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Total No. of Pages : 2] **Code No. 1056**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE - II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2004

PATHOLOGY - PAPER - 1 (RS)

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

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

Long Essays: **[2 x 9 = 18]**

1) Mention 2 conditions where you get spherocytes in the peripheral smear. Discuss the etiology and diagnosis of hereditory spherocytosis.**[1+8=9]**
2) 20 yr old male suffered fracture femur in road traffic accident and was treated. 2 weeks later he suddenly collapsed and died. What is the diagnosis. What are the postmortem findings relevant to the diagnosis? **[1+8=9]**

Short Essays: **[10 x 5 = 50]**

3) Chemotaxis.
4) Complications of wound healing.
5) Pathogenesis of renal edema.
6) Reversible shock.
7) Dry gangrene.
8) Coomb's test.
9) Lymphatic spread of tumour.
10) Nonselective proteinuria.
11) Dysplasia.
12) Mycetoma foot.

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Short Answers: **[16 x 2= 32]**

13) Mention 2 adhesions molecules of endothelium and its ligands on WBC.
14) What is cellular oncogene ?
15) Function of under phosphorylated retinoblastoma gene.
16) Chemicals of tuberculous bacilli responsible for producing granuloma.
17) Mitsuda reaction.
18) Morphology of plasmodium falciparum in peripheral smear.
19) Fate of thrombus.
20) Mention hydrocarbons which are carcinogenic.
21) Describe Wintrobes tube and its function.
22) Double oxalate.

P.T.O.

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23) 4 conditions where reticulocyte increases.
24) 4 tumours which produce paraneoplastic syndrome.
25) Clonal deletion theory.
26) 4 tumour markers.
27) Causes of fatty liver.
28) Name three steps in Phagocytosis.

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Total No. of Pages : 2] **Code No. 1057**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE - II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2004
PATHOLOGY - PAPER - 2 (RS)

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

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

Long Essays: **[2 x 9 = 18]**

1) Enumerate the risk factors of atherosclerosis and discuss the role of lipid and endothelial injury in its pathogenesis. **[1+4+4=9]**
2) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of carcinoma lung and write the morphology of small cell carcinoma. **[6+3=9]**

Short Essays: **[10 x 5 = 50]**

3) Fallot's tetrology.
4) Pleomorphic salivary adenoma.
5) Role of H'pylori in gastric ulcer.
6) Morphology of acute pancreatitis.
7) Adult polcystic kidney disease.
8) Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
9) Wilm's tumour.
10) Role of virus in carcinoma of cervix.
11) Classification of ovarian tumours.
12) Paget's disease of the nipple.

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Short Answers: **[16 x 2= 32]**

13) Astler Collor staging of colonic cancer.
14) Microscopic appearance of papillary carcinoma of thyroid.
15) Morphology of basal cell carcinoma.
16) Enumerate chondrogenic tumours.
17) Mention the antibodies of hepatitis B infection.
18) Mention the stages and complications of lobar pneumonia.
19) Morphology of Reed Sternberg cell.
20) Morphology of vegetations in infective endocarditis.
21) Complications of fracture healing of bone.

P.T.O.

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22) 4 preneoplastic lesions of carcinoma colon.
23) Microscopic appearance of acute appendicitis.
24) Causes of hydronephrosis.
25) Microscopic appearance of seminoma.
26) Morphology of hydatidiform mole.
27) Morphology of cystoglandular hyperplasia.
28) CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.



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Total No. of Pages : 2]

Code No. 1058

M.B.B.S. (PHASE - II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2004

MICROBIOLOGY

(72)

PAPER - 1 - GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BACTERIOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

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

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

Long Essays: **[2 x 9 = 18]**

1) Define Hypersensitivity. Classify Hypersensitivity. Write in detail on type I Hypersensitivity. [1+3+5=9]
2) Classify Mycobacteria. Describe laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. [3+6=9]

Short Essays: **[10 x 5 = 50]**

3) Autoclave
4) Antibiotic Susceptibility Tests.
5) Widal Test.
6) DPT Vaccine
7) Laboratory diagnosis of pneumoccal meningitis.
8) Bacterial growth curve.
9) Allograft.
10) Immunofluorescence Test.
11) Exotoxins.
12) Campylobacter.

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Short Answers: **[16 x 2= 32]**

13) Two examples of Motile bacteria.
14) Gaseous Disinfectants.
15) Morphology of clostridium tetani.
16) Name two zoonotic bacterial diseases.
17) Transport media examples.
18) Name pathogenic spirochaetes.
19) Bacteria causing food poisoning two examples.
20) Name four non sporing anaerobes.

