Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 23-Feb-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1026
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. 20 year female was admitted with high grade fever and hypotension. Blood culture showed gram negative bacteria. She died due to multi-organ failure.
   a) What is the diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of the condition
   c) Describe the morphological changes of lung and kidney in this disease

2. 45 year old female presents to OPD with easy fatigability and breathlessness from two months. She complains of menorrhagia since 6 months. On examination she has pallor and koilonychia
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Describe the pheripheral smear and bone marrow findings in this case
   c) Discuss RBC indices with reference to this case

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Microbial carcinogenesis.
4. Mechanism of metastasis.
5. Classification of amyloidosis.
6. Pathological calcification.
7. Pigments in health and disease
8. Microscopy of Tuberculoid and Lepromatous leprosy.
9. Multiple myeloma
10. Describe the wound healing by primary intention.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Discuss any two tests for proteinuria.
12. Blood transfusion transmitted diseases.
13. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
14. Bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
15. Type I hypersensitivity reaction.
16. Advantages of fine needle aspiration cytology.
17. Write about any three red blood indices
18. Draw a labelled diagram of an example of acute inflammation.
19. Fate of thrombus
20. Difference between transudate and exudate.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Venous emboli most often lodge in
   A. Intestine
   B. Lungs
   C. Kidney
   D. Heart

21 ii) Hepar Lobatum is seen in
   A. Primary syphilis
   B. Tertiary syphilis
   C. Secondary syphilis
   D. Congenital syphilis

21 iii) Mucormycosis is caused by
- A. Fungus
- B. Anaerobic bacteria
- C. Gram negative bacteria
- D. Acid fast bacteria

21 iv) Plasmodium Falciparum causes
- A. Cerebral malaria
- B. Babesiosis
- C. Leshmaniasis
- D. Dengue fever

21 v) Basement membrane consists of
- A. Type I collagen
- B. Type II collagen
- C. Type III collagen
- D. Type IV collagen

22 i) Basophilia is most likely to be seen in
- A. Bronchial asthma
- B. CML
- C. Angioneurotic edema
- D. Corticosteroid therapy

22 ii) Rate of sickling in sickle cell anemia is increased in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Higher concentration of HbS
- B. A decrease in intracellular pH
- C. Higher concentration of HbF
- D. Higher deoxygenation

22 iii) Denatured globin chains are known as
- A. Heinz bodes
- B. Gamna gandy bodies
- C. Pappenheimer bodies
- D. Russel bodies

22 iv) Atrophic glossitis is seen in
- A. Sideroblastic anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia
- C. Sickle cell anemia
- D. Thalassemia

22 v) Phildelphia chromosome is
- A. T (8:14)
- B. T (22:9)
- C. T (9:22)
- D. T (14:8)

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 25-Feb-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1027
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. 40 year police constable gives history of epigastric pain and it is relieved after eating certain food, for the last six months. Now he is presenting with dark coloured stools.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Describe the etiology, pathogenesis and microscopic feature of this condition
   c) Write its complications

2. 60 year female presented with right flank pain and weight loss with fatigue for 3 month duration. Ultrasound scan shows renal mass in the upper pole measuring 4.3 x 4 cm. urine microscopy of the patient shows plenty of RBCs.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Describe the pathogenesis and microscopic variants of the disease
   c) Add a note on spread of this disease

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Subacute bacterial endocarditis.
4. Osteosarcoma.
5. Bronchiectasis.
6. Carcinoma penis.
7. Endometrial hyperplasia.
8. Lobular carcinoma Breast.
9. Hashimotos thyroiditis.
10. Classify CNS tumors.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Classification of cirrhosis of liver
12. Microscopic picture of Malignant Melanoma.
13. Write three morphological features of urothelial carcinoma of urinary bladder
14. Psammoma bodies.
15. Pagets disease of Bone.
16. Barretts esophagus.
17. Gross features of Seminoma.
18. Microscopic picture of Pleomorphic adenoma of salivary gland.
19. Verocay bodies.
20. Linitis plastica.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Struma ovarii means
   A. Germ cell tumour of ovary
   B. Ovarian malformation
   C. Endometriosis of ovary
   D. Krukenberg tumour

21 ii) Glomus tumor
   A. Salivary gland tumour
   B. Benign mesenchymal neoplasms in subungual region
   C. Renal tumour
   D. Ovarian tumour

21 iii) Gynecomastia
- A. Enlargement of male breast
- B. Abnormal breast in female
- C. Fat necrosis of breast
- D. Ectopic breast tissue

21 iv) Anchovy Sauce type of pus seen in
- A. Lung abscess
- B. Amoebic liver abscess
- C. Brain abscess
- D. Pancreatitis

21 v) Dukes staging is for
- A. Carcinoma stomach
- B. Carcinoma oesophagus
- C. Carcinoma colon
- D. Carcinoma pancreas

22 i) Aphthous ulcer seen in
- A. Mouth
- B. Skin
- C. Stomach
- D. Colon

22 ii) Ghon's Focus seen in
- A. Skin
- B. Tongue
- C. Brain
- D. Sub pleural lung

22 iii) All are germ cell tumors **EXCEPT**
- A. Dysgerminoma
- B. Embryonal Carcinoma
- C. Krukenberg Tumour
- D. Teratoma

22 iv) Psammoma bodies seen in
- A. Papillary carcinoma thyroid
- B. Follicular carcinoma thyroid
- C. Medullary carcinoma thyroid
- D. Oncocytic carcinoma thyroid

22 v) Rodent ulcer means
- A. Squamous cell carcinomatous ulcer
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Gastric ulcer
- D. Ulcerative colitis

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 02-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1028
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Bioavailability? Discuss the factors affecting Bioavailability

2. A 42 years old farmer was brought to casualty with symptoms of irritation of eyes, lacrimation, excessive salivation, blurring of vision, breathlessness, involuntary defecation and urination. Based on these symptoms physician made a diagnosis of acute organophosphorous compound poisoning.
   a) Discuss the management of Organophosphorous Poisoning
   b) Enumerate the uses of reversible anticholinesterases

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Drug Synergism with examples
4. Advantages and Four uses of Cardioselective beta blockers
5. Mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of Phenytoin
6. Pharmacological actions and uses of Aspirin
7. Mention two groups of drugs used as bronchodilators with examples. Describe their mechanism of action.

8. Mention Four atypical antipsychotics. Describe their advantages over conventional antipsychotics.

9. A 70 year old patient suffering from Lung carcinoma with metastases is requesting for analgesics. The doctor decided to prescribe Morphine for pain relief.
   a) Explain the mechanism of analgesic action of morphine in this patient.
   b) Mention the contraindications for Morphine.

