



RAN - 2106000103030001

RAN-2106000103030001

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly) Examination December - 2023

Community Medicine (PSM)

Paper - I (Old Course)

Time: 2.30 Hours]

[Total Marks: 60

सूचना : / Instructions

(१)

नीचे दृशविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवली पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly)

Name of the Subject :

Community Medicine (PSM) Paper - I (Old Course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000103030001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Section : 2 (30 marks)

Q. 1 Write precise answer in one or two sentence. (each of 1 mark) 10 marks

1. High or low blood pressure is a quantitative variable True/false.
2. Define eradication of disease.
3. What is a carrier of disease.
4. Full form of NVDCP
5. Write formula to calculate infant mortality rate
6. Write 4 diseases transmitted by housefly
7. What is Traige ?
8. Define incubation period
9. Aedes aegypti index
10. What is PHC?

Q. 2 Define pneumoconiosis. What are different types of pneumoconiosis. Discuss its prevention and control measures.

10 marks

Q. 3 Write five very short answers. (each carry two marks) 10 marks

1. What is Panel discussion
2. Explain ergonomics
3. Crude birth rate
4. What is case fatality rate?
5. Measures of central tendency

Section : 2 (30 marks)

Q. 4 Write five short notes on the following. (each carry 3 marks) 15 Marks

1. Prospective and retrospective counselling.
2. What are a duties of a medical officer at PHC?
3. Stratified sampling technique.
4. Complementary action of proteins.
5. Epidemiological triad of disease.

Q. 5 Write five short Notes on the following. (each carry 3 marks) 15 Marks

1. Role of family in health and diseases
2. What is cold chain
3. What is planning cycle
4. Investigation of an epidemic.
5. Demographic cycle



RAN 2106000103030002

RAN-2106000103030002

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly) Examination December - 2023

Community Medicine (PSM)

Paper - II (Old Course)

Time: 2.30 Hours]

[Total Marks: 60

સૂચના : / Instructions

(૧)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly)

Name of the Subject :

Community Medicine (PSM) Paper - II (Old Course)

Subject Code No.: 2106000103030002

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

Section : 1 (30 marks)

Q.1 Write precise answer in one or two sentences. (each of 1 mark) 10

1. List macronutrients.
2. What are side effects of oral contraceptive pills?
3. Write two functions of UNICEFF.
4. What is IMNCI ?
5. Mention host factors in tuberculosis.
6. What is an eligible couple ?
7. An ideal candidate for copper-T insertion.
8. Write treatment of paucibacillary leprosy.
9. Which biomedical wastes are to be collected in red colour bag ?
10. World health day is celebrated on which date.

Q.2 Write WHO definition of health. Explain different levels of prevention. 10

RAN-2106000103030002]

[1]

[P.T.O.]

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- Q. 3** **Write five very short answers (each carry two marks)** **10**
1. Any four morbidity indicators of health
 2. Safe and wholesome water.
 3. Zoonosis
 4. Rule of halves
 5. Effects of air pollution

Section : 2 (30 marks)

- Q. 4** **Write five short notes on the following (each carry 3 marks)** **15**
1. Iceberg phenomenon of disease
 2. Levels of health care
 3. Cafeteria approach in family planning
 4. Chlorination of water
 5. Prevention and control measures for malaria
- Q. 5** **Write five short Notes on the following. (each carry 3 marks)** **15**
1. Noise pollution and its prevention and control.
 2. ICDS programme
 3. Screening tests versus diagnostic tests
 4. Vicious cycle of malnutrition
 5. Determinants of health



RAN - 2206000103030103

RAN-2206000103030103

Third MBBS (Part - I) Examination December - 2023

Community Medicine - Paper I - Theory

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

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નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Third MBBS (Part - I)

Name of the Subject :

Community Medicine - Paper I - Theory

Subject Code No.: 2206000103030103

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - I (MCQ 20 Marks)

Q. 1 Multiple choice questions each carry 1 mark

- 1] Vaccines given at birth ?
 - a] Pentavalent, MR, Hib
 - b] BCG, OPV, MR
 - c] BCG, OPV, Hep B
 - d] BCG, IPV, Hep B
- 2] Which of the following is used to estimate relative risk?
 - a] Case control study
 - b] Cohort study
 - c] Randomized Control trial
 - d] Cross-sectional study
- 3] Post predictive value is most effected by?
 - a] Sensitivity
 - b] Prevalence
 - c] Specificity
 - d] Relative risk
- 4] Which of the following waste is disposed in a yellow bag?
 - a] Blood bag
 - b] Gloves
 - c] Sharps
 - d] Urine bag

