Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 20-Jan-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS-4 & RS-5)

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. A farmer working in coffee plantation came to emergency medicine department with history of snake bite. The accompanying person brought a dead snake said to be bitten the farmer. Doctor who examined the snake, noticed triangular head, three rows of diamond shaped brown spots along the back and an abruptly ending tail.
    a. Identify the snake with scientific name
    b. Mention other three common poisonous snakes in India
    c. Describe the clinical features and treatment in this case
    d. Describe the post mortem findings in this case
2. Enumerate the various identification data in living and dead. Describe the types, method of collection and medicolegal importance of fingerprints.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the clinical features, post mortem findings and medicolegal aspects of starvation
4. Enumerate the early changes after death. Add a note on Adipocere.
5. Enumerate the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation
6. A 35-year-old female was brought to surgery department with history of firearm injury caused by her husband. On examination the doctor notices multiple small entry wounds over outer aspect of left shoulder. She was operated and multiple small circular to oval shaped metallic pellets were removed.
    a. Identify the type of firearm weapon involved in this case
    b. Describe the entry wound from such a firearm weapon at different ranges
7. Define sodomy. Describe the medical examination and evidentiary materials to be collected in a victim of sodomy
8. Describe professional misconduct with examples
9. Describe the treatment methods for elimination of absorbed poison
10. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Organophosphorus poisoning

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Enumerate the uses / objectives of MCCD Certificate issued by doctors
12. Describe the skin incisions in medicolegal autopsy with neat labeled diagram
13. Enumerate the differences between flame burns and scalds
14. Define viability of foetus. Mention the ossification centers and their age of appearance in foetus **to know viability**
15. Explain the medicolegal aspects of abrasions
16. Describe the types of consent used in medical practice
17. Describe Res Ipsa Loquitor with an example
18. Define Contributory Negligence. Give two examples
19. Define Lucid interval related to mental illness and mention its medicolegal importance
20. List the clinical features of chronic lead poisoning

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The medical records as per the Surrogacy Act are to be stored for minimum period of:
- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 25 years

21 ii) Following is NOT a feature of somatic death:
- A. Cessation of heart
- B. Cessation of respiration
- C. No response to external stimuli
- D. Non response of muscle to electric stimuli

21 iii) Which of the following is NOT true regarding muscular changes after death:
- A. Cadaveric spasm involves voluntary muscles
- B. Cadaveric spasm involves involuntary muscles
- C. Rigor Mortis involves voluntary muscles
- D. Rigor Mortis involves involuntary muscles

21 iv) The common cause for female impotency is
- A. Gonadal dysgenesis
- B. Cervical incompetence
- C. Vaginismus
- D. Endometriosis

21 v) Wet Submarino is:
- A. Forcefully immersing the head in water
- B. Immersion of whole body in water
- C. Pouring of boiling water on head
- D. Tying on ice slab

22 i) FALSE statement regarding Red Cross emblem:
- A. Can be used by Army medical services
- B. Punishable to use it without permission
- C. Used by members of Red Cross
- D. Can be used by doctors and ambulances

22 ii) Fear of closed spaces is known as
- A. Agoraphobia
- B. Acrophobia
- C. Claustrophobia
- D. Hemophobia

22 iii) ABO antigens are NOT found in:
- A. CSF
- B. Sweat
- C. Saliva
- D. Semen

22 iv) All are Contraindications for stomach wash in a case of poisoning EXCEPT
- A. Convulsant Poisons
- B. Corrosive Poisons
- C. Volatile Poisons
- D. Organophosphorous Poisons

22 v) Punctate basophilia changes are seen in
- A. Neutrophils
- B. Erythrocytes
- C. Platelets
- D. Eosinophils

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 22-Jan-2025

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 27 years old male patient comes with a complaint of watering, redness and discharge from left eye. Also gives history of matting of eye lashes
   a) What is your likely diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the differential diagnosis of red eye

2. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of acute congestive glaucoma

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Legal blindness
4. Draw and label the diagram of pupillary pathway
5. What are the layers of retina? Write the fundus picture of retinitis pigmentosa
6. What is presbyopia and discuss the treatment options for myopia
7. Clinical features of blunt ocular trauma
8. What are the differences between granulomatous and non granulomatous uveitis?
9. Clinical features and management of acute dacryocystitis
10. Write a note on complications of cataract surgery

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Synchysis scintillans
12. SRK formula
13. Complications of corneal ulcer
14. Mention the layers of tear film and its functions
15. Differential diagnosis of leukocoria
16. Six uses of laser in ophthalmology
17. Episcleritis
18. Indications of enucleation
19. Iris bombe
20. Vision 2020

Multiple Choice Questions — 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) All the below are seen in uveitis cases due to sarcoidosis except for
   A. Dalen fuchs nodule
   B. Chronic granulomatous uveitis
   C. Candle wax dripping sign
   D. Snow banking

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

21 ii) One of the earliest features of anterior uveitis includes
- A. Keratic precipitates
- B. Hypopyon
- C. Posterior synechae
- D. Aqeous flare

21 iii) All the following are extraocular muscles of eye except
- A. Superior rectus
- B. Inferior rectus
- C. Ciliary muscle
- D. Superior oblique

21 iv) Stem cells are present in …….. part of the cornea
- A. Limbus
- B. Epithelium
- C. Stroma
- D. Descemet membrane

21 v) Eales disease presents with
- A. Subconjunctival haemorrhage
- B. Vitreous haemorrhage
- C. Choroidal haemorrhage
- D. Hyphema

22 i) Jet black pupil is seen in
- A. Aphakia
- B. Immature cataract
- C. Nuclear sclerosis
- D. Mature cataract

22 ii) Optic disc diameter is
- A. 1 mm
- B. 1.5 mm
- C. 2mm
- D. 3mm

22 iii) Corneal sensations are diminished in
- A. Herpes simplex keratitis
- B. Bacterial conjunctivitis
- C. Arcus Senilis
- D. Marginal keratitis

22 iv) The commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is
- A. Retinal detachment
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Iridocyclitis
- D. High myopia

22 v) Cornea supplied by nerve fibers derived from
- A. Trochlear nerve
- B. Optic nerve
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Oculomotor nerve

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-Jan-2025

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 55 yrs old male patient presented with acute vertigo lasting few hours associated with vomiting, right sided ear block, tinnitus, and right sided fluctuating hearing loss.
    a. What is the diagnosis?
    b. Describe the aetiopathogenesis of this condition
    c. Discuss the investigation for diagnosing the above condition
    d. What are the various modalities of treatment?

2. A Male child 3 yrs of age presents with noisy breathing since 1 day. He has been having upper respiratory tract infection since 3 days, with high grade fever and pain on swallowing. Child was immunized upto age. X ray neck reveals thumb sign.
    a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
    b. Define stridor
    c. Mention two causes for stridor
    d. Discuss the treatment of this condition

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. A female 30 yrs of age presents with loss of smell, nasal obstruction, excessive nasal crusting and social stigma due to foul smell emanating from her nose.
    a. What is the diagnosis of this condition?
    b. Discuss the aetiopathogenesis of this condition.
    c. How do you manage this patient?

