(48)

1056_2006_2_S16

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

Time : 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks : 100]

PATHOLOGY - PAPER - I (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1056

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

1. Define shock and describe the pathogenesis of septic shock.
2. List major chemical carcinogens and describe chemical carcinogenesis.

SHORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Types of necrosis with suitable examples
4. Outcomes of acute inflammation
5. Healing by second intention
6. Primary tuberculosis
7. Pathogenesis of HIV infection
8. Klinefelter's syndrome
9. Peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
10. Pathogenesis of Sickle cell anemia
11. Hemophilia
12. Anticoagulants

SHORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

13. 3 methods of complement activation and its effector function in acute inflammation
14. Differences between transudates and exudates
15. Gross appearance of postmortem clot
16. Classification of Leprosy
17. Primary mediators in mast cell granules
18. Point mutation
19. Philadelphia chromosome
20. Knudson's hypothesis
21. Mention 3 most common biochemical types of amyloid proteins
22. LE cell
23. Four causes of Aplastic anemia
24. Peripheral smear findings in AML
25. Physical examination of urine
26. FNAC
27. Bombay blood group
28. Indications for liver biopsy

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H9

1057_2006_2_S14

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

PATHOLOGY - PAPER II (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1057

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

1. A 72-year-old male presented with changes in the bowel habit, tarry stool, and loss of weight, fatigue and weakness of 6 months duration. After an endoscopic biopsy of colon, left sided hemicolectomy was done. What is the probable diagnosis? Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of the target organ involved.
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphological features of infective endocarditis.

SHORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Etiopathogenesis and type of empyhysema
4. Etiopathogenesis of peptic ulcer
5. Serological markers for hepatitis-B viral hepatitis
6. Etiopathogenesis of hepatocelluar carcinoma
7. Classification and pathogenesis of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
8. Complications of acute pyelonephritis
9. Non-seminomatous germ cell tumours of testis
10. Endometrial hyperplasia
11. Morphology of medullary carcinoma breast
12. Pheochromocytoma

SHORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

13. Aschoff body
14. Stages and gross appearance of lobar pneumonia
15. List paraneoplastic syndromes associated with lung cancer
16. Pleomorphic adenoma
17. Berry aneurysm
18. Classification of renal cell carcinoma
19. Gross features of adult polycystic kidney
20. Morphology of Ewing sarcoma
21. Complications of pyogenic osteomyelitis
22. Goitrogens
23. Invasive mole
24. Classification of ovarian germ cell tumours
25. Staging of prostatic cancer
26. Morphology of squamous cell carcinoma of skin
27. Hodgkin's lymphoma – Mixed cellularity
28. Microscopic appearance of medulloblastoma

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1058_2006_2_S14

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER I (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1058

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

1. Mention the etiologic agents of meningitis. Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of acute pyogenic meningitis caused by any one of them.
2. Enumerate antigen antibody reactions. Describe the principle methodology and clinical applications of agglutination reactions.

SHORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Hot air oven
4. Gonorrhea
5. Mechanisms of drug resistance
6. Bacterial food poisoning
7. Determinants of virulence in bacteria
8. Gas gangrene
9. Nosocomial infections
10. Precipitation reactions
11. Atypical mycobacteria
12. Ig E antibody

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SHORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

13. Quellung reaction
14. Loeffler's serum slope
15. Enumerate different types of hypersensitivity reactions
16. Weil Felix reaction
17. Streptococcus viridans
18. Satellitism
19. Epidemic typhus
20. BCG
21. Louis Pasteur
22. VDRL
23. Enriched medium
24. Toxic shock syndrome
25. Oxidase Test
26. Tyndallization
27. Give four examples of vector transmitted diseases
28. ELISA

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1060_2006_2_S16

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

PHARMACOLOGY - PAPER I (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1060

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

NG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

1. Classify sympathomimetics. Describe the therapeutic used and adverse effects of adrenaline.
2. Classify the antiepileptic drugs. Write the therapeutic uses and adverse effects of phenytoin sodium.

ORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Pro drugs.
4. Volume of distribution of drugs.
5. Anti platelet agents.
6. Potassium sparing diuretics.
7. Desmopressin.
8. Drug treatment of hypovolemic shock.
9. Dantrolene.
10. Mechanism of action of local anaesthetics.
11. Nitrate tolerance.
12. Treatment of digitalis toxicity.

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HORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

13. Atropine is contraindicated in patients with prostatic hypertrophy
14. Edrophonium is used for the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis
15. Advantages and disadvantages of halothane as a general anaesthetic
16. Adrenaline is combined with Lignocaine in local anesthesia
17. Prazosin does not cause reflex tachycardia in hypertensive patients
18. Diazepam is preferred to phenobarbitone as a hypnotic agent
19. Morphine is used in acute left ventricular failure
20. Aspirin is contraindicated in pregnancy
21. Thiopentone is used for induction of general anesthesia
22. Imipramine is used in nocturnal enuresis
23. Side effects of adenosine
24. Therapeutic used of digitoxin
25. Nimodipine is used in subarachnoid hemorrhage
26. Propranolol should not be used alone in Pheochromocytoma
27. Clonidine and alpha methyl DOPA should not be used together in hypertension
28. Lignocaine is not effective in supraventricular arrhythmias

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1061_2006_2_S19

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

PHARMACOLOGY - PAPER II (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1061

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

LONG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

1. Classify the penicillins. List the therapeutic uses of penicillin-g. Describe the method of testing for penicillin allergic reations.
2. Classify antithyroid agents. Write the mechanism of action, advantages and disadvantages, indications of radioactive iodine.

SHORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Alkylating agents
4. Povidone iodine
5. Ciprofloxacin
6. Theophylline
7. Risk factors for developing toxicity during aminoglycoside therapy
8. Treatment of cancer chemotherapy-induced vomiting
9. Therapeutic uses of tetracycline
10. Dinaprostone
11. Fluconazole
12. Differences between Enalapril and Captopril

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SHORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

13. Loperamide is contraindicated in infantile diarrhea
14. Name two newer Macrolide antibiotics. Mention two advantages of these over older Macrolide
15. Use of ampicillin with oral contraceptives can result in contraception failure
16. Glucocorticoids should be used cautiously in presence of infections
17. Letrozole is used in breast carcinoma
18. Domperidone is preferred to Metoclopramide in Levodopa – induced vomiting in Parkinsonian patients
19. Uses of Cisapride
20. Tricyclic antidepressants are used in irritable bowel syndrome
21. Sulphamethoxazole is combined with trimethoprim in chemotherapy
22. Bactericidal antibiotics are preferred in immunosuppressed individual
23. Advantages of glimepiride
24. Rationale of using Clofazimine in lepra reaction
25. Which sulfadoxine in malaria
26. Advantages of Amoxycillin – Clavulanic acid combination
27. Side effects of Dapsone
28. Name four uses of metronidazole

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1062_2006_2_S11

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - August 2006

me : 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

FORENSIC MEDICINE (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1062

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

NG ESSAY **2 X 9 = 18 Marks**

Define and classify contusion. Differentiate between the contusion and post-mortem lividity. What is the medicolegal importance of contusion?

Differentiate between the poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. Give the hospital treatment of Cobra snakebite poisoning. What viscera will you preserve in snakebite cases?

ORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

Exhumation.
Suspended animation.
Duties of doctor in suspected cases of homicidal poisoning.
Hymen.
Sudden infant death syndrome.
Police inquest.
Obscure autopsy.
Grievous hurts.
Dry drowning.
Traumatic asphyxia.

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ORT ANSWERS **16 X 2 = 32 Marks**

Delusions.
Whiplash injury.
Antemortem burns & postmortem burns.
Medicolegal aspects of artificial insemination.
Addiction.
Impulse.
Rule of nine.
Caput succedaneum.
Medicolegal aspects of age 16 years.
Occupational marks.
Delirium tremens.
Locard's principle of exchange.
Magnum's symptoms.
Definition of dowry deaths.
McNaughten's rule.
Stupefying agents.

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