

2406000103010501-S
EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)
THIRD MBBS PART - 1
FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY (NEW)
(EFFECTIVE FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 1

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks : 100]

Instructions:

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
 - a. Name of the Examination : **THIRD MBBS PART - 1**
 - b. Name of the Subject : **FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY (NEW) (EFFECTIVE FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 1**
 - c. Subject Code No : **2406000103010501-S**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. There are two sections in this question paper. Each section carries 50 marks.
6. Answer both the sections in separate answer sheets.
7. Write answers according to the question only. Writing anything which is not asked won't be counted for Marks.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - I

Q.1 Define Identification. Enumerate various Identification Data. Describe in details about classifications, types, characteristics and medicolegal importance of Dactylography. **1+2+7= 10**

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

- 1) A 38yrs old male was brought to emergency with alleged H/o injuries due to shot gun firearm wound on chest. On examination, there was an entry wound with irregular margin and surrounding satellite pellet wounds and there was no blackening, burning or tattooing. A small contusion just below entry wound. Answer the following questions:

- a. Classify firearms with examples **2**
- b. Estimate range of firearm shot in this case **1**

c. Describe composition of cartridge of shotgun

3

2) Dead body of 20 yrs male recovered from bank of river brought by police for post mortem examination. Primary examination reveals white copious leathery froth coming out from mouth and nostrils and it increases when pressure is applied over chest. No other external injuries noted. In the given circumstances,

a. What is most probable cause of death in this case?

1

b. Which specific laboratory test will help to confirm your diagnosis?

1

c. Describe findings of internal examination in Autopsy in this case.

2

d. Enlist samples to be preserved during autopsy in this case.

2

3) A 17 years old female had sexual intercourse with her boyfriend. After her father came to know, he filed a case against the boy; police lodged the FIR and sent the female for examination. In present scenario;

a. Is it considered a Rape? Give your justification.

2

b. Describe the procedure of medicolegal examination of female in this case.

2

c. What different samples will you retain, and for which tests will you collect samples?

2

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

4×4=16

- 1) Conditions simulating Rigor Mortis
- 2) Indication and Rules of MTP Act Amended-2021
- 3) Magistrate Inquest
- 4) Grievous Hurt
- 5) Difference between burns and scalds

Q.4 Give answer in two or three sentences. (Write any 6 out of 7)

6×2=12

- 1) Casper's Dictum
- 2) Cognisable Offence
- 3) Positive signs of Pregnancy
- 4) Hostile Witness
- 5) Haemin Crystal Test
- 6) Maceration
- 7) Transvestism

SECTION - II

Q.5 Define & Classify Poisons. Describe in detail about clinical features and management of Organophosphorus Poisoning. **1+3+3+3=10**

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

- 1) A general surgeon conducted laparotomy surgery on a 45yrs old male patient for gall bladder stones. The surgery went well. But post operation 2nd day, patient complained abdominal pain. On USG and CT scan, the radiologist noted that a gauge piece is left inside abdominal cavity just below right lobe of liver. Because of it, there was inflammation in surrounding area causing abdominal pain. So, the patient had to undergo urgent re-surgery to remove it. Later the patient filed a legal case for compensation citing 'Res Ipsa Loquitor'
 - a. Describe what is Res Ipsa Loquitor? **1**
 - b. Give other examples for Res Ipsa Loquitor. **2**
 - c. Write the difference between Professional Negligence & Professional Misconduct. **3**

- 2) A wall painter came to Medicine OPD with complains of a generalized weakness, constipation & loss of power over wrist joint since last 3 months. On general physical examination, he was found to have facial pallor and stippled blue line noted over gums with poor oral hygiene. Based on above-mentioned findings,
 - a. Elicit the probable diagnosis? **1**
 - b. Enlist the investigations to confirm your probable diagnosis with findings. **2**
 - c. How will you treat such cases? **3**

- 3) A 45 yrs. old male came to emergency with c/o severe abdominal pain, vomiting, breathlessness, headache, blurring of vision and blindness in both eyes since 1hr. On asking history, his relative informed that he is chronic alcoholic and he had consumed some local made liquor (illicit liquor) 2 hours ago.
 - a. What is most probable diagnosis? **1**
 - b. What lab investigations should be done in this case on admission? **2**
 - c. Describe in detail about management in this case. **3**

Q.7 Short notes (Write any 4 out of 5)

4×4=16

- 1) Salient features of Mental Health Act 2017
- 2) Antidote
- 3) Rules of Written informed Consent
- 4) Privileged Communication
- 5) Clinical Features and treatment of Dhatura Poisoning

Q.8 Answer in two or three sentences (Write any 6 out of 7)

6×2=12

- 1) Dangerous Weapon
- 2) Poisonous Sui
- 3) Polyvalent AntiSnake Venom
- 4) Run amok
- 5) Risus Sardonicus
- 6) Treatment of HCN Poisoning
- 7) Testamentary Capacity

