Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Explain how to calculate expected height and weight for a 2 year old healthy child. Explain pattern of head circumference increase. Describe the origin, purpose and how to use WHO growth charts for children.
2. A two year old child weighs 5kg with bilateral pedal edema. What is the most likely diagnosis as per WHO classification? Describe the ten steps in the initial management of this child.

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

3. Infant Mortality rate.
4. **Gestational age assessment in newborn.**
5. Laboratory diagnosis of malaria.
6. Clinical features of Down syndrome.
7. Types of short stature with examples.
8. **IMNCI approach and classification of acute diarrhoea.**
9. Medical management of congestive cardiac failure.
10. **Investigations and treatment for first episode of urinary tract infection.**
11. Definition of febrile seizures and types of febrile seizure.
12. Investigations and oral treatment of Iron deficiency anemia.

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

13. Inactivated Polio vaccine.
14. Pica.
15. Causes for neonatal seizures
16. Laboratory diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism.
17. Bronchodilator drugs.
18. Cerebrospinal fluid findings in tubercular meningitis.
19. Reference protein.
20. Oral chelation therapy.
21. **New treatment regimens for drug sensitive TB.**
22. HIV transmission in children.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 07-Apr-2025

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. Discuss the conduction system of heart. Describe the clinical features and management of atrial fibrillation
2. A middle-aged female patient visits medical outpatient department with H/o weight gain and irregular menstruation and swelling in front of neck. Discuss the diagnosis and describe the management

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

3. Define obesity and enumerate its medical complications.
4. Discuss the clinical features and management of Organophosphorus compound poisoning.
5. Describe the causes of upper GI hemorrhage and its management.
6. Discuss the causes of secondary hypertension.
7. Discuss the clinical features and management of diabetic ketoacidosis.
8. Discuss the management of rheumatoid arthritis.
9. Discuss the adverse drug reactions.
10. Discuss the medicolegal and ethical issues of medical negligence.

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

11. List the indications and adverse effects of streptokinase.
12. Discuss the clinical features and management of niacin deficiency.
13. Discuss the clinical features and management of frost bite.
14. List the normal waves of ECG with underlying mechanism.
15. List the tumor markers.
16. List the causes of microalbuminuria.
17. Discuss the clinical features of diabetic neuropathy.
18. List the causes of acute gastritis.
19. List the oral antidiabetic agents.
20. List the indications and side effects of methotrexate.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) These are the causes of aortic regurgitation **EXCEPT**
- A. Rheumatic disease
- B. Trauma
- C. Senile degeneration of aortic valve
- D. Infective endocarditis

21 ii) Insulitis is a feature of
- A. Type 2DM
- B. TYPE 1 DM
- C. Insulin resistance
- D. Gestational DM

21 iii) This is a example of energy yielding nutrients
- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Water
- C. Vitamins
- D. Minerals

21 iv) **The drug 5 aminosalicylates is used in the treatment**
- **A. Ulcerative colitis**
- **B. GERD**
- **C. Irritable bowel syndrome**
- **D. Functional dyspepsia**

21 v) **Which of the following is a sign of portal hypertension?**
- **A. Splenomegaly**
- **B. Pallor**
- **C. Dupuytren's contracture**
- **D. Spider naevi**

22 i) SGLT2 inhibitors act by
- A. DPP4 inhibition
- B. By lowering the renal threshold for glucose excretion
- C. PPAR gamma agonists
- D. Insulin secretagogues

22 ii) Organophosphorous compound is a
- A. Herbicide
- B. Pesticide
- C. Rodenticide
- D. Corrosive

22 iii) Body temperature is controlled in
- A. Thalamus
- B. Pituitary
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Basal ganglia

22 iv) **Pulsus paradoxus is feature of**
- **A. Pericardial effusion**
- **B. Aortic regurgitation**
- **C. Pleural effusion**
- **D. Aortic stenosis**

22 v) Hyponatremia is defined as
- A. Serum sodium < 140mmol/l
- B. Serum sodium <150mmol/l
- C. Serum sodium <135mmol/l
- D. Serum sodium < 145mmol/l

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Ms. D, aged 50 years presented with history of fever for 5 days, cough for 3 days and breathlessness since 1 day. On examination her heart rate is 120 beats per minute, BP is 80/60 mmHg and respiratory rate is 28 cycles per minute. Her SP02 is 80 percent on room air. Respiratory system examination reveals bronchial breathing in right infrascapular area.
    a. Describe your clinical diagnosis.
    b. List the likely organisms causing this clinical picture.
    c. Describe the plan of investigation and treatment of this patient.
    d. Describe the complications of this clinical condition.
2. Mr. L who is a known hypertensive, poorly compliant with his medications has presented with sudden onset of headache, loss of consciousness and weakness of the right upper limb and lower limb with a power of 0/5 of right upper and lower limb
    a. Describe your clinical diagnosis and the most likely anatomical site of involvement.
    b. Define CVA, and differentiate between the types of stroke with respect to the etiology.
    c. Discuss the management this patient.
    d. List the criteria for offering thrombolysis in stroke.

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

3. Describe the clinical features of anemia and write a brief note on workup of anemia in an elderly male.
4. Describe the WHO- HIV clinical stages with the staging criteria. List the opportunistic infections in relation to the CD4 count.
5. Outline the workup of Dementia. Enumerate the reversible causes of Dementia
6. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Pemphigus vulgaris
7. Discuss the treatment of Hepatitis C. List the complications of Hepatitis C if left untreated.
8. Discuss the diagnostic criteria for Depression.
9. Discuss the clinical features and treatment of Abdominal TB.
10. Discuss the clinical features and management of Bronchiectasis

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

11. List oral drugs used for treatment of Tinea corporis
12. Enumerate the most common causes of Non-compressive myelopathy
13. List the clinical features and treatment of Cerebral Malaria.
14. Enumerate the therapeutic agents used for treating Bronchial Asthma.
15. List causes of hemolytic anemia.
16. Name classes of Drugs for anaerobic infections.
17. Name Parkinson plus syndromes.
18. Enumerate the therapeutic options for Nicotine **deaddiction**.
19. List the causes of Glomerulo-nephrititis in adults.
20. List examples of Paraneoplastic syndromes.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Rose spots are seen in which of the following illnesses?
- A. Dengue fever
- B. Cholera
- C. Typhoid
- D. Leptospirosis

21 ii) Weil's disease is a complication of
- A. **Leptospirosis**
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Meliodosis
- D. Malaria

21 iii) Infectious mononucleosis syndrome can be caused by all **EXCEPT**
- A. HHV8
- B. HHV6
- C. EBV
- D. Toxoplasmosis

21 iv) Pseudo tumour cerebri is seen with acute intoxication of
- A. Vitamin K
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin B 12

21 v) All are used in methanol poisoning **EXCEPT**
- A. Ethanol
- B. Fomepizole
- C. Folinic acid
- D. Naloxone

22 i) Perifollicular hemorrhages are seen in deficiency of
- A. Vitamin K
- B. Vitamin E
- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin C

22 ii) Hyperkalemia is seen in which type of Renal tubular acidosis?
- A. Type 1 RTA
- B. Type 2 RTA
- C. Type 3 RTA
- D. Type 4 RTA

