

QUESTION PAPERS MBBS

AUGUST-2022(MBBS)

PROF - 2nd and 3rd

(PATHO, PHARMA, ENT, COMM.MEDICINE)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Draw a labeled diagram wherever required.

x-x-x

UNIT - I

I. Write short note on:-

- a) Role of arachidonic acid metabolites in inflammation
- b) Pathophysiology of cardiac oedema

(2x4)

II. Differentiate between:-

- a) Necrosis and apoptosis
- b) Healing by primary and secondary intention

(2x3)

III. Write briefly about:-

- a) Paraneoplastic syndromes
- b) Down's syndrome

(2x3)

UNIT - II

IV. Write short notes on:-

- a) Lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia
- b) Chronic myeloid leukemia

(2x3)

V. Describe briefly:-

- a) Diagnostic approach in a patient of suspected hemorrhagic diathesis
- b) Pathogenesis of B-Thalassemia

(2x4)

VI. Write short notes on:-

- a) Congestive splenomegaly
- b) Tuberculous lymphadenitis

(2x3)

x-x-x

Time allowed: 2:45 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Draw labelled diagrams wherever required.

x-x-x

UNIT - II

- II. A 15-year-old girl presents with low grade fever, night sweats, cough for 1 month, along with haemoptysis 2 episodes. A large matted mass of lymph nodes is palpable in the left axillary region. Investigations revealed ESR of 90 mm/hr and positive PPD after 48 hours. Give your probable diagnosis and reasons for the same. Describe the gross and microscopic features of excised lymph node from this patient. What is the type of necrosis seen in this lesion & differentiate it from other types of necrosis? (2+4+4)
- III. Write short notes on: (5x6= 30)
- Intracellular accumulations & pigments.
 - Differentiate between arterial and venous thrombi.
 - Fracture healing.
 - Role of cytology in diagnosis of tumours.
 - Molecular basis of cancer.
- IV. What is empathy? What is the role of empathy in care of the patients? (5)

UNIT - III

- V. A 60 years old lady presented to Neurology OPD with fatigue x 2 months & tingling sensation in both lower limbs for 2 weeks. On examination, she is pale and has glossitis. No organomegaly seen. Complete blood count showed Hb-4.5 gm/dL, TLC-3200/mm³, Platelets-96,000/mm³. RBC indices: MCV-115 fl, MCH-30.2 pg, MCHC-33.5 g/dl, RDW-21.5%. Peripheral blood smear showed macrocytes and hyper-segmented neutrophils. What is the possible diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis and other laboratory findings in this patient. (2+3+5)
- VI. Short notes applied aspects: (5x5)
- Differentiate between Intravascular and extravascular hemolysis
 - Burkitt's Lymphoma
 - Aetiology & stages of iron deficiency anaemia
 - List the various blood components along with their indications for transfusion.
 - Leukemoid reactions
- VII. Reasoning questions (2X5)
- Bone marrow trephine biopsy has advantage over bone marrow aspiration.
 - A 20 years old girl presented with complaints of frequent nose bleeds, heavy & prolonged menstrual bleeding, gastrointestinal bleeding & occasional hematuria. Laboratory investigations showed platelet function defect & coagulation defect. What is the probable diagnosis? Write pathogenesis & laboratory findings of this disease.

2082
M.B.B.S. Prof. Second
Paper – B: Pathology

Time allowed: 2:45 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Draw labelled diagrams wherever required.

X-X-X

UNIT - II

II. Discuss the etiology, morphological changes and serum cardiac markers in Myocardial Infarction.

(2+4+4= 10 marks)

III. Write short notes on:

(5x6= 30 marks)

- a) Types of Cholelithiasis
- b) Wilm's tumour
- c) Nodular hyperplasia of prostate
- d) Etiopathogenesis of carcinoma cervix
- e) Aneurysmal bone cyst

IV. Define autonomy. Differentiate between autonomy and paternalism. (5 marks)

UNIT - III

V. Define Nephrotic Syndrome. Enumerate causes of nephrotic syndrome and discuss the pathogenesis of glomerular injury.

(2+3+5 = 10 marks)

VI. Short notes applied aspects:

(5x5= 25 marks)

- a) Barrett's oesophagus
- b) Etiopathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma
- c) Classification of ovarian tumours
- d) Etiopathogenesis of Emphysema
- e) Long term complications of Diabetes Mellitus

