Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 31-Jan-2024

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

FORENSIC MEDICINE - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1032
(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. Body of a female aged about 36 years was found on the bed in her house. The body was brought by the police with requisition for conducting autopsy. External examination revealed a moderately built and nourished adult female. Muscles of upper and lower limbs are stiff. Postmortem lividity is present over the back of trunk and fixed. The body showed greenish discoloration over the right iliac fossa. A knife was firmly gripped in the right hand. An incised wound measuring 8 x 0.5 cm present over front of upper neck.
    a. Calculate the time since death in this case. Give reasons.
    b. Name the postmortem change related to muscle stiffness in this case. Describe the mechanism of this condition.
    c. Name the condition causing the firm gripping of knife in hand. Describe the mechanism of this condition.
    d. Enumerate the early changes seen after death.
2. Classify mechanical injuries. Define abrasion. Describe the types of abrasion. Describe the medicolegal importance of abrasion.

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

3. Define hanging. Enumerate the types of hanging. Describe the various causes of death in hanging.
4. Classify thermal injuries. Describe the method of calculation of percentage of burn injuries.
5. Explain the method of age estimation using Gustafson's technique.
6. A 14-year-old girl was brought to hospital by her mother with alleged history of forceful vaginal intercourse by her neighbor. She was examined by the doctor and found stains over the external and internal genitalia; injuries at genital region. Bite marks present over right chest region. After detailed examination, the doctor collected evidentiary materials for forensic analysis.
    a. Whose consent should be taken for medicolegal examination in this case? Give reasons.
    b. Describe the genital findings expected in this case.
    c. Enlist the evidentiary materials to be preserved for forensic analysis in this case.
7. Define Infamous conduct. Give examples for infamous conduct. Describe the punishments for infamous conduct.
8. Describe mechanism of action and clinical features of Organo-phosphorous poisoning.
9. Describe the clinical findings in chronic lead poisoning.
10. Differentiate between venomous and non-venomous snake.

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

11. Define dying declaration. Describe the procedure of recording dying declaration.
12. Define dead born, still born and live born foetus.
13. Define pseudocyesis, superfoetation and superfecundation.
14. Define euthanasia. Describe the types of euthanasia.
15. Enumerate the primary principles of bioethics.
16. What is meant by 'Res Ipsa Loquitor'? Give two examples.
17. Define delusion, hallucination and illusion.
18. Name any three types of antidotes with an example for each.
19. Define Vitriolage and describe its medicolegal importance.
20. Describe the Body packer's syndrome and its medicolegal importance.

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

21 i) Which section of Registration of Births and Deaths Act compels the doctors to certify cause of death in a prescribed format?
   A. Section 10(2)
   B. Section 10(3)
   C. Section 23(2)
   D. Section 23(3)

21 ii) As per the Code of medical ethics 2002, the minimum duration of maintaining indoor medical records of patients by a physician is:
   A. 2 years
   B. 3 years
   C. 5 years
   D. 10 years

21 iii) Which of the following incisions is commonly used in performing medicolegal autopsy?
   A. I-shaped
   B. Y-shaped
   C. Modified Y-shaped
   D. X – shaped

21 iv) The characteristic antemortem sign of drowning includes:
   A. Cutis anserina
   B. Washerwoman's hand
   C. White copious froth at nostrils
   D. Water in the stomach

21 v) Tattooing around an entry wound of a firearm is due to:
   A. Carbon particles
   B. Burnt gun powder
   C. Unburnt gun powder
   D. Fragmented pellets

22 i) The term 'Signature fracture' refers to:
   A. Fissured fracture
   B. Depressed fracture
   C. Ring fracture
   D. Diastatic fracture

22 ii) The minimum age for giving consent to do medical examination is:

A. 10 years
B. 12 years
C. 16 years
D. 18 years

22 iii) All the following tests are used to determine the criminal responsibility of an insane person, EXCEPT:

A. McNaughton rule
B. Durham rule
C. Curren's rule
D. Morrison's rule

22 iv) Which of the following sample is NOT useful for DNA fingerprinting?

A. WBC
B. RBC
C. Spermatozoa
D. Saliva

22 v) Which one of the following is an antidote for methanol poisoning?

A. Ethylene glycol
B. Formaldehyde
C. Ethyl alcohol
D. Glutarldehyde

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 31-Jan-2024

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 design and steps in case control study.
2. Define Disinfection. Classify Disinfectants. Write in detail about Chemical Disinfectants.

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

3. Sickness Absenteeism
4. Principles of chlorination
5. Diet survey
6. Hardness of water. Advantages and Disadvantages
7. Problem family
8. Prevention of anemia.
9. Impact of urbanization.
10. Occupational Cancers
11. Determinants of health.
12. Screening and Diagnostic test

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

13. Lead time importance
14. Endemic fluorosis.
15. Primordial prevention
16. Comfort zones
17. Ionizing radiation
18. Personal protection against mosquitoes
19. Evaluation of Proteins
20. Chain of Transmission
21. Micronutrient deficiencies
22. Louis Pasteur

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MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 02-Feb-2024

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY - (RS-4)
QP CODE : 1033
(QP contains two pages)

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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 visual field changes in Primary open angle Glaucoma? Discuss two common drugs used in open angle glaucoma.

2. A 60yr old male complaining of sudden painless loss of vision in the Left eye from 1 days. There was no history of Flashes or Floaters. Patient is a hypertensive and a chronic smoker from the past 10 years. What is the probable diagnosis? What are the differential diagnoses of this case? How will you manage a case of Central retinal artery occlusion?

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

3. Explain about Light reflex pathway with a neat Diagram.

4. District blindness control society and its function

5. A 5 year old female presented to eye OPD with history of pain, redness, lid edema from 3 days following which she developed protrusion of eye ball with fever. What is the probable diagnosis? What are the clinical features of this condition? What are the investigations you order in this case?

