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MBBS Phase 3 Part 1
OPHTHALMOLOGY
Sample Paper: BFUHS

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours (First 30 Min. for MCQs)

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- Note: 1. Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
2. Attempt all questions. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams
3. **NO SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET SHALL BE ALLOWED/PROVIDED**
4. The student must write Q.P. Code in the space provided on OMR Sheet and the Title page of the Answer Book.

Q1. MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

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1. 3 months old infant with watering and regurgitation of mucous material on pressing lacrimal sac. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
 - A. Dacryocystorhinostomy
 - B. Probing
 - C. Massage with antibiotics upto the age of 6 months
 - D. Dacryocystectomy
 2. A 12-year old boy receiving long term treatment for nephrotic syndrome developed defective vision in both eyes. Which of the following is the most likely cause?
 - A. Retinopathy of prematurity
 - B. Optic neuritis
 - C. Posterior subcapsular cataract
 - D. Vitreous hemorrhage
 3. A 10 year old boy presented with a recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with large flat topped cobble stone papillae raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?
 - A. Trachoma
 - B. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - C. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis
 - D. Vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 4. An 18 years old female who is a contact lens wearer since two years, presented with redness, lacrimation and foreign body sensation in both eyes. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 with fluroscein stain positive. Which of the following could be the probable cause?
 - A. Acute anterior uveitis
 - B. Acute congestive glaucoma
 - C. Corneal abrasion
 - D. Giant pupillary conjunctivitis
 5. A 56 year old patient presented with complaints of visual loss and ocular pain 48 hours after the cataract surgery. On examination, eye looked red with corneal edema and absent of light reflex. Which of the following would be the first suspicion?
 - A. Secondary glaucoma
 - B. Anterior uveitis
 - C. Bacterial endophthalmitis
 - D. Posterior capsular opacification

- 6. You have been referred a case of open angle glaucoma. Which of the following would be an important point in diagnosing the case?
 - A. Shallow anterior chamber
 - B. Optic disc cupping
 - C. Narrow angle
 - D. Poor visual acuity
- 7. A young patient presents with sudden painless loss of vision in the right eye. It is associated with cherry red spot in the fundus with clear anterior chamber. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Diabetes mellitus
 - B. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
 - C. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
 - D. Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion
- 8. A 30 year old male patient presented with sudden drop of vision in the left eye. On examination, visual acuity was 6/6 in the right eye and 6/24 in the left eye. Fundus examination showed blurred edges of the left optic disc with hemorrhages around the disc. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?
 - A. Raised intraocular pressure
 - B. Raised intracranial pressure
 - C. Central retinal artery occlusion
 - D. Optic neuritis
- 9. A 54 year old man presents with grittiness and a painless growth in his left eye. He normally resides in Middle East. On examination, there is a triangular ingrowth of conjunctival tissues on to the cornea. Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding this diagnosis?
 - A. It tends to be temporal more than nasal
 - B. The most common cause is chemical damage to the eye.
 - C. It is treated with drugs.
 - D. Surgery is curative with a risk of recurrence.
- 10. A one-month old baby is brought with complaints of photophobia and watering. Clinical examination shows normal tear passages and clear but large cornea. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Congenital dacryocystitis
 - B. Interstitial keratitis
 - C. Keratoconus
 - D. Buphthalmos
- 11. A 43 year old gentleman presented with peri ocular pain with a well demarcated vesicular rash on the right side of his forehead which does not cross the side of the nose with eyelid edema. Which of the following sign in his presentation would confer high risk of ocular involvement?
 - A. Age
 - B. Eyelid edema
 - C. Lesions on the side of nose
 - D. Periorcular pain
- 12. A 12 year old boy presented with the history of watering in the right eye for last 2 days. Examination revealed lagophthalmos and deviation of the angle of the mouth to opposite side. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Infective keratitis
 - B. Exposure keratitis

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- C. Keratoconus
- D. Allergic conjunctivitis