2406000103020602-S
EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM,
THIRD MBBS PART-1
COMMUNITY MEDICINE (PAPER - II) (NEW) (EFFECTIVE
FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 2 (OMR)

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks : 100]

Instructions:

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
 - a. Name of the Examination : **THIRD MBBS PART - 1**
 - b. Name of the Subject : **COMMUNITY MEDICINE (PAPER - II)**
(NEW) (EFFECTIVE FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 2 (OMR)
 - c. Subject Code No : **2406000103020602-S**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - I

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (Each Carry 1 Marks)

20

Instructions for Multiple Choice Questions:

Circle the Correct Answer

No Negative Marking

Multiple Selection/Cancelling selected answers will not be counted for marking

1. A mother brought her six weeks old child to an EPI centre for routine immunization. She was enquired about history of Epilepsy in the family and febrile fits. The doctor took this history to avoid complication with:
 - A. Diphtheria toxoid
 - B. Tetanus toxoid
 - C. Hepatitis B vaccine
 - D. Pertussis vaccine
2. A rubber industry worker presents with abdominal colic and severe anemic His blood examination reveals basophilic stippling of RBCs and microcytic anemia What is the likely diagnosis?
 - A. Lead poisoning
 - B. Benzene poisoning
 - C. Radiation effects
 - D. Sideroblastic anemia

3. An industrial worker presented with pulmonary tuberculosis. On X-rays Calcification and fibrosis were seen. The likely industry he had worked in is:
- A. Sand blasting
 - B. Poultry
 - C. Cotton
 - D. Agriculture
4. To develop effective AIDS control strategy for Pakistan, the experts from all over the world are invited to devise the plan after relevant discussion. What name is given to this method?
- A. Seminar
 - B. Group discussion
 - C. Symposium
 - D. Panel discussion
5. Breast Feeding Week is celebrated on?
- A. 1st week of March
 - B. 1st week of July
 - C. 1st week of August
 - D. 1st December
6. While in labour room duty, on history taking you have noted that one pregnant mother has not taken Td vaccine till date. What should be given to the newborn to prevent neonatal tetanus?
- A. No action required
 - B. Injection antitoxin within 6 hours
 - C. Pentavalent immunization at 6 week
 - D. Injection antitoxin within 72 hours
7. A 45-year-old male patient presents with symptoms of chest pain, shortness of breath, and fatigue. He has a long history of smoking and unhealthy dietary habits. Which of the following social and behavioural factors is most likely contributing to the patient's condition?
- A. Socioeconomic status
 - B. Smoking behaviour
 - C. Genetic predisposition
 - D. Environmental pollution
8. Learned behaviour which is permanent and consistent, but liable to change is:
- A. Cultural belief
 - B. Attitude
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Practice
9. Which of the following advice should be given for an infant suffering from mild diarrhea?
- A. Continue breast feeding
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Stop all breast feed and start ORS
 - D. Intravenous fluid administration

10. Birth weight of baby treble (three times) at which age?
A. 9 month B. 12 month C. 15 month D. 18 month
11. Following are high risk ante-natal cases except:
A. Twin pregnancy B. HB level 10 mg %
C. HB level 11 mg % D. Height 135 cm
12. In a 6-month old child which of the breathing rate or more suggests pneumonia:
A. 40 per minute B. 50 per minute
C. 60 per minute D. 70 per minute
13. Major physio-pathological factors which contribute to increased proneness to accidents among elderly are all except:
A. Reduced muscular strength B. Poor neuromuscular coordination
C. Restlessness D. Diminution of vision and hearing
14. World Health Day of year 2024 is
A. Universal health coverage: everyone, everywhere
B. Our Planet, Our Health
C. My health, my right
D. One health
15. A 35-year-old male patient is looking to improve his muscle strength and physical performance. Which of the following nutrients plays a crucial role in muscle function and repair?
A. Iron B. Protein
C. Omega-3 fatty acids D. Zinc
16. A healthcare facility is facing challenges in managing its medical supplies and maintaining appropriate inventory levels. Which of the following strategies can be implemented to improve supply chain management?
A. Implementing an electronic inventory management system to track supplies.
B. Conducting regular audits to assess stock levels and prevent shortages.
C. Collaborating with suppliers to establish just-in-time delivery mechanisms.
D. Training staff members on proper storage and handling of medical supplies