22 iii) The most common etiological agent implicated in **traveller's** diarrhoea is
- A. Enterotoxigenic E coli
- B. **Enteroinvasive** E coli
- C. Enteropathogenic E coli
- D. **Enterohemorrhagic** E coli

22 iv) All of the following **Antitubercular** agents can cause hepatotoxcity **EXCEPT**
- A. INH
- B. Ethambutol
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. Rifampicin

22 v) CA 125 can be elevated in all the following **EXCEPT**
- A. Ovarian carcinoma
- B. TB ascites
- C. Lung cancer
- D. Multiple Myeloma

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Apr-2025

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

SURGERY - PAPER – I (RS-4)
QP CODE: 1039
(QP Contains Three Pages)

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

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

1. 50 year old post menopausal female coming in painless hard lump in the outer quadrant of right breast of 5 cms diameter and axillary lump of single pectoral lymph node of 2 cms. She said her mother died of similar problem.
    a. What is your diagnosis?
    b. Etiology of above
    c. Investigations and the steps of management.
2. A young lady of 20 presents with diffuse swelling in front of the neck which moves up with deglutition. She has loss of weight inspite of good appetite and a staring look.
    a. What is your diagnosis?
    b. What are diagnostic tests performed to clinch the diagnosis?
    c. Describe the management of the patient both medical and surgical
    d. What are the complications of surgery?

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

3. ERAS – Enhanced Recovery after surgery
4. Damage control Resuscitation
5. Complications of massive transfusion
6. Describe the factors influencing wound healing – both the local and systemic
7. Surviving Sepsis campaign/ sepsis Bundle.
8. Classify the types of study in research. Which study do you think will be valued most and why?
9. Causes of intussusception in a child and its management
10. Immunosuppression for transplant patients

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

11. Negative pressure dressing
12. Robotic Surgery advantages
13. Complications of TPN
14. Rule of nine in burns
15. Key communication skills to empathise with the patient
16. Stages of TB lymph node matting
17. Classify shock
18. Complications of split skin grafting
19. Classify absorbable sutures
20. Note on initial assessment of trauma

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Most commonly used contrast agent in MRI is?
- A. Gadolinium containing contrast
- B. Barium
- C. Ethiodol
- D. Iothalamate

21 ii) All of the following are features of surgical audit **EXCEPT**
- A. Comparison is done with a standard
- B. Randomisation is done
- C. Randomisation is not done
- D. Lapses in audit guides changes in the process

21 iii) Causative bacteria for gas gangrene
- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

21 iv) Tick the correct proto-oncogene
- A. KRAS
- B. TP53
- C. P53
- D. BRCA1/2

21 v) Ideal time for hair removal from operated site
- A. Day before surgery
- B. Morning of surgery
- C. On the pre-operative room
- D. On the operating table after dose of prophylactic antibiotic

22 i) Which of the following even can prolong catabolic phase leading to organ failure in operated patients?
- A. Alkalosis
- B. Enteral feeding
- C. Hyperthermia
- D. Haemorrhage

22 ii) Of the 44 essential surgeries listed by the World Health Organisation (WHO), What proportion can be done at a district hospital?
- A. Quarter
- B. Half
- C. Two-thirds
- D. Three-quarters

22 iii) Most public health interventions are measured in terms of disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) averted, which calculates
- A. The cost of extra out-of-pocket expenditure due to a disability
- B. The cost to avert 1 year of suffering due to a disability
- C. Both the quality and the quantity of life lived after medical or surgical treatment
- D. Years due to premature death and years lived without disability

22 iv) Which of the following is not related to the stages of normal wound healing in skin?
- A. Haemostasis
- B. Inflammation
- C. Proliferation
- D. Regeneration

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

22 Gillick competence refers to

v) A. Children under the age of 18 years of age can provide consent for surgical care, though they cannot in any circumstance refuse treatment
B. Adults are deemed of sound mind to decide upon medical care
C. Psychosocial assessment of adults prior to taking consent for surgical treatment
D. Determination of capacity of children under 18 years to make informed and relevant decisions regarding treatment

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

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

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

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 old known alcoholic comes with a history of acute epigastric pain radiating to the back. On examination he is having tachycardia, guarding in epigastric region, Blood tests done outside reveal elevated lipase
   a) What is your diagnosis and enlist important differential diagnosis?
   b) Other etiological factors
   c) Describe the management of the above patient

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

2. 25 year old male has sustained RTA. He is wheeled into the emergency with shortness of breath, cyanosis, tachycardia. Examination revealed absent breath sounds on the right chest and increased percussion note with deviation of trachea to the opposite side.
   a) What is the diagnosis?
   b) Describe the management for the above patient
   c) What are the differential diagnosis of thoracic trauma?
3. Enlist the Complications of peptic ulcer. Describe the management of perforated peptic ulcer.
4. Torsion testes
5. Complications of **Lichtenstein** mesh repair.

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

6. Atrial Septal defect
7. Cushing's reflex in head injury
8. Critical limb ischaemia - components
9. Treatment of H. pylori infection
10. Indications of circumcision

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

11 i) Which of the following type of gallstones is most seen in Asian population?
   A. Cholesterol stone
   B. Mixed stone
   C. Pigment stone
   D. Struvite stone

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

11 ii) The constrictions of the esophagus include all **EXCEPT**
- A. Cricopharyngeal
- B. Aortic
- C. Cardiac
- D. Diaphragmatic

11 iii) The most common variety of Mesenteric cyst is
- A. Chylolymphatic
- B. Enterogenous
- C. Hydatid
- D. Traumatic

11 iv) Transudative type of Ascites is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Portal hypertension
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. Meigs syndrome
- D. Portal vein thrombosis

11 v) The most common form of abdominal tuberculosis is
- A. Abdominal cocoon
- B. Wet ascitic type
- C. Stricturous type
- D. Military type

*****

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

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 etiology, clinical features, management and complications of supracondylar fracture of humerus in a 6 year old girl.

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

2. Osteoclastoma
3. Compound Fracture
4. Volkmann's contracture
5. Wrist Drop

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

6. Arthrodesis
7. March Fracture
8. Compound palmar ganglion
9. Plaster of Paris
10. Trigger Finger

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

11 i) Myositis ossificans is most common around the joint
- A. Knee
- B. Elbow
- C. Wrist
- D. Hip

11 ii) The condition that results in a quantitative reduction of qualitatively normal bone is
- A. Osteopetrosis
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Osteoporosis
- D. Osteomyelitis

11 iii) Radiographic findings in osteoarthritis include all the of the following **EXCEPT**
- A. Loss of joint space
- B. Osteophyte formation
- C. Subchondral sclerosis
- D. Periarticular osteopenia

11 iv) Jone's fracture is
- A. Fracture of base of fifth metatarsal
- B. Bimalleolar fracture of the ankle
- C. Burst fracture of 1st cervical vertebra
- D. Avulsion fracture of the medial femoral condyle

11 v) Card test detects the function of
- A. Median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Axillary nerve
- D. Radial nerve

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. 35 year old primigravida with 30 weeks of gestation diagnosed to have GDM. Discuss the antenatal management of this patient.
2. Write in detail the antenatal management of multiple pregnancy and its complications. Mention the methods of fetal reduction.