13. A 15 year patient reports with sudden painless loss of vision. There is systolic murmur and ocular examination reveals a cherry red spot with clear anterior chamber. Which of the following regimen is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion
 - B. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
 - C. Diabetes Mellitus
 - D. Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion
14. A 45-year-old patient comes with complaints of progressive weakness as the day progresses. He is found to have antibodies against nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Which of the following is the most common ocular finding in this disease?
 - A. Diplopia
 - B. Lagophthalmos
 - C. Exophthalmos
 - D. Ptosis
15. Unilateral dilated pupil with no reaction to light or accommodation, accompanied by ptosis with eye deviation down and out is referred to as which of the following term?
 - A. Cranial Nerve III palsy
 - B. Horner's Syndrome
 - C. Tonic Pupil
 - D. Miosis
16. The mother of a one and half month old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis is?
 - A. Congenital cataract
 - B. Retinoblastoma
 - C. Endophthalmitis
 - D. Coats disease
17. A 3 year old child presents with a right convergent squint of 6 months duration. Which of the following is the most appropriate management?
 - A. Immediate surgical correction followed by amblyopia therapy
 - B. Proper refractive correction, amblyopia therapy followed by surgical correction
 - C. Prescribe spectacles and defer surgery until the child is 5 years old
 - D. Botulinum toxin injection followed by occlusion therapy
18. A 25 year old male gives a history of redness, pain and mild diminution of vision in one eye for past 3 days. There is also a history of low backache for the past one year. On examination there is circumcorneal congestion, cornea is clear apart from a few fine keratic precipitates on the corneal endothelium, there are 2+ cells in the anterior chamber and the intraocular pressure is within the normal limits. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis is?
 - A. Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma
 - B. HLA B-27 related anterior uveitis
 - C. JRA associated uveitis
 - D. Herpetic keratitis
19. The A 42 year old female presented with complaint of sudden loss of vision in the right eye. Ocular examination revealed visual acuity of 6/60 with relative afferent

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pupillary defect. Which among the following would be the best investigation to see optic nerve damage?

- A. Flourescence angiography
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Perimetry
- D. Ophthalmoscopy

20. A 25 year old male gives history of sudden painless loss of vision in one eye for the past 2 weeks. There is no history of trauma. On examination the anterior segment is normal but there is no fundal glow. Which one of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Vitreous haemorrhage
- B. Optic atrophy
- C. Developmental cataract
- D. Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma

Q2. 30 yr old gentleman presents with edema of the right upper lid, conjunctival redness and pain from past 3 days. He had a trauma with a leaf while working in the field few days back. On examination, flurosecin stain was positive.

- a) Identify the probable disease and enumerate its characteristic clinical features.
- b) Enumerate the clinical features and the differential diagnosis of the disease.
- c) Discuss the approach towards management of this case. (4x3=12)

Q3. Short notes :

- a) Describe the retinal and optic disc changes in pathological myopia. (5x4=20)
- b) Compare the clinical features of papilloedema and optic neuritis.
- c) Describe etiopathogenesis of anterior uveitis.
- d) Compare the features of preseptal vs orbital cellulitis

Q4. Explain why:

- a) Cycloplegics are contraindicated in angle closure glaucoma. (3x5=15)
- b) Laser photocoagulation is done in diabetic retinopathy
- c) Phacoemulsification is preferred over small incision cataract surgery
- d) Posterior capsule is opacified after cataract surgery
- e) Proptosis occurs in thyroid eye disease

Q5. Short notes:

- a) Describe the management of primary open angle glaucoma. (6x3=18)
- b) Enumerate the clinical features and describe management of branch retinal vein occlusion.
- c) Describe Intra operative complications during Phacoemulsification.

Q6. Short notes:

- a) Describe management of a patient with Relative Afferent Pupillary Defect (RAPD). (5x3=15)
- b) Describe role of Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) in Ophthalmology
- c) How would you counsel the family for Eye donation. Describe the principals and steps involved in the process.

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**MBBS Phase 3 Part 1
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
Sample Paper: BFUHS**

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours (First 30 Min. for MCQs)

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Q1. MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

- 1) A 40 years old male presented to ENT OPD with history of hearing loss in the right ear for the last 2 years. The tuning fork tests were done with 512 Hz. In the right ear the Rinne's test (without masking) was negative and positive on the left ear. The Weber's test was perceived louder on the left ear. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Right conductive hearing loss
 - B. Left conductive hearing loss
 - C. Left sensorineural hearing loss
 - D. Right sensorineural hearing loss
- 2) A 25 years old woman presented to ENT OPD with a bilateral slowly progressive hearing loss for 6 years which has become worse with pregnancy. Which of the following curve would be obtained on tympanogram?
 - A. Ad
 - B. As
 - C. A
 - D. C
- 3) A 14 years old boy has been diagnosed to have a posterosuperior retraction pocket with cholesteatoma 6 months back, now presented to OPD with picket fence type of fever with rigors. Which of the following would be the typical sign seen on imaging?
 - A. Delta sign
 - B. Ring enhancement sign
 - C. Omega sign
 - D. Meningeal enhancement
- 4) A 6 years old child presents with a tender swelling behind the angle of mandible, torticollis and fever. He had a history of ear discharge for the past 6 years. Otoscopy showed purulent discharge in the external auditory canal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Acute lymphadenitis

