Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Feb-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1035
(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. Mention the characteristics of a health indicator. Classify health indicators. Describe the morbidity indicators of health.
2. Define the following terms: a) Endemic b) Epidemic c) Pandemic. List the steps involved in investigation of an epidemic.

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

3. Classify household waste. Briefly describe Bangalore method of composting
4. Write briefly the steps involved in Bio Medical Waste management in a Health facility
5. List the criteria for judging causality with suitable examples
6. Describe the burden and causes of Iron deficiency anemia and its prevention.
7. Describe the prevention and control measures against plumbism.
8. Describe the components of validity of a screening test with 2x2 table
9. Define sex ratio. Describe the measures taken to reduce adverse sex ratio in India
10. Explain the process of conducting a Focus group discussion. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of focus group discussion

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

11. List various measures to prevent air pollution.
12. Enlist types of rehabilitation with examples
13. How do you manage expired drug/ discarded medication
14. What are Food standards?
15. Mention the personal protective equipment used for protection against occupational hazards.
16. Differentiate between quarantine and isolation.
17. What is the formula used in the calculation of crude birth rate? What are disadvantages of crude birth rate in India?
18. Define Net Reproduction Rate (NRR).
19. Enumerate the various audio visual aids used for health education practice.
20. List the measures of dispersion.

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

21 i) Pyrethrum is a
   A. Contact poison
   B. Stomach poison
   C. Both a+b
   D. Space poison

21 ii) Urine bags and catheters will be disposed in
   A. Yellow bag
   B. Red bag
   C. White container
   D. Blue bag

21 iii) Prudent diet is

A. Diet for dietary goal achievement
B. Diet, which contains variety of foods to safeguard from deficiencies
C. Diet on which a person or group lives
D. Diet, which fulfills recommended daily allowances

21 iv) Monitoring of BP is an example for

A. Primordial prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention

21 v) Bagassosis is caused due to the inhalation of

A. Sugarcane fibres
B. Coal
C. Asbestos
D. Cotton fibres

22 i) The following type of epidemiological study uses populations as the unit of study:

A. Ecological studies
B. Field trails
C. Cross sectional studies
D. Cohort studies

22 ii) The child marriage restraint act is an example of _____ approach to health education

A. Service
B. Regulatory
C. Health education
D. Primary health care

22 iii) Health related Sustainable Development Goal is

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

22 iv) You are doing a study on screen time and its effects among school children. The total number of children in the school is 500, out of which 250 are in primary school, 150 in middle school and 100 are in high school. The sample size required for your study is 50. Which sampling method is most appropriate to ensure that your sample includes representation from all levels?

A. Simple random sampling
B. Systematic random sampling
C. Stratified random sampling
D. Cluster sampling

22 v) Demographic Gap is the:

A. Difference between birth and death rate
B. Difference between rich and poor people
C. Difference between female and male population
D. Difference between the population between two census

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-Feb-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1036

(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. Define Epidemiological Transition ratio. Describe the risk factors for non communicable diseases. Discuss the Global voluntary indicators for NCDs under Sustainable Development Goals.

2. What is cafeteria approach in family planning? Classify various spacing methods. What are the contraindications for hormonal contraceptives?

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

3. List the roles and responsibilities of a medical officer in a PHC.

4. Discuss the principles of Primary Health Care.

5. Discuss the prevention and control of chickenpox in a community.

6. Discuss the steps in prevention and control of dengue fever.

7. Describe the aspects to be considered under school health services.

8. Describe the principles of hospital-based management of Severe Acute Malnutrition.

9. Discuss the role of family in health and disease.

10. Describe the steps in the evaluation of a health service.

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

11. List the uses of Growth chart.

12. Discuss the measures in prevention of road traffic accidents.

13. Describe rule of halves in hypertension.

14. List the 4Ds covered under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram mention one example for each.

15. List six functions of Medical Social worker.

16. What is catastrophic health expenditure?

17. Mention the types of drug abuse with examples for each.

18. Classify disasters.

19. Define counterfeit medicines. What is its impact?

20. List the social problems among elderly in India.

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

21 i) ASHA is
   A. Accredited Social Health Activist
   B. Accredited Societal Health Advisor
   C. Adjunct Social Health Activist
   D. Adjunct Societal Health Advisor

21 ii) Which of the following is **NOT** a job responsibility of Medical officer in a Primary Health Center
   A. Anganwadi visits
   B. School visits
   C. Attending meetings
   D. Research publication

21 iii) A three year old child is brought to your PHC by the health worker with symptoms of diarrhoea foe 2 days. Which of the following would indicate severe dehydration in the child as per IMNCI guidelines

A. Restless
B. Drinks eagerly
C. Irritability
D. Lethargy

21 iv) Cluster testing is useful in detecting cases of:

A. Cancer
B. Leprosy
C. STD
D. Rabies

21 v) Follow up home visits of children discharged from Nutritional Rehabilitation centres should be done by Anganwadi Workers

