Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

PAEDIATRICS - (RS3)

QP Code: 1092

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

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

1. What are the causes of Proteinuria? Discuss clinical features, investigations and treatment of the most likely diagnosis in a 2 year old male child with gross anasarca, oliguria and massive proteinuria.

2. List WHO criteria to diagnose severe acute malnutrition. Describe complications of SAM. Describe the immediate treatment of SAM in health care facility.

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

3. Congenital hypothyroidism.
4. Kerosene poisoning.
5. Strategies to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV.
6. Role of Zinc in paediatrics.
7. Investigations and treatment of acute pyogenic meningitis.
8. Explain with the help of a diagram the haemodynamics of PDA.
9. Post resuscitative measures in Birth asphyxia.
10. Croup.
11. Sexual maturity rating.
12. Complications of measles.

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

13. Down syndrome.
14. Causes of stridor in a 3 year old child.
15. Kangaroo mother care.
16. Radiological features of scurvy.
17. APGAR score.
18. Pneumococcal vaccines.
19. Pseudotumour cerebri.
20. Peripheral smear in Beta Thalassaemia.
21. Treatment of scorpion sting.
22. Large anterior fontanelle.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 01-Mar-2024

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

SURGERY - PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1039
(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. 45 year old lady presents with a painless lump of 2x2 cm size to start within the right breast and has doubled the size in 6 months
    a) What other history is needed?
    b) What is your differential diagnosis?
    c) How do you investigate?
    d) Add a note on management of early breast carcinoma
2. 40 year old lady presents with swelling in the front of the neck of 10 years duration, gradually increasing in size
    a) List the differential diagnosis
    b) Symptoms of hyperthyroidism
    c) Complications of multinodular goitre
    d) Investigations for multinodular goitre

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

3. Enumerate types of shock and principles of resuscitation
4. Advantages and disadvantages of minimally invasive surgery
5. Enumerate clinical features and write a note on management of parathyroid adenoma
6. Enumerate clinical features and write a note on management of tension pneumothorax
7. Principles of laparoscopy
8. Clinical features and management of Pleomorphic adenoma
9. Investigations of a surgical patient
10. Complications of blood transfusion

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

11. Factors affecting wound healing
12. Clinical manifestation of Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1
13. Glasgow coma scale in head injuries
14. Principles of organ transplantation
15. Ethics in general surgery
16. Indications for daycare surgery
17. Enumerate clinical features of cystic hygroma
18. How do you arrive at a diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of skin?
19. Immunological basis of transplantation
20. Parkland formula for burns

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Pain caused by irritation of nerves
- A. Psychogenic pain
- B. Nociceptive pain
- C. Neuropathic pain
- D. Inflammatory pain

21 ii) The following may be associated with Human Immunodeficiency Virus(HIV) **EXCEPT**
- A. Pneumocystitis Carinii Pneumionia
- B. Kaposi's Sarcoma
- C. Drug treatment is most effective in late phase
- D. Drug treatment is most effective in early phase

21 iii) Branchial cyst , following is **TRUE**
- A. Sequestration dermoid
- B. Presents at the upper end of neck
- C. Seen at lower end of the neck
- D. Develops from third branchial cleft

21 iv) Gas Gangrene, following is true **EXCEPT**
- A. Caused by Clostridium tetani
- B. Occurs in immunocompromised patients
- C. Antibiotic prophylaxis is necessary
- D. Gas in soft tissue

21 v) Mondor's disease is
- A. Infection of scalp
- B. Spontaneous thrombophlebitis of veins of leg
- C. Spontaneous thrombophlebitis of veins of breast
- D. Infection of the cheek

22 i) Metabolic response to trauma includes all **EXCEPT**
- A. Increased energy requirement
- B. Decreased energy requirement
- C. Increased nitrogen requirement
- D. Increased gluconeogenesis

22 ii) Complication of blood transfusion includes all **EXCEPT**
- A. Febrile reaction
- B. Allergic reaction
- C. AIDS
- D. Leukemia

22 iii) Cleft palate occurs due to
- A. Abnormal development of median nasal process
- B. Abnormal development of maxillary process
- C. Failure of fusion of palatine shelves
- D. Failure of fusion of nasal bones

22 iv) Preoperative plan for better surgical outcome includes all **EXCEPT**
- A. Optimize patient condition
- B. Informed consent
- C. Document relevant information
- D. No need to correct anaemia

22 v) Postoperative complications include all **EXCEPT**
- A. Hypotension
- B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Renal failure

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Mar-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

SURGERY (SECTION –A) – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1040

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

(Note: Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. 40 year man presented with pain in the right calf while walking for the last six months. He also noticed change in colour of the second toe of right foot.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) What other history would you like to take?
   c) Relevant investigation to be done
   d) Add a note on management of thrombo angitis obliterans

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. Enumerate the clinical features and management of pancreatic pseudocyst
3. Enumerate clinical features and add a note on management of Achalasia cardia
4. Write clinical features and management of inguinal hernia
5. List the differential diagnosis for haematuria and elaborate on investigations

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Enumerate components of Charcot's triad
7. Differential diagnosis for mediastinal tumors
8. Enumerate complications of splenectomy
9. How to diagnose torsion testis?
10. Differential diagnosis for Right iliac fossa mass. Enumerate the components of Ochsner Sherren regimen

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) Surgery for Inguinal hernia includes all **EXCEPT**
   A. Litchenstein repair
   B. Stoppa's repair
   C. Desarda repair
   D. McEvedy repair

11 ii) Features of peritonitis include all **EXCEPT**
   A. Abdominal pain that increases on movement
   B. Fever
   C. Guarding
   D. Increased bowel sounds

11 iii) Following are features of venous ulcer **EXCEPT**
   A. Sloping edge
   B. Occurs at pressure site
   C. Venous hypertension
   D. Surrounding skin pigmentation

11 iv) Conditions associated with severe obesity are the following **EXCEPT**
   A. Type 2 diabetes
   B. Polycystic ovary syndrome
   C. Hypertension
   D. Hypothyroidism

11 v) Which of the following is TRUE for seminoma testis
   A. Predominantly spreads through lymphatics
   B. Consists of a mixture of tissues
   C. Secretes beta HCG
   D. Spreads predominantly by blood

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Mar-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

ORTHOPAEDICS (SECTION –B) - (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1041

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

(Note : Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)

(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. Discuss the causes of dislocation of Hip. Discuss the mechanism, signs, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of posterior dislocation of Hip in a 20 year old male.

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. Colle's fracture
3. Osteoclastoma
4. Foot drop
5. Torticollis

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Plaster of Paris
7. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
8. Brodies Abscess
9. Sequestrum
10. Seddon's Classification Nerve injuries

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) Ortolani's test is done for
   A. Congenital dislocation hip
   B. Dislocation patella
   C. Meniscal injury of knee joint
   D. Perthes disease UP

11 ii) Anatomical Snuff Box tenderness indicates fracture of
   A. Scaphoid fracture
   B. Lunate fracture
   C. Talus fracture
   D. Navicular fracture

11 iii) Antalgic hip gait is related to which of the following
   A. Waddling gait
   B. Trendelenberg gait
   C. Painful hip gait
   D. Short leg gait

11 iv) Multiple bone fracture in a new born is seen in
   A. Scurvy
   B. Syphilis
   C. Osteogenesis imperfecta
   D. Morguio's syndrome

11 v) Von Rosen Splint in used in
   A. CTEV
   B. CDH
   C. Fracture shaft of femur
   D. Fracture tibia

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 06-Mar-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1042
(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 32 year old primigravida presents at 10 weeks of gestation for antenatal booking. On investigations, she is found to be Rh-negative.
    a) The woman's husband is found to be Rh-positive. Discuss the measures to prevent Rh isoimmunization during antenatal period and labour.
    b) What measures should be taken to prevent Rh-isoimmunisation?

2. A 30 year old G3P2 presents to the antenatal clinic at 6 weeks of gestation. Her first trimester scan shows two gestational sacs.
    a) What is the diagnosis? What further history you would like to elicit?
    b) What further information you would like to obtain from the first trimester USG?
    c) What are the unique complications associated with monozygotic twins?
    d) What are the other maternal and fetal complications associated with multiple pregnancy?

