

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021**

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. Define Epidemiology. Classify epidemiological study designs. Discuss the steps of randomized controlled trial.	(2+3+5)
3. Mention various nutritional problems in India. Discuss the epidemiology, control and prevention of protein energy malnutrition.	(2+2+3+3)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Describe the Epidemiological triad.	
5. Discuss the criteria for screening of a disease.	
6. Discuss the essential and emergency obstetric care under Reproductive & Child Health Phase 2.	
7. Describe the clinical features & prevention of Lathyrism.	
8. Write salient feature of Food Safety and Standards Act of India (FSSAI).	
9. Describe the 'Microbiological Parameters' of drinking water according to W.H.O. guidelines.	
10. Write the salient features of Census.	
11. Describe the principles of health education.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Enumerate the types of Bias in case control study.	
13. What is the Specificity of a screening test?	
14. Define 'Problem Family' and give TWO examples for the same.	
15. Explain role of Pre-placement examination in occupational health.	
16. Discuss Hardy Weinberg law.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2021	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. In the year 1796, Small pox vaccine was invented by
(A) Paul Ehrlich (B) Robert Koch
(C) Louis Pasteur (D) Edward Jenner
2. Wearing of helmet by a motorcyclist is an example of which mode of intervention?
(A) Health promotion (B) Specific protection
(C) Disability limitation (D) Rehabilitation
3. Total number of cases at a given point of time in a given population is
(A) Incidence rate (B) Prevalence rate
(C) Case fatality rate (D) Attack rate
4. Regarding case control study all are correct **EXCEPT**
(A) Risk factor can be identified (B) It measures incidence
(C) Useful in the study of rare diseases (D) Requires few subjects
5. Vaccines of PHCs are stored in
(A) Walk in cold rooms (B) Ice lined refrigerators
(C) Cold boxes (D) Ice packs
6. Infected waste from a hospital is best disposed of by
(A) Incineration (B) Controlled tipping
(C) Composting (D) Burial
7. Stools are best disinfected by
(A) Bleaching powder (B) Phenol
(C) Formaldehyde (D) Cetrimide
8. The time interval between diagnosis by early detection and diagnosis by other means is
(A) Incubation period (B) Lead time
(C) Serial interval (D) Latent period
9. Under RNTCP , a patient who was initially sputum smear +ve, who began treatment and who remained or became smear +ve again at 5 months or later during course of treatment is a
(A) New case (B) Relapse
(C) Failure case (D) Defaulter
10. Route for HIV transmission with maximum efficiency is
(A) Sexual (B) Transfusion of blood/blood products
(C) Sharing needles / syringes (D) Mother to child transmission
11. Blood smear must be made at night for which of the following conditions?
(A) Malaria (B) Filaria
(C) Leprosy (D) Onchocerciasis
12. Janani Suraksha Yojana includes
(A) Tetanus immunization (B) Institutional deliveries
(C) Iron supplementation (D) Abortions

13. The goal of NLEP is to bring the prevalence of Leprosy to less than one per
(A) 100 (B) 1,000
(C) 10,000 (D) 1,00,000
14. Integrated Child Development Services package for pregnant women includes all **EXCEPT**
(A) Supplementary nutrition (B) Immunization
(C) Health checkup (D) Non-Formal education
15. The Calcium requirement during the postnatal period per day is
(A) 1000 mg (B) 1200 mg
(C) 1500 mg (D) 1700 mg
16. Methylene blue reduction test is an indirect method for detection of
(A) Fat content of milk (B) Sugar content of milk
(C) Protein content of milk (D) Microorganisms in milk
17. Nalgonda technique is used for the purpose of
(A) Fluoridation of water (B) Defluoridation of water
(C) Chlorination of water (D) Dechlorination of water
18. The practical method of evaluation of quality of protein is
(A) Protein energy ratio (B) Biological value
(C) Amino acid score (D) Net Protein Utilization
19. In which one of the following food item, Vitamin B₁₂ is not present?
(A) Butter (B) Cabbage
(C) Egg yolk (D) Fish
20. Standard of living in a country does not depend on
(A) Level of national income (B) Level of education
(C) Propagation of religion (D) Size of the population
21. A cement industry worker presents with complaints of cough, dyspnea on exertion and chest pain. His chest X ray showed Snow storm appearance. The most probable diagnosis is
(A) Anthracosis (B) Silicosis
(C) Asbestosis (D) Siderosis
22. Hardy Weinberg law is related to
(A) Gene therapy (B) Human genome project
(C) Population genetics (D) Eugenics
23. The quantitative data can be represented in
(A) Pictogram (B) Pie chart
(C) Histogram (D) Bar diagram
24. If the data is arranged in descending order, the middle value is
(A) Mean (B) Mode
(C) Median (D) Geometric mean
25. The area between one standard deviation on either side of the mean includes
(A) 65% of the values in the distribution (B) 68% of the values in the distribution
(C) 90% of the values in the distribution (D) 95% of the values in the distribution

