F - APR

RC—2437

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE—Paper II

(Revised Scheme)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Your answer shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

LONG ESSAYS: [2 x 10 = 20 Marks]

1. What is the rationale behind Pulse Polio Immunization. List the main activities under National Pulse Polio Immunisation campaign in India. (5 + 5 = 10 Marks)
2. Explain the risk factors and methods of prevention and control of coronary heart disease. (4 + 6 = 10 Marks)

SHORT ESSAYS: [10 x 5 = 50 Marks]

3. Write briefly on census.
4. Briefly explain the principles of primary health care.
5. What is active surveillance for malaria control?
6. Explain high risk pregnancy.
7. What is child placement?
8. List the ten health / medical activities during disaster management.
9. Role of UNICEF in child nutrition.
10. Enumerate the health problems of the aged.
11. List ten major national health programs.
12. What are the methods of screening for diabetes mellitus.

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SHORT ANSWERS: [10 x 3 = 30 Marks]

13. What is cost benefit and cost effectiveness?
14. What is accident proneness?
15. Age pyramid.
16. List the eight functions of World Health Organization.
17. List the weaning foods.
18. What is window period?
19. List the ten functions of primary health centers.
20. Role of village health guides.
21. Uses of road to health card.
22. Define family planning.

- APR 20

RC—2438

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

Part I

OPHTHALMOLOGY

(Revised Scheme)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

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

LONG ESSAYS: (2X10=20 Marks)

1. What is Dacryocystectomy? What are the indications? Describe the steps of Surgery. (2+3+5=10 Marks)
2. What are the causes of Deep Keratitis? Describe the clinical stages and features of Interstitial Keratitis. How is it treated? (2+10=10 Marks)

SHORT ESSAYS: (10X5=50 Marks)

3. What are the causes of Ptosis? How is it corrected? (2+3=5 Marks)
4. What is Endocrine Exophthalmos? Describe its mechanism and pathogenesis (2+3=5 Marks)
5. What are the causes of Papillary Hypertrophy of Conjunctiva? What is the difference between a Follicle and a papilla in the Conjunctiva? (3+2=5 Marks)
6. What is the role of Atropine in the treatment of Corneal Ulcer? What alternative drug can be used in patient is allergic to Atropine? What drug can be used if Atropine fails to dilate the pupil? (3+2=5 Marks)
7. What do the terms Occlusio Pupillae and Seclusio Pupillae denote?
8. What are the signs of Aphakia? How is it corrected? (3+2=5 Marks)
9. What is presbyopia? What is its causes and how is it corrected? (2+1+2=5 Marks)
10. What are the types of I.O.L used in Ophthalmology? What are the advantages of IOL? (3+2=5 Marks)
11. Describe the fundus picture in Hypertensive Retinopathy.
12. Mention the types of Optic Atrophy citing one cause for each type.

SHORT ANSWERS: (10X3=30 Marks)

13. Draw and label a diagram of cross section of Upper Eyelid.
14. Draw the optical diagram of Emmetropic, Myopic and Hypermetropic Eye.
15. What is Black Eye? What is Red Eye? Mention 3 caused of Red Eye and 1 cause of Black Eye.
16. What is the physiological role of Blinking? What complication can absence of blinking produce?
17. Define the terms Chemosis and Ecchymosis. Mention 2 causes for each.
18. Mention the conditions in which following cataracts are seen:
    a. Sun flower cataract
    b. Rosette cataract.
    c. Snow Flake Catract.
    d. Occupational cataract.
    e. After cataract.
    f. Complicated cataract.
19. Mention 6 Ocular diseases in which steroid therapy is indicated.
20. Mention the causes and complications of Virteous Haemorrhage.
21. Mention the causes and complications of Rubeosis Irides.
22. Mention 6 sequelae of Trachoma.

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E - APR

RC--2439

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

Part I

E.N.T.

