Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Feb-2023

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. A 12 year boy presented with sudden onset of fever and vomiting with abdominal pain. On palpation there is tenderness at MC Burney's point
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Define inflammation? Enumerate cellular events of inflammation
   c) Outcomes of acute inflammation

2. A 20 year male patient presented with swelling of both knees and pain for the past one week. He gives history of similar episodes earlier. He also gives history of excessive bleeding after minor injuries. His maternal uncle has similar complaints and has been treated by repeated blood transfusions following excessive bleeding episodes
   a) What are the probable differential diagnosis?
   b) What are the laboratory investigations required for the diagnosis?
   c) What is the etiopathogenesis of these disorders?
   d) How will you make the final specific diagnosis?

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

3. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
4. Define Amyloidosis? Write the physical and chemical nature of Amyloid and note on special stains
5. Describe the morphology of different types of infarcts with examples
6. Peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
7. Describe different types of cellular adaptations to stress with examples
8. Type III hypersensitivity reactions with examples
9. Define and classify anaemia according to aetiology
10. Describe the modes of spread of malignant neoplasms with examples

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

11. Differences in CSF findings between pyogenic and Tuberculous meningitis
12. Gaucher's disease
13. Virchow's triad
14. Advantages of fine needle aspiration cytology
15. Name three conditions with raised ESR
16. Primary wound healing
17. Bence-Jones protein
18. Peripheral smear findings in accelerated phase of chronic myeloid leukemia
19. Mandatory serological test in screening of blood donors
20. Immediate complications of blood transfusion

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Which of the following pigment's presence is a telltale sign of free radical injury
- A. Lipofuscin
- B. Melanin
- C. Bilirubin
- D. Hematin

21 ii) Diapedesis is
- A. Movement of leucocytes in the extra vascular compartment
- B. Immigration of the leucocytes through the vessel wall at the site of inflammation
- C. Aggregation of lymphocytes at the site of bleeding
- D. Autodigestion of the cells

21 iii) Which of the following organs are heart failure cells seen in
- A. Myocardium
- B. Lungs
- C. Liver
- D. Spleen

21 iv) White infarct is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Lungs
- B. Spleen
- C. Kidney
- D. Heart

21 v) Correct sequence of cell cycle is
- A. G_0-M-G_2-S-G_1
- B. G_0-G1-G2-S-M
- C. G_0-G_1-S-G2-M
- D. G_0-G_1-S-M-G_2

22 i) All of the following are examples of tumour markers **EXCEPT**
- A. Human chorionic Gonadotropin
- B. Alpha Fetoprotein
- C. Prostate specific antigen
- D. Cyclin D1

22 ii) Antigen presenting cells present in skin are called
- A. Langerhans cells
- B. Kupffer cells
- C. Microglia
- D. Melanocytes

22 iii) Which of the following is not true about innate immunity
- A. It is present prior to antigenic exposure
- B. It is relatively non-specific
- C. Memory is seen
- D. It is the first line of defence

22 iv) Autoimmune haemolytic anemia is most likely to be associated with which of the following conditions
- A. Acute lymphoid leukemia
- B. Acute myeloid leukemia
- C. Chronic Myelogenous leukemia
- D. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

22 v) Hypersegmented neutrophils are seen in
- A. Iron deficiency anaemia
- B. Megaloblastic anaemia
- C. Sickle cell anaemia
- D. Autoimmune hemolytic anaemia

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 06-Feb-2023

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. A 55 year old male patient presented with retrosternal pain radiating to left arm, dyspnoea and sweating of sudden onset. Patient is a known smoker for the last 20 years
   a) What is the provisional diagnosis?
   b) Write in detail about the morphological changes of the organ involved
   c) Write the biochemical markers indicative of the condition
   d) Mention the complications of the disease

2. A 60 year old man developed loss of weight, upper abdominal pain, anorexia and hematemesis in the last three months. An endoscopy was done which revealed an exophytic mass in the gastric region.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis
   c) Describe in detail the morphology of the lesion
   d) Describe the mode of spread

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

3. Describe the etiology and morphology of chronic Pyelonephritis
4. Classify testicular tumours and write about the morphology of Seminoma
5. List the malignant tumours of thyroid and describe papillary carcinoma of thyroid
6. Discuss the stages in the evolution of Lobar pneumonia and list the complications
7. Etiology and morphological features of carcinoma cervix
8. Etiology and pathogenesis of pyogenic osteomyelitis
9. Discuss the etiology, serum markers and outcome of chronic active hepatitis
10. Types and morphology of Renal cell carcinoma

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

11. Labelled microscopic diagram of Osteoclastoma
12. Write a note on Glioblastoma multiforme
13. Describe the morphology of Basal cell carcinoma of skin
14. Three important prognostic factors of breast carcinoma
15. Cardiac vegetations
16. Describe the morphology of pleomorphic adenoma
17. Describe the morphology of Bronchiectasis
18. List the types of Gall stone and write three complications
19. Renal complications of diabetes mellitus
20. Describe the morphology of Phyllodes tumour of breast

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Ferruginous bodies are seen in
- A. Silicosis
- B. Byssinosis
- C. Asbestosis
- D. Bagassosis

21 ii) All of the following are true about Adult Polycystic kidney disease **EXCEPT**
- A. Autosomal dominant inheritance
- B. Hypertension is rare
- C. Can be associated with cysts in liver, lungs and pancreas
- D. Pyelonephritis common

21 iii) Lymphoid aggregates is seen in which parotid tumour
- A. Pleomorphic adenoma
- B. Warthins tumour
- C. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- D. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

21 iv) Anti-Gliadin antibodies are detected in
- A. Tropical sprue
- B. Whipples disease
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Intestinal Lymphoma

21 v) In cirrhosis of liver, collagen is laid down by
- A. Hepatocytes
- B. Hepatic stellate cells
- C. Biliary epithelial cells
- D. Kupffer cells

