M.B.B.S (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2001

Paper II—PATHOLOGY

(1997—1998 Batch)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answers should be precise and to the point.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Define Bronchiectasis. Discuss the aetio-pathogenesis, gross and microscopic pathology and complications of bronchiectasis.

2 Discuss the aetio-pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease. Describe the gross and microscopy of Crohn's disease. What are its complications ?

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

II. Short Essays :

3 Write briefly about the complications of peptic ulcer.
4 What are the causes of male infertility ?
5 Write briefly about massive proteinuria.
6 Write briefly about Wilson's disease.
7 What are the modified Jone's criteria.
8 Write a note on basal cell carcinoma.
9 What are the differences between a Goitre and Adenoma of Thyroid ?
10 Write briefly about nephroblastoma.
11 Write a note on hydatidiform move.
12 What are the causes of brain abscess ?

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers (Write *five* to *ten* sentences in each of the following) :—

13 Meig's syndrome.
14 Berry aneyrysm.
15 Sun ray/soap bubble/ onion skin appearances.
16 Types of leiomyoma.
17 Complications of undescended testis.
18 Myositis ossificans.
19 Sarcoidosis.
20 Lupus vulgaris.
21 Astrocytoma.

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22 Stones in various sites of the body.
23 Diagnosis of carcinoma in cervix.
24 Sebaceous cyst.
25 Complications of bronchiectasis.
26 Acute Pancreatitis.
27 Sezary's syndrome.
28 Acute appendicitis.

(16 × 2 = 32)

M.B.B.S (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2001

Paper I—MICROBIOLOGY

(1997—1998 Batch)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Classify mycobacteria. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

(4 + 5 = 9 marks)

2 Define Sterilization and list the methods of sterilization. Discuss their application in medical practice.

(2 + 3 + 4 = 9 marks)

II. Short Essays : [2 × 9 = 18 marks]

3 What is innate immunity and discuss its mechanism ?
4 Describe the structure of immunoglobulin.
5 Plasmid.
6 Stormy clot reactions.
7 Lepromin test.
8 Eltor vibrios.
9 Toxic shock syndrome.
10 Functions of macrophage.
11 Cytokines.
12 Nosocomial infections.

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III. Short Answers : (10 × 5 = 50 marks)

13 Fumigation.
14 Fimbriae.
15 Enumerate the methods of genetic transfers in bacteria.
16 Milk agar.
17 Hide porters disease.
18 Classify brucellae.
19 Coagulase test.

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20 Camp test.
21 Enumerate the immunoglobulins.
22 Define Anaphylaxis.
23 Bile solubility test.
24 Milk ring test.
25 What is cough plate method ?
26 Kelsey sykes test.
27 Plasma cell.
28 What is EPEC.

M.B.B.S (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2001

Microbiology

per II—VIROLOGY, PARASITOLOGY, MYCOLOGY AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

(1997—1998 Batch)

Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Enumerate arboviruses in India and describe pathogenesis, Lab. diagnosis of JE.

2 Enumerate malarial parasite and describe life-cycle pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosing malignant tertian malaria.

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

II. Short Essays :

3 Window period in HIV infection.

4 Actions of interferons.

5 Pathogenesis Rubella virus.

6 Differences between Sabin and Salk vaccine.

7 Uses of HBV vaccine.

8 Pathogenesis of Amoebiasis (Intestinal).

9 Pathogenesis of clinical types of cysticercosis.

10 Pathogenesis and complications of Ankylostoma duodenale.

11 Laboratory methods of demonstrate fungal elements in clinical sample.

12 Laboratory diagram of cryptococcal meningitis.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Mention routes of transmission of HIV.

14 Enumerate Herpes viruses.

15 Diagram of Giardia intestinal.

16 Name *four* Protozoal parasites causing diarrhoea.

17 What is intermediate host ? Give *two* examples.

18 List *four* fungal opportunistic infections in AIDS.

19 Name *four* zoonotic parasitic diseases.

20 Write complications ascariasis.

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21 Life-cycle of Taenia saginata.

22 Advantages Saline Mount in stool sample.

23 Name *four* parasites transmitted by insect bites.

24 Draw morphology of aspergillus species (any *one*).

25 Mention *two* media used for dermatophytes.

26 Enumerate dimorphic fungi.

27 Name *four* candidial lesions.

28 Principles of Western Blot test.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

M.B.B.S (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2001

PHARMACOLOGY—Paper I

(1997—1998 Batch)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Define the term drug biotransformation. Discuss the different types of biotransformation reactions with suitable examples.

Name *four* drug producing microsomal enzyme induction.

2 Classify the drugs used for pre-anesthetic medication. Explain the purposes of using each class of drugs with the routes of administration employed. Name the skeletal muscle relaxants used during surgery.

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

II. Short Essays :

3 Tachyphylaxis.
4 Delayed hypersensitivity.
5 Drugs used for PSVT.
6 Role of Placebos in therapeutics.
7 Dopamine as a vasopressor.
8 Antiplatelet agents.
9 Advantages and disadvantages of Halothane.
10 Atypical antipsychotics.
11 Potassium sparing diuretics.
12 Mast-cell stabilisers.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers : State the reasons for :

13 Insoluble or oily preparations should not be given by intravenous route.
14 The first trimester of pregnancy is the most vulnerable period for the teratogenecity of drugs.
15 Thiazide diuretics increase the Cardiac toxicity of digitalis.
16 Propranolol is contraindicated in patients with cardiac failure.
17 Morphine is contraindicated in asthmatics.
18 Clonidine should not be withdrawn abruptly in hypertensive patients.

19 Folic acid alone should not be used in pernicious anaemia.
20 Heparin is not effective by oral route.
21 Diazepam is less effective by I.M. route.
22 Nifedipine produces ankle oedema.
23 Imipramine is often used for Nocturnal enuresis in children.
24 Procaine is ineffective for surface anaesthesia.
25 Levodopa is ineffective in drug-induced Parkinsonism.
26 Barbiturates are contraindicated in patients with porphyria.
27 Pethidine in overdosage sometimes causes excitatory adverse effects.
28 Plasma protein binding prevents the drugs from glomerular filtration but not from tubular-secretion.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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M.B.B.S. (Phase II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2000

Paper II—PHARMACOLOGY

e : Three Hours — Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Classify the drugs used in Diabetes mellitus. Write the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of insulin.

2 Classify cephalosporins. Describe the anti-bacterial spectrum, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Third generation cephalosporins.

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

II. Short Essays :

3 Prokinetic agents.
4 Radioactive isotopes.
5 Oxytocics.
6 Clomiphene citrate.
7 Antitussives.
8 Omeprazole.
9 Chelating agents.
10 Allopurinol.
11 Beclomethasone.
12 Drugs used in chloroquine resistant malaria.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Two adverse effects of cimetidine.
14 Name *two* osmotic purgatives.
15 Name *two* drugs used in ulcerative colitis.
16 What is superinfection.
17 Name *two* sulfonamides which are used topically.
18 Name drugs used in anaphylactic reaction due to penicillin.
19 Name some side effects of Tetracyclines.
20 Name *two* macrolide antibiotics.
21 What is mupirocin ?
22 Write *two* adverse effects of INH.
23 Mechanism of action of DDs.
24 Name *two* systemically used antifungal agents.
25 Mention *two* uses of acyclovir.
26 Uses of Mefloquine.
27 Name *two* phase-specific drugs used in malignancy.
28 Mention *two* Oral-hypoglysemic agents.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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M.B.B.S. (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2001

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

I. Long Essays :

1 Define inquest, describe the various types of inquest held in India.

2 Define death. Enumerate post mortem changes. Add a note on Rigor mortis.

II. Short Essays : (2 × 9 = 18 marks)

3 Chop wounds.

4 Lucid interval in head injury.

5 Traumatic asphyxia.

6 Enumerate various types of delusions.

7 What is phossy jaw ? Describe the lesion.

8 How do you treat a cyanide poisoning ?

9 Enumerate difference between arsenic poisoning and cholera.

10 Medicolegal importance of teeth.

11 Mummification.

12 Human Organ Transplantation Act

III. Short Answers : (10 × 5 = 50 marks)

13 What is penal erasure ?

14 Corporate negligence.

15 Products liability.

16 Cephalic index.

17 Medicolegal importance of hair.

18 Concealed sex.

19 Objectives of Medicolegal autopsy.

20 Eye changes after death.

21 Cadaveric spasm.

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22 Punch drunk

23 Hesitation cuts.

24 Pugilistic attitude.

25 Extra dural haemorrhage.

26 Partial hanging.

27 Vaginismus.

28 Automatism.

~~77~~ 26

RC—2088

MBBS PHASE II DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(119)

PAPER – I PATHOLOGY [REVISED SCHEME]

TIME : THREE HOURS **MAX : 100 MARKS**

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Long Essays : [2 X 9 = 18]

1. Define and classify anaemias. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of megaloblastic anaemia. [1+3+5 = 9]
2. Classify oncogenic viruses. Explain the mechanism involved in tumor production by viruses. [2+7 = 9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Pathogenesis of acquired – Immuno deficiency syndrome [AIDS]
4. Fat embolism.
5. Phagocytosis.
6. Primary Complex.
7. Anaplasia.
8. Kline felters syndrome.
9. Von-Willebrand Disease.
10. Leukaemoid blood reaction
11. Semen analysis.
12. Urniary casts.

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Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Gamna Gandy Body.
14. List the factors promoting wound healing.
15. Migratory thrombophlebitis.
16. Types of Hyaline change with examples.
17. Special stains for amyloid and the result.
18. Two uses of tri-sodium citrate as an anti-coagulant in haematology.
19. Name red cell indices with normal values.
20. Principle of sickling test.
21. Significance of Reticulocytosis.
22. Uses of buffy coat.
23. Name needles used for bone marrow biopsy.
24. Definition and two causes of leucopenia.
25. Causes of Ketonuria.
26. Four indications for liver biopsy.
27. CSF Cytology in Tuberculous meningitis.

RC—2089

MBBS PHASE II DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

PAPER – II PATHOLOGY [REVISED SCHEME]

TIME : THREE HOURS MAX : 100 MARKS

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Long Essays : [2 X 9 = 18]

1. Classify Lymphomas. Describe the pathology of Hodgkin's lymophoma. [4+5 = 9]
2. Classify tumours of ovary. Describe the gross and microscopy of mucinous tumours of ovary . [4+2+3 = 9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Pathogenesis of Essential Hypertension.
4. Gross, microscopy and complications of Bronchiectasis.
5. Pathogenesis and pathology of Grave's disease.
6. Renal changes in Diabetes mellitus.
7. Malabsorption syndrome.
8. Liver abscesses.
9. Prognostic factors of carcinoma breast.
10. Pyogenic osteomyelitis.
11. Pathogenesis of Rheumatoid arthritis.
12. Meningioma.

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Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Molluscum contagiosum.
14. Mention Pre-malignant lesions of skin.
15. Name Germ cell tumours of testis.
16. Renal causes of Haematuria.
17. Causes of "End-Stage Kidney"
18. Microscopy of tuberculous lymphadenitis
19. Classify colo-rectal polyps.
20. Effects of Gall stones.
21. Complications of acute pancreatitis.
22. Acute gastric ulcer.
23. Name salivary gland tumours.
24. Differences between Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.
25. Cardiomyopathy – Definition and types.
26. Corpulmonale – Definition and three causes.
27. Name neuro endocrine tumours of lung.
28. Raynaud's phenomenon.

RC—2090

M.B.B.S [PHASE-II] DEGREE EXAMINATION

Microbiology

Paper I – General Bacteriology, Immunology and Systematic Baceteriology

[Revised Scheme]

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answers shall be specific to the question asked.
Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essays : [2 X 9 = 18]

1. Mention the cells involved in immune response. Describe the development, identification and functions of different types of lymphocytes. [3+2+2+2 = 9 Marks]
2. Enumerate the bacteria causing urinary tract infection. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of U.T.I. [2+7 = 9 Marks]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Methods of anaerobic cultivation.
4. Transposon.
5. Pathogenecity of Bacillus Anthracis.
6. Satellitism.
7. Eltor vibrios.
8. Nonsuppurative complications of streptococcus pyogenes.
9. Major histocomptability complex.
10. Immunological tolerance.
11. Agglutination tests and its application.
12. Mechanisms of auto immunity.

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Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Characters of gram negative cell wall.
14. Phenotypic variations.
15. Four articles sterlised by autoclave.
16. Electron microscope.
17. Any Two Anaerobic culture media.
18. Name two special stains used for cornybactenium diptheriae.
19. Any Two Media for cultivation of mycobacteria.
20. Name four bacteria causing meningitis.
21. TSI medium.
22. Free coagulase.
23. Complement deficiency states.
24. Antigen presenting cells.
25. Diagrammatic representation of immunoglobulin A.
26. Any Four Immunosupressive agents.
27. Mention two killed vaccines.
28. Arthus phenomenon.