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

3. Define Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR). What are the factors that contribute to IUGR?
4. Describe the symptoms and signs of placenta previa. Compare this condition with abruptio placenta.
5. Discuss the various options for postpartum contraception.
6. Discuss the diagnosis and management of Preterm PROM
7. Define gestation diabetes and discuss its management during pregnancy
8. Classify the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Discuss the risk factors for pre-eclampsia.
9. Discuss the various types of uterine dysfunction? Enumerate the complications of precipitate labour.
10. Discuss the causes and complications for Neonatal Jaundice

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

11. Describe the types of Breech presentations
12. Enumerate indications for LSCS
13. Explain NYHA classification of heart decease during pregnancy
14. Enumerate causes for shoulder dystocia.
15. Describe the usage of Pritchards regimen
16. Describe grades of perineal tear
17. Describe the methods of placental separation
18. List the antenatal investigations given to a woman presenting at 10 weeks of gestation
19. List the effects of iron deficiency anemia on the mother
20. List the criteria to be fulfilled before forceps application.

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

21 i) The following have been associated with asymptomatic bacteriuria **EXCEPT**
- E. Preterm labour
- F. Intra uterine growth retardation
- G. Urinary tract abnormality
- H. Macrosomia

21 ii) The dimension of obstetrical perineum is about …….
- E. 5cm×5cm
- F. 4cm×4cm
- G. 3.5inches× 3.5inches
- H. 6cm×6cm

21 iii) Methotrexate therapy in unruptured ectopic pregnancy can be given in which of the following conditions.
- E. Breast Feeding
- F. Significant anemia
- G. Tubal diameter <4cm without cardiac activity
- H. Hepatic and Renal dysfunction

21 iv) The labour is said to be prolonged when the combined duration of the first and second stage is more than the arbitrary time limit of …….
- E. 18hours
- F. 48hours
- G. 12 hours
- H. 24 hours

21 v) Burns-Marshall method is used in…….
- E. Shoulder Dystotia
- F. Delivery of the Placenta
- G. Delivery of the after coming head
- H. Deep Transverse arrest

22 i) Shock Index (SI) is used as a valuable guide in monitoring and general management of a woman with …….
- A. Preeclampsia
- B. Postpartum haemorrhage
- C. Puerperal pyrexia
- D. PROM

22 ii) Centchroman (SAHELI) contain …….
- A. Mifeprostone
- B. Ormiloxifene
- C. Progesterone
- D Misoprostol

22 iii) In a woman undergoing TOLAC, all are risk factors for Scar rupture **EXCEPT**
- A. Prior Classical cesarean delivery
- B. More than 2 prior caesarean delivery
- C. Induced labour
- D. Prior vaginal delivery

22 iv) Newborn has a cord pH of 6.8. All are true **EXCEPT**
- A. This is normal
- B. This is classified as birth asphyxia
- C. Neonate may require resuscitation
- D. Neonate may require NICU admission

22 v) Recommended Dose of Folic acid to prevent Neural tubal defect …….
- A. 5mg
- B. 10mg
- C. 2 mg
- D. 15mg

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Mar-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1043
(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. 60 year old post menopausal lady with BMI **of** 30, admitted with history of postmenopausal bleeding since one month. How will you evaluate and manage the **above** patient?

2. Discuss the risk factors, staging of Carcinoma Cervix. Discuss the management of Carcinoma cervix Type II A

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

3. Discuss the medical management of Heavy Menstrual bleeding
4. Discuss the approach to secondary amenorrhoea
5. Discuss the secondary changes in fibroid uterus
6. List the indications and complications of abdominal hysterectomy
7. Discuss the various theories that explain endometriosis.
8. Describe the various tests for tubal patency
9. Describe the management of acute pelvic inflammatory disease
10. Role of ultrasonography in gynaecology

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

11. List the criteria for diagnosis of PCOS
12. Describe the criteria for Bacterial vaginosis.
13. Expand PALM-COEIN
14. Discuss utility of CA-125 in gynaecology
15. List the causes of urinary retention
16. Define decubitus ulcer. Discuss its management.
17. List various risk factors for Ca Ovary
18. Describe types of dysmenorrhea.
19. Discuss management of Bartholins abscess
20. Define Cryptomenorrhea.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Laboratory test which helps to diagnose menopause…….
- I. FSH >40mIU/L
- J. LH <20mIU/L
- K. Progesterone 25 ng/ml
- L. Oestrone(E1)-<20pg/ml

21 ii) Maximum dose of clomiphene citrate is…….
- I. 100mg
- J. 200mg
- K. 50mg
- L. 150mg

21 iii) For creation of Pneumoperitonium, **Veress** needle is introduced into the peritoneal cavity through …….
- I. Infraumbilical fold
- J. Left iliac fossa
- K. McBurneys point
- L. Right subcostal point

21 iv) Which of the following drugs can cause endometrial hyperplasia
- I. Progesterone
- J. Tamoxifen
- K. Clomiphene citrate
- L. Danazol

21 v) Following Drugs causes Hirsutism **EXCEPT**
- I. Cyproterone acetate
- J. Androgens
- K. Danazol
- L. Minoxidil

22 i) To identify malignancy in a case of suspected cervix, ideal method would be
- E. Vaginal cytology
- F. Visual inspection with acetic acid
- G. Colposcopic guided biopsy
- H. PAP smear

22 ii) Tumour marker used to diagnose Dysgerminoma of the ovary…….
- D. LDH
- E. FSH
- F. CEA
- G. CA 125

22 iii) Drug to treat HYperprolactenimia is
- E. Cabergoline
- F. Oral contraceptive pills
- G. Estrogen
- H. Prednisolone

22 iv) Turners Syndrome is (45XO) is characterized by…….
- E. Absent vagina
- F. Low serum Gonadotrophin levels
- G. Delayed menarche
- H. Normal gonads on ultrasound

22 v) Uterine artery is a branch of
- E. Posterior division of internal iliac artery
- F. Lateral division of internal iliac artery
- G. Medial division of internal iliac artery
- H. Anterior division of internal iliac artery

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase - III (PART - II) Degree Examination – 01-Mar-2024

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

General Medicine - Paper-II (RS3)
QP Code: 1094

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

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

1. Classify Anemia. Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Iron deficiency Anemia.
2. Discuss etiology, pathology, clinical features and management of Acute Viral Meningitis.

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

3. Clinical features and treatment of Lung Abscess.
4. Clinical features and treatment of Schizophrenia.
5. Clinical features and treatment of Barbiturate poisoning.
6. Opportunistic infections in HIV.
7. Clinical features and treatment of Pemphigus Vulgaris.
8. Clinical features and treatment of Miliary Tuberculosis.
9. Clinical features and treatment of Paucibacillary Leprosy.
10. Clinical features and treatment of Congestive Heart Failure.
11. Clinical features and treatment of delirium tremens.
12. Obsessive compulsive disorders.

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

13. Causes for Haemoptysis.
14. Treatment of Scabies.
15. Scurvy.
16. Anamnestic reaction.
17. Causes for Hiccups.
18. Causes of Ascites.
19. Korsakoff's psychosis.
20. **Glimepiride**
21. Tetany.
22. Causes for apthous ulcers.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part II) Degree Examination - 04-Mar-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50 Marks**

GENERAL SURGERY (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1095
Section-A

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
(Note: Both QP Codes 1095 and 1096 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1095 &1096)

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

1. Define shock, describe the pathophysiology of shock, types and principles of management of shock.
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and principles of management of arterial occlusive disease.

SHORT ESSAYS **3 x 5 = 15 Marks**

3. Difference between hypertrophic scar and keloid.
4. Imperforate anus.
5. ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography).

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Gas gangrene.
7. Acute cystitis.
8. Propofol.
9. Disinfectant.
10. Stem cells.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase III (Part II) Degree Examination – 04-Mar-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50 Marks**

ORTHOPAEDICS (RS3)
QP Code: 1096
Section B

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
(Note: Both QP Codes 1095 and 1096 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
Use separate answer books for section A and section B.

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

1. Classify fractures. Describe the principles of fracture management and complications of fractures.
2. Describe the aetiology, pathogenesis clinical features and management of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis.

SHORT ESSAYS **3 x 5 = 15 Marks**

3. Partial claw hand.
4. Scaphoid bone fracture.
5. Osteoclastoma

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Skeletal traction.
7. Management of Rickets.
8. Cubitus varus deformity.
9. Ponsetti method of club foot management.
10. Interlocking nail.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 06-Mar-2024

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

GENERAL SURGERY – PAPER II (RS3)
QP Code: 1097

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

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

1. Describe pathology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Pleomorphic adenoma.
2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigation and management of peptic ulcer disease.