22 i) Which of the following is not a malignant tumour of germ cell origin
- A. Mature teratoma
- B. Choriocarcinoma
- C. Dysgerminoma
- D. Embryonal carcinoma

22 ii) Most common site for medulloblastoma is
- A. Medulla
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Spinal cord

22 iii) Histological hallmark of Paget's disease of nipple is
- A. Caseous necrosis
- B. Infiltration of the epidermis by malignant cells
- C. Atypical lobular hyperplasia
- D. Desmoplasia

22 iv) MEN IIB syndrome includes all **EXCEPT**
- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Marfanoid features
- C. Medullary thyroid carcinoma
- D. Pheochromocytoma

22 v) Bone tumor arising from diaphysis is
- A. Ostogenic sarcoma
- B. Chondrosarcoma
- C. Giant cell tumour
- D. Ewing sarcoma

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II Degree Examination - 04-Feb-2023

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 thrombosis. Discuss Virchow's triad and enlist the fate of thrombus.
2. Define Neoplasia. Discuss chemical carcinogenesis in detail.

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

3. Define and discuss pathogenesis of Metaplasia with examples.
4. Endogenous pigments.
5. Chronic venous congestion of Liver.
6. Histology of Lepromatous leprosy.
7. Complications of wound healing.
8. Tabulate the differences between exudate and transudate.
9. Peripheral blood findings in Iron deficiency anemia.
10. Chronic myeloid leukemia.
11. CSF findings in Tuberculous meningitis.
12. Vit 'A' deficiency.

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

13. Define and classify necrosis.
14. Mention three causes of metastatic calcification.
15. List three anticoagulants.
16. Bence Jones protein.
17. Sago spleen.
18. Mention cardinal signs of inflammation.
19. Mention three hemoparasites.
20. Mention three causes of increased ESR.
21. Mention three common opportunistic infections in AIDS.
22. PAP smear.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 06-Feb-2023

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. Define Cirrhosis. Classify and describe the pathology and complications of alcoholic liver cirrhosis.
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, pathology and complications of Gastric carcinoma.

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

3. Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis
4. Seminoma
5. papillary carcinoma of thyroid
6. Ulcerative colitis
7. Fibrodenoma of breast.
8. Chronic Pyelonephritis (CPN).
9. Barrett's esophagus
10. Endometrial hyperplasia
11. Premalignant conditions of the skin
12. Classify bone tumors.

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

13. Name four brain tumors
14. Krukenberg tumor
15. Emphysema.
16. Causes of hydronephrosis
17. Teratoma ovary.
18. Name the pigmented lesions of the skin
19. Paraneoplastic syndromes of small cell carcinoma of the lung
20. Paget disease of breast
21. Rickets.
22. Mention types of renal stones.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 08-Feb-2023

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

2. a) Classify opioid analgesics with suitable examples
   b) Discuss the central nervous system actions of Morphine
   c) Enumerate four contraindications for the use of morphine

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

3. 1. A 40 year old patient complains of sleep disturbances since 2 weeks. He was prescribed a Benzodiazepine by the physician. Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of Diazepam
4. 2. Therapeutic uses of Beta-blockers
5. 3. Explain Drug synergism with suitable examples
6. Advantages and disadvantages of Intravenous route of administration of drugs
7. Mention four second generation antihistaminics. Enumerate their advantages over firsti generation antihistaminics
8. Methods of prolonging drug action
9. Mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effect of Proton Pump inhibitors
10. A 28 year old lady presents with complains of episodic breathlessness accompanied by wheezing. A diagnosis of Bronchial asthma was made by the attending physician
    a) Mention three different group of drugs giving one example for each used in the management of Bronchial asthma
    b) Describe the mechanism of action of any one group

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

11. What is therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM)? Mention two drugs that require TDM.
12. Name three centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxants
13. Enumerate three techniques of local anaesthesia with one indication for each
14. Rationale of using Glycopyrrolate for preanaesthetic medication
15. Rationale of using Colchicine in acute gout
16. Name three newer antiepileptic drugs
17. Mention three drugs used as expectorants
18. Mention three uses of Dimercaprol

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

19. Mention three rational fixed dose combination of drugs

20. Rationale of using Ondansetron in cancer chemotherapy induced vomiting

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

21 i) The feature of a highly plasma protein bound drug is
   A. Biologically very active
   B. Rapidly excreted
   C. Long acting
   D. Short acting

21 ii) A 35 year old lady presents with drooping of eyelid, muscle weakness of arms and legs and fatigue. The physician made a diagnosis of the myasthenia gravis. The drug useful in this condition is
   A. Donepezil
   B. Atropine
   C. Neostigmine
   D. Pralidoxime

21 iii) A 42 year old woman suffering from trigeminal neuralgia consults a physician for treatment. Which of the following drug is useful in this patient?
   A. Carbamazepine
   B. Ethosuximide
   C. Felbamate
   D. Phenobarbitone

21 iv) Which of the following drug is used as nasal decongestant?
   A. Nimesulide
   B. Naphazoline
   C. Norepinephrine
   D. Norethindrone

21 v) One cause for Tachyphylaxis is
   A. Up regulation of receptors
   B. Increased neurotransmitter concentration
   C. Sensitization of receptors
   D. Desensitization of receptors

22 i) Antiemetic associated with extrapyramidal side effects is
   A. Metoclopramide
   B. Ondansetron
   C. Aprepitant
   D. Dexamethasone

22 ii) Lignocaine acts as a local anaesthetic agent by blocking the neuronal
   A. Sodium channels
   B. Potassium channels
   C. Calcium channels
   D. Chloride channels

22 iii) Which of the following is used as Antitussive drug?
   A. Etomidate
   B. Dextromethorphan
   C. Bromhexine
   D. Acetylcysteine

22 iv) Which of the following antihistaminic drug is highly sedative?
   A. Cetrizine
   B. Ranitidine
   C. Loratidine
   D. Promethazine

