

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- I**

Q.P. Code: 1018

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. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia | (3+3+4) |
| 3. Discuss the clinical features and management of OP compound poisoning. | (4+6) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Mention the indications and complications of parenteral nutrition. | |
| 5. Describe the causes and management of urinary incontinence in old age. | |
| 6. Describe the clinical features and management of Japanese B encephalitis. | |
| 7. Describe the common opportunistic infections and treatment in HIV | |
| 8. Describe any 10 peripheral signs of aortic regurgitation. | |
| 9. Describe etiology and clinical features of right sided cardiac failure | |
| 10. Describe the management of Acute Severe Asthma | |
| 11. Discuss the management of Aluminium Phosphide poisoning | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Name three endocrine disorders that can lead to obesity. | |
| 13. Name the three clinical features of Wernicke's encephalopathy. | |
| 14. Explain the clinical features and management of Cholera | |
| 15. Describe clinical features of Constrictive Pericarditis. | |
| 16. Mention three causes of Massive Hemoptysis | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 25 Marks |
| Subject : General Medicine Paper I , QP Code: 1018 | 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. Which of these is the precursor of steroid synthesis?
(A) Cholesterol (B) Glucose
(C) Tryptophan (D) Vitamin B₁₂
2. Which of these is a trace mineral?
(A) Sodium (B) Phosphorous
(C) Copper (D) Calcium
3. Neurological manifestations of aging includes all of the following except
(A) Increased risk of delirium (B) Presbycusis
(C) Muscle weakness and wasting (D) Increased vibration sense
4. Get up and go test is used to assess which of the following
(A) Recurrent falls (B) Delirium
(C) Urinary incontinence (D) Cognitive impairment
5. Frailty is defined as
(A) Inability to withstand minor stress (B) Poor cognitive functions
(C) Recurrent falls (D) Loss of memory
6. Which of the following is used as first aid for nerve agents in chemical terrorism.
(A) PAM (B) Atropine
(C) Oxygen (D) Antidote
7. Sample to be collected in 1st week of Mumps infection
(A) Blood culture (B) CSF culture
(C) Urine culture (D) Saliva culture
8. Relapse in malaria is seen with
(A) P. vivax (B) P. malariae
(C) P. knowlesi (D) P. falciparum
9. Infective form of E. histolytica is
(A) Trophozoite (B) Sporocyst
(C) Hypnozoites (D) Quadrinucleate cyst
10. Hydatid cyst is caused by
(A) Dracunculus (B) T. solium
(C) T. saginata (D) E. granulosus
11. Toxic shock syndrome is caused by
(A) Staphylococci (B) Pneumococci
(C) Enterococci (D) Vibrio cholera

12. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is seen in
 (A) ALL (B) AML
 (C) CLL (D) CML
13. Which of the following is not seen in PNH
 (A) Thrombosis (B) Hemosiderinuria
 (C) Decreased LDH (D) Thrombocytopenia
14. Treatment of clotting factor deficiency in chronic liver disease
 (A) Warfarin (B) Vitamin k
 (C) Heparin (D) Statins
15. Parasympathetic supply of heart comes from
 (A) Cervical portion (B) Vagus nerves
 (C) Thoracic portion (D) Phrenic nerves
16. Drug of choice in supraventricular tachycardia
 (A) Digoxin (B) Adenosine
 (C) Propranolol (D) Verapamil
17. Most important predictor of coronary artery disease is
 (A) VLDL (B) LDL
 (C) Chylomicron (D) LDL/HDL
18. Typical JVP finding in Cardiac Tamponade
 (A) Absent 'V' decent (B) Prominent 'a' wave
 (C) Absent 'a' wave (D) Prominent 'y' wave
19. Ventricular bigeminy on ECG is seen in toxicity of
 (A) Digoxin (B) Frusemide
 (C) Beta blockers (D) ACE inhibitors
20. Most common subtype of Hodgkin's lymphoma seen in women is
 (A) Nodular sclerosis (B) Mixed cellularity
 (C) Lymphocyte rich (D) Lymphocyte depleted
21. Drug of choice for CML
 (A) Hydroxyurea (B) Imatinib
 (C) Infliximab (D) IFN
22. Fever implies elevated core body temperature of more than _____(in degrees Celsius)
 (A) 37 (B) 37.5
 (C) 38 (D) 39
23. Breathlessness when hurrying on a level or walking up a slight hill is which grade in modified MRC dyspnea scale
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
24. Rusty colored sputum and presence of herpes labialis is suggestive of pneumonia caused by which pathogen?
 (A) Klebsiella (B) Pneumococcus
 (C) Legionella (D) Streptococcus
25. Most common symptom in Vit B₁₂ deficiency is
 (A) Breathlessness (B) Paresthesia
 (C) Malaise (D) Sore Mouth