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

3. Acute peritonitis.
4. GCS (Glasgow Coma Scale).
5. Differential diagnosis of groin swelling.
6. Renal calculi.
7. Day care surgery.
8. Necrotizing fasciitis.
9. MRCP (Magnetic Resonance Cholangio Pancreatography).
10. TB Lymphadenitis.
11. Skin grafts.
12. Complications of Blood transfusion.

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

13. Deep vein thrombosis.
14. Stricture urethra.
15. Tension pneumothorax.
16. Brachytherapy.
17. Ganglion.
18. Lingual thyroid.
19. BRCA (Breast Carcinoma Antigen).
20. Courvoisier's law.
21. Ranula.
22. CEAP classification.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – II) Degree Examination - 11-Mar-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY- PAPER-I (RS3)
QP Code: 1098

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

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

1. Primi with 37 weeks of gestation with BP-160/100mmhg with Headache and Vomiting. Discuss diagnosis, investigation management and complications.
2. Diagnosis and management of Post Partum Hemorrhage.

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

3. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
4. Puerperal sepsis.
5. Intra partum Fetal monitoring.
6. External Cephalic Version.
7. GDM screening.
8. Modified Bishop score.
9. IUGR-Risk factors.
10. Polyhydraminos.
11. Vaginal birth after caesarian section (VBAC)
12. Postpartum IUCD

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

13. Hematological changes in pregnancy.
14. Puerperal sterilization.
15. HELLP
16. APGAR Score.
17. Missed abortion.
18. Maternal mortality ratio.
19. Tocolysis.
20. Antihypertensives in pregnancy.
21. Stages of labour.
22. Methods of delivering after coming head in vaginal breech delivery.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 03.06.2024

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

GENERAL SURGERY – PAPER II (RS3)
QP Code: 1097

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 etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of primary thyrotoxicosis.
2. Describe the risk factors for carcinoma breast: clinical features, investigations and principles of management of carcinoma breast.

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

3. Hydatid cyst liver.
4. Benign prostatic hypertrophy.
5. Acute appendicitis.
6. Spinal anaesthesia.
7. Minimal access surgery.
8. Basal cell carcinoma.
9. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis.
10. Upper GI endoscopy.
11. CECT (Contrast Enhanced CT).
12. Phimosis.

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

13. Cold abscess.
14. Indications for liver transplantation.
15. Branchial cyst.
16. Duct papilloma.
17. Calot’s triangle.
18. ABPI (Ankle Brachial Pressure Index).
19. Secondary varicose vein causes.
20. Complications of Thyroidectomy.
21. FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology).
22. Whipple’s triad.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 28-May-2024

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

INTERNAL MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1037
(QP Contains Two Pages)

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

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

1. A 32 year gentleman presents to Emergency room with sudden onset headache and diaphoresis O/E-BP-220/130 mm hg, papilloedema present, concious, oriented
    a. Discuss the diagnosis and treatment
    b. Enumerate the causes of secondary hypertension
    c. Enumerate the investigations of Hypertension in young

2. A farmer 45 years male is brought to casualty in a state of unconsciousness o/e-constricted pupil,pulse-50/min,bp-100/60 mmhg,unconcious,rr-30/min, typical smell of pesticide present
    a. Discuss probable diagnosis and substantiate
    b. Describe the management of this patient
    c. Enumerate common poisons and their antidotes

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

3. Describe the management of nonketotic hyperosmolar state in diabetes mellitus
4. Describe and discuss compensatory mechanisms involved in heart failure
5. Describe the clinical features and management of thiamine deficiency
6. Enumerate the viruses causing hepatitis, describe clinical features and treatment of acute viral Hepatitis A
7. Discuss medicolegal, sociocultural, professional and ethical issues pertaining to medical negligence
8. Describe the management of oesophageal variceal bleed
9. Discuss the medical emergencies in Rhuematoid arthritis
10. Discuss the causes of metabolic acidosis

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

11. Define and classify obesity
12. Describe management of thyrotoxic crisis
13. Enumerate the functions of liver
14. Describe the mechanism of action with examples for SGLT2 inhibitors
15. Describe the etiopathogenesis of coronary artery disease
16. Enumerate the indications of heart transplantation
17. Discuss modified Dukes criteria
18. Describe drug to drug interaction with examples
19. Describe the clinical features and treatment of hypokalemia
20. Describe the cardiovasular examination findings in mitral regurgitation

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Factors influencing myocardial oxygen supply and demand are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Heart rate
- B. Blood pressure
- C. Duration of systole
- D. Hemoglobin level

21 ii) Calcium channel blocker causing tachycardia is
- A. Nifedepine
- B. Verapamil
- C. Diltiazem
- D. Flunarizine

21 iii) SCHOBER 'S test is useful in
- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Ankylosing spondylitis
- C. Psoriatic arthritis
- D. Reactive arthritis

21 iv) Examples of drugs associated with drawl effects are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- B. Opiods
- C. Barbiturates
- D. Amphetamine

21 v) Diseases associated with triplet expansions are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1
- B. Machado joseph disease
- C. Spinobulbar muscular atrophy
- D. Dubin johnson syndrome

22 i) Vitamin which causes peripheral neuropathy in both deficiency and excess
- A. Folate
- B. Pyridoxine
- C. B 12
- D. C

22 ii) Causes of proximal muscle weakness are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Sarcoid
- C. Carnitine deficiency
- D. Polymyositis

22 iii) False statement about interpretation of urea and electrolyte result is
- A. Chloride levels generally change in parallel with plasma sodium
- B. Sodium levels largely reflect changes in water balance
- C. Bicarbonate is normal in acid base disorders
- D. Creatinine can increase with increase in people with high muscle mass

22 iv) Complications of obesity are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Obstructive sleep apnoea
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- D. Coagulopathy

22 v) Causes of salivary gland swelling are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Viral infection
- B. Sjogrens
- C. Calculi
- D. Rhuematoid arthritis

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 28-May-2024

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

INTERNAL MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1037
(QP Contains Two Pages)

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

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

1. A 32 year gentleman presents to Emergency room with sudden onset headache and diaphoresis O/E-BP-220/130 mm hg, papilloedema present, concious, oriented
    d. Discuss the diagnosis and treatment
    e. Enumerate the causes of secondary hypertension
    f. Enumerate the investigations of Hypertension in young

2. A farmer 45 years male is brought to casualty in a state of unconsciousness o/e-constricted pupil,pulse-50/min,bp-100/60 mmhg,unconcious,rr-30/min, typical smell of pesticide present
    d. Discuss probable diagnosis and substantiate
    e. Describe the management of this patient
    f. Enumerate common poisons and their antidotes

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

3. Describe the management of nonketotic hyperosmolar state in diabetes mellitus
4. Describe and discuss compensatory mechanisms involved in heart failure
5. Describe the clinical features and management of thiamine deficiency
6. Enumerate the viruses causing hepatitis, describe clinical features and treatment of acute viral Hepatitis A
7. Discuss medicolegal, sociocultural, professional and ethical issues pertaining to medical negligence
8. Describe the management of oesophageal variceal bleed
9. Discuss the medical emergencies in Rhuematoid arthritis
10. Discuss the causes of metabolic acidosis

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

11. Define and classify obesity
12. Describe management of thyrotoxic crisis
13. Enumerate the functions of liver
14. Describe the mechanism of action with examples for SGLT2 inhibitors
15. Describe the etiopathogenesis of coronary artery disease
16. Enumerate the indications of heart transplantation
17. Discuss modified Dukes criteria
18. Describe drug to drug interaction with examples
19. Describe the clinical features and treatment of hypokalemia
20. Describe the cardiovasular examination findings in mitral regurgitation

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

21 i) Factors influencing myocardial oxygen supply and demand are all **EXCEPT**
- E. Heart rate
- F. Blood pressure
- G. Duration of systole
- H. Hemoglobin level

21 ii) Calcium channel blocker causing tachycardia is
- E. Nifedepine
- F. Verapamil
- G. Diltiazem
- H. Flunarizine

21 iii) SCHOBER 'S test is useful in
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis
- F. Ankylosing spondylitis
- G. Psoriatic arthritis
- H. Reactive arthritis

21 iv) Examples of drugs associated with drawl effects are all **EXCEPT**
- E. Selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- F. Opiods
- G. Barbiturates
- H. Amphetamine

21 v) Diseases associated with triplet expansions are all **EXCEPT**
- E. Spinocerebellar ataxia type 1
- F. Machado joseph disease
- G. Spinobulbar muscular atrophy
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22 i) Vitamin which causes peripheral neuropathy in both deficiency and excess
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- E. Viral infection
- F. Sjogrens
- G. Calculi
- H. Rhuematoid arthritis

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 30-May-2024

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

INTERNAL MEDICINE – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1038
(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. 50-year-old gentleman presented with sudden onset of weakness of right upper and lower limb. He had deviation of mouth to left side. On examination, he was unable to speak and power in right upper and lower limb was 2/5 and extensor plantar reflex on right side.
    a) Discuss the diagnosis, etiopathogenesis and management of this condition?
2. Describe the etiology, clinical features, management, and complications of Falciparum Malaria.

