Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) CBME Degree Examination - 17-Feb-2026

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

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. Discuss the differential diagnosis of Leukocoria in a child. Describe the stages and clinical features of Retinoblastoma.
2. A young male farmer comes with the history of a triangular fleshy growth on the nasal side of his right eye since last one year, which is gradually increasing in size and encroaching on his cornea. Diagnose the condition and describe in detail the different surgical methods to treat this condition. Describe the etiopathogenesis and complications of this condition **if** not treated.

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

3. Write the clinical features and treatment of chronic granulomatous anterior uveitis.
4. Medical management of primary open angle glaucoma.
5. Write in detail about clinical features and treatment of anterior **blepharitis**.
6. Write the classification and treatment of Astigmatism
7. Briefly describe the clinical features and treatment of fungal keratitis.
8. A 35 year old female patient presents with diminution of vision in right eye for 5 days along with painful eye movement. Her visual acuity is 6/60 in that eye and colour vision is impaired. On examination a relative afferent pupillary defect was noticed in the right eye. Diagnose the condition. Describe the fundus changes expected in this patient. How will you manage this case?
9. Write the clinical features and treatment of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
10. Complicated cataract.

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

11. Mention the layers of tear film.
12. WHO definition of blindness.
13. Types of lens induced glaucoma.
14. Fincham's Test.
15. Staphyloma.
16. Mooren's ulcer.
17. What is after cataract? How is it treated?
18. Etiological classification of Optic atrophy.
19. Mention three causes for night blindness.
20. Cycloplegic drugs.

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

21 i) Anisometropia means
- A. Difference in corneal curvature in both the meridians
- B. High difference in refractive error between both eyes
- C. Difference in pupil size in both eyes
- D. Difference in inter palpebral fissure height in both eyes

21 ii) Which dye is used in "Tear film break up time" test
- A. Rose Bengal Dye
- B. Fluorescein Dye
- C. Lissamine Green Dye
- D. Trypan Blue Dye

21 iii) The condition of misdirected eyelashes is called
- A. Ectropion
- B. Distichiasis
- C. Trichiasis
- D. Tylosis

21 iv) A young male patient presents with Keratitis in right eye and vesicular rashes over the right side of his face. The most likely causative agent for this is
- A. Herpes zoster
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Staphylococcus

21 v) All are features of Marfan's Syndrome **EXCEPT**
- A. Tall stature
- B. High hypermetropia
- C. High myopia
- D. Ectopia lentis

22 i) The Hirschberg test is used to detect
- A. Strabismus
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Cataract
- D. Ptosis

22 ii) Marcus Gunn pupil is a feature of
- A. Papilloedema
- B. Anterior Uveitis
- C. Amblyopia
- D. Papillitis

22 iii) A patient developed proptosis, diplopia and pain over right eye following a road traffic accident. On examination he had chemosis, restricted ocular movements, pulsatile proptosis and bruit over that eye. What may be the diagnosis
- A. Fracture of Sphenoid
- B. Orbital cellulitis
- C. Retrobulbar Haemorrhage
- D. Carotid cavernous fistula

22 iv) Granulomatous uveitis is seen in all these diseases **EXCEPT**
- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Herpes simplex
- D. Syphilis

22 v) The longest part of optic nerve is the
- A. Intraocular
- B. Intraorbital
- C. Intracanalicular
- D. Intracranial

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 19-Feb-2026

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 4 year old girl is brought to the emergency at midnight with complaints of severe pain in the right ear. The child has cold and fever since 2-3 days. No history of trauma. On examination the right tympanic membrane is congested and bulged.
    a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
    b. Describe the etiopathogenesis and stages of the condition.
    c. What is light house sign?
    d. Briefly discuss the investigation and treatment of above condition

2. A father brought his 9 year old son to the emergency, who had undergone tonsillectomy 5 days back with complaint that child had vomited out a large amount of blood 1 hour back. After that fresh blood was oozing from the tonsillar fossa covered by unhealthy slough.
    a. What is most probable diagnosis?
    b. Discuss complications of tonsillectomy with their causes.
    c. Write about management of the present case.
    d. What are the causes for white patch over tonsil with cardinal points for each?