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

3. What is the significance of post term pregnancy and its complications?
4. Write a note on fetal circulation.
5. G2P1L1 with 32 weeks of gestation has been diagnosed as severe anemia. How will you manage?
6. The components of modified WHO partogram
7. Write in detail the recent amendments of MTP Act
8. Write briefly the predictors of pre-term labor
9. Write a note on kangaroo mother care
10. Management of Rh negative immunized pregnancy

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

11. Define normal labour.
12. Degrees of perineal tear.
13. Write a note on moulding and its significance.
14. A note on vaccination in pregnancy.
15. **Mention the complications of hyperemesis gravidarum.**
16. Types of IUCD.
17. Mention the types of breech. And which one has favourable pregnancy outcome vaginally.
18. Physiology of lactation
19. Mention the different types of prostaglandins and its role in induction of labour.
20. The role of MGSO4 in obstetrics.

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

21 i) Most important diameter of pelvis during labour is
   A. Interspinous diameter
   B. Oblique diameter of inlet
   C. AP diameter of inlet
   D. Posterior sagittal diameter of inlet

21 ii) Fetal growth restriction is defined as
- A. Less than 40th percentile
- B. More than 10th percentile
- C. Less than 10th percentile
- D. More than 30th percentile

21 iii) After delivery cardiac output returns to normal after how many weeks
- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3 weeks
- D. 6 weeks

21 iv) Daily requirement of folic acid during pregnancy
- A. 50-100 mcg
- B. 100-200 mcg
- C. 300-500 mcg
- D. 1000- 1200 mcg

21 v) 20 year old woman with RhD becomes pregnant, which of the following is NOT included in the labour management.
- A. Prophylactic antibiotics
- B. IV diuretic
- C. Outlet forceps
- D. Methergin

22 i) **Bluish discoloration of cervix**
- **A. Hegar sign**
- **B. Goodell sign**
- **C. Chadvik sign**
- **D. Osiander sign**

22 ii) Lovset manoeuvre is done for
- A. Delivery of after coming head
- B. Delivery of legs
- C. Delivery of arms
- D. Delivery of placenta

22 iii) The most common cause of retained placenta is
- A. Uterine atonicity
- B. Hour glass contraction
- C. Placenta accreta
- D. Increta

22 iv) Lochia discharge at the end of 2nd week is called as
- A. Lochia rubra
- B. Lochia serosa
- C. Lochia alba
- D. Lochia mixed

22 v) Denominator of breech is
- A. Sacrum
- B. Occiput
- C. Sinciput
- D. Mentum

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 19-Apr-2025

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. A 62 years woman has recent onset irregular foul smelling, blood stained white discharge per vagina, associated with low back ache and left leg edema.
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Enumerate causes of post menopausal vaginal bleeding and outline the evaluation and treatment of this condition.
2. A healthy male with 32 years aged wife presented with history of inability to conceive since 8 years of their marriage.
   a) Enumerate probable causes of this condition
   b) **List** the evaluation of this condition in her
   c) Discuss the treatment option for her.

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

3. Enumerate causes of Secondary Amenorrhoea. Discuss the aetiology, investigations and treatment of Ashermann's syndrome
4. Enumerate causes of retention of urine in a women. Discuss the evaluation of the causes
5. Discuss clinical features, investigations and management of Chocholate cyst of Ovary
6. Discuss the **strategy for prevention of** cervical cancer
7. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, complications and management of poly cystic ovarian disease
8. Discuss symptoms, clinical diagnosis and management of cervical fibroid polp
9. Discuss the classification and indications, contraindications of hormonal contraception
10. **Enlist the indications of Intra Uterine Insemination. Describe the procedure**

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

11. Enumerate the indications and complications of cervical cryo- cautery.
12. Discuss the causes and treatment of AUB in an Adolescent girl.
13. Analyse the supports of uterus with a neat diagram.
14. Justify the role of fractional currettage in endometrial carcinoma
15. Conclude the advantages and strategies in Syndromic management of Sexually transmitted diseases.
16. Define Surrogacy and explain components of surrogacy Act in India.
17. Enumerate six indications for hysteroscopy
18. Enumerate six complications of abdominal Hysterectomy
19. Write the Ultrasound features of malignant ovarian neoplasm
20. Enlist the causes of recto vaginal fistula in a women

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) A 60years aged woman presents with a vaginal mass of 8months duration, without urinary or bowel evacuation symptoms. She recently had coronary bypass graft and is slightly dyspnoeic on supine position during examination. Her examination reveals a 2nd degree pelvic organ descent the most appropriate management step is
- A. Vaginal hysterectomy
- B. Vaginal ringpessary insertion
- C. Colpocleisis
- D. Pelvic floor exercises

21 ii) **Amsel** criteria in diagnosis of bacterial **vaginosis** include all criteria **EXCEPT**
- A. Vaginal fluid PH >4.5
- B. Clue cell identification
- C. Whiff test
- D. Intense vaginal itching
- E.

21 iii) Branches of uterine artery are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Ureteric
- B. Descending vaginal
- C. Circular Cervical
- D. Middle sacral artery

21 iv) _____ coloured NACO STD kit is used in vaginal discharge syndrome management
- A. Grey kit
- B. Yellow kit
- C. Red kit
- D. Green kit

21 v) Commonest type of fibroid uterus is
- A. Submucous
- B. Subserous
- C. Intramural
- D. Broad ligament

22 i) 5year survival rate in FIGO stage ll B of cervical cancer is
- A. >90%
- B. >80%
- C. >60%
- D. <25%

22 ii) Tanner marshall described stages of puberty in following sequence
- A. Growth spurt, Telarche, adrenarche, pubarche, genital organ development, menarche
- B. Telarche, pubarche, growthspurt, menarche, adrenarche, genital organ growth
- C. Adrenarche, pubarche, Telarche, gonadal development, Growth spurt, menarche
- D. Genital organ development, gonadaldevelopment, telarche, pubarche, menarche growth spurt

22 iii) High Risk factors for Endometrial carcinoma are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Corpus cancer syndrome
- B. HRT
- C. Long term OC pills use
- D. PCOD

22 iv) Indications for HRT are
- A. Gonadal dysgenesis
- B. Menopausal symptoms
- C. Osteoporosis
- D. All of the above

22 v) The development of sperm takes _____ days
- A. 60 days
- B. 45 days
- C. 72 days
- D. 100 days

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

*****

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 21-Apr-2025

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 boy of 7 years is brought to the hospital by apprehensive parents with history of their son not growing in height. On examination height of the child was 105 cms which comes to below 3SD.**
   a) What is the probable diagnosis?
   b) Discuss the various causes for the above clinical condition
   c) **Write a note on the management of this child**
2. 12 years old girl is brought to the Emergency Room with cough, hurried breathing and wheeze. He is on irregular medications for the above symptoms.
   a) Describe the various triggers,
   b) Add a note on Management and Prevention of Acute Severe childhood Asthma

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

3. Define febrile seizures, classify and add a note on management.
4. An infant of 10 months is brought to the OPD with pallor and Hepatosplenomegaly and family history of blood transfusion. Discuss the investigations in a child with Thalassemia Major.
5. Discuss the differential diagnosis for Acute Flaccid Paralysis
6. 2 years old boy is brought to OPD with loose stools, irritability and decreased urine output. He appears thirsty drinks fluids eagerly. Discuss the management of dehydration in this child.
7. Nadas criteria
8. National Anemia Control Programme and its recommendations
9. Rota Virus Vaccine
10. Cephalhematoma