- 10] A woman in the seventh month of pregnancy reports to you in the antenatal clinic for the first time. The recommended immunization is by:
- a] Tetanus toxoid
 - b] Hepatitis B vaccine
 - c] Rubella vaccine
 - d] Pneumococcal vaccine
 - e] Tetanus immunoglobulin
- 11] A sample of water taken from a water storage tank of a residential area was to be examined bacteriologically. A positive test of water sample by multiple tube method refers to the presence of
- a] Coli-form organisms
 - b] Fecal streptococci
 - c] Nitrites
 - d] *Cl. Perfringens*
 - e] Fungi
- 12] In a poor community, there is high prevalence of acute diarrhea cases. The best method for preventing this health problem in the long run is:
- a] Anti diarrheal drugs.
 - b] Immunization against cholera and typhoid
 - c] Provision of sanitary latrine.
 - d] Use of boiled water.
 - e] Living in fly proof zone.
- 13] In a house consisting of two living rooms, the door and windows are facing each other. This will provide:
- a] Low humidity
 - b] Aspiration
 - c] Cross ventilation
 - d] Diffusion
 - e] Acoustic discomfort
- 14] In an outbreak of cholera in a village of 2,000 population, 20 cases have occurred and 5 died. Case fatality rate is:
- a] 1%
 - b] 0.25%
 - c] 5%
 - d] 25%
 - e] 0025%

- 15] Influenza pandemic occurs after every 7-10 years. This kind of disease distribution in time is known as:
- a] Secular trend
 - b] Short time fluctuation
 - c] Cyclical trend
 - d] Seasonal trend
 - e] Endemicity
- 16] Cross product ratio is calculated from
- a] Cohort study
 - b] Case Control Study
 - c] Cross Sectional Study
 - d] Ecological Study
- 17] Hardness of water is due to all except:
- a] Sulphates
 - b] Chlorides
 - c] Nitrates
 - d] Phosphates
- 18] Eggs are laid in rafts in
- a] Aedes
 - b] Culex
 - c] Anopheles
 - d] Mansonia.
- 19] Case Fatality Ratio (CFR) is a reasonably good measure of
- a] Pathogenicity
 - b] Infectivity
 - c] Virulence
 - d] Infectiousness
- 20] Rapid Diagnostic test of Malaria based on detection of antibodies against Histidine - Rich protein 2 is used for diagnosis of
- a] Plasmodium falciparum
 - b] Plasmodium vivax
 - c] Plasmodium ovale
 - d] All of the above

SECTION - II (40 Marks)

- Q.2 LAQ (any 1 out of 2) 10**
- a) Enumerate the levels of prevention & modes of intervention in each level. Discuss the levels of Prevention in context of Diabetes Mellitus.
- b) Enumerate the waterborne diseases. Write down the principles of chlorination of drinking water. Define break point chlorination. 5+5+2

- Q.3 One or Two line short questions (10) (2 marks each) 20**
- a) What is an epidemic give two examples
- b) Difference between retrospective and prospective studies
- c) What is Human Development Index.
- d) Mention 2 danger signals which signify very severe disease in a child with acute respiratory infection
- e) WHO definition of 'Health
- f) Who is called permanent carrier
- g) Define epidemiology
- h) Enumerate stages of demographic cycle
- i) Contraceptive failure rate
- j) Triage in a Disaster

- Q.4 Write short answers for the following. (any 2 out of 3) (5 marks each) 10**
- a) Multiphasic screening
- b) Live vaccines are potent immunizing agent than killed vaccines. Why?
- c) Carriers are more danger than cases- Justify.

SECTION - III (40 Marks)

- Q.5 LAQ. (any 1 out of 2) 10**
- a) Enumerate diseases under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). Write down a brief note on integrated vector control. Describe in brief the national drug policy on Malaria. 2+4+4
- b) What is iceberg phenomenon of a disease? What do you mean by lead time? What are the uses of screening? Elaborate the basis on which a disease is selected for screening. 2+2+3+3

Q. 6 Write short answers for the following. (any 5 out of 6) (4 marks each) 20

- a) Low Birth Weight in India.
- b) Indicators of air pollution.
- c) Enumerate fertility indicators. What do you mean by $NRR=1$?
- d) Disaster Cycle
- e) Write down the planning cycle.
- f) Sanitation barrier aims at breaking the transmission cycle of fecal borne diseases.