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- B. Masked Mastoiditis
C. Bezold Abscess
D. Parotitis
- 5) A 2 years old child was brought to OPD with delayed development of speech and language. Which of the following would be the most appropriate next step?
- Reassurance
 - Watchful waiting
 - Speech therapy
 - Hearing evaluation
- 6) An 80 years old male having long standing history of ear discharge presented to the ENT OPD with facial palsy, pain in the ear which is worse at night and a friable polyp was seen in the external auditory canal which was bleeding on touch. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Chronic otitis media with polyp
 - Malignant otitis externa
 - Carcinoma of middle ear
 - Herpes zoster oticus
- 7) A 25-year-old man presented with symptoms and signs suggestive of chronic rhinosinusitis. Diagnostic nasal endoscopic examination showed, purulent discharge in the superior meatus with mucosal oedema around it. The discharge is most likely from?
- Maxillary
 - Sphenoid
 - Frontal
 - Posterior ethmoid
- 8) A 50-year-old man presented with hypertensive epistaxis. The patient was advised for sealing of bleeding vessel endoscopically. Which of the following artery is most likely to bleed which needs to be sealed?
- Anterior ethmoidal artery
 - Facial artery
 - Sphenopalatine artery
 - Greater palatine artery
- 9) A 17 year old girl had roadside accident and head injury. The treating neurosurgeon noticed clear watery discharge from right nasal cavity. The discharge shows Glucose level of 65mg/dl. Which of the following structure is most likely injured in this case?
- Middle turbinate
 - Orbital floor
 - Cribriform plate
 - Optic nerve
- 10) A 56 year diabetic male presented to the hospital with complaints of nasal discharge, facial numbness. On examination, nasal cavity shows crusting and palate shows black discoloration due to necrosis. Which of the following investigation can confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Nasal endoscopy
- B. Tissue scrapings from palate for KOH smear
- C. Computed tomography
- D. Magnetic resonance imaging of sinuses

11) A 40 year old female developed a furuncle of the nasal vestibule. After 2 days she developed bilateral nasal obstruction, pain and fever. On examination, there is a fluctuant swelling blocking both the nasal cavities. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Nasal polyp
- B. Septal hematoma
- C. Septal abscess
- D. Deviated nasal septum

12) A 6 year old child has complaints of mouth breathing and snoring. He wakes up multiple times at night and remains lethargic during the day. Which of the following investigation should be done in this patient?

- A. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy
- B. Rhinomanometry
- C. Pulmonary function tests
- D. Sleep study

13) A 24 years old male underwent a nasal surgery and presented to the ENT OPD with supratip deformity. Which of the following surgery would have been done for him?

- A. Septoplasty
- B. Submucous resection of nasal septum
- C. Caldwell Luc surgery
- D. Rhinoplasty

14) A 60 years old man has carcinoma base of tongue. He is complaining of earache and pain is referred to the ear. Which of following nerve is most likely involved?

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Lingual nerve

15) A 40 year old male patient presented in emergency with trismus, fever, history of 3rd molar extraction few days back. On examination tonsils were pushed medially. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Retropharyngeal abscess
- B. Parapharyngeal abscess
- C. Ludwig's angina
- D. Submental abscess

16) A 8 years old obese child presented with long standing upper airway obstruction due to enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Which of the following is the most common complication in this scenario?

- A. a Cor pulmonale
- B. b. Left ventricular hypertrophy

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- C. c. Cardiac ischemia
- D. d. Bundle branch block

17) A male aged 60 years has foul breath; He regurgitates food that is eaten 3 days ago a gurgling sound is often heard on swallowing. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Zenker's diverticulum
- B. Meckel's diverticulum
- C. Scleroderma
- D. Achalasia cardia

18) A 56 years old male presented to the ENT OPD with complaint of hoarseness of voice for the past 2 years. He was a chronic smoker for the last 35 years and on laryngeal examination he had a reddish area of irregularity overly both the surface of vocal cords. Which of the following would be the most appropriate initial management in this case?