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22 v) Which of the following chelating agents is used in treatment of Copper poisoning
- A. Naloxone
- B. d-penicillamine
- C. Dexamethasone
- D. N acetylcysteine

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MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 13-Feb-2023

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. Mr. A, 40 yrs old male presents with painful vesicular lesions on the trunk region. He informs the dermatologist that he is getting this for the second time in the same year. Haematological investigations revealed that he had leucopenia with lymphocytopenia. Tzanck smear from the vesicles showed cells with ground glass appearance. Further tests revealed that he was reactive to HIV
   a) What is the clinical condition the patient presented with?
   b) Draw a neat labelled diagram of HIV
   c) Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection
   d) Add a note on the post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV after needle stick injury as per NACO guidelines

2. A 16 year old girl presented with fever, abdominal pain, loose stools with blood and mucus. Microscopic examination of stool showed many pus cells and non-motile bacilli
   a) Enumerate the causative agents of dysentery
   b) Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Shigellosis
   c) Compare and contrast Amoebic dysentery and Bacillary dysentery

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

3. 1. Laboratory diagnosis of Malaria
4. 2. Define cytokines and discuss their role in immune response
5. 3. Give an outline of laboratory diagnosis of bacterial infections
6. Laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever
7. Discuss the mechanisms of drug resistance among bacteria with examples
8. Write briefly on Sporotrichosis
9. Delayed type hypersensitivity reaction
10. Etiopathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene

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

11. Mention the markers for acute hepatitis B infection
12. Define transport media and mention its uses
13. DEC provocation test
14. Travellers diarrhoea
15. Chronic muco-cutaneous candidiasis
16. Draw a neat labelled diagram of fertilized ovum of Ascaris lumbricoides

17. Laboratory diagnosis of Leprosy
18. Graft versus host reaction
19. Name the three agents causing Mycetoma
20. Laboratory diagnosis of cholera

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

21 i) False statement about innate immunity is
- A. Acts as first line of defence
- B. Complement system plays role
- C. Nonspecific
- D. Immunological memory seen

21 ii) The antibiotic that cannot be used for treatment of extended spectrum β-lactamase producing organisms
- A. Ceftriaxone
- B. Piperacillin – tazobactam
- C. Amikacin
- D. Meropenem

21 iii) Active immunity is not acquired by
- A. Vaccination
- B. Immunoglobulin transfer
- C. Infection
- D. Vaccination and immunoglobulins

21 iv) Floatation technique is useful for the detection of
- A. Larva of strongyloides
- B. Fertilised eggs of Ascaris lumbricoides
- C. Taenia eggs
- D. Operculated eggs of trematodes

21 v) A cook in a hostel mess suffered from enteric fever 2 years back. The chronic carrier state in this patient can be diagnosed by
- A. Widal test
- B. Blood culture
- C. Vi Antibody test
- D. Bone marrow culture

22 i) Which of the following is the most recommended method for diagnosis of pediatric HIV infection
- A. DNA PCR
- B. RNA PCR
- C. Real time PCR
- D. P24 antigen detection

22 ii) The most common agent causing traveller's diarrhoea is
- A. Enteroaggregative E.coli
- B. Norovirus
- C. Rotavirus
- D. Enterotoxigenic E.coli

22 iii) False statement about hyper infection syndrome
- A. It is due to repeated autoinfection cycles
- B. Caused by Strongyloides stercoralis
- C. Seen in immunocompetent patients
- D. Causes enteritis or Malabsorption

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 iv) Koplik's spot in buccal mucosa is diagnostic of
- A. Mumps
- B. Measles
- C. Erythema infectiosum
- D. Rubella

22 v) The granules discharged in mycetoma contain
- A. Bone spicules
- B. Fungal colonies
- C. Pus cells
- D. Digested tissue

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MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 15-Feb-2023

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 two year old boy was brought to the hospital with history of high fever with vomiting and drowsiness. On examination the child has neck rigidity and other signs of meningitis. CSF examination was suggestive of bacterial meningitis
   a) List the bacteria causing acute meningitis
   b) Describe the pathogenesis of meningococcal meningitis
   c) Describe in detail sample collection and laboratory diagnosis of meningitis
   d) Discuss prevention of meningococcal meningitis

2. During the current pandemic, a 32 year old male who travelled from Britain developed fever, sore throat and loss of smell. On the 6th day he developed difficulty in breathing and drop-in oxygen saturation. CT thorax showed patches in lungs
   a) Mention the etiological diagnosis
   b) Discuss in detail the sample collection and laboratory diagnosis of this patient
   c) What precautions are to be followed by health care workers?
   d) How to segregate and handle the biomedical waste while caring for this patient?

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

3. 1. Laboratory diagnosis of Bacterial vaginosis.
4. 2. Laboratory diagnosis and treatment of Lympho-Granuloma Venereum (LGV).
5. 3. Discuss Laboratory diagnosis of urinary tract infections.
6. Discuss pathogenesis, clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Dengue fever.
7. Laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary TB.
8. Prophylaxis of Poliomyelitis.
9. Laboratory diagnosis and prevention of mucormycosis.
10. Define opportunistic infection and describe predisposing factors involved in opportunistic disease.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

11. Post exposure prophylaxis of Rabies.
12. Lesions caused by HSV 2.
13. What is Prion disease? Mention three Prion diseases?
14. Mention three Arboviruses transmitted by mosquitoes
15. Enumerate three bacteria causing zoonosis
16. Laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria
17. Describe Weil-Felix test.
18. Discuss pathogenesis of pulmonary plague
19. Management of needle stick injury.
20. Mention the three components of standard precautions in health care delivery.

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

21 i) False statement regarding Japanese B encephalitis
- A. It is caused by flavivirus
- B. Transmitted by Aedes mosquito
- C. Endemic in India
- D. Man is dead end host

21 ii) The type of diphtheria with highest mortality is
- A. Pharyngeal
- B. Nasal
- C. Cutaneous
- D. Conjunctival

21 iii) Rabies is identified by
- A. Guarnieri bodies
- B. Negri bodies
- C. Cowdry bodies
- D. Paschen body

21 iv) Which of the following is correct about Prions?
- A. Destroyed by autoclaving at 121 degree C
- B. Long incubation period
- C. Immunogenic
- D. Nucleic acid present

21 v) All of the following viruses cause viral meningitis **EXCEPT**
- A. Enteroviruses
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Arbovirus
- D. Rotavirus

22 i) Carrom coin appearance of colonies is seen for
- A. S. pyogenes
- B. Viridans streptococci
- C. S. agalactiae
- D. S.pneumoniae

22 ii) Neonatal meningitis acquired through infected birth canal is due to
- A. S. pyogenes
- B. Viridians streptococci
- C. S.agalactiae
- D. S.pneumoniae

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 iii) All of following bacteria can cause acute bacterial meningitis **EXCEPT**

A. Neisseria meningitidis
B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
C. Haemophilus influenzae
D. Neisseria gonorrheae

22 iv) Human acquired cysticercus cellulosae infection is **NOT** caused by

A. Ingestion of contaminated vegetables
B. Autoinfections
C. Reverse peristalsis
D. Ingestion of contaminated pig's meat

22 v) Most common manifestation of Toxoplasma gondii in immunocompromised adult

A. Lymphadenopathy
B. Chorioretinitis
C. Myocarditis
D. Encephalitis

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MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 16-May-2023

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. 60 year old male presented with complaints of pedal edema and exertional **dyspnoea**. On investigation his Hemoglobin was 3.5 g/dl and he had raised brain natriuretic peptide. Blood pressure was 90/50 mm of Hg and heart rate was 60 bpm. He is not a diabetic or hypertensive. He was diagnosed with congestive heart failure.

   a) List the types of edema
   b) Identify the type of edema in the above clinical history
   c) Describe the pathophysiology, clinical features and consequences of this condition

2. 30 year old male on pure vegetarian diet presents with **restlessness**, fatigue, dizziness, tingling and numbness in his legs. On routine blood evaluation his hemoglobin was found to be 7gms/dl and MCV of 110 fl. Patient was also found to have reticulocytopenia
   a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b. Describe the etiology, pathogenesis, peripheral smear and bone **marrow** findings of Megaloblastic anemia.

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

3. Differences between necrosis and apoptosis.
4. Vascular changes in Acute inflammation.
5. Chemical Carcinogenesis.
6. Discuss different methods of blood grouping.
7. Chronic **Myeloid** Leukaemia.
8. Thalassemia major.
9. Discuss various stains for amyloid.
10. Classification of Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

11. Metaplasia.
12. Arthus reaction.
13. Ghon's complex.
14. Tuberculoid leprosy.
15. Exfoliative cytology.
16. Define chemotaxis. Name two chemotactic agents
17. Stages of E.S.R
18. Auer rods.
19. Fate of thrombus
20. Causes of proteinuria.

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

21 i) Vasoactive amines play an important role in vascular events of inflammation. Histamine causes all **EXCEPT**
- A. Smooth muscle contraction
- B. Decreased vascular permeability
- C. Increased permeability
- D. Increased secretions

21 ii) Which of the following is an example for labile cells
- A. Bone marrow
- B. Hepatocytes
- C. Neurons
- D. Fibroblasts

21 iii) Caspases are involved in
- A. Acute inflammation
- B. Chronic inflammation
- C. Apoptosis
- D. Regeneration

21 iv) 24 year old male sustains multiple fratures of long bone in a road traffic accident. Which of the following stains is used to detect fat embolism
- A. Oil-red-O
- B. Best carmine
- C. PAS
- D. Von Kossa

21 v) Starry sky appearances is seen in
- A. Large cell lymphoma
- B. Hodgkin's lymphoma
- C. Burkitt lymphoma
- D. T – cell lymphoma

22 i) ESR is increased markedly in
- A. Dengue fever
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Malaria
- D. Typhoid

22 ii) Pernicious anemia is due to
- A. Iron deficiency
- B. Intrinsic factory deficiency
- C. Sickling of RBCs
- D. Red cell membrane deficiency

22 iii) Peripheral smear is reported as poikilocytosis in a patient with long standing anemia. Poikilocytosis refers to
- A. Different shapes of RBCs

B. Different sizes of RBCs
C. Inclusions in RBCs
Increase in RBCs

22 iv) Hemophilia is a
A. B12 deficiency anemia
B. Type of leukemia
C. Hemolytic anemia
D. Bleeding disorder

22 v) Gamna Gandy bodies are seen in
A. Spleen
B. Liver
C. Oral cavity
D. RBCs

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 18-May-2023

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. A 50 year male with history of chronic alcohol consumption, presented with distended abdomen. Ultrasound scan show reduced size of liver
a) What is your diagnosis?
b) Describe the pathogenesis and progression of this condition
c) Complications of this condition

2. A chronic smoker with history of exertional dyspnoea and weight loss, died of road accident. On autopsy his both lungs is voluminous with rib markings on its surface.
a) What is your diagnosis?
b) Describe its different types
c) What are its complications

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

3. . Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis.
4. . Gross and microscopic features and Acute post infectious Glomerulo nephritis.
5. . Enumerate etiology and types of cardiomyopathies.
6. Germ cell tumours of Testis.
7. Morphological types of carcinoma cervix.
8. Gross and microscopy of Hydatidiform mole.
9. Benign fibroepithelial neoplasms of Breast.
10. Pathogenesis of simple and multinodular goiter.

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

11. Berry aneurysm.

12. Malignant Nephrosclerosis.
13. Tumour markers of carcinoma breast.
14. Mention three types of renal stones.
15. Morphology of basal cell carcinoma.
16. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
17. Oligodendroglioma.
18. Microscopic picture of Adenomyosis.
19. Pleomorphic adenoma of salivary glands
20. Name three thyroid malignancies.