Q. 7 Write short answers for the following (any 2 out of 3) (5 marks each) 10

- a) Environment control- the best approach to the control of arthropods.
 - b) Health problems of geriatric population.
 - c) Difference between mean and median. Median is a better measure of central tendency in a widely dispersed data set.
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RAN - 2206000103030104

RAN-2206000103030104

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly) Examination December - 2023

Community Medicine

(Paper - II) Theory

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

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નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
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Name of the Examination:

Third MBBS Part - I (Sem. Yearly)

Name of the Subject :

Community Medicine (Paper - II) Theory

Subject Code No.: 2206000103030104

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

SECTION 1 (MCQ 20 MARKS)

Q. 1. 1. Which of the following is not true of Measles?

- (a) High secondary attack rate
- (b) Only one strain causes infection
- (c) Not infectious in pro-dromal stage
- (d) Infection confers lifelong immunity

2. Which of the following is true about influenza:

- (a) Affects all ages and sexes
- (b) Pandemics rare
- (c) Asymptomatics rare
- (d) No animal reservoir

3. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in humans is most common because of:

- (a) Contact
- (b) Inhalation
- (c) Infiltration
- (d) Inoculation

4. SAFE strategy include all the following EXCEPT:
- (a) Screening
 - (b) Antibiotics
 - (c) Face washing
 - (d) Environmental improvement
5. Which is not transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*?
- (a) Yellow fever
 - (b) Dengue
 - (c) Japanese encephalitis
 - (d) Chikungunya fever
6. The most common cause of blindness in India is:
- (a) Cataract
 - (b) Trachoma
 - (c) Refractive errors
 - (d) Vitamin A deficiency
7. Crude birth rate - NOT true is:
- (a) It is a measure of fertility
 - (b) It is actually a ratio not a rate
 - (c) It is independent of age of population
 - (d) Numerator does not include still births
8. In Cu T 200, the number denotes:
- (a) Weight in Microgram
 - (b) Weight in Miligram
 - (c) Surface area
 - (d) Volume of Device
 - (e) Effective Half life in week
9. Ideal Contraceptive for lactating women:
- (a) Progestin-only pills
 - (b) IUCD
 - (c) Lactation amenorrhoea
 - (d) Barrier methods
10. Among the following the best indicator of health in a community is:
- (a) Maternal mortality rate
 - (b) Infant mortality rate
 - (c) Life expectancy
 - (d) Neonatal mortality rate
11. The uppermost line of the 'road to health card' is equivalent to:
- (a) 80% for boys
 - (b) 50% for girls
 - (c) 50th percentile for boys
 - (d) 3rd percentile for girls

12. Consumption Unit, the coefficient of Dietary Intake, for an adolescent is of value:
- (a) 0.9 (b) 1.0
(c) 1.2 (d) 1.7
13. Reference protein is:
- (a) Milk (b) Meat
(c) Egg (d) Pulses
14. Study of designing equipment and devices that fit the human body, its movements, and its cognitive abilities is
- (a) Economics (b) Ergonomics
(c) Bionomics (d) Socionomics
15. Environmental Manipulation which enable genes to express themselves readily is known as:
- (a) Positive Eugenics (b) Negative Eugenics
(c) Euthenics (d) Genetic Counselling
16. All are true about Panel discussion except
- (a) Panel of 4-8 experts discuss a health topic
(b) Audience is present
(c) Specific order, Set speeches
(d) Audience can take part
17. Elements of primary health care include all of the following except:
- (a) Adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation
(b) Providing essential drugs
(c) Sound referral system
(d) Health Education
18. Head quarter of WHO is at:
- (a) New York (b) Geneva
(c) London (d) New Delhi

19. Graph to correlate two quantitative data is:
- (a) Histogram
 - (b) Scatter diagram
 - (c) Line diagram
 - (d) Frequency curve
20. Minimum gap that should be allowed in between to administer two live vaccines:
- (a) 2 weeks
 - (b) 4 weeks
 - (c) 2 months
 - (d) 4 months

SECTION II (40 MARKS)

- Q.2 LAQ (any 1 out of 2) 10**
- a) What is balanced diet? Enumerate different nutritional problems prevalent in India. How primary prevention plays an important role in prevention of protein energy under nutrition?
 - b) Enumerate What is Pneumoconiosis? Enumerate, its different types with causative factors. Enumerate the benefits provided under ESI Act.
- Q.3 One or Two line short questions (10) (2 marks each) 20**
- a) Four Modifiable risk factors of hypertension.
 - b) Acculturation.
 - c) What is annual blood examination rate (ABER)?
 - d) What is micronutrient? Name two important micronutrients.
 - e) Composition of WHO formula ORS.
 - f) Maternal mortality rate.
 - g) What is filaria rate?
 - h) Define xerophthalmia.
 - i) Two functions of Anganwadi workers.
 - j) Uses of growth chart.