- A. Microlaryngeal surgery and biopsy
- B. Regular follow up
- C. Speech therapy
- D. Antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors

19) A 6 years old child was brought to the ENT OPD by the grandmother, with a history of right sided foul-smelling nasal discharge, occasionally blood stained. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Septal deviation with right maxillary sinusitis
- B. Unilateral choanal atresia
- C. Right sided Antrochoanal polyp
- D. Foreign body on the right side

20) A 2 years old male child was brought to the ENT OPD by the parents. On examination it was a single polyp medial to middle turbinate. Which of the following would be most appropriate next plan of action in this scenario?

- A. Nasal polypectomy under general anaesthesia
- B. Perform biopsy
- C. Investigate for meningocele
- D. Investigate for cystic fibrosis

Q2. A 55 years old male, who is a known smoker and alcoholic presented with change in voice and aspiration for last 3 months, now progressed to inspiratory stridor (4+4+4=12)

- a) Describe the differential diagnosis of this patient
- b) Enumerate steps to evaluate the diagnosis and confirm the diagnosis
- c) Describe histopathological diagnosis and organ sparing treatment

Q3. Short notes on

(5x4=20)

- a) Compare and contrast benign ulcer and malignant ulcer in buccal mucosa
- b) Summarize the differences between nasal polyp and hypertrophic turbinate
- c) Differentiate rhinorrhea in allergic rhinitis and cerebrospinal fluid

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d) Compare and contrast tympanic membrane perforation in chronic otitis media and traumatic perforation

Q4. Explain why? (3x5=15)

- a) Primary acquired cholesteatoma is seen in pars flaccida?
- b) Vocal nodules are seen in the anterior 1/3 and posterior 2/3 junction
- c) Noise induced hearing loss causes sensorineural hearing loss
- d) Antrochoanal polyp is single and grows posteriorly and ethmoidal polyps are multiple and grow anteriorly
- e) Myringotomy is given in the anteroinferior quadrant

Q5. Short notes (6x3=18)

- a) Describe indications and steps for cricothyroidotomy
- b) Enumerate Benign conditions of vocal cords causing hoarseness of voice?
- c) Describe types of tracheostomy tubes and how would you calculate the size of tracheostomy tube

Q6. Short answers (5x3=15)

- a) Describe clinical presentation of keratosis obturans
- b) Explain mometasone nasal spray indications and how would you instruct patient to use it
- c) Describe steps in administering informed consent to a patient undergoing a surgical procedure

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MBBS Phase 3 Part 1
FORENSIC MEDICINE
Sample Paper: BFUHS

M.M.: 100

Time: 3 Hours (First 30 Min. for MCQs)

- Note: 1. Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
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Q1. MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

[1x20=20]

1. A witness, who after taking oath, willfully makes a statement which he knows or believes to be false is guilty of offence. Which of the following Indian Penal Code applies to this?
 - A. 190
 - B. 191
 - C. 192
 - D. 193
2. 37 years old male went to spend holidays for 5 days and the doctor issued false medical certificate for those days. Which of the following Indian Penal Code the doctor is liable under?
 - A. 197
 - B. 198
 - C. 175
 - D. 178
3. Dead body of 30 years old male was brought for postmortem examination with alleged history of drowning. On autopsy postmortem lividity was absent over the dead body. Which of the following is the most likely scenario?
 - A. Drowning in well
 - B. Drowning in fast flowing river
 - C. Drowning in sea water
 - D. Drowning in chlorinated swimming pool
4. A 60 years alcoholic male was brought to the emergency with a history of something stuck in his throat during his dinner which progressed to dyspnea. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?
 - A. Myocardial infarction
 - B. Choking
 - C. Pulmonary embolism
 - D. Aortic dissection
5. Dead body of 52 years was found to have marks like branching of a tree on front of the chest during post mortem examination. Which of the following is the likely cause of death in this scenario?
 - A. Firearm injury
 - B. Lightning injury
 - C. Bomb blast injury
 - D. Cold Injury
6. 20 years old male was hit by a car and thrown up. He hits the road divider and falls on the ground and sustains head injury then run over by another car. Which of the following is the most probable pattern of head injury?
 - A. Primary
 - B. Primary impact
 - C. Secondary
 - D. Secondary impact injury
7. Primary injuries suffered by a young male of 23 years during bomb blast explosion occurred in a crowded market. Which of the following is the likely cause of injuries in this scenario?
 - A. Due to flying debris