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

3. Discuss the clinical features, and management of Bronchial asthma.
4. Describe the clinical feature and management of pulmonary tuberculosis.
5. Discuss the etiology, clinical features, and management of Polycystic kidney disease.
6. A 40-year-old gentleman presented with fatigue and generalized weakness for 4 months. His hemoglobin was 6 gram/dL, mean corpuscular volume was 106 fL, leucocyte count, and platelet count were normal. He had knuckle pigmentation. What is the likely diagnosis? Describe the management of this condition.
7. Describe the ECG changes and management of Hyperkalemia.
8. Discuss the causes and prevention of falls in elderly.
9. Describe the clinical features and management of Steven Johnson syndrome.
10. Describe the clinical features and management of schizophrenia.

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

11. Discuss the clinical features of leprosy.
12. Discuss post exposure prophylaxis of HIV.
13. List the causes of chronic kidney disease.
14. Enumerate the causes of metabolic acidosis.
15. Describe the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia.
16. Enumerate the clinical signs of lobar pneumonia.
17. Describe the management of Alcohol dependence syndrome.
18. Enlist dermatological manifestations of internal malignancies.
19. Enlist the radiological features of Emphysema.
20. Discuss the treatment of depression.

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

21 i) A 50-year-old gentleman had a long flight of 16 hours. Following the journey, he had developed swelling of right leg, sudden onset breathlessness. Which of the following is the first line diagnostic test for this condition?

A. High resolution CT scan of chest
B. CT Pulmonary angiography
C. Bronchoscopy
D. Trans-bronchial Lung Biopsy

21 ii) Which of the following is a prion disease?

A. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
B. Huntington's chorea
C. Menke's kinki hair disease
D. Steel Richardson's syndrome

21 iii) Antibodies to glomerular basement membrane are seen in which of the following condition?

A. Good pasture's syndrome
B. Membranous nephropathy
C. Wegener's granulomatosis
D. Churg Strauss disease

21 iv) Which of the following drug is used in the treatment of Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia?

A. Doxycycline
B. Co-trimoxazole
C. Amoxicillin
D. Azithromycin

21 v) A 50-year-old gentleman presented with progressive ascending paralysis of all the four limbs for 3-4 days. On examination he had bilateral lower motor neuron type facial paralysis. Which among the following is the preferred treatment?

A. Glucocorticoids
B. Streptokinase
C. Immunoglobulins
D. Aspirin + Statins

22 i) Which of the following vaccines should be offered to patients of COPD?

A. Meningococcal vaccine
B. Pneumococcal vaccine
C. Zoster vaccine
D. Typhoid vaccine

22 ii) "Red cell casts" are characteristic of which of the following conditions?

A. Acute glomerular nephritis
B. Chronic kidney disease
C. Nephrotoxic acute tubular necrosis
D. Interstitial nephritis

22 iii) A 25 year old lady presented with a cough with expectoration for 3 years. On examination she had grade 3 clubbing. Chest examination revealed coarse leathery crepitations in right intrascapular areas. Which of the following is a likely diagnosis?

A. COPD
B. Pulmonary tuberculosis
C. Bronchiectasis
D. Bronchial Asthma

22 iv) "Koplick's spot" are seen in which of the following condition?

A. Rubella
B. Measles
C. Mumps
D. Dengue fever

22 v) Which of the following anti-tubercular drugs can cause optic neuritis?

A. Isoniazid
B. Rifampicin
C. Pyrazinamide
D. Ethambutol

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

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

COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)
Q.P. CODE: 1035
(QP contains two pages)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 ii) The following type of epidemiological study uses population as the unit of study:

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

21 iii) Which of the following is the greatest contributor to global warming as a consequence of human activities and lifestyle:

A. Carbon dioxide
B. Chlorofluorocarbons
C. Methane
D. Ozone

21 iv) Metallic body implants should be disposed in:

A. Yellow-coloured bag
B. Red-coloured bag
C. Puncture proof and leak-proof box with blue coloured marking
D. Puncture proof and leak-proof box with black coloured marking

21 v) Following statement is **CORRECT** regarding health education

A. Aims at impulsive actions
B. Makes people think for themselves
C. Develops standard pattern of attitudes
D. Instills knowledge in the minds of people

22 i) Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the median?

A. It is the sum of all observations divided by the number of observations, when arranged in ascending order
B. It is the sum of all observations divided by the number of observations, when arranged in descending order
C. It is not affected by extreme values
D. It is affected by extreme values

22 ii) The duration of maternity benefit with full wages to an insured woman under Employees State Insurance Act is

A. 34 weeks
B. 28 weeks
C. 14 weeks
D. 26 weeks

22 iii) Identify the tertiary level of prevention among the following.

A. Health Screening for diabetes mellitus
B. Case finding for falciparum malaria
C. Contact tracing of STI
D. Reconstructive surgery in leprosy

22 iv) Which of the following is the first SIGN of vitamin A deficiency?

A. Night blindness
B. Conjunctival xerosis
C. Keratomalacia
D. Bitot's Spots

22 v) A health team went to a village for contact tracing during Covid 19 pandemic. The community volunteers, local leaders helped in identifying and educating the primary and secondary contacts. This is:

A. Intersectoral coordination
B. Situational analysis
C. Appropriate technology
D. Community participation

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MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 03-Jun-2024

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

SURGERY - PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1039
(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. 60 year old diabetic male came with H/o ulcer in left leg for 1 month, H/o fever, oliguria, drowsiness for 2 days. On examination Temp-102F, PR-110/min, BP-70/40mmHg, RR-25/min, Spo2 – 85% at room air, left leg- 8*6 cm ulcer with copious purulent foul smelling discharge with pitting edema in left lower limb.
   a) Classify various types of shock.
   b) Write in detail Pathophysiology, clinical features and Management of this patient.
2. 40 yr old female came with painless rapidly progressive lump in left breast for 4 months. On examination 3*3 hard lump with Peau d orange appearance with 1*1 cm hard lump in level 1 axilla. Stage the condition. Write in detail risk factors, investigations and management of this patient.

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

3. Enumerate Indications and Complications of Blood transfusion.
4. 30 year old female suffered 60% burns due to gas cylinder explosion. Write about fluid and wound management of this patient.
5. Define Ranula. What are the clinical features? How do you treat the same?
6. What is Surgical audit? Enumerate the steps in audit cycle.
7. Enumerate preoperative investigations in patient with SOLITARY NODULAR GOITRE
8. Enumerate clinical features and management of malignant melanoma
9. Enumerate clinical features and management of papillary thyroid carcinoma
10. Write in detail about types, clinical features and management of tetanus.