10. A 55 year old patient complained of dyspepsia and epigastric pain since a month. He underwent endoscopy which confirmed H.Pylori positive peptic ulcer. The physician prescribed anti H.Pylori regimen. Write any two anti H Pylori drug regimens.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Define Tachyphylaxis. Mention two drugs exhibiting it
12. Advantages of Domperidone over Metoclopramide
13. Mention three techniques of administering Local Anaesthetic agents with one indication for each technique
14. Mention three drugs used for pre-anaesthetic medication
15. Rationale of using Dantrolene in Malignant Hyperthermia
16. Rationale of using Methotrexate in Rheumatoid arthritis
17. Rationale of using Adrenaline in Anaphylactic shock
18. Rationale of using Montelukast in Bronchial asthma
19. Write three rational Fixed dose combination of drugs
20. Mention three uses of d-Penicillamine

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Low dose of aspirin prolongs bleeding time by selectively inhibiting synthesis of following mediator in the platelets
   A. Thromboxane
   B. 5-Hydroxytryptamine
   C. Platelet activating factor
   D. Prostacyclin

21 ii) Which of the following drug causes Tolerance
- A. Adrenaline
- B. Morphine
- C. Dopamine
- D. Isoprenaline

21 iii) Which of the following is a prodrug of adrenaline used topically in glaucoma
- A. Brimonidine
- B. Dipivefrine
- C. Dorzolamide
- D. Timolol

21 iv) Receptor agonist exhibits
- A. Affinity, but no intrinsic activity
- B. Intrinsic activity, but no affinity
- C. Both affinity and intrinsic activity
- D. Neither affinity nor intrinsic activity

21 v) The following mydriatic does not produce cycloplegia
- A. Phenylephrine
- B. Tropicamide
- C. Cyclopentolate
- D. Homatropine

22 i) Bronchodilator which requires Therapeutic drug monitoring is
- A. Salbutamol
- B. Theophylline
- C. Formeterol
- D. Ipratropium Bromide

22 ii) Primary mechanism of action of diazepam is
- A. Dopamine antagonism
- B. Adenosine antagonism
- C. GABA facilitatory action
- D. 5-HT antagonism

22 iii) Which of the following is not useful in treating drug induced Parkinsonism
- A. Levodopa
- B. Biperiden
- C. Procyclidine
- D. Trihexyphenidyl

22 iv) Local anaesthetics act by blocking neuronal
- A. Sodium channel
- B. Calcium channel
- C. Chloride channel
- D. Potassium channel

22 v) Purgative used in the management of hepatic encephalopathy is
- A. Bisacodyl
- B. Liquid Paraffin
- C. Methylcellulose
- D. Lactulose

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1029
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Classify Anti-tubercular drugs. Explain the mechanism of action and adverse effects of any one first line antitubercular drug. Mention Two drugs useful in treating Multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis.

2. A 58 year old patient visits his general practitioner for routine health screening. His Fasting blood sugar was 140mg/dl, Post prandial blood sugar was 220mg/dl, HbA1c was 8%. A diagnosis of Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus was made.
   a) Classify Oral Antidiabetic drugs available to treat Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus
   b) Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of any one drug

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Loop Diuretics
4. . Enumerate the Adverse effects of Glucocorticoids
5. . Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Methotrexate
6. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Metronidazole
7. Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Organic Nitrates
8. Indications and adverse effects of Oral Iron preparations
9. A 25 year old lady presents with symptoms of anxiety, tremors, weight loss, protrusion of eyes and palpitations. A diagnosis of Grave's disease was made. She was prescribed Propylthiouracil. Write the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of the Propylthiouracil.
10. A 50 year old man visits his general practitioner for routine health screening. His blood pressure was 150/90 mm of Hg. He has no other co-morbidities. He was prescribed Ramipril. Explain the mechanism of action of Ramipril in this patient? Enumerate the advantages and adverse effects of Ramipril.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Rationale of using Atorvastatin in primary hyperlipidemia
12. Aldosterone antagonists are beneficial in Heart failure. Give reasons
13. Mention three advantages of combined use of antimicrobial agents
14. Mention Three drugs used in Chloroquine resistant Plasmodium falciparum malaria
15. Rationale of combining Imipenem and Cilastatin
16. Mention three advantages of Doxycycline over Oxytetracycline.
17. Mention three drugs used in Scabies
18. Metronidazole is not effective in aerobic infections- Explain
19. Mention three advantages of Amikacin.
20. Write three non-cardiac uses of Calcium channel blockers

Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Which of the following drugs is a Potassium channel opener?
   A. Nicorandil
   B. Nifedipine
   C. Nitroglycerine
   D. Sodium Nitroprusside

21 ii) Persistent dry cough is a side effect of which of the following antihypertensive drugs
   A. Captopril
   B. Atenolol
   C. Prazosin
   D. Methyldopa

21 iii) Diuretics useful in treating Diabetes Insipidus are
- A. Loop diuretics
- B. Aldosterone antagonists
- C. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- D. Thiazide diuretics

21 iv) Route of administration of Iron sucrose is
- A. Intramuscular
- B. Intravenous
- C. Intradermal
- D. Subcutaneous

21 v) Radioactive iodine is the treatment of choice for the following category of Hyperthyroid patients
- A. Children
- B. Adults less than 25 years of age
- C. Elderly patients with coronary artery disease
- D. Pregnant women

22 i) Which of the following is a long acting Insulin?
- A. Insulin Glargine
- B. Insulin Aspart
- C. Insulin Lispro
- D. Insulin Glulisine

22 ii) A child presented with excessive thirst, excessive urination and vomiting. Based on the investigations, pediatrician diagnosed it as Fanconi syndrome. A history of consuming an expired antibiotic agent was obtained from the mother. Which antibiotic is responsible for this syndrome
- A. Tetracycline
- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Ampicillin
- D. Cephalexin

22 iii) A 25 year old man on short course chemotherapy for Pulmonary Tuberculosis returns after a month with complaints of difficulty in reading and colour differentiation. Which of the following drug is responsible for his visual impairment?
- A. Rifampicin
- B. Pyrazinamide
- C. Ethambutol
- D. Streptomycin

22 iv) The drug that is NOT effective in amoebiasis is
- A. Ornidazole
- B. Albendazole
- C. Satranidazole
- D. Secnidazole

22 v) Recombinant human granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is used during cancer chemotherapy for the following purpose
- A. To increase the anti-tumour activity of the drug
- B. To prevent allergic reactions to the drug
- C. To hasten recovery from drug induced myelosuppression
- D. To prevent Vomiting

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1030
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 23 year old male patient from an endemic area came to the OPD with complaints of intermittent fever with chills and rigors, for the past 3 days. There was intense sweating following each fever episode. On examination he was febrile with temperature of 101°F and had mild Splenomegaly. Peripheral smear study shows the presence of parasites inside RBC's

    a) Name the causative agent and the vector
    b) Describe the life cycle of the causative agent
    c) Write the pathogenicity of the causative agent
    d) Describe the laboratory diagnosis of the causative agent

2. An adult patient was admitted in the hospital 5 days after a traumatic wound which was severely contaminated. The local muscles appeared to be crushed there was edema blackening and pain at the site. On examination, crepitus was felt at the site of injury

    a) What is the clinical diagnosis and the causative agent
    b) Name four spore bearing anaerobes
    c) Describe the pathogenesis of this condition
    d) Describe the laboratory diagnosis of this condition

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Draw a neat labelled diagram of a bacterial cell and write one function of each component
4. . Mention the various disinfectants used in hospitals and their uses
5. . Define immunity. Describe active immunity in detail
6. Describe the principle, types and applications of ELISA
7. Laboratory diagnosis of bacillary dysentery
8. Laboratory diagnosis of Enteric fever
9. Opportunistic infections in HIV patients
10. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Cholera

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Modes of transmission of hepatitis B infection
12. Name three live vaccine and three killed vaccines
13. Draw a labelled diagram of immunoglobulin M (IgM)
14. Name three bacteria causing infective endocarditis
15. Reynauld Braude phenomenon
16. Name three viruses causing gastroenteritis
17. Mention three extra intestinal manifestations of amoebiasis
18. Antibiotic associated diarrhoea
19. List the suppurative and non suppurative complications of Streptococcus pyogenes
20. Name viruses causing skin rashes

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Who is considered as the father of antiseptic surgery?
    A. Louis pastuer
    B. Robert Koch
    C. Edward Jenner
    D. Joseph Lister

21 ii) The example of selective media
    A. Nutrient agar
    B. Blood agar
    C. Thiosulphate citrate bile salt sucrose agar
    D. Chocolate agar