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

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 Hepatitis B infection in a community. Add a note on post exposure prophylaxis.	(2+2+2+2+2)
3. Define 'Child Mortality Rate'. Mention its causes and add a note on Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI).	(1+2+7)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Enlist various control measures of Typhoid fever.	
5. Discuss the methods of assessment of obesity.	
6. Explain the modifiable risk factors for Hypertension.	
7. List all the stages of Demographic Cycle. Describe each stage in detail.	
8. Discuss the causes and prevention of Low Birth Weight Babies.	
9. Discuss 'Disaster Preparedness' for floods.	
10. Explain 'Network Analysis' (PERT & CPM)	
11. Enumerate the role and responsibilities of ASHA Workers in India	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Define the Chandler index. Write its public health importance.	
13. Define 'Total Fertility Rate'.	
14. Describe population pyramid.	
15. Explain about the colour coding in disaster management.	
16. Explain the staffing pattern of 'Primary Health Centre' (PHC) in India.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2021	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. What is **NOT TRUE** regarding Measles?
(A) Only source of infection is case (B) Secondary attack rate is 80%
(C) Carriers do not occur (D) Subclinical Measles not known
2. Prevalence of TB infection in a community is estimated by?
(A) Tuberculin test (B) Sputum microscopy
(C) Chest X ray (D) Sputum culture
3. Which type of samples can be used to isolate Poliovirus earliest?
(A) Stool (B) Blood
(C) Throat (D) CSF
4. High fat diet among women predisposes to cancer
(A) Breast (B) Lung
(C) Cervix (D) Intestine
5. The basic techniques for early detection of breast cancer are all **EXCEPT**
(A) Breast self-examination (BSE) by the patient (B) Thermography
(C) Mammography (D) Chest radiography
6. All of the following are the major manifestations of Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease **EXCEPT**:
(A) Carditis (B) Fever
(C) Polyarthritis (D) Chorea
7. For all practical purposes, blindness is defined by WHO as inability to count fingers at a distance of:
(A) 50 cm (B) 1 meter
(C) 3 meter (D) 6 meter
8. Family size is related to
(A) Total number of female born (B) Total number of males born
(C) Total number of family members (D) Total number of children born
9. Which one of the following statement correctly defines the term 'Eligible Couple'?
(A) A couple having two living children (B) A couple giving birth to two children
(C) A couple with wife in reproductive agegroup (D) A couple who is ready to undergo sterilization
10. In what stage of demographic cycle is India today
(A) Low stationary (B) High Stationary
(C) Early expanding (D) Late expanding
11. **MOST** appropriate contraceptive during the first 6 months after delivery is
(A) IUCD (B) Oral pills
(C) Condom (D) Injectable contraceptive
12. Percentage of population above 60 years of age in India is :
(A) 4% (B) 8%
(C) 12% (D) 16%

