blockade produced by pancuronium:
(A) Erythromycin (B) Streptomycin
(C) Rifampicin (D) Azithromycin
12. Choose the local anaesthetic that is specifically used to produce corneal anaesthesia for tonometry:
(A) Benoxinate (B) Oxethazaine
(C) Ropivacaine (D) Tetracaine

13. Disulfiram and Acamprosate are used for
 (A) Alcohol abstinence (B) Cocaine abuse
 (C) Opium poisoning (D) Atropine over dose
14. The drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is
 (A) Phenobarbitone (B) Valproic acid
 (C) Clonazepam (D) Carbamazepine
15. Which of the following general anaesthetics has poor muscle relaxant action?
 (A) Ether (B) Nitrous oxide
 (C) Halothane (D) Isoflurane
16. All of the following are antiparkinsonian drugs **EXCEPT**
 (A) Rasagiline (B) Amantadine
 (C) Pramipexole (D) Rivastigmine
17. Which of the following is an atypical neuroleptic drug
 (A) Loxapine (B) Olanzapine
 (C) Pimozide (D) Flupenthixol
18. All of the following are anxiolytic drugs **EXCEPT**
 (A) Alprazolam (B) Fluoxetine
 (C) Buspirone (D) Risperidone
19. Diphenoxylate, an opioid is used to treat
 (A) Diarrhoea (B) Parkinsonism
 (C) Dry cough (D) Vomiting
20. The benzodiazepine with anxiolytic and antidepressant action is
 (A) Oxazepam (B) Lorazepam
 (C) Alprazolam (D) Imidazolam
21. Rebound hypertension on sudden stoppage of medication is most likely to occur with
 (A) Hydrochlorothiazide (B) Prazosin
 (C) Clonidine (D) Lisinopril
22. An anti-arrhythmic preferred to treat digitalis induced arrhythmias is
 (A) Verapamil (B) Phenytoin
 (C) Flecainide (D) Adenosine
23. The current therapeutic indication of acetazolamide is
 (A) Congestive heart failure (B) Renal insufficiency
 (C) Cirrhosis of liver (D) Glaucoma
24. Select the fibrinolytic drug that is antigenic in nature
 (A) Streptokinase (B) Urokinase
 (C) Alteplase (D) Tenecteplase
25. Features of atorvastatin include the following
 (A) Dose to dose most potent HMG-Co A reductase inhibitor
 (B) Higher ceiling of LDL-cholesterol lowering action than lovastatin
 (C) Antioxidant property
 (D) All of the above