21 iii) The following methods of diagnosis utilize labelled antibodies except
A. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
B. Radioimmunoassay
C. Haemagglutination inhibition test
D. Immunofluorescence

21 iv) All of these are major antigen presenting cells except
A. T cells
B. B cells
C. Dendritic cells
D. Macrophages

21 v) A patient coming from Himachal Pradesh presents with multiple skin lesion. Microscopy reveals cigar shaped yeast cells and asteroid bodies. Microscopy of culture shows flower like pattern. Identify the agent
A. Candida albicans
B. Sporothrix schenkii
C. Epidermophyton floccosum
D. Rhizopus species

22 i) Sclerotic bodies are seen in
A. Mucormucosis
B. Aspergillus
C. Rhinosporidiosis
D. Chromoblastomycosis

22 ii) Serological testing of a patient complaining of jaundice for 6 months revealed HbsAg (+ve) anti Hbs (-ve) anti HBcIgG (+ve) aHbeAg (+ve) and anti Hbe (-ve)
The provisional diagnosis is
A. Acute hepatitis with high infectivity
B. Acute hepatitis with low infectivity
C. Chronic hepatitis with high infectivity
D. Chronic hepatitis with low infectivity

22 iii) Food poisoning within 4-6 hours of intake of food indicates presence of toxin of
A. Staphyloccus aureus
B. Clostridium perfringens
C. Salmonella typhimurium
D. V. cholerae

22 iv) Leishmania donovani can be cultivated in
A. Blood agar
B. NNN medium
C. Diamonds medium
D. RPMI medium

22 v) The gene coding for core of HIV is
A. Gag
B. Env
C. Pol
D. Tat

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1031
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 32 year old female was admitted with dysuria (burning micturation) and increased frequency of micturation from past 2 days. Culture of the urine specimen revealed lactose fermenting clonies on Mac Conkey agar.
    a. What is your clinical diagnosis and probable etiological agents?
    b. What are the risk factors associated, pathogenesis and clinical manifestation of this disease?
    c. How will you treat this clinical condition?

2. 29 year old female came to casusalty with complaints of high-grade fever, severe joint pain, back pain and myalgia. Gradually she developed petechial rashes over the body. On examination, she was found to have jaundice, hepatomegaly and low platelet count (30,000/cmm). A tourniquet test done over cubital fossa shows petechial spots.
    a. What is the clinical diagnosis and how is this disease transmitted?
    b. What is the pathogenesis of this condition?
    c. How will you confirm the diagnosis?
    d. What are the complications of this infection?

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Laboratory diagnosis of faucial diphtheria
4. . Laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of Japanese B Encephalitis.
5. . Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis.
6. Clinical manifestation and laboratory diagnosis of Polio.
7. Mucormyosis.
8. Life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasmosis.
9. Laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary Tuberculosis.
10. Laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of Covid 19

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Significant bacteriuria.
12. Mention three measures to prevent health care associated infection
13. Laboratory diagnosis of Rabies.
14. Describe microscopic features of Aspergillus spp and draw a neat labelled diagram.
15. Laboratory diagnosis of Gonococcal Urethritis.
16. Neurocysticercosis.
17. Counselling of a health care worker who has sustained a needle stick injury
18. Vincent's angina.
19. Describe DPT vaccine and dosage schedules.
20. Name three agents causing bioterrorism

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Scarlet fever is caused by
    A. Streptococcus pyogenes
    B. Corynebacterium diphtheria
    C. Streptococcus group C & G
    D. Arcanotobacterium hemolyticum

21 ii) Serotyping and serosubtyping of meningococci are based on
    A. Outer membrane proteins
    B. Endotoxins
    C. Capsular polysaccharide
    D. Transferrin binding proteins

21 iii) A pregnant women needs to be screened for all the following organsims causing congenital infections **EXCEPT**

A. Adenovirus
B. Rubella virus
C. Cytomegalovirus
D. Toxoplasmosis

21 iv) Not true about Salk vaccine

A. Expensive than OPV
B. Not useful in epidemics
C. Contraindicated in immunocompromised individuals
D. Booster doses are required

21 v) Kyasanur forest disease is transmitted by

A. Mite
B. Louse
C. Tick
D. Mosquito

22 i) Hand –foot-mouth disease is caused by

A. HSV
B. Coxsackie virus
C. Measles
D. Chickenpox

22 ii) All of the following are true about bacterial vaginosis **EXCEPT**

A. Discharge has offensive smell
B. pH>4.5
C. causative agent is Chlamydia trachomatis
D. Clue cell is diagnostic

22 iii) Haemophilus influenza grows on all of the following media **EXCEPT**

A. Chocolate agar
B. Filde's agar
C. Nutrient agar
D. Blood agar with S.aureus streak line

22 iv) How much bacillary load in sputum is required for an effective transmission of M.tuberculosis?

A. 10 bacilli/mL
B. 100 bacilli/mL
C. 1000 bacilli/mL
D. 10000 bacilli/mL

22 v) Analysis of pyogenic meningitis reveals all of the following, **EXCEPT**

A. CSF pressure – highly elevated
B. Total leukocyte count – highly elevated, neutrophilic
C. Glucose – highly elevated
D. Total proteins – markedly increased

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - 23-Feb-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1081

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define inflammation. Mention the types of inflammation and describe the vascular events in inflammation.
2. Enumerate the causes of thrombocytopenia and discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of idiopathic thrombocytopenic Purpura.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Causes of fatty liver.
4. Ghon's complex.
5. Vitamin A deficiency
6. Opportunistic infections in AIDS.
7. Laboratory diagnosis in Hemophilia.
8. Demonstration of Amyloid by special stains.
9. Tabulate the difference between leukemoid reaction and chronic myeloid leukemia.
10. Viral carcinogenesis.
11. CSF findings in viral meningitis.
12. Complications of Blood transfusion.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. List three autosomal dominat disorders.
14. Mention six childhood tumors.
15. List three causes of increased ESR.
16. List three cell cycle regulators.
17. List three components of Virchow's triad.
18. Mention three haemoparasite.
19. Mention Six screening tests for blood donation.
20. Mention three causes of Neutropenia.
21. Mention three indications for bone marrow aspiration.
22. List the crystals found in acidic urine.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 25-Feb-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER - II (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1082

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphology of Carcinoma Stomach.
2. Describe the macroscopic and microscopic appearances of Myocardial infract. Briefly discuss the laboratory diagnosis.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Acute pancreatitis
4. Prognostic factors of Breast carcinoma
5. Mechanism of Glomerular injury
6. Write short notes on Asbestosis.
7. Hydatidiform mole
8. Malignant melanoma
9. Pathogenesis and pathology of Hashimoto thyroiditis
10. Medulloblastoma
11. Pathogenesis of Rheumatoid arthritis
12. Classification of Germ cell tumors of testis.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Morphology of Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma
14. Definition and morphology of Leukoplakia.
15. Cervical carcinoma in situ
16. Berry aneurysm
17. Morphology of Giant cell tumor of bone
18. Complications of Bronchiectasis
19. Schwannoma
20. Endometriosis
21. Osteitis fibrosa cystica
22. Cryptorchidism and its complications

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 07-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1083

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Enumerate the organisms causing Acute Pyogenic meningitis. Describe the various laboratory diagnostic methods to diagnose Acute Pyogenic meningitis.