4. Describe the clinical features and management of Rhino cerebral Mucormycosis.
5. Discuss ~~Vocal~~ Voice rehabilitation following total laryngectomy.
6. Mention the indications and discuss steps and complications of functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery.
7. Briefly describe the applied Anatomy of the retropharyngeal space. Discuss the clinical features and management of acute retropharyngeal abscess.
8. Classify Cholesteatoma and explain the theories of Cholesteatoma formation.
9. Extra cranial complications of Sinusitis.
10. An elderly diabetic with poorly controlled blood glucose levels presents with deep seated gnawing ear pain on the right side. The pain aggravates at night-time. On examination a granulation tissue polyp was observed in the external auditory canal.
    a. What is the most likely diagnosis of this condition?
    b. List the common microbial organisms causing this condition.
    c. Discuss the treatment modalities of this condition.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Fistula test.
12. Water's view x-ray.
13. Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
14. Fracture nasal bones.
15. Unpaired cartilages of the larynx.
16. Secondary Acquired Cholesteatoma.
17. Pure tone and impedance Audiometry findings in Otosclerosis.
18. Eagle's syndrome.
19. Acute Necrotising Otitis Media.
20. Lupus vulgaris.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Sphenoethmoidal air cell is
- A. Agger nasi
- B. Bulla ethmoidalis
- C. Haller cell
- D. Onodi cell

21 ii) Type C Tympanogram is characteristic of
- A. Middle ear fluid
- B. Negative middle ear pressure
- C. Otosclerosis
- D. Normal middle ear pressure

21 iii) In Laryngomalacia, Stridor subsides in
- A. Prone position
- B. Supine position
- C. Any lateral position
- D. Rose's position

21 iv) Gradenigo triad is characterized by all EXCEPT
- A. Retroorbital pain
- B. Persistent discharge from the ear
- C. VII nerve involvement
- D. VI nerve involvement

21 v) Kashima's operation is done in
- A. Bilateral abductor paralysis
- B. Unilateral abductor paralysis
- C. Bilateral adductor paralysis
- D. Unilateral adductor paralysis

22 i) False negative Rinne test is seen in
- A. Unilateral Otosclerosis
- B. Ossicular fixation
- C. Severe unilateral sensory neural hearing loss
- D. Unilateral Otitis Media with Effusion

22 ii) 'Delta sign' of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis on Contrast-enhanced CT scan is seen in
- A. Middle cranial fossa
- B. Sinus plate
- C. Sino Dural angle
- D. Posterior cranial fossa

22 iii) Choanal atresia is seen due to persistence of
- A. Bucconasal membrane
- B. Buccopharyngeal membrane
- C. Pharyngobasilar membrane
- D. Both b & c

22 iv) Beta-2 transferrin is a protein seen in
- A. CSF
- B. Perilymph
- C. Aqueous humour
- D. All of the above

22 v) Care of Tracheostomized patient include all EXCEPT
- A. Humidification by wet gauze
- B. Tube change within 72 hrs
- C. Periodic deflation of the cuff
- D. Suctioning of the catheter only while withdrawing

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 16-Jan-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 the medical officer of a primary health centre. Many cases of acute gastroenteritis have been reported from the villages under your administrative jurisdiction. List the steps that you would take to investigate this problem.

2. Enumerate the diseases transmitted by vectors. Discuss integrated vector control method as an efficient strategy to control vector borne diseases

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the different types of disinfection with suitable examples
4. Describe the components of validity of a screening test with 2x2 table
5. Differentiate between mass approach and individual approach in health education
6. Discuss the mortality indicators of health with examples
7. Discuss prevention and control measures against Iodine deficiency disorders in India
8. Enumerate the sources of vital statistics in India. Describe any one of them
9. Classify Biomedical Waste (BMW). What are the hazards of improper management of BMW?
10. Describe the preventive and control measures against the hazards for agricultural workers.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Differentiate between rate and ratio with an example
12. Who is a Carrier? List various types of carriers
13. Describe systematic Random Sampling
14. List various measures to control air pollution
15. Draw the symbols for Biohazard and Cytotoxic waste
16. Enumerate the objectives of health education
17. Define Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY)
18. List the initiatives to combat nutritional anaemia in India
19. Describe the structure of the World Health Organization
20. Define ergonomics

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Which vaccination should be given to workers who deal with biomedical waste?
- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hemophilus Influenza B
- C. Rabies
- D. Diphtheria

21 ii) Who is called as “Father of Modern Epidemiology”
- A. CEA Winslow
- B. John M Last
- C. John Snow
- D. Edwin Chadwick

21 iii) If the calculated value of the chi square test is LESS THAN the table value, we conclude by
- A. Accepting the null hypothesis
- B. Rejecting the null hypothesis
- C. Accept alternate hypothesis
- D. Cannot conclude based on data given

21 iv) Permissible level of fluoride in drinking water is
- A. < 0.5 mg/L
- B. 0.5-0.8 mg/L
- C. 1 mg/L
- D. 1.5 mg/L

21 v) One of the principles of health education is
- A. Service
- B. Feedback
- C. Appealing to emotion
- D. Providing readymade information

22 i) A state of social dysfunction is called as
- A. Illness
- B. Disease
- C. Sickness
- D. Unwell

22 ii) The dose of vitamin A prophylaxis administered to a 9 month old infant under National Immunization Schedule is
- A. 50000 IU
- B. 100000 IU
- C. 200000 IU
- D. 10000 IU

22 iii) The headquarters of Food and Agricultural Organization is located in
- A. Paris
- B. Geneva
- C. New York
- D. Rome

22 iv) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations does not feature:
- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Covid 19
- D. Malaria

22 v) As per Factory Act, a ‘factory’ is defined as an establishment employing _____ or more workers where power is used and _____ or more workers where power is not used.
- A. 25 ; 35
- B. 35 ; 25
- C. 10 ; 20
- D. 20 ; 10

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 18-Jan-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 epidemiology of Leprosy. Outline the measures for Leprosy control in India.
2. Define Perinatal mortality rate. Discuss the social and biological variables associated with Perinatal mortality. Describe the strategies to reduce perinatal mortality in India.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Enumerate the types of drug resistant Tuberculosis. Outline the management of Multidrug resistant tuberculosis.
4. State the WHO classification of Body Mass Index. Describe the lifestyle measures to reduce obesity.
5. Discuss the preventive measures for Juvenile Delinquency.
6. Discuss the different options for hormonal contraceptives available under the Family Welfare programme in India.
7. As a medical officer, construct a plan for conducting a screening programme for Diabetes Mellitus in a village with a population of 900.
8. Enumerate the emotions which have a bearing on health. Explain the role of Emotions in health and disease.
9. List the criteria for selection of ASHA worker. What are the key functions of ASHA.
10. Discuss the salient features of Mission Indradhanush.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Mention any three objectives of HIV sentinel surveillance.
12. Define Chandler's Index.
13. Enumerate the components documented in Growth Chart.
14. Enumerate the Job responsibilities of Female Health Worker.
15. Define Hidden Hunger and its consequences.
16. List the salient features of Janani Suraksha Yojana.
17. Enumerate the essential elements of Community Mental Health Programme.
18. List the COVID-19 Vaccines available in India.
19. Enumerate the quantitative methods among management techniques.
20. List the job responsibilities of Mid-Level Health Providers (MLHP).

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) "The Switch" under the Polio Eradication Programme during 2016 was change over from
- A. tOPV to bOPV
- B. OPV to IPV
- C. IPV to FIPV
- D. bOPV to IPV

21 ii) The risk of accidents due to drunken driving increases when the blood alcohol concentration is above:
- A. 0.03 g/dL
- B. 0.04 g/dL
- C. 0.05 g/dL
- D. 0.06 g/dL

21 iii) Breast feeding should ideally be initiated in Normal delivery within .....hour/s
- A. 1
- B. 1 ½
- C. 2
- D. 2 ½

21 iv) 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 Condition
- D. Income

21 v) Most widely used dependence producing drug is
- A. Cannabis
- B. Cocaine
- C. Alcohol
- D. Heroin

22 i) Health and wellness centres are:
- A. Primary health centers and subcenters
- B. Located in Slums
- C. Special mobile clinics
- D. New centers in rural and tribal areas

22 ii) While mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic, Police department, health department, Municipal bodies and many other departments were engaged in contact tracing. This is an example of
- A. Intersectoral coordination
- B. Team work
- C. Community participation
- D. Disaster management protocol

22 iii) Which of these individuals are included under the geriatric population?
- A. People between 10-19 years
- B. People over 45 years
- C. People over 60 years
- D. People between 15-49 years