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

21 i) Causes of Hypercalcemia
- A. Graves disease
- B. Primary hyper parathyroisism
- C. Carcinoid
- D. Medullary carcinoma

21 ii) Mucin seen in
- A. Lobular carcinoma breast
- B. Comedo carcinoma breast
- C. Colloid carcinoma breast
- D. Fibrocystic disease breast

21 iii) Granulomas seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Ulcerative colitis
- D. Sarcoidosis

21 iv) Epulis is
- A. Localised swelling of gums
- B. Benign breast lesion
- C. Benign skin tumour
- D. Benign thyroid tumor

21 v) Desmoids is most likely to arises from
- A. Ovary
- B. Cervix
- C. Scar
- D. Endometrium

22 i) Marfans syndrome
- A. Disorders of connective tissue
- B. Disorders of thyroid
- C. Disorders of calcium metabolism,
- D. Vit-D deficiency

22 ii) Cryptorchidism
- A. Hydrocele
- B. Thyroid deficiency
- C. Adrenal deficiency
- D. Undescended testis

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22 iii) Malignancy, most commonly arising from renal pelvis is
- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Transitional cell carcinoma
- C. Melanoma
- D. Adeno carcinoma

22 iv) Osteoid seen in
- A. Enchondroma
- B. Osteogenic sarcoma
- C. Osteoclastoma
- D. Paget diseases of bone

22 v) Markers of Epithelial carcinoma
- A. Desmin
- B. Vimentin
- C. Cytokeratin
- D. S-100

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 20-May-2023

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. Enumerate various routes of drug administration with suitable examples. Write the advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route

2. A 20 year old male presents to hospital with history of three episodes of seizures in the last two weeks. A diagnosis of generalised tonic clonic seizure was made
   a) Mention Four groups of drugs that can be used in this patient giving one example for each group.
   b) Describe the Mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of any one drug

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

3. .Inhalational Glucocorticoids in Bronchial asthma
4. .Therapeutic uses and adverse effects of Alpha blockers
5. .Drug treatment for acute congestive glaucoma
6. Treatment of organophosphorus compound poisoning
7. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Succinylcholine
8. Discuss Drug antagonism with suitable examples
9. A 22 year old lady presents with unilateral throbbing headache, nausea and photophobia since 2 days. A diagnosis of migraine was made. She was prescribed Sumatriptan.
   a) Explain the mechanism of action of Sumatriptan.
   b) Enumerate the adverse effects and contraindications of Sumatriptan.
10. 25 year old lady complaints of nausea and vomiting during bus travel. A diagnosis of motion sickness was made.
    a) Mention two different groups of drugs useful in the treatment of this patient?
    b) Explain the mechanism of action of each group.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

11. Define Plasma Half life. Mention its significance.
12. Write three advantages of atypical antipsychotics over conventional antipsychotics
13. Rationale of using morphine in acute left ventricular failure
14. Rationale of using ethyl alcohol in methyl alcohol poisoning
15. Rationale of using Neostigmine for Postoperative decurarization
16. Aspirin is contraindicated in patients with Peptic ulcer. Give reasons
17. Rationale of combining Salmeterol with Fluticasone in Bronchial asthma
18. Name three bulk purgatives
19. Drug treatment of Acute Iron poisoning
20. What is Pharmacogenomics? Give two examples.

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

21 i) A 65 year old woman with urinary tract infection was given Gentamicin 150 mg intravenously. The plasma concentration was found to be 3mg/L after 20 mins. The apparent volume of distribution is
- A. 3 L
- B. 50 L
- C. 0.1 L
- D. 150 L

21 ii) Prostaglandin analogue used in postpartum haemorrhage is
- A. Latanoprost
- B. Gemeprost
- C. Carboprost
- D. Epoprostenol

21 iii) Antidote used in Benzodiazepine toxicity is
- A. N-acetylcysteine
- B. Flumazenil
- C. Naloxone
- D. Pethidine

21 iv) Montelukast blocks the action of following autacoid
- A. Prostacyclin
- B. Platelet activating factor
- C. Angiotensin
- D. Leukotriene C4/D4

21 v) Sucralfate promotes healing of duodenal ulcer by
- A. Augmenting gastric mucosal prostaglandin synthesis
- B. Coating the ulcer and preventing the action of acid pepsin on ulcer base
- C. Inhibiting proton pump
- D. Blocking Histamine receptors

22 i) Drug useful in the management of malignant hyperthermia
- A. Halothane
- B. Suxamethonium
- C. Isoflurane
- D. Dantrolene

22 ii) Therapeutic uses of atropine are all the following **EXCEPT**
- A. Glaucoma
- B. Organophosphorus poisoning
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Pre-anesthetic medication

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22 iii) The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its
- A. Safety
- B. Potency
- C. Efficacy
- D. Utility

22 iv) Pharmacovigilance is
- A. Monitoring sales of drugs
- B. Monitoring drug efficacy
- C. Detecting, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug related
- D. Monitoring cost of drugs

22 v) A 40 year old male presents with drooping eyelids, difficulty in chewing and swallowing, muscle fatigue. Which drug could be useful to diagnose myasthenia gravis in this patient?
- A. Atropine
- B. Edrophonium
- C. Pralidoxime
- D. Adrenaline

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MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 22-May-2023

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) Classify Antihypertensive drugs.
   b) Discuss the cardiovascular actions of Calcium channel Blockers
   c) Enumerate the Uses of Calcium channel blockers

2. A 20 year old male reported to a hospital with fever, accompanied by chills and rigors, headache and fatigue. Blood smear examination shows presence of plasmodium Falciparum parasite. A diagnosis of //**Falciparum**// Flaciparum Malaria was made.
   a) Classify Antimalarial drugs
   b) Describe the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Chloroquine