2. What are monoclonal antibodies? Describe their methods of production and their clinical uses.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Bacterial spore and methods of killing the spores.
4. Ethylene oxide sterilization.
5. Type III hypersensitivity reaction.
6. Herd immunity.
7. Adult immunization.
8. Transduction.
9. Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
10. Biological functions of complement.
11. Sexually transmitted bacterial infections.
12. Mycoplasma pmeumoniae.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Adjuvants.
14. Labelled diagram of IgM.
15. HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigens) typing methods.
16. Molecular mimicry
17. Transposons.
18. Bacterial growth curve.
19. Rapid diagnostic tests for Tuberculosis.
20. Vaccination against Tetanus.
21. L-forms
22. Uses of immunochromatographic tests.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 09-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER II (RS3)
QP CODE: 1084

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Enumerate the etiologic agents of viral meningitis. Discuss briefly lab diagnosis of viral meningitis.
2. Describe the structure, pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Rabies. Add a note on its prophylaxis.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Rhinosporidiosis.
4. Lab diagnosis of Dermatophytosis.
5. Free living amoebae.
6. Life cycle and lab diagnosis of Ascaris Lumbricoides.
7. Paragonimus westermani.
8. Clinical features and life cycle of Toxoplasmosis.
9. Hydatid cyst.
10. Complications of plasmodium falciparum infection.
11. Slow viral diseases.
12. Lab diagnosis of corona virus.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Stool concentration techniques.
14. Katayama fever.
15. Draw and label the morphological forms of Entamoeba histolytica in wet mount examination faeces.
16. Tzanck smear.
17. Define inclusion bodies with examples of two intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies.
18. Dengue shock syndrome.
19. Congenital Rubella Syndrome.
20. Antigenic drift and Antigenic shift.
21. Draw and label the embryonated egg and mark different routes of administration of viruses.
22. Types of interferon.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 02-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1085

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Bioavailability. Explain the factors affecting bioavailability.
2. Classify anticholinesterases. Explain the uses and adverse effects of Neostigmine.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Cardio selective beta blockers
4. Explain the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of succinylcholine.
5. Write briefly on the management of Paracetamol poisoning.
6. Mention four low molecular weight heparins. Write their advantages over unfractionated heparin.
7. Drug tolerance
8. Lignocaine
9. Preanaesthetic medication
10. Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs)
11. Potassium sparing diuretics
12. Levodopa

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Prazosin
14. Mention the uses and adverse effects of amiodarone.
15. Mention two nonbenzodiazepine sedative hypnotics. Write their advantages over benzodiazepines.
16. Uses of ethyl alcohol
17. Uses of morphine.
18. What are the advantages of fluoxetine over imipramine?
19. Uses for anticholinergics.
20. Mention three groups of drugs with suitable examples used in prophylaxis of angina pectoris.
21. Name three atypical antipsychotics.
22. Name three newer antiepileptic drugs.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE II Degree Examination – 04-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY - PAPER -II (RS3)
QP Code: 1086

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Classify antithyroid drugs. Write mechanism of action, uses and side effects of Propylthiouracil.

2. Classify drugs used in treatment of Peptic ulcer. Write mechanism of action, uses and side effects of Proton pump inhibitors.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. First line Antitubercular drugs.
4. Amikacin.
5. Bisphosphonates.
6. Mechanism of action and uses of Tetracycline.
7. Zidovudine.
8. Amphotericin B
9. Drugs used in treatment of Scabies.
10. Pharmacotherapy of Chemotherapy induced vomiting.
11. Metformin.
12. Vinca Alkaloids.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Treatment of Diabetic Ketoacidosis.
14. Pencillamine.
15. Inhaled steroids.
16. Doxorubicin.
17. Mechanism of action of Protease inhibitors.
18. Vitamin D
19. Name three antihelminthic drugs.
20. Hydroxy chloroquine.
21. Name three hepatotoxic drugs.
22. Laxatives.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS PHASE II Degree Examination – 11-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS3)
QP Code: 1087

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Write the definition and types of artificial insemination? Discuss the indications, biological and legal aspects of artificial insemination and its status in India.
2. National Medical Commission and its functions.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Classification of Poisons.
4. Differences between Arsenic poisoning and cholera.
5. Consumer Protection Act – COPRA act with recent amendments.
6. Signs and symptoms of Corrosive poisons, complications and treatment.
7. Death certificate.
8. Cheiloscopy and Poroscopy.
9. Classification of burns.
10. The protection of children from sexual offenses Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) with recent amendments.
11. Unnatural Sexual Offences.
12. Criminal responsibility of insane.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Railway spine.
14. Designer drugs.
15. Sec. 92 IPC
16. Chain of custody.
17. Hatter's shakes.
18. Botulism.
19. Vitriolage and punishment.
20. Pseudocyesis.
21. Sec. 320 IPC
22. Doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitor.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – I (CBME) Degree Examination - 07-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

BIOCHEMISTRY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1025
(QP contains three pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 50 year old obese man with history of alcoholism presented with acute pain and swelling of the great toe. His laboratory investigations revealed serum uric acid level of 10mg/dl. A diagnosis of gout was made and further evaluation was suggested.
   (a) Explain the steps in the formation of uric acid.
   (b) Mention the causes of primary and secondary gout.
   (c) Write the basis for treatment of gout with the drug allopurinol.
2. Enumerate the steps in recombinant DNA technology. Explain the role of vectors used in recombinant DNA technology. Write two medical applications of recombinant DNA technology.

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. A 60 year old man who is a known case of diabetes mellitus and hypertension presented with passing frothy urine, nausea and hiccups. Following biochemical investigations, blood urea and serum creatinine were elevated and a diagnosis of chronic kidney disease (CKD) was made.
   (a) Where is urea formed in the body?
   (b) Mention the biological reference interval for blood urea.
   (c) Mention one pre-renal, renal and post-renal cause for increase in blood urea level.
4. . A young patient who presented with fever, nausea, vomiting and yellowish discoloration of eyes was diagnosed to be suffering from viral hepatitis.
   (a) Write the serum and urine biochemical findings in a case of hepatic jaundice.
   (b) Write the type van den Bergh reaction seen in above case.
5. . Name five tumor markers and write their diagnostic significance.
6. Explain the role of antioxidants in prevention of free radical injury.
7. Explain the steps of DNA replication in prokaryotes.
8. Explain the structure and functions of DNA.
9. Name five plasma proteins and write their functions.
10. Enumerate the biologically important compounds formed from glycine. Write their significance.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Name the essential amino acids and write their significance.
12. Name three immunoglobulins and write their functions.
13. Name three variables leading to pre-analytical errors in clinical laboratory.
14. What is Western blotting technique? Write its applications.
15. Write three features of genetic code.
16. Enumerate three Transmethylation reactions.
17. Enumerate three examples for post-translational modification of proteins.
18. What are porphyrias? Write the enzyme defects of any two porphyrias.
19. Write the mechanism of action of steroid hormones.
20. Name three compounds formed from tryptophan and write their significance.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Which one of the following is a peptide?
- A. Collagen
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Myoglobin
- D. Inulin

21 ii) N- Acetyl glutamate (NAG) regulates which of the following urea cycle enzymes?
- A. Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I
- B. Ornithine transcarbamoylase
- C. Argininosuccinate synthetase
- D. Arginase

21 iii) Bence Jones protein is seen in
- A. Hepatoma
- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Ovarian cancer
- D. Colon cancer

21 iv) Which one of the plasma protein is decreased in patients with nephrotic syndrome?
- A. Albumin
- B. Immunoglobulin
- C. Alpha2 macroglobulin
- D. Beta globulins

21 v) In which hemoglobin iron is present in ferric state?
- A. Sulfhemoglobin
- B. Carboxyhemoglobin
- C. Methemoglobin
- D. Sickle cell hemoglobin

22 i) The conjugating agent for bilirubin is
- A. Glycine
- B. Cysteine
- C. Glutamine
- D. Glucuronate

22 ii) During DNA replication, supercoiling is removed by
- A. Polymerase
- B. Topoisomerase
- C. Helicase
- D. Ligase

22 iii) Which of the following enzyme is elevated in obstructive jaundice?
- A. Alkaline phosphatase
- B. Neuron specific enolase
- C. Acid phosphatase
- D. Lipoprotein lipase

22 iv) Sugar present in RNA is
- A. Ribose
- B. Ribulose
- C. Deoxyribose
- D. Xylose

22 v) The closeness of the result of a quality control to its true value is termed as
- A. Sensitivity
- B. Specificity
- C. Accuracy
- D. Precision

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1026
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. 32 year male sustained fracture of femur due to an accident. Two days later he developed sudden tachypnea, tachycardia and died on 7th day.

   a) What is the diagnosis?
   b) Pathogenesis of the lesion
   c) How frozen sections would help in the diagnosis?

