

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Define medical negligence. Enumerate the type of medical negligence with examples. Mention defences of a doctor against medical negligence. 2+3+5=10
2. Write short notes on the following: 1x5=5
 - a. Signs of Recent delivery in living
 - b. Cleavage line of langer
 - c. Objectives of Medico-legal Autopsy
 - d. Paradoxical undressing
 - e. Lung changes in sea water drowning
3. Write briefly on the following: 1x5=5
 - a. Types of Hyoid bone fracture

(Turn Over)

- b. Differentiate between bruise and Post-mortem lividity.
 - c. Medico-legal importances of tattoo marks
 - d. Post-mortem calorificity
 - e. Homicidal cut throat injury
4. Enumerate the poisons which can be identified by smell. Discuss signs and symptoms, treatments and post-mortem findings in Methyl alcohol poisoning.
3+3+2+2=10
5. Write short notes on the following: 1x5=5
- a. Features of chronic lead poisoning
 - b. Cocaine bug
 - c. Restrain of mentally ill person
 - d. Post-mortem findings in venomous snake bite
 - e. Antidote
6. Differentiate between the following: 1x5=5
- a. Tatanus and strychnine poisoning
 - b. Datura seeds and chilly seeds
- c. Consent for therapeutic purpose and examination for drunkenness certification
 - d. Torn hymen and fimbriated hymen
 - e. Respired lungs and unrespired lungs in newborn.



2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

- i. The most reliable feature of a malignant tumour is:
 - i. Rapid growth
 - ii. Metastasis
 - iii. Anaplasia
 - iv. Local invasion

- j. Malignant tumour which usually metastarize is:
 - i. Liposarcoma
 - ii. Basal cell carcinoma
 - iii. Gastric Carcinoma
 - iv. Melanoma



- 1. Write short notes on the following: 5x3=15
 - a. Describe the Pathogenesis of thrombosis.
 - b. Autopomal dominant disorders
 - c. Type IV Hypersensitivity

- 2. Write short notes on the following: 3x5=15
 - a. Coagulative necrosis
 - b. Klinefelter syndrome
 - c. Transudate and Exudate
 - d. Amyloid proteins
 - e. Oncogenic DNA viruses

- 3. Write definition of the following: 1x5=5
 - a. Oedema
 - b. Atrophy
 - c. Granuloma
 - d. Paraneoplastic syndromes
 - e. Choristoma

4. Write the most appropriate answer of the following:

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

- a. Exudation of plasma and leucocytes in acute inflammation is from:
 - i. Capillