F - APR 2003

RC—2427

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

FORENSIC MEDICINE

(Revised Scheme)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

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

Long Essay: [2 x 9 = 18 Marks]

1. Define Strangulation. Mention the various types. Outline the differences between Hanging and Strangulation. (2 + 2 + 5 = 9 Marks)
2. Describe the constitution and functions of Medical Council of India. (4 + 5 = 9 Marks)

Short Essays: [5 x 10 = 50 Marks]

3. Enumerate the various types of Documentary Evidence. Add a note on Dying declaration. (3 + 2 = 5 Marks)
4. Current trends in Euthanasia. (5 Marks)
5. What are "Tattoo Marks"? How are they produced? Mention the Medicolegal importance. (2 + 2 + 1 = 5 Marks)
6. Algor Mortis. (5 Marks)
7. Types of Abrasion. Mention its Medicolegal importance. (3 + 2 = 5 Marks)
8. Smothering. (5 Marks)
9. Sudden infant death syndrome. Outline the features. Mention the various theories regarding its causation. (1 + 2 + 2 = 5 Marks)
10. Lucid interval and its Medicolegal importance. (3 + 2 = 5 Marks)
11. How do you treat a case of Cyanide poisoning? (5 Marks)
12. Outline the treatment of Organophosphorus poisoning. (5 Marks)

Answers: [16 x 2 = 32 Marks]

13. Objective of Cross examination during recording of evidence.
14. Vicarious Liability.
15. Corpus Delecti.
16. Second Autopsy.
17. 'Suspended animation'.
18. Filigree burns.
19. Self inflicted injuries.
20. Tribadism.
21. Masochism.
22. Spalding's sign.
23. Causes of death from Drowning.
24. Doctrine of diminished responsibility.
25. Aphrodisiacs.
26. Xanthoproteic reaction.
27. Medicolegal importance of Hair.
28. Universal antidote.

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- APR 2003

RC—2428

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

Paper I—PHARMACOLOGY

(1997–98 Batch)

TIME: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM: 100 MARKS

LONG ESSAYS: [2 x 9 = 18 Marks]

1. Describe in brief the factors influencing the action of drugs. (9 Marks)
2. Enumerate the cardiac glycosides. Describe the pharmacological actions of digitalis. Mention four pharmacokinetic differences between digitoxin and digoxin. (2+5+2 = 9 Marks)

SHORT ESSAYS:[10 x 5 = 50 Marks]

3. Mechanism of action of phenytoin sodium as antiepileptic. (5 Marks)
4. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of alpha-blockers. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
5. Dobutamine. (5 Marks)
6. Ketamine. (5 Marks)
7. Advantages and disadvantages of halothane. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
8. Oral anticoagulants. (5 Marks)
9. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Frusemide. (2+3 = 5 Marks)
10. Plasma expanders. (5 Marks)
11. Write the differences between d-tubocurarine and succinyl choline. (5 Marks)
12. Angiotenisn receptor antagonists. (5 Marks)

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

13. Flumazenil is used in Benzodiazepine over dosage.
14. Pentazocine is contraindicated in acute Myocardial infarction.
15. Phenobarbitone reduces the efficacy of warfarin sodium.
16. N-acetyl cysteine is used in paracetamol poisoning.
17. Imipramine is used for Nocturnal enuresis in children.
18. Rationale for the use of Nitrites in cyanide poisoning.
19. Rationale for the use of verapamil in atrial fibrillation.
20. Rationale for using atropine in organo phosphorous poisoning.
21. Propranolol is contraindicated in Bronchial asthma.
22. Aspirin is used in chronic prophylaxis of myocardial infarction.
23. In pernicious anaemia vitamin B_{12} is not given by mouth.
24. Thiazides are contraindicated in diabetic hypertensives.
25. Clonidine should not be stopped abruptly in Hypertensive patients.
26. Adrenaline is used in anaphylactic shock.
27. Rationale of using ACE inhibitors in cardiac failure.
28. Edrophonium is used to distinguish between cholinergic crisis and myesthenic crisis.