2. 49 year old male presented with an ulcerated pigmented nodule on the foot with an inguinal mass.

   a) What is your probable diagnosis?
   b) Describe the mechanism of metastasis
   c) Discuss the routes of spread of tumor

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Chemical mediators of acute inflammation.
4. Define necrosis and write morphological features of various types of necrosis.
5. Pathological calcification.
6. Transfusion reactions.
7. Hereditary spherocytosis.
8. Discuss phagocytosis.
9. Peripheral blood and bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia.
10. Factors affecting wound healing.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Ghon's complex.
12. Autophagy with examples.
13. List three examples for type I hypersensitivity.
14. Exfoliative cytology.
15. Rhinosporidosis.
16. Urinary casts.
17. Lardaceous spleen.
18. Write three relevant laboratory investigations for sickle cell anemia.
19. CSF findings in tubercular meningitis.
20. Packed cell volume.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Free radicals are all **EXCEPT**
   A. Superoxide
   B. Hydrogen peroxide
   C. Hydroxyl
   D. Calcium

21 ii) All are pigments stainable by Prussian blue **EXCEPT**
   A. Hemosiderin
   B. Haematin
   C. Ferritin
   D. Melanin

21 iii) In Alzheimer's disease cerebral plaque consists of

A. ATTR protein
B. Aβ2M protein
C. Aβ protein
D. Prion protein

21 iv) Grave's disease is an example for
A. Type I hypersensitivity reaction
B. Type II hypersensitivity reaction
C. Type III hypersensitivity reaction
D. Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

21 v) Fungi can be identified by following stains **EXCEPT**
A. Silver stain
B. Giemsa stain
C. Periodic acid Schiff stain
D. Mucicarmine stain

22 i) In iron deficiency anemia Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC) is
A. Low
B. High
C. Normal
D. Borderline

22 ii) Aplastic anemia is generally characterized by
A. Relative neutrophilia
B. Relative Lymphocytosis
C. Reticulocytopenia
D. Reticulocytosis

22 iii) Hemophilia A shows
A. Factor VIII deficiency
B. Factor VI deficiency
C. Factor IX deficiency
D. Factor X deficiency

22 iv) Leucocyte Alkaline Phosphatase (LAP) is elevated in
A. AML
B. CML
C. Myeloid sarcoma
D. Myeloid Leukemoid reaction

22 v) Specific marker for Hairy cell Leukemia is
A. CD 22
B. CD 103
C. CD 5
D. CD 8

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 07-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1027
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. 56 year old female present to gynecological OPD with history of bleeding per vagina. Per speculum shows proliferative growth over the cervix.
   a) What is the diagnosis?
   b) Describe the etiopathogenesis of the condition
   c) Write a note on preventive strategy of the disease

2. 45 year male presented with severe chest pain and sweating. On admission ECG shows ST segment elevation and T wave inversion
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the lab diagnosis of the condition
   c) Describe the gross and microscopic changes during the evolution of the condition

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Gestational trophoblastic disease.
4. Seminoma.
5. Renal cell carcinoma.
6. Nephrotic syndrome.
7. Alcoholic liver disease.
8. Lung abscess.
9. Gross and microscopic features of gastric carcinoma.
10. Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Cardiac valvular vegetations.
12. Berry aneurysm.
13. Glioblastoma multiforme.
14. Microscopy of melanoma.
15. Gynecomastia.
16. Ewing's sarcoma.
17. CSF findings in Tuberculous meningitis.
18. Microscopic features of Crohn's disease.
19. Difference between lobar and bronchopneumonia.
20. Types of Renal stones.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Atherosclerosis is predominantly disease of
   A. Intima
   B. Adventitia
   C. Media
   D. Entire vessel wall

21 ii) Mac callum patch appears on
   A. Pericardial surface of left atrium
   B. Pericardial surface of left ventricle
   C. Endocardial surface of left atrium
   D. Endocardial surface of left ventricle

21 iii) Bronchogenic carcinoma has increased incidence in
- A. Coal workers pneumoconiosis
- B. Asbestosis
- C. Silicosis
- D. Berylliosis

21 iv) Which type of asthma occurs in late adult life
- A. Atopic asthma
- B. Mixed asthma
- C. Intrinsic asthma
- D. Allergic asthma

21 v) Most common site for cardiac myxoma is
- A. Left ventricle
- B. Right ventricle
- C. Left atrium
- D. Right atrium

22 i) Precancerous lesions of squamous cell carcinoma
- A. Leukoplakia
- B. Erythroplakia
- C. Condyloma accuminatum
- D. All of the above

22 ii) Oral squamous cell carcinoma have strong association **EXCEPT**
- A. Tobacco smoking
- B. Submucosal fibrosis
- C. Chronic alcoholism
- D. HPV 16, 18

22 iii) Cirrhosis is associated with
- A. Cholestasis
- B. Coagulopathy
- C. Portal hypertension
- D. All of the above

22 iv) Most common cause of glomerulonephritis in adults
- A. Minimum change disease
- B. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- C. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- D. IgA nephropathy

22 v) Sequestrum is serum in
- A. Pagets disease of Bone
- B. Osteomyelitis
- C. Osteoclastoma
- D. Aneurysmal bone cyst

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1028
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Discuss the various factors modifying drug action with suitable examples
2. A 64 year old woman is treated for Carcinoma of breast with metastases to bone and liver. Now, she complains of severe pain in her limbs and requests for pain medication. The attending doctor decided to prescribe Morphine.
   a) Explain the rationale of using Morphine in this patient; Outline its mechanism of action
   b) Enumerate the therapeutic uses and adverse effects of morphine
   c) Discuss the drug treatment of Morphine dependence

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Compare and contrast Neostigmine and Physostigmine
4. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Adrenaline
5. Mechanism of action, Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Sodium valproate
6. Describe Transdermal drug delivery system
7. Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Proton Pump Inhibitors
8. Clinical uses, adverse effects and contraindications of Atropine
9. A 32 year old man presents with pain, redness and swelling of great toe. A diagnosis of acute gout was made. Colchicine was prescribed for the patient.
   a) Explain the mechanism of action of Colchicine in acute gout.
   b) Mention the adverse effects of Colchicine.
10. A 21 year old lady presents with breathlessness and wheezing since a week. A diagnosis of bronchial asthma was made.
   a) Write two groups of bronchodilators useful in Bronchial Asthma.
   b) Explain the mechanism of action of each group.
   c) Enumerate the adverse effects of each group.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Explain Zero order kinetics with an example
12. Write three indications for Lithium
13. Rationale of combining Lignocaine with Adrenaline
14. Rationale of using Aspirin in Myocardial Infarction
15. Name Three mucolytics
16. Rationale of using Ondansetron in cancer chemotherapy induced vomiting
17. Drug treatment of Paracetamol Poisoning
18. Rationale of using Mannitol in closed angle glaucoma(acute congestive glaucoma)
19. Mention three advantages of Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors over Tricyclic anti depressants
20. Define a Prodrug. Give two examples.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