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- B. Due to blast wind
C. Due to blast wave
D. Due to complication
8. 60 years old lady with mitral stenosis underwent hysterectomy for uterine fibroid and died after developing pulmonary edema. Which of the following is the most probable order of cause of death in international certificate?
- A. Mitral stenosis, pulmonary edema, hysterectomy
B. Pulmonary edema, mitral stenosis, hysterectomy
C. Pulmonary edema, hysterectomy, mitral stenosis
D. Hysterectomy, pulmonary edema, mitral stenosis
9. 35 years male was brought for medico legal autopsy. Faecal matter was found in lungs and the cause of death was antemortem drowning. Before death he was caught with alleged history of riots and faced the person was forced under water contaminated with urine, faecal matter. Which of the following is the most probable method of torture in this scenario?
- A. Wet submarine
B. Dry submarine
C. La Parrila
D. Chepuwa
10. 19 years old woman presented with primary amenorrhea, short stature, webbed neck and widely spaced nipples. Examination showed weak pulses in lower extremity and streak ovaries, raised FSH, no oocytes in histology of ovary. Which of the following is the most likely karyotype present?
- A. 45XO
B. 47XXY
C. 46XY
D. 46XX
11. 56 years old female with history of carcinoma right breast came to the hospital for radical mastectomy. Surgeon performed operation on left side instead of right. Which of the following term best describes this scenario?
- A. Res Indicata
B. Res ipsa loquitur
C. Res iudicata
D. Res gestae
12. An epidemic of typhoid fever occurred after eating food from a restaurant whose worker is under treatment of typhoid fever from you. The civil surgeon called you to disclose the medical history. Which of the following term best describes the disclosure of professional secrecy in this scenario?
- A. Medical maloccurrence
B. Privileged communication
C. Res ipsa loquitur
D. Therapeutic privilege
13. A person falsely perceives that his close friend has been replaced by an exact double. Which of the following is the most likely phenomenon?
- A. Cotard syndrome
B. Fregoli syndrome
C. Capgras syndrome
D. Imposter syndrome
14. A middle aged person presented with the complaints of fear of leaving home, fear of travelling alone and fear of being in a crowd. He develops marked anxiety with palpitations and sweating, if he is in these situations. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Generalized anxiety disorder
B. Schizophrenia
C. Personality disorder
D. Agoraphobia
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- 5. Which is the most likely preservative to be used for the blood taken from a 32 years old alcoholic male brought to the emergency by a sub inspector of the police station?
 - A. Sodium fluoride
 - B. Thymol
 - C. Potassium oxalate
 - D. No preservative is needed
- 16. Which of the following is the most likely cause of death in a 36 years old dead body with bluish green color cadaveric lividity lying on a mortuary table?
 - A. Hydrocyanic acid
 - B. Hydrogen sulfide
 - C. Opium
 - D. Carbon monoxide
- 17. 45 years male with alleged history of homicidal poisoning was brought to the emergency for treatment. Under which of the following CrPC does the doctor need to inform the police?
 - A. 174
 - B. 176
 - C. 37
 - D. 39
- 18. A middle aged man from West Bengal presented with paresthesia of hands and feet, hyperkeratosis of palms, 'Mees' lines on his nails and rain drop pigmentation. Which of the following poisoning is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Lead
 - B. Arsenic
 - C. Thallium
 - D. Mercury
- 19. 28-year-old male is brought to emergency in comatose state with pin-point pupils, reduced respiratory rate, bradycardia and cold clammy skin. Which of the following is the most likely drug poisoning?
 - A. Tricyclic antidepressant
 - B. Opium
 - C. Benzodiazepine
 - D. Organophosphorus compounds
- 20. 60 years male with alleged history of poisoning was brought to the emergency, gastric lavage was done, and the lavage turned black when it was heated with silver nitrate. Which of the following is the most likely poisoning?
 - A. Tik 20
 - B. Celphos
 - C. Malathion
 - D. Parathion

Q.2 Dead body of 45 years aged male in stiff and rigid state was brought by the police for autopsy 16 hours after death. [4+4+4=12]

- a. Describe the various changes which occur in muscles after death.
- b. Explain the pathophysiology of this condition.
- c. Summarise the conditions which simulate it.

Q.3. Short notes on: [5x4=20]

- a. Differentiate various types of inquests done in India
- b. Describe vicarious responsibility
- c. Describe the colour changes for aging of bruise
- d. Describe the medicolegal importance of forensic odontology

- Q. 4. Explain why? [3x5=15]
- a. A hostel warden gives consent for an emergency surgery of a 15 years old hostel student
 - b. Results of narcoanalysis in the court of law is not permissible
 - c. Hydrostatic test is not required in a macerated fetus
 - d. Role of prostate specific antigen is important in rape cases
 - e. A mentally ill person cannot be held responsible for murder
- Q. 5. Short answers (applied aspect):- [6x3=18]
- a. Describe signs, symptoms, postmortem findings and treatment of poisoning by wood alcohol
 - b. Describe and categorise various types of antidotes in a case of poisoning
 - c. Describe signs, symptoms and management of ophitoxemia
- Q. 6. Write short answers: - [5x3=15]
- a. Describe medicolegal aspects of chronic mercury poisoning in workman's compensation act
 - b. Describe briefly the examination of a person accused of rape.
 - c. Define confidentiality. Explain with whom and how confidentiality of patient information may be breached.