- Q.4 Write short answers for the following (any 2 out of 3) (5 marks each) 10**
- Importance of genetic counselling in preventing the genetic disorders
_____ explain why?
 - Functions of WHO?
 - Define Infant Mortality Rate. Write down the causes of infant mortality in India.

SECTION III (40 MARKS)

- Q.5 LAQ (any 1 out of 2) 10**
- Enumerate What are the risk factors of coronary heart diseases? Describe the different measures to prevent and control of coronary heart diseases.
 - What Define primary healthcare. What are the 4 principles of primary healthcare? What do you mean by 3 tier system of healthcare delivery in rural India?

- Q.6 Write short answers for the following (any 5 out of 6) (4 marks each) 20**
- Social factors associated with leprosy in India.
 - Write down the principles of Primary Health Care.
 - Write down role and responsibilities of Accredited Social Health Activists in Primary Health Care.
 - Sources of health information.
 - M.O. in a PHC is responsible for many jobs. - Explain.
 - Low osmolality ORS is better than original one.

- Q.7 Write short answers for the following (any 2 out of 3) (5 marks each) 10**
- Warning signs of cancer.
 - Functions of PHC.
 - What is balanced diet?



RAN - 2106000103010001

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IIIrd MBBS (Part - I) Examination December - 2023

Ophthalmology (Old)

Time: 2 Hours]

[Total Marks: 40

सूचना : / Instructions

(1) नीचे दृशविवेक निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लખवी.
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Name of the Examination:
IIIrd MBBS (Part - I)

Name of the Subject :
Ophthalmology (Old)

Subject Code No.: 2106000103010001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) Write section I and section II in separate answer books.
- (3) Figure to the right indicates full marks
- (4) Read each question carefully. There may be sub questions carrying separate markings. Answer all subquestions at one place only.
- (5) Write legibly and draw diagram with black pencil wherever indicated. No marks will be given for the material which cannot be read.

Section - 1

- Q. 1.** Describe the risk factors, clinical features and management of acute congestive glaucoma. (3 + 3 + 4 = 10)
- Q. 2.** Answer ANY FIVE in short. (2 × 5 = 10)
1. Classification of Uveitis.
 2. Clinical signs of acute anterior uveitis.
 3. Enumerate four causes of leucocoria.
 4. Late postoperative complications of cataract surgery
 5. Advantages of phacoemulsification surgery.
 6. Treatment of bacterial corneal ulcer.

Section - 2

Q. 1. Describe the classification of myopia. Describe fundus findings of pathological myopia and modalities of treating myopia. **(3+3+ 4)**

Q. 2. Answer ANY FIVE in short. **(2 × 5 = 10)**

1. Describe SAFE strategy.
 2. Enumerate Glands of lid. Treatment of chalazion (1+1).
 3. ETDRS Classification of Non Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy.
 4. Differentiate conjunctival and ciliary congestion.
 5. Describe the types of Diabetic Macular Edeme.
 6. WHO classification of Vitamin A deficiency.
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RAN - 2106000103020001

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IIIrd MBBS (Part - 1) Examination December - 2023

ENT : Paper - Set - 2 (Old Style)

Otorhinolaryngology

Time: 2 Hours]

[Total Marks: 40

सूचना : / Instructions

(1) नीचे दृष्टविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:
IIIrd MBBS (Part - 1)

Name of the Subject :
ENT : Paper - Set - 2 (Old Style) Otorhinolaryngology

Subject Code No.: 2106000103020001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) Q-1 in each section is compulsory.
(3) Attempt any two from Q-2, 3,4.
(4) Write each section A and B in separate answer sheets.