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

11. Write a note on Metabolic surgeries
12. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute Paronychia
13. Mention the components MEN1 and MEN2 syndrome
14. An HIV positive patient is posted for hernia surgery. What are the universal precautions to be followed?
15. Describe the steps of informed written consent
16. Differentiate between hypertrophic scar and keloid
17. Enumerate various factors affecting wound healing
18. Complications of superficial parotidectomy
19. Enumerate principles of organ transplantation
20. Enumerate components of triage

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

21 i) Structure **NOT** preserved in modified radical neck dissection is
- A. Spinal accessory nerve
- B. Submandibular nerve
- C. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- D. Internal jugular vein

21 ii) Which of the following is not a complication of massive transfusion?
- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Coagulopathy
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Hyperkalemia

21 iii) Which of the following is **NOT** part of the anaesthetic triad used during surgery?
- A. Unconsciousness
- B. Pain relief
- C. Amnesia
- D. Muscle relaxation

21 iv) A patient who was admitted after a road traffic accident is put on mechanical ventilation. He opens his eyes on verbal command and moves all four limbs spontaneously. Calculate his GCS
- A. Eyes - 2, Verbal - 1, Motor -5
- B. Eyes - 2, Verbal - NT, Motor -5
- C. Eyes - 3, Verbal - 1, Motor -6
- D. Eyes - 3, Verbal - NT, Motor -6

21 v) Standard upper GI endoscopy includes examination of all **EXCEPT**
- A. Pharynx
- B. Esophagus
- C. Duodenum
- D. Jejunum

22 i) In remodeling phase of wound healing it is characterized by maturation of collagen in type 1 collagen is replaced by
- A. Type III
- B. Type II
- C. Fibro-blasts
- D. Type IV

22 ii) Fasciotomy is indicated in Compartment Syndrome ,if compartment pressure is higher than
- A. 20 mmhg
- B. 22 mmhg
- C. 25 mmhg
- D. 30 mmhg

22 iii) Which virus is associated with naso pharyngeal carcinoma?
- A. Epstein barr virus
- B. Varicella Zoster
- C. HPV 6 and 11
- D. Rhinovirus

22 iv) Which solution is preferred in the initial management of hypovolemic shock?
- A. Normal Saline
- B. Ringer Lactate
- C. Albumin
- D. Blood

22 v) Malignancy arising from a chronic scar is called …….
- A. Meleney's ulcer
- B. Melanoma
- C. Marjolin's ulcer
- D. Rodent ulcer

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

SURGERY (SECTION –A) – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1040

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

(Note: Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. Enumerate the differential diagnosis of a right iliac fossa mass. How do you manage a patient with an Appendicular Mass?

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. Embryology, Clinical features and management of Horse-shoe kidney
3. Etiopathogenesis and management of Venous ulcer
4. Types and management of Hydrocoele
5. Write the surgical management of Chronic calcific pancreatitis

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Components of Charcot's Triad
7. Surgical management of Umbilical hernia
8. Surgical procedures for Phimosis
9. Surgical anatomy of Circle of Willis
10. Indications for Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreaticogram

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) A 65-year-old male patient presented in the casualty with two hours history of sudden onset of severe headache associated with nausea and vomiting. On clinical examination, the patient had neck stiffness and right-sided ptosis. The rest of the neurological examination was normal. What is the clinical diagnosis?
   A. Hypertensive brain haemorrhage
   B. Migraine
   C. Aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
   D. Arteriovenous malformation

11 ii) Obstructive hydrocephalus is caused by
   A. Post hemorrhagic state
   B. CSF infection
   C. Choroid plexus carcinoma
   D. Lesion in the ventricle

11 iii) Conn's syndrome consists of
   A. Raised aldosterone level
   B. Decreased aldosterone level
   C. Decreased thyroxine level
   D. Raised PTH level

11 iv) A 35-year male presented with complaints of lower abdominal pain referred to the tip of the penis, with haematuria at the end of micturition. On examination, hypogastric tenderness is present, with no guarding or rigidity. Ultrasound showed vesicular calculi. Urine culture and sensitivity showed high growth of proteus mirabilis. Which of the following type of stone could it be?
   A. Uric acid stone
   B. Oxalate stone
   C. Cystine stone
   D. Triple phosphate

11 v) Goodsall's Rule is applicable for
   A. Fissure in ano
   B. Fistula in ano
   C. Haemarrhoids
   D. Pilonidal sinus

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

ORTHOPAEDICS (SECTION –B) - (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1041

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

(Note : Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)

(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. 50 year old female gives history of fall on out stretched hand following which she developed swelling in the wrist. What is a probable diagnosis and describe classification, clinical features, radiological features and management of distal end radius fracture in elderly female.

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. How do you investigate 50 year old male with chronic low back pain?
3. Gaint cell tumour of distal femour
4. Acute osteomyelitis of femur in child
5. Compartment syndrome

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. pathological fracture
7. Night cries
8. Mallet finger
9. Hemi arthroplasty of hip
10. Paget's test

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) The attitude of the limb in anterior dislocation of the hip joint is
   A. Flexion, Adduction, Internal rotation
   B. Flexion, Abduction, Internal rotation
   C. Flexion, Adduction, External rotation
   D. Flexion, Abduction, External rotation

11 ii) Osteoclasis can be used to
   A. Correct deformity of the tibia due to rickets
   B. Curette an osteoclastoma
   C. Correct deformity in malunion
   D. Correct a ricketery rosary deformity

11 iii) In Dupuytren's contracture which one of the following statements incorrect:
   A. It is a contracture of the flexor tendons to the ring and Little fingers
   B. It is a contracture of the palmar fascia
   C. It may occur in the plantar fascia
   D. There is an association with cirrhosis of the liver

11 iv) A greenstick fracture
   A. Occurs chiefly in the elderly
   B. Does not occur in children
   C. Is a spiral fracture- of tubular bone
   D. Is a fracture where part of the cortex is intact and part is crumpled or cracked

11 v) Spiral fracture is due to
   A. Blunt trauma
   B. Axial compression
   C. Twist
   D. Direct impact

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 03.06.2024

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

GENERAL SURGERY – PAPER II (RS3)
QP Code: 1097

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 etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of primary thyrotoxicosis.
2. Describe the risk factors for carcinoma breast: clinical features, investigations and principles of management of carcinoma breast.

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

3. Hydatid cyst liver.
4. Benign prostatic hypertrophy.
5. Acute appendicitis.
6. Spinal anaesthesia.
7. Minimal access surgery.
8. Basal cell carcinoma.
9. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis.
10. Upper GI endoscopy.
11. CECT (Contrast Enhanced CT).
12. Phimosis.

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

13. Cold abscess.
14. Indications for liver transplantation.
15. Branchial cyst.
16. Duct papilloma.
17. Calot’s triangle.
18. ABPI (Ankle Brachial Pressure Index).
19. Secondary varicose vein causes.
20. Complications of Thyroidectomy.
21. FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology).
22. Whipple’s triad.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – II) Degree Examination - 11-Mar-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY- PAPER-I (RS3)
QP Code: 1098

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

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

1. Primi with 37 weeks of gestation with BP-160/100mmhg with Headache and Vomiting. Discuss diagnosis, investigation management and complications.
2. Diagnosis and management of Post Partum Hemorrhage.

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

3. Hyperemesis gravidarum.
4. Puerperal sepsis.
5. Intra partum Fetal monitoring.
6. External Cephalic Version.
7. GDM screening.
8. Modified Bishop score.
9. IUGR-Risk factors.
10. Polyhydraminos.
11. Vaginal birth after caesarian section (VBAC)
12. Postpartum IUCD

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

13. Hematological changes in pregnancy.
14. Puerperal sterilization.
15. HELLP
16. APGAR Score.
17. Missed abortion.
18. Maternal mortality ratio.
19. Tocolysis.
20. Antihypertensives in pregnancy.
21. Stages of labour.
22. Methods of delivering after coming head in vaginal breech delivery.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 03-Jun-2024

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

SURGERY - PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1039
(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. 60 year old diabetic male came with H/o ulcer in left leg for 1 month, H/o fever, oliguria, drowsiness for 2 days. On examination Temp-102F, PR-110/min, BP-70/40mmHg, RR-25/min, Spo2 – 85% at room air, left leg- 8*6 cm ulcer with copious purulent foul smelling discharge with pitting edema in left lower limb.
   c) Classify various types of shock.
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4. 30 year old female suffered 60% burns due to gas cylinder explosion. Write about fluid and wound management of this patient.
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6. What is Surgical audit? Enumerate the steps in audit cycle.
7. Enumerate preoperative investigations in patient with SOLITARY NODULAR GOITRE
8. Enumerate clinical features and management of malignant melanoma
9. Enumerate clinical features and management of papillary thyroid carcinoma
10. Write in detail about types, clinical features and management of tetanus.