A. Once every week for 4 weeks and once every in 2 weeks for 6 months
B. Once every week for 4 weeks and then once in 2 weeks till the child is discharged from the programme.
C. Once every week for 4 weeks and once every month for 1 year.
D. Once every week for 4 weeks and once every month till the child is aged 5 years

22 i) The programme launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India to improve the quality of care in labour room and maternity OTs in Public health facilities in 2017 is

A. LaQshya programme
B. Vandemataram
C. SUMAN
D. Janani Suraksha Yojana

22 ii) All the following are Types of learning **EXCEPT**

A. Affective
B. Cognitive
C. Affector
D. Psychomotor

22 iii) Which of the following is **NOT** an index for Socio economic Classification as per Modified Kuppuswamy scale:

A. Educational Status
B. Occupational Status
C. Housing Conditions
D. Per Capita Income

22 iv) NITI of NITI aayog stands for

A. National Instrument for Transcribing India
B. National Institution for Transforming India
C. National Intellect for Transforming Industries
D. National Institutions for Translating Innovations

22 v) All of the following are essential elements of Community Mental Health Programme **EXCEPT**

A. Pre care and After care services
B. Education services
C. Vocational Services
D. Emergency services

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Feb-2023

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

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1034
(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 male patient with history of left ear discharge since 5 years presented with fever, pain and swelling behind the left ear since 5 days. On examination, the skin over the mastoid had an ironed-out appearance and X-ray showed clouding of the mastoid air cells.
    a. What is the probable diagnosis and differential diagnoses?
    b. Explain the pathological process responsible for this condition.
    c. Mention clinical features and management of this condition.

2. A lady 30 yrs of age with intermittent episodes of nasal obstruction, sneezing and watery nasal discharge has been having persistent bilateral nasal obstruction with loss of smell since 6 months. On examination multiple, pale masses are seen in both nasal cavities.
    a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
    b. Briefly describe the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
    c. Describe the in-vitro and in-vivo tests for this condition.
    d. Write a note on various modalities of treatment of this condition.

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

3. A male patient of 30 yrs presented with complaints of clear watery discharge from the right nasal cavity after head injury which increased on bending forward.
    a. What is the diagnosis?
    b. Explain the investigations.
    c. How do you treat this condition?
4. Enumerate the congenital causes of stridor. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute Epiglottitis.
5. What are the pathways of spread of infection following Suppurative Otitis Media? Discuss the treatment of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis.
6. Choanal Atresia.
7. What is the Candidacy profile for cochlear implantation? Mention the components and functions of a cochlear implant.
8. Medical and surgical treatment of Meniere's disease.
9. Etiology and management of Atrophic Rhinitis.
10. An adult male 40 yrs of age presented with right sided severe throat pain radiating to the ipsilateral ear associated with high grade fever and difficulty in mouth opening. Patient also had a prior history of recurrent sore throat.

    a. What is the most likely diagnosis of this condition?
    b. What are the other clinical signs seen in this condition.
    c. Discuss its treatment.

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

11. Pre-Malignant lesions of Oral Cavity.
12. Techniques of Myringoplasty.
13. Rhinolalia Aperta.
14. Tracheostomy.
15. Achalasia Cardia
16. Kaposi Sarcoma.
17. Draw a labelled diagram of indirect laryngoscopy.
18. Mucociliary mechanism.
19. Singer's nodule.
20. Name the muscles of the middle ear, describe functions.

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

21 i) Velopharyngeal insufficiency causes:
    A. Hyponasality
    B. Hot potato voice
    C. Hypernasality
    D. Aphonia

21 ii) Quinsy is a collection of pus in the :
- A. Between capsule of tonsil and middle constrictor
- B. Between capsule of tonsil and superior constrictor
- C. Between superior constrictor and Buccopharyngeal fascia
- D. Between capsule of tonsil and Buccopharyngeal fascia

21 iii) Mucocele most frequently affects the :
- A. Maxillary sinus
- B. Ethmoidal sinus
- C. Frontal sinus
- D. Sphenoidal sinus

21 iv) Secondary haemorrhage following tonsillectomy is due to :
- A. Sepsis of the tonsillar fossa
- B. Injury to the tonsillar pillars
- C. Slipping of ligatures
- D. Hypertension

21 v) Mikulicz cells are seen in
- A. Rhinosporidosis
- B. Rhinoscleroma
- C. Lupus vulgaris
- D. Rhinocerebral mucormycosis

22 i) Which of the following is not a hyaline cartilage?
- A. Epiglottis
- B. Thyroid
- C. Cricoid
- D. Arytenoid

22 ii) Schwartz operation is
- A. Radical mastoidectomy
- B. Modified radical mastoidectomy
- C. Tympanoplasty
- D. Cortical mastoidectomy