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APR 2003

RC—2429

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

Paper II—PHARMACOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

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. Classify Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs. Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects and drug interactions of Sulfonylureas. [2+3+2+2= 9]
2. Enumerate Aminoglycoside Antibiotics. Mention their general pharmacological properties. Write the therapeutic uses of Gentamicin. [3+3+3 = 9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Mechanism of action and adverse effects of INH [5]
4. Purine Antagonists. [5]
5. Alkylating Agents. [5]
6. Extended Spectrum Penicillins. [5]
7. Metronidazole. [5]
8. Antiestrogens. [5]
9. Radioactive Isotopes. [5]
10. Proton Pump Inhibitors. [5]
11. Vasopressin. [5]
12. Carbimazole. [5]

Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Name four 5HT Antagonists.
14. What is superinfection. Give two examples.
15. Rationale of using Cisapride as Antiemetic.
16. Mention two Mast Cell Stabilisers. Mention its use.
17. Name four drugs used in Chloroquine Resistant Falciparum Malaria.
18. Name four prostaglandin preparations used in Therapy.
19. Name a Leukotriene Antagonist. Mention one use.
20. Colchicine is used in Acute Gout. Give reasons.
21. Name four drugs effective in Enteric Fever.
22. Mention two uterine stimulants with routes of administration.
23. Mention four Antiseptics and Disinfectants.
24. Mention two drugs used to suppress Dry Cough.
25. Rationale of using chloroquine in Rheumatoid Arthritis.
26. What is Lepra Reaction ? Mention two drugs used in Lepra Reaction.
27. What is a Chelating Agent ? Give two examples.
28. Mention four Water Soluble Vitamins. Write one use of any one Vitamin.

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RC—2430

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

Microbiology

Paper I—GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BACTERIOLOGY

(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. Enumerate antigen antibody reactions. Describe the principle, methodology and clinical applications of agglutination reactions with suitable examples. [3+2+2+2 = 9 Marks]
2. Classify vibrios. Discuss the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis of cholera. [2+2+5 = 9 Marks]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Autoclave.
4. Bacterial conjugation.
5. Nagler's reaction.
6. Concentration techniques for sputum.
7. Lab diagnosis of mycoplasma pneumoniae.
8. Enterococcus.
9. Peripheral lymphoid organs.
10. Biological functions of complement.
11. Cytokines.
12. Graft versus host reaction.

Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Characters of gram positive cell wall.
14. Genotypic variations.
15. Bacterial growth curve.
16. Four examples of selective media.
17. Spheroplast and protoplast.
18. Malignant pustule.
19. Oxidase test.
20. Blue pus.
21. List the arthropod vectors involved in Rickettsial diseases.
22. Bound coagulase.
23. Definition and examples of hetrophile antigen.
24. Mention four properties of B-lyphocytes.
25. Diagramatic representation of Immunoglobulin G.
26. Different types of transplantation.
27. Mention two killed vaccines.
28. Herd immunity.

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- APR 2003

RC—2431

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

Microbiology

Paper II—VIROLOGY, MYCOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND APPLIED BACTERIOLOGY

(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. Explain the life cycle, pathogenicity, lab diagnosis and prophylactic measures against D medinensis. [2+1+3+2 = 9 Marks]
2. List the differences between orthomyxoviruses and paramyxoviruses. Add a note on the antigenic variations seen in orthomyxoviruses and their epidemiological importance. [2+2+3+2 = 9 Marks]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Hydatid disease. [2+3=5]
4. Pathogenesis of Amoebiasis.
5. Morphology and pathogenicity of agent causing cutanious leishmaniasis. [3+2=5]
6. Life cycle and pathogenicity of S.stercoralis. [3+2=5]
7. What are interferons ? Describe their mode of action and clinical use. [1+2+2=5]
8. List the aetiology of acute viral haemorrhagic fever.
9. Pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Rubella fever. [2+3=5]
10. Western blot test and its use in virology. [2+3=5]
11. Describe dimorphic fungi and mention them. [1+4=5]
12. Name the fungi causing otomycosis and discuss its diagnosis. [2+3=5]

Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Define Intermediate host. Name two parasites in which man is the intermediate host.
14. Draw a diagram of P falciparum gametocyte.
15. Name four serological tests used in diagnosis of kala azar.
16. Significance of examination of an Iodine mount of a stool sample.
17. Explain the causes of anemia in A. duodenale infestations.
18. Name two parasites demonstrable in bone marrow aspiration.
19. State four differences between bacteria and viruses.
20. Explain viral interference, give one example.
21. List four picorn virus.
22. Classify Herpes virus.
23. Draw a diagram of the HIV virus.
24. Principle of Paul bunnel test.
25. Classify the fungi based on the type of sexual spores produced.
26. What is "ID" reaction. Name two fungi causing this reaction.
27. Name four fungal species causing subcutaneous infections.
28. Describe the method of specimen collection in case of mycetoma.

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RC—2432

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

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 Necrosis. Explain the causes and pathology of each types of necrosis with examples. [1+8 = 9]
2. Classify bleeding disorders. Describe the pathogenesis and lab findings of Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. [3+2+4 = 9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Mechanism of wound healing by first intention.
4. Lab diagnosis of cancer.
5. Pathogenesis of renal oedema.
6. Chronic venous congestion [CVC] lung.
7. Cytochemistry of acute leukaemias.
8. Haemolytic disease of new born.
9. Urinary sediment.
10. Myelo-dysplastic syndrome.
11. Haemophila.
12. Proteinuria.