Section - A

Q. 1. Answer each of the following questions in 20-25 words (One mark each) :

[10]

1. What is rhinitis medicamentosa?
2. Define cholesteatoma.
3. What is Bezold's abscess?
4. What is middle ear transformer mechanism?
5. What is a glue ear?
6. What are singer's nodes?
7. What is Ohngren's classification?
8. Enumerate any 2 radiological views for temporal bone.
9. Enumerate the paired & unpaired cartilages of larynx.
10. Enumerate any incisions used for radical neck dissection.

Q. 2. Discuss the indications, functions, post-operative care and complications of a tracheostomy.

[5]

- Q. 3. Short Notes :** [5]
1. Fistula test.
 2. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery.

- Q. 4. Short Notes :** [5]
1. Theories of origin of cholesteatoma.
 2. Rhinolith.

Section - B

- Q. 1. Answer each of the following questions in 20-25 words (One mark each) :** [10]

1. What is Schwartz sign?
2. What is recurrent tonsillitis?
3. What is Ludwig's angina?
4. Draw a neat & labelled diagram of a normal right tympanic membrane.
5. What is medical polypectomy?
6. What is laryngomalacia?
7. What is malignant otitis externa?
8. What is atrophic rhinitis?
9. Define tympanoplasty.
10. What is radical neck dissection?

- Q. 2.** What is epistaxis? Discuss in detail about its etiology and management. [5]

- Q. 3. Short Notes :** [5]

1. Ranula.
2. Tuning fork tests in ENT.

- Q. 4. Short Notes :** [5]

1. Retropharyngeal abscess.
2. Vocal nodules.



RAN - 2206000103040001

RAN-2206000103040001

Third MBBS Part - I Examination December - 2023

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (Paper - I)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

सूचना : / Instructions

(१)

नीचे दृष्टविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लखवी.

Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Third MBBS Part - I

Name of the Subject :

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (Paper - I)

Subject Code No.: 2206000103040001

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) There are two sections in this question paper. Answer both the sections in separate answer sheets.
- (3) Right side numbers denotes Marks of the question.
- (4) Write answers according to the question only. Writing anything which is not asked won't be counted for Marks.
- (5) Draw table or diagram wherever it is needed.

Section 1

- Q. 1** Enumerate the objectives for conduct of postmortem examination in a case of firearm injury. Describe in details about wound characteristics produced by Revolver, which was fired from distance within 30 cm?
(5+5 Mark) (1×10 = 10 Marks)
- Q. 2** **Case based scenario/ Applied Questions.**
(Write any 2 out of 3) (2×6 = 12 Marks)
- 1) A medical practitioner is summoned to give evidence in Sessions Court in relation to a post-mortem done by him. In such scenario,
 - a. What is his expected behaviour in Court of Law? (2 Mark)
 - b. What shall be the process of deposition of his evidence? (4 Mark)

- 2) A 24 yrs old married female (5 yrs. marriage period) found to be hanged from hook of fan in her (In law's) room, which was locked from inside. The Police brought the suspended body and sent it for post mortem examination with suspicion of homicide. In the present scenario
 - a. Which post mortem evidence on neck would rule out suspicion of homicide? **(2 Mark)**
 - b. What are the various causes of death following hanging? **(2 Mark)**
 - c. Mention sections of law under which husband and in law could be booked even if death turns out to be suicide. **(2 Mark)**
- 3) Dead body of newborn baby is recovered from bushes and brought for postmortem examination.
 - a. What shall be the objectives of such postmortem? **(3 Mark)**
 - b. What signs would suggest that baby was alive at birth? **(3 Mark)**

Q. 3 Short notes. (Write any 4 out of 5) (4×4=16 Marks)

- 1) Precipitate labour and its medico legal significance.
- 2) Sudden Death and its causes
- 3) Differentiating features between rigor mortis, cadaveric spasm, heat stiffening & cold stiffening
- 4) Differentiating features between flame burns, scalds and chemical burns.
- 5) Samples to be collected with reason in case of alleged accused of penovaginal assault.