6. Classify Blepharitis. Describe the clinical features and treatment of posterior Blepharitis.

7. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Fungal corneal ulcer?

8. What is Aphakia? What are the treatment options available for Aphakia?

9. A 45 Year old female presented with watering and discharge from Right Eye of 6 months duration on and off. On examination she had a painless swelling near the medial canthus of the eye. What is the probable diagnosis? How do you manage the case? Enumerate the complications if not treated?

10. After Cataract and its treatment.

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

11. Clinical Features of Adherent Leucoma.

12. Classification of Staphyloma.

13. Different Types of Intraocular lenses depending on Material.

14. Preservation methods of Donor Cornea.

15. Four features of Granulomatous uveitis.

16. WHO classification of Trachoma.

17. Anisocoria.

18. Optic Atrophy.

19. What is Hemeralopia? Mention its causes?

20. Extra ocular muscle supplied by Oculomotor nerve.

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

21 i) Age related Macular degeneration (ARMD) is responsible for which type of visual field defect.
   A. Central
   B. Peripheral

C. Sectoral
D. Hemianopia

21 ii) The most visually disabling type of cataract is
A. Cortical cataract
B. Nuclear cataract
C. Cuneiform cataract
D. Posterior subcapsular cataract

21 iii) At birth the Eye is usually
A. Hypermetropic
B. Emmetropic
C. Myopic
D. Anisokenic

21 iv) Horners tranta spot is seen in
A. Membranous conjunctivitis
B. Vernal Kerato conjunctivitis
C. Toxic conjunctivitis
D. Chalmydia trachomatis

21 v) Munsons sign is seen in
A. Keratoconus
B. Cornea plana
C. Microcornea
D. Keratomalacia

22 i) Single oral drug recommended for Trachoma control is
A. Tetracycline
B. Azithromycin
C. Streptomycin
D. Penicillin

22 ii) WHO defines blindness if visual acuity in Snellens chart is less than
A. 1/60
B. 6/60
C. 3/60
D. N0 PL

22 iii) Which of the rectus muscle insert close to the limbus
A. Lateral rectus
B. Medial rectus
C. Superior rectus
D. Inferior rectus

22 iv) The image formed in Indirect Ophthalmoscope is
A. Erect and magnified
B. Inverted and Normal
C. Inverted and magnified
D. Erect and Normal

22 v) Atropine eye drops is contraindicated in
A. Acute Iridocyclitis
B. Acute congestive glaucoma
C. Corneal ulcer
D. Malignant Glaucoma

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 06-Feb-2024

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

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (RS-4)

Q.P. 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 60 year old male patient presents with watery nasal discharge, sneezing and bilateral nasal obstruction since 6 months. On examination he is found to have multiple pale grape like masses filling both the nasal cavities.
   a) What is the likely diagnosis of this patient?
   b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of this condition.
   c) Add a note on the medical and surgical management.
2. A 30 year old male patient gives history of scanty foul smelling left ear discharge since one year also associated with decreased hearing. On examination, he is found to have perforation in pars flaccida.
   a) What is the diagnosis of this patient?
   b) Describe the etiopathogenesis and theories associated with this condition.
   c) Briefly discuss the management.
   d) List out the complications he is likely to develop if un-treated.

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

3. Premalignant lesions of Oral cavity
4. Write a short note on Ototoxicity
5. A four year old child presents with fever of sudden onset, **odynophagia** and respiratory difficulty. On examination child is febrile, looks toxic with drooling of saliva and SPO2 is 85%. Thumb sign was positive on X-ray.
   a) What is the condition the child is suffering from?
   b) Discuss the etiology and management of this condition
6. Clinical features and surgical management of JNA
7. BPPV
8. Mention the normal constrictions of esophagus. Enumerate indications and Complications of Rigid Oesophagoscopy
9. List out various types of foreign bodies in Ear and methods to remove them
10. Causes and management of nasal septal perforation

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

11. Reactionary hemorrhage after Tonsillectomy
12. Clinical features and treatment of Laryngomalacia
13. Three causes of Facial nerve palsy
14. Oroantral fistula
15. Cottle's test
16. Carhart's notch
17. Puberphonia
18. **Eagle's Syndrome**
19. Blood supply of adenoids
20. Counselling of a patient for tracheostomy

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

21 i) Jacobson's nerve is
   A. Tympanic branch of IX nerve
   B. Auricular branch of X nerve

C. Chorda tympani branch of VII nerve
D. Greater superficial petrosal nerve

21 ii) Transitional cell papilloma (Schnederian papilloma) of nose is normally associated with one of the following
A. Transitional cell carcinoma
B. Basal cell carcinoma
C. Squamous cell carcinoma
D. Adenocarcinoma

21 iii) All of the following from the boundaries of Trautmann's triangle EXCEPT
A. Labyrinth
B. Sigmoid sinus
C. Superior petrosal Sinus
D. Facial Nerve

21 iv) Young's operation is done for
A. Atrophic rhinitis
B. Allergic rhinitis
C. Vasomotor rhinitis
D. Chronic rhinitis

21 v) Delphian node is other name for
A. Para laryngeal lymph node
B. Para tracheal lymph node
C. Pre laryngeal lymph node
D. Retro laryngeal lymph node

22 i) Positive fistula test in the absence of fistula is
A. Tulio's phenomenon
B. Hennebert's sign
C. Romberg's sign
D. Frenzel's sign

22 ii) Gutzmann's pressure test is useful in the diagnosis of the following condition
A. Glottic cancer
B. Puberphonia
C. Stuttering
D. Rhinolalia aperta

22 iii) Muscle which opens the Eustachian tube is
A. Tensor veli palatini
B. Superior constrictor
C. Salphingopharyngeus
D. Palatopharyngeus