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

11. List six Antiretroviral drugs
12. Define Hyperkalemia and list three common causes
13. Role of Vitamin K injection in New born and mention the dose
14. Enumerate the causes of thrombocytopenia in children
15. Adolescent immunization
16. Complications of Malaria in children
17. Treatment of scabies in children
18. **Clinical features of Organo phosphorus poisoning**
19. Indications for Renal biopsy in Post Streptococcal Glomerulo nephritis
20. Components of Kangaroo Mother Care

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Pathogenic organisms present in the bladder can gain access to the renal parenchyma, initiate inflammation and renal scarring. This is called
- A. Reflux nephropathy
- B. Cystitis
- C. Alport's Syndrome
- D. Interstitial Nephritis

21 ii) 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 iii) Which among the following is a cause of glomerular proteinuria
- A. Amyloidosis
- B. Renal Tubular Acidosis
- C. Interstitial Nephritis
- D. Heavy Metal Nephropathy

21 iv) The Stabilizing agent used in Oral Polio Vaccine is
- A. Magnesium Sulfate
- B. Magnesium glutamate
- C. Magnesium chloride
- D. Magnesium hydroxide

21 v) Slapped cheek appearance is seen in
- A. Erythema nodosum
- B. Erythema toxicum
- C. Erythema infectiosum
- D. Erythema neonatorum

22 i) Secondary etiology for Hypothyroidism is
- A. Dysgenesis
- B. Autoimmune thyroiditis
- C. Craniopharyngioma
- D. Goitrogens

22 ii) In children and Adolescents, the criteria not fulfilling Diabetic keto acidosis is
- A. Hyperglycemia, blood glucose levels of > 200mg/dL
- B. Metabolic acidosis (pH <7.3, bicarbonate<15mEq/dL)
- C. Ketosis (blood ketone >1.5 mmol/L or urine ketone >2+)
- D. Rise in HbA1C (>7.5%)

22 iii) Earliest change of puberty in boys is
- A. Appearance of pubic hair
- B. Lengthening of penis
- C. Spermache
- D. Increase in testicular size

22 iv) In Hemophilia A
- A. APTT is prolonged
- B. Factor IX deficiency is present
- C. Bleeding time is normal
- D. Petechiae and Purpura are present

22 v) Gaucher disease occurs due to the deficiency of
- A. Sulfated glycosphingolipids deficiency
- B. Very long chain fatty acid deficiency
- C. Very Long chain acetyl Co A dehydrogenase deficiency
- D. Tissue enzyme glucocerabrosidase deficiency

******

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Explain how to calculate expected height and weight for a 2 year old healthy child. Explain pattern of head circumference increase. Describe the origin, purpose and how to use WHO growth charts for children.

2. A two year old child weighs 5kg with bilateral pedal edema. What is the most likely diagnosis as per WHO classification? Describe the ten steps in the initial management of this child.

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

3. Infant Mortality rate.

4. **Gestational age assessment in newborn.**

5. Laboratory diagnosis of malaria.

6. Clinical features of Down syndrome.

7. Types of short stature with examples.

8. **IMNCI approach and classification of acute diarrhoea.**

9. Medical management of congestive cardiac failure.

10. **Investigations and treatment for first episode of urinary tract infection.**

11. Definition of febrile seizures and types of febrile seizure.

12. Investigations and oral treatment of Iron deficiency anemia.

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

13. Inactivated Polio vaccine.

14. Pica.

15. Causes for neonatal seizures

16. Laboratory diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism.

17. Bronchodilator drugs.

18. Cerebrospinal fluid findings in tubercular meningitis.

19. Reference protein.

20. Oral chelation therapy.

21. **New treatment regimens for drug sensitive TB.**

22. HIV transmission in children.

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

GENERAL MEDICINE – PAPER I (RS3)
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. Explain in detail causes, clinical features and management of acute myocardial infarction.
2. Discuss etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of chronic renal failure.

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

3. Graves disease.
4. Treatment of status epilepticus.
5. Complications of blood transfusion.
6. Acute pancreatitis.
7. Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH).
8. Scurvy.
9. Ulcerative colitis.
10. Highly active antiretroviral therapy.
11. Migraine.
12. Management of chronic bronchial asthma.

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

13. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.
14. Name newer **anticoagulants**.
15. Plasmapheresis indications.
16. Clinical signs of hypocalcemic tetany.
17. Causes of obstructive jaundice.
18. Proton pump inhibitors.
19. **Describe the types of Bronchial breath sounds with causes**.
20. Causes of acute viral hepatitis.
21. Drugs used to treat leptospirosis.
22. Causes of raised intracranial tension (ICT).

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Discuss aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of infective endocarditis.
2. Discuss aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Bronchogenic carcinoma.

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

3. Write short essay on obsessive-compulsive disorder.
4. **Mention common causes of delirium in adults and briefly describe its clinical features.**
5. Differential diagnosis of Retrosternal chest pain.
6. What are the recommended antibacterial therapy for community acquired pneumonia?
7. Complications of pulmonary tuberculosis.
8. **Differential diagnosis for ulcers over genital area**
9. **Discuss management of accidental needlestick injury in a house surgeon during phlebotomy.**
10. What are the types of psoriasis? Discuss systemic therapy of psoriasis.
11. Discuss risk factors for fall in elderly and targeted interventions.
12. A farmer has been found unconscious in the field with a bottle of poison besides him. His pupils are pinpoint, breath smells of kerosene like odour and pulse rate is 54/min. What is the most likely diagnosis? And how to manage him?

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

13. Explain normal splitting of second heart sound and mention causes for its wide splitting.
14. **Mention four classes of antihypertensive drugs with one example each. What is the drug of choice in diabetic hypertensive patient and why?**
15. What characteristics help differentiating bronchial asthma from COPD?
16. What are the public health measures which helped in containing Covid 19 infection in India?
17. What is pharmacogenomics and its application in medicine?
18. Significance of C-reactive protein.
19. What is viral load and how it is used in HIV patients?
20. Stevens-Johnson syndrome treatment.
21. **Mention Light's criteria for distinguishing exudative from transudative pleural effusion.**
22. Mention three classes of immunosuppressants used in transplantation with one example for each.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Discuss aetiopathology, clinical features and management of Tetanus.
2. Define Gangrene. Discuss types, clinical features and management of each.

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

3. Tuberculous cervical lymphadenopathy
4. **Canthus** tumour
5. Keloid and hypertrophic scars

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

6. Dermoid cyst
7. Pre-disposing causes of oral cancers
8. Ranula
9. Hypocalcemia
10. Haemorrhoids

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. Phase III (Part II) Degree Examination – 15-Apr-2025

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

ORTHOPAEDICS (RS-3)
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. Discuss etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis of hip joint
2. Discuss types of dislocation of hip joint, clinical features, treatment complications of posterior dislocation of hip joint

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

3. Bow leg
4. Gun stock deformity
5. Intra-capsular fracture neck femur, classification, treatment in 60 yr old female

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

6. Osteochondroma
7. Tinel's sign
8. Foot drop
9. Bennett's fracture
10. Skeletal traction

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 17-Apr-2025

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 etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of early breast carcinoma
2. Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of cholelithiasis.