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MBBS Phase 3 Part 1
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
Sample Paper A: BFUHS

M.M.: 100

Time: 3 Hours (First 30 Min. for MCQs)

- Note: 1. Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
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Q1. MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

1. A primary health centre (PHC) usually reports around 90-100 cases of a disease in a week in a community. This week there were 92 cases. Based upon your observation of previous records, this situation in epidemiological context is referred as:
 - A. Epidemic
 - B. Sporadic
 - C. Endemic
 - D. Outbreak
2. A 27-year-old male unable to perform sexual activity, presented to the OPD. Which among the following is the correct term for him?
 - A. Disease
 - B. Impairment
 - C. Disability
 - D. Handicap
3. A 25-year-old male truck driver was diagnosed with HIV. HIV Sentinel Surveillance provides data mainly for which of the following?
 - A. To assess the quality of related services
 - B. To identify high risk population
 - C. To estimate disease incidence
 - D. To monitor disease trends
4. A PSM intern was studying about demographic processes. Which of the following correctly defines movements in socio economic level in society?
 - A. Social Equality
 - B. Socio-Economic Upliftment
 - C. Social Mobility
 - D. Scarce Resources
5. A social survey was conducted by a rural PHC in a village. Which of the following correctly defines the systematic study of human disease and social conditions/factors?
 - A. Social Physiology
 - B. Social Pathology
 - C. Socialized Medicine
 - D. Social Medicine
6. A 27-year-old male from rural village presented to the PHC complaining of blister formation and worms coming out of it, accompanied by fever. The condition was diagnosed as guinea worm disease. This condition is a common public health problem which is attributed to the use of?
 - A. Dug well

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- B. Sanitary well
- C. Artesian well
- D. Step well

7. For the population of 10000, Trench method sanitary landfill pit of depth 2cm is to be constructed. Which of the following is the correct area required per year?

- A. 1 acre
- B. 2 acres
- C. 3 acres
- D. 4 acres

8. A 26-year-old male from a rural village was diagnosed with malaria. The physician in the PHC advised his family members to take precautions from mosquitoes by using nets and repellents. Which of the following is correct for mosquito net?

- A. Size of each hole = 0.0475 inch
- B. Minimum 100 holes per square inch
- C. Primordial level of prevention
- D. Prevents transmission of all vector borne diseases

9. A chronic alcoholic presented to the OPD looking at which your senior asked you that how much amount of energy is yielded by one gm of alcohol in the body?

- A. 1 cal
- B. 4 cal
- C. 7 cal
- D. 9 cal

10. A 35-year-old male presented to the OPD with dry skin and dry eyes. On serological examination Vit A deficiency was reported. What is daily requirement of Vit A by an adult man?

- A. 350 mcg.
- B. 1000 mcg
- C. 600 mcg
- D. 2000 mcg

11. A 1.8 Kg infant was brought to the hospital with tremors and jitteriness. On examination he was found to hypocalcaemia. What is the daily calcium requirement in this scenario?

- A. 300 mg
- B. 500 mg
- C. 600 mg
- D. 1200 mg

12. Study is done on a group of children to check seasonal variation of a sudden infant death syndrome in a summer season from June-July, and from August-September in another group with similar characteristics from same area. Which of the following test is used to compare the data?

- A. Chi square test
- B. Paired t test
- C. Wilcoxon rank test
- D. ANOVA

13. Intraocular pressure was measured in 400 people. Mean was found to be 25mm of Hg. And standard deviation was recorded 10 mm of Hg. What would be confidence interval?