22 iv) **Mikulicz** cells are seen in
A. Rhinosporidiosis
B. Rhinitis Sicca
C. Rhinoscleroma
D. Rhinitis caseosa

22 v) Dohlman's procedure is done as a treatment for
A. Hypopharyngeal diverticulum
B. Obstructive sleep apnoea
C. Foreign body Oesophagus
D. Foreign body Bronchus

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 08-Feb-2024

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

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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. You are a researcher who has conducted a study on risk factors for stroke in a community. The result of your study shows that the odds ratio for tobacco use was 4.6.
   a) What is odds ratio?
   b) In which study design will you calculate odds ratio?
   c) How will you interpret an odds ratio of 4.6?
   d) Discuss the differences between case control And cohort study

2. Define health education. Discuss models of health education. Explain in detail principles of Health education.

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

3. What are the health hazards due to noise pollution and measures taken to prevent it?
4. Classify Biomedical Waste. How is **waste in the** white colored bin of Biomedical Waste treated **and** disposed?
5. What is Human Development Index? (HDI)? What are the steps to estimate HDI?
6. Define Food adulteration. Explain with example.
7. What is pneumoconiosis? Add a note on its prevention.
8. Define "prevalence" and "incidence". Explain the relationship between incidence and prevalence.
9. What is cold chain? Enumerate the components of cold chain. Add a note on Vaccine vial monitor(VVM)
10. Discuss the objectives and uses of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)

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

11. **List 3** health hazards of Health care waste?
12. Explain the functioning of oxidation pond
13. What is Sentinel surveillance? Give example
14. **List 3** methods of nutritional status assessment
15. Mention **3** health effects of heat on mine workers.
16. List the advantages and disadvantages of pie charts in depiction of statistical data.
17. List three differences between a screening test and a diagnostic test.
18. **Draw a labelled diagram to depict the components of the communication cycle.**
19. State the formula and limitations of Crude Death Rate (CDR).
20. List **3** functions of International Red Cross Society.

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

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

21 i) Mixing of Biomedical waste with cement is called as
- A. Incineration
- B. Inertization
- C. Shredding
- D. Autoclaving

21 ii) Minimum contact period required during Chlorination~~?~~
- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 hr
- C. 2 hrs
- D. 4 hrs

21 iii) All of the following are utilization rates **EXCEPT**
- A. Population bed ratio
- B. Bed occupancy rate
- C. Bed turnover ratio
- D. Average length of stay.

21 iv) **T**he dose of vitamin A prophylaxis **administered to** a 9 month old child **is**
- A. 50000 IU
- B. 100000 IU
- C. 200000 IU
- D. 10000 IU

21 v) What percentage of wages ~~is~~ paid/payable by employees under Employee State Insurance (ESI) Act is
- A. 0.25.
- B. 1.75.
- C. 0.75.
- D. 1.25.

22 i) The denominator in the calculation of case fatality rate is
- A. Total number of deaths due to the disease
- B. Total number of cases due to the disease
- C. Total number of hospitalizations due to the disease
- D. Total number of severe cases due to the disease

22 ii) **T**he appropriate **"**group approach to health communication**"** in the list given below **is**
- A. Posters
- B. Exhibitions
- C. Conference
- D. Folk Methods

22 iii) Serum cholesterol levels of 10 patients (in mg%) are - 490, 180, 100, 130, 50, 100, 90, 110, 100, 130 - The appropriate measure~~s~~ of central tendency ~~dispersion~~ to represent this data would be
- A. Mean
- B. Standard deviation
- C. Median
- D. Mean deviation

22 iv) The person responsible for Great Sanitary Awakening was
- A. Galon
- B. Robert Koch
- C. John Snow
- D. Edwin Chadwick

22 v) Emporiatrics is the study of
- A. Genetic Health
- B. Travellers Health
- C. Occupational Health
- D. Reproductive Health

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 10-Feb-2024

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

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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. Describe the three-tier health care delivery system in India.
2. Define suspect case and confirmed case of Covid-19 infection. How do you classify Covid-19 on the basis of severity? Discuss the Prevention and control of Covid-19.

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

3. List the criteria for selection of ASHA worker. Describe the key functions of ASHA.
4. Describe public private partnership in health care with two examples.
5. Describe the management of drug sensitive tuberculosis in adults.
6. Discuss the clinical management of a 4 year old child with diarrhoea with some dehydration.
7. Discuss the health issues of Adolescents with a note on ARSH clinic.
8. Define Cafeteria approach. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this approach.
9. Define Social Security. Discuss Social security measures for different sections of the community.
10. Discuss Network analysis as a quantitative method of management.

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

11. List the functions of Medical Officer in Primary Health Centre.
12. Describe the epidemiological surveillance of Malaria.
13. Enumerate the services under Navajaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK).
14. Describe Eugenics with suitable example.
15. List services provided under Essential Obstetric Care.
16. Discuss Hidden Hunger and its consequences.
17. Enumerate the functions of NITI Aayog.
18. List the withdrawal symptoms associated with tobacco.
19. Construct disaster management cycle.
20. List the different types of Health budgeting.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) AYUSH does **NOT** encompass
- A. Siddha
- B. Homeopathy
- C. Yoga
- D. Acupuncture

21 ii) Using ORS to treat diarrhea is an example for
- A. Community technology
- B. WHO technology
- C. Patient friendly technology
- D. Appropriate technology

21 iii) Lymphatic filariasis is caused by all **EXCEPT**
- A. Wuchereriabancrofti
- B. Brugiamalayi
- C. Brugiatimori
- D. Onchocerca volvulus

21 iv) More than 50% of the cases of vision impairment is due to
- A. Uncorrected refractive errors
- B. Un-operated cataract
- C. Glaucoma
- D. Diabetic retinopathy