17. A community has a high prevalence of smoking among adolescents. Which of the following approaches would be most effective in reducing smoking rates in this population?
- A. Implementing stricter regulations on tobacco sales and marketing
 - B. Conducting anti-smoking campaigns and awareness programs
 - C. Enforcing penalties for underage smoking.
 - D. Providing nicotine replacement therapies to all community members
18. A patient is diagnosed with hypertension. Which of the following medications is recommended as a first-line treatment for this patient?
- A. Metformin B. Amlodipine C. Aspirin D. Prednisolone
19. Which of following sentence is incorrect about tribal health?
- A. Maharashtra state has highest tribal population.
 - B. Low institutional delivery
 - C. One in four tribal adult suffer from hypertension
 - D. Heterozygous genetic disorders are prevalent.
20. Planning Cycle has got several steps: Monitoring & evaluation – a
 Programming & implementation – b
 Assessment of resources – c
 Analysis of existing health situation – d
 Logical sequence in planning cycle would be
- A. a b c d B. d c b a C. d b c a D. c d b a

SECTION - II

Q.2 Write the full Question on following: (any 1 out of 2)

10

- A. Write prophylactic dose and regime for IFA supplementation as per Anemia Mukh Bharat guidelines.
- B. Describe epidemiological determinants, prevention and treatment of typhoid fever. 4+3+3

Q.3 Write one or two line short questions (2 marks each)

20

- A. Enlist four steps of AFP surveillance.
- B. Enlist four characteristics of community.
- C. Write two ideal combination of cooking oil.
- D. How dietary fiber helps in prevention of IHD and diabetes?

- E. Enlist four indicators of epidemiological assessment of iodine deficiency.
- F. Mention four causes of drug resistance TB.
- G. Name the four centers in Gujarat for yellow fever vaccination.
- H. Write four preventive measures for accident prevention in industry.
- I. What is insulin resistance syndrome?
- J. Enlist four key messages after immunization.

Q.4 Write Short notes/ Comments on the following: (any 2 out of 3) 10

- A. Write recommendations for prevention of tetanus after injury.
- B. Write medical benefits under ESIC act.
- C. Write Epidemiological determinants of leptospirosis.

SECTION - III

Q.5 Write the full Question on following: (any 1 out of 2) 10

- A. As a health officer you are conducting NCD screening, how will you assess obesity of an adult?
- B. Enlist ten services provided at health and wellness center.

Q.6 Write Short notes on the following: (any 2 out of 3) 10

- A. Write five specific measures to reduce infant mortality rate in India.
- B. Write population strategy for prevention of ischemic heart disease.
- C. Differentiate health education from propaganda. (Five points)

Q.7 Write Short notes on the following: (any 5 out of 6) 20

- A. Write about barriers of communication.
- B. Write current guidelines of HPV vaccination for cervical cancer prevention.
- C. Briefly describe causes of mental ill health.
- D. Enlist four preventive measures of genetic diseases in community.
- E. Enlist mandatory facilities for First referral unit.
- F. Explain network analysis as health management technique.

2406000103020601-S
EXAMINATION JANUARY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)
THIRD MBBS PART - I
COMMUNITY MEDICINE (PAPER - I) (NEW) (EFFECTIVE
FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 2 (OMR)

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks : 100]

Instructions:

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book

- a. Name of the Examination : **THIRD MBBS PART - I**
- b. Name of the Subject : **COMMUNITY MEDICINE (PAPER - I)**
(NEW) (EFFECTIVE FROM 2023-24) - LEVEL 2 (OMR)
- c. Subject Code No : **2406000103020601-S**

2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - I

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) (Each Carry 1 Marks)

20

- 1. Circle the Correct Answer**
- 2. No Negative Marking**
- 3. Multiple Selection/Cancelling selected answers will not be counted for marking**

1. Small pox vaccine was introduced by

(A) Paul Ehrlich

(B) Robert Koch

(C) Louis Pasteur

(D) Edward Jenner

2. HDI does not includes

(A) GDP

(B) Life expectancy at birth

(C) Life expectancy at 1 year

(D) Adult literacy rate

3. Virulence of a disease is indicated by

(A) Proportional mortality rate

(B) Specific mortality rate

(C) Case fatality rate

(D) Adult literacy rate

4. IT based TB monitoring is known as
 (A) Nischay (B) Nikshay (C) Nirbhay (D) e-DOTS

5. Demographers are of the view that the demographic goal of $NRR = 1$ can be achieved only if the couple protection rate exceeds
 (A) 40% (B) 50% (C) 60% (D) 70%

6. During massive disaster what should be done first?
 (A) Search and rescue, first aid
 (B) Triage
 (C) Stabilization of victim
 (D) Hospital treatment and redistribution of patients to hospital if necessary

7. Acceptable noise level (dB) is
 (A) 85 dB (B) 90dB (C) 95 dB (D) 100dB

8. A woman traveled a long way from a remote village & came to a population welfare centre/family planning centre. She had enough money but was very tired on account of traveling. When she went inside, she found a male doctor dealing with the clients. She decided to go back. The most likely reason for this decision is lack of:
 (A) Acceptability (B) Affordability
 (C) Accessibility (D) Efficacy