22 iii) Frey’s syndrome is due to
- A. Gustatory lacrimation
- B. Gustatory sweating
- C. Hemifacial spasm
- D. Blepharospasm

22 iv) Surgical landmark to the facial nerve in middle ear surgery is
- A. Prussak’s space
- B. Processus cochleariformis
- C. Handle of malleus
- D. Sinus tympani

22 v) Nasal Syphilis causes destruction of
- A. Bony and cartilaginous part of septum
- B. Cartilaginous part of septum
- C. Bony part of septum
- D. Columella

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 14-Feb-2023

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1033
(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 5 yrs old boy suffering from Protein Energy malnutrition weighing 12 Kg came to OPD with mother complains of dry and lusterless eye with white foamy triangular patch on the inter palpebral area of both eyes. What is your Probable diagnosis? What is the differential diagnosis for the above lesion? What are the clinical features and management of this condition?

2. What are the clinical features, types and management of Vernal keratoconjunctivitis?

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

3. Draw a neat labeled diagram of section through the upper eye lid.
4. Classify Hypermetropia and discuss its treatment options?
5. What are the symptoms of congenital dacryocystitis and its treatment options available?
6. Explain pathophysiological stages of Maturation of Cortical type of senile Cataract
7. What is Buphthalmos ? Discuss its clinical features and treatment.
8. What are the complications and sequelae of Anterior Uveitis?
9. A 20 yrs old male patient came with defective vision more during evening times from past 1 year which is slowly progressive. Patient elder siblings having similar complaint. What is your diagnosis? What are the signs and symptoms of this condition?
10. Describe the clinical features and management of Orbital cellulitis.

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

11. Rehabilitation of the blind.
12. Enucleation and its indications
13. Ocular signs in head injury patient.
14. Causes of cherry red spot in the Fundus.
15. Types of lens induced Glaucoma?
16. Clinical features of paralytic squint.
17. Nodular scleritis.
18. Factors affecting the corneal transparency.
19. Causes for Nutritional optic neuropathy.
20. Functions of the Eye bank.

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

21 i) Retinoscopy is done for

A. Field of vision
B. Error of refraction
C. Curvature of retina
D. Retinal examination

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

21 ii) Which of the following is the best treatment option for gonococcal conjunctivitis

A. Ethambutol
B. Ceftriaxone
C. Tetracycline
D. Erythromycin

21 iii) SAFE strategy for trachoma 'S' stands for

A. Screening
B. Surgery
C. Steroids
D. Syringing

21 iv) Most common malignant tumour of lid in India is

A. Squamous cell carcinoma
B. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
C. Malignant melanoma of lid
D. Hemangioma of Lid

21 v) An Optic nerve injury may result in all except

A. Loss of vision in that eye
B. Dilation of pupil
C. Ptosis
D. Loss of light reflex

22 i) Most common cause of visual impairment in children in India is

A. Refractive error
B. Ocular injury
C. Vitamin A deficiency
D. Cataract

22 ii) Stye is infection of

A. Lacrimal gland
B. Tarsal glands
C. Zeis glands
D. Meibomian gland

22 iii) A patient comes with Superior subluxation of lens in both eyes. The most likely diagnosis is

A. Marfans syndrome
B. Weill Marchesani syndrome
C. Homocystinuria
D. Sulfite oxidase deficiency

22 iv) The most common cause for unilateral proptosis is in India

A. Lacrimal gland tumour
B. Thyroid associated orbitopathy
C. Neuroblastoma
D. Ewing sarcoma of the sphenoid Bone

22 v) All are causes of proliferative retinopathy except

A. Central retinal vein occlusion
B. Eales disease
C. Diabetic retinopathy
D. Rubella retinopathy

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 16-Feb-2023

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

FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1032
(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. Two final MBBS students who were riding a bike after the party met with an accident on the road, the rider fell on the road with his head striking the divider on the road, sustaining abrasions on the left upper and lower limbs. The rider was unconscious for a few seconds and then recovered. Then he was taken to a nursing home by the pillion rider. The rider complained of pain in the left temporoparietal area. The doctor examined him and admitted him in the hospital. The CT scan showed opacity at the left temporoparietal area. The next day the boy became unconscious and died within an hour.
    a) What could be the most probable injury that led to the rider's death in this case?
    b) Describe the mechanism and post-mortem features of the injury that led to the death of the rider
    c) Explain the various types of skull fractures with relevant diagrams
2. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features, treatment and post mortem findings in a case of organophosphorus compound poisoning