P.T.O.

(73)

21) Metachromatic granules.
22) Negative staining
23) Cold sterilisation.
24) Herd immunity.
25) Function of Immunoglobulin A.
26) Uses of HLA typing.
27) Coagulase negative staphylococci.
28) Two nonsuppurative post streptococcal sequelae.



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Total No. of Pages : 2] **Code No.: 1061**

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M.B.B.S. (PHASE - II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2004

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: [2x9=18]

1) Classify penicillins. Outline the disadvantages of benzylpenicillin. List indications for its use in therapy. [4+2+3=9]
2) Classify drugs used in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis. Outline the mechanism of action and untoward effects of isoniazid. [4+2+3=9]

Short Essays : [10x5=50]

3) What is the rationale behind the use of alternate day glucocorticoid therapy?
4) How does sodium cromoglycate help a patient of bronchial asthma ?
5) Mechanisms of action of antitussives.
6) Disadvantages of gentamicin as an antibiotic.
7) Mechanism of action of colchicine in acute gout.
8) List preparations of insulin.
9) Therapeutic options for infections by methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus.
10) Rationale behind the therapeutic use of Metoclopramide in gastro-esophagial reflux disease.
11) Disease modifying agents for rheumatoid arthritis and their mechanisms of action.
12) Contraindications for use of oral contraceptives.

Short Answers : [16x2=32]

13) List 2 mucolytic drugs and give their mechanism of action.
14) Enumerate the drugs used for eradication of helicobacter pylori infection.
15) List 4 second generation cephalosporins.
16) List 4 classes of drugs used in therapy of typhoid.
17) Outline the rationale in the use of L asparaginase in therapy of malignancy.

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P.T.O.

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18) Mechanism of action of omeprazole.
19) Outline therapy of chronic lead poisoining.
20) List tetracycline food interactions.
21) Diagnostic uses of radioactive iodine.
22) Define analeptic-give 1 example.
23) Why is imipenem administered with cilastatin ?
24) What are tocolytic agents-give 2 examples.
25) Uses of misoprostol.
26) Therapeutic uses of vitamin-D.
27) List 3 classes of antiemetic drugs.
28) Name 2 non sedating H_1 blockers.

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1056**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Paper I—PATHOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 Discuss the difference between benign and malignant tumours.

2 10 year old boy has anasarca and proteinuria. Discuss the pathogenesis of this condition.

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

II. Short Essays :

3 Phagocytosis.

4 Pathogenesis of septic shock.

5 Delayed type of hypersensitivity.

6 Sago spleen.

7 P53.

8 Morphology of lepromatous leprosy.

9 Chronic myeloid leukemia.

10 ESR.

11 Laboratory findings in megaloblastic anemia.

12 Hyaline degeneration.

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(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Mantoux test.

14 Opsonin.

15 Complications of wound healing.

16 Enzyme deficiency in Gaucher's and Neimann Pick's disease.

17 *Four* inherited cancers.

18 Features of anaplasia.

19 Peripheral smear in Iron deficiency anemia.

Turn over

20 Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration.

21 Sickling test.

22 Thromboxane A2.

23 Microscopic appearance of granuloma.

24 *Four* causes of hypercoagulable state.

25 Morphology of cryptococcus.

26 Antibodies in SLE.

27 Precursor proteins of amyloid.

28 CSF findings in tuberculous meningitis.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1057**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Paper II—PATHOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 8 year old boy presented with oliguria, hypertension and smoky urine. What is your diagnosis ? Discuss the etiology and pathology of this condition. (1 + 4 + 4 = 9 marks)

2 Classify bone tumours and write the morphology of osteosarcoma. (3 + 6 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

II. Short Essays :

3 Morphology of heart in chronic rheumatic heart disease.

4 Etiology of duodenal ulcer.

5 Silicosis.

6 Morphology of alcoholic hepatitis.

7 Serum markers of hepatitis B viral infection.

8 Etiology of carcinoma of breast.

9 Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

10 Serous cystadenoma of ovary.

11 Nodular sclerosis type of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

12 Morphology of meningioma.

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(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Morphology of syphilitic aneurysm.

14 *Four* complications of myocardial infarction.