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

3. Extra dural hemorrhage.
4. Wrist drop.
5. Pancreatic pseudocyst.
6. Gastro intestinal stromal tumour.
7. Clinical features of ruptured spleen.
8. Appendicular mass.
9. Types of renal calculi.
10. Tuberculosis of kidney.
11. Bladder outlet obstruction.
12. Fistula in ano and its types.

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

13. Courvoisier's law.
14. Caroli's disease.
15. Alpha-feto protein.
16. Radiological features of sigmoid volvulus.
17. Alvarado scoring.
18. Tuberculous epididymo-orchitis.
19. Clinical signs of testicular torsion.
20. Imperforate anus.
21. Fournier's gangrene.
22. Ectopic testis.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part – II) Degree Examination - 19-Apr-2025

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. Diagnosis and management of Diabetes Mellitus complicating pregnancy.
2. Define PPH. What are the causes of PPH. Discuss the management of Atonic PPH.

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

3. Antenatal care.
4. Diagnosis of cephaloplevic disproportion (CPD) and its management
5. Eclampsia management.
6. Cervical incompetence.
7. Janani Suraksha Yojana.
8. Hematological changes in pregnancy.
9. Iron therapy during pregnancy.
10. Meconium aspiration syndrome.
11. Abruptio placenta.
12. Partogram.

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

13. Complication of forceps delivery.
14. Classification of Anemia in pregnancy.
15. Bio physical profile.
16. Classical cesarean section.
17. Role **of** ante natal corticosteroids.
18. Ischial spine **and** its importance in obstetrics.
19. Classification of placenta previa.
20. Anti D prophylaxis.
21. Advantages of breast feeding.
22. USG in first trimester of pregnancy.

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. (PART – II), III Professional Examination - 21-Apr-2025

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 ESSAY **2 X 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define endometriosis. Discuss the clinical features and medical management of endometriosis.
2. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of carcinoma cervix.

SHORT ESSAY **10 X 5 = 50 Marks**

3. Dilatation and curettage.
4. Hysterectomy - steps and complications.
5. Hormonal contraception.
6. Vaginal candidiasis.
7. Endometrial changes in menstrual cycle.
8. Medical management of AUB.
9. Female sterilization.
10. Male factors in infertility.
11. Role of laparoscopy in infertility.
12. Diagnosis of urinary fistulas.

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

13. Decubitus ulcer.
14. HPV vaccines.
15. Transformation zone.
16. MRI in gynecology.
17. Complication of vaginal hysterectomy.
18. Classification of uterovaginal prolapse.
19. Syndromic approach in the management of STI/RTI.
20. Complication of ovarian cysts.
21. Hydrosalpinx.
22. Corpus cancer syndrome.

* * * * *

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 28-Jul-2025

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 50 year old male with Diabetes Mellitus and Hypertension presents to Emergency room with dyspnea of 4 months duration, which has worsened since 2 days. He often wakes up from sleep due to difficulty in breathing. On examination his JVP is 8 cm of water, he has bilateral pitting pedal edema, and has bibasal crepitations.
    a. Identify the condition and substantiate
    b. Enumerate the precipitating factors of the condition
    c. Describe the management

2. A 70 years male is admitted in ward with diabetic ketoacidosis and is recovering, now due for discharge. Suddenly he is found unconscious in a pool of sweat by family members. On examination his pulse rate is 110/min,BP is 120/70 mm Hg.
    a. Identify the condition-give differentials
    b. Discuss the management of this patient
    c. Enumerate the acute and chronic complications of Diabetes mellitus.

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

3. Classify acute coronary syndromes and describe the treatment of unstable angina
4. Discuss the medicolegal, socioeconomic and ethical issues of Organ donation
5. Describe the clinical features of severe under nutrition in adults
6. Describe calcium homeostasis and treatment of Hypercalcemia
7. Define and classify hepatic encephalopathy, describe its treatment.
8. A 30 year male with history of alcohol abuse comes to Emergency room with hematemesis-describe the causes and outline the management of hematemesis.
9. Describe the management of Rheumatoid arthritis
10. Describe the initial approach to the stabilization of a patient who presents with poisoning

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

11. Describe clinical features and treatment of corrosive poisoning
12. Describe management of Hashimoto's thyroiditis
13. Discuss the role of Cardiac enzyme estimation in Acute coronary syndromes
14. Define, classify and Grade hypertension
15. Classify acid base disorders with examples
16. Enumerate causes of hyperkalemia
17. Describe the clinical features of Niacin deficiency
18. Classify and give examples of antihypertensive drugs
19. Enumerate the pituitary hormones
20. Describe the treatment of acute gout

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) In root causes of diagnostic error in studies-examples of system error are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Inadequate diagnostic support
- B. Error prone processes
- C. Error in reasoning
- D. Poor team communication

21 ii) All are mediators in key regulation of bone remodelling **EXCEPT**
- A. PTH
- B. Thyroid hormone
- C. Rankl
- D. Testosterone

21 iii) Which is false statement about RA factor
- A. Normal healthy people cannot be positive for RA factor
- B. In Primary Sjogrens, 90 percent are RA positive
- C. In Infective endocarditis 40 percent are RA positive
- D. In Tuberculosis 15 percent are RA positive

21 iv) All of the following are imprinting disorders **EXCEPT**
- A. Beck with Wiedemann syndrome
- B. Praderwilli syndrome
- C. Angelman syndrome
- D. Hypoparathyroidism

21 v) Which of the following is true about functions of macrophages
- A. Stimulate the chronic phase response
- B. Stimulate the monocyte maturation and chemotaxis
- C. Microbial killing through oxidative and nonoxidative mechanisms
- D. Up regulation of inflammatory cytokine

22 i) Which is **NOT** the lab marker of inflammation
- A. ESR
- B. CRP
- C. Plasma viscosity
- D. Red cell distribution width

22 ii) The normal Pulmonary artery systolic pressure is
- A. 10-14 mm Hg
- B. 15-30 mm Hg
- C. 40-50 mm Hg
- D. 100-120 mm Hg

22 iii) All are causes of atrial fibrillation **EXCEPT**
- A. Sinoatrial disease
- B. Pericardial disease
- C. Chest infection
- D. Hypothyroidism

22 iv) ECG features more in favour of ventricular tachycardia are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Extreme right axis deviation
- B. Capture /fusion beats
- C. Very broad QRS complexes
- D. AV dissociation

22 v) High anion gap in toxin consumption-examples include all **EXCEPT**
- A. Ethanol
- B. Iron
- C. Lead
- D. Cyanide

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 30-Jul-2025

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. A 50 year female comes to Emergency room with acute onset of breathlessness and cough from 2 days. She gives history of exposure to biogas fuel and repeated episodes of such cough and dyspnea during rainy and winter seasons for last 3 years
    a. Discuss the differential diagnosis with supporting points
    b. Describe the management
    c. Enumerate the complications

2. A 30 year old male, farmer comes to OPD with fever, body pains and fatigue of 5 days duration. On examination he is febrile, looks toxic, Hess test is positive, conjunctiva is congested, he has mild hepato splenomegaly.
    a. Discuss the differential diagnosis with supporting points
    b. Describe the management
    c. Discuss the differentials for fever with rashes.