22 iv) The solution recommended by WHO for intravenous infusion in treatment of dehydration is
- A. Dextrose Normal Saline solution.
- B. 5% dextrose solution.
- C. 25% dextrose solution.
- D. Ringer's lactate solution

22 v) Intensified case finding in targeted group at high risk areas is done to increase the detection rate of
- A. Measles
- B. Chickenpox
- C. Dengue
- D. Tuberculosis

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 been awarded a grant to study the lifestyle habits in a town over a period of 10 years to find out the risk factors for cardiovascular disease in rural areas. What would be the most appropriate study design for your research? Describe the steps involved in the study design chosen by you with a note on its advantages.
2. Mention the characteristics of a health indicator. Classify health indicators. Describe the morbidity indicators of health.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Define integrated vector control. Describe the physical methods of vector control.
4. Describe the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal process in hospitals.
5. Describe the stages of demographic cycle with example for each stage.
6. Discuss the motivational model of health education.
7. Describe the health hazards of air pollution. Add a note on its preventive and control measures.
8. Describe the epidemiology, methods of evaluation and prevention of iron deficiency anemia.
9. Describe the different types of epidemics with suitable examples.
10. Define surveillance. List the different types of surveillance with suitable examples.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Differentiate between a Mosquito and a Sand fly.
12. Give an example of food fortification.
13. State the formula for Disease specific death rate and Case fatality rate with an example.
14. What is Nutritional rehabilitation?.
15. List the methods of disinfection for sputum from a patient with tuberculosis.
16. Distinguish symposium and panel discussion as modes of health education.
17. List the measures of validity of a screening test.
18. List the measures of dispersion.
19. List the functions of United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
20. Distinguish between a hazard and a risk in occupational health.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) In a rural areas, cattle sheds should be ..... feet away from the dwellings
- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 25

21 ii) Epidemic dropsy is due to the following food toxicant
- A. Groundnut oil
- B. Argemone oil
- C. Sunflower oil
- D. Musturd oil

21 iii) A few of the participants in your health education session are hearing impaired. This is a type of _____barrier in communication
- A. Physical
- B. Cultural
- C. Physiological
- D. Environmental

21 iv) Human Development Index includes
- A. Infant mortality
- B. Life expectancy at Birth
- C. Net reproduction rate
- D. Number of years of disability

21 v) The goal of Net Reproduction Rate for population stabilization is
- A. 0
- B. 0.5
- C. 1
- D. 2

22 i) Which of the following is a feature of a “point source epidemic”
- A. There is person to person transmission
- B. Shows seasonal fluctuation
- C. Occur when herd immunity in the population decreases
- D. All the cases occur within one incubation period

22 ii) Which of the following is least affected by extreme values
- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Standard deviation
- D. Mode

22 iii) The bilateral agency that played a role in the development of the National Blindness control program in India was
- A. DANIDA
- B. USAID
- C. CARE
- D. SIDA

22 iv) Ergon in “Ergonomics” means
- A. People
- B. Work
- C. Tool
- D. Economics

22 v) Iodine deficiency is associated with all EXCEPT
- A. Mental retardation
- B. Stillbirths
- C. High infant mortality rate
- D. Cataract

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4 & RS-5)

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. A 10 year old child was brought to your PHC with complaints of rice water stools and hanging drop preparation of the stool sample showed darting motility. What is the probable diagnosis? Discuss the guidelines for control of the outbreak of this disease as proposed by WHO.

2. What are the preventive and social measures to reduce Infant Mortality Rate in India?

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the elements of primary health care
4. Describe the salient features of Ayushman Bharath scheme
5. Discuss the specific programmes aimed at prevention of blindness in a community.
6. As a medical officer of primary health centre discuss the preventive measure for dengue fever.
7. Discuss the priority interventions under Adolescent Health Programme
8. What is juvenile delinquency? Explain the causes of and preventive measures against Juvenile delinquency.
9. Define family and describe the functions of family.
10. Discuss the management functions of Medical officer of a Primary health centre

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Define intersectoral coordination in health care. Give an example for the same
12. Enumerate goals of National health policy of 2017.
13. Define extrinsic incubation period with an example.
14. List the entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
15. Classify the levels of Intelligence with their Intelligence Quotient Range
16. Enumerate the functions of Central Council of Health
17. Enlist the important recommendations of Bhore Committee
18. List out the relaxation techniques used to reduce stress
19. What is bioterrorism. Give two examples
20. Enumerate the measures to promote healthy aging.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The population norm to establish a sub centre in India is
- A. 5000
- B. 6000
- C. 7000
- D. 8000

21 ii) While mitigating the Covid 19 pandemic, Police department, health department, Municipal bodies and many other departments were engaged in contract tracing. This is an example of
- A. Community participation
- B. Intersectoral coordination
- C. Team work
- D. Disaster management protocol

21 iii) SAFE strategy includes all the following EXCEPT:
- A. Screening
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Face washing
- D. Environment improvement

21 iv) What is the WHO clinical staging of HIV patient with pulmonary tuberculosis?
- A. Clinical stage 1
- B. Clinical stage 2
- C. Clinical stage 3
- D. Clinical stage 4

21 v) The following is true about Baby friendly Hospital Initiative EXCEPT
- A. The facility should ensure that staff have sufficient knowledge, competence and skills to support breastfeeding
- B. Do not provide breastfed newborns any food or fluids other than breast milk, unless medically indicated
- C. Support mothers to recognize and respond to their infants' cues for feeding
- D. Can promote infant milk substitutes for newborns in exceptional circumstances

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

22 ii) All the following are Types of learning EXCEPT
- A. Affective
- B. Cognitive
- C. Presumptive
- D. Psychomotor

22 iii) PERT in management stands for
- A. Program estimation and revival technique
- B. Program evaluation and review technique
- C. Program establishment and rectification technique
- D. Program engagement and reinforcement technique

22 iv) Which of the following is an example of a natural family planning method?
- A. Intra uterine contraceptive device
- B. Vasectomy
- C. Basal body temperature method
- D. Oral contraceptive pill

22 v) National mental health programme was first launched in India in the year
- A. 1980
- B. 1982
- C. 1978
- D. 1984

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 07-Apr-2025

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. Define Health Education. Describe the principles of Health Education.
2. Enumerate the nutritional problems in Public Health. Describe the prevention of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) in the community.

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Sickness absenteeism
4. Epidemiological triad
5. Monitoring and surveillance
6. Indicators of Health
7. Prevention of mental ill health
8. Principles of primary health care.
9. Septic Tank
10. Prevention of Drug dependence
11. Mass media in health education and communication
12. Prevention of Vit A deficiency.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Definition of health.
14. Disability with an example
15. Levels of prevention.
16. Disease eradication
17. Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM)
18. Green leafy vegetables – nutrient usefulness
19. Standard normal curve.
20. International Death Certification
21. Sanitary well
22. Prevention of air pollution.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 09-Apr-2025

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. Define Primary Health Care. List the elements of primary health care and Briefly discuss the principles of Primary Health Care with examples.

2. Define Low Birth Weight. Describe in detail the medical and social causes of Low Birth Weight in India. Suggest measures for reducing the problem.

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Syndromic case management for sexually transmitted diseases.
4. Describe planning cycle.
5. Enlist the functions of W.H.O.
6. Describe the prevention of occupational diseases.
7. Discuss the common problems among adolescents in India.
8. Describe the signs of dehydration.
9. Discuss prevention of Covid-19 in India.
10. Discuss the features of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) act.
11. Describe the functions of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA).
12. List the causes and ways of prevention of Neonatal Tetanus.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. List six vaccine preventable diseases.
14. Describe how malaria is diagnosed under the NVBDCP.
15. Vision 2020
16. List some common food taboos during pregnancy in Indian societies.
17. List the fertility indicators.
18. Describe the concept of ‘essential drug’.
19. List the absolute and relative contraindications of IUCD’s.
20. Define ‘’Incubation Period’’.
21. Enlist contraceptive methods.
22. Describe the methods of screening for breast cancer.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase –III (Part - I) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2025

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. List the causes of epistaxis. Describe the clinical features and management of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma.