Q. 4 Give answer in two or three sentences. (Write any 6 out of 7) (6×2=12 Marks)

- 1) Professional death sentence
- 2) Suspended animation
- 3) Lateral Buttock Traction Test
- 4) Coup & contre coup injury
- 5) Barberio Test
- 6) Difference Between Contusion & PM lividity
- 7) Medico-legal significance of 12 years of age

Section 2

Q. 1 Define Poison. Classify corrosive poison. Describe in detail about clinical features, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment and post mortem finding in Sulphuric Acid (H_2SO_4) Poisoning. (2+2+6 Mark) **(1×10= 10 Marks)**

Q. 2 **Case based scenario/Applied questions.**
(Write any 2 out of 3) **(2×6=12 Marks)**

- 1) A 12-year-old patient of alleged snake bite is brought to emergency for treatment. There are 2 small puncture wounds on the dorsum of the right foot. The relatives have brought the alleged snake too, after killing it.
 - a. How would you determine that the dead snake brought by relatives, alleged to have bitten the child, is a Krait? **(3 Mark)**
 - b. How would you managed such case? **(3 Mark)**

- 2) A 21-year-old girl presented with pain in abdomen and vomiting to the medicine department. She revealed history of eating food last night at a roadside lorry.
 - a. What type of food poisoning you suspect? Mention various types of food poisoning. **(3 Mark)**
 - b. What shall be your further duty if source of poisoning points to the roadside lorry, with multiple similar cases presenting for treatment? **(3 Mark)**

- 3) An 18-year-old girl presents to the emergency with history of consumption of tablets meant to preserve food grains, 1 hour back.
 - a. How would you determine, through a local laboratory test, that the substance consumed is aluminum phosphide? **(2 Mark)**
 - b. How this poison acts in body? **(2 Mark)**
 - c. How will you treat such case of poisoning? **(2 Mark)**

Q. 3 Short notes. (Write any 4 out of 5)

(4×4=16 Marks)

- 1) Delusion
- 2) Hydrocarbons
- 3) Schedule H [Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945] and its medico-legal significance.
- 4) Types and medico-legal application of Blood Group
- 5) Duties of Registered Medical Practitioner

Q. 4 Answer in two or three sentences (Write any 6 out of 7) (6×2=12 Marks)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Road Poison | 2) Preparation of Cannabis |
| 3) The legal test of Insanity | 4) Sui |
| 5) Methadone | 6) Physical Antidote |
| 7) Drunkenness | |

4. Greisinger sign is seen in :
- Otitic hydrocephalus
 - Mastoid emissary vein thrombosis
 - IJV thrombosis
 - Transverse sinus thrombosis
5. False negative Rinne's test on the right side is seen in :
- Conductive deafness on right side
 - Conductive deafness on left side
 - Profound sensorineural deafness on right side and normal hearing on left side
 - Bilateral profound sensorineural deafness
6. All are adductors of larynx except :
- Thyroarytenoid
 - Inter-arytenoid
 - Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - Posterior cricoarytenoid
7. All are paired cartilages of larynx except :
- Arytenoid
 - Cuneiform
 - Corniculate
 - Epiglottis
8. Only cartilage of larynx having complete signet ring shape is :
- Thyroid
 - Cricoid
 - Arytenoid
 - Cuneiform
9. Narrowest part of adult larynx :
- Supra-glottis
 - Glottis
 - Sub-glottis
 - None of the above
10. Site of vocal cord nodules on vocal cord edge is at :
- At anterior commissure
 - At junction of posterior 1/3rd & anterior 2/3rd
 - At junction of anterior 1/3rd & posterior 2/3rd
 - At posterior commissure
11. Stridor is caused by all except :
- Hypocalcemia
 - Asthma
 - Epiglottitis
 - Laryngeal tumour

12. Stridor in adults is most commonly caused by :
- a) Reinke oedema
 - b) Malignancy of larynx
 - c) Acute severe asthma
 - d) Toxic gas inhalation
13. Which level is Delphian lymph node :
- a) level Ia
 - b) level Ib
 - c) level V
 - d) level VI
14. Which level is Virchow lymph node?
- a) level IV
 - b) level Va
 - c) level Vb
 - d) level VI
15. Enlarged Submandibular gland can be differentiated from enlarged submandibular lymph node by following method clinically :
- a) Intraoral examination
 - b) Neck examination on affected side after turning neck to affected side
 - c) Neck examination on affected side after turning neck to opposite unaffected side
 - d) Bimanual palpation on affected side
16. Hypernasality of voice is :
- a) Rhinolalia aperta
 - b) Rhinolalia clausa
 - c) 'Hot potato' speech
 - d) Dysphonia plica ventricularis
17. Amphotericin B is drug of choice for :
- a) Candidiasis
 - b) Aspergillosis
 - c) Mucormycosis
 - d) Allergic fungal disease.
18. All are signs of hyperthyroidism except :
- a) Sleeping pulse rate more than 90 per minute
 - b) Exophthalmos
 - c) Weight gain despite decreased appetite
 - d) Oligomenorrhoea.
19. All are signs of hypothyroidism except :
- a) Sluggish reflexes
 - b) Pretibial myxedema
 - c) Weight loss
 - d) Bradycardia