21 v) Which of the following is **NOT** an indicator to measure Global Hunger Index
- A. Proportion of Undernourished population
- B. Child Mortality in Percentage
- C. Children Under weight (CUW)
- D. Maternal Mortality Rate

22 i) Which of the following is a Social Security measure for Civil servants
- A. The Family Pension Scheme
- B. Central Maternity Benefit Act
- C. Central Government Health Scheme
- D. Workmen's Compensation Act

22 ii) Quantitative management method where the benefits are expressed in monetary terms
- A. Costing
- B. Cost accounting
- C. Cost benefit analysis
- D. Cost effective analysis

22 iii) India was declared polio free country in the year
- A. 2012
- B. 2013
- C. 2014
- D. 2015

22 iv) If the diastolic Blood pressure is above …… mm Hg it is an imminent sign of eclampsia
- A. 90 mm Hg
- B. 100 mm Hg
- C. 110 mm Hg
- D. 120 mm Hg

22 v) **The proportion of elderly persons in the total population of India as per census of 2011 was estimated to be approximately**
- **A. 4%**
- **B. 6%**
- **C. 7%**
- **D. 9%**

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 26-Feb-2024

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

INTERNAL MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)

QP CODE: 1037

(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 56-year-old gentleman, known case of hypertension and diabetes presented with history of exertional breathlessness since 1 month. On examination, jugular venous pulse was raised, there was bilateral pitting pedal edema and tender hepatomegaly. No history of asthma and COPD
   a. Discuss the probable diagnosis
   b. Describe the clinical features and outline the main pillars of pharmacological therapy in these patients.
2. Define Cirrhosis of Liver. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver

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

3. A 65-year-old gentleman, known diabetic on treatment came with history of burning sensation of both upper limb and lower limb with decreased light touch sensation and loss of ankle reflexes. On investigations his fasting blood sugars were 200mg/dl and Hba1c was 10. Mention the possible diagnosis.
   - Describe the acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus
4. Discuss the Extra articular manifestations of Rheumatoid Arthritis
5. Write a note on Clinical features and management of Hypothyroidism
6. Write a note on Clinical features and management of organophosphorous poisoning
7. Define Acute coronary syndrome. Mention the classification of Acute coronary syndrome
8. Describe the mechanism of action, types and adverse effects of drugs used in management of Dyslipidemia.
9. Define Obesity and mention the measures of obesity
10. Discuss medico-legal and ethical issues aspects of assisted dying

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

11. Define hypertensive Emergency and Urgency
12. Enumerate causes of Chronic Diarrhea.
13. Enumerate the adverse effects of SGLT2 Inhibitors.
14. Describe clinical features of BERI BERI
15. Enumerate the treatment of hepatic encephalopathy.
16. Describe clinical features of envenoming by VIPERIDAE
17. Enumerate the complications of ST SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION
18. Enlist the etiologies of Atrial Fibrillation
19. Describe the physiological mechanisms which prevent gastro-esophageal reflux.
20. Enumerate the treatment of Irritable bowel syndrome.

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

21 i) A 35-year-old man presented with palpitations and easy fatigability. After evaluation in the emergency ward, he was given injection Adenosine and he responded for **the same. O**f these, which arrhythmia is most likely the one for which he received the treatment
   A. Ventricular tachycardia
   B. A V blocks
   C. Supra ventricular tachycardia
   D. Ventricular Fibrillation

21 ii) Which among the following is not a feature of Tetralogy of Fallot?
A. Pulmonary Stenosis
B. Ventricular septal defect
C. Right Ventricular hypertrophy
D. Aortic Stenosis

21 iii) 35 year old lady presented to OPD with complaints of weight loss, diarrhea and dyspepsia. Blood investigations revealed iron deficiency anemia. Endoscopy done showed villous atrophy over duodenal and jejunal mucosa. What is the probable diagnosis?
A. Coeliac disease
B. Duodenal ulcer
C. Gastric carcinoma
D. Protein loosing enteropathy

21 iv) Name the antidote used in benzodiazepine poisoning
A. Naloxone
B. Atropine
C. Sodium thiosulphate
D. Flumazenil

21 v) A known case of rheumatic heart disease complains of fever for 30 days. On examination, she had tachycardia pallor and grade 2 clubbing and had a pan-systolic murmur at the apex. What could be the likely diagnosis?
A. Acute Myocardial infarction.
B. Infective endocarditis
C. Acute Pericarditis
D. Dissection of Aorta

22 i) 40 year old male came to medicine OPD for general health checkup and was found to be hypertensive. On further evaluation he was found to have B/L renal artery stenosis. Which antihypertensive should be avoided in above case?
A. Nifedipine
B. Enalapril
C. Furosemide
D. Metoprolol

22 ii) A male patient with tall stature, lean habitus small testes, gynecomastia and azoospermia was being evaluated for a cardiovascular disease With the above signs a karyotyping was also done what is the most likely karyotype in this patient.
A. 45 X0
B. 47 XXY
C. 45 XXY
D. 47 X0

22 iii) A 36 year old male patient was being evaluated for weakness of limbs and was diagnosed to have Pure motor Neuropathy. Which among the following heavy metal poisoning can result in motor neuropathy
A. Lead
B. Aluminum
C. Arsenic
D. Cadmium

22 iv) A 60-year-old female hypertensive was evaluated and found to have grade 1 hypertensive retinopathy changes. Which retinal change is suggestive of the above?
A. Macular edema
B. Vitrealhaemorrhages
C. Siver wiring
D. Cotton wool exudates

22 v) A 30 year old male with no prior comorbidities presented with complaints of recurrent headache, palpitations and sweating. On examination he was found to have high BP recordings. Further investigations revealed high urinary metanephrines. What is the likely diagnosis?
A. Phaeochromocytoma
B. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
C. Primary hyperaldosteronism
D. Cushing's Syndrome

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 02-Feb-2024

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. Discuss the silent features of the National Urban Health Mission.
2. Describe the epidemiology of Poliomyelitis. Describe the strategies of Poliomyelitis Eradication in India.