76 29

123

RC—2092

MBBS (PHASE – II) DEGREE EXAMINATION
PAPER I – PHARMACOLOGY
(1997 – 98 BATCH)

TIME: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM: 100 MARKS**

LONG ESSAYS: [2 x 9 = 18 Marks]

1. Classify the Banzodiazepines. Explain their mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics and therapeutic uses. Mention their advantages over barbiturates as sedative-hypnotics. (2+4+3 = 9 Marks)
2. Classify the antianginal drugs. Explain the mechanism of action, pharmocokinetics, adverse effects and the therapeutic uses of organic nitrates.(2+3+4 = 9 Marks)

SHORT ESSAYS:[10 x 5 = 50 Marks]

3. First-pass metabolism and its pharmacokinetic implications. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
4. Advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
5. Differences between morphine and pethidine. (5 Marks)
6. Management of Chronic alcoholism. (5 Marks)
7. Drug therapy of cardiogenic shock. (5 Marks)
8. Inhalational antiasthmatic drugs. (5 Marks)
9. Advantages and disadvantages of halothane as general anaesthetic. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
10. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSR). (5 Marks)
11. Drug therapy of glaucoma. (5 Marks)
12. Class-III antiarrythmic drugs. (5 Marks)

SHORT ANSWERS / REASONS : [16 x 2 = 32 Marks]

13. Rifampicin reduces the efficiency of oral contraceptive pills.
14. Heparin is preferred to warfarin as anticoagulant during pregnancy.
15. Rationale for the use of digoxin in atrial fibrillation.
16. Propranolol should not be combined with vera pamil in angina pectoris.
17. Ketamine is the ideal anaesthetic for shocked patients.
18. Sodium valproate is not suitable for children under 2 years.
19. Rationale for the use of thiazides in diabetes insipidus.
20. Rationale for using atropine for pre-anaesthetic medication.
21. Polypetide drugs are ineffective by mouth.
22. Urine should be alkalized in the management of acute barbiturate poisoning.
23. Rationale for using indomethacin in dysmenorrhoea.
24. Clozapine is less likely to cause extrapyramidal toxicity.
25. Allopurinol should not be used in acute gout.
26. Use of N-acetyl cysteine in paracetamol poisoning.
27. Rationale for combining adrenaline along with local anaesthetics.
28. ACE-inhibitors are contraindicated during pregnancy.

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RC—2093

M.B.B.S (Phase – II) DEGREE EXAMINATION
PAPER – II – PHARMACOLOGY
(REVISED SCHEME)

18 124

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

Your answer shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

Long Essays : [2 X 9 = 18]

1. Enumerate the antitubercular drugs. Explain the mechanism of action and adverse effects of any two of the standard drugs. Describe the short course chemotherapy of tuberculosis. [2+4+3= 9]
2. Classify the drugs used in peptic ulcer. Explain the mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of proton – pump inhibitors. [3+4+2=9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Betalactamase inhibitors. [5]
4. Drugs used for HIV infection. [5]
5. Treatment of lepra reactions. [5]
6. Topical uses of glucocorticoids. [5]
7. Second generation cephalosporins. [5]
8. Insulin resistance. [5]
9. Tocolytic agents. [5]
10. Sequential blockade. [5]
11. Drugs used for resistant falciparum malaria. [5]
12. Vinca alkaloids. [5]

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Short Answers / reasons : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Rationale for using hyoscine in motion sickness.
14. Rationale for combining probenecid with penicillins.
15. Tetracyclines are contraindicated in children under 8 years.
16. Loperamide should not be used for infective diarrhoeas and dysenteries.
17. Oestrogen containing contraceptive pills are not suitable for women above 35 years. Why ?
18. Sulfonylureas are not effective in type – I diabetes mellitus.
19. Rationale for using iodides for pre-operative preparation of patients undergoing thyroidectomy.
20. Only bactericidal drugs shall be used in the treatment of bacterial endocarditis.
21. Praziquantel is preferred to niclosamide in the treatment of T,Solium infestation.
22. Ergometrine is not suitable for induction of labour.
23. Use of vancomycin in the treatment of pseudomembranous colitis.
24. Glucocorticoids should not be stopped abruptly following long term administration.
25. Chloramphenicol is to be avoided in infants.
26. Ampicillin is preferred to benzylpenicillin for urinary tract infections.
27. Sulfonamides are less effective in the presence of pus.
28. Aminoglycosides are not effective against intracellular pathogens.