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

3. Adenoid facies.
4. Indications and Complications of Tracheostomy.
5. Indications and Complications of Oesophagoscopy.
6. Clinical features and management of CSF Rhinorrhoea.
7. Draw a neat labelled diagram of lateral wall of nose.
8. Define FESS. Briefly describe indications and steps of FESS.
9. Etiopathogenesis and management of Rhinocerebral Mucormycosis.
10. Ototoxicity.

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

11. Rhinitis caseosa.
12. Consent for Modified radical mastoidectomy
13. Treatment of Otosclerosis.
14. Name the common organisms causing ASOM.
15. Surgeries for Atrophic Rhinitis.
16. Plummer Vinson syndrome.
17. Types of Nasal bone fracture.
18. Enumerate the causes of fluctuating hearing loss.
19. Vocal cord nodule.

20. Gradenigo's Syndrome

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

21 i) The membranous labyrinth of Inner ear contains
- A. Cystolymph
- B. Otolymph
- C. Perilymph
- D. Endolymph

21 ii) Promontory seen in middle ear is
- A. Jugular Bulb
- B. Basal turn of cochlea
- C. Semicircular Canal
- D. Head of Incus

21 iii) Potato tumor of the nose is also know as
- A. Rodent ulcer of nose
- B. Epithelioma of nose
- C. Rhinophyma
- D. Inverted Papilloma

21 iv) Cricothyroid muscle is supplied by:
- A. Internal branch of Superior Laryngeal Nerve
- B. External branch of superior laryngeal nerve
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. Glossopharyngeal nerve

21 v) Type 1 thyroplasty is for:
- A. Vocal cord medialization
- B. Vocal cord lateralization
- C. Vocal cord shortening
- D. Vocal cord lengthening

22 i) Narrowest part in respiratory tract in adult is:
- A. Trachea
- B. Glottis
- C. Carina
- D. None of above

22 ii) Tympanic plexus is derived from
- A. Arnold's Nerve
- B. Jacobson's Nerve
- C. Bell's Nerve
- D. Gacek's Nerve

22 iii) Killian's dehiscence is seen in:
- A. Oropharynx
- B. Nasopharynx
- C. Cricopharynx
- D. Vocal cords

22 iv) Vidian neurectomy is done for
- A. Rhinitis Medicamentosa
- B. Excessive watery rhinorrhea
- C. Migraine
- D. Atropic Rhinitis

22 v) The inner Waldeyer's group of lymphatic structures **DOES NOT** include
- A. Submandibular lymph node
- B. Tonsil
- C. Lingual tonsil
- D. Adenoids

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 21-Feb-2026

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. Define epidemiology. Classify epidemiological study designs. Describe the steps in conducting a randomized controlled trial.
2. Enumerate the approaches to health education and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of the approaches

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

3. Describe the different modes of transmission of diseases with suitable examples
4. Describe the concept of lead time with a diagram.
5. Enumerate the measures to achieve population stabilisation in India.
6. Describe sanitation barrier with a diagram. Explain its application in disease prevention
7. Classify Biomedical Waste. In an outreach immunization session, mention the different categories of biomedical waste generated.
8. Describe the principles of ergonomics and its application in the workplace environment.
9. What are the determinants of heath? Give suitable examples.
10. Describe the epidemiology of Endemic Ascites.

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

11. List differences between a screening test and a diagnostic test.
12. List advantages and disadvantages of cohort study.
13. Briefly explain flipchart and flannel graph and their uses.
14. Enumerate the steps involved in Nalgonda technique.
15. List the Personal protective equipment's to be used by a biomedical waste handler.
16. Mention any three health hazards for agricultural workers.
17. Define Rehabilitation. List various types of rehabilitation.
18. List the functions of International Red Cross Society.
19. How do you calculate Body Mass Index? Classify Body Mass Index as per WHO criteria.
20. List the advantages and disadvantages of using mean as a measure of central tendency.