2. Describe the etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of otosclerosis.

SHORT ESSAYS 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Malignant Otitis externa
4. Allergic rhinitis
5. Meniere's disease – clinical features and management
6. Ludwig's angina
7. Physiology of Deglutition.
8. Acute Otitis media
9. List the causes of stridor in a child. Discuss management of Laryngomalacia.
10. Describe tracheostomy - its indications, procedure and complications.
11. Mucociliary clearance mechanism
12. CSF Rhinorrhoea.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Unpaired cartilages of larynx
14. Little's area
15. Rhinophyma.
16. Components of Waldeyer's ring
17. Management of septal Haematoma
18. Rhinitis Medicamentosa.
19. Rinne's test.
20. Eagle's syndrome.
21. Fistula test.
22. Otomycosis

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE –III (Part -I) Degree Examination – 11-Apr-2025

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. A 45 years old anxious lady, reported to OPD with the complaints of sudden onset of pain, redness, watering and gross blurring of vision in left eye associated with headache and vomiting, following watching a movie in cinema hall. She gave history of seeing coloured halos on and off for the last three months. Answer the following
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Describe the clinical features of the condition
   c) Discuss the treatment of the above condition
   d) Differential diagnosis of acute red eye

2. Enumerate various immediate postoperative complications of cataract surgery. Describe clinical features, management and prevention of postoperative endophthalmitis

SHORT ESSAYS 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Clinical features and treatment of Aphakia
4. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
5. Clinical features and complications of Hypermature cataract
6. Hypopyon corneal ulcer
7. Classification of hypertensive retinopathy
8. Clinical staging and clinical features of Retinoblastoma
9. Optic neuritis
10. Lagophthalmos
11. Vision 2020
12. Draw and label pupillary light reflex pathway

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Name the extraocular muscles
14. Grades of corneal opacity
15. Modes of preservation of donor cornea
16. SAFE strategy
17. Causes of proptosis
18. Three distinguishing clinical signs of paralytic squint
19. LEUCOCORIA
20. Three agents causing toxic amblyopia
21. Types and treatment of “After cataract”
22. Layers of tear film

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 mechanical asphyxial deaths. Enumerate the types of Hanging. Differentiate the postmortem findings between hanging and strangulation.
2. A male farmer, aged 30 years was brought to emergency department in a comatose state with pin point pupils, marked miosis, bradycardia and fasciculation without fever. During the course of the treatment his condition deteriorated and he died. During autopsy the stomach mucosa was congested and hemorrhagic with kerosene like smell.
    a. What is the probable diagnosis?
    b. Describe the mechanism of action of such poisonous compounds.
    c. Enumerate the signs and symptoms of such type of poisoning.
    d. Outline the management of such type of poisoning.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the principle, technique and medico-legal importance of Diatom test.
4. Describe Forensic Entomology and its medico-legal importance.
5. Describe Grievous Hurt as per Section 320 IPC.
6. A 10 months old female baby was brought to emergency department by her mother suffering from postpartum depressive psychosis. On examination of the baby, multiple abrasions and bruises of different ages present all over the body. CT findings showed subdural hemorrhage without any skull fracture.
    a) What is the probable diagnosis?
    b) Describe the radiological and autopsy findings in such cases.
    c) Explain the legal liability of the mother in this case.
7. Describe the types, method of collection and medico-legal importance of Dactylography.
8. Describe the procedure of filing of complaint as per the Consumer Protection Act- 2019 in view of medical services. Mention the different types of forums / commissions and their functions.
9. Define Antidote. Describe various types of antidotes with examples.
10. Describe the medical and legal responsibilities of a doctor in case of poisoning.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Define dying declaration. Describe the role of doctor in recording dying declaration.
12. Enumerate the features of ‘Dead born foetus’.
13. Mention the composition of smokeless gun powder.
14. Describe the signs and medico-legal aspects of precipitate labour.
15. Enumerate the evidentiary materials to be collected during medical examination of victim of penetrative sexual assault.
16. Enumerate the functions of State medical council.
17. Name any six acts of a doctor that amount to Infamous conduct.
18. Describe the role of Institutional Ethics Committee in regulating clinical research.
19. Differentiate between true and feigned insanity.
20. Define Vitriolage and describe its medico-legal aspects.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) If a patient requests for his medical record, the same should be issued to the patient within..... as per Code of Medical ethics 2002
- A. 12 hours
- B. 24 hours
- C. 48 hours
- D. 72 hours

21 ii) Dying deposition is not admissible in an Indian court of law as there is no provision for it in the
- A. Criminal Procedure Code
- B. Indian Penal Code
- C. Indian Evidence Act
- D. Civil Procedure Code

21 iii) Brush burn is due to
- A. Firearm injury
- B. Friction injury
- C. Electrical injury
- D. Chemical injury

21 iv) The following are features of Antemortem burns, EXCEPT
- A. Blisters with gas
- B. Erythema of skin
- C. Soot particles in trachea
- D. Blood carboxy haemoglobin level 10%

21 v) One of the following is not an indication for Artificial Insemination
- A. Sterile husband
- B. Rh incompatibility
- C. Genetic defects in husband
- D. Vaginismus

22 i) 'Falanga' is an example for
- A. Physical torture
- B. Chemical torture
- C. Psychological torture
- D. Sexual torture

22 ii) Registered medical practitioner protecting/assisting unqualified person in medical practice is known as
- A. Dichotomy
- B. Vicarious liability
- C. Covering
- D. Touting

22 iii) Benzidine test for blood is a
- A. Screening test
- B. Specific test
- C. Confirmatory test
- D. Negative test

22 iv) Mutilomania is a type of
- A. Delusion
- B. Impulse
- C. Illusion
- D. Obsession

22 v) The following is component of 'Knock out drop' or 'Micky Finn'
- A. Ethylene glycol
- B. Chloroform
- C. Chloral hydrate
- D. Methyl alcohol

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 15-Apr-2025

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 30 yrs old male, fruit seller by occupation complains of gradually progressive painless loss of vision in right eye from past 6 months. On Examination his vision in Right eye is 6/18 with a fleshy growth in conjunctiva encroaching upon cornea on the Nasal side. What is the most likely diagnosis? Describe the clinical features of this condition. Describe in detail the various treatment options available for this condition?
2. Describe the etiology, stages, clinical features and management of Bacterial corneal ulcer.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. A 60 yr old male known poorly controlled Diabetic and Hypertensive complains of painless drooping of left upper eye lid of sudden onset with limitation of ocular movements except Abduction. What is the most probable diagnosis? How do you investigate and manage this case?
4. Classification of Astigmatism and its treatment options?
5. A 45 yr old female complains of constant watering of left eye associated with discharge from Left eye with mild congestion around the inner canthus which exacerbates during common cold. She complains of swelling around the inner canthus area. What is the probable diagnosis and how will you manage this condition?
6. Discuss the etiological classification and management of Dry eye syndrome.
7. Clinical features and management of Non granulomatous Iridocyclitis
8. Describe the clinical features and management of acute congestive Glaucoma?
9. Types of Entropion and its complications.
10. Describe the first aid management of a patient with chemical injury of the eye.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Define Trichiasis. Enumerate the causes
12. Second sight in Ophthalmology
13. Causes of Neovascular glaucoma
14. Signs of Horners syndrome
15. Describe the action and nerve supply of Superior Oblique muscle
16. Uses of cycloplegics in Ophthalmic conditions
17. Episceritis
18. Clinical Signs of Blunt injury
19. Enumerate the causes of Corneal blindness in India
20. Argyl Robertson Pupil

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The characteristic finding of Hypermature senile cataract
- A. Visual acuity of 6/60
- B. Liquefaction of the cortical matter
- C. Coloured halos
- D. Posterior sub capsular opacification