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

3. Mechanism of action and Adverse effects cyclophosphamide
4. .A 34 year old woman is suffering from urinary tract infection. Urine culture report shows E. Coli infection which is sensitive to gentamicin
   a) Explain the mechanism of action of gentamicin
   b) Mention the adverse effects of gentamicin
5. Mechanism of action, Uses and adverse effects Bisphosphonates
6. Mechanism of action and Adverse effects of Sulphonylureas
7. Enumerate the therapeutic uses and Adverse effects of glucocorticoids
8. A married 28 year old lady having a 4 year old child is requesting for Oral contraceptive pill. Which type of oral contraceptive pill will you prescribe? What are the contraindications and adverse effects of oral contraceptive pills?
9. Mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Warfarin

10. Mention Four Thiazide diuretics. Enumerate the uses and adverse effects of thiazide diuretics?

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

11. Rationale of using Angiotensin converting enzyme Inhibitors (ACE Inhibitors) in Heart failure?
12. Name Three vitamin D preparations
13. Define chemoprophylaxis. Give two example
14. List three fibrates used as hypolipidemic agents
15. What is the rationale of using Metronidazole in Pseudomembranous enterocolitis
16. Mention three protease inhibitors used in HIV infection
17. Short course chemotherapy regimen for a newly diagnosed drug sensitive pulmonary tuberculosis
18. Rationale of combining Piperacillin with Tazobactum
19. Explain why orally administered Vit B12 is not effective in pernicious anemia
20. Write Three uses of Ivermectin

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

21 i) All the following drugs are used for treatment of Hypertensive emergencies **EXCEPT**
- A. Sodium Nitroprusside
- B. Esmolol
- C. Glyceryl Trinitrate
- D. Adrenaline

21 ii) **Which of the following is an adverse effect streptokinase**
- A. **Bleeding**
- B. **Infection**
- C. **Respiratory Failure**
- D. **Alopecia**

21 iii) Propranolol is a suitable antihypertensive in patients with co-existing
- A. Anxiety
- B. Peripheral vascular disease
- C. Bronchial Asthma
- D. Decompensated Heart failure

21 iv) Tranexamic acid is used to control bleeding **in**
- A. **Epistaxis**
- B. **Heart Failure**
- C. **Bronchial Asthma**
- D. **Pneumonia**

21 v) Prostaglandin analogue useful in the treatment of postpartum haemorrhage is
- A. Carboprost
- B. Latanoprost
- C. Alprostadil
- D. Epoprostenol

22 i) Indication for Octreotide is
- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Irritable bowel syndrome
- C. Esophageal variceal bleeding
- D. Ulcerative Colitis

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 ii) Which of the following inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis?
- A. Vancomycin
- B. Tetracyclines
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Streptomycin

22 iii) Combined use of Antimicrobials is indicated in all of the following conditions **EXCEPT**
- A. Ascariasis
- B. Leprosy
- C. HIV
- D. Tuberculosis

22 iv) Oral vancomycin is indicated in the following condition
- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Typhoid
- C. Malaria
- D. MRSA infection

22 v) Which antileprotic drug is indicated in lepra reaction
- A. Dapsone
- B. Rifampin
- C. Clofazimine
- D. Minocycline

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-May-2023

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 35 year old male came with history of intravenous drug abuse and is admitted with complaints of unexplained fever progressive weight loss persistant diarrhoea and generalized lymph adenopathy for the past 8 months
   a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the pathogenesis of the disease
   c) The laboratory diagnosis with NACO guidelines
   d) Precautions to be followed for prevention

2. A 13 year old boy developed severe watery diarrhoea and vomiting. The stool collected has a rice water type of appearance. It was sent for bacterial culture
   a) What is the probable etiological agent of this condition?
   b) Describe in detail the pathogenesis of this condition
   c) Describe the laboratory diagnosis of this organism
   d) Add a note on prophylaxis and prevention

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

3. .Monoclonal antibodies
4. .Mechanisms of autoimmune disease
5. .Modes of transmission of infections
6. Dimorphic fungi causing infections
7. Laboratory diagnosis of Falciparum malaria

8. Classify protozoan infections with examples
9. Acid peptic disease – Causative organisms, pathogenesis and diagnosis
10. Laboratory diagnosis of Mycetoma

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

11. List three functions of complement
12. Mention three agglutination tests
13. What are the risk categories of Spaulding classification and the definitions for each category?
14. Lab diagnosis of intestinal amoebiasis
15. Lab diagnosis of tinea infections
16. Tzanck smear
17. Widal test
18. Name six bacteria causing diabetic foot infection
19. Pathogenesis of Shigella
20. Lab diagnosis of **skin lesions** caused by staphylococcus

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

21 i) Fungi that do not affect nail
   A. Trichophyton
   B. Epidermophyton
   C. Microsporum
   D. Candida albicans

21 ii) Tinea versicolor is caused by
   A. Candida albicans
   B. Trichophyton rubrum
   C. Trichophyton mentagrophytes
   D. Malassezia furfur

21 iii) Vector for Leishmaniasis is
   A. Sandfly
   B. Reduvid bug
   C. Tsetse fly
   D. Anopheles mosquito

21 iv) Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) is a complication of which viral infection
   A. Mumps
   B. Measles
   C. Rubella
   D. Influenza

21 v) CAMP test is used to identify which of the following bacteria
   A. Streptococcus pyogenes
   B. Streptococcus agalactiae
   C. Streptococcus pneumonia
   D. Viridans streptococci

22 i) Scalded skin syndrome is mediated by
   A. Hemolysin
   B. Coagulase
   C. Enterotoxin
   D. Epidermolytic toxin

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 ii) Which of the following is a not a liver fluke
- A. Fasciolopsis buski
- B. Fasciola hepatica
- C. Clonorchis sinensis
- D. Opisthorchis viverini

22 iii) Which is known as Australia antigen
- A. HBsAg
- B. HBcAg
- C. HBeAg
- D. HBV DNA