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

3. Define and classify Migraine. Describe the treatment
4. Classify Pneumonia and discuss its complications
5. Describe the principles of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)
6. Describe the management of Acute ischemic stroke
7. Describe and classify pathophysiological causes of Acute kidney injury
8. Describe the indications of Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy. If the bone marrow biopsy showed pancytopenia, discuss its causes.
9. Discuss aetiopathology, management and rehabilitation of visual loss in elderly.
10. Describe clinical features and management of Bipolar disorder

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

11. Enumerate the causes of stroke in young
12. Classify PUO(Pyrexia of unknown origin) and enumerate the causes.
13. Describe the components of Nephritic syndrome
14. Enumerate the indications of invasive ventilation
15. Discuss the management of MDR TB
16. Describe the relationship between infections and cancer
17. Describe the treatment of leprosy
18. Describe the clinical features of Steven Johnson syndrome
19. Describe the complications of blood transfusion
20. Describe the treatment of alcohol abuse disorder

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

21 i) Which of the following represents the tumor burden of necrosis
- A. CEA
- B. Ferritin
- C. LDH
- D. ESR

21 ii) Macrocytic picture in peripheral smear is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Vit B12 deficiency
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Methotrexate toxicity
- D. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia

21 iii) Pharmocological prophylaxis for Venous thromboembolism are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Low molecular weight heparin
- B. Fondaparinux
- C. Apixaban
- D. Aspirin

21 iv) Which is True about sterile Pyuria
- A. Neutrophils in urine with culture negative
- B. Tuberculosis does not cause sterile pyuria
- C. Lymphocytes in urine with culture negative
- D. Urine routine normal but culture positive

21 v) Miliary diffuse shadowing is seen in all **EXCEPT**
- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia
- C. Malignancy
- D. Bacterial pneumonia

22 i) Risk factors for fall in elderly are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Postural hypertension
- B. Parkinson's disease
- C. Visual impairment
- D. Age more than 80 yrs

22 ii) In Erythema nodosum -provoking factors are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Pregnancy
- B. Oral Contraceptive Pills
- C. Bacteria
- D. Cephalosporins

22 iii) Which is not a feature of Acanthosis nigricans
- A. Indicates insulin resistance
- B. Can be associated with malignancy
- C. Does not regress with weight loss
- D. Seen in flexures

22 iv) Examples of hyperkinetic movement disorders are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Tremor
- B. Athetosis
- C. Tic
- D. Catatonia

22 v) Which is **NOT** a feature of Restless leg syndrome
- A. Symptoms can spread to upper limbs
- B. All of them need treatment with dopamine agonists
- C. Secondary Restless leg syndrome needs treatment of cause
- D. Affects 10 percent of adults

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 01-Aug-2025

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. Define shock. What are the different types of shock? Discuss the management of a 32 year old male patient presenting to the Emergency Room, in shock following a Road Traffic Accident
2. 25 year old lady presents with anxiety, palpitations, weight loss with increased appetite-
   a) What is your diagnosis?
   b) How will you investigate this patient?
   c) What are the medical and surgical management of this patient?

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

3. Surgical site infections
4. Embryology, clinical features and management of Lingual thyroid
5. Universal precautions
6. Clinical features and management Fibroadenoma of the breast
7. Hypocalcaemia following total thyroidectomy
8. Indications and complications of Split skin grafting
9. Indications and modes of administration of Enteral nutrition
10. Stages of tuberculous lymphadenitis

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

11. Immunosuppressant drugs post renal transplant
12. Thyroglossal cyst
13. Rule of nine
14. Marjolin's ulcer
15. Branchial cyst
16. Uses of Foley's catheter
17. Indications for use of Fresh frozen plasma
18. Sebaceous cyst
19. Use of carbon dioxide in operative surgery
20. Types of edges of ulcers

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

21 i) 36-year-old female who had laparoscopic cholecystectomy two days ago is brought to A&E with increasing abdominal pain and distension. On examination, she is very unwell and shows signs of peritonitis. Which of these is your primary diagnosis?
   A. Bowel injury
   B. Major vessel injury
   C. Port-site bleeding
   D. Port-site hernia

21 ii) What solution is used to increase the shelf life of Packed Red Blood Cells?

A. Normal saline
B. University of Wisconsin solution
C. Formalin
D. Saline-adenine-glucose-mannitol solution (SAG-M solution)

21 iii) What is the most common cause of Cushing's syndrome?

A. Widespread use of corticosteroids for other conditions
B. Ectopic ACTH production
C. Primary bilateral adrenal hyperplasia
D. Adrenocortical Carcinoma

21 iv) Metabolic response to trauma and sepsis include all except

A. Decrease in counter-regulatory hormones like adrenaline and cortisol
B. Increased energy requirements
C. Increased nitrogen requirements
D. Insulin resistance and glucose intolerance

21 v) Horner's syndrome, all are true **EXCEPT**

A. Miosis
B. Anhydrosis
C. Ptosis
D. Exophthalmos

22 i) Young woman who underwent a total thyroidectomy in the morning rapidly becomes agitated and complains increasing difficulty in breathing by 5.00 pm on the same day. Her pulse rate rises are central cyanosis is noticed on examination; her neck found to be tensely swollen beneath the stitches. The most appropriate management in this case would be:

A. Intranasal oxygen
B. Passing an endotracheal tube in the ward
C. Removing sutures from all layers in the ward an evacuation of hematoma
D. Immediate transfer of the patient to the operation theatre for tracheostomy

22 ii) The inferior parathyroid glands and the thymus develop from the

A. First pharyngeal pouch
B. Second pharyngeal pouch
C. Second branchial arch
D. Third pharyngeal pouch

22 iii) Glomus tumours are seen in the

A. Nail bed
B. Cerebellum
C. Retina
D. Gall bladder fossa

22 iv) Fogarty's catheter is used for

A. Urethral catheterization
B. Removal of blood clots from the arteries
C. Bladder drainage
D. TPN

22 v) The exception about enteral nutrition is

A. It preserves gut mucosal barrier and immunity
B. Prevents gut atrophy
C. Has increased infection rates
D. It is cheaper than parenteral nutrition

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Aug-2025

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. What are the predisposing factors for testicular torsion? Describe the clinical presentation of testicular torsion. How will you manage a 18 year old boy with a right testicular torsion?

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

2. Meckel's Diverticulum
3. Sigmoid volvulus
4. Prophylaxis to prevent deep vein thrombosis in patients
5. Fissure in ano

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

6. Horse-shoe kidney
7. Goodsall's law
8. Reynold's pentad
9. Richter's hernia
10. Phimosis

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

11 i) The most common type of kidney stone is
- A. Uric acid stone
- B. Calcium Oxalate stone
- C. Cystine stone
- D. Triple phosphate

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

11 iii) Left sided varicocele should raise the suspicion of
- A. Left adrenal gland tumor
- B. Left pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction
- C. Left renal cell carcinoma
- D. Left pyelonephritis

11 iv) Metabolic abnormalities seen in gastric outlet obstruction are
- A. Hyponatremic hypokalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
- B. Hyponatremic hyperkalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
- C. Hypernatremic hypokalemic hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis with no aciduria
- D. Hyponatremic hypokalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis with alkaline urine

11 v) PAIR technique is used in the treatment of
- A. Paronychia
- B. Hydatid cyst of the liver
- C. Pseudo-cyst of the pancreas
- D. Appendicular abscess

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 04-Aug-2025

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. 10 year old child came with history of fall on out stretched hand, with complaints of pain, swelling and inability to move the elbow. On examination there is S shape deformity of elbow.
    - Describe the probable diagnosis, clinical features, complications & management of the above condition.