21 ii) Salmon patch appearance is a characteristic finding in
- A. Neurotrophic keratitis
- B. Exposure keratitis
- C. Interstitial keratitis
- D. Acanthamoeba Keratitis

21 iii) The best treatment option for a 60 year old patient with Aphakia who is Pseudophakic in the other eye is
- A. Secondary Intra Ocular Lens implantation
- B. Scleral contact Lenses
- C. Radial keratotomy
- D. Aphakic Glasses

21 iv) Heterochromia of Iris is
- A. Absence of Iris
- B. Multiple Iris
- C. Eccentrically placed Iris
- D. Change in the colour of Iris one from the Other

21 v) Which anti glaucoma medication is contraindicated in patients with Bronchial asthma
- A. Latanoprost
- B. Timolol
- C. Mannitol
- D. Dorzolamide

22 i) The most common primary intraocular tumour in adult is?
- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Squmaous cell carcinoma
- C. Choroidal Melanoma
- D. Astrocytoma

22 ii) Which of the following is used for intermediate method for storage of donor cornea
- A. Optisol GS
- B. Nutrient agar
- C. Cryopreservation
- D. Organ culture method

22 iii) Risk factors for primary open angle Glaucoma are all except
- A. Family history of Glaucoma
- B. High myopia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Young age

22 iv) All of the following are needed for corneal transparency except
- A. Absence of blood supply
- B. Absence of nerve supply
- C. Arrangement of stromal lamellae
- D. Endothelial pump

22 v) Drug of choice for treatment of Fungal corneal ulcer is
- A. Amphotericin B
- B. Natamycin
- C. Bleomycin
- D. Neomycin

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 17-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100

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 presented to the ENT Out-patient with history of profuse, unprovoked bleeding from the right nasal cavity. Nasal endoscopy revealed a pink vascular mass in the nasopharynx.
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the etiology and management of this condition

2. Describe the etiology, investigations and management of a patient presenting with acute respiratory distress and Stridor.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Differential diagnosis of white patch on tonsil.
4. Glue ear.
5. Retro-pharyngeal abscess.
6. Impedance matching.
7. Trismus.
8. Orbital complications of Sinusitis.
9. Hearing rehabilitation of deaf child.
10. Presbyacusis.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Waldeyer’s ring.
12. Juvenile Laryngeal papilloma.
13. Oral submucus fibrosis.
14. Ototoxicity.
15. Nasal bone fracture.
16. Cholesteatoma.
17. Osteo-meatal complex.
18. Informed consent for Modified Radical Mastoidectomy.
19. Causes of Vertigo.
20. Choanal atresia.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The following statement is incorrect with regards to Malignant otitis externa
- A. Young adolescents present commonly with this condition
- B. Involves Facial nerve
- C. Spreads to Skull base
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection

21 ii) The following is not true for Otosclerosis
- A. B type of curve is seen in Impedance audiometry
- B. Carhart's notch is seen in PTA
- C. Rinne's Test is Negative
- D. Schwartz sign is Positive

21 iii) The following are the intra-temporal complications of Chronic suppurative Otitis media, except
- A. Lateral Sinus Thrombophlebitis
- B. Facial Nerve Palsy
- C. Labyrinthitis
- D. Mastoiditis

21 iv) Earache following tonsillectomy is referred through which nerve?
- A. Glossopharyngeal
- B. Vagus
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Abducent

21 v) The following are parts of the ethmoidal bone EXCEPT
- A. Inferior turbinate
- B. Middle turbinate
- C. Superior turbinate
- D. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid

22 i) Which of the following is indicative of foreign body in Tracheo-bronchial tree in a child?
- A. History of coughing
- B. X-ray of chest with hyper inflated lung on one side
- C. X-ray of chest with unilateral atelectasis
- D. All of the above

22 ii) Type of epithelium lining the vocal cords is
- A. Columnar
- B. Stratified squamous
- C. Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar
- D. Cuboidal

22 iii) Which of the following drugs is linked with Rhinitis medicamentosa
- A. Intra-nasal steroid spray
- B. Ipratropium bromide
- C. Xylometazoline
- D. Cocaine

22 iv) A 4 year old child presents with bleeding from the right side of the nose. His mother also gives history of foul smelling purulent discharge from the same side. The most likely diagnosis is
- A. Septal deviation with Right maxillary sinusitis
- B. Unilateral choanal atresia
- C. Antrochoanal polyp
- D. Foreign body

22 v) Laryngocele arises from
- A. Vallecula
- B. Laryngeal saccule
- C. Laryngeal Vestibule
- D. Aryepiglottic fold

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 been awarded a grant to study the lifestyle habits in a town over a period of 10 years to find out the risk factors for cardiovascular disease in rural areas. What would be the most appropriate study design for your research? Describe the steps involved in the study design chosen by you with a note on its advantages.
2. Mention the characteristics of a health indicator. Classify health indicators. Describe the morbidity indicators of health.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Define integrated vector control. Describe the physical methods of vector control.
4. Describe the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal process in hospitals.
5. Describe the stages of demographic cycle with example for each stage.
6. Discuss the motivational model of health education.
7. Describe the health hazards of air pollution. Add a note on its preventive and control measures.
8. Describe the epidemiology, methods of evaluation and prevention of iron deficiency anemia.
9. Describe the different types of epidemics with suitable examples.
10. Define surveillance. List the different types of surveillance with suitable examples.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Differentiate between a Mosquito and a Sand fly.
12. Give an example of food fortification.
13. State the formula for Disease specific death rate and Case fatality rate with an example.
14. What is Nutritional rehabilitation?.
15. List the methods of disinfection for sputum from a patient with tuberculosis.
16. Distinguish symposium and panel discussion as modes of health education.
17. List the measures of validity of a screening test.
18. List the measures of dispersion.
19. List the functions of United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
20. Distinguish between a hazard and a risk in occupational health.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) In a rural areas, cattle sheds should be ..... feet away from the dwellings
- E. 5
- F. 10
- G. 20
- H. 25

21 ii) Epidemic dropsy is due to the following food toxicant
- A. Groundnut oil
- B. Argemone oil
- C. Sunflower oil
- D. Musturd oil

21 iii) A few of the participants in your health education session are hearing impaired. This is a type of _____barrier in communication
- E. Physical
- F. Cultural
- G. Physiological
- H. Environmental

21 iv) Human Development Index includes
- E. Infant mortality
- F. Life expectancy at Birth
- G. Net reproduction rate
- H. Number of years of disability

21 v) The goal of Net Reproduction Rate for population stabilization is
- E. 0
- F. 0.5
- G. 1
- H. 2

22 i) Which of the following is a feature of a “point source epidemic”
- E. There is person to person transmission
- F. Shows seasonal fluctuation
- G. Occur when herd immunity in the population decreases
- H. All the cases occur within one incubation period

22 ii) Which of the following is least affected by extreme values
- E. Mean
- F. Median
- G. Standard deviation
- H. Mode

22 iii) The bilateral agency that played a role in the development of the National Blindness control program in India was
- E. DANIDA
- F. USAID
- G. CARE
- H. SIDA

22 iv) Ergon in “Ergonomics” means
- E. People
- F. Work
- G. Tool
- H. Economics

22 v) Iodine deficiency is associated with all EXCEPT
- E. Mental retardation
- F. Stillbirths
- G. High infant mortality rate
- H. Cataract

QP CODE : 1032

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 07-Apr-2025

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. Define Health Education. Describe the principles of Health Education.
2. Enumerate the nutritional problems in Public Health. Describe the prevention of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) in the community.

SHORT ESSAYS 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Sickness absenteeism
4. Epidemiological triad
5. Monitoring and surveillance
6. Indicators of Health
7. Prevention of mental ill health
8. Principles of primary health care.
9. Septic Tank
10. Prevention of Drug dependence
11. Mass media in health education and communication
12. Prevention of Vit A deficiency.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Definition of health.
14. Disability with an example
15. Levels of prevention.
16. Disease eradication
17. Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM)
18. Green leafy vegetables – nutrient usefulness
19. Standard normal curve.
20. International Death Certification
21. Sanitary well
22. Prevention of air pollution.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 09-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4 & RS-5)

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. A 10 year old child was brought to your PHC with complaints of rice water stools and hanging drop preparation of the stool sample showed darting motility. What is the probable diagnosis? Discuss the guidelines for control of the outbreak of this disease as proposed by WHO.