15 Name peripheral B cell neoplasms.

16 Name asbestos related lung lesions.

17 Morphology of gastric carcinoma.

Turn over

18 Gross appearance of ulcerative colitis.

19 Preneoplastic lesions of large intestine.

20 Sequelae of hepatitis B infection.

21 Nodular glomerulosclerosis.

22 Classification of testicular tumours.

23 Morphology of cystic teratoma of ovary.

24 Complications of pyogenic osteomyelitis.

25 Morphology of infiltrating duct carcinoma.

26 Etiology of squamous cell carcinoma of skin.

27 *Four* causes of nephrotic syndrome.

28 Morphology of transitional cell carcinoma of bladder.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1058**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Microbiology

Paper I—GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BACTERIOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 culture media and describe in detail anaerobic culture methods.

(4 + 5 = 9 marks)

2 Name Srirochaetes of medical importance. Describe pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of leptospirosis.

(2 + 3 + 4 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

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II. Short Essays :

3 Bacterial spore.

4 Pasteurisation.

5 Genetic Engineering.

6 Structure of immunoglobulin.

7 Coagulase test.

8 Anaphylaxis.

9 Toxins produced by Staphylococcus aureus.

10 Tetanus prophylaxis.

11 Viridans group of Streptococci.

12 Lepromin test.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Lag phase.

14 Thermophilic bacteria.

15 Tyndallisation.

Turn over

(87)

16 Name *two* congenital infections.

17 Give *two* examples of agglutination reactions.

18 Staphylococcus epidermidis.

19 Quellung test.

20 Name *two* oxidase positive bacteria.

21 Morphology of corynebacterium diphtheriae.

22 Name Escherichia coli groups causing diarrhoea.

23 Vi antigen.

24 Cholera red reaction.

25 Pigments produced by pseudomonas aeruginosa.

26 Satellitism.

27 Name *three* species of Brucellae.

28 Mantoux test.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1059**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Microbiology

Paper II—VIROLOGY, PARASITOLOGY, MYCOLOGY AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 Describe Morphology, laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of rabies virus.

(2 + 3 + 4 = 9 marks)

2 Classify Nematodes. Describe life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of ancylostoma duodenale.

(3 + 3 + 3 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

II. Short Essays :

3 Herpes zoster.
4 Primary amoebic meningo-encephalitis.
5 Rhinosporidiosis.
6 Laboratory diagnosis of candidosis.
7 Mucormycosis.
8 Tissue cultures.
9 Viral Haemagglutination.
10 Molluscum contagiosum.
11 Laboratory diagnosis of adenovirus.
12 Hymenolepis Nana.

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(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Draw a labelled diagram of Human Immunodeficiency virus.
14 Name *two* fungi which can cause hospital infections.
15 Cyclops.
16 Morphology of ascaris lumbricoides egg.
17 List any *two* differences between entamoeba histolytica and entamoeba coli.
18 Name *two* viruses causing diarrhoea.

19 HBs Ag.

20 MMR vaccine.

21 Name parts of the body that can be infected by trichophyton.

22 Name *two* media used for growing fungi.

23 Give examples of protozoans which can be present in blood.

24 List *three* antifungal agents.

25 Name *two* arbovirus infections present in India.

26 Antigenic shift.

27 Cowdry type A inclusions.

28 Name *two* clinical manifestations which may result from Ebstein-Barr virus infection.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1060**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Paper I—PHARMACOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 Define Pharmacokinetics. Enumerate factors influencing distribution of drugs in the body and state how they influence distribution.

(2 + 3 + 4 = 9 marks)

2 Classify drugs used in the treatment of parkinsonism. Outline the mechanism of action and enumerate the side effects of L-Dopa.

(4 + 2 + 3 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

II. Short Essays :

3 Mechanism of action of disulfiram.

4 Routes of administration of local anaesthetics.

5 Reversal of D-Tubocurarine induced muscle relaxation.

6 Treatment of digoxin toxicity.

7 Mechanism of action of Amiodarone.

8 Treatment of dicoumarol induced bleeding.

9 Pharmacotherapy of acute congestive glaucoma.

10 Pharmacotherapy of myasthenia gravis.

11 Uses of aspirin.

12 Mechanism of action of hydrochlorothiazide as a diuretic.

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(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 Define Pharmacogenetics and give *two* examples.