(Revised Scheme)

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 100 Marks

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

Long Essays: [2 x 10 = 20 Marks]

1. Enumerate the conditions causing a patch on the tonsils and their management. (5 + 5 = 10 Marks)
2. Describe the aetiology, pathology, clinical features and management of otosclerosis. (2 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 10 Marks)

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50 Marks]

3. Otomycosis. (5 Marks)
4. Management of secretory otitis media. (5 Marks)
5. Ototoxic drugs. (5 Marks)
6. Causes and management of saddle nose. (3 + 2 = 5 Marks)
7. Surgical treatment of atrophic rhinites. (5 Marks)
8. Mucormycoses of nose and para nasal sinuses. (5 Marks)
9. Adenoid facies. (5 Marks)
10. Thyroglossal cyst. (5 Marks)
11. What is emergency tracheortomy? Name the indications for it. (1 + 4 = 5 Marks)
12. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess. (5 Marks)

Short Answers: [10 x 3 = 30 Marks]

13. How will you perform Weber's test? What is its importance?
14. Classify cholesteatoma.
15. Causes of pain in the ear.
16. Osteomeatal complex.
17. Septal abscess.
18. Rhinitis medicamentosa.
19. Laryngeal web.
20. Indirect laryngoscopy.
21. Oesophageal voice.
22. Lingual tonsillitis.

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P21 *Total No. of Pages : 1]*

- SEP 2003

Code No.RC-2762

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

PAPER - I : COMMUNITY MEDICINE (Revised Scheme)

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

Your answer shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

❖ ❖ ❖

Long Essays: [2 x 10 = 20]

1) Explain the term "Time Distribution of diseases". List and briefly explain the types of temporal variation of diseases. [5+5=10]

2) Explain the influence of socio-economic and cultural factors on the nutritional status of children in India. [5+5=10]

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) What are the components of positive health? [5]

4) What is "Comfort Zone"? Mention the ranges of corrected effective temperatures. [2+3=5]

5) Explain the environmental control of house fly. [5]

6) Explain the effect of acculturation. [5]

7) What is group health education. Write in brief about role play. [2+3=5]

8) Explain the difference between control and eradication. [5]

9) What are the various methods of conducting diet surveys? [5]

10) What is stratified random sampling. Illustrate with an example. [3+2=5]

11) What are essential fatty acids? Enumerate their functions. [2+3=5]

12) Explain periodic medical examination. Illustrate with examples. [2+3=5]

Short Answers: [10 x 3 = 30]

13) Define health.

14) Mention two uses of water seal in a water seal latrine.

15) Define blanket treatment with suitable examples.

16) Explain residual insecticide.

17) What are the two aspects of sociology?

18) Explain maternity benefit.

19) What is Gomez classification?

20) Name 3 important items which promote absorption of dietary iron.

21) Sensitivity and specificity.

22) What is community diagnosis?

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- SEP 2003

22 *Total No. of Pages : 1]* (54) **Code No.RC-2763**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE-III) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003
COMMUNITY MEDICINE - PAPER - II (Revised Scheme)

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

Your answer shall be specific to the questions asked.
Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
All questions are compulsory.

❖ ❖ ❖

Long Essays: [2 x 10 = 20]

1) Explain the differences between disease control, elimination and eradication. Describe the activities under the national pulse polio immunization programme. [3+7=10]
2) What are the factors responsible for the spread of HIV infection in India? Enumerate the personal protective measures for HIV infection. [5+5=10]

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Anti-rabies immunization in class III exposures.
4) Baby friendly hospitals initiative (BFHI).
5) Immunizations for school aged children.
6) What are the methods of screening for cancer?
7) Enumerate the international donor agencies and mention the activities of UNICEF in India.
8) What are the determinants of primary health care?
9) What is marriage counselling?
10) Explain planning cycle with a diagram.
11) Explain All India Hospital Post-partum Programme.
12) Activities of a primary health center.

Short Answers: **[10 x 3 = 30]**

13) What is 'Supervised Treatment'?
14) Enumerate the live vaccines.
15) 17D vaccine.
16) What are barrier contraceptives?
17) What is 'Demographic Gap'?
18) What is antigenic shift and antigenic drift?
19) List the activities for limiting the spread of KFD.
20) Night blood examination.
21) Chemo-prophylaxis for malaria.
22) Chemotherapy for cerebral malaria.