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

11. Write a note on Metabolic surgeries
12. Discuss clinical features and management of Acute Paronychia
13. Mention the components MEN1 and MEN2 syndrome
14. An HIV positive patient is posted for hernia surgery. What are the universal precautions to be followed?
15. Describe the steps of informed written consent
16. Differentiate between hypertrophic scar and keloid
17. Enumerate various factors affecting wound healing
18. Complications of superficial parotidectomy
19. Enumerate principles of organ transplantation
20. Enumerate components of triage

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Structure **NOT** preserved in modified radical neck dissection is
- E. Spinal accessory nerve
- F. Submandibular nerve
- G. Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- H. Internal jugular vein

21 ii) Which of the following is not a complication of massive transfusion?
- E. Hypercalcemia
- F. Coagulopathy
- G. Hypothermia
- H. Hyperkalemia

21 iii) Which of the following is **NOT** part of the anaesthetic triad used during surgery?
- E. Unconsciousness
- F. Pain relief
- G. Amnesia
- H. Muscle relaxation

21 iv) A patient who was admitted after a road traffic accident is put on mechanical ventilation. He opens his eyes on verbal command and moves all four limbs spontaneously. Calculate his GCS
- E. Eyes - 2, Verbal - 1, Motor -5
- F. Eyes - 2, Verbal - NT, Motor -5
- G. Eyes - 3, Verbal - 1, Motor -6
- H. Eyes - 3, Verbal - NT, Motor -6

21 v) Standard upper GI endoscopy includes examination of all **EXCEPT**
- E. Pharynx
- F. Esophagus
- G. Duodenum
- H. Jejunum

22 i) In remodeling phase of wound healing it is characterized by maturation of collagen in type 1 collagen is replaced by
- E. Type III
- F. Type II
- G. Fibro-blasts
- H. Type IV

22 ii) Fasciotomy is indicated in Compartment Syndrome ,if compartment pressure is higher than
- E. 20 mmhg
- F. 22 mmhg
- G. 25 mmhg
- H. 30 mmhg

22 iii) Which virus is associated with naso pharyngeal carcinoma?
- E. Epstein barr virus
- F. Varicella Zoster
- G. HPV 6 and 11
- H. Rhinovirus

22 iv) Which solution is preferred in the initial management of hypovolemic shock?
- E. Normal Saline
- F. Ringer Lactate
- G. Albumin
- H. Blood

22 v) Malignancy arising from a chronic scar is called …….
- E. Meleney's ulcer
- F. Melanoma
- G. Marjolin's ulcer
- H. Rodent ulcer

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

SURGERY (SECTION –A) – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1040

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

(Note: Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. Enumerate the differential diagnosis of a right iliac fossa mass. How do you manage a patient with an Appendicular Mass?

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. Embryology, Clinical features and management of Horse-shoe kidney
3. Etiopathogenesis and management of Venous ulcer
4. Types and management of Hydrocoele
5. Write the surgical management of Chronic calcific pancreatitis

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Components of Charcot's Triad
7. Surgical management of Umbilical hernia
8. Surgical procedures for Phimosis
9. Surgical anatomy of Circle of Willis
10. Indications for Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreaticogram

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) A 65-year-old male patient presented in the casualty with two hours history of sudden onset of severe headache associated with nausea and vomiting. On clinical examination, the patient had neck stiffness and right-sided ptosis. The rest of the neurological examination was normal. What is the clinical diagnosis?
   E. Hypertensive brain haemorrhage
   F. Migraine
   G. Aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
   H. Arteriovenous malformation

11 ii) Obstructive hydrocephalus is caused by
   E. Post hemorrhagic state
   F. CSF infection
   G. Choroid plexus carcinoma
   H. Lesion in the ventricle

11 iii) Conn's syndrome consists of
   E. Raised aldosterone level
   F. Decreased aldosterone level
   G. Decreased thyroxine level
   H. Raised PTH level

11 iv) A 35-year male presented with complaints of lower abdominal pain referred to the tip of the penis, with haematuria at the end of micturition. On examination, hypogastric tenderness is present, with no guarding or rigidity. Ultrasound showed vesicular calculi. Urine culture and sensitivity showed high growth of proteus mirabilis. Which of the following type of stone could it be?
   E. Uric acid stone
   F. Oxalate stone
   G. Cystine stone
   H. Triple phosphate

11 v) Goodsall's Rule is applicable for
   E. Fissure in ano
   F. Fistula in ano
   G. Haemarrhoids
   H. Pilonidal sinus

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MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 05-Jun-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

ORTHOPAEDICS (SECTION –B) - (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1041

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

(Note : Both QP Codes 1040 and 1041 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)

(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1040 & 1041)

LONG ESSAYS **1 x 10 = 10 Marks**

1. 50 year old female gives history of fall on out stretched hand following which she developed swelling in the wrist. What is a probable diagnosis and describe classification, clinical features, radiological features and management of distal end radius fracture in elderly female.

SHORT ESSAYS **4 x 5 = 20 Marks**

2. How do you investigate 50 year old male with chronic low back pain?
3. Gaint cell tumour of distal femour
4. Acute osteomyelitis of femur in child
5. Compartment syndrome

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. pathological fracture
7. Night cries
8. Mallet finger
9. Hemi arthroplasty of hip
10. Paget's test

Multiple Choice Questions **5 x 1 = 5 Marks**

11 i) The attitude of the limb in anterior dislocation of the hip joint is
- E. Flexion, Adduction, Internal rotation
- F. Flexion, Abduction, Internal rotation
- G. Flexion, Adduction, External rotation
- H. Flexion, Abduction, External rotation

11 ii) Osteoclasis can be used to
- E. Correct deformity of the tibia due to rickets
- F. Curette an osteoclastoma
- G. Correct deformity in malunion
- H. Correct a ricketery rosary deformity

11 iii) In Dupuytren's contracture which one of the following statements incorrect:
- E. It is a contracture of the flexor tendons to the ring and Little fingers
- F. It is a contracture of the palmar fascia
- G. It may occur in the plantar fascia
- H. There is an association with cirrhosis of the liver

11 iv) A greenstick fracture
- E. Occurs chiefly in the elderly
- F. Does not occur in children
- G. Is a spiral fracture- of tubular bone
- H. Is a fracture where part of the cortex is intact and part is crumpled or cracked

11 v) Spiral fracture is due to
- E. Blunt trauma
- F. Axial compression
- G. Twist
- H. Direct impact

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1042
(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 23-year-old $G_2P_1L_1$ has come with history of severe growth restriction at 34 weeks of gestation.
    a) Define fetal growth restriction and describe the types of FGR.
    b) Enumerate the causes fetal growth restriction.
    c) What preventive measures can be taken before and during future pregnancies?
    d) How would you monitor this woman during pregnancy?
2. A 30-year-old G3P2 was admitted at 39 weeks of gestation with labour pains. Her hemoglobin was 7g/dl.
    a) How would you manage her during labour?
    b) What complications should one anticipate in such a case?

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

3. Discuss Pathogenesis of pre-eclampsia.
4. Describe the expectant management of **PLACENTA PREVIA**.
5. Enumerate the causes of miscarriage.
6. Describe management of HIV infection in pregnancy.
7. Outline the steps of management of PPH.
8. What criteria should be fulfilled for medical management of an ectopic pregnancy?
9. Define preterm labour and enumerate its causes and risk factors.
10. What are the causes of prolonged pregnancy?

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

11. What are the complications of Eclampsia?
12. Describe Indirect Coomb's test.
13. What are discordant twins?
14. What are the degrees of perineal tear?
15. Describe diagonal conjugate and its significance.
16. What are the complications of obstructed labour?
17. How is the diagnosis of transverse lie made?
18. List the complications of hyperemesis gravidarum.
19. What is the chemotherapy regimen for low risk non-metastatic GTN?
20. Define Couvelaire uterus.

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

21 i) Which of these is not true of mifepristone?
- A. RU-486
- B. Progesterone agonist
- C. Softens the cervix
- D. Sensitises uterus to misoprostol

21 ii) In amniotic fluid embolism, which factor is increased?
- A. Thromboplastin
- B. Fibrinogen
- C. Platelet
- D. Clotting factor

21 iii) Which of these measures is **NOT** beneficial in reducing maternal mortality?
- A. Active management of the third stage of labour
- B. Presence of a trained birth attendant
- C. Strengthening first referral units
- D. Providing emergency obstetric care only at tertiary care centres

21 iv) Which of the following is a drug used for tocolysis prior to External cephalic version?
- A. Salbutamol
- B. Terbutaline
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Atosiban

21 v) The first symptom of Sheehan syndrome is
- A. Failure of lactation
- B. Subinvolution of uterus
- C. Loss of axillary and pubic hair
- D. Cold intolerance

22 i) Which of the following is not the risk factor for uterine rupture during labour?
- A. Previous myomectomy
- B. Previous cesarean
- C. Prematurity
- D. Obstructed labour

22 ii) In which of the following conditions is trial of labour not allowed?
- A. Minor degree of CPD
- B. Small gynaecoid pelvis
- C. Platypelloid pelvis
- D. Postdated pregnancy

22 iii) The Marshall- Burns method is used in the delivery of the
- A. After coming head
- B. Shoulder
- C. Nuchal arm
- D. Leg

22 iv) Which of the following is the commonest heart disease complicating pregnancy?
- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. Mitral regurgitation
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Aortic regurgitation

22 v) Which of the following does not cause Rh-isoimmunization in an Rh-negative woman?
- A. Antepartum hemorrhage
- B. External cephalic version
- C. Postdated pregnancy
- D. Advanced maternal age

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MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 10-Jun-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY – PAPER – II (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1043
(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 FIGO staging of Carcinoma Endometrium. Discuss the clinical features of the condition. Discuss management options for Stage III disease.
2. Define endometriosis. Discuss the clinical features of the condition. Describe the medical and surgical management of the condition.