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

3. Prevention of Blindness
4. Oral contraceptive pills
5. Intranatal care
6. Universal precaution
7. Focus Group Discussion
8. Prevention of Covid-19 in India.
9. Genetic disorders.
10. Health hazards of Biomedical waste
11. Prevention and Control of Rabies
12. DOTS strategy in RNTCP

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

13. Prevention of Breast Cancers
14. Prevention of worm infestation.
15. Enlist vector borne viral diseases.
16. Fluorosis.
17. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS)
18. Road Traffic Accident Prevention
19. Enlist zoonotic diseases.
20. Blocked Flea Mechanism
21. "Out Reach" clinics
22. Social causes of Maternal Mortality

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase –III (Part - I) Degree Examination – 08-Feb-2024

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. Classify and enumerate the complications of chronic suppurative otitis media. Discuss clinical features and management of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis.

2. Write a note on anatomy of nasal septum. Describe types of nasal septal deviation, clinical features and management of Deviated Nasal septum.

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

3. CSF Rhinorrhoea.
4. Otitis media with effusion.
5. Benign paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV).
6. Clinical features and management of Atrophic rhinitis.
7. Clinical features and management of Labyrinthitis.
8. Allergic rhinitis.
9. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery – enumerate the indications and complications.
10. Referred otalgia.
11. Acute Epiglottitis.
12. Lefort fractures – Types and management.

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

13. Theories of Hearing.
14. Interpretation of Rinne’s test.
15. Cardinal symptoms of Meniere’s disease.
16. Schwartz’s sign.
17. Mc Evan’s triangle.
18. Rhinolith.
19. Pre auricular sinus.
20. Rhinophyma.
21. Reinke’s edema.
22. Vincent’s angina.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE –III (Part -I) Degree Examination – 06-Feb-2024

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY (RS-3)
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. Describe symptoms, signs, complications and management of acute dacryocystitis
2. Clinical features and management of acute congestive glaucoma

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

3. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
4. Atropine sulphate
5. Complicated cataract. Add a note on intra-ocular lenses
6. Fungal corneal ulcer
7. Myopia - definition, types and treatment
8. Difference between papillitis and paplilloedema
9. Mention the names of extraocular muscle with their actions and nerve supply
10. Describe the clinical findings of blunt trauma to the eye
11. Complications of iridocyclitis
12. VISION 2020

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

13. Layers of retina
14. Pterygium surgeries
15. Causes of coloured haloes
16. **Cherry red spot**
17. Layers of tear film
18. Classification of scleritis
19. Mention the ocular features of AIDS
20. SRK formula
21. Angular conjunctivitis
22. Vitreous hemorrhage

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 28-May-2024

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. Classify postmortem changes. Describe the various factors which help in determination of time since death.
2. A 30 year old male farmer was admitted to a hospital for severe vomiting and diarrhea that developed after consumption of greyish color tablets. On admission he was a febrile, conscious; he had tachycardia, dyspnea, reduced power in all four limbs, no local abdominal tenderness or rigidity and altered sensorium. During the course of the treatment, his condition deteriorated and he died. During autopsy the contents of the stomach were hemorrhagic with mucosal shedding and an intense garlicky odour.
    a. What is the probable diagnosis?
    b. Describe the mechanism of action of this poison.
    c. How do you treat such type of poisoning cases?
    d. Mention the post-mortem findings in cases of death in such poisoning.
    e. Mention the medico-legal importance of such type of poisoning.

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

3. An 18 year old male was found hanging by a leather belt attached to a grill of the window at his room. A mirror was found placed in front of the door reflecting him in full height. He was dressed in women's clothing and the pornographic magazines were spread over the floor.
    a. What is the name given for above clinical condition?
    b. Describe the post-mortem findings and medico-legal aspects of such condition.
4. Describe the postmortem findings, causes of death and medico-legal aspects in deaths due to Electrocution.
5. Describe the types and medico-legal aspects of abrasions.
6. Describe the procedure of examination and collection of evidentiary materials from a victim of sodomy.
7. Describe the dyes used, methods of erasure and medico-legal importance of a tattoo **mark**.
8. Describe various types and medico-legal aspects related to Euthanasia.
9. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features and management of cobra bite.
10. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features and treatment in acute cyanide poisoning.

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

11. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition.
12. Define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Describe its postmortem findings.
13. Enumerate the complications of criminal abortion.
14. Enumerate the methods used for physical torture.
15. Enlist the presumptive and positive signs of pregnancy.
16. Define contributory negligence. Give two examples.
17. Mention the functions of National Medical Commission.
18. Define Bioethics. State the primary principles of bioethics.
19. Define Delusion. Mention the various types of delusions.
20. Mention the various types of antidotes with examples.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Medical records of indoor patients should be maintained from the date of commencement of treatment for a period of …… as per Code of Medical ethics 2002
- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 4 years

21 ii) As per Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969, Institutional deaths need to be certified using
- A. Form 4
- B. Form 4A
- C. Form 8
- D. Form 8A

21 iii) During autopsy search for air embolism is to be done in
- A. Meningeal vessels
- B. Jugular vein
- C. Carotid artery
- D. Right ventricle of heart

21 iv) Arborescent marks are seen in
- A. Electrocution
- B. Lightning
- C. Chemical burn
- D. Firearm injury

21 v) When a person falls from a height and lands on his feet, the following type of skull fracture is seen
- A. Gutter fracture
- B. Elevated fracture
- C. Pond Fracture
- D. Ring Fracture

22 i) Quickening is a
- A. Probable sign of pregnancy
- B. Presumptive sign of pregnancy
- C. Positive sign of pregnancy
- D. Surest sign of pregnancy