1 i) Which of the following is used as topical nasal decongestant
   A. Isoxsuprine
   B. Methoxamine
   C. Xylometazoline
   D. Prazosin

21 ii) Spinal anaesthesia is suitable for
   A. Craniotomy
   B. Thyroidectomy
   C. Tonsillectomy
   D. Lower segment caesarean section

21 iii) The following drug can cause rickets in children by interfering with vitamin D action
A. Carbamazepine
B. Sodium valproate
C. Phenytoin
D. Lamotrigine

21 iv) Which of the following is an irrational Fixed Dose Combination (FDC)
A. Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid
B. Levodopa + Carbidopa
C. Paracetamol + Nimesulide
D. Trimethoprim + Sulphamethoxazole

21 v) A drug has high molecular weight and extensively bound to plasma protein. The apparent volume of distribution of this drug is
A. High
B. Low
C. Normal
D. Extremely high

22 i) A healthy 2 year old boy ingested Diazepam tablets accidentally. The child was brought to emergency department with altered consciousness. On examination, the heart rate and blood pressure were within normal limits. His blood glucose level was found to be normal. Which antidote is useful in this condition?
A. Flumazenil
B. Naloxone
C. Physostigmine
D. Fomepizole

22 ii) Allopurinol lowers the plasma concentration of
A. Bile acid
B. Ascorbic acid
C. Palmitic acid
D. Uric acid

22 iii) A drug can undergo high first pass metabolism when administered by which of the following route
A. Oral
B. Intra muscular
C. Inhalational
D. Intravenous

22 iv) Which of the following is a proton pump inhibitor used in the treatment of peptic ulcer
A. Albendazole
B. Pantoprazole
C. Metronidazole
D. Cotrimoxazole

22 v) Anti-IgE antibody used in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma is
A. Infliximab
B. Denosumab
C. Omalizumab
D. Idarucizumab

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 11-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1029
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 40-year-old man complains of evening rise of temperature, cough and weight loss. A diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made.
   a) Write the treatment regimen for the newly diagnosed pulmonary TB.
   b) Enumerate the adverse effects and uses of Rifampicin.
   c) Write Four drugs used in Multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis

2. Classify antihypertensive drugs. Explain the mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors).

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Non cardiac uses of Nitrates
4. Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects Loop diuretics
5. Mechanism of action, Uses and Adverse effects of Metformin
6. Adverse effects of Oral contraceptive pills in women
7. Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Glucocorticoids
8. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Vinca alkaloids
9. A 60 year old lady presents with pain in both her legs. After investigations, physician made a diagnosis of Osteoporosis. She was prescribed Alendronate.
   a) Explain the mechanism of action of Alendronate.
   b) Write the adverse effects of Alendronate.

10. A 35 year old patient presents with acute dysentry and abdominal pain. After investigations, the physician made a diagnosis of acute intestinal Amoebiasis and prescribed Metronidazole. Explain the mechanism of action and uses of metronidazole.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Rationale of using Clopidogrel in acute Myocardial infarction
12. Name two statins. Why astatin is not combined with Gemfibrozil?
13. Rationale of using Warfarin in Deep vein thrombosis
14. Rationale of combining Ampicilin with Sulbactum
15. Mention three uses of Tetracyclines
16. Mention one Artemisinin combination therapy regimen for uncomplicated falciparum malaria
17. Write three uses of Albendazole
18. Mention three advantages of third generation Cephalosporins
19. Name three topical antifungal drugs
20. Define Antibiotic stewardship programme

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Which of the following drugs improves survival in Heart Failure patients
   A. Furosemide
   B. Milrinone
   C. Losartan
   D. Digoxin

21 ii) Glyceryl trinitrate is administered by the following routes **EXCEPT**
   A. Oral
   B. Sublingual
   C. Intradermal
   D. Intravenous

21 iii) Diuretic that can cause gynaecomastia on long-term use
- A. Amiloride
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Acetazolamide
- D. Furosemide

21 iv) Low dose Aspirin prolongs bleeding time by inhibiting the synthesis of
- A. Clotting factors in liver
- B. Prostacyclin in vascular endothelium
- C. Antithrombin in Plasma
- D. Thromboxane A2 in platelets

21 v) Octreotide is a long acting synthetic analogue of
- A. Prolactin
- B. Growth hormone
- C. Somatostatin
- D. Gonadotropin releasing hormone

22 i) Carbimazole acts by
- A. Inhibiting Iodide trapping
- B. Inhibiting Oxidation of iodide
- C. Destroying thyroid tissue
- D. Modifying the action of T4 on peripheral tissues

22 ii) Superinfections are more common with
- A. Use of narrow spectrum antibiotics
- B. Short courses of antibiotics
- C. Use of antibiotics that are completely absorbed from the small intestines
- D. Prolonged use of broad spectrum antibiotics

22 iii) Trimethoprim is combined with sulfamethoxazole in a ratio of 1:5 to yield a steady state plasma concentration ratio of
- A. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 5
- B. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 10
- C. Trimethoprim 1: Sulfamethoxazole 20
- D. Trimethoprim 5: Sulfamethoxazole 1

22 iv) Slow acetylators of INH are at high risk of developing the following adverse drug reaction
- A. Ototoxicity
- B. Peripheral Neuritis
- C. Retinal toxicity
- D. Phototoxicity

22 v) The following drug is effective in hepatic amoebiasis but not in intestinal amoebiasis
- A. Chloroquine
- B. Quiniodochlor
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Diloxanide furoate

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 13-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1030
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 20 year old male travelled to India from USA and developed pain abdomen and loose stools after three days.
   a) Enumerate the bacteria causing diarrhoea
   b) Describe pathogenesis of traveller diarrhoea
   c) Write briefly on laboratory diagnosis of traveller diarrhoea

2. A 40 year old male presented with history of loss of appetite, malaise and jaundice of 2 months duration. On examination, there was icterus, hepatomegaly and tenderness in the right hypochondriac region. He gave a history of blood transfusion in the past. On laboratory examination, he was found to be positive for HbsAg.
   a. Mention viral causes of above clinical condition
   b. Write in detail about the laboratory diagnosis of the above patient
   c. How will you prevent the transmission of this infection?

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Lab diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever.
4. . Chromoblastomycosis.
5. . Cutaneous larva migrans.
6. Bacterial spore.
7. Differences between Endotoxins and Exotoxins.
8. Lab diagnosis of mycetoma
9. Type I hypersensitivity
10. Hot air oven.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Name three non sporing anaerobic bacteria.
12. Mention the modes of HIV transmission
13. Name three organisms causing food poisoning.
14. Lab diagnosis of malaria
15. Name three dimorphic fungi
16. Mention the infective form and diagnostic form of round worm infections.
17. Tropical eosinophilia.
18. Laboratory diagnosis of Enterobius vermicularis.
19. Name three superficial Mycotic infections.
20. Name three killed vaccines.