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

3. Describe the procedure of conducting the hydrostatic test in a postmortem examination of an alleged live-born child. What are its fallacies?
4. Describe the mechanism of appearance of rigor mortis and its medico-legal importance
5. Differentiate between hanging and ligature strangulation
6. Give examples for Patterned injuries. Describe any two with its medico-legal importances
7. A child was produced at the department of Forensic Medicine by the police with an alleged history of sodomy.
    a) How do you proceed with the examination in this case?
    b) What are the evidences to be collected?
8. Discuss on Vicarious liability with examples
9. A boy was brought to the casualty with chronic exposure to lead, how will you confirm (clinically and by laboratory investigations) that he is suffering from Plumbism?
10. Doctor received a requisition from the police to conduct an autopsy. The history furnished by the police was that the lady was found in a small garage with no ventilation, with a vehicle with the ignition on in the same garage and the shutter of the garage was shut. At autopsy Postmortem staining was cherry red in colour
    a) Mention the most probable cause of death
    b) Describe its mechanism of action and treatment in such poisonings

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

11. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition
12. Describe the three types of skin incisions to open the dead body at postmortem examination
13. Mention the causes of death in a case of Burns
14. Differentiate between bruise and postmortem hypostasis
15. Mention six parameters used for determining age in Gustafson's method
16. Explain privileged communication with examples
17. Describe Res ipsa loquitur with examples
18. Define infamous conduct. Give any four examples
19. Define delusion and mention its medico-legal importance
20. Mention three poisons which cause mydriasis

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

21 i) Gastric lavage is contraindicated in all of the poisoning cases, **EXCEPT**
    A. Sulphuric acid
    B. Strychnine
    C. Carbolic acid
    D. Kerosene oil

21 ii) The dying declaration is described under:
    A. Section 32 IEA
    B. Section 34 IEA
    C. Section 60 IEA
    D. Section 45 IEA

21 iii) If you make a mistake in a medico-legal record of a patient how should it be corrected?
- A. With correction fluid
- B. Scribble it out
- C. Put a single line through the record
- D. You cannot correct it at all

21 iv) A man fell from 35 feet height. Eyewitnesses say that he fell on his feet. Which of the following injury will be commonly seen in this case:
- A. Ring fracture
- B. Pond fracture
- C. Gutter fracture
- D. Elevated fracture

21 v) In a firearm injury, cruciate shaped wound with burning, blackening with cherry red coloration of the surrounding tissues is seen in:
- A. Contact shot entry
- B. Close shot entry
- C. Inter mediate shot entry
- D. Distant shot entry

22 i) As per the Indian Motor vehicle Act, the minimum blood alcohol limit to book drunken driving offence:
- A. 20 mg%
- B. 30 mg%
- C. 40 mg%
- D. 50 mg%

22 ii) All are features of a postmortem blood clot, **EXCEPT**
- A. Adherence to the vessel wall
- B. Yellow chicken fat appearance
- C. Red currant jelly appearance
- D. Friable

22 iii) Which of the following is the confirmative test for blood?
- A. Benzidine test
- B. Spectroscopic Test
- C. Luminal test
- D. Phenophthalein test

22 iv) A doctor injects penicillin after giving a test dose. But the patient dies of anaphylactic shock. The doctor can defend on the grounds of :
- A. Therapeutic misadventure
- B. Res judicata
- C. Novus actus interveniens
- D. Vicarious liability

22 v) Criminal responsibility of a mentally ill person is described under :
- A. Sec 82 IPC
- B. Sec 84 IPC
- C. Sec 87 IPC
- D. Sec 89 IPC

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 16-May-2023

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

FORENSIC MEDICINE - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1032
(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 viability of a fetus. Describe the signs of live birth in a fetus brought for autopsy. Describe the methods used for infanticide.
2. A 27 year old woman had gone to take a bath in a non- ventilated bathroom fitted with a defective gas geyser. She was found dead by her family. At autopsy, there was cherry red discoloration of postmortem staining. No injuries were present on the body. Histopathology of vital organs was unremarkable. Blood and viscera were collected and sent to Forensic Science Laboratory.
    a. Mention the most probable cause of death in this case.
    b. Describe the mechanism of action in such cases
    c. Describe the clinical features in such cases
    d. Outline the treatment of such cases
    e. Describe the legal duties of a doctor in such cases

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

3. A body was removed from the grave in front of Magistrate as the relatives alleged suspicion of foul play in causation of death. After Magistrate inquest autopsy was performed.
    a. Mention the name given to above mentioned legal procedure
    b. Under which section of CrPC the above legal procedure will be performed?
    c. Describe the role of doctor in conducting above legal procedure.
4. Describe hyoid bone fractures and its medicolegal importance.
5. Discuss the role of doctor in identifying different types of torture.
6. Define abrasion. Describe its types with medicolegal importance.
7. Define Rape as per section 375 IPC.
8. Describe Vicarious liability with examples
9. Name four household poisons. Describe the various viscera to be preserved in such cases.
10. Describe the clinical features, treatment and medicolegal importance of chronic Arsenic poisoning.