20. Signs of hyperparathyroidism may be all except :
- Osteopetrosis
 - Brown's Tumour
 - Renal stones
 - Abdominal pain due to chronic pancreatitis

SECTION - 2

Q. 1. Attempt any 1 out of 2 :

[10]

1. Discuss physiology of hearing - the impedance matching mechanism of middle ear & the auditory neural pathways with their nuclei from the inner ear to the brain (auditory cortex).
2. Discuss the anatomy of the external ear with its nerve supply, enumerate the 5 T's of referred otalgia & write a note on applied aspects of relations of external auditory meatus.

Q. 2. Attempt any 2 out of 3 :

[12]

1. A 10 years old male patient presents with history of foul smelling, occasionally blood stained, scanty unilateral ear discharge with history also of mouth breathing.
 - a) Give your probable diagnosis.
 - b) What can be the reason for mouth breathing in this pediatric patient?
 - c) Discuss the possible complications that can occur in the patient with such ear disease.
2. A 26 years old female patient presents with right ear progressively decreased hearing with tinnitus which has worsened especially after her pregnancy & no history of ear discharge.
 - a) What is your diagnosis & what is the aetio-pathogenesis responsible for patient's condition?
 - b) Discuss the investigations for such patient briefly.
 - c) Discuss in brief the possible treatment strategies that can be offered to this patient.
3. A 28 years old male patient presented to ENT opd with complaints of history of right sided ear discharge since 10 years but ear dry for last 1 month. No obvious nasal complaints. Pure tone audiogram shows mixed deafness with predominant sensorineural component on the right side.
 - a) What is your diagnosis?
 - b) What will you counsel the patient regarding possible treatment options and long-term prognosis with regard to surgical option.

- Q. 3. Short Notes (Attempt any 3 out of 4) :** [18]
1. Malignant otitis externa.
 2. Draw a neat labeled diagram of tympanic membrane.
 3. Waldeyer's ring.
 4. Physiology of deglutition.

SECTION - 3

- Q. 1. Attempt any 1 out of 2 :** [10]
1. Discuss differential diagnosis of epistaxis and treatment strategies for a patient of epistaxis.
 2. Discuss possible complications of acute follicular tonsillitis in a pediatric patient.

- Q. 2. Attempt any 2 out of 3 :** [12]
1. A 45 years old anaemic female presents with complaints of progressive dysphagia.
 - a. Give your probable diagnosis.
 - b. What can be the associated sinister sequelae of her medical disease?
 - c. Discuss the possible diagnostic & therapeutic surgical strategies that can be offered to this patient.
 2. A 56 years old male, smoker presents with history of progressively worsening hoarseness for 3 months and noisy breathing for the past 15 days.
 - a. Give your probable diagnosis & what can be the aetiological factor responsible for patient's condition?
 - b. Discuss the investigations for such patient.
 - c. Discuss the possible treatment strategies that can be offered to this patient.
 3. A 28 years old male patient presented to ENT opd with complaints of history of right nasal obstruction and right sided headache for 6 months. On anterior rhinoscopy he has DNS to right. CT PNS shows blocked osteomeatal complex on right side. Patient has history of multiple allergies.
 - a. What may be best possible treatment option for this patient?
 - b. What may be long term prognosis with regard to surgical option considering patient's allergic tendencies?

Q. 3. Short Notes (Attempt any 3 out of 4):

[18]

1. Describe adenoid facies.
 2. In which disease 'merciful anosmia' is seen. Mention its aetio-pathogenesis in brief.
 3. Discuss systematically the complications of tracheostomy.
 4. Discuss differential diagnosis of unilateral vocal cord palsy.
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RAN - 2206000103010101

RAN-2206000103010101**IIIrd MBBS (Part - I) Examination December - 2023****Ophthalmology (New)****Time: 3 Hours]****[Total Marks: 100****सूचना : / Instructions**

- (1) नीचे दृशविले निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लभवी.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book
- Name of the Examination:
IIIrd MBBS (Part - I)
- Name of the Subject :
Ophthalmology (New)
- Subject Code No.: 2206000103010101

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

- (2) Write section I and section II in separate answer books.
- (3) Figure to the right indicates full marks.
- (4) Read each question carefully. There may be sub questions carrying separate markings. Answer all sub questions at one place only.
- (5) Write legibly and draw diagram with black pencil wherever indicated. No marks will be given for the material which cannot be read.