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Millionaire immunoglobulin is
   A. Ig G
   B. Ig M
   C. Ig A
   D. Ig D

21 ii) Selective Media used for cholera is
   A. Wilson and Blair media
   B. LJ media
   C. TCBS agar
   D. XLD media

21 iii) Sporulation occurs in _____ phase of growth curve
- A. Lag phase
- B. Phase of decline
- C. Log phase
- D. Stationary phase

21 iv) Definitive host for Echinococcus granulosus is
- A. Man
- B. Dog
- C. Sheep
- D. Pig

21 v) Which of the following is not a liver fluke?
- A. Clonorchis sinensis
- B. Opisthorchis viverrini
- C. Fasciola hepatica
- D. Fascioloipsi buski

22 i) Scalded skin syndrome is due to
- A. Hemolysin
- B. Coagulase
- C. Enterotoxin
- D. Epidermolytic toxin

22 ii) Which is the infective form of the malaria parasite to man?
- A. Merozoite
- B. Trophozoite
- C. Gametocyte
- D. Sporozoite

22 iii) Subacute endocarditis is commonly caused by
- A. Vibrio cholera
- B. Streptococcus viridans
- C. Brucella
- D. Gonococci

22 iv) Babesiosis is transmitted by
- A. Mosquito
- B. Sandfly
- C. Mite
- D. Tick

22 v) The commonest causative agent of Lemierre syndrome is
- A. Leptotrichia buccalis
- B. Fusobacterium fusiforme
- C. Fusobacterium necrophorum
- D. Fusobacterium nucleatum

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-Mar-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1031
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 32 year old female was admitted with dysuria (burning micturation) and increased frequency of micturation from past 2 days. Culture of the urine specimen revealed lactose fermenting clonies on Mac Conkey agar.
    d. What is your clinical diagnosis and probable etiological agents?
    e. What are the risk factors associated, pathogenesis and clinical manifestation of this disease?
    f. How will you treat this clinical condition?

2. 29 year old female came to casusalty with complaints of high-grade fever, severe joint pain, back pain and myalgia. Gradually she developed petechial rashes over the body. On examination, she was found to have jaundice, hepatomegaly and low platelet count (30,000/cmm). A tourniquet test done over cubital fossa shows petechial spots.
    e. What is the clinical diagnosis and how is this disease transmitted?
    f. What is the pathogenesis of this condition?
    g. How will you confirm the diagnosis?
    h. What are the complications of this infection?

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Laboratory diagnosis of faucial diphtheria
4. . Laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of Japanese B Encephalitis.
5. . Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis.
6. Clinical manifestation and laboratory diagnosis of Polio.
7. Mucormyosis.
8. Life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasmosis.
9. Laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary Tuberculosis.
10. Laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of Covid 19

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Significant bacteriuria.
12. Mention three measures to prevent health care associated infection
13. Laboratory diagnosis of Rabies.
14. Describe microscopic features of Aspergillus spp and draw a neat labelled diagram.
15. Laboratory diagnosis of Gonococcal Urethritis.
16. Neurocysticercosis.
17. Counselling of a health care worker who has sustained a needle stick injury
18. Vincent's angina.
19. Describe DPT vaccine and dosage schedules.
20. Name three agents causing bioterrorism

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Scarlet fever is caused by
    E. Streptococcus pyogenes
    F. Corynebacterium diphtheria
    G. Streptococcus group C & G
    H. Arcanotobacterium hemolyticum

21 ii) Serotyping and serosubtyping of meningococci are based on
    E. Outer membrane proteins
    F. Endotoxins
    G. Capsular polysaccharide
    H. Transferrin binding proteins

21 iii) A pregnant women needs to be screened for all the following organsims causing congenital infections **EXCEPT**
    E. Adenovirus
    F. Rubella virus
    G. Cytomegalovirus
    H. Toxoplasmosis

21 iv) Not true about Salk vaccine
- E. Expensive than OPV
- F. Not useful in epidemics
- G. Contraindicated in immunocompromised individuals
- H. Booster doses are required

21 v) Kyasanur forest disease is transmitted by
- E. Mite
- F. Louse
- G. Tick
- H. Mosquito

22 i) Hand –foot-mouth disease is caused by
- E. HSV
- F. Coxsackie virus
- G. Measles
- H. Chickenpox

22 ii) All of the following are true about bacterial vaginosis **EXCEPT**
- E. Discharge has offensive smell
- F. pH>4.5
- G. causative agent is Chlamydia trachomatis
- H. Clue cell is diagnostic

22 iii) Haemophilus influenza grows on all of the following media **EXCEPT**
- E. Chocolate agar
- F. Filde's agar
- G. Nutrient agar
- H. Blood agar with S.aureus streak line

22 iv) How much bacillary load in sputum is required for an effective transmission of M.tuberculosis?
- E. 10 bacilli/mL
- F. 100 bacilli/mL
- G. 1000 bacilli/mL
- H. 10000 bacilli/mL

22 v) Analysis of pyogenic meningitis reveals all of the following, **EXCEPT**
- E. CSF pressure – highly elevated
- F. Total leukocyte count – highly elevated, neutrophilic
- G. Glucose – highly elevated
- H. Total proteins – markedly increased

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 16-May-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1031
(QP contains two pages)

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 28 yr old male presents to the STD clinic with painless genital ulcer with induration and non tender hard inguinal lymph nodes. He gives history of sexual exposure with a sex worker
   a) What is the probable clinical diagnosis?
   b) Mention the causes for ulcerative genital infections
   c) Discuss the laboratory diagnosis in the above case scenario
   d) Discuss how to prevent STI

2. A 40 yr old factory worker suffering from fever, cough and loss of sense of smell, since three days. His oxygen saturation was 91%. CT lungs revealed moderate pneumonia. A clinical diagnosis of Covid-19 was made
   a) Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of the above
   b) Discuss the measures to be taken to prevent spread of infection
   c) Mention other two viruses that cause respiratory tract infection

SHORT ESSAYS **8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. . Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of neonatal meningitis

4. . MRI scan of brain in a patient with seizures showed cystic lesions. Cysts on surgical removal were oval and had bladder like sac. Name two parasites that cause cystic lesions in brain. Describe the lifecycle of the parasite causing Neurocysticercosis

5. . Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Injectable and oral polio vaccine

6. Write a note on Pulmonary aspergillosis

7. Name four viral zoonoses. Add a note on Kyasanur forest disease

8. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of pneumonia due to Haemophilus influenza

9. Standard precautions in health care delivery

10. Causative agents and laboratory diagnosis of Non-Gonococcal urethritis

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Mention three Arboviral infections

12. Draw neat labelled picture of CSF Gram's stain in pneumococcal meningitis

13. Name two Prion diseases in humans. Mention a method for destruction of Prions

14. Enumerate the three causative agents of white discharge per vagina

15. Mention Three modes of transmission of Brucellosis

16. Vaccines against influenza viruses

17. Name three zoonotic parasitic diseases

18. Importance of counselling of health care worker for Needle Stick Injury

19. Pathogenesis of rabies encephalitis

20. Mention three important predisposing factors for disseminated fungal infections

Multiple Choice Questions **10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

21 i) Mechanism of action of tetanospasmin is
   A. Inhibition of cAMP
   B. Inhibition of GABA release
   C. Inactivation of Ach receptors
   D. Inhibition of cGMP

21 ii) Neurological complications following Rabies vaccine is common with
   A. Human diploid cell vaccine
   B. Purified chick embryo vaccine
   C. Semple vaccine
   D. Duck egg vaccine

21 iii) False statement about Schistosoma haematobium is
- A. It causes terminal hematuria
- B. Adult worms reside in vesical and ureteric venous plexus
- C. Chronic infection can lead to bladder carcinoma
- D. Eggs are operculated and has lateral spine

21 iv) False about bacterial vaginosis is
- A. Discharge has offensive smell
- B. pH>4.5
- C. Caused by C.trachomatis
- D. Clue cell is diagnostic

21 v) Acute laryngotracheo bronchitis (croup) is caused by
- A. Parainfluenza virus
- B. Adeno virus
- C. Influenza virus
- D. Rhinovirus

22 i) Bamboo stick appearance in Gram's stain is seen in
- A. Cl.perfringens
- B. B. anthracis
- C. C. diphtheriae
- D. M. tuberculosis