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F - SEP 2003

223 *Total No. of Pages : 1]* **Code No.RC-2764**

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

PART - I : OPHTHALMOLOGY (Revised Scheme)

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

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

❖ ❖ ❖

Long Essays: [2 x 10 = 20]

1) Discuss the pre-operative assessment done for cataract surgery. [10]

2) Define myopia. Discuss the etiology, types, clinical features and correction of myopia. [2+1+2+1+4=10]

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Describe clinical features and management of congenital dacryocystitis. [2+3=5]

4) Describe the symptoms, signs and treatment of chalazion. [1+1+3=5]

5) Describe the W.H.O. classification and treatment of xerophthalmia. [2+3=5]

6) What are the complications of a perforated corneal ulcer? [5]

7) How will you investigate a case of acute anterior uveitis? [5]

8) Describe the fundus picture in a case of papilloedma. [5]

9) Discuss the management of acute congestive glaucoma. [5]

10) Describe the indications and contra-indications for enucleations. [3+2=5]

11) What are the differences between concomitant and incomitant squint. [5]

12) Describe the aetipathogenesis and clinical features of siderosis bulbi. [2+3=5]

Short Answers : [10 x 3 = 30]

13) Mention three causes for orbital haemorrhage.

14) Mention three causes of preventable blindness.

15) What is tubular vision? Give 2 causes.

16) Mention three side-effects of steroids in the eye.

17) Mention the actions and nerve supply of extra-ocular muscles.

18) Draw a neat diagram of section of eyelid.

19) Define bitemporal hemianopia. Give two causes.

20) Give six causes for sub conjunctival haemorrhage.

21) Mention three causes for neovascular glaucoma.

22) Mention three diagnostic criteria for retinitis pigmentosa.

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- SEP 2003

Total No. of Pages : 1] **Code No.RC-2765**

M.B.B.S. (PHASE III) DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2003
E. N. T. (PART - I)

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

Your answers shall be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

❖ ❖ ❖

Long Essays: [2 x 10 = 20]

1) Define Stridor. Enumerate the causes of Stridor. How do you manage a patient of Stridor? [2+5+3=10]

2) Describe the aetiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Atrophic Rhinitis. [3+1+2+4=10]

Short Essays: [10 x 5 = 50]

3) Mention the signs and symptoms of Acute Mastoiditis. [3+2=5]

4) Enumerate the causes of Sensorineural deafness. [5]

5) Mention the causes of Tinnitus. [5]

6) Aetiology, clinical features and management of CSF Rhinorrhea. [2+1+2=5]

7) Describe the indications, procedure and complications of Caldwell Luc's Operation. [2+2+1=5]

8) Indications and contraindications of rigid Laryngoscopy. [3+2=5]

9) Glottic cancers have very high cure rates, give reasons? [5]

10) Describe the Waldeyer's Ring? Explain its importance? [3+2=5]

11) What are the differences between Tonsils and Adenoids? [5]

12) Vincents Angina? [5]

Short Answers: [10 x 3 = 30]

13) How do you treat a case of Impacted Wax in the Ear?

14) Mention the causes of pain in Ear.

15) List the intracranial complications of CSOM.

16) What is Herpes Zoster Oticus? How do you treat?

17) Describe the types of Mastoidectomies.

18) Osteomeatal Complex.

19) Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis.

20) Parapharyngeal Space.

21) Rhinolalia Clausa.

22) How do you treat acute attack of Meniere's disease?

✱ ✱ ✱ ✱

SC—1799

58

M.B.BS. (Phase III) DEGREE EXAMINATION
Paper II – COMMUNITY MEDICINE
(REVISES SCHEME)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

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

LONG ESSAYS:

1. What are the factors responsible for resurgence of malaria.
2. Define primary health care. List the elements of primary health care. Briefly explain the principles of primary health care.

(2x10=20 Marks)

SHORT ESSAYS:

3. Define health information system. Write six uses of health information.
4. Explain briefly the health care activities in a sub center.
5. Explain filarial indices.
6. What are the benefits of school mid day meal programme.
7. What are the stages of demographic cycle.
8. What is a disaster. Enumerate the different types of disasters.
9. Expand UNICEF. Describe the contents of services under UNICEF.
10. List the objectives of school health services.
11. What is minimum needs programme. Comment.
12. What are the safety measures for accident prevention.

(10x5=50 Marks)

SHORT ANSWERS:

13. List the 5 uses of hospital records.
14. What is provocative poliomyelitis?
15. What is man made malaria.
16. Describe no scalpel vasectomy.
17. List six activities of international red cross.
18. Pearl index.
19. List the causes of blindness in India.
20. Causes and preventive measures of Juvenile delinquency.
21. Schedules for vitamin 'A' prophylaxis.
22. Expand GOBI.