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

11. Enumerate the duties of a doctor in maintaining and preserving medical records as per Code of Medical ethics 2002.
12. Describe the Negative autopsy with examples
13. Enumerate the causes of impotency in a male.
14. Enumerate recent signs of delivery in a woman at autopsy.
15. Mention the dyes used to produce tattoo and different techniques used for erasure of tattoo.
16. Define Contributory negligence. Give examples
17. Define consent. Enumerate types of consent in medical practice
18. Define Professional misconduct. Give two examples.
19. Define hallucination. Describe the types.
20. Define chelating agents. Give examples of their usage in poisonings.

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

21 i) All are true about dying deposition, EXCEPT
    A. Oath is administered
    B. Allowed in India
    C. Recorded by the magistrate
    D. Accused is present while recording

21 ii) Section 32 Indian evidence Act deals with
- A. Dying deposition
- B. Dying declaration
- C. Consent
- D. Summons

21 iii) "Le facie sympathique" can be seen in
- A. Smothering
- B. Choking
- C. Hanging
- D. Gagging

21 iv) For Pathological autopsy consent is obtained from
- A. Treating doctor
- B. Next of kith and kin
- C. Investigating officer
- D. Magistrate

21 v) According to Krogman's Index accuracy of estimating the sex of an adult with the help of Pelvis bone alone is:
- A. 80%
- B. 90%
- C. 95%
- D. 98%

22 i) Professional death sentence is a term used for
- A. Warning notice
- B. Capital punishment
- C. Penal erasure
- D. Rigorous imprisonment

22 ii) Kleptomania is a type of
- A. Phobia
- B. Hallucination
- C. Impulse
- D. Illusion

22 iii) During Lucid interval, the mentally ill person has
- A. No criminal responsibility
- B. Normal criminal responsibility
- C. Diminished criminal responsibility
- D. Increased criminal responsibility

22 iv) Phossy jaw is seen in
- A. Acute poisoning of phosphorus
- B. Chronic poisoning of phosphorus
- C. Acute poisoning of mercury
- D. Chronic poisoning of mercury

22 v) Action of this poison resembles viper snake bite
- A. Abrin
- B. Ricin
- C. Crotin
- D. Calotoxin

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 18-May-2023

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY - (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1033
(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. Classification, clinical features and treatment of diabetic retinopathy.

2. A 35 year old male patient complaints of pain, redness, watering and decreased vision in his right eye for 5days following trauma to his eye by the tail of a cow. On examination he was found to have a white corneal lesion and visual acuity of counting finger at one meter distance in that eye. His left eye was normal. What is the probable diagnosis? Which investigations should be done for this patient? Write the treatment plan and the possible complications in this patient.

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

3. A 7year old boy suffers from severe itching, redness and white ropy discharge from both his eyes during summer season every year. He also has history of allergic rhinitis. Diagnose the ocular condition. Write the typical clinical signs seen in this disease and the treatment for this case.

4. Papilloedema.

5. WHO classification of vitamin A deficiency.

6. A 58year old man has a history of frequent change of his presbyopic glasses. His visual acuity is 6/9 in both eyes. His Intraocular pressure is 28mm of Hg in the right eye and 32mm of Hg in the left eye. Write the visual field defects seen in this condition.

7. Describe the clinical features of paralytic squint.

8. Describe the clinical features of Orbital cellulitis and its management.

9. Write in detail about the Postoperative complications of cataract surgery.

10. Describe in detail the structural anatomy of upper eyelid with the help of a labeled diagram.

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

11. Tarsorrhaphy.

12. Etiological classification of hypermetropia.

13. Schirmer test.

14. Write the stages of acute dacryocystitis.

15. Describe three macular function tests.

16. Treatment modalities for myopia.

17. Endophthalmitis.

18. Tonometry.

19. Episcleritis.

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

21 i) 'SAFE' strategy is used for control of
   A. Viral keratitis
   B. Trachoma
   C. Vitamin A deficiency
   D. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis

21 ii) A boy has a history of watering from his left eye since birth. He was diagnosed to have congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Already two sittings of probing are done for him, which has failed. Optimum age for performing dacryocystorhinostomy operation for this child is
   A. 1 year
   B. 2 year
   C. 4 year
   D. 8 year

21 iii) The type of optic atrophy seen in Retinitis pigmentosa is
   A. Secondary optic atrophy
   B. Consecutive optic atrophy
   C. Glaucomatous optic atrophy
   D. Segmental optic atrophy

21 iv) Toxic amblyopia is caused by:
   A. Propranolol
   B. Loteprednol
   C. Ethambutol
   D. Paracetamol

21 v) All are features of an acute attack of primary angle closure glaucoma except
   A. Red, painful and tender eye
   B. Intraocular pressure is raised to 40 mm of Hg
   C. Pupil is constricted and fixed
   D. Fellow eye shows shallow anterior chamber