VII. Reasoning questions

a) A 65/M patient presented with loss of appetite, weight loss, easy fatigability, altered bowel habits with pain and discomfort in the left lower quadrant. Stool examination shows presence of occult blood.

i. What is probable diagnosis ?

ii. What other tests are required for confirmation of diagnosis ? (2+3=5marks)

b) A 32/M patient IV drug user presented with increasing jaundice x 2months. O/E- Hepatomegaly and ascites. LFT report: S. Bi Total- 12mg/dl, Direct 7mg/dl, SGOT/PT- 1000/715 IU/L, Alkaline phosphatase 250 IU/L.

i. What is probable diagnosis ?

ii. What other tests are required for confirmation of diagnosis ?

(2+3=5marks)

X-X-X

2082

M.B.B.S.-Prof. 2nd
Paper-B: Pathology (Old)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

NOTE: Attempt all questions in sequence, order and continuation. Use separate sheets for Part-I and II. Draw labeled diagrams whenever required.

- *_*_* -

PART-I

- I. Write short notes on:-
- (a) Pathogenesis of Bronchial Asthma
 - (b) Complications of Myocardial infarction (3+3)
- II. Write in brief about: -
- (a) Pathogenesis of carcinoma colon
 - (b) Hepatitis B (3+3)
- III. Write short notes on: -
- (a) Definition, pathophysiology and causes of Nephrotic Syndrome.
 - (b) Chronic cholecystitis (4+4)

PART-II

- IV. Describe morphological features of:-
- (a) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
 - (b) Seminoma Testis (3+3)
- V. Write short notes on: -
- (a) Morphological changes in various organs in long standing diabetes mellitus
 - (b) Hydatidiform mole (4+4)
- VI. Write short notes on: -
- (a) Role of CSF examination in differentiation of various types of meningitis
 - (b) Role of Pap smear in Gynaec pathology (3+3)

- *_*_* -

Exam.Code:0606

Sub. Code: 4523

2082

M.B.B.S. Prof. Second
Paper – A: Pharmacology

Time allowed: 15 Minutes

Max. Marks: 10

To be filled by the candidate with his/her own handwriting:-

Roll. No.: _____

Date of Examination: _____

Candidate's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

(2)

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

X-X-X

UNIT - I**I. Multiple Choice Questions (Tick the correct answer):-**

1. Which of the following agency provides permission to conduct clinical trials in India?
 - A. Drug controller General of India
 - B. Ministry of chemicals
 - C. Medical Council of India
 - D. Respective State medical council where clinical trial is to be conducted
2. Drugs act on receptors present at various sites in the cell. Which of the following acts through nuclear receptors?
 - A. Salicylic acid
 - B. Adrenaline
 - C. Insulin
 - D. Prednisolone
3. Which of the following is the reason for Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) of cyclosporine?
 - A. It induces its own metabolism (autoinduction)
 - B. It has narrow therapeutic index
 - C. It undergoes enterohepatic circulation
 - D. To evaluate its effects on blood cells
4. Adverse drug reactions are classified into various types. Which of the following is the type A adverse drug reaction?
 - A. Anaphylaxis with penicillin
 - B. Hypotension with beta blockers
 - C. Gum hypertrophy with phenytoin
 - D. Malignant hyperthermia with phenothiazines
5. Beta blockers have many therapeutic uses as well as adverse effects. In which of the following condition beta blockers should be AVOIDED?
 - A. Tremors
 - B. Diabetes mellitus
 - C. Hyperthyroidism
 - D. Peripheral vascular disease
6. A 28-year female presented to the hospital with abdominal pain. She was prescribed drotaverine. Which one of the following explains the mechanism of action of drotaverine?
 - A. Antagonist action at M2 receptors.
 - B. Antagonist action on 5 HT3 receptors and agonist action on 5 HT4 receptors.
 - C. Antagonist action on D2 receptors
 - D. Inhibition of Phosphodiesterase-4

(3)