- A. 22 - 28
- B. 23 - 27
- C. 24 - 26
- D. 21 - 29

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14. A study began in 1970 with a group of 5000 adults in Delhi who were asked about their alcohol consumption. The occurrence of cancer was studied in this group between 1990 and 1995. This is an example of:
- A. Cross sectional study
 - B. Prospective cohort study
 - C. Concurrent cohort study
 - D. Case control study
15. In a town of 20000 population, total 456 births were there in a year out of which 56 were dead born. The total deaths were 247 out of which 56 deaths were within with 1st 28 days of life and another 34 had died after 28 days and before completing the first birthday. Which of the following is Infant Mortality Rate of this area?
- A. 197
 - B. 225
 - C. 392
 - D. 344
16. The National Institute of Epidemiology is a medical research organization. In which of the following city it is located in India?
- A. Delhi
 - B. Mumbai
 - C. Ahmedabad
 - D. Chennai
17. A patient from rural village presented to the PHC with nausea, vomiting, blue lines on the gums, wrist/foot drops, pallor and colic. Which of the following poisoning can cause this condition?
- A. Mercury
 - B. Arsenic
 - C. Organic lead
 - D. Inorganic lead
18. A 45-year-old man who works in textile company visited hospital for routine health check-up. He prepares dyes in company from last 18 years. Which of the following investigation would you recommend for this patient?
- A. Pulmonary function test
 - B. Liver function test
 - C. Urine examination
 - D. Complete blood count
19. Cytotoxic drugs are a group of medicines that contain chemicals which are toxic to cells, preventing their replication or growth. Which of the following method is used to dispose cytotoxic and expired drugs?
- A. Dumping
 - B. Autoclave
 - C. Landfill
 - D. Incineration
20. A patient came to you with his HIV positive report. Which ethical principle states that this information about patient must remain between you and patient?
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Consent
 - D. Confidentiality

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Q 2. Define Epidemiology. Classify various types of Epidemiological study designs. Plan a step wise study using the best suitable research design to evaluate the efficacy of a new drug in the management of Diabetes Mellitus. (2+4+6 = 12)

Q 3. Write short answer

(5x4=20)

- (a) Describe biomedical waste management at Vaccination site.
- (b) Describe criteria and standards for healthful housing.
- (c) A person working in industry falls sick. What type of medical and sickness benefits he/she can avail under ESI Act, explain briefly?
- (d) Describe sustainable development goals related to maternal, newborn and child health.

Q 4. Explain why:

(3x5=15)

- (a) Certain states have better quality of life in spite of having low per capita income.
- (b) Purification of water is essential.
- (c) Pre-placement examination is done in industry.
- (d) Growth monitoring of infants is essential.
- (e) Primary prevention is the best level of prevention.

Q 5. Short note:

(6x3=18)

- (a) Describe natural history of disease.
- (b) Explain role of cultural factors in health and disease.
- (c) Define Lathyrism. Describe it's cause and interventions for its prevention.

Q 6. Short notes :

(5x3=15)

- (a) A patient was kept fasting overnight for blood investigations, by mistake the nursing sister on duty at morning shift gave tea and toast to the patient. When the lab technician came for collecting the blood sample, he informed about the situation to the Medical Officer. As a medical officer on duty, how will you handle the situation, explain briefly?
- (b) Difference between relative risk and attributable risk.
- (c) Describe consequence of failure to disclosure of medical errors including medico-legal, social and loss of trust.

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MBBS Phase 3 Part 1
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
Sample Paper B: BFUHS

M.M. : 100
MCQs)

Time : 3 Hours (First 30 Min. for

- Note: 1. Use OMR Sheet to answer Multiple Choice Questions(MCQs).
2. Attempt all questions. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams
3. **NO SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET SHALL BE ALLOWED/PROVIDED**
4. The student must write Q.P. Code in the space provided on OMR Sheet and the Title page of the Answer Book.

Q 1. MCQs (Attempt on OMR sheet)

- 1) You are posted as MO at PHC level and in field visit you do Blood Pressure screening and related health education activities at the level of:
 - A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. Focused prevention
- 2) District Mental Health Programme was started under the National Mental Health Programme to decentralize mental health services and to provide mental health service in the community. All of the following are components of District Mental Health Programme EXCEPT:
 - A. Training
 - B. Public awareness
 - C. Record keeping
 - D. Screening
- 3) You are posted at CHC as MO a patient came with pervasive pattern of social inhibition, agoraphobia, fear of criticism, feeling of inferiority to others and feeling of unattractiveness to others. Which of the following term will be used to interpret this behaviour?
 - A. Dependent personality disorder
 - B. Histrionic personality disorder
 - C. Narcissist personality disorder
 - D. Avoidant personality disorder
- 4) You as MO have to educate people about hypertension on World Hypertension Day to prevent HTN. Which of the following salt intake would you recommend?
 - A. <6g/day
 - B. <5g/day
 - C. <2.5g/day
 - D. <4g/day
- 5) A young boy had a flea bite while working in a wheat grain godown. After 5 days he developed fever and had axillary lymphadenopathy. A smear was sent to the laboratory to perform specific testing. Which of the following staining method would help in the identification of the suspected pathogen?
 - A. Albert staining
 - B. Z-N staining