22 i) A 45 year old diabetic patient complaints of decreased vision when he goes out in bright daylight for the last six months. He is more comfortable indoor. He does not have eye pain or any other complaint. What is the probable diagnosis
   A. Cuneiform cataract
   B. Cupuliform cataract
   C. Mature cataract
   D. Morgagnian cataract

22 ii) Aniridia means
   A. Absence of Iris
   B. Absence of Lens
   C. Absence of Ciliary body
   D. Absence of Retina

22 iii) A boy gets hit by a tennis ball in the eye following which he has blurred vision in that eye. Which of the following can happen due to the blunt injury by the ball
   A. Pars planitis
   B. Commotio retinae
   C. Scleritis
   D. Retinal vasculitis

22 iv) According to NPCB & VI criteria, Blindness is defined as visual acuity of less than
   A. 6/18
   B. 6/60
   C. 3/60
   D. 1/60

22 v) The total refractive power of normal adult cornea in
   A. 30-35 D
   B. 40-45 D
   C. 50-55 D
   D. 60-65 D

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MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 20-May-2023

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

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1034
(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 14 year old boy presents to the ENT out-patient with complaints of inability to close the right eye and deviation of angle of mouth to left. He has history of foul smelling ear discharge from the right ear from the last 2 years and was advised to undergo ear surgery on ENT consultation in the past. On examination an attic perforation was seen in the right tympanic membrane. What is your diagnosis? List all the other complications that can occur in this disease. Discuss the management of this patient.

2. Describe the Aetiology, investigations and management of Epistaxis.

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

3. Quinsy.
4. Deaf mutism.
5. Allergic Rhinitis.
6. Causes of Stridor.
7. FESS
8. Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome.
9. Otosclerosis – clinical features and management.
10. Complications of Sinusitis.

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

11. Impedance matching mechanism of middle ear.
12. Reinke’s Edema.
13. Consent for Tracheostomy.
14. Acute Epiglottitis.
15. Otomycosis.
16. Causes of Tinnitus.
17. Rhinosporidiosis.
18. Topodiagnostic tests for facial nerve.
19. Pharyngeal pouch.
20. Rhinitis medicamentosa.

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

21 i) Sensory nerve supply of middle ear cavity is provided by
   A. Facial nerve
   B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
   C. Vagus nerve
   D. Trigeminal nerve

21 ii) A female patient with diabetes presents with severe ear pain. On examination there is granulation tissue in the external auditory canal and LMN type of facial nerve palsy. What is the probable diagnosis?
   A. Mucormycosis
   B. Herpes zoster oticus
   C. Ramsay Hunt syndrome
   D. Malignant otitis externa

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21 iii) Which of the following is not the component of Gradenigo's triad :
- A. Involvement of Vth and VIth cranial nerve
- B. Persistent Otorrhea
- C. Palatal palsy
- D. Retro- orbital pain

21 iv) Which of the following is not true regarding Eustachian tube
- A. Provides communication between middle ear and nasopharynx
- B. 36mm in length
- C. Lateral 1/3rd is bony and medial 2/3rd is cartilaginous
- D. Remains open at rest

21 v) In Caldwell-Luc operation, entry into the maxillary sinus is made through
- A. Transethmoid approach
- B. Canine fossa
- C. Maxillary alveolus
- D. Middle meatus

22 i) Nasopharyngeal obstruction due to adenoids can lead to all EXCEPT
- A. Sinusitis
- B. Serous Otitis Media
- C. Cor pulmonale
- D. Proptosis

22 ii) Which one of the following arteries belongs to internal carotid system?
- A. Sphenopalatine
- B. Greater palatine
- C. Anterior ethmoid
- D. Nasopalatine

22 iii) Sensory nerve supply above the level of vocal cords is by
- A. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- B. Superior laryngeal nerve
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. Pharyngeal branch of vagus

22 iv) Hoarseness is the earliest symptom of carcinoma of
- A. Glottis
- B. Supra-glottis
- C. Subglottis
- D. Hypopharynx

22 v) Steeple sign seen on x-ray Postero-anterior view of neck in a child with stridor is indicative of
- A. Acute epiglottitis
- B. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis
- C. Laryngeal papillomatosis
- D. Bilateral abductor paralysis

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 22-May-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1035
(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 38 year old man came to a medical officer with complaints of dyspnoea since past six months, gradual in onset and progressive. He gave history of working in stone quarries for past 10 years. His Chest X-ray revealed 'snow-storm' appearance in both lung fields. Describe the epidemiology, preventive and control measure of this condition.

2. Define epidemiology. Classify epidemiological study designs. Describe the steps in conducting a case control study using smoking and lung cancer as an example.