Section - 1

- Q. 1.** Describe components of lacrimal apparatus in sequential form with a labelled diagram. Mention the causes of watering eye and enumerate tests to investigate a case of watering eye. **(3 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10)**
- Q. 2.** Write any one out of the following : **10**
1. A fifty-year-old male presented in eye OPD with a history of right eye severe pain, redness and intolerance to light for 7 days. He had a history of fall of some foreign body while driving a two-wheeler, which was removed by a quack in unsterile condition. On examination there was ciliary congestion with a large central corneal lesion and a 2 mm mobile hypopyon.
- i. What is the most probable diagnosis? Give reasons for your diagnosis. 2
- ii. Write four complications of the condition. 4
- iii. Describe the management of this condition. 4

OR

1. A 10-year-old girl came in eye OPD with complaints of difficulty in reading from black board in the school class. On examination her uncorrected vision in both eyes 6/24 and pinhole vision is 6/6p. Her anterior segment examination was normal.

- i. What is the most probable diagnosis? Give reasons for your diagnosis. 1 + 2
- ii. Mention the ophthalmic evaluations indicated in this case. 4
- iii. Describe the treatment modality & follow up plan. 3

Q. 3. Write short notes on any four. 5 × 4 = 20

1. Problems of unilateral aphakia. 5
2. Describe any two abnormal pupillary reflexes. (2.5 + 2.5)
3. Clinical features and treatment of acute bacterial conjunctivitis. (2.5 + 2.5)
4. Treatment of Spring catarrh (Vernal keratoconjunctivitis). 5
5. Types of keratoplasty with indications of each. 5

Q. 4. Answer any five of the following : 2 × 5 = 10

1. Write the grades of binocular single vision.
2. Enumerate four common causes of childhood blindness.
3. Enumerate 4 types of staphyloma.
4. Treatment modality of chalazion.
5. Causes of neurogenic ptosis.
6. Mention two differentiating features of scleritis vs episcleritis.

Section - 2

Q. 1. Describe pathogenesis, clinical features and treatment of acute congestive glaucoma. 2 + 4 + 4 = 10

Q. 2. Write any one out of the following : 10

1. A 60 year old female came in eye OPD with complain of progressive dimness of vision for distance in both eyes, with occasional color halos around light bulb at night. On examination her unaided distance vision RE 6/24, LE 6/18, while unaided near vision BE was N/6. After detailed examination she was diagnosed with having both eyes senile immature cataract. Answer the following questions regarding this case :

- i. What is the most probable morphological type of cataract she is having? Give the name of the phenomenon associated with it with a brief explanation. 1 + 2
- ii. Describe other symptoms and signs of immature cataract. 4
- iii. Write briefly about at least six early postoperative complications of cataract surgery. 3

OR

1. A sixty-year-old male presented to the eye OPD with a history of right eye pain, redness, watering, intolerance to bright light of 3 days duration. On RE examination his vision was slightly reduced, there was ciliary congestion with constricted pupil. IOP was 18 mmHg. Answer the following questions regarding this case:
 - i. What is the probable diagnosis? Give reasons for your answer. 2
 - ii. Describe other signs of the condition. 4
 - iii. Write treatment to be given in such condition. 4

Q. 3. Write short notes on any four of the following : 5 × 4 = 20

1. Write a narrative on the emotional turmoil of a patient diagnosed with bilateral end stage glaucoma.
2. How will you counsel a patient diagnosed with significant cataract for need for surgery along with types of surgery and IOLs?
3. Etiopathogenesis and clinical features of papilloedema. 2 + 3
4. ETDRS Classification of diabetic retinopathy.
5. Management of Diabetic Macular Edema
6. Worth Four Dot Test: Principle and its Interpretation 1 + 4

Q. 4. Answer any 5 of the following : 10

1. Enumerate four common signs of thyroid eye disease.
2. Two difference between paralytic and non-paralytic strabismus.
3. Stages of cataract maturation with brief description of each.
4. Enumerate four causes of vitreous hemorrhage.
5. Enumerate types of retinal detachment.
6. Enumerate four ocular manifestations of AIDS.