7. A 7-year child was administered an injection to control his vomiting. A few hours after administration of the drug, he developed loose stools and muscle dystonia. Which of the following drug is the most likely cause for this condition?
- A. Domperidone
 - B. Mosapride
 - C. Metoclopramide
 - D. Ondansetron
8. A 55-year male is diagnosed with trigeminal neuralgia and prescribed carbamazepine. Which of the following is the mechanism of action of carbamazepine in this case?
- A. It inhibits cyclooxygenase
 - B. Acts on opioids receptors
 - C. Has membrane stabilising action
 - D. It is GABA agonist
9. A 46-year female is brought to hospital with iron poisoning. Which of the following drug is contraindicated in this patient?
- A. Deferiprone
 - B. Penicillamine
 - C. Desferrioxamine
 - D. Dimercaprol
10. The abstinence syndrome of this drug constitutes restlessness, runny nose, diarrhoea, shivering and piloerection so the person is named as "cold turkey". Which drug causes these symptoms on withdrawal?
- A. Diazepam
 - B. Morphine
 - C. Fluoxetine
 - D. Amphetamine

(10x1)

Time allowed: 2:45 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams, if required.

X-X-X

UNIT - II**II. Stricture essay questions**

Classify antiepileptic drugs. Describe mechanics of action and adverse effects of carbamazepine. Explain why add on therapy is need in some epileptic patients.

3+2+2+3=10

6x5=30

III. Short notes:

- Enumerate atropine substitutes and describe their therapeutic uses
- Pharmacovigilance program of India: structure and functions
- Describe clearance and its clinical significance
- Enumerate antacids & describe clinically useful antacids
- Describe down regulation so receptors & its clinical significance

IV. Short note-AETCOM

Enumerate steps of effective doctor-patient communication. Describe role of active listening in communication.

5

UNIT - III**V. Reasoning questions**

Explain why:

5x3=15

- Alpha blockers are used in benign prostatic hypertrophy
- NSAIDs are given empty stomach
- Thiopental is used as inducing agent in general anaesthesia

VI. Short notes (applied aspects):

5x3=15

- Enlist and compare vaccines available for COVID-19 in India
- Describe H. pylori eradication in acid peptic disease
- Describe pharmacotherapy of migraine

VII. Short notes:

5x3=15

- Describe mechanism of action of lignocaine using appropriate diagram
- Enumerate centrally acting muscle relaxants & describe their uses
- Enumerate prostaglandin analogues and describe their uses

X-X-X

(2)

NOTE: Attempt all questions.

x-x-x

UNIT - I**I. Multiple Choice Questions (Tick the correct answer):-**

1. A patient presents complaints of dry cough. Which of the following is preferred drug in this patient?
 - A. Ambroxol
 - B. Bromhexine
 - C. Carbocisteine
 - D. Dextromethorphan
2. A 60-year male patient presented with haemorrhagic cystitis after receiving cyclophosphamide. Which of the following drug is recommended in this scenario?
 - A. Methylene blue
 - B. N-acetylcysteine
 - C. 2-Mercaptoethane sulfonate sodium
 - D. Para-amino-benzoquinone imine
3. During a surgery on HIV patient, doctor gets an accidental needle stick injury. What is most appropriate course of action?
 - A. Administer triple drug HAART for 6 months
 - B. Treat with 2 drugs for a month
 - C. Administer full doses of zidovudine for 15 days
 - D. Monitor the doctor's blood to determine the possibility of HIV transmission
4. Tetracycline should be avoided in children. Which of the following best describes the reason for this?
 - A. Cardiovascular toxicity
 - B. Bone marrow toxicity
 - C. Ataxia
 - D. Bone & teeth toxicity
5. A woman comes to the OPD and gave the history of taking combined oral contraceptive pills from the past 2 months. This month she misses a dose yesterday only. What advice must be given?
 - A. Continue with the course without regard to the missed dose.
 - B. Take 2 pills the next day and continue with the course.
 - C. Take 2 pills everyday for the remaining part of the course.
 - D. Discontinue the course and use alternative method of contraception.
6. Which of the following is inhibited by thiazide diuretics?
 - A. Na⁺K⁺2Cl⁻ cotransport
 - B. Na⁺ Glucose cotransport

(3)

- C. Na+K+ATPase
D. Na+Cl-symport
7. Nifedipine was once drug of choice in hypertensive emergencies. However, Nifedipine is not preferred in hypertensive emergencies in a cardiac disorder patient. Which of the following best describes the reason for this?
- A. Heart blocks
B. Diastolic cardiac arrest
C. Reflex tachycardia
D. Systolic cardiac arrest
8. A patient of heart failure with atrial fibrillation was given a drug. He developed nausea, vomiting and yellow vision after taking this drug. The patient also developed low heart rate. Which of the following drug can be the causative agent?
- A. Metoprolol
B. Digoxin
C. Enalapril
D. Adenosine
9. Which of the following is mechanism of action of Ezetimibe in hyperlipidaemia?
- A. Reduces absorption of cholesterol
B. Increases cholesterol oxidation
C. Reduces production of cholesterol in liver
D. Activates lipoprotein lipase Efficacy of drug
10. A 20-year girl presents with episodes of high-grade fever with rigors and chills for last three days. PBF shows intraerythrocytic *Plasmodium vivax*. Which of the following drugs is used for radical cure in this case?
- A. Chloroquine
B. Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
C. Artesunate
D. Primaquine

(10x1)

Time allowed: 2:45 Hours

Max. Marks: 90

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams, if required.