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Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Barr body.
14. Definition and causes of SHOCK.
15. Role of Opsonins in inflammation.
16. Skeletal abnormalities of Marfan's syndrome.
17. Special stains for fat in tissues and the result.
18. List opportunistic infections associated with AIDS.
19. Sago Spleen.
20. Name sexually transmitted diseases.
21. Indication of lumbar puncture.
22. Causes of increased and decreased specific gravity of urine.
23. Stages of ESR.
24. Absolute indications of bone marrow aspiration.
25. Definition and methods of clotting time.
26. Definition and causes of leuco-erythroblastic anemia.
27. Sarcoid granuloma.
28. Differences between acute and chronic inflammation.

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RC—2433

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

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. Define Rheumatic fever. Describe the etiopathogenesis and pathology of rhenumatic heart disease. [1+3+5 = 9]
2. Classify tumours of large intestine. Discuss etiopathogenesis and pathology of carcinoma of the colon. [3+3+3 = 9]

Short Essays : [10 X 5 = 50]

3. Bronchopneumonia.
4. Leukoplakia of oral cavity.
5. Hydronephrosis.
6. Liver abscesses
7. Hydatidiform mole.
8. Multiple myeloma.
9. Malignant melanona.
10. Multi nodular goiter.
11. Hypersplenism.
12. Phechromocytoma.

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Short Answers : [16 X 2 = 32]

13. Urinary findings in acute nephritis.
14. Enumerate the conditions that causes COPD.
15. Macroscopy of benign and Malignant gastric ulcer.
16. Microscopy of Pleomorphic adenoma.
17. Plasma cell mastitis.
18. Causes of Endometrial Hyperplasis.
19. Microscopy of Basal cell carcinoma.
20. CSF findings in Viral meningitis.
21. Definition and causes of Aneurysm.
22. Sequestrum.
23. Microscopy of chronic pyelonephritis
24. Effects of gall stones.
25. Paraneoplastic syndromes of oat cell carcinoma lung.
26. Gross appearance of lung in bronchiectasis.
27. Krukenberg's tumor.
28. Microscopy of chondroma.

P13 *Total No. of Pages : 2]* **Code No.RC-2754**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

PAPER - I : PHARMACOLOGY

(1997-98 BATCH)

Time : 3 Hours] *[Max. Marks : 100*

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

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Long Essays: [2 x 9 = 18]

1) Define the terms Bioavailability of drugs. Describe the factors influencing the drug absorption and bioavailability by oral route. Name four drugs which are subjected to first pass metabolism. [2+5+2=9]

2) Name the cardioselective beta blockers. Mention their advantages over non-selective beta blockers. Describe the therapeutic uses of beta blockers. [2+3+4=9]

Short essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Mechanism of action of Sodium Valproate. [5]
4) Preparations of Iron. [5]
5) Mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of Lovastatin. [3+2=5]
6) Nimesulide. [5]
7) Mechanism of action of succinylcholine. [5]
8) Enalapril. [5]
9) Nasal decongestants. [5]
10) Write the mechanism of action of local anaesthetic. [5]
11) Potassium sparing diuretics. [5]
12) Imipramine. [5]

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Short Answers/Reasons: [16 x 2 = 32]

13) Urine should be alkalized in the management of barbiturate poisoning.
14) Nifedipine has no antiarrythmic action.
15) Dopamine is used in cardiogenic shock.
16) Pethidine is safer than morphine during labour.
17) Disulfiram is used in chronic alcoholism.

P.T.O.

18) Atropine premedication is given before ether anaesthesia.

19) Digitalis reduces the Heart rate.

20) Aspirin is contraindicated in patients with bleeding diathesis.

21) Physostigmine is used as antidote for overdosage with atropine poisoning.

22) Phenylephrine is used as mydriatic.

23) Streptokinase is administered in acute myocardial infarction.

24) Reserpine induces extra pyramidal side effects.

25) Acetazolamide is used in Glaucoma.

26) Levodopa is ineffective in drug induced Parkinsonism.

27) Pralidoxime is used in organophosphorous poisoning.

28) Thiazides are used in mild Hypertension.