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(10x3=30 Marks)

SC—1798

M.B.BS. (Phase III) DEGREE EXAMINATION
Paper I – COMMUNITY MEDICINE
(REVISES SCHEME)

57

me : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

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

ONG ESSAYS:

1. Define the term screening for disease. Enumerate and explain the various types of screening for disease.
2. Define family. Explain the types of families. Briefly explain the functions of families.

(2x10=20 Marks)

HORT ESSAYS:

3. What are measures of dispersion.
4. What are the main features of health team concept.
5. What is genetic counselling?
6. List the three methods available for purifying water on domestic scale? Explain any one of them.
7. Describe the relation between disease and social condition.
8. Explain the manifestation and measures of control for silicosis.
9. How would you educate food handlers regarding safe handling of food.
10. Explain the occupation hazards of agricultural workers.
11. Explain with examples the five levels of prevention.
12. Enumerate the differences between case control and control studies.

(10x5=50 Marks)

SHORT ANSWERS:

13. What is spot map?
14. What is break point chlorination.
15. Enumerate the hazards of noise pollution.
16. Who is an Indian reference man.
17. What is lead time in screening of disease.
18. What is cold chain.
19. What is the usefulness of knowing incubation period.
20. List out the disease transmitted by lice.
21. List four criteria of a sanitary latrine.
22. Enumerate the uses of epidemiology.

(10x3=30 Marks)

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RGUHS

M.B.B.S[PHASE-III] DEGREE EXAMINATION

SC—1800

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Time:Three Hours

Maximum:100 Marks

Yours answer will be specific to the question asked.
Draw neat and labeled diagram wherever necessary.

Long Essays:

[2 X 10 = 20 Marks]

1. Discuss the causes of watering in the eye. How will you investigate a case of epiphora?
2. Describe the clinical features and discuss the differential diagnosis of acute congestive glaucoma.

Short Essays:

[10 X 5 = 50 Marks]

3. Describe the clinical features, complications and treatment of ulcerative blephritis.
4. Describe the clinical features and management of dendritic ulcer.
5. What is rubeosis iridis? Mention its causes and complications.
6. Describe the symptoms, signs and fundus picture of papillitis.
7. Describe the lens changes following blunt injury to the eye.
8. Draw and label a diagram of pupillary pathways.
9. Describe the clinical features and management of pathological myopia.
10. What are the different methods of administering drugs in eye diseases?
11. How will you manage a case of acute anterior uveitis?
12. Describe the clinical features and management of spring catarrah. Add a note on the aetiology.

Short Answers:

[10 X 3 = 30 Marks]

13. Mention three causes and three complications of vitreous haemorrhage.
14. What are the elevators of the upper lid. Mention their nerve supply.
15. What is exophthalmos and enophthalmos. Mention 2 causes for each.
16. Mention three complications of trachoma.
17. Mention the layers and function of tear film.
18. Mention three signs of hypermature cataract.
19. What is tarsorrhaphy ? Give 4 indications for the same.
20. What is LASER? Mention its three uses in ophthalmology.
21. Mention the methods of management of concomitant squnt.
22. Mention 3 causes for cherry red spot.

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SC—1801

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M.B.B.S. (Phase – III) DEGREE EXAMINATION

E.N.T

(60) (20) X

Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

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

Long Essays:

1. Describe the aetiopathology, clinical features and management of Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma? (10 Marks)
2. Define Cholesteatoma. Discuss briefly the complications of Attico-antral Disease. (10 Marks)

[2 x 10 = 20 Marks]

Short Essays:

3. Causes of deafness in a Child.
4. Management of Secretory Otitis Media.
5. Describe the aetiology, pathology and management of Saddle Nose.
6. Rhinosporidiosis – aetiology, clinical features and management.
7. Rhinoith – aetiology, clinical features and management.
8. Tracheostomy Tubes.
9. Give an account of Laryngocele.
10. Describe the treatment of Quinsy?
11. Oesophageal Strictures?
12. Short note on Thyroglossal Cyst?

[10 x 5 = 50 Marks]

Short Answers:

13. Mention the various types of Tympanic Membrane perforations and their clinical significance.
14. Thyroid Cartilage.
15. Haematoma Septum.
16. Management of Allergic Rhinitis.
17. Fracture of Nasal Bones.
18. Laryngeal Nodules.
19. Rhinolalia Aperta.
20. Foreign body Oesophagus.
21. Space of Gillette.
22. Submandibular salivary calculus.

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[10 x 3 = 30 Marks]