X-X-X

UNIT - II**II. Stricture essay questions**

Classify oral antidiabetic drugs (OAD). Describe mechanism of action and adverse effects of metformin. Explain why sometimes OAD are given to type-1 diabetes mellitus patients. .

3+2+2+3=10

6x5=30

III. Short notes:

- Describe antibiotic resistance and antibiotic stewardship program
- Describe adverse effects of corticosteroids
- Enumerate drugs used in malaria and describe therapeutic
- Enumerate therapeutic uses of immunomodulators
- Enumerate oral contraceptives (OC) & describe instruction to be given for taking OCs

IV. Short note-AETCOM

Describe role of good communication in doctor-patient relationships

5

UNIT - III**V. Reasoning questions**

Explain why:

- Methotrexate is used as anticancer drugs
- Bisphosphonates are used in osteoporosis
- Clavulanic acid is combined with amoxicillin

(3x5)

VI. Short notes (applied aspects):

5x3=15

- Describe management of new case of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Describe management of hypertensive emergencies.
- Describe Pharmacotherapy of status asthmaticus

VII. Short notes:

5x3=15

- Describe antiseptics & disinfectants
- Describe therapeutic uses and adverse effects of ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors.
- Describe therapeutic uses of antiplatelet drugs

X-X-X

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Draw a labeled diagram wherever needed.

x-x-x

UNIT - I

I. Enumerate the causes of STRIDOR in adults & discuss management of Carcinoma larynx T3 N0M0. (6)

II. Write short note on:-

a) Otosclerosis

b) Acute Epiglottitis

(2x4)

III. Draw a labelled diagram of:-

a) Lateral wall of nose

b) Intratemporal course of facial nerve

(2x3)

UNIT - II

IV. Enumerate the causes of epistaxis. How will you manage a case of profuse bleeding in a 16 yrs young male with nasal obstruction? (6)

V. Write short note on:-

a) Malignant Otitis Externa

b) Plummer Vinson's Syndrome

(2x4)

VI. Enumerate the causes of

a) Epistaxis

b) Left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve palsy

(2x3)

x-x-x

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit. Draw labeled diagram wherever needed.

x-x-x

UNIT - I

- I. Describe the aetiology & clinical features and management of Acute suppurative otitis media. (6)
- II. Write short note on:-
a) Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
b) Singer's nodule (2x4)
- III. Draw a labelled diagram of:-
a) Blood supply of tonsil
b) Right tympanic membrane (2x3)

UNIT - II

- IV. Describe the clinical features & management of a patient of carcinoma larynx T3N0M0. (6)
- V. Write short note on:-
a) FESS (Functional Endoscopic Sinus Surgery) (2x4)
b) Stridor
- VI. Enumerate the causes of:-
a) Sensorineural deafness (3x3)
b) Dysphagia

x-x-x

Time allowed: 3 Hours

NOTE: Attempt all questions. Use separate answer sheet for each Unit.

Max. Marks: 60

x-x-x

UNIT - I

- I. Write short notes on: -
- a) Epidemiological Triad
 - b) Covid-Appropriate Behavior
- (2x5)
- II. Describe briefly:-
- a) Food Enrichment
 - b) Disinfection of Sputum of COVID-19 Patient
- (2x5)
- III. Write short notes on :-
- a) Focus group discussion
 - b) Mosquito Borne Diseases
- (2x5)

UNIT - II

- IV. Describe briefly:-
- a) Vaccination in Disaster
 - b) Sources of Health Information
- (2x5)
- V. Describe briefly:-
- a) RMNCH+A
 - b) Recent changes in NTEP
- (2x5)
- VI. Write Short Notes on: -
- a) Post coital Contraception
 - b) Social Marketing in Health & Family welfare
- (2x5)

x-x-x