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER- II

Q.P. Code: 1019

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. Discuss pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management of Myasthenia Gravis | (3+3+2+2) |
| 3. Describe the etiologies, clinical features and management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding | (3+3+4) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. | |
| 5. Enumerate the causes, describe the clinical features and investigations of Hypercalcemia. | (1+2+2) |
| 6. 45 year old Type 2 Diabetic has presented with fever and burning micturition of 4 days duration. On investigation, RBS is 500 mg/dl and urine ketone bodies are positive. Mention the clinical diagnosis and management of the case. | (2+3) |
| 7. Discuss the clinical features and management of systemic sclerosis. | (2+3) |
| 8. Enumerate the signs and symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorder. How do you treat a lady with compulsive handwashing? | |
| 9. Describe ecthyma with its clinical features & management. | |
| 10. Differentiate between the clinical features of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. | |
| 11. Enumerate the indications and complications of liver biopsy. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Write a short note on OGTT. | |
| 13. Describe 6 causes of Polyarthrititis. | |
| 14. List three indications for ECT. | |
| 15. Describe the clinical features of Carbuncle. | |
| 16. Enumerate the clinical features of Plummer-Vinson syndrome. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 25 Marks |
| Subject : General Medicine Paper II, QP Code: 1019 | 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. Auditory perception is the function of which of the following lobe
(A) Frontal (B) Temporal
(C) Parietal (D) Occipital
2. Lesion in the cerebellum causes
(A) Lack of co-ordination in the opposite side of the body
(B) Lack of co-ordination in the same side of the body
(C) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the same side of the body
(D) Lack of co-ordination and weakness in the opposite side of the body
3. EEG rhythm seen when eyes are shut is
(A) Alpha (B) Beta
(C) Theta (D) Delta
4. Decreased glucose in CSF is not a feature of
(A) Bacterial meningitis (B) Viral meningitis
(C) Tubercular meningitis (D) Fungal meningitis
5. Distribution of weakness in pyramidal tract lesions
(A) Extensor more than flexors in lower limb (B) Flexors more than extensors in the upper limb
(C) Extensors in upper limb and flexors in lower limb (D) Flexors in upper limb and flexors in lower limb
6. Proteinuria in excess of 3.5 g per day suggests
(A) Cardiac failure (B) Polycystic kidney disease
(C) Chronic pyelonephritis (D) Nephrotic Syndrome
7. Most common organism implicated in UTI is
(A) Klebsiella pneumoniae (B) Escherichia Coli
(C) Proteus species (D) Candida albicans
8. A 25 year old female patient presented with high TSH, low T3, and low T4. What is the most likely interpretation?
(A) Primary thyrotoxicosis (B) Sub clinical thyrotoxicosis
(C) Secondary hypothyroidism (D) Primary hypothyroidism
9. Which of the following drugs causes thyrotoxicosis?
(A) Amiodarone (B) Furosemide
(C) Verapamil (D) Diltiazem
10. Karyotype in Klinefelter Syndrome is
(A) 47XXY (B) 47XY
(C) 45XXY (D) 45XY
11. TROUSSEAU'S sign is observed in
(A) Hypercalcemia (B) Hyperkalemia
(C) Hypokalemia (D) Hypocalcemia

12. 20 mg of Hydrocortisone is equivalent to
 (A) 5 mg Prednisolone (B) 10 mg Prednisolone
 (C) 15 mg Prednisolone (D) 100 mg Prednisolone
13. Which of the following is growth hormone excess condition
 (A) Conn's syndrome (B) Prolactinoma
 (C) Acromegaly (D) Cushing's syndrome
14. Which of the following statement is true about Diabetes Insipidus
 (A) Production of ADH by the hypothalamus is decreased (B) Caused due to defect in Insulin secretion
 (C) Insulin resistance is the cause (D) Metformin is the drug of choice
15. Which of the following is best screening test for SLE
 (A) Antinuclear antibodies (B) Anti SM antibodies
 (C) Anti dsDNA antibodies (D) Complement levels
16. Classical site for gout is
 (A) Big toe (B) Thumb
 (C) Knee joint (D) Ankle joint
17. Dhobi's itch is a synonym for
 (A) Tinea corporis (B) Tinea cruris
 (C) Tinea capitis (D) Tinea barbae
18. 5 % Permethrin is used in treatment of
 (A) Scabies (B) Dermatophytosis
 (C) Leishmaniasis (D) Measles
19. Dementia of Alzheimer's type is associated with the following, **EXCEPT**
 (A) Depressive symptoms (B) Delusions
 (C) Apraxia (D) Cerebral infarcts
20. Lithium is used in all except
 (A) Major depression (B) Bipolar Disorder
 (C) Cluster headache (D) Impulsivity
21. Urea breath test is used for the diagnosis of
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Salmonella
 (C) H. Pylori (D) Achalasia
22. Which disease is resulting from intolerance to wheat Gluten
 (A) Ulcerative colitis (B) Crohn disease
 (C) Protein energy malnutrition (D) Coeliac disease
23. Transient elastography is an investigation used in detecting
 (A) Hepatocellular Carcinoma (B) Portal Hypertension
 (C) Hepatic encephalopathy (D) Hepatic fibrosis
24. Presence of anti mitochondrial antibodies is strongly suggestive of
 (A) Primary sclerosing cholangitis (B) Hepatocellular Carcinoma
 (C) Primary biliary cirrhosis (D) IgG₄ associated Cholangitis
25. Which of the following is not a complication of Acute Pancreatitis
 (A) SIRS (B) Hypoxia
 (C) Hyperglycemia (D) Hypercalcemia