2. What are the preventive and social measures to reduce Infant Mortality Rate in India?

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the elements of primary health care
4. Describe the salient features of Ayushman Bharath scheme
5. Discuss the specific programmes aimed at prevention of blindness in a community.
6. As a medical officer of primary health centre discuss the preventive measure for dengue fever.
7. Discuss the priority interventions under Adolescent Health Programme
8. What is juvenile delinquency? Explain the causes of and preventive measures against Juvenile delinquency.
9. Define family and describe the functions of family.
10. Discuss the management functions of Medical officer of a Primary health centre

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Define intersectoral coordination in health care. Give an example for the same
12. Enumerate goals of National health policy of 2017.
13. Define extrinsic incubation period with an example.
14. List the entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
15. Classify the levels of Intelligence with their Intelligence Quotient Range
16. Enumerate the functions of Central Council of Health
17. Enlist the important recommendations of Bhore Committee
18. List out the relaxation techniques used to reduce stress
19. What is bioterrorism. Give two examples
20. Enumerate the measures to promote healthy aging.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The population norm to establish a sub centre in India is
- E. 5000
- F. 6000
- G. 7000
- H. 8000

21 ii) While mitigating the Covid 19 pandemic, Police department, health department, Municipal bodies and many other departments were engaged in contract tracing. This is an example of
- E. Community participation
- F. Intersectoral coordination
- G. Team work
- H. Disaster management protocol

21 iii) SAFE strategy includes all the following EXCEPT:
- E. Screening
- F. Antibiotics
- G. Face washing
- H. Environment improvement

21 iv) What is the WHO clinical staging of HIV patient with pulmonary tuberculosis?
- E. Clinical stage 1
- F. Clinical stage 2
- G. Clinical stage 3
- H. Clinical stage 4

21 v) The following is true about Baby friendly Hospital Initiative EXCEPT
- E. The facility should ensure that staff have sufficient knowledge, competence and skills to support breastfeeding
- F. Do not provide breastfed newborns any food or fluids other than breast milk, unless medically indicated
- G. Support mothers to recognize and respond to their infants' cues for feeding
- H. Can promote infant milk substitutes for newborns in exceptional circumstances

22 i) "Learned behaviour which has been socially acquired" is
- E. Customs
- F. Culture
- G. Attitude
- H. Belief

22 ii) All the following are Types of learning EXCEPT
- E. Affective
- F. Cognitive
- G. Presumptive
- H. Psychomotor

22 iii) PERT in management stands for
- E. Program estimation and revival technique
- F. Program evaluation and review technique
- G. Program establishment and rectification technique
- H. Program engagement and reinforcement technique

22 iv) Which of the following is an example of a natural family planning method?
- E. Intra uterine contraceptive device
- F. Vasectomy
- G. Basal body temperature method
- H. Oral contraceptive pill

22 v) National mental health programme was first launched in India in the year
- E. 1980
- F. 1982
- G. 1978
- H. 1984

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 24/Sep/2025

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 steps involved in Case Control Studies. Add two advantages and disadvantages.
2. Define Health. Describe Principles of Primary Health Care in detail with suitable examples.

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Indian Red Cross Society
4. Functions of female health worker
5. Principles of Health Education
6. Types of Screening
7. Iron deficiency anemia
8. Sensitivity and specificity with suitable examples.
9. Bar chart
10. Pentavalent vaccine
11. Monitoring and Surveillance
12. Rehabilitation of a leprosy patient

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Steps in randomized controlled trials
14. Uses of mass screening
15. Elements of primary health care.
16. John Snow
17. Prevention of iodine deficiency diseases
18. Modern family
19. Sullage and sewage
20. Holistic concept of health
21. Types of epidemics.
22. Vitamin A prophylaxis

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 26/Sep/2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER - II (RS3)

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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 and Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis in India.
2. Describe the Epidemiology of diabetes mellitus in India. Discuss Prevention and Control measures in detail.

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Control measures for Malaria.
4. Group approach in Health Communication
5. Benefits of attending Aganwadi.
6. Prevention of drug dependence
7. Describe different forms of vector borne disease.
8. Leprosy Eradication Programme
9. Universal precautions
10. World Health Organization
11. Sample Registration System
12. High Risk Pregnancy

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Maternal Mortality Rate
14. Environmental stratergies for vector control
15. Planning cycle.
16. Infant Mortality Rate.
17. Strategies under School Health Programme
18. Prevention of Childhood Obesity
19. Emergency contraception.
20. National Urban Health Mission
21. Counseling as an Educational Tool
22. Types of surveillance.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – I) Degree Examination - 03/Oct/2025

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. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma
2. Describe the pathogenesis, etiology, clinical features and management of Otitis Media with effusion

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Ototoxicity – clinical features and management
4. Rhinoscleroma
5. Physiology of Deglutition
6. Acute Epiglottitis
7. Etiology, clinical features and management of Atrophic rhinitis.
8. Choanal atresia
9. Pure tone audiometry
10. CSF Rhinorrhoea
11. Clinical features and management of Lateral Sinus Thrombosis
12. Management of Meniere's disease

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Vocal Polyp
14. Fistula test
15. Laryngomalacia
16. Draw neat labelled diagram of the right Tympanic membrane.
17. Adenoid facies
18. Oro-antral fistula
19. Myringotomy
20. Antro Choanal polyp
21. Posterior Rhinoscopy
22. Elongated styloid process

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M.B.B.S. PHASE – III (Part -I) Degree Examination – 29/Sep/2025

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. A 50 years old man farmer by occupation, reported to OPD with complaints of pain, redness, watering, photophobia and diminished vision in left eye of three days duration. He gave history of injury to left eye with a plant twig while working in field one week back. Answer the following:
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Describe the clinical features of the condition
   c) What laboratory investigation you will do to confirm the diagnosis?
   d) Enumerate the complications of above condition
   e) Discuss the treatment of the above condition

2. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigation and management of primary open angle glaucoma

SHORT ESSAYS — 10 x 5 = 50 Marks

3. Clinical features and management of myopia
4. Trachoma – WHO classification and treatment
5. Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus
6. Complications of anterior uveitis
7. Congenital cataract
8. Phacomorphic glaucoma
9. Enumerate etiological classification of ptosis with one cause for each
10. Enumerate ocular lesions of closed globe injury
11. Central retinal vein occlusion
12. Draw and label the lacrimal drainage system

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

13. Cherry red spot
14. Three cornea based refractive surgical procedures for correction of myopia
15. Three uses of fluorescein dye in ophthalmology
16. Fundus signs of retinitis pigmentosa
17. Layers of tear film and three cause of dry eye
18. Three lasers in ophthalmology and their uses
19. WHO classification of xerophthalmia
20. Three ocular signs of thyroid exophthalmos
21. Broad indications for keratoplasty
22. Etiological classification of entropion

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MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-Nov-2025

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY (RS-4 & RS-5)

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 hanging. Enumerate the types of hanging. Describe the postmortem findings in a typical hanging. Explain the various causes of death in hanging.
2. A 35-year-old male was brought to a casualty with a history of consumption of unknown poison. Patient was in semiconscious state with vomitus material on the shirt with kerosene like odour. He had difficulty in breathing with excessive salivation and profuse sweating. On examination, it was observed that pupils were constricted with bradycardia, hypotension, abdominal cramps, wheezing and crepitations on lung auscultation.
   a) What is the most probable diagnosis in this case?
   b) Explain the mechanism of action of this poisoning.
   c) Interpret the clinical findings in this case with reasoning.
   d) Enumerate the investigations required in this case.
   e) Create a treatment plan for this case.