22 ii) A physician can be prosecuted for criminal negligence under section
- A. 304 IPC
- B. 304A IPC
- C. 304B IPC
- D. 302 IPC

22 iii) Takayama reagent is used in
- A. Hemochromogen crystal test
- B. Haemin crystal test
- C. Kastle-Meyer test
- D. Benzidine test

22 iv) Criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind is incorporated in the IPC
- A. Sec. 83
- B. Sec. 84
- C. Sec. 85
- D. Sec. 86

22 v) All the following are the muscarinic features of organophosphorus insecticide poisoning, **EXCEPT**
- A. Sweating
- B. Miosis
- C. Respiratory depression
- D. Tachycardia

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 30-May-2024

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY (RS-4)
Q.P. 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 farmer while cutting hay for his cow got injured by the grass, after which he developed pain and watering. Over the next three days he developed a white lesion in the eye.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and management
2. a) Discuss differences between granulomatous and non-granulomatous iridocyclitis
   b) How will you treat a patient with acute non-granulomatous uveitis?

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

3. Describe classification of ptosis and management
4. A 10 day old baby was brought with acute redness, discharge and matting of both eyes since two days.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Write the clinical features and management?
5. Discuss types of myopia and its management
6. Discuss management of Congenital Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction
7. Discuss causes of dry eye and its management
8. Describe clinical classification and fundus findings in hypertensive retinopathy
9. Describe anatomy of the lens with a neat diagram. Briefly describe stages of cortical cataract
10. Drugs used in management of open angle glaucoma

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

11. Clinical features of Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
12. Three causes of Ectopia lentis
13. Enumerate three neurological visual field changes
14. Scleritis – classification
15. Uses of fluorescein in ophthalmology
16. Types of Optic atrophy
17. Causes of papilledema
18. Causes of Childhood blindness in India
19. Nerve supply of extra ocular muscles
20. Treatment of vitamin A deficiency in a one year old child

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Which of the following is defined as loss of eyelashes
- A. Madarosis
- B. Tylosis
- C. Blepharosis
- D. Trichiasis

21 ii) Muscle involved in ptosis in Horner's syndrome is
- A. Riolan muscle
- B. Levator muscle
- C. Muller's muscle
- D. Orbicularis oculi

21 iii) Treatment of choice in a 65 year old man with suspected tumor in the lacrimal sac is
- A. Lacrimal probing
- B. Dacrocystorhinostomy
- C. Dacrocystectomy
- D. Balloon dacryoplasty

21 iv) Test used to diagnose dry eye is
- A. Schirmer's test
- B. Jones test
- C. Siedel's test
- D. Amsler's test

21 v) Angle closure glaucoma – all are treatment options EXCEPT
- A. Trabeculectomy
- B. Pilocarpine
- C. Atropine
- D. Iridectomy

22 i) 100/90 day glaucoma is seen in
- A. Central retinal artery occlusion
- B. Central retinal vein occlusion
- C. Branch retinal artery occlusion
- D. Branch retinal vein occlusion

22 ii) Muscles arising from apex of the orbit are all except
- A. Superior rectus
- B. Superior oblique
- C. Inferior oblique
- D. Levator palpebrae superioris

22 iii) Important symptom differentiating preseptal cellulitis from orbital cellulitis is
- A. Pain
- B. Redness
- C. Limitation of eye movements
- D. Lid edema

22 iv) Which are the 2^{nd} order neurons in visual pathway
- A. Bipolar cells
- B. Amacrine cells
- C. Ganglion cells,
- D. Optic tract

22 v) A 41 year old woman with a pituitary adenoma presents with following visual field defect
- A. Binasal hemianopia
- B. Ipsilateral homonymous hemianopia
- C. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia
- D. Bitemporal hemianopia

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 03-Jun-2024

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

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (RS-4)

Q.P. 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. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of Deviated nasal septum
2. A mother brought a 1 year old child complaining that child is not feeding since two days and had recently developed noisy breathing. On examination child was febrile and there was a unilateral bulge on the posterior pharyngeal wall. X-ray of the neck shows significant pre vertebral widening
   a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b) Explain the etiopathogenesis of the condition.
   c) How do you investigate and treat this condition?
   d) What are the possible complications that might develop if this condition is not treated?

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

3. Explain clinical features, investigations and treatment of atrophic rhinitis
4. Anatomy of laryngeal cartilages
5. A 25 year old female presented with acute onset of pain and difficulty in swallowing. On examination right tonsil was enlarged, congested and pushed medially. Trismus was present
   a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
   b) How do you manage this condition?
   c) What are the possible complications of this condition?
6. A 60 year old male farmer hailing from a coastal region presented with nasal obstruction and epistaxis. On examination there was a red strawberry like mass filling right nasal cavity
   a) Write the most appropriate diagnosis
   b) Describe etiopathogenesis of the condition
   c) How do you manage this condition?
7. Differences between adult and infant larynx
8. Acute mastoiditis
9. Benign Paroxysmal positional vertigo
10. Explain clinical features and management of vocal cord nodules

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

11. Epleys manoeuvre
12. Rhinoscleroma
13. Rigid oesophagoscopy
14. Horner's syndrome
15. Three uses of Brainstem Evoked Response Audiometry
16. Stapedial reflex pathway
17. Write any three complications of adenotonsillectomy
18. LUDWIG's angina
19. Mention at least five complications of FESS
20. Consent for mastoidectomy

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Voice is good in
- A. Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
- B. Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
- C. Bilateral superior laryngeal nerve paralysis
- D. Unilateral high vagal nerve paralysis

21 ii) Siegelization is useful in following conditions EXCEPT
- A. To check for tympanic membrane mobility
- B. To elicit fistula test
- C. To remove foreign bodies in external ear
- D. To instill topical ear medicines