13. Major defects associated with Congenital Rubella are all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Cataract (B) Congenital heart disease
 (C) Deafness (D) Microcephaly
14. Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are
 (A) Children up to 6 years, pregnant and lactating women, all women in the reproductive age group
 (B) Children up to 5 years, pregnant and lactating women
 (C) Children up to 3 years only and all ANC mothers
 (D) All school going children up to the age of 15 years and their mothers
15. Homes where children are placed under the care of doctors and psychiatrists are called as
 (A) Foster homes (B) Borstals
 (C) Remand homes (D) Child guidance clinic
16. Adolescence has been defined as those aged between
 (A) 15 and 24 years (B) 10 and 24 years
 (C) 10 and 19 years (D) 10 and 12 years
17. Gas responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy was :
 (A) Methyl isocyanate (B) Potassium isothiocyanate
 (C) Sodium isothiocyanate (D) Ethyl isothiocyanate
18. During massive disaster what should be done first :
 (A) Search, rescue, first aid (B) Triage
 (C) Stabilization of victims (D) Hospital treatment and redistribution to hospital if necessary
19. Rural health scheme was introduced by
 (A) Bhore committee (B) Mukherjee committee
 (C) Shrivatsava committee (D) Mudaliar committee
20. Health survey and development committee is given by
 (A) Mudaliar (B) Bhore
 (C) Srivasthava (D) Mukherji
21. Time taken for any project is estimated by
 (A) Work sampling (B) Input-output analysis
 (C) Network analysis (D) System analysis
22. Which one of the following is a quantitative method of health management
 (A) Cost effective analysis (B) Human resource management
 (C) Communication management (D) Supportive supervision and leadership
23. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences at New Delhi, was established with financial assistance from
 (A) Australia (B) Canada
 (C) New Zealand (D) Japan
24. The International Red Cross Society was founded by
 (A) Rene Sand (B) Neumann and Virchow
 (C) Henry Dunant (D) Andreas Varelius
25. The GOBI Campaign of United Nations Children's Fund includes all of the following **EXCEPT**:
 (A) Growth monitoring (B) Oral rehydration therapy
 (C) Immunization (D) Iodine supplementation

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021**

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 signs, symptoms, complications and management of Hypopyon corneal ulcer.	(2+2+2+4)
3. Define Myopia. Discuss the aetiology, types, clinical features and management of myopia.	(2+1+1+1+5)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Classify conjunctivitis. Discuss clinical features and management of trachoma.	(1+2+2)
5. Define Leukocoria. Enumerate various causes.	(2+3)
6. Sketch cross sectional diagram of eyelid and label it.	(3+2)
7. Describe clinical features and management of Ectropion.	(2+3)
8. Describe the fundus picture in central retinal vein occlusion. Mention two complications.	(3+2)
9. Discuss grades of Binocular Single Vision.	
10. Summarize the signs of Thyroid Exophthalmos.	
11. Draw a neat diagram of fundus picture of diabetic retinopathy.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. Classify Staphyloma.	
13. Draw diagram of Rosette cataract.	
14. Enumerate types of Tonometry.	
15. Draw a Fundus picture of Retinitis Pigmentosa	
16. Mention three objectives of NPCB.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2021

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. Antero posterior diameter of normal adult eyeball is
(A) 25 mm (B) 24mm
(C) 23.5 mm (D) 23mm
2. Capsule of the crystalline lens is thinnest at
(A) Anterior pole (B) Posterior pole
(C) Equator (D) Pre- equator region
3. Sweat gland situated near hair follicle of eyelid
(A) Glands of Moll (B) Glands of Zeis
(C) Meibomian glands (D) Accessory lacrimal glands of Wolfring
4. Refractive power of the cornea is
(A) 45 diopters (B) 60 diopters
(C) 45 diopters (D) 20 diopters
5. Sclera is thinnest at
(A) Posterior pole (B) Equator
(C) Insertion of extraocular muscles (D) Ora serrata
6. Number of anterior ciliary arteries are
(A) 5 (B) 2
(C) 10 (D) 7
7. Diameter of Foveal avascular zone (FAZ) is
(A) 0.8 mm (B) 0.5 mm
(C) 0.6 mm (D) 0.7 mm
8. Number of rods in retina
(A) 100 million (B) 110 million
(C) 120 million (D) 130 million
9. Superior oblique muscle is supplied by
(A) Third cranial nerve (B) Fourth cranial
(C) Sixth cranial nerve (D) Second cranial nerve
10. Nasolacrimal duct opens into
(A) Superior meatus (B) Middle meatus
(C) Inferior meatus (D) Maxillary sinus
11. Thinnest wall of the orbit is
(A) Medial wall (B) Floor
(C) Roof (D) Lateral wall
12. Crystalline lens is derived embryologically from the
(A) Surface ectoderm (B) Neuroectoderm
(C) Visceral mesoderm (D) Paraxial mesenchyme
13. Vascular coat in eye is
(A) Sclera (B) Cornea
(C) Retina (D) Uveal tissue