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

21 i) The type of time trend seen in coronary heart disease is:
   A. Secular Trend
   B. Cyclic Trend
   C. Seasonal Trend
   D. Periodic Trend

21 ii) Select the one-way methods of communication among given list
A. Newspaper, Television, Radio,
B. Panel discussion, Seminar, Newspaper
C. Lecture, Group discussion, Folk methods.
D. Demonstrations, Role play, Printed material

21 iii) Doubling time is another way of expressing population growth. If we suppose that growth rate of India remains constant at 0.8%, population would be doubling in how many years?
A. 86.5
B. 87
C. 87.5
D. 88

21 iv) Biological oxygen demand (BOD) measures the total organic content of water based on the consumption of oxygen in a sample at 20° C Celsius over five days. Consumption of 10 to 20 mg of O2 per liter most likely represents a sample from
A. Treated freshwater
B. Untreated freshwater
C. Treated sewage
D. Industrial wastewater

21 v) Chi square test is used to test the association between which of the following:
A. Two means
B. Two proportions
C. One mean and one proportion
D. All of the above

22 i) Blood bags are disposed of in
A. Yellow bag
B. Black bag
C. Red bag
D. White bag

22 ii) The minimum space in cubic feet required for every worker in a factory built AFTER the commencement of Indian Factories Act is
A. 350
B. 500
C. 950
D. 700

22 iii) Expectation of Life free of disability is known as which of the following?
A. Park Index
B. Smith Index
C. Sullivan Index
D. Life index

22 iv) The UNICEF campaign GOBI stands for
A. Growing healthy crops, Obstretic care, Breast feeding, Iodization of salt
B. Growth monitoring, Obstretic care, Birth safety, Immunization
C. Growing healthy crops, Oral rehydration, Birth safety, Iodization of salt
D. Growth monitoring, Oral rehydration, Breast feeding, Immunization

22 v) What does dietary fibers contain?
A. Polysaccharide
B. Non Starch Polysaccharide
C. Disaccharide and Monosaccharide
D. Monosaccharide

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 25-Feb-2026

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. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features, treatment and medico-legal importance in a case of Carbon monoxide poisoning
2. **A patient was brought to the casualty with an alleged history of assault. On examination multiple incised wounds measuring over an area of 6 cms X 3 cms and are skin deep present over forearm. Another incised wound measuring 5 cms X 0.5 cms X skin deep present over left side of the neck.**
   a) Are these injuries consistent with the alleged history of Assault? Give reasons
   b) Are these injuries Simple or Grievous?
   c) Describe Grievous hurt with relevant legal provisions
   d) Differentiate laceration from an incised wound

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

3. Discuss cafe coronary syndrome and its medico-legal importance
4. Describe Negative Autopsy with examples
5. Explain the post-mortem findings in a case of Burns
6. Explain the differences between entry wound and exit wound due to rifled firearm
7. Describe Dactylography and its medico-legal importance
8. Describe Professional Secrecy with examples
9. Define Antidotes. Describe the types of Antidotes with examples
10. A 40-year-old male, goldsmith by profession brought to the hospital for autopsy. During Postmortem examination the female resident smelt bitter almonds and the postmortem staining was brick red in colour, on dissection stomach mucosa was hemorrhagic. Mention the most probable cause of death. Describe the mechanism of action of such poisoning. Describe the specific treatment in such acute poisonings.

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

11. Define dying declaration. Describe the role of doctor in dying declaration
12. Describe Cadaveric spasm and its medico-legal importance
13. Enumerate three early changes and three late changes after death
14. Describe Judicial hanging and its mechanism of death
15. Define Paraphilias. Give any four examples
16. Enumerate the functions of State Medical Council
17. Define Contributory negligence. Give examples
18. Define Consent. Mention the types of Consent in medical practice
19. Mention any three types of impulsive disorders and its medico-legal importance
20. Describe Vitriolage and its medico-legal aspects

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Which is NOT TRUE about dying deposition:
- A. Recorded only by the magistrate
- B. Oath is taken
- C. Not practiced in India
- D. Cross-examination is not permitted

21 ii) In medical certification of cause of death, which is **NOT** the cause of death
- A. Cardiorespiratory arrest
- B. Lobar Pneumonia
- C. Hypertensive cardiomyopathy
- D. Diabetic ketoacidosis.