SHORT ESSAYS — 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Define exhumation. Enumerate the objectives of exhumation. Describe the procedure of exhumation.
4. A 25-year-old female was found dead with burn injuries on the body. During postmortem examination, the flame burns present over the head, face, right and left upper limbs, front of trunk, front of right and left lower limbs. Margins of burnt area show Erythematous changes. Blisters present over the body at places. Soot particles present in the trachea and bronchioles.
   a. Calculate the total percentage of burns in this case. Give reasons.
   b. Opine the cause of death in this case with reasons.
   c. Are the burn injuries in this case antemortem or postmortem in nature? Justify your answer.
5. Define Dactylography. Describe the types and medicolegal importance of Dactylography.
6. Define battered baby syndrome. Describe the clinical findings in battered baby syndrome.
7. Describe the entry wound from a rifled firearm at various ranges.
8. Define euthanasia. Describe various types of euthanasia. Discuss the legal status of euthanasia in India.
9. Discuss the clinical and laboratory findings in Plumbism.
10. Describe the mechanism of action and clinical features of carbon monoxide poisoning.

SHORT ANSWERS — 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition.
12. Define adipocere. Discuss its medicolegal importance.
13. Describe the characteristic features and medicolegal importance of fabricated wound.
14. Explain any three Grievous hurts as per Section 320 IPC.
15. Discuss on coup and contre-coup injury to head.
16. Explain any three acts of a doctor that amounts to infamous conduct.
17. Mention any three primary principles of bioethics.
18. Define consent. Describe the different types of consent.
19. Describe any three impulsive disorders with examples.

20. Enumerate the types of snake venom. Name any one snake under each type.

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Following statements regarding dying declaration are true, EXCEPT:
- A. It should be in dying person's own words.
- B. While recording it, Oath has to be administered.
- C. It is not valid in the court, if the dying person survives.
- D. Before recording, doctor must certify that victim is in compos mentis

21 ii) In Institutional deaths, the medical certification of cause of death needs to be certified using which of the following forms?
- A. Form No. 3
- B. Form No. 3(A)
- C. Form No. 4
- D. Form No. 4(A)

21 iii) The term 'Burking' refers to combination of:
- A. Smothering and choking
- B. Smothering and gagging
- C. Smothering and throttling
- D. Smothering and traumatic asphyxia

21 iv) In Breslau's second life test, the organ studied is:
- A. Heart
- B. Lung
- C. Stomach
- D. Spleen

21 v) Which one of the following features is NOT seen in vaginismus?
- A. Spasm of levator ani
- B. Spasmodic contraction of adductor muscles of thigh
- C. Spasmodic contraction of erector spinae
- D. Spasmodic contraction of quadriceps femoris

22 i) Which of the following is NOT an ingredient of medical negligence?
- A. Duty owed to the patient
- B. Dereliction of duty
- C. Damage to the patient
- D. Error of judgment in diagnosis

22 ii) The IPC section that deals with the criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind is:
- A. Section 82
- B. Section 84
- C. Section 87
- D. Section 90

22 iii) The mutual transfer of material evidence between two objects on coming into contact is known as:
- A. Jefferey's principle of exchange
- B. Locard's principle of exchange
- C. Henry's principle of exchange
- D. Puppe's principle of exchange

22 iv) All of the following are chelating agents, EXCEPT:
- A. BAL
- B. EDTA
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. Desferroxamine

22 v) Monks hood' is the common name for:
- A. Digitalis
- B. Oleander

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

C. Colchicum
D. Aconite

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 19-Nov-2025

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. Discuss the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features and management of viral keratitis
2. A 50 year old person came with gradual painless decrease of vision noticed since 6 months. On examination he has 6/60 in both eyes, anterior segment was normal and his intraocular pressure was found to be 30 mm Hg.
    a) Discuss differential diagnosis
    b) Discuss etiology, clinical features and management

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Astigmatism – types and treatment
4. A young child came with complaints of itching in both eyes since six months, he also gives history of recurrent sneezing.
    a) What is the likely diagnosis?
    b) Discuss the management
5. Describe WHO classification of trachoma. Briefly discuss SAFE strategy
6. Describe types and management of entropion
7. Discuss Anatomy of lacrimal drainage system with a neat diagram
8. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
9. Complications of cataract surgery
10. Management of Endophthalmitis

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Differential diagnosis of coloured halos
12. Age related macular degeneration
13. Thyroid eye signs
14. Swinging flash light test
15. 30 year old female came with complaints of sudden loss of vision and pain on eye movement in right eye. On examination she had relative afferent pupillary defect in the right eye
    a) What is your diagnosis?
    b) Name a systemic cause for the same
16. Differences between concomitant and incomitant squint
17. Vision 2020
18. Dry eye causes
19. Composition of tear film

20. SRK formula

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Weiss operation is done for
- A. Ectropion
- B. Ptosis
- C. Trichiasis
- D. Entropion

21 ii) Refractive error seen in extensive corneal scar is
- A. Regular astigmatism
- B. Irregular astigmatism
- C. Myopic astigmatism
- D. Hypermetropic astigmatism

21 iii) Procedure of choice in a young lady with chronic dacrocystitis is
- A. Dacrocystorhinostomy
- B. Probing of nasolacrimal duct
- C. Dacrocystectomy
- D. Balloon dacryoplasty

21 iv) Commotio retinae is seen in
- A. Retinitis pigmentosa
- B. Blunt injury
- C. Diabetic retinopathy
- D. Penetrating injury

21 v) All are changes seen in diabetic retinopathy EXCEPT
- A. Papilledema
- B. Macular edema
- C. Hard exudates
- D. Retinal haemorrhages

22 i) Following clinical finding is seen in Vitamin A deficiency
- A. Roth spots
- B. Foster fuchs spots
- C. Bitot spots
- D. Horner tranta s spots

22 ii) National Program for control of Blindness was launched in the year
- A. 1967
- B. 1976
- C. 1987
- D. 1998

22 iii) All are layers of tear film except
- A. Aqueous layer
- B. Lipid layer
- C. Mucous layer
- D. Protein layer

22 iv) Patient develops adhesion between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva after chemical injury. This condition is called
- A. Ectropion
- B. Entropion
- C. Symblepharon
- D. Trichiasis

22 v) A diabetic patient with ketaoacidosis present with loss of vision, acute proptosis , headache and facial pain. Most likely diagnosis is
- A. Mucormycosis
- B. Thyroid orbitopathy
- C. Papillitis
- D. Iridocyclitis

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 21-Nov-2025

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. A 25 year old male patient presents with fever and severe otalgia.ENT examination revealed displacement of the Pinna forwards and laterally, mastoid tenderness was present, creamy purulent discharge was seen in the external auditory canal. Sagging of the external auditory canal was evident. Tympanic membrane revealed a central perforation with lighthouse sign
    a) What is your diagnosis?
    b) Discuss the aetiopathology and clinical features
    c) Describe the necessary investigations
    d) How will you treat this patient?

2. A 45 year old female patient presents with a history of hoarseness of voice since 2 months. Indirect laryngoscopy showed the left vocal cord in a paramedian position on phonation with a phonatory gap
    a) What is your diagnosis?
    b) Describe the various causes for this condition
    c) What investigations will you order?
    d) How will you treat this patient?

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. A 22 year old HIV positive patient presents with thin Serosanguinous otorrhoea. Otoscopy revealed multiple perforations in the tympanic membrane
    a) What is your diagnosis?
    b) Mention the cause and clinical features
    c) How will you treat this case?
4. Management of otosclerosis
5. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
6. Rhinosporidiosis
7. CSF rhinorrhoea
8. Management of epistaxis
9. Juvenile laryngeal papillomatosis
10. A 30 year old male patient presents with acute onset dysphagia after eating a non vegetarian meal. X-ray soft tissues of the neck reveals a radio opaque object in the cervical Oesophagus.
    a) What is your diagnosis?
    b) How will you treat this patient?
    c) What are the complications of this condition?