14. Cornea is supplied by
 (A) Anterior ciliary nerves (B) Short ciliary nerves
 (C) Posterior ciliary nerve (D) Long ciliary nerves
15. **MOST** sensitive part of retina is
 (A) Equator (B) Fovea centralis
 (C) Optic disc (D) Ora serrata
16. Cells responsible for colour vision are
 (A) Rods (B) Cones
 (C) Bipolar cells (D) Ganglion cells
17. Aqueous flare is seen in anterior chamber is due to
 (A) Leakage of protein particles into the aqueous humor following breakdown of blood aqueous barrier
 (B) Leakage of leukocytes into anterior chamber
 (C) Leakage of red blood cells into anterior chamber
 (D) Leakage of macrophages into anterior chamber
18. Koeppe's nodules
 (A) Are a feature of non-granulomatous Iridocyclitis
 (B) Are situated at the pupillary border
 (C) Consist of polymorph nuclear cells
 (D) Do not initiate posterior synechiae formation
19. Festooned pupil results from
 (A) Irregular dilatation of pupil with mydriatics in the presence of segmental posterior synechiae
 (B) Annular synechiae
 (C) Occlusion pupillae
 (D) Ectropion pupillae
20. Congenital Rubella is associated with
 (A) Blue dot cataract (B) Subscapular cataract
 (C) Total congenital cataract (D) Coralliform cataract
21. Characteristic feature of diabetic cataract
 (A) Snow flake opacity (B) Polychromatic lusture
 (C) Uniform opacity (D) Vossius ring
22. Munson's sign is a feature of
 (A) Keratoglobus (B) Keratoconus
 (C) Corneal degeneration (D) Corneal dystrophy
23. Atropine 1% drops are used in treatment of
 (A) Neovascular glaucoma (B) Malignant glaucoma
 (C) Pigmentary glaucoma (D) Angle recession glaucoma
24. In Chalcosis Bulbi the electrolytically dissociated ions of Copper are
 (A) Deposited under the membranous structure of the eye
 (B) Combined with intracellular proteins and produce degenerative changes
 (C) Produce irritative reaction at the local site
 (D) Produce optic disc edema
25. Inverse Hypopion is
 (A) Pus in AC (B) Silicon oil in AC
 (C) Abscess in orbit (D) Perforated Corneal Ulcer

MBBS PHASE – III Part-I
DEGREE EXAMINATION –MARCH 2021

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. Define CSOM. Describe the etiopathology, clinical features and management of tubotympanic type of CSOM.	(1+3+3+3)
3. Describe about the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of foreign bodies in air passages.	2+2+2+4)
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:	8 X 5 = 40
4. Define Keratosis Obturans? Mention its clinical features and treatment.	(1+2+2)
5. Define Myringoplasty. Mention various types of grafts for the same.	
6. Mention the causes of saddle nose deformity. How do you manage this condition?	(3+2)
7. Describe the TNM classification and staging system of malignancy of maxillary sinus.	
8. Enumerate conditions causing ulcers of oral cavity.	
9. A 6 year old male child presented to ENT OPD with history of mouth breathing, and snoring of 1 year duration. Examination revealed pinched nose, crowded teeth, masked face, bilateral reduced misting on cold spatula test. What is the probable diagnosis and how do you manage this case?	
10. Describe indications of tonsillectomy.	
11. Describe physiology of swallowing.	
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:	5 X 3 = 15
12. List the fungi causing Otomycosis and add a note on the clinical features.	
13. Describe cone of light. What is its clinical importance?	
14. Describe nasal cycle.	
15. Write a note on uncinat process.	
16. Write about management of Achalasia cardia.	