21 iii) Sialolithiasis is most commonly seen in
- A. Parotid gland
- B. Submandibular salivary gland
- C. Sublingual salivary gland
- D. Other minor salivary glands

21 iv) Sagging of the external auditory canal is seen in
- A. Acute labyrinthitis
- B. Perichondritis
- C. Acute mastoiditis
- D. Temporal bone fracture

21 v) Differential diagnosis for fluctuating hearing loss includes all EXCEPT
- A. Ear wax
- B. Meniere's disease
- C. Perilymph fistula
- D. Presbyacusis

22 i) Concha bullosa is
- A. Enlarged inferior turbinate
- B. Enlarged supraorbital cell
- C. Pneumatized middle turbinate
- D. Enlarged Haller cell

22 ii) Rhinitis Medicamentosa is treated with
- A. Topical alpha-adrenergic compounds
- B. Topical steroids
- C. Cetirizine
- D. Antibiotics

22 iii) Following statements are true regarding Carhart's notch EXCEPT
- A. Dip at 2000Hz in BC curve
- B. Disappears after successful stapes surgery
- C. Highly specific for otosclerosis
- D. Said to be caused by ossicular inertia

22 iv) Early presentation of Glottic cancer is
- A. Stridor
- B. Hoarseness of voice
- C. Metastatic lymph node
- D. Dysphagia

22 v) Pyramid is present in the following wall of the middle ear
- A. Posterior
- B. Anterior
- C. Lateral
- D. Medial

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024

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. Define the following terms: a) Endemic b) Epidemic c) Pandemic. List the steps involved in investigation of an epidemic.
2. Define Nutrition. Describe the inter-relation between malnutrition and infection. Discuss the measures that should be taken to interrupt this relationship.

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

3. Define an Adverse Event Following Immunization [AEFI]. Classify AEFIs.
4. Define surveillance. List the different types of surveillance with suitable examples.
5. Explain the various indices of thermal comfort.
6. Discuss the various models of health education.
7. Describe the health hazards of radiation on healthcare workers and its preventive and control measures.
8. What is Human development Index (HDI)? What are the steps to estimate HDI?
9. Enumerate fertility indicators. Discuss total fertility rate.
10. Describe various methods of treatment and disposal of health care waste

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

11. Mention the uses of epidemiology.
12. Define sensitivity and specificity of a screening test.
13. Describe rainwater harvesting.
14. List the functions of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
15. How do you manage expired drug/ discarded medication as per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016?
16. Mention advantages and disadvantages of role playing as a health communication method.
17. Draw the appropriate diagram to represent statistical data of patients admitted in a hospital according to their disease and sex?
18. List common ergonomic problems seen among software engineers.
19. Draw an epidemiological triad diagram for Tuberculosis.
20. What is pasteurization? List the methods of pasteurization.

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

21 i) Which of the following is a bilateral international health agency
   A. United States Agency for International Development
   B. Food and Agricultural Organization
   C. World Health Organization
   D. International Health Organization

21 ii) The following type of epidemiological study uses population as the unit of study:
A. Ecological studies
B. Cross sectional studies
C. Cohort studies
D. Field trials

21 iii) Which of the following is the greatest contributor to global warming as a consequence of human activities and lifestyle:
A. Carbon dioxide
B. Chlorofluorocarbons
C. Methane
D. Ozone

21 iv) Metallic body implants should be disposed in:
A. Yellow-coloured bag
B. Red-coloured bag
C. Puncture proof and leak-proof box with blue coloured marking
D. Puncture proof and leak-proof box with black coloured marking

21 v) Following statement is **CORRECT** regarding health education
A. Aims at impulsive actions
B. Makes people think for themselves
C. Develops standard pattern of attitudes
D. Instills knowledge in the minds of people

22 i) Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the median?
A. It is the sum of all observations divided by the number of observations, when arranged in ascending order
B. It is the sum of all observations divided by the number of observations, when arranged in descending order
C. It is not affected by extreme values
D. It is affected by extreme values

22 ii) The duration of maternity benefit with full wages to an insured woman under Employees State Insurance Act is
A. 34 weeks
B. 28 weeks
C. 14 weeks
D. 26 weeks

22 iii) Identify the tertiary level of prevention among the following.
A. Health Screening for diabetes mellitus
B. Case finding for falciparum malaria
C. Contact tracing of STI
D. Reconstructive surgery in leprosy

22 iv) Which of the following is the first SIGN of vitamin A deficiency?
A. Night blindness
B. Conjunctival xerosis
C. Keratomalacia
D. Bitot's Spots

22 v) A health team went to a village for contact tracing during Covid 19 pandemic. The community volunteers, local leaders helped in identifying and educating the primary and secondary contacts. This is:
A. Intersectoral coordination
B. Situational analysis
C. Appropriate technology
D. Community participation

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Jun-2024

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. Discuss the epidemiological determinants of diarrhoeal diseases in India. Describe the strategies for prevention and control of diarrhoeal disease in India.

2. What is neonatal mortality rate? List the causes of Neonatal mortality. Describe the strategies to reduce Neonatal mortality in India?

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

3. Explain key intervention strategies for prevention and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

4. Discuss the WHO recommended approaches for the prevention of Hypertension.

5. Describe the principles of integrated clinical case management under Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI).