MBBS PHASE-III Part-II

DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – I**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
- All the questions are compulsory.
- Use separate answer books for Section A and Section B

SECTION A : GENERAL SURGERY [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1020

| Question Number | Marks |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 15 X 1 = 15 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. Define and classify ulcers. Discuss management of healing ulcers. | (5+5) |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 2 X 5 = 10 |
| 3. Define and classify Shock and discuss the management of Septic Shock | (5+5) |
| 4. Describe the differences between Keloid & hypertrophic scar. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 5. What is Marjolin's ulcer? Discuss its clinical features and management. | (2+3) |
| 6. Classify Hodgkin's lymphoma. | |
| 7. Classify Absorbable sutures. | |
| 8. Define abscess. Discuss the management of acute pyogenic abscess. | (2+3) |
| 9. Describe Epidermal cyst. | |

SECTION B : ORTHOPAEDICS [50 Marks]

Q.P. CODE: 1021

| Question Number | Marks |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. M.C.Q. | 10 X 1 = 10 |
| LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 1 X 10 = 10 |
| 2. List the fractures due to fall on out stretched hand. Discuss clinical features, management and complications of colles fractures. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 3 X 5 = 15 |
| 3. Summarize the causes of non-union and its management. | |
| 4. Define and classify Osteomyelitis. | |
| 5. Define Ideal Stump. Describe surgical principles of amputation | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 6. Describe the general principles of fracture management | |
| 7. What is dinner fork deformity? | |
| 8. Classify fracture neck femur. | |
| 9. List the indication of Thomas splint. | |
| 10. Enumerate the causes of compartment syndrome. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 15 Marks |
| Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section A : General Surgery QP Code: 1020 | Time: 15 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 anaphylactic shock cardiac output will be
(A) High (B) Low
(C) Unchanged (D) Grossly decreased
2. Central venous pressure is measured in terms of
(A) mmhg (B) cmhg
(C) mmh20 (D) cmh20
3. ABO system was introduced by
(A) Hans Creutzfeldt (B) Maria Jacob
(C) Karl Landsteiner (D) Augustus Waller
4. Content of hemoacoel
(A) Gelatin (B) Hydroxy ethylstarch
(C) Polygelin (D) Lactate
5. Most common site of Lentigo Malignant Melanoma
(A) Neck (B) Chest
(C) Back (D) Face
6. Myoglobinuria is seen in which type of burns
(A) Thermal burns (B) Electric burns
(C) Chemical injury burns (D) Steam burns
7. Thigh and calf claudication will have obstruction at which level
(A) Popliteal (B) Iliac
(C) Tibial (D) Femoral
8. Sequence of colour changes in Raynaud's disease
(A) White, blue, red (B) Blue, red, white
(C) Red, white, blue (D) White, red, blue
9. Most common presentation of DVT is
(A) Pain in feet (B) Pain and swelling in calf
(C) Swelling in thighs (D) Dyspnea
10. Milroy's disease is
(A) Edema due to filariasis (B) Post-cellulitis lymphedema
(C) Congenital lymphedema (D) Lymphedema following surgery
11. Lymphangiosarcoma occurs in
(A) Lymphangioma (B) Lymphoma
(C) Lymphedema (D) Serous cavity tumor
12. Which of the following is the ideal time for removal of scalp sutures?
(A) 3 days (B) 5 days
(C) 7 days (D) 10 days