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

3. Describe the different types of disinfection with suitable examples.

4. Define an epidemic. Classify epidemics with suitable examples.

5. Define overcrowding. Add a note on its role in impact on health and disease

6. Describe incineration of biomedical waste.
7. Describe the natural history of disease with suitable examples.
8. Enumerate the nutritional assessment methods. Describe any one of the methods in detail.
9. Describe the process of communication. Enumerate the communication barriers.
10. Identify the causes and solutions for population explosion in India

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

11. List three aims of epidemiology
12. Draw a pie chart with a suitable example
13. Enumerate the dimensions of health
14. List the methods used for prevention and control of noise pollution
15. List the common nutritional disorders in India
16. Define herd immunity with an example
17. Enumerate the contents of health education
18. How do you manage microbiology laboratory waste?
19. List the functions of the World Health Organization
20. Sathya and Jyothi are married for 2 years. List the reproductive health services available to them in a primary health centre.

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

21 i) Isolation of cases is a useful control measure for:
- A. Diphtheria
- B. HIV
- C. Polio
- D. Tuberculosis

21 ii) In a 3x3 table, the degree of freedom is
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

21 iii) Nitrates in drinking water indicate:
- A. Remote fecal contamination
- B. Recent fecal contamination
- C. Unpolluted water
- D. Water fit for drinking

21 iv) Colour coding of the bag used in hospitals to dispose human anatomical waste is
- A. Yellow
- B. Black
- C. Red
- D. Blue

21 v) Case fatality rate indicates
- A. Communicability of infection
- B. History of disease
- C. Virulence of organism
- D. Contribution of a disease among all deaths

22 i) A patient from village is diagnosed as epidemic dropsy. The toxin responsible for epidemic dropsy is
- A. Ergot toxin
- B. Sanguinarine
- C. BOAA
- D. Alpha toxicosis

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22 ii) The founder of International Red Cross Society is
- A. Henry Dunant
- B. John Snow
- C. Edwin Chadwick
- D. Bradford Hill

22 iii) Bagassosis is caused due to the inhalation of
- A. Sugarcane fibres
- B. Coal dust
- C. Asbestos
- D. Cotton fibres

22 iv) Mini pill contains
- A. Estrogen only
- B. Progestogen only
- C. Progestogen and estrogen in small quantities
- D. Progestogen for 21 days and then iron for 7 days

22 v) Propaganda _____
- A. Appeals to reason
- B. Acquires knowledge
- C. Discourages thinking
- D. Disciplines primitive desires

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-May-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1036
(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 Multi drug resistance and extensive drug resistance in Tuberculosis. Describe the structure and roles of various centers in Programmatic management of Drug Resistant TB.

2. List the circumstances under which Medical Termination of Pregnancy can be performed. Discuss the salient features of recent MTP Act.

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

3. Discuss the prevention and control of soil-transmitted Helminths. Add a note on periodic deworming.

4. Discuss the preventive measures of Coronary Heart Disease in general population.

5. Discuss the components of Essential Newborn care.

6. Describe the services under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

7. Enumerate the quantitative methods of management. Differentiate between cost effective and cost benefit analysis.

8. Define Social Security. Discuss Social security measures for different sections of the community.

9. Discuss the underlying factors of Problem families.

10. List the grass root health workers in Primary Health Centre. List the job responsibilities of any one of them.

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

11. List the colour coded packets to treat various Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) under Syndromic Management.

12. Draw a Gantt chart with an example

13. Mention the modes of transmission of SARS CoV-2 Disease.

14. List the epidemiological determinants of Obesity

15. Define Planning. List 4 advantages of planning.

16. Enumerate any 6 rights of the patient under the Consumer protection Act

17. Mention any 3 Legislative measures to regulate the use of tobacco and alcohol in India.

18. Outline the role of Help Age India.

19. Enumerate warning signs of Cancer.

20. As a medical Officer in a Primary Health Centre, Mention 3 examples for community participation in the mitigation of the pandemic.

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

21 i) Which of the following disease is covered under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme?
- A. Sleeping sickness
- B. Kala azar
- C. Yellow fever
- D. Tick typhus

21 ii) Most common cause of diarrhoea in infants is
- A. E-coli
- B. Entamoeba Histolytica
- C. Shigella
- D. Rotavirus

21 iii) Denominator for calculation of Infant Mortality Rate is
- A. All registered pregnancies in a given population in a given period
- B. All Live births in a given population in a given period
- C. All Live and still births in a given population in a given period
- D. Mid-year Population in the given geographical area

21 iv) Pearl Index denotes:
- A. Number of hookworm eggs per gram of stool
- B. Number of eligible couples using any contraceptive method
- C. Number of accidental pregnancies while using contraceptives
- D. Number of households identified with Aedes Larva during the survey

21 v) All of the following are withdrawal symptoms of tobacco abuse EXCEPT
- A. Anxiety
- B. Craving
- C. Sleep problems
- D. Mood elevation

22 i) OASIS stands for
- A. Old age social and income security
- B. Old age system and income security
- C. Old age society and income security
- D. Old age social and integrated security

22 ii) "Learned behaviour which has been socially acquired" is
- A. Customs
- B. Culture
- C. Attitude
- D. Belief