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

3. Define menopause. Discuss the options in Menopausal Hormonal therapy.
4. Discuss the mechanism of action and usage of ovulation induction drugs in a case of anovulatory infertility.
5. Discuss the management options for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia II
6. Discuss the clinical features and management options for Metropathia Hemorrhagica.
7. A 25 year old woman comes with obesity, hirsuitism and irregular cycles. Identify the most common condition with such a presentation. Discuss the management options for the same.
8. Describe the surgical management for a 30 year old P1L1 with large uterine fibroid wishing to preserve uterus.
9. Discuss the concept of syndromic management to Sexually Transmitted Infections.
10. Discuss the clinical features and management options in Turner Syndrome.

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

11. List the steps in performing endometrial curettage
12. Enumerate the non-contraceptive usage of Oral Contraceptive Pills.
13. List the diagnostic criteria for Bacterial vaginosis.
14. Enumerate the options for conservative management of prolapse.
15. List the main steps in vaginal hysterectomy.
16. Define Stress urinary incontinence.
17. Discuss the features of male condom.
18. Describe the steps in performing hysterosalpingography.
19. List the advantages of endoscopic surgery when compared to open surgery.
20. Discuss the common types of dysmenorrhea.

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

21 i) Which of the following is an anti-progestin
- M. Mifepristone
- N. Misoprostol
- O. Methotrexate
- P. Desogesterel

21 ii) Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Hematocolpos
- M. Can cause cyclical abdominal pain
- N. Is usually relieved by drainage
- O. Can be seen in imperforate hymen
- P. Never causes urinary obstruction

21 iii) High FSH value is suggestive of
- M. Menopause
- N. Normal menstrual variation
- O. PCOS
- P. Endometriosis

21 iv) Ring of fire sign is seen in
- M. Tuberculosis
- N. Adenomyosis
- O. Tubal Ectopic pregnancy
- P. Pelvic Inflammatory disease

21 v) Surgical options for stress urinary incontinence includes all **EXCEPT**
- M. Transobturator tape repair
- N. Kelly's procedure
- O. Bursch Colposuspension
- P. Ward-Mayo procedure

22 i) AMH is a marker for
- I. Endometrial reserve
- J. Ovarian reserve
- K. Tubal factor
- L. Pituitary factor

22 ii) Risk of Malignancy Index. Which is **TRUE**?
- H. Uses CA-125
- I. Helps in diagnosis of ovarian cancer
- J. Uses MRI for diagnosis
- K. Helps determine choice of chemotherapy

22 iii) First choice drug in AUB is
- I. High dose estrogen
- J. Ethamsylate
- K. Tranexamic acid
- L. Letrozole

22 iv) Which of the following can be a life threatening complication of Ovulation induction drugs?
- I. OHSS
- J. Hypopituitarism
- K. Abnormal vaginal discharge
- L. Endometrial atrophy

22 v) First step Treatment in unexplained infertility is
- I. Invitrofertilization
- J. Surrogacy
- K. Adoption
- L. Intrauterine insemination

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MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 12-Jun-2024

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

PAEDIATRICS - (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1044
(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 2 years old female child was brought to the Emergency Room (ER) with history of fever, altered sensorium and convulsions. On examination child was drowsy, with neck stiffness. Lumbar puncture revealed plenty of pus cells (HPF), predominantly.
   a) Identify the most likely diagnosis and etiology.
   b) Describe the management for this child

2. A 15 years old adolescent boy is brought the Emergency room with cough, hurried breathing and difficulty in speaking. On examination he had bilateral rhonchi and a saturation of 88%. He is on long term treatment for the above condition.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Mention the pathogenesis and the steps in the management of the above condition.

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

3. Etiopathogenesis and clinical features of Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF).
4. 2 year old female child is referred by an Anganawadi worker with complaints of not gaining weight. On examination, weight for height was less than 3 SD and mid upper arm circumference less than 11.5 cms. Discuss the steps of management in this child.
5. Mission Indradhanush.
6. Vitamin A deficiency as per WHO guidelines.
7. Define obesity and overweight in adolescents, as per WHO guidelines.
8. A 5 day old male baby is brought with jaundice up to palms and soles. Discuss the etiology and management of this baby.
9. Causes of respiratory distress in a three day old neonate.
10. Causes of Portal hypertension in children.

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

11. Causes of Hyponatremia.
12. Management of Cerebral Malaria.
13. Adverse Events Following Immunization.
14. Complications of blood transfusion.
15. Clinical features of Congenital Hypothyroidism.
16. List the various types of shock with examples.
17. Common rheumatological conditions seen in children.
18. Laboratory diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
19. Glomerular causes of hematuria in children.
20. Beneficiaries of ICDS programme.

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

21 i) Hyponatremia is defines as a plasma sodium level less than:
- A. 135mEq/L
- B. 140mEq/L
- C. 145mEq/L
- D. 150mEq/L

21 ii) According to the IMNCI guidelines, tachypnoea in a **3** month old child is defined as:
- A. More than 70 breaths per minute
- B. More than 65 breaths per minute
- C. More than 60 breaths per minute
- D. More than 50 breaths per minute

21 iii) Which vaccine among the following is not included in the National Immunization Schedule?
- A. Measles vaccine
- B. Influenza vaccine
- C. Hepatitis B vaccine
- D. Polio vaccine

21 iv) During neonatal resuscitation, the suction pressure should not exceed
- A. 120mmHg
- B. 100mmHg
- C. 110mmHg
- D. 115mmHg

21 v) Erythema toxicum, a normal skin finding in a newborn, consists of which type of cells?
- A. Basophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Lymphocytes

22 i) Which statement among the following is true regarding the hind milk?
- A. Gives a sense of satiety
- B. Quenches the baby's thirst
- C. Mild secreted at the start of a feed
- D. Watery milk

22 ii) The petechiae in the retina seen in children with infective endocarditis are called
- A. Roth spots
- B. Osler nodes
- C. Brushhfield spots
- D. Epstein pearls

22 iii) The antidote for methemoglobinemia is
- A. Naloxone
- B. Pralidoxime
- C. Methylene blue
- D. Flumazenil

22 iv) Involvement of C5, C6, and occasionally C7 nerve roots during birth injuries leads to
- A. Duchene–Erb's palsy
- B. Total Brachial Plexus injury
- C. Klumpke injury
- D. Cephalhematoma

22 v) The short acting bronchodilator among the following is
- A. Theophylline
- B. Budesonide
- C. Salbutamol
- D. Montelukast

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 03.06.2024

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

GENERAL SURGERY – PAPER II (RS3)
QP Code: 1097

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 etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of primary thyrotoxicosis.
2. Describe the risk factors for carcinoma breast: clinical features, investigations and principles of management of carcinoma breast.

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

3. Hydatid cyst liver.
4. Benign prostatic hypertrophy.
5. Acute appendicitis.
6. Spinal anaesthesia.
7. Minimal access surgery.
8. Basal cell carcinoma.
9. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis.
10. Upper GI endoscopy.
11. CECT (Contrast Enhanced CT).
12. Phimosis.

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

13. Cold abscess.
14. Indications for liver transplantation.
15. Branchial cyst.
16. Duct papilloma.
17. Calot’s triangle.
18. ABPI (Ankle Brachial Pressure Index).
19. Secondary varicose vein causes.
20. Complications of Thyroidectomy.
21. FNAC (Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology).
22. Whipple’s triad.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

PAEDIATRICS - (RS3)
QP Code: 1092

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

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

1. Discuss the etiology, clinical features, classification and treatment of five days of cold and cough as per IMNCI in a 3 year old.
2. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of the most likely diagnosis in a 4 year old child with 4 days of fever headache, vomiting, convulsions, and neck stiffness.