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

2. Write a short essay on etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Chronic Osteomyelitis
3. Write a short essay on etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Ankylosing Spondylitis
4. Write a short essay on Congenital Dislocation of Hip.
5. Write a short essay on Causes of Pathological Fractures.

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

6. Write a short note on Fibrous Dysplasia
7. Write a short note on Painful Arc Syndrome
8. Write a short note on Dupuytren's Contracture
9. Write a short note on Simple Bone Cyst
10. Write a short note on Crush Syndrome

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

11 i) Upper 1/3 rd of Ulna Fracture with Proximal Radio Ulnar Joint dislocation called_____.
   A. Reverse Monteggia fracture
   B. Monteggia fracture
   C. Galeazzi fracture
   D. Reverse Galeazzi fracture

11 ii) **Onion Peel appearance** is seen in _____.
   A. Ewing's Sarcoma
   B. Osteosarcoma
   C. Osteoclastoma
   D. Fibrous dysplasia

11 iii) Fracture Neck of 2nd & 3rd Metatarsal called as _____.
   A. Jone's Fracture
   B. March Fracture
   C. Rolando Fracture
   D. Bennets Fracture

11 iv) Gun Stock Deformity is seen in _____.
   A. Malunion of Supracondylar humerus Fracture
   B. Malunion of Lateral Epicondyle humerus Fracture
   C. Malunion of Medial Epicondyle humerus Fracture
   D. Malunion of Olecranon Fracture

11 v) **Froment's sign is positive** in _____ Nerve Injury.
   A. Radial Nerve
   B. Ulna Nerve
   C. Medial Nerve
   D. Axillary Nerve

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 06-Aug-2025

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. 24 Year old primi gravid with 32 weeks of gestation with Cephalic presentation with labour pain.
   a) Define preterm labour and identify true labour pain
   b) Discuss about the risk factors associated with preterm labour
   c) Write about the prediction and diagnosis of preterm labour
   d) Summarise about the management of preterm labour
2. 21 Year old female comes with 1 ½ month of Amenorrhea and pain abdomen with bleeding per vaginum since 3 hours and presenting to the hospital with findings of hypotension and tachycardia.
   a) Analyze the above condition and state the various differential diagnosis.
   b) Discuss regarding the clinical features and diagnosis of Ectopic pregnancy.
   c) Write in detail about management of Ectopic pregnancy.

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

3. Write a note on Prostaglandings in Obstetrics.
4. Differentiate Caput succedaneum with cephalhematoma.
5. Enumerate the different indications for cesarean section.
6. Write a note on Placenta accrete spectrum.
7. Write a note on external cephalic version.
8. Enumerate different parameters for predicting the gestational age and expected date of delivery.
9. Write about the complications of anemia in pregnancy
10. Describe the advantages of breast feeding.

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

11. Write about nuchal translucency scan.
12. Write about manual vacuum aspiration (MVA).
13. Write about supine hypotension syndrome.
14. Write about the types of decelerations along with causes seen in cardio tocograph.
15. List the Magnesium sulphate regimens for the management of eclampsia
16. What is Physiological retraction ring.
17. Write a note on Episiotomy.
18. Write a note on Prenatal diagnosis of down syndrome.
19. What are the causes for Unengaged head at term gestation in primi gravid?
20. List the functions of Placenta.

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

21 i) 24 year old women with history of 2 months of amenorrhea and presents with vaginal bleeding and pelvic pain, on pelvic examination cervix is open and palpable conceptus the best treatment for this condition is
   A. Conservative management
   B. No active intervention
   C. Antibiotics and wait
   D. Resuscitation and evacuation of the uterus

21 ii) All the following are used as post coital contraception **EXCEPT**
- A. Cu IUCD
- B. Levonorgestrel (E pills)
- C. Micronised natural progesterone
- D. Mifepristone (RU 486)

21 iii) All the following are used as antihypertensives in pregnancy **EXCEPT**
- E. Nifedipine
- F. Telmisartan
- G. Labetalol
- Hydralazine

21 iv) All the following methods can be used with varying success to establish lactation after it has been temporarily withheld **EXCEPT**
- A. To discontinue bottle feeding
- B. Baby should suck in a well attached manner
- C. Drugs like metchlorpramide may help
- D. Drugs like cabergoline may help

21 v) All the following findings may be present in diagnosis of Deep transverse arrest (DTA) **EXCEPT**
- E. The head is un engaged
- F. The sagittal suture lies in the transverse bispinous diameter
- G. Anterior frontanel is palpable
- H. Faulty pelvic architecture

22 i) All the following are the risk factors for placental abruption **EXCEPT**
- A. Primigravida
- B. Advanced age
- C. High parity (>5)
- D. Prior abruption

22 ii) All the following are the ominous symptoms of Preeclmpsia **EXCEPT**
- A. Head ache
- B. Adequate sleep
- C. Diminished urinary output
- D. Pain in right upper quadrant of abdomen

22 iii) Crowning is
- A. It is visible passive movement of the head due to untwisting of the neck sustained during internal rotation
- B. It is the movement of rotation of the head visible externally due to internal rotation of shoulders
- C. It is the movement of rotation of the head visible externally due to rotation of buttocks
- D. It is the stretching of the vulval outlet with biparietal diameter without any recession of the head even after the contraction is over

22 iv) Evidence of scar rupture during labour in previous cesarean delivery are all **EXCEPT**
- A. Abnormal cardiotocograph – bradycardia, late or decelerations
- B. Cessation of uterine contractions
- C. Maternal bradycardia
- D. Abnormal vaginal bleeding

22 v) Nonimmune fetal hydrops is seen in all following conditions **EXCEPT**
- A. Chromosomal abnormalities in fetus
- B. Cardiovascular abnormalities in fetus
- C. Viral fetal infections
- D. Rh incompatibility

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Assessment and screening of a normal newborn after birth.
2. **Tabulate gross motor and fine motor milestones till 5 years of age. Discuss causes of global developmental delay.**

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

3. Physiological and pathological neonatal jaundice.
4. Complimentary feeding.
5. Investigations in a child with short stature.
6. Investigation and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia in a 2 years old child.
7. Complications of measles.
8. Definition of febrile seizures and describe types of febrile seizure.
9. Acute bronchiolitis.
10. Investigations and treatment of a child with first episode of Nephrotic syndrome.
11. General principles in IMNCI.
12. Croup syndrome.