6. List the objectives of Post natal care. Discuss the complications of Post-natal period

7. Explain the steps in evaluation of health services.

8. What is intersectoral coordination? Describe its role during COVID-19 pandemic.

9. What is the goal of school health services? List the components of school health services with examples.

10. What is acculturation? Discuss the role of acculturation in health

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

11. State the schedule, site and route of administration of MR vaccine.

12. Enumerate the Flea indices.

13. List the services provided at Under Five Clinic

14. Explain Cost Effectiveness Analysis

15. Role of NITI Aayog in India.

16. Compare and contrast the public and private health sectors in India.

17. Enumerate job responsibilities of ASHA Worker

18. Classify the levels of Intelligence with their Intelligence Quotient Range.

19. Enumerate the socio-pathological factors associated with the mental ill health.

20. Describe the benefits provided under Sandhya Suraksha Yojana

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) One of the goals of Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-30, is to reduce mortality due to Malaria by _____ Percent.
- A. 70
- B. 80
- C. 90
- D. 100

21 ii) Isolated Systolic Hypertension is when the
- A. Systolic BP is above 130 mm of Hg and diastolic is below 90 mm of Hg
- B. Systolic BP is above 140 mm of Hg and diastolic is below 90 mm of Hg
- C. Systolic BP is above 150 mm of Hg and diastolic is below 90 mm of Hg
- D. Systolic BP is above 130 mm of Hg and diastolic is below 100 mm of Hg

21 iii) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target 3.4 calls for reduction in premature mortality from NCDs by
- A. One fourth
- B. One third
- C. One half
- D. Two third

21 iv) Which of the following is NOT included in '5 cleans' in conduct of delivery?
- A. Clean hands
- B. Clean perineum
- C. Clean cutting and care of cord
- D. Clean surface for delivery

21 v) All are criteria for identifying 'at risk' infants EXCEPT
- A. Birth weight of 2.8 kgs
- B. Birth order 5 or more
- C. PEM, diarrhea
- D. Working mother

22 i) School health services include all of the following except:
- A. Screening for health problems
- B. Immunization
- C. Awarding students who have maintained good health
- D. Deworming

22 ii) Following are the major mental illness EXCEPT
- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Manic depressive psychosis
- C. Paranoia
- D. Depression

22 iii) Which of the following is a Social Security measure for Civil Servants
- A. The Family Pension Scheme
- B. Central Maternity Benefit Act
- C. Central Government Health Scheme
- D. Workmen's Compensation Act

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

22 v) Which of the following standards is for human resource infrastructure at public sector hospitals?
- A. ISO
- B. IPHS
- C. NMC
- D. PHHS

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 09-Aug-2024

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. Classify Occupational diseases and describe the types of Pneumoconiosis.
2. Define Health. List the various Indicators of Health and add a note on Physical Quality of Life Index.

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

3. Salient features of Universal Immunization Programme
4. Determinants of health.
5. Medical Social Worker
6. Elements of Slow Sand Filter
7. Iceberg Phenomenon in disease with examples.
8. Types of Sampling Techniques
9. Food Additives
10. Air Pollution monitoring in India
11. Anti Larval measures of mosquito control
12. Accidents in Industry

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

13. Screening test versus Diagnostic test
14. Specific Protection with an example
15. Types of Families
16. Water Seal Latrine
17. Oxidation Pond
18. Sickness Absenteeism
19. Benefits of ESI Act.
20. Mental Health Services
21. Isolation
22. Types of Epidemics.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 12-Aug-2024

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 signs and symptoms and prevention of Covid – 19 in India.
2. What are the causes of Diabetes Mellitus in our Indian population and how will you Prevent and Control of Diabetes in your population?

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

3. Tracking of Blood Pressure
4. Sample Registration System
5. Approaches to prevention of Drug Dependence
6. Disaster cycle
7. Classification and management of illness in young infant.
8. Vision 2020: Right to Sight
9. Prevention of STDs in India.
10. Water borne diseases
11. Role of Human Resources in Health Care Industry
12. Cancer Registries

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

13. Eradication of Poliomyelitis
14. HIV control and Prevention of High-Risk Groups
15. UNICEF
16. Risk approach in antenatal care
17. Genetic counseling
18. High Risk Infants
19. Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives
20. Risk factors of Coronary Heart Disease
21. Prevention of Obesity.
22. Advantages of Hand washing

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase –III (Part - I) Degree Examination – 17-Aug-2024

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 the types, etiology, clinical features and management of acute tonsillitis.
2. Discuss the etiopathology, clinical features and management of Atrophic Rhinitis.

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

3. Indications for tracheostomy
4. Clinical features and management of otosclerosis.
5. Retropharyngeal abscess.
6. Complications and management of acute sinusitis.
7. CSF rhinorrhoea.
8. Classify ototoxic drugs, how do you treat a case of ototoxicity?
9. Theories of Cholesteatoma formation.
10. Clinical features and management of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma.
11. Complications of tonsillectomy
12. Describe physiology of deglutition.

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

13. Perichondritis of pinna
14. Fistula test
15. Septal hematoma
16. Lupus vulgaris.
17. Vocal polyp
18. Keratosis obturans
19. Mention the Eustachian tube function tests.
20. Laryngomalacia
21. Rhinitis medicamentosa
22. Lefort I fracture

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE –III (Part -I) Degree Examination – 14-Aug-2024

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY (RS-3)
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. Draw a labelled diagram of cut section of cornea. Write a note on the etiology, clinical features and management of bacterial corneal ulcer
2. Write a note on pathophysiology of diabetic retinopathy. Write in detail classification of diabetic retinopathy, describing retinal lesions seen in them

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

3. Lagophthalmos
4. Visual field changes in open angle glaucoma
5. Draw a neat labelled diagram of pupillary reflex pathway
6. Vitamin A deficiency – WHO classification and treatment of deficiency
7. Clinical features of anterior uveitis
8. Astigmatism
9. Stages and clinical features of retinoblastoma
10. Complications of cataract surgery
11. Describe normal anatomy of lacrimal passages
12. Chalazion

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

13. Tonometry
14. Grades of corneal opacity
15. Argyll Robertson pupil
16. Enumerate causes of proptosis
17. Draw a neat labelled diagram of crystalline lens
18. Orbital cellulitis
19. Causes of primary optic atrophy
20. Iridectomy
21. Second sight
22. What is Symblepharon? Mention its causes

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