9. People of a village reported a high prevalence of bacterial gastroenteritis even after proper chlorination of water supply for the recommended duration. On water analysis, level of chlorine in water was 0.01 mg/L and pH of water was 6.5. The likely reason of increased bacterial gastroenteritis even after chlorination is:
 (A) Low residual chlorine
 (B) High pH leading to chlorination failure
 (C) Presence of sulphides
 (D) Inadequate contact time

10. The number of live birth per 1000 women in the reproductive age group in a year refers to:
 (A) General fertility Rate (B) Total fertility rate
 (C) Gross reproduction rate (D) Net Reproduction rate

11. Age pyramid in India is:
(A) Broad at base and narrow at apex (B) Broad from base to apex
(C) Broad at apex and narrow at base (D) All
12. Recommended illumination range for regular work is _____ foot-candles
(A) 6-12 (B) 25-50 (C) 50-75 (D) 75-100
13. At which level of heat stress index it is not possible to work comfortably causing treat to health:
(A) 20-40 (B) 40-60 (C) 60-80 (D) 80-100
14. In a population of 10000 people the prevalence of a disease is 20%. the sensitivity of a screening test is 95% and specificity is 80%. the positive predictive value of test will be
(A) 54.3% (B) 45.7% (C) 15.3% (D) 98.5%
15. The gas responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy was
(A) Potassium isothiocyanate (B) Methyl isocyanate
(C) Sodium isothiocyanate (D) Ethyl isothiocyanate
16. A village has total of 100 under-five children. The coverage with measles vaccine in this age group is 60%. Following the occurrence of a measles case in a child after a visit outside, twenty-six children developed measles. The secondary attack rate of measles is:
(A) 25 % (B) 26 % (C) 66 % (D) 5 %
17. When the number of educated females is expressed as a percentage of total females present in a village. It is known as:
(A) Proportion (B) Rate (C) Ratio (D) Frequency
18. For a negatively skewed data mean will be
(A) Less than median (B) More than median
(C) Equal to median (D) One
19. A doctor is history from a Diabetes patient and decide to make a chart to assess joint involvement. Which chart should he make?
(A) Pie chart (B) Venn Diagram
(C) Histogram (D) Tree diagram

20. Nosocomial infection are those which develop
- (A) Within 24 hours after hospitalization
 - (B) Within 48 hours after hospitalization
 - (C) After 48 hours hospitalization
 - (D) After 7 days of hospitalization

SECTION - II

Q.2 Write the full Question on following: (any 1 out of 2)

10

- (A) Write down the various level of prevention of disease and mode of intervention.
- (B) Write down in details the Fertility indicators.

Q.3 Write one or two line short questions (2 marks each)

20

- A. What is epidemiology?
- B. What is quarantine? Write down the disease under quarantine is useful.
- C. What is lead time? What is the importance of lead time in screening Programme?
- D. Write down disease notifiable under International Health Regulation and disease under surveillance.
- E. Define Couple protection rate and write its importance.
- F. What is effective literacy rate?
- G. Write down the health advice given to patient after vasectomy.
- H. Enlist four national health programmes run at sub center level.
- I. How to interpret Vaccine Vial Monitoring (VVM) present on vaccine vial at immunization session site?
- J. What is Bias? Write down different type of Bias?

Q.4 Write Short notes/ Comments on the following: (any 2 out of 3)

10

- (A) Write down the different types of Intrauterine devices(IUDs) used in family planning Programme. What is the mechanism of action and failure rate of various devices? Write down advices given to client after IUD insertion.
- (B) Man-made disaster
- (C) What is bio medical waste? Who are at risk of exposure to biomedical waste? Write down different category of waste and their disposal methods.

SECTION - III

Q.5 Write the full Question on following: (any 1 out of 2)

10

- A. What are the characteristics of indicator of health? Write different indicators of health.
- B. What is carrier? Write down different types of carrier with examples and its importance in prevention of disease.

Q.6 Write Short notes on the following: (any 5 out of 6)

20

- A. Classify the Water born disease and write about Sanitation Barrier.
- B. What is sampling in statistics? Write down Sampling in statistics.
- C. What is meaning of Cohort? Write down steps of conducting cohort study.
- D. Write down life cycle of housefly, mode of transmission of diseases, diseases transmitted by housefly, and control measures of Housefly
- E. Write down the content, route of administration, storage temperature and dose schedule and adverse effects of the Diphtheria vaccination.
- F. What is chemoprophylaxis? What is the importance of chemoprophylaxis in disease prevention?

Q.7 Write Short notes on the following: (any 2 out of 3)

10

- A. What is noise? Write down effects of noise and preventive measures to reduce noise
- B. Explain the screening test and Enlist various screening test used in public health for screening purpose.
- C. Enlist five main duties of Female Health Worker at primary health center.