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P14 *Total No. of Pages : 2]* **Code No.RC-2755**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

PAPER -II - PHARMACOLOGY

(REVISED SCHEME)

Time : 3 Hours] *[Max. Marks : 100*

Your answer shall be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary

Long Essays: [2 x 9 = 18]

1) Classify the drugs used in the treatment of Malaria. Write the antimalarial action and adverse effects of Chloroquine. Name four drugs used for management of Chloroquine resistant Falciparum Malaria. [3+4+2=9]

2) Classify Antithyroid Drugs. Write the mechanism of action, indications for use and unwanted effects of one drug inhibiting hormone synthesis. [2+3+2+2=9]

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Mechanism of action of Tetracyclines. [5]
4) Drugs used in Tapeworm Infestations. [5]
5) Sparfloxacin. [5]
6) Acyclovir. [5]
7) Tamoxifen. [5]
8) Cinnarizine. [5]
9) Sucralfate. [5]
10) Mechanism of action of Oral Contraceptives. [5]
11) Cisapride. [5]
12) Prostaglandins used in therapy. [5]

Short Answers: [16 x 2 = 32]

13) Mention two selective adverse effects of INH.
14) Name two penicillins effective in Pseudomonas Infection.
15) Write two differences between Erythromycin and Azithromycin.
16) Hydrogen Peroxide is used as antiseptic. Give reasons.
17) Name two Osmotic Purgatives.

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P.T.O.

18) As antacids, magnesium trisilicate and aluminium hydroxide are used in combination. Give reasons.

19) Tetracyclines are not prescribed for young children. Give reasons.

20) Name two drugs used in status Asthmaticus.

21) Name two broad spectrum Antifungal Drugs.

22) Give reasons : After a few days of administration of prednisolone the drug should be withdrawn gradually.

23) Give reasons : Ergometrine is used for post partum Haemorrhage.

24) Name two uses of D-Penicillamine.

25) Name four uses of Estrogens.

26) Name two topically used Sulphonamides.

27) Advantages of Radio Active Iodine.

28) Mention two uses and two adverse effects of Vitamin - D.

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Total No. of Pages : 2] (108) (34) Code No.RC-2757

- SEP 2003

M.B.B.S. (PHASE-II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

MICROBIOLOGY

PAPER - II - VIROLOGY, PARASITOLOGY, MYCOLOGY AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

[REVISED SCHEME]

Time : 3 Hours] *[Max. Marks : 100*

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

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[2 x 9 = 18]

Long Essays

1) Classify Herpes viruses. Mention their general characters. Add a brief note on Herpes simplex virus. [2+3+4=9]

2) Describe the Morphology, life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of Leishmania donovoni. [2+3+4=9]

[10 x 5 = 50]

Short essays

3) Kyasanur forest disease.
4) Interferon.
5) Antigenic variation in Influenza virus.
6) Differences between fixed and street virus in rabies.
7) Window period in HIV infection.
8) Black water fever.
9) Laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasma gondii.
10) Pathogenesis of Hydatid disease.
11) Laboratory diagnosis of oral candidiasis.
12) Dimorphic fungi.

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[16 x 2 = 32]

Short Answers

13) Mention two viral sexually transmitted diseases.
14) Define viral interference. Give one example.
15) Name two viruses transmitted by blood transfusion.
16) List four Picorna viruses.
17) Significance of Saline and Iodine preparation for stool examination.

P.T.O.

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

Paper II—PATHOLOGY

917 *Total No. of Pages : 2]*

Code No.RC-2758

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003

PAPER - I : PATHOLOGY (Revised Scheme)

Time : 3 Hours] *[Max. Marks : 100*

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

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Long Essays: [2 x 9 = 18]

1) Define and classify leukemia. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia. [1+3+5=9]

2) Define thrombosis. Explain the etiopathogenesis of thrombosis. Add a note on fate of a thrombus. [1+6+2=9]

Short essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Factors influencing wound healing.
4) Role of Free radicles in cell injury.
5) Laboratory diagnosis of cancer.
6) Pathogenesis of cardiac oedema.
7) Carcinoma in situ.
8) Megaloblastic bone marrow.
9) Reticulocyte.
10) Prothrombin time.
11) Urinary casts.
12) Semen analysis.

Short Answers: [16 x 2 = 32]

13) Name common haemoparasites.

14) Indications for lumbar puncture.

15) Four indications for liver biopsy.

16) Special stains for amyloid and its results.

17) Epitheloid cell.

18) Bombay blood group.

P.T.O.

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19) Features of anaplasia.

20) Peripheral blood smear findings in Iron deficiency anemia.

21) Enumerate the causes of thrombocytosis.

22) Name three steps in phagocytosis.

23) Barr bodies.

24) Definition of abscess and pus.

25) List the common tumours in childhood.

26) Name diseases transmitted by blood transfusion.

27) Three major components of acute inflammation.

28) Types of Hyaline change with examples.

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