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-I, March 2021	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. Inferior turbinate is a part of
(A) Maxilla (B) Sphenoid
(C) Separate bone (D) Part of Ethmoid
2. Ethmoid bone forms all **EXCEPT**
(A) Superior turbinate (B) Middle turbinate
(C) Inferior turbinate (D) Uncinate process
3. Which of the bones do not contribute to the nasal septum
(A) Sphenoid (B) Lacrimal
(C) Palatine (D) Ethmoid
4. First paranasal sinus to develop at birth is
(A) Maxillary (B) Ethmoidal
(C) Frontal (D) Sphenoidal
5. Ciliary movement rate of nasal mucosa is
(A) 1-2 mm/min (B) 2-5mm/min
(C) 5-10mm/min (D) 10-20mm/min
6. Which is not visualized on posterior rhinoscopy
(A) Eustachian tube (B) Inferior meatus
(C) Middle meatus (D) Superior concha
7. **TRUE** about Rhinophyma
(A) Premalignant (B) Common in alcoholics
(C) Acne rosacea (D) Fungal etiology
8. Nasal septal perforation occurs in all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Nasal surgery
(C) Syphilis (D) Rhinosporidiosis
9. Bernoulli theorem explains
(A) Nasal polyp (B) Thyroglossal cyst
(C) Zenker diverticulum (D) Laryngomalacia
10. Myringitis bullosa is caused by?
(A) Proteus (B) Staph. aureus
(C) Rhino virus (D) Influenza virus
11. Pre-auricular pit is-
(A) 1st and 2nd tubercles (B) 2nd and 3rd tubercles
(C) 6th and 1st tubercles (D) 5th and 6th tubercles
12. In Serous Otitis Media-
(A) Epithelial layer gets absorbed (B) Mucosal and epithelial layer gets absorbed
(C) Only mucosal layer gets absorbed (D) Middle fibrous layer gets absorbed

13. The **MOST** common ossicle to undergo necrosis in safe type of CSOM is
 (A) Malleus handle (B) Stapes suprastructure
 (C) Incudostapedial joint (D) Head of Malleus
14. Treatment of choice for glue ear is:
 (A) Myringotomy with cold knife (B) Myringotomy with diode laser
 (C) Myringotomy with ventilation tube insertion (D) Conservative treatment with analgesics and antibiotics
15. Acute non suppurative otitis media in adults is due to:
 (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) URTI
 (C) Trauma (D) Malignancy
16. The following lesion may cause referred otalgia
 (A) A high septal deviation causing pressure on the middle turbinate
 (B) Parotid and submandibular calculi
 (C) Acute sphenoidal and maxillary sinusitis
 (D) An elongated styloid process
17. Feature of atticoantral CSOM are
 (A) Cholesteatoma (B) Osteitis and granulation tissue
 (C) Ossicular necrosis (D) All of the above
18. A newborn presents with b/l microtia and external auditory canal atresia. Correction surgery is usually performed at
 (A) <1 year (B) 5-7 years
 (C) Puberty (D) Adulthood
19. Name the indirect laryngoscopy mirror
 (A) Boyle-Davis (B) Tileys
 (C) Jennigs (D) Mckenzie
20. Position of patients in Tonsillectomy is :
 (A) Rose position (B) Proetz
 (C) Flexion (D) Prone position
21. Wigand technique is used in
 (A) Endoscopic myringoplasty (B) Tonsillectomy
 (C) Endoscopic sinus surgery (D) Endoscopic adenoidectomy
22. The maxillary sinus opens into middle meatus at the
 (A) Hiatus Semilunaris (B) Bulla Ethmoidalis
 (C) Infundibulum (D) None of the above
23. Presence of bony destruction in X Ray of mastoid is a characteristic feature of
 (A) Tubotympanic type of CSOM (B) Atticoantral type of CSOM
 (C) Glue ear (D) Acute otitis media
24. Nodes of Rouvier are
 (A) Retropharyngeal nodes (B) Parapharyngeal node
 (C) Adenoids (D) None
25. Nasopharynx is visualized in OPD by
 (A) Posterior rhinoscopy mirror (B) Tongue depressor
 (C) Both (D) None