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

3. Approach to Short stature.
4. Gross motor development in a child from birth to 2 years.
5. **Mention the WHO definition of severe acute malnutrition. Explain the causes of malnutrition.**
6. Hyaline membrane disease.
7. Investigations and treatment of Snake Bite.
8. Clinical features and complications of Measles.
9. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura.
10. Management of cyanotic spell.
11. Clinical features, investigations and treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome.
12. Investigations and treatment of complicated Malaria.

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

13. Bone age estimation.
14. Temper tantrum.
15. Kangaroo mother care.
16. Pneumococcal vaccine.
17. Causes of Microcephaly.
18. Clinical features of Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia.
19. Use of Paracetamol in New born.
20. Treatment of Pinworm infestation.
21. Modified Jone’s criteria (Major criteria).
22. Treatment of Thalassemia Major.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

GENERAL MEDICINE – PAPER I (RS-3)
Q.P. CODE: 1093

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

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

1. Mention aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, management and complications of cirrhosis
2. Discuss the clinical features of hypothyroidism. Discuss the complications and management of hypothyroidism

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

3. Investigations of a suspected Cushing syndrome case
4. How will you advice regarding diet of chronic kidney disease (CKD) patient?
5. A 50-year obese female presents with heart burn, water brash and choking sensation on lying down after meals.
   a) What is the most likely diagnosis?
   b) What are the complications of this condition?
6. What is the cause of lacunar stroke? Mention common symptoms of lacunar stroke
7. Bell's palsy clinical features and treatment
8. Discuss clinical features and treatment of intestinal amebiasis
9. Mention mode of transmission and clinical features of Kyasanur forest disease
10. Discuss diagnosis of multiple myeloma
11. Post covid syndrome
12. Describe histological feature of Focal Segmental Glomerulo Sclerosis (FSGS). Mention four causes of secondary FSGS

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

13. List hormone of posterior pituitary gland
14. Mention hormones and vitamins involved for calcium homeostasis
15. What is tumor lysis syndrome and its manifestations?
16. Mention three extra intestinal manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease
17. Describe on and off phenomena associated with Parkinsonism
18. Six causes of poly neuropathy
19. Outline treatment of anemias of chronic kidney disease
20. What is appropriate prescribing and de-prescribing?
21. Mention three components of frailty syndrome

    OR

    Three causes of falls in the elderly
22. What are the features of severe falciparum malaria?

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – II) Degree Examination - 14-Aug-2024

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

GENERAL MEDICINE – PAPER II (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1094

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

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

1. Classify heart failure. **Describe the** Aetiology, clinical features and treatment of heart failure.
2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, complications and management of community acquired pneumonia.

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

3. **Mention the** symptoms of schizophrenia **and its diagnostic criteria.**
4. **Discuss** Chronic fatigue syndrome.
5. **Mention the** Clinical features and complications of mitral stenosis.
6. **Enlist** the symptoms of bronchiectasis~~?~~**.**
7. **Mention** the structures in **the** mediastinum~~?~~**.** Mention causes of hoarseness of voice.
8. Discuss clinical features and complications of gonorrhoea.
9. **Describe** the **causes** of incontinence in elderly and outline **its** management.
10. What are the causes of generalized pruritus and how to evaluate a case of generalized pruritus?
11. **Mention the** Nail changes in systemic disorders.
12. Discuss principles of biomedical waste disposal in hospitals.

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

13. Definition of MDR TB.
14. What are cannon A waves?
15. What is Stokes-Adams attack?
16. Which lung diseases are associated with tobacco smoking?
17. What conditions shift oxygen dissociation curve to right?
18. Prevention and treatment of mountain sickness.
19. Three uses of beta blockers.
20. Indications for ASV therapy in snake bite.
21. What are the parameters to assess frailty syndrome in elderly?
    Or
    Mention causes of metabolic acidosis
22. Mention three causes of clubbing.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50**

GENERAL SURGERY (RS-3)
Q.P. CODE: 1095
Section-A

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

(Note: Both QP Codes 1095 and 1096 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
(Use separate Answer Books for QP Code 1095 &1096)

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

1. A forty-five-year-old male, is brought to the casualty with the complaint sudden onset of severe abdominal pain and vomiting. He had taken a few analgesic tablets for musculoskeletal pain earlier. On examination he is dehydrated, PR 102/minute, his abdomen is rigid and liver dullness is obliterated. Discuss the probable aetiology, evaluation and treatment options for his condition

   Or

   Define surgical site infections, risk factors for development of SSI and its prevention and management.

2. A fifty-five-year old male attends the surgical OPD with the complaints of abdominal pain, loss of appetite, progressive jaundice and itching. Discuss the probable causes, evaluation and treatment options for his condition

   Or

   Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of oral malignancies.

SHORT ESSAYS **3 x 5 = 15 Marks**

3. Gastric outlet obstruction
   Or
   States of TB Lymphadenitis

4. Acute appendicitis

5. Sigmoid volvulous
   Or
   Complications after Thyroid surgery

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Haemorrhoids
   Or
   Ranula

7. Pelvic abscess
   Or
   Trophic Ulcer

8. Mesenteric Ischaemia
   Or
   Parklands Formula

9. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
   Or
   Management of Basal Cell carcinoma

10. Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy
    Or
    Complications of hernia

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M.B.B.S. Phase III (Part II) Degree Examination – 17-Aug-2024

Time: Three Hours **Max. Marks: 50 Marks**

ORTHOPAEDICS (RS3)
QP Code: 1096
Section B

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.
(Note: Both QP Codes 1095 and 1096 are to be, answered within total duration of three hours)
Use separate answer books for section A and section B.

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

1. Describe the classification, clinical features, radiological features and management of fracture shaft femur.

2. Define CTEV**-Congenital Talipes Equino Varus or Club Foot**, etiology, pathogenesis and management.

SHORT ESSAYS **3 x 5 = 15 Marks**

3. Rheumatoid Arthritis.
4. Monteggia's fracture.
5. Acute Osteomyelitis.

SHORT ANSWERS **5 x 3 = 15 Marks**

6. Ligaments of Knee Joint.
7. Cubitus varus.
8. Skeletal traction.
9. Colle's fractures.
10. Saturday night palsy.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – II) Degree Examination - 21-Aug-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNEACOLOGY – PAPER I (RS3)
Q.P. CODE: 1098

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

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

1. What is definition of placenta previa? Write about the types of placenta previa, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of placenta previa Type II B.
2. Define abortion. What are the causes of abortion? How do you manage a case of recurrent mid trimester abortion?

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

3. Define IUGR. How do you manage a case of IUGR?
4. Internal Podalic version
5. Define maternal mortality. Discuss the causes and methods to reduce maternal mortality.
6. What are prenatal diagnostic tests and its indications?
7. Define preterm labour and management of preterm labour.
8. Indications and prerequisites for forceps application
9. What are the types of episiotomy and what is 3rd degree perineal tear?
10. Ante partum fetal surveillance
11. What is engagement of head? Causes of non-engagement of head in primigravida at term
12. Management of eclampsia and its complications.

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

13. Puerperium
14. Effacement of cervix
15. Couvelaire uterus
16. Neonatal jaundice.
17. Discordant twins
18. Types of caesarean section, indications for upper segment caesarean section
19. Types of pelvis
20. Deep transverse arrest
21. Bandl’s ring
22. Non-stress test

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III PART II Degree Examination – 23-Aug-2024

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

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY
PAPER-II (RS3)
QP Code: 1099

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

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

1. Define infertility. Discuss causes, investigations and treatment of tubal factor infertility.
2. Describe FIGO staging of cervical cancer. Discuss role of radiotherapy in the management of stage IIA cervical cancer.

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

3. Causes and management of Hirsuitism.
4. Leucorrhoea.
5. Staging laparotomy for ovarian mass.
6. Define AUB and its classification. Management of puberty menorrhagia.
7. Ovulation induction drugs in infertility.
8. Conservative management of Utero vaginal prolapse.
9. Role of HRT for menopausal symptoms
10. Medical management of ectopic pregnancy.
11. Endometrial sampling methods.
12. Diagnosis and management of endometriosis.

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

13. List **risk** factors for endometrial carcinoma.
14. Complications of fibroid uterus.
15. Prevention of RH Isoimmunisation.
    Or

    Symptoms signs and management of Bacterial Vaginosis
16. Complications of LSCS.
    Or
    Course of ureter and injuries of ureter during hysterectomy
17. Emergency contraception.
18. Differential diagnosis for mass per vagina
19. Sequelae of pelvic inflammatory disease
20. Complications of hysterectomy
21. Follow up of vesicular mole.
22. Chronic pelvic pain