22 ii) Which of the following is not a zoonotic parasite?
- A. Naegleria fowleri
- B. Cryptosporidium parvum
- C. Toxoplasma gondii
- D. Echinococcus granulosus

22 iii) In a post-operative ward, five patients developed wound infection with the same organism. The best method to prevent cross infection in the same ward is
- A. Give antibiotics to all other patients in the ward
- B. Fumigate the ward
- C. Disinfect the ward with sodium hypochlorite
- D. Practice hand hygiene measures

22 iv) Which of the following colour coded bio-medical waste goes for incineration
- A. Red
- B. White
- C. Yellow
- D. Blue

22 v) Which of the following is NOT a clinical form of anthrax?
- A. Malignant pustule
- B. Hide porter's disease
- C. Benign pustule
- D. Wool sorter's disease

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 30-Jul-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY - PAPER I (RS3)
QP Code: 1081

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define Shock. Enumerate the types of shock and discuss in detail the pathogenesis of Septic Shock.
2. Define anemia. Classify anemia. Write in detail about megaloblastic anemia.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Define necrosis and **enumerate the** types of necrosis with one example each.
4. Pathological calcification.
5. Mediators of Inflammation
6. Fatty liver.
7. Define neoplasia and **list the** differences between benign and malignant tumours.
8. Mechanism of invasion and metastasis.
9. Pathogenesis of Syphilis
10. Peripheral blood picture and laboratory findings in Iron deficiency anemia.
11. Semen analysis
12. Factors affecting the wound healing.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Barr body
14. Enumerate the Romanoswsky group of stains
15. List the causes of neutrophilia.
16. Methods of estimation of PCV
17. Direct Coombs test
18. Anticoagulants used for ESR estimation
19. Principle of Sickling test
20. Name special stains for Amyloid.
21. Causes of increased and decreased specific gravity of urine
22. Renal function **tests**.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 01-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PATHOLOGY – PAPER - II (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1082

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Discuss the etiology, pathology and complications of Nephrotic syndrome.
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, morphology and complications of Infective endocarditis.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Peptic ulcer disease
4. Silicosis
5. Cholelithiasis
6. Benign prostastic hyperplasia
7. Morphology of Meningioma
8. Classification of ovarian tumors.
9. Paget disease of bone
10. Hepatocellular carcinoma
11. Melanoma.
12. Astrocytoma.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Morphological forms of Bronchiectasis
14. Morphology of cystic teratoma of ovary
15. **Enumerate the conditions that cause COPD.**
16. Gynecomastia
17. Liver abscess
18. Microscopic appearance of Papillary carcinoma thyroid
19. Precancerous conditions of GIT
20. Contracted kidney
21. Bowens disease
22. Name the tumors of the lung.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 03-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1083

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define sterilization. Classify sterilization methods. **Discuss** about moist heat sterilization.
2. Discuss in detail the causative organism, **laboratory** diagnosis and pathogenesis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Pathogenesis and **laboratory** diagnosis of cholera.
4. Prophylaxis against Tetanus.
5. Bacillary dysentry.
6. IgM.
7. Write the **laboratory** diagnosis of gonococcal infection.
8. Precipitation reactions.
9. Type I hypersensitivity.
10. Active immunity.
11. Bacterial flagella.
12. **Laboratory** diagnosis of Enteric fever.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Coagulase Test.
14. Mention three contributions of Louis **pasteur**.
15. Name three bacteria causing wound infections.
16. Name three live attenuated vaccines.
17. Name three disinfectants used in hospitals.
18. Name three bacteria causing food poisoning.
19. Plasmid.
20. Name three gram positive bacilli.
21. Oxidase test.
22. Name three uses of Immunoflourescence.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 05-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER - II (RS3)
QP CODE: 1084

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B virus infection. Add a note on prevention.

2. Describe the life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides and laboratory diagnosis of Ascariasis.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Write a note on Dengue.
4. Laboratory diagnosis of Rabies.
5. Write a note on Candidiasis.
6. Write about antigenic variations in influenza virus.
7. Clinical manifestations of Herpes simplex.
8. Pathogenicity of HIV.
9. Laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery.
10. Write a note on hydatid cyst.
11. Larva migrans.
12. Dimorphic fungi.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Free living Amoebae.
14. Name three cestodes.
15. Enumerate protozoans causing diarrhea in AIDS.
16. Bacteriophage.
17. Giardiasis.
18. Name three inclusion bodies.
19. Name three soil transmitted helminths.
20. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Enterobiasis vermicularis.
21. NIH swab.
22. **Name three parasites which infect man through feco-oral route.**

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 08-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1085

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Discuss the various factors modifying drug action with suitable examples.

2. Classify Antihypertensives. Enumerate the uses and adverse effects of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Loop diuretics
4. Nitrates
5. Heparin
6. Atropine
7. Phenytoin
8. Methods of prolonging the action of drugs
9. Intravenous general anaesthetics
10. Pre-anaesthetic medication
11. Plasma half life
12. Transdermal drug delivery system

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Write the mechanism of action of local anaesthetics
14. Name three cardio selective beta blockers
15. Name three antiepileptic drugs
16. Name three antipsychotic drugs
17. Explain the rationale of using ethyl alcohol in methyl alcohol poisoning
18. Mention three drugs used in Parkinson’s disease
19. Write three drugs used in Myasthenia gravis
20. Write three drugs used in Congestive Heart Failure
21. Name three Iron preparations
22. Name three skeletal muscle relaxants

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 10-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

PHARMACOLOGY – PAPER II (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1086

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Classify β-lactam antibiotics. Describe the mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of Penicillin-G.

2. Classify oral antidiabetic drugs. Discuss the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Sulfonylureas.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Metronidazole
4. Zidovudine (AZT)
5. Radioactive Iodine
6. Osmotic purgatives
7. **Pharmacotherapy of Status asthmaticus (ACUTE SEVERE ASTHMA)**
8. Metoclopramide
9. Cotrimoxazole
10. Antitussives
11. Uterine relaxants (**Tocolytics**)
12. Uses of glucocorticoids

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Mention three drugs used in Lepra reactions
14. **Name three FAT SOLUBLE VITAMINS**
15. Name three systemic antifungal drugs
16. Combined oral contraceptive pill
17. Name three bronchodilators
18. Mention three uses of antihistaminics
19. Oral rehydrating salt (ORS)
20. Mention three drugs used in the treatment of Gout
21. Name three anticancer drugs
22. Artemisinin – based combination therapy (ACT)

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS PHASE II Degree Examination – 12-Aug-2022

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS3)
QP Code: 1087

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

LONG ESSAYS **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. **Enumerate the Post-mortem signs to determine time since death. Describe early signs of death.**
2. Define Rape with recent amendments and punishments.

SHORT ESSAYS **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Discuss about surrogate Motherhood and its legal implications.
4. Antidotes.
5. Medical Negligence.
6. **Enumerate the steps in giving evidence at court**.
7. Intersex.
8. Types of delusions.
9. Stages of alcohol intoxication in detail.
10. The prenatal diagnostic techniques (PNDT) Act, 1994 and recent amendments.
11. Tests for live birth.
12. Various techniques of removing organs during postmortem examination.

SHORT ANSWERS **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

13. Difference between arsenic poisoning **and** cholera.
14. Ideal homicidal poison.
15. Torture.
16. Choking in context of Firearm.
17. Somnolentia.
18. Draw and label neatly shotgun cartridge.
19. Symptoms **and** signs of cocaine toxicity.
20. Coup and countercoup injuries.
21. Punch drunk syndrome.
22. Puppe's rule.

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