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Vocal nodules
12. Croup
13. Laryngocoele
14. Facial recess
15. Otalgia
16. Lermoyez syndrome
17. Saddle nose
18. Septal perforation
19. Little's area
20. Counselling for cochlear implant

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Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) The pyramid is present in the _____ wall of the middle ear
- A. Anterior
- B. Medial
- C. Posterior
- D. Lateral

21 ii) Perforation with irregular margins in the tympanic membrane is seen in
- A. Syphilis
- B. Cholesteatoma
- C. Trauma
- D. Tuberculous otitis media

21 iii) Hectic picket fence type of fever is seen in
- A. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
- B. Meningitis
- C. Brain abscess
- D. Subdural abscess

21 iv) Cold water entry into external auditory canal is associated with
- A. Osteoma
- B. Exostosis
- C. Ceruminoma
- D. Sebaceous adenoma

21 v) Mikulicz cells are seen in
- A. Rhinosporidiosis
- B. Rhinoscleroma
- C. Rhinophyma
- D. Atrophic rhinitis

22 i) Vidian neurectomy is done in
- A. Allergic rhinitis
- B. Chronic sinusitis
- C. Acute sinusitis
- D. Vasomotor rhinitis

22 ii) Killians polyp is
- A. Ethmoidal polyp
- B. Antrochoanal polyp
- C. Sphenochoanal polyp
- D. Bleeding septal polyp

22 iii) Frey's syndrome is a complication of
- A. Mastoidectomy
- B. Tonsillectomy
- C. Laryngectomy
- D. Parotidectomy

22 iv) Most common site of origin of carcinoma larynx is
- A. Glottis
- B. Subglottis
- C. Supraglottis
- D. Marginal zone

22 v) The length of adult oesophagus is
- A. 22 cms
- B. 24 cms
- C. 25 cms
- D. 27 cms

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MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 26-Nov-2025

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4 & RS-5)
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. List the important national programmes for nutrition in India. Discuss in detail the beneficiaries, staffing and services provided under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

2. Define epidemiology. Classify epidemiological study designs. Describe the steps in conducting a cohort study.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Write briefly on various levels of prevention in relation to natural history of disease and modes of intervention with suitable examples.

4. Describe the medical, sickness and maternity benefits for employees under Employees State Insurance Act in India.

5. Describe the management of Biomedical Waste during COVID-19 outbreak

6. List the criteria for overcrowding and add note on its role in disease transmission

7. Describe population Pyramid. Mention its uses

8. Describe the concept of lead time with a diagram

9. Describe the different modes of transmission of diseases with suitable examples

10. Comment on the role of mass media during the COVID 19 Pandemic. Enumerate the various mass media used for health education of general public. Explain in brief the role of posters, billboards and signs in health education of the general public.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Mention any three personal protective equipment used for protection against occupational hazards

12. List the biological methods of vector control

13. Enumerate dimensions of health

14. How do you manage waste sharps

15. List three types of charts that can be used to depict statistical data with diagrams

16. Draw a diagram to depict a vaccine vial monitor. State its use in a vaccination program.

17. Explain briefly the process of counselling in health.

18. Mention the contributions of John Snow to public health.

19. What is food fortification? Give examples

20. Define Incidence and Prevalence. Explain the relation between incidence and prevalence.

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Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) Certain sect of people believe in feeding prelacteal foods to newborns, the communication barrier encountered in educating them about importance of feeding colostrum would be _____ barrier in communication.

A. Physical
B. Cultural
C. Physiological
D. Environmental

21 ii) Incineration is done for

A. Waste sharps
B. Used batteries
C. Radiographic waste
D. Human anatomical waste

21 iii) Horrocks Apparatus estimates

A. Free chlorine
B. Combined chlorine
C. Free and combined chlorine
D. Chlorine demand

21 iv) Dietary fibers are rich in

A. Polyunsaturated fatty acids
B. Non-Starch Polysaccharide
C. Disaccharide and Monosaccharide
D. Monosaccharide

21 v) All are Indicators for provision of health care EXCEPT

A. Utilization
B. Acceptability
C. Quality of care
D. Gross Net production (GNP)

22 i) True negative means:

A. Sensitivity
B. Specificity
C. Positive Predictive value
D. Negative predictive value

22 ii) The founder of International Red Cross is

A. Henry Dunant
B. John Snow
C. Edwin Chadwick
D. Bradford Hill

22 iii) 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

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22 iv) As per Factory Act, a 'factory' is defined as an establishment employing _____ or more workers where power is used and _____ or more workers where power is not used.

A. 25 ; 35
B. 35 ; 25
C. 10 ; 20
D. 20 ; 10

22 v) Population explosion occurs when the grown rate is more than:

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 28-Nov-2025

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100 Marks

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4 & RS-5)

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. Explain the recommended diagnostic criteria for Diabetes Mellitus (DM) as per World Health Organisation. Discuss the prevention of DM in a community.
2. Describe the components under School Health Services in India.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

3. Describe the process of contact tracing for COVID-19 cases.
4. Describe the steps in Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance in India.
5. Describe the Adolescent health issues and services available for them in India.
6. Discuss the management methods based on behavioral sciences.
7. Describe the structure of Public sector health care delivery system in India.
8. Explain the Maternal and Child Health Services provided at First Referral Unit in India.
9. Define Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Enumerate the services available under UHC?
10. Mention the recommendations of Bhore Committee.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

11. Outline the management of Vivax Malaria.
12. Mention the schedule of Pre-exposure prophylaxis of Rabies in India.
13. List the common causes for Neonatal Mortality in India.
14. List the services available at Sub Centre in India.

15. Enumerate the functions of Central Council of health.

16. What is Gantt Chart? Mention its uses.

17. Define Social Psychology. Discuss the role of social interaction in health and disease.

18. What are the factors associated with high risk for drug abuse?

19. List the Essential Medicines available at Primary Health Centres.

20. Draw the schematic diagram of disaster management cycle

Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

21 i) 'EYE' strategy is applicable for:
- A. KFD
- B. West Nile fever
- C. Trachoma
- D. Yellow Fever

21 ii) Leprosy is considered a public health problem if the prevalence of leprosy is more than the:
- A. 0.1 per 10,000
- B. 0.5 per 10,000
- C. 0.75 per 10,000
- D. 1 per 10,000

21 iii) The additional minimum daily energy requirement during the first six months for a lactating woman is
- A. 350 kcals
- B. 450 kcals
- C. 550 kcals
- D. 650 kcals

21 iv) Anganwadi workers under your PHC area have been complaining that their work load has increased and are unable to submit the reports on time. Which of the management techniques would be appropriate to assess their work load?
- A. Work sampling
- B. Work analysis
- C. Input- output analysis
- D. System analysis

21 v) Which one of the following is NOT an essential drug
- A. Analgesic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Antiobesity

22 i) ASHA is:
- A. Scheme for improving the health of women
- B. Scheme for counselling female adolescents
- C. Health worker at first referral unit
- D. Grass root level health worker

22 ii) Following are the Warning signals of poor mental health EXCEPT
- A. Always worrying
- B. Loosing of temper easily and often
- C. Regular insomnia
- D. Feels comfortable about himself and reasonably secure and adequate

22 iii) Identify the correct sequence of conducting the Interview
- A. Establishing Contact, Securing rapport, Starting an Interview, Guiding the interview
- B. Securing rapport, Establishing Contact, Starting an Interview, Guiding the interview
- C. Establishing Contact, Starting an Interview, Securing rapport, Guiding the interview
- D. Establishing Contact, Starting an Interview, Guiding the interview, Securing rapport

22 iv) All the following colours are used in Disaster Triage EXCEPT

A. Red
B. Green
C. Blue
D. Black

22 v) School health services include all of the following EXCEPT

A. Deworming
B. Immunization
C. Screening for health problems
D. Awarding students who have maintained good health