22 iii) All of the following are the job responsibilities of Medical Officer EXCEPT
- A. Training health workers
- B. Conducting periodic meetings
- C. Providing school health services
- D. Conducting epidemiological research

22 iv) Critical path is the
- A. Longest path in time to reach the end point
- B. Shortest path in time to reach the end point
- C. Path taken to set up critical care unit
- D. Path that is critical for health care

22 v) All of the following are Principles of primary health care EXCEPT
- A. Equitable Distribution
- B. Health Education
- C. Community Participation
- D. Intersectoral Coordination

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MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 07-Jul-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1088

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 design and steps in conducting a Randomized Controlled Trial.
2. Describe the methods of excreta disposal. Why human feces needs to be treated before proper disposal.

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

3. Enumerate the steps in investigation of an epidemic.
4. Define Odds Ratio and Relative Risk with suitable examples.
5. Normal distribution curve with diagrammatic representation.
6. Methods of Health Education.
7. Write salient features of National Mental Health Programme.
8. Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the community.
9. Barriers in Doctor – patient relationship.
10. Hazards of Radiation and its prevention and treatment
11. Holistic approach in health. Discuss
12. Classification of Health care waste.

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

13. Enumerate the Health Care Delivery Indicators.
14. Elements of Primary Health Care.
15. Uses of screening.
16. Role of Fats in disease.
17. Define Isolation and explain with a suitable example.
18. Enlist sampling methods.
19. Iodine deficiency disorders.
20. Food standards.
21. Genetic counselling and its uses.
22. Enlist benefits of ESI.

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MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 10-Jul-2023

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER - II (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1089

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 Epidemiology, Treatment, Prevention and Control of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in India.
2. Describe the risk factors, Prevention and control of Cancers in India.

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

3. Warning signs in Covid – 19 disease.
4. Duties of the Medical Officer in a Community Health center.
5. Steps in planning cycle.
6. Discuss the Health Problems of Adolescents and measures taken by the Government to assist the Adolescents.
7. Describe methods of controlling population.
8. What is Essential Obstetric Care? Discuss its importance.
9. Roles and responsibilities of health worker Female.
10. Discuss Growth chart and its uses.
11. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in control of Leprosy.
12. Assessment of Obesity.

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

13. **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**
14. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). What is the present IMR of India?
15. **Maternal Mortality Rate**
16. Triage in Disaster Management.
17. Clinical forms of Human plague.
18. Sources of Hospital acquired infections.
19. WHO guidelines for Post-exposure prophylaxis for dog bite human rabies.
20. Explain Zoonosis with examples.
21. **Treatment of Malaria in India.**
22. Foot care in Diabetes Mellitus.

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MBBS Phase –III (Part - I) Degree Examination – 12-Jul-2023

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

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (RS3)
QP Code: 1090

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

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

1. Describe Tracheostomy in detail – definition, types, function, indications, procedure, post-operative care and complications.
2. Write about epistaxis in detail – causes, sites, investigations and management.

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

3. Retropharyngeal abscess.
4. Impedance audiometry.
5. Types of tympanoplasty.
6. Acute coalescent mastoiditis.
7. Atrophic Rhinitis.
8. Complications of Tonsillectomy.
9. Rhinosporidiosis.
10. Describe the mechanism of deglutition.
11. Theories of cholesteatoma formation.
12. Choanal atresia.

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

13. Traumatic perforation of Tympanic membrane.
14. Vincent’s angina.
15. Caloric test and its significance.
16. Rhinophyma
17. Septal Hematoma.
18. Cottle’s test.
19. Eagle’s syndrome.
20. Otomycosis externa.
21. Schwartz’s sign.
22. Ramsay – Hunt syndrome.

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MBBS Phase –III (Part I) Degree Examination – 14-Jul-2023

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY (RS3)
QP Code: 1091

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

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

1. Discuss in detail the pre-operative assessment of cataract surgery and surgical management.
2. Discuss etiology, clinical feature, complication and management of chronic dacryocystis.

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

3. Enumerate various types of refractive errors. Add a note on management of Myopia.
4. Hypopyon corneal ulcer
5. Clinical feature and management of spring catarrh
6. Discuss management of primary open angle.
7. Write a note on Hypertensive Retinopathy.
8. Enumerate causes of Ptosis and management.
9. Paralytic squint
10. Clinical feature and management of Chalazion
11. NPCB (National Program for Control of Blindness)
12. Clinical features of Iridocyclitis.

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

13. Enumerate complication of corneal ulcer.
14. Name lasers used in ophthalmology and their indications.
15. Causes of Night blindness
16. Three complications of contact lens
17. Draw a cross section of eyelid and label the parts.
18. Causes of vitreous hemorrhage
19. Antiviral drugs
20. Causes of Papilloedema
21. Contraindications for Eye donation.
22. Uses of steroids in Ophthalmology.

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