13. Catgut is preserved in
 (A) Gluteraldehyde (B) Isopropyl alcohol
 (C) Iodine (D) Cetrimide
14. After a midline laparotomy, you'd have been asked to suture the incision. What length of suture will you choose?
 (A) 2x incision length (B) 4x incision length
 (C) 6x incision length (D) 8x incision length
15. The tensile strength of wound reaches that of normal tissue by
 (A) 6 weeks (B) 2 months
 (C) 4 months (D) It can't be achieved

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part-II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 10 Marks |
| Subject : General Surgery Paper-I Section B : Orthopaedics QP Code: 1021 | Time: 15 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. March fracture is fracture of
 (A) 2nd metatarsal (B) 4th metatarsal
 (C) Fracture cuboid (D) Fracture tibia
2. Contraindication to internal fixation
 (A) Physeal injury (B) Active infection
 (C) Intraarticular fracture (D) Fracture dislocation
3. Commonest complication of supracondylar humerus fracture is
 (A) Damage to median nerve (B) Damage to brachial artery
 (C) Malunion (D) Volkmann's ischemic contracture
4. Monteggia fracture involves fracture of:
 (A) Upper third radius (B) Lower third radius
 (C) Upper third ulna (D) Lower third ulna
5. Increase in Pauwel's angle indicates
 (A) Good prognosis (B) Impaction
 (C) Bad prognosis (D) Trabecular alignment disrupted
6. Complication of fracture neck femur is-
 (A) AVN of femoral head (B) Malunion
 (C) Sciatic nerve injury (D) Femoral artery injury
7. Which is the earliest sign of compartment syndrome
 (A) Stretch pain (B) Parasthesia
 (C) Pulselessness (D) Loss of movement
8. Rheumatoid arthritis primarily involves the
 (A) Articular cartilage (B) Subchondral bone
 (C) Synovial membrane (D) Capsule
9. Ring Sequestrum is seen in
 (A) Typhoid osteomyelitis (B) Chronic osteomyelitis
 (C) Amputation stump (D) Tb osteomyelitis
10. Austin Moore prosthesis is
 (A) Unipolar prosthesis (B) Bipolar prosthesis
 (C) Multiplanar prosthesis (D) None of the above

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**GENERAL SURGERY
PAPER – II**

Q.P. Code: 1022

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 the classification of Goiters and management of simple multinodular goiter. | (5+ 5) |
| 3. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Hydatid cyst of liver. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Anatomy of Inguinal canal and clinical features, management of direct Inguinal hernia. | (2+1+2) |
| 5. Describe clinical features and management of mandibular fractures. | (3+2) |
| 6. Discuss the classification and clinical features of salivary gland tumours. | |
| 7. Discuss the causes of hematuria. | |
| 8. What are the advantages of laparoscopic surgery? | |
| 9. Discuss the clinical features and management of Ileal intussusception. | (3+2) |
| 10. Describe the complications of Hydatid cyst of liver. | |
| 11. Discuss the management of bleeding esophageal varices. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Define cyst. Classify dermoid cyst. | (1+2) |
| 13. Enlist premalignant conditions of oral cavity. | |
| 14. Discuss the complications of pancreatic pseudocyst. | |
| 15. Discuss the complications of spinal anaesthesia. | |
| 16. Differences between AP & PA views on chest X-ray. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase-III Part II , March 2021 | Max. Marks: | 25 Marks |
| Subject : | General Surgery Paper-II, | Time: | 30 Minutes |
| | QP Code: 1022 | | |

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. Incidence of incisional hernia in surgical scar
(A) 10% (B) 20%
(C) 30% (D) 40%
2. The **MOST** common hernia in men and women
(A) Umbilical hernia (B) Inguinal hernia
(C) Femoral hernia (D) Incisional hernia
3. A malignant mass at the umbilicus is called
(A) Virchow's node (B) Sister Joseph nodule
(C) Blumer shelf nodules (D) Lund lymph node
4. Mandible is commonly fractured
(A) At the neck of the condyle (B) Through the angle
(C) Through the canine fossa (D) Through the middle
5. Which arterial pedicle is harvested to supply a rectus abdominus free flap?
(A) The Inguinal artery (B) The deep inferior epigastric artery
(C) The circumflex femoral artery (D) The deep circumflex iliac artery
6. Which among the following is most common neoplasm of parotid gland?
(A) Pleomorphic adenoma (B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
(C) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (D) Mixed tumour
7. What is bruising over mastoid in skull base fracture called?
(A) Battle's sign (B) Panda eyes
(C) Raccoon sign (D) Kernohan sign
8. Urinary tract is formed from
(A) Cloaca (B) Stomatodeum
(C) Hepatic diverticulum (D) Renal bud
9. **MOST** common bladder tumor is
(A) Transitional cell carcinoma (B) Squamous cell carcinoma
(C) Rhabdomyosarcoma (D) Sarcoma
10. Grade 1 BPH with outflow obstruction is best treated with
(A) Retropubic prostatectomy (B) Transurethral resection
(C) Trans vesicle prostatectomy (D) Androgen therapy
11. Mumps orchitis is associated with all **EXCEPT**
(A) Testicular atrophy (B) Painless testis
(C) Pancreatitis (D) Parotitis
12. Heller's operation is done for
(A) Achalasia cardia (B) Hiatus hernia
(C) Diaphragmatic hernia (D) Reflux esophagitis