MBBS PHASE – II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

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. Enumerate aminoglycoside antibiotics. Mention their general pharmacological properties. Write the therapeutic uses of gentamicin.	(4+3+3)
3. Classify the bronchodilators used in asthma. Write the MOA, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of salbutamol in asthma.	(2+2+2+2+2)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enumerate urinary antiseptics and write their uses.	
5. Discuss the drugs used in tape worm infestation.	
6. Enumerate SERMSs (Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators) .Write their therapeutic uses and pharmacological actions.	
7. Describe the mechanism of actions and therapeutic uses of Sulfonylurea.	
8. Discuss the mechanism of action and uses of Triptans.	
9. Discuss about the drugs used for Chronic Gout.	
10. Enumerate antacids used in peptic ulcers with their mechanism of action.	
11. What is sequential blockade? Give one example of antimicrobial combination acting by this mechanism.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Write mechanism of action and uses of Oseltamivir.	
13. Write two shared toxicities of anticancer drugs and mention drugs used to treat them.	
14. Rationale of using triple drug regimen in peptic ulcer.	
15. Write the WHO composition of ORS.	
16. Enumerate various live attenuated vaccines.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-II, March 2021	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. All the following are known as eicosanoids **EXCEPT**
(A) Thromboxanes (B) Leukotrienes
(C) Leucocytes (D) Prostaglandins
2. The NSAIDs aggravate the following diseases **EXCEPT**
(A) Hypertension (B) Congestive heart failure
(C) Peptic ulcer (D) Chronic gout
3. Select the sulfonamide drug which is active against Pseudomonas and is used by topical application for prophylaxis of infection in burn cases:
(A) Sulfadiazine (B) Silver sulfadiazine
(C) Sulfadoxine (D) Sulfamethoxazole
4. Nalidixic acid is primarily active against:
(A) Cocci (B) Bacilli
(C) Gram positive bacteria (D) Gram negative bacteria
5. The following is an extended spectrum Penicillins
(A) Methicillin (B) Cloxacillin
(C) Sulbactam (D) Piperacillin
6. All are active against pseudomonas **EXCEPT**
(A) Ceftazidime (Maximum) (B) Ceftolozane
(C) Cefoperazone (D) Cefazolin
7. Acid susceptible penicillin is:
(A) Methicillin (B) Ampicillin
(C) Amoxicillin (D) Cloxacillin
8. Fluroquinolone with least oral bioavailability is
(A) Norfloxacin (B) Ciprofloxacin
(C) Levofloxacin (D) Ofloxacin
9. Drug used in the treatment of Influenza virus infection is
(A) Acyclovir (B) Amantadine
(C) Zidovudine (D) Ritonavir
10. Which of the following neoplastic diseases is almost curable by chemotherapy:
(A) Bronchogenic carcinoma (B) Choriocarcinoma
(C) Malignant melanoma (D) Colorectal carcinoma
11. The characteristic toxicity of doxorubicin is
(A) Kidney damage (B) Liver damage
(C) Cardiomyopathy (D) Pulmonary fibrosis
12. Of the following _____ is a synthetic estrogen
(A) Estrone (B) Estriol
(C) Estradiol (D) Diethylstilbestrol

13. Prolonged testosterone treatment to a man results in

(A) Increased spermatogenesis	(B) Increased sperm motility
(C) Azoospermia	(D) Increased gonadotropins

14. Ergometrine stops postpartum haemorrhage by:

(A) Causing vasoconstriction of uterine arteries	(B) Increasing tone of uterine muscle
(C) Promoting coagulation	(D) Inducing platelet aggregation

15. Fastest acting anti-thyroid drug is:

(A) Lugol's Iodine	(B) Radioactive iodine
(C) Propylthiouracil	(D) Sodium thiocyanate

16. Of the following drugs which is taken during the first part of the meal for the purpose of delaying absorption of dietary carbohydrates?

(A) Acarbose	(B) Glipizide
(C) Nateglinide	(D) Pioglitazone

17. Which of the following steroids is used to treat Addison's disease?

(A) Aldosterone	(B) Dexamethasone
(C) Beclomethasone	(D) Hydrocortisone

18. Platelet aggregation is caused by

(A) Thromboxane A ₂	(B) Clonidine
(C) Glutethamide	(D) Hydralazine

19. Biological agent used in rheumatoid arthritis is

(A) Rituximab	(B) Methotrexate
(C) Azathioprine	(D) Sulfasalazine

20. Which antiemetic selectively blocks levodopa induced vomiting without blocking its antiparkinsonian action:

(A) Metoclopramide	(B) Cisapride
(C) Domperidone	(D) Ondansetron

21. An adult patient of acute diarrhoea presents with abdominal pain, fever, mucus and blood in stools and is suspected to be suffering from Shigella enteritis. What antimicrobial treatment would be most appropriate:

(A) No antimicrobial treatment	(B) Metronidazole
(C) Norfloxacin	(D) Chloramphenicol

22. Which of the following drugs is a saline purgative?

(A) Bisacodyl	(B) Castor oil
(C) Dioctyl sulfosuccinate	(D) Magnesium sulphate

23. All are the side effects of tacrolimus **EXCEPT**

(A) Hepatotoxic	(B) Nephrotoxic
(C) Ototoxic	(D) Neurotoxic

24. Which of the following vaccines is used as an adjuvant in immunotherapy of cancer

(A) BCG	(B) TAB
(C) DPT	(D) MUMPS

25. The **MOST** efficacious and most convenient drug for both Scabies and Lice is

(A) Permethrin	(B) Lindane
(C) Benzyl Benzoate	(D) Sulfur ointment