14 Define dissociative anaesthesia and give *one* example.

15 List *two* important adverse effects of succinylcholine.

16 How does glycopyrrolate differ from atropine sulfate ?

17 Outline the rationale of using dopamine infusion in shock.

18 How prazosin helps in benign prostatic hyperplasia ?

19 List *two* drugs used in hypertensive emergencies outlining the mechanism.

20 Enumerate *four* angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.

21 List *two* drugs used in the therapy of diabetes insipidus.

22 List *two* selective COX2 inhibitors.

23 Mention the skeletal muscle relaxant that can be used safely in renal and hepatic function impaired patient.

24 List *two* differences between neostigmine and physostigmine.

25 List *two* important adverse effects of phenytoin.

26 How is propranolol helpful in a patient of angina pectoris ?

27 Captopril was used to treat a patient with pregnancy induced hypertension. Comment.

28 List *two* uses of mannitol.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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(Pages : 2) **RC—1061**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

Paper II—PHARMACOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 Define Chemotherapy. Mention indications for the combined use of antibacterial agents giving the pharmacological rationale.

(1 + 4 + 4 = 9 marks)

2 Enumerate tetracyclines. Outline their mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and their adverse effects.

(1 + 2 + 2 + 4 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

II. Short Essays : (Answer *ten*).

3 List the adverse effects of glucocorticoids.

4 Outline the mechanism of action and indications for use of radioactive iodine.

5 List the classes of drugs used for therapy of bronchial asthma giving the pharmacological rationale.

6 List *two* biphosphonates and outline their mechanism of action.

7 Outline the mechanism of action and untoward effects of metformin.

8 Enumerate disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid arthritis and give their mechanism of action.

9 Enumerate *two* classes of immunosuppressive agents and outline the mechanism of action.

10 List the untoward effects and contraindications for use of fluoroquinolones.

11 List *three* classes of antiemetic agents and outline their mechanism of action.

12 Outline the therapeutic options for the management of pseudomembranous colitis.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)

III. Short Answers :

13 List *four* first generation cephalosporins.

14 Enumerate *two* mucolytic agents and give their mechanism of action.

15 Why is clavulanic acid administered in combination with amoxicillin ?

16 List *two* uses of phytomenadione.

17 What is the mechanism of action of glutaraldehyde ?

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Turn over

18 How does cimetidine differ from ranitidine ?

19 List *three* points of difference between doxycyline and tetracycline.

20 Mention the antidote for iron poisoning and give its mechanism of action.

21 How does cetrizine differ from diphenhydramine ?

22 Enumerate *two* drugs used for the treatment of erythema nodosum leprosum.

23 List *two* important side-effects of colchicine.

24 How does ACTH differ from cortisol ? Give *three* points.

25 List *three* classes of purgatives.

26 Outline the mechanism of action of Nitrofurantoin.

27 What is the mechanism of action of paclitaxel ?

28 What is mifepristone ? What are its uses ?

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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RC—1062

M.B.B.S. (PHASE II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2004

FORENSIC MEDICINE

(Revised Scheme)

Time : 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 Explain the term medical negligence, and its ingredients. Mention *four* defences and precautions for negligence.

(2 + 3 + 4 = 9 marks)

2 Describe the clinical features and management of a viperine snake bite. Mention the precautions to be taken while using the antidote.

(3 + 4 + 2 = 9 marks)

[2 × 9 = 18 marks]

II. Short Essays :

3 Enumerate the methods of performing a criminal abortion and explain the causes of death.

(2 + 3 = 5 marks)

4 Explain the objectives of skeletal examination. (5 marks)

5 Fractures of the vault and base of the skull. (4 + 1 = 5 marks)

6 Entomology of the cadauer and its significance. (5 marks)

7 External findings in a case of death due to wet drowning. (5 marks)

8 Criterion of choosing a donor for artificial insemination. (5 marks)

9 Legal responsibilities of a doctor in a case of poisoning. (5 marks)

10 Procedure and inference of hydrostatic test. (3 + 2 = 5 marks)

11 Explain the various causes of death in cut throat injuries.

12 Dactylography.

[10 × 5 = 50 marks]

III. Short Answers :

13 Hallucinations.

14 Diatoms.

15 Foamy liver.

16 Medicolegal importance of age 18 years.

17 Perjury.

18 *Res ipsa loquitur*.

19 Heart dissection procedure at autopsy.

20 Filigree burn.

21 Whiplash injury.

22 Tattoes.

23 Dum-dum-bullet.

24 Pseudocyesis.

25 Toxalbumin.

26 Tetany.

27 Chelating agents.

28 Treatment of cyanide poisoning.

(16 × 2 = 32 marks)

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