13. A foreign body usually gets arrested in which part of esophagus?
 (A) Cardiac part (B) Middle one third
 (C) Below cricopharynx (D) Above cricopharynx
14. What are the current drawbacks of robotic surgery?
 (A) Increased costs (B) Prolonged learning curve
 (C) Haemostasis (D) No role for assistants
15. Flank ecchymosis in necrotizing pancreatitis is k/a
 (A) Cullen's sign (B) Grey Turner's sign
 (C) Balance sign (D) Rovsing sign
16. Commonest type of Mesenteric cyst is
 (A) Enterogenous cyst (B) Chylolymphatic cyst
 (C) Dermoid cyst (D) Urogenital remnant
17. **MOST** common presentation of Meckel's diverticulum
 (A) Lower GI bleeding (B) Upper GI bleeding
 (C) Diarrhea (D) Abdominal pain
18. Injection sclerotherapy is ideal for the following
 (A) External haemorrhoids (B) Internal haemorrhoids
 (C) Posterior resection (D) Local resection
19. Vaccine for post splenectomy infection is given against all **EXCEPT**
 (A) S. pneumonia (B) H. influenza
 (C) N. meningitidis (D) E. coli
20. Number of segments of liver
 (A) Seven (B) Eight
 (C) Nine (D) Ten
21. Normal atmospheric oxygen content is
 (A) 30% (B) 21%
 (C) 10% (D) 5%
22. Which of these nerves are blocked in ankle block
 (A) Superficial peroneal nerve (B) Deep peroneal nerve
 (C) Saphenous nerve (D) All of the above
23. First region to be scanned in FAST scan in an emergency patient
 (A) Right flank (B) Left flank
 (C) Pelvic region (D) Pericardium
24. Curie is unit for
 (A) Exposure (B) Absorbed dose
 (C) Degree of potential danger to health (D) Radioactivity
25. **MOST** commonly affected site in abdominal tuberculosis
 (A) Caecum (B) Ileum
 (C) Esophagus (D) Stomach

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

**OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – I**

Q.P. Code: 1023

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 pre-eclampsia. Discuss the management of severe pre-eclampsia in a primigravida at 34th weeks of pregnancy. Add a note on maternal and fetal complications (2+6+2)
3. Mention the risk factors for atonic PPH. Describe the management of atonic PPH. Add a note on prevention of atonic PPH.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Mention the functions of amniotic fluid and its clinical significance.
5. Define and discuss Partograph.
6. Discuss the principle and method of follow up of vesicular mole.
7. Discuss the distinguishing features of abruption placenta and placenta previa.
8. Discuss the role of oral and parenteral Iron therapy in Iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy.
9. Define puerperal sepsis and Describe the predisposing and risk factors for puerperal sepsis.
10. Discuss the complications of FGR.
11. Define contraception. Enumerate various types of temporary and permanent methods of contraception.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Enumerate the functions of decidua.
13. Mention the 3 diameters which have the same measurements on the fetal skull.
14. What is colostrum? Discuss its importance.
15. Discuss the conservative management of placenta previa.
16. Enumerate six causes of preterm labour.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 25 Marks |
| Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-I, QP Code:1023 | 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. Commonest site of fertilization is
(A) Isthmus (B) Ampulla
(C) Infundibulum (D) Interstitial
2. Weight of the placenta at term is
(A) 500 gm (B) 1000 gm
(C) 1200 gm (D) 1500 gm
3. Hegar's sign can be demonstrated at following period of gestation
(A) 06 to 10 POG (B) 12 to 16 POG
(C) 20 to 24 POG (D) 24 to 28 POG
4. USG parameters preferred for accurate dating is
(A) Biparietal diameter (B) Head circumference
(C) Crown rump length (D) Gestational sac diameter
5. Denominator in breech presentation is
(A) Occiput (B) Mentum
(C) Sacrum (D) Vertex
6. The distance between the midpoint of the sacral promontory to prominent bony projection in the midline on the innersurface of the symphysis pubis is
(A) True conjugate (B) Obstetric Conjugate
(C) Diagonal Conjugate (D) None
7. Use of folic acid to prevent NTD's should be best initiated
(A) During 1st trimester (B) During 2nd trimester
(C) During 3rd trimester (D) Before conception
8. Ideal time to perform USG to measure Nuchal Translucency is
(A) 8-10 weeks (B) 11-14 weeks
(C) 14-16 weeks (D) 18-20 weeks
9. Modified biophysical score includes
(A) Fetal tone + fetal breathing (B) Fetal tone + fetal movement
(C) NST+ Fetal tone (D) NST + Amniotic fluid index
10. Twin peak sign is seen in
(A) Monochorionic diamniotic (B) Dichorionic monoamniotic
(C) Conjoined twins (D) Diamniotic dichorionic
11. Which of the following is not a feature of HELLP syndrome?
(A) Thrombocytopenia (B) Eosinophilia
(C) Raised liver enzymes (D) Hemolysis