22 iv) Antibodies against which of the following antigen appear in typhoid carrier
- A. O antigen
- B. H antigen
- C. Vi antigen
- D. Capsular antigen

22 v) Transfer of DNA from one bacterium to another by a bacteriophage is called
- A. Conjugation
- B. Transduction
- C. Transformation
- D. Transposition

MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 26-May-2023

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 10 year old boy was brought to the OPD with high grade fever, productive cough with rusty sputum and difficulty in breathing for the past two days. Physical examination showed dull note on percussion. Microscopy of the sputum sample showed plenty of pus cells and gram positive, lanceolate diplococcic surrounded by a halo

   a) What is the clinical diagnosis of this condition and the most likely etiologic agent?
   b) How will you confirm the etiologic agent in the laboratory?
   c) Describe the virulence factors and the pathogenesis of the etiological agent
   d) How will you manage this clinical condition?

2. A 7-month old baby was admitted to the hospital with complaints of high-grade fever, vomiting, seizure and neck rigidity. CSF sample was collected by lumbar puncture in a sterile container and sent to the laboratory for biochemical analysis, cell count and culture and sensitivity testing. Gram's stain revealed, gram negative diplococci

   a) What is probable clinical diagnosis?
   b) What are the etiological agents?
   c) Pathogenesis of this disease
   d) Describe the laboratory diagnosis in detail
   e) What are the treatment modalities in this case?

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

3. . Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis
4. . Etiology and laboratory diagnosis of Lympho Granuloma Venereum (LGV)
5. . Etiology, pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Japanese B encephalitis

6. Standard precautions in health care delivery
7. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Covid-19 disease
8. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of rabies
9. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Toxoplasmosis
10. Laboratory diagnosis of Zygomycosis

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

11. Laboratory diagnosis of Neuro cysticercosis
12. Name three viruses producing inclusion bodies
13. Mention three complications caused by Zika virus during pregnancy
14. Mention three Oncogenic viruses and the malignant conditions caused by them
15. Laboratory diagnosis of Hydatid disease
16. Mention three deep Mycotic conditions and their causative agents
17. Etiology and laboratory diagnosis of Vincent's angina
18. A 46 year old man from Africa came to the OPD with abdominal pain, Hematuria and Dysuria. Urine culture showed no growth. Urine wet mount examination revealed oval non operculated eggs with terminal spine
    a) What is the etiological diagnosis?
    b) What is the definitive host and intermediate host?
19. Laboratory diagnosis of Trichomoniasis
20. A 25 year old female came to the OPD with vaginal itching. On examination there was a white creamy discharge. The Gram's stain revealed gram positive budding yeast cells
    a) What is the probable diagnosis?
    b) What is the specimen to be collected?
    c) What are the common species of this yeast

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

21 i) Which of the following statement about mumps is not correct
   A. Bilateral Parotitis is the most common presentation
   B. Other salivary glands are never involved
   C. Atypical mumps presents as meningitis
   D. Incubation period is about 19 days

21 ii) Which of the following statements concerning antigenic drift in influenza viruses is correct
   A. It results in major antigenic changes
   B. It is exhibited only by influenza A viruses
   C. It is due to frame-shift mutations I viral genes
   D. It occurs more frequently than antigenic shift

21 iii) Spore producing bacilli with drum stick appearance is seen in
   A. C.bifermentans
   B. C.perfringens
   C. C.tetani
   D. C.tertium

21 iv) Which of the following tumor is not caused by Epstein-Barr virus?
   A. Post transplant lymphomas
   B. Hodgkin's disease
   C. Burkitt's lymphoma
   D. Kaposi's sarcoma

21 v) Gloves are discarded in which of the following containers
   A. Blue
   B. Red
   C. Yellow
   D. Black

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 i) Which of the following is not a common cause of neonatal meningitis?
- A. E.coli
- B. S.agalactiae
- C. Listeria monocytogenes
- D. S.pneumoniae

22 ii) Survival of M. Tuberculosis inside the macrophages is due to
- A. Inhibition of entry into the host cell
- B. Inhibition of entry into the phagosome
- C. Inhibition of phagosome – lysosome fusion
- D. Inhibts degradation by lysosomal enzymes

22 iii) Which is not a property of S. Pneumoniae?
- A. Bile solubility
- B. Animal pathogenicity in mice
- C. Grows in presence of 40% bile
- D. Optochin sensitivity

22 iv) Production of early metachromatic granules can be seen best in which of the following media
- A. Nutrient agar
- B. Chocolate agar
- C. Loeffler's serum slope
- D. Potassium tellurite agar

22 v) Which of the following pattern of fever is seen in Brucellosis
- A. Relapsing fever
- B. Step ladder fever
- C. Undulant fever
- D. Pontiac fever

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 07-Jul-2023

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 neoplasia. Differences between benign and malignant tumors. Add a note on chemical Carcinogens.
2. Define Leukemia. Write a note on FAB classification of acute myeloid Leukemias. Add a note on acute myeloid leukemia.

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

3. Free radicals in cell injury
4. Granulomatous inflammation
5. Pathogenesis of Amyloidosis
6. Opportunistic infections in HIV infection
7. Semen analysis.
8. Paraneoplastic syndrome
9. Write a note on Leukemoid reaction.
10. Blood transfusion reaction
11. CSF findings in Tuberculous meningitis
12. Sickle cell anemia.