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- C. McFadyean's staining
- D. Wayson's staining

Sentinel Surveillance is the monitoring of rate of occurrence of specific diseases or conditions through a voluntary network of doctors, laboratory and Public Health Departments with a view to assess the stability or change in health levels of a population. Which of the following is **INCORRECT** about Sentinel Surveillance of HIV-AIDS by NACO ?

- A. Yearly check-up
- B. Pregnant females 15-19 yrs are included
- C. Help reduce antenatal transmission
- D. Target high risk population

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A community medicine intern was asked to calculate the child women ratio for the rural village population in child-women ratio, number of 0-4-year aged children are expressed by:

- A. Per 1000 women
- B. Per 1000 women in reproductive age group (15-49 yrs.)
- C. Per 1000 married women in reproductive age group
- D. Per 1000 married women in post reproductive age group

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A community medicine intern was given. Crude birth Rate for a sub centre as 20. What is the number of pregnant women registered in subcentre?

- A. 80
- B. 100
- C. 110
- D. 60

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A 25-year pregnant female in 2nd trimester presented to the OPD with concern regarding her diet to be followed in entire pregnancy. What is the extra calories requirement in this scenario?

- A. +150 kcal /day
- B. +350kcal /day
- C. +520kcal /day
- D. 600kcal /day

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A community medicine intern during his viva asked about the criteria's of At-Risk infants. All of the following are the criteria for identifying At Risk infants **EXCEPT**:

- A. Birth weight <2.8 kg
- B. Birth order 5 or more
- C. PEM, diarrhea
- D. Working mother

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A 3-year-old child was diagnosed with anaemia. Which of the following is the content of paediatric iron folic acid tablets supplied under the reproductive and child health programme?

- A. Fe 60mg and Folic acid 500mcg
- B. Fe 100mg and Folic acid 500mcg
- C. Fe 500mg and Folic acid 100mcg
- D. Fe 20 mg and Folic acid 100mcg

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- A. 10% for both boys and girls
- B. 30% for both boys and girls
- C. 20% for both boys and girls
- D. 90% for both boys and girls

19) International Health Regulations (IHR) defines their purpose and scope to prevent, protect against control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease. Which of the following is NOT covered in international health regulations?

- A. Cholera
- B. HIV/AIDS
- C. Plague
- D. Yellow fever

20) A medical faculty is teaching students about principles of ethics in health care, and she tells them that the utmost important principle to observe while taking care of patient is doing no harm. According to you the principle of ethics he/she described here is:

- A. Beneficence
- B. Justice
- C. Nonmaleficence
- D. Respect for autonomy

Q 2. A neonate was born at home at 37 weeks of gestation with a birth weight of 2Kg. It was a normal vaginal delivery conducted by an ANM. The mother was found to be anemic. The neonate was referred to the nearest CHC for further management. (4+3+5=12)

- a. Enumerate various causes of low Birth Weight
- b. How will you classify low birth weight babies?
- c. Discuss strategies under various health programs for prevention of low birth weight in the newborns.

Q 3. Write short notes:

(5x4=20)

- a. Describe significance of sex ratio at birth
- b. Describe mental illness and stigma
- c. Explain BCC (Behavior Change Communication)
- d. Describe health problems of elderly

Q 4. Explain Why:

(3x5=15)

- a. The phenomenon of Greying of Population is affecting the already burdened Health Services in India
- b. Contact Tracing is done for COVID-19
- c. Ayushman Bharat scheme is best for people working in unorganized sectors
- d. Directly observed treatment strategy (DOTS) is adopted by RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program)
- e. House to house coverage is done in Intensified Pulse Polio immunization (IPPI).

Q 5. Write short answer:

(6x3=18)

- a. Describe briefly Triage in Disaster Management
- b. What is the impact of making Health care as a Right for people on doctors.
- c. Explain briefly latest IPHS standards for Sub-Centre

Q 6. Write Short Notes On:

(5x3=15)

- a) Write briefly diagnosis and treatment of drug sensitive tuberculosis under NTEP
- b) Describe epidemiological determinants for diabetes.

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c) Identify and discuss physician's role and responsibility to society and the community that she/ he serves