12. Earliest sign of Magnesium toxicity
 (A) Depression of deep tendon reflexes (B) Respiratory depression
 (C) Cardiac arrest (D) Anuria
13. Stallworthy's sign is seen in
 (A) Placenta previa (B) Abruptio placenta
 (C) Vasa previa (D) Molar pregnancy
14. Preterm labour is defined as one where labour starts before the following weeks of gestation
 (A) 37 weeks (B) 36 weeks
 (C) 35 weeks (D) 34 weeks
15. The dose of anti D given to Rh negative patient with Rh positive baby is
 (A) 200mcg (B) 100mcg
 (C) 300mcg (D) 400mcg
16. The following criteria are predictors of successful VBAC **EXCEPT**
 (A) Cervical dilatation >4 cm at admission (B) Prior successful vaginal delivery
 (C) Spontaneous onset of labour (D) Contracted pelvis
17. Acute inversion of a uterus is a complication of which stage of labour
 (A) 1st stage (B) 2nd stage
 (C) 3rd stage (D) 4th stage
18. **MOST** common cause of postpartum hemorrhage is
 (A) Uterine atony (B) Retained products
 (C) Trauma (D) Bleeding disorders
19. Surfactant is produced by
 (A) Type 1 alveolar cells (B) Type 2 alveolar cells
 (C) Macrophages (D) None
20. In a lady of 32 weeks POG, dexamethasone is given to prevent
 (A) RDS (B) Neonatal convulsion
 (C) Neonatal Jaundice (D) Cerebral Palsy
21. Cu-T 380 A has contraceptive efficacy for
 (A) 10 years (B) 5 years
 (C) 3 years (D) 4 years
22. Which is not the method of first trimester MTP
 (A) Dilatation and evacuation (B) Suction and evacuation
 (C) Menstrual regulation (D) Hysterotomy
23. Ventouse is indicated in all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Poor maternal bearing down efforts (B) Prolonged 2nd stage of labor
 (C) Cardiac disease (D) Prematurity
24. Perinatal mortality is defined as death of fetus **EXCEPT**
 (A) after 28 weeks and before delivery (B) during delivery
 (C) within first 7 days of delivery (D) Below 20 weeks
25. PCPNDT act refers to
 (A) Prohibition of sex determination (B) Against female feticide
 (C) Against MTP (D) Against male feticide

MBBS PHASE – III Part II
DEGREE EXAMINATION – MARCH 2021

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
PAPER – II

Q.P. Code: 1024

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. How will you evaluate a case of postmenopausal bleeding?
3. Write a note on development of Mullerian duct. Discuss the classification of Mullerian duct anomalies.

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

8 X 5 = 40

4. Describe the changes in endometrium of uterus with respect to menstrual cycle.
5. Mention ten indications of endoscopy in gynecological surgeries.
6. Enumerate the risk factors for Vulvovaginal Candida infection.
7. Discuss principles and management of acute PID.
8. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and treatment of urethritis.
9. Explain the mechanism of combined oral contraceptive pills.
10. Describe the management of senile vaginitis.
11. Describe the risk factors for development of fibroid.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