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

13. Fate of thrombus
14. Barr bodies.
15. Principle of estimation of hemoglobin by **Cyanmethemoglobin** method
16. Name the causes of increased and decreased ESR
17. Indications for bone marrow aspiration.
18. Name the fixatives used in histopathology and cytology
19. Causes and morphology of Nutmeg liver
20. Mention two uses of trisodium citrate as an anticoagulant in hematology.
21. LE cell
22. Mention the tests done in routine urine examination.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 10-Jul-2023

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

PATHOLOGY – PAPER - II (RS-3)
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. 70 year old male, complaints of loss of appetite and weight loss since 6 months. Clinical examination revealed a mass palpable in the epigastric region. Upper GI endoscopy showed an ulceroproliferative growth in lesser curvature of stomach
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Describe etiopathogenesis and morphology of this condition
2. What is myocardial infarction? Discuss the etiopathogenesis with morphology. Add note on laboratory diagnosis

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

3. Osteogenic sarcoma
4. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
5. Hodgkin's lymphoma
6. Bronchial asthma
7. Seminoma testis
8. Chronic pyelonephritis
9. Medulloblastoma
10. What is cirrhosis of liver? Describe morphology
11. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin
12. Pathogenesis of type II diabetes mellitus with late complications

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

13. Name three causes of massive splenomegaly
14. Morphology of chronic cholecystitis
15. Give three examples of surface epithelial tumours of ovary
16. What is nephrotic syndrome? Name the commonest cause in children
17. Microscopy of Hashimoto's thyroiditis
18. Enumerate the stages of pneumonia
19. Microscopy of atherosclerosis
20. Fibroadenoma of breast
21. Astrocytoma
22. Gross and microscopy of hepatocellular carcinoma

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 12-Jul-2023

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 and classify immunity. Describe acquired immunity.
2. Classify vibrios. Write in detail about pathogenesis and **laboratory** diagnosis of cholera.

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

3. Autoclave.
4. IgG
5. Type I hypersensitivity.
6. Toxins and virulence factors of Staphylococcus aureus.
7. **Laboratory** diagnosis of gonococci.
8. Laboratory diagnosis **of** pulmonary tuberculosis.
9. Bacterial spore.
10. Uses of dark ground microscope and note on **maintenance** of microscope.
11. Plasmids
12. Bacterial growth curve.

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

13. Any three contributions of Louis Pasteur.
14. Name three gram negative bacilli.
15. Define Enriched media. Give two examples of Enriched media.
16. Enumerate three functions of complement.
17. Name three hospital acquired infections.
18. Name three bacterial vaccines.
19. Name three uses of mice.
20. Name three agglutination tests.
21. Name three bacteria causing meningitis.
22. Name three **bacteria** causing UTI.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination - 14-Jul-2023

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 structure, pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Corona virus. Add a note on infection control measures.

2. Enumerate the malarial parasites. Discuss the life cycle, morphological forms and lab diagnosis of plasmodium vivax infection.

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

3. Mycetoma.
4. Food poisoning.
5. Cryptococcus neoformans.
6. Types and segregation of Biomedical waste.
7. Laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery.
8. Histoplasmosis.
9. Ascaris lumbricoides.
10. Measles virus.
11. Dengue fever.
12. Hydatid cyst.

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

13. Otomycosis.
14. Dimorphic fungi.
15. Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV infection.
16. Prophylaxis against swine flu.
17. Name three solid transmitted Helminths.
18. Define inclusion bodies and name three inclusion bodies.
19. Cysticercus cellulosae.
20. Three examples for protozoa causing infection in man.
21. Name three blood flukes.
22. Name three parasites causing lung infections.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 17-Jul-2023

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. Classify Antihypertensive drugs. Write the mechanism of action, uses and side effects of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitors.

2. Enumerate the various routes of drug administration giving one example for each. Write four advantages and four disadvantages of Intravenous route.

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

3. Atropine
4. Loop diuretics
5. Teratogenicity
6. Diazepam
7. Therapeutic uses of Anticholinesterases
8. Sodium valproate
9. Lignocaine
10. Nitrates
11. Warfarin
12. Competitive neuromuscular blockers

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

13. Treatment of methyl alcohol poisoning
14. Define drug synergism; give two examples
15. Mention three drugs obtained from plant sources
16. Pharmacogenetics
17. Define Prodrug; give two examples
18. Mention three drugs used in glaucoma
19. Mention three drugs used for Pre-anaesthetic medication
20. Name three hypolipidemic drugs
21. Name three antiplatelet drugs
22. Mention three drugs used for treating Schizophrenia

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS (Phase - II) Degree Examination – 19-Jul-2023

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 Glucocorticoids. Enumerate the adverse effects and uses of Glucocorticoids.

2. Classify drugs used in Tuberculosis. Discuss the mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of Rifampicin.

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

3. Ranitidine
4. Albendazole
5. Metronidazole
6. Insulin preparations
7. Inhaled glucocorticoids
8. Methotrexate
9. Thyroxine
10. Ondansetron
11. British Anti Lewisite (BAL)
12. Prostaglandin analogues

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

13. Mention three drugs used in prophylaxis of Migraine
14. Mention three drugs used in Typhoid fever
15. Mention three common toxicities of aminoglycoside antibiotics
16. Mention three Macrolide antibiotics
17. Mention three Chelating agents
18. Explain why tetracyclines are contraindicated in pregnancy
19. Mention three antiviral drugs
20. Name three Prokinetic drugs
21. Cotrimoxazole
22. Mention three Tocolytics

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS PHASE II Degree Examination – 21-Jul-2023

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. Classify Poisons, Signs and Symptoms of Organophosphate **poisoining**. Treatment of Organophosphate poisoning.
2. Classify **asphyxial** deaths. Write in detail about **types** of Drowning, Post Mortem findings and its Medico-Legal Importance.

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

3. Mummification.
4. Dying declaration.
5. DNA finger printing.
6. Types of skull fractures.
7. Masochism.
8. Plumbism.
9. Symptoms, signs, postmortem appearance **and** treatment of Datura poisoning.
10. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.
11. Causes of Impotency.
12. Mc Naughten rule.

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

13. Battered **baby** syndrome.
14. Adultery.
15. Pugilistic attitude.
16. Grievous hurt.
17. Illusion.
18. Summons.
19. Res Ipsa Loquitur.
20. corpus delicti
21. Hallucinations.
22. Tache noir.

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