21 iii) Suspended animation can occur in all of the following, **EXCEPT:**
- A. Yogic practitioner
- B. Hanging
- C. Electrocution
- D. Drowning

21 iv) The most common finding seen in the shaken baby syndrome
- A. Extradural hematoma
- B. Subdural hematoma
- C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- D. Intraventricular hemorrhage

21 v) The fertilization of two ova released in two different menstrual cycles is known as:
- A. Superfoetation
- B. Superfecundation
- C. Fetus papyraceus
- D. Fecundation ab extra

22 i) Passive Euthanasia means ending life by
- A. Injecting high dose of barbiturates
- B. Withdrawing life supportive measures
- C. Allowing to inhale anaesthetic gases
- D. Causing electrocution

22 ii) Which of the following can be used for causing artificial bruise?
- A. Ricinus communis
- B. Semecarpus anacardium
- C. Abrus precatorius
- D. Croton tigilum

22 iii) Polyvalent antisnake venom available in India is effective against all these snakes, **EXCEPT**
- A. Common Cobra
- B. King Cobra
- C. Common Krait
- D. Russel's Viper

22 iv) A false belief in something even after its falsity has been proved beyond doubt is:
- A. Illusion
- B. Delusion
- C. Hallucination
- D. Delirium tremens

22 v) All the following are used for the detection of blood stains **EXCEPT**
- A. Benzidine test
- B. Haemin crystal test
- C. Acid phosphatase test
- D. Leucomalachite green test

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 23-Feb-2026

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. List the newer interventions launched by Government of India for to reduce maternal mortality. Discuss in detail Janani Suraksha Yojana.
2. Define Pandemic. Discuss the contact tracing for COVID-19. Add a note on the Aarogyasetu app.

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

3. Define primary health care. List the elements of primary health care.
4. Name any one health related Sustainable development goal. Name the targets under the same.
5. Enumerate the medical measures in control of Leprosy. Add a brief note on Leprosy surveillance.
6. Discuss the components and services provided under the care, support and treatment component of the National AIDS Control Programme.
7. Discuss the following Social problems
   a. Drug Addiction
   b. Alcohol abuse
   c. Unmarried mothers
8. Explain the general steps of evaluation of health services.
9. Define the term 'Handicap'. Classify handicaps in children with suitable examples.
10. Expand the acronym INSPIRE as in the seven strategies for ending violence against children. What are strategies and approaches under INSPIRE.

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

11. List the salient features of village health and sanitation day.
12. Define equity in health care. Give 2 examples.
13. Enumerate sources of Health Information.
14. Enumerate the risk factors for breast cancer.
15. What are the primary preventive measures for hypertension?
16. Discuss role of emotions in Health and disease.
17. Draw a Gantt chart with an example.
18. List out the factors associated with smoking in young people.
19. Mention the key elements of disaster preparedness.
20. List the measures taken to prevent health problems among elderly in India.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Which of the following is a component of Swachh Bharat Mission in Urban area
- A. Having a Sanitary Health inspector in each ward
- B. Penalizing persons practicing open air defecation
- C. Giving attractive pay and health care packages to manual scavengers
- D. Modern and Scientific municipal solid waste management

21 ii) Which of the following standards is used for human resource requirement in public sector hospitals?
- A. ISO
- B. IPHS
- C. IMA
- D. CGHS

21 iii) "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 iv) Which disease is covered under the National vector borne disease control programme?
- A. Sleeping sickness
- B. Kala azar
- C. Yellow fever
- D. Tick typhus

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
- D. Maternal Mortality Rate

22 i) 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 ii) The disadvantage of PERT is
- A. Its overemphasis on cost
- B. Its overemphasis on time
- C. Its overemphasis on results
- D. Its overemphasis on activities

22 iii) The following are the services given under ICDS
- I. Non formal preschool education to children between 3 to 6 years of age
- II. Record of weight and height of children at periodic intervals
- III. Kishori shakti yojana and Nutrition programme for adolescent girls
- IV. Nutrition equivalent of 600 kcals and 18 to 20 g of proteins to each pregnant and nursing mother.

- A. I and II are true
- B. II, III and IV are true
- C. II, and IV are true
- D. all are true

22 iv) The term "adolescence" is applicable to the age group between
- A. 13 to 19 years
- B. 11 to 20 years
- C. 10 to 19 years
- D. 12 to 18 years

22 v) National Mental Health Programme of India was launched in -
- A. 1982
- B. 1986
- C. 1987
- D. 1988

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MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 25-Feb-2026

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