5 X 3 = 15

12. Mention the contents of broad ligament.
13. Importance of family history in gynecological cancers.
14. Mention contraindications for HSG.
15. Diagnosis of trichomonal vaginitis.
16. What is Adenomyosis? Write down its clinical features.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Course: MBBS Phase-III Part II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: 25 Marks |
| Subject : Obstetrics & Gynecology Paper-II, QP Code:1024 | 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. The normal size of ovary in cms in reproductive females is
(A) 1x1x1 (B) 3.5x2.5x1.8
(C) 5x4x3 (D) 3x6x7
2. Which hormone is required to measure ovarian reserve
(A) AMH (B) LH
(C) Oestrogen (D) Progesterone
3. Normal age of puberty in females is
(A) 13-14 years (B) 11-12 years
(C) 10-11 years (D) 14-15 years
4. HRT is indicated in all **EXCEPT**
(A) Cardiovascular disease (B) Osteoporosis
(C) Hot flushes (D) Atrophic vaginitis
5. The following is used to take a Pap smear
(A) Punch biopsy forceps (B) Artery
(C) Toothed forceps (D) Ayre's spatula
6. On application of Lugol's iodine , normal cervix stains
(A) Aceto-white (B) Does not take up stain
(C) Mahogany brown (D) Pink
7. The type of anaesthesia preferred in laparoscopy
(A) GA (B) Spinal
(C) Epidural (D) Short GA
8. Diagnostic indications of USG are
(A) Congenital anomalies of the uterus (B) To diagnose haematocolpos
(C) To diagnose Haematometra (D) All of the above
9. Bicornuate uterus is due to
(A) Incomplete fusion of uterine cavity (B) Incomplete fusion of paramesonephric duct
(C) Incomplete fusion of mesonephric duct (D) Incomplete formation of vagina
10. Vaginal epithelium is derived from
(A) Endoderm of urogenital sinus (B) Mesoderm of urogenital sinus
(C) Endoderm of genital ridge (D) Mesoderm of genital ridge
11. In which of the following condition do the ovaries function normally
(A) Turner's syndrome (B) Rokintansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome
(C) Androgen insensitivity syndrome (D) Swyer's Syndrome
12. Causes for hirsutism are all **EXCEPT**
(A) PCOD (B) Cushing's syndrome
(C) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (D) Hypothyroidism

13. **MOST** common site of genital tuberculosis
 (A) Fallopian tube (B) Endometrium
 (C) Ovary (D) Cervix
14. **MOST** common cause for Recto vaginal fistula
 (A) Obstetric injury (B) Radiotherapy
 (C) Tuberculosis (D) Operational injury
15. **MOST** common cause of female infertility is attributed to
 (A) Uterine factors (B) Ovarian
 (C) Cervical factors (D) Pituitary failure
16. **MOST** common cause of secondary amenorrhoea
 (A) PCOS (B) Premature ovarian failure
 (C) Pregnancy (D) Prolactinoma
17. MTP in second trimester is done by following methods **EXCEPT**
 (A) Extraovular instillation of ethacridine lactate (B) Mifepristone and misoprostol
 (C) Menstrual regulation (D) Dilatation and evacuation
18. Management of unruptured tubal pregnancy includes all **EXCEPT**
 (A) Methotrexate (B) Prostaglandins
 (C) Hysterectomy (D) Salpingectomy
19. The karyotype in complete mole is
 (A) 46XX (B) 69XXY
 (C) 45XY (D) 46XXY
20. If menstrual cycle length is <24days it is termed as
 (A) Polymenorrhoea (B) Oligomenorrhoea
 (C) Dysmenorrhoea (D) Hypomenorrhoea
21. The following IUCD can be used in treatment of AUB
 (A) Lippes loop (B) Copper T 380 A
 (C) Mirena IUCD (D) Copper T 375 A
22. Stage 0 of POP-Q is
 (A) All points < -1 (B) No demonstrable prolapse
 (C) Complete prolapse (D) Lowest point within 1 cm of hymen
23. Preliminary step in Fothergill's repair
 (A) Amputation of cervix (B) Dilatation of cervix and curettage
 (C) Repair of entrocele (D) Repair of rectocele
24. **MOST** popular surgical procedure to correct retroversion
 (A) Fothergill's repair (B) Modified Cilliam's operation
 (C) Shirodkar's operation (D) Khanna operation
25. Following are true about chronic uterine inversion **EXCEPT**
 (A) Is differential diagnosis for genital prolapse
 (B) Uterine sound cannot be passed into the uterine cavity
 (C) Confirmation of diagnosis is by UGG and laparoscopy
 (D) Is a complication of third stage of labour