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

13. Clinical features of dehydration in diarrhoea.
14. Investigations in 8 years old girl with first episode of urinary tract infection.
15. Infective endocarditis prophylaxis.
16. **Pharmacological management of acute congestive cardiac failure**
17. Hypokalemia.
18. Peripheral smear findings in a child with Thalassemia.
19. **Pharmacological management of acute severe asthma**
20. Contraindications for DPT vaccine.
21. Investigation and treatment of Kerosene poisoning.
22. Cerebro spinal fluid findings in a child with Pyrogenic meningitis.

****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Bronchiectasis
2. Describe aetiology, clinical features and management of bacterial meningitis

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

3. Clinical features of Hypothyroidism
4. Treatment of MDR tuberculosis
5. Iron deficiency anaemia
6. Hypertensive emergencies
7. Urinary tract infection
8. Ulcerative colitis
9. Vitamin D deficiency
10. Nephrotic syndrome
11. Reactive arthritis
12. Atrial fibrillation

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

13. Mention three oral hypoglycaemic drugs
14. Symptoms of Pheochromocytoma
15. Mention three causes of raised Jugular venous pulse
16. Causes of mid diastolic murmurs in mitral area
17. Mention three complications of portal hypertension
18. Three drugs used in the treatment of Parkinson disease
19. Three indications for haemodialysis
20. Treatment of tension pneumothorax
21. Clinical Features of Henoch-Schoenlein purpura
22. Three causes of massive splenomegaly

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase - III (PART - II) Degree Examination – 29/Sep/2025

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

GENERAL MEDICINE - PAPER-II (RS-3)
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. Mention the mitral valve diseases. Aetiology, clinical features, management and complications of mitral stenosis
2. **Discuss the etiology, clinical features, treatment and complications of community acquired pneumonia**

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

3. Mention drugs used in management of psychosis and their major adverse effects
4. Inheritance and genetic counseling of thalassemia
5. Causes and clinical features of hypocalcaemia
6. Clinical features and treatment of frost bite
7. Clinical features and treatment of viper bite
8. A patient on four drug, first line anti-tubercular treatment in the last one month presents with nausea and vomiting. What is likely cause? What are the other complications of antitubercular drugs?
9. Mention principles of pharmacotherapy in elderly
10. What are the indications for post exposure prophylaxis with immunoglobulins?
11. What are the indications and methods of oxygen administration?
12. What are the causes of haemoptysis in a patient with past history of tuberculosis?

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

13. Diagnostic criteria for bulimia nervosa
14. Clinical features of Stevens Johnson syndrome
15. What are the complications of prosthetic cardiac valves?
16. Any three causes of secondary hypertension with one relevant investigation to diagnose each condition
17. What are the indicators of severe life-threatening exacerbation of asthma?
18. Mention salient clinical features of chronic cor pulmonale
19. Causes and treatment of painful genital ulcers developing after unprotected sex with commercial sex worker
20. Diagnostic criteria of systemic lupus erythematosus
21. Etiological agent and mode of transmission of scabies
22. Mention types of biomedical waste in a hospital

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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. Classify shock. Discuss etiopathology, clinical features and management of hypovolemic shock
2. Etiopathogenesis of carcinoma breast. Describe staging of carcinoma breast and discuss on management of early breast cancer

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

3. Thyroglossal cyst
4. Adult hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
5. Fournier's gangrene

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

6. Calot's triangle
7. Eosophageal varices
8. Bisgaard regimen
9. Pilonidal sinus
10. Benign prostatic hyperplasia

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

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

ORTHOPAEDICS (RS3)
Q.P. 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 QP code 1095 & 1096)

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

1. Define a fracture. Classify various types of fracture. Mention the complications of fracture.
2. Write briefly, clinical features, radiological appearance and management of chronic osteomyelitis.

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

3. Giant cell tumour
4. Rickets
5. Saturday night palsy

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

6. Trendelenberg sign
7. Bohler-Braun splint
8. Trigger thumb
9. Frozen shoulder
10. **Seat belt injury**

    Or

    Whiplash Injury

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III (Part - II) Degree Examination – 06/Oct/2025

GENERAL SURGERY – PAPER II (RS-3)
QP Code: 1097
CORRECTIONS

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

1. Discuss the various types of haemorrhage, the pathophysiology of haemorrhagic shock and describe the management of haemorrhage

   Or

   Gall stones-etiopathogenesis, Clinical features, investigations. Management of acute calculus cholecystitis and complications

2. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, evaluation and principles of treatment of early breast cancer

   Or

   Classify renal tumours. Describe etiopathogenesis and clinical features and management of renal cell carcinoma

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

3. Post thyroidectomy complications
4. Intercostal tube drain
5. Cutaneous malignant melanoma
   Or
   Abdominal tuberculosis
6. Phaeochromocytoma
7. Gangrene foot
   Or
   Hydatid cyst of the liver
8. Moderate to severe traumatic brain injury
9. Malignant parotid tumour
   Or
   Splenic rupture – classification, diagnosis and management
10. Acute urinary retention
11. Acute scrotum in children
12. Management of chronic pain
    Or
    Achalasia cardia

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

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

13. Circumcision
14. Cystic hygroma

    Or

    Glasgow coma scale

15. Arteriovenous fistula

    Or

    Calots triangle
16. Lipoma
17. Role of X-ray chest in trauma
18. Wound dehiscence

    Or

    Ransons score in acute pancreatitis and its significance
19. Spinal anaesthesia
20. Hyperparathyroidism

    Or

    Tension pneumothorax
21. Laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair
22. Carcinoma tongue

    Or

    Fistula in ano

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III PART II Degree Examination – 08/Oct/2025

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. Describe stages of labor. Discuss management and complications of third stage of labor.
2. Define gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). Discuss adverse fetal and neonatal consequences of GDM.

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

3. Couvelaire uterus
4. Transverse lie
5. Postterm pregnancy
6. Puerperium
7. Polyhydramnios
8. Maternal mortality
9. Methods of 2nd trimester pregnancy termination.
10. Cardiovascular changes during pregnancy
11. Screening for Down syndrome
12. Classical cesarean section

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

13. Discordant twins
14. Breast abscess
15. Folic acid supplementation in pregnancy
16. Inevitable abortion
17. Complications of preeclampsia
18. Shoulder dystocia
19. Causes of anemia during pregnancy
20. Follow up of a molar pregnancy
21. Enumerate the steps of mechanism of labour.
22. Complications of placental abruption

*****

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.B.B.S. PHASE III PART II Degree Examination – 10/Oct/2025

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. Discuss the physiology of menstruation with the help of a diagram. Define primary amenorrhoea and enumerate its causes.
2. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and the management of vesicovaginal fistula.

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

3. Evaluation of secondary infertility
4. Principles of myomectomy
5. GnRh analogues in gynecology.
6. Cryptomenorrhea
7. Causes and evaluation of post menopausal bleeding
8. Bacterial vaginosis.
9. Symptoms and signs of benign ovarian tumour
10. Endometrial sampling methods.
11. Management of PCOD.
12. Symptoms, signs and differential diagnosis of fibroid uterus.

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

13. Dermoid cyst of ovary.
14. HPV vaccines.
15. Symptoms and signs of menopause
16. Branches of the internal iliac artery
17. Follow up of vesicular mole.
18. Complications of laparoscopy
19. Causes of Hirsuitism.
20. Six indications of Colposcopy
21. Risk factors for ovarian carcinoma
22. Progesterone in gynaecology

*****