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

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 1017

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 PEM. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Kwashiorkor. | 2+2+2+4 |
| 3. Describe the various factors affecting growth and development. Discuss approach to failure to thrive. | |
| SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: | 8 X 5 = 40 |
| 4. Enumerate the causes and management of Epistaxis. | |
| 5. Discuss the benefits of breast milk. | |
| 6. Define neonatal mortality rate (NMR) and Enumerate the causes of NMR in India. | |
| 7. Discuss the management of cerebral palsy. | |
| 8. Discuss indications for use of blood components in children. | |
| 9. Describe cold chain maintenance of vaccines. | |
| 10. Discuss clinical features and management of measles. | |
| 11. Discuss clinical assessment of dehydration and its management. | |
| SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: | 5 X 3 = 15 |
| 12. Discuss umbilical cord care in newborn. | |
| 13. Mention the drugs used to treat Hyperkalemia. | |
| 14. Name 5 neurocutaneous markers. | |
| 15. List three X- linked recessive disorders. | |
| 16. List the adverse effects of DPT vaccine. | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Course: | MBBS Phase III Part II, March 2021 | Max. Marks: | 25 Marks |
| Subject : | Paediatrics, QP Code: 1017 | 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. Which of the following is **NOT** a benign skin lesion in a newborn
 (A) Erythema toxicum (B) Milia
 (C) Miliaria (D) Scalded skin syndrome
2. L : S ratio indicating adequate lung maturity
 (A) > 1.5 (B) < 1.5
 (C) > 1 (D) > 2
3. Vitamin given to newborn at the time of birth
 (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin C
 (C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin D
4. What is the amount of weight loss in term babies in the first week of life?
 (A) 15% (B) 10%
 (C) 5% (D) 2%
5. What is the major main mechanism of action of phototherapy?
 (A) Configurational isomerization (B) Structural isomerization
 (C) Photo oxidation (D) Photo reduction
6. Name a chronic poisoning which can present as a acute abdomen
 (A) Kerosene (B) Lead Poisoning
 (C) PICA (D) Charcoal
7. In boys ,the earliest change during puberty is
 (A) Increase in the testicular size (B) Appearance of pubic hair
 (C) Spermarche (D) Cracking of the voice
8. The dosage of Prednisolone to treat first episode of Nephrotic Syndrome is:
 (A) 1mg/kg/day (B) 0.5mg/kg/day
 (C) 2mg/kg/day (D) 1.5mg/kg/day
9. The **MOST** common organism causing peritonitis in Nephrotic syndrome is :
 (A) St. aureus (B) E. coli
 (C) H. Influenzae (D) Streptococcus pneumoniae
10. **MOST** common cause of UTI in children is caused by :
 (A) E. coli (B) Klebsiella pneumoniae
 (C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (D) Proteus
11. The full number of nephrons in the kidney is present at around
 (A) 32 weeks (B) 38 weeks
 (C) 36 weeks (D) 40 weeks
12. Snow-man appearance of cardiac silhouette in transthoracic radiograph is seen in
 (A) Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return (B) Corrected Transposition of Great Arteries
 (C) VSD with pulmonary atresia (D) Single ventricle

13. Of the following, which is not considered a Major Jones criteria for rheumatic fever
 (A) Carditis (B) Erythema Marginatum
 (C) Sydenham's Chorea (D) Arthralgia
14. Of the following, which can be seen in both bacterial endocarditis and acute rheumatic fever
 (A) Congestive Heart Failure (B) Subcutaneous Nodules
 (C) Petechiae (D) Erythema Marginatum
15. Bronchiolitis is **MOST** commonly caused by
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus (B) Pneumococcus
 (C) Respiratory syncytial virus (D) Candida
16. Pneumatocoles are characteristic feature of
 (A) Staphylococcus aureus Pneumonia (B) Viral pneumonia
 (C) Fungal pneumonia (D) Atypical pneumonia
17. Sweat chloride test is used for the diagnosis of
 (A) Croup (B) Cystic fibrosis
 (C) Pertussis (D) Tuberculosis
18. The **MOST** common cause of epistaxis in children is
 (A) Hypertension (B) Nose picking
 (C) Malignancy (D) Hemangioma
19. Acute epiglottitis is most commonly caused by
 (A) H. Influenzae type-B (B) Respiratory syncytial virus
 (C) Candida (D) Mycobacterium
20. Commonest CHD noted in children with Down's syndrome is
 (A) Tetralogy of Fallot (B) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
 (C) Coarctation of Aorta (D) Endocardial cushion defect
21. Shakir's tape is used to record circumference of
 (A) Head (B) Mid Arm
 (C) Chest (D) Thigh
22. The earliest sign of Rickets is
 (A) Rickety rosary (B) Craniotabes
 (C) Bow legs (D) Harrison's groove
23. The normal calorie requirement of a 5 year old child is
 (A) 800 calories (B) 1000 calories
 (C) 1400 calories (D) 2000 calories
24. Breast milk at room temperature can be stored for
 (A) 4 hours (B) 6-8hours
 (C) 12 hours (D) 24 hours
25. Which of the following is not a part of triad of Kwashiorkor
 (A) Oedema (B) Apathy
 (C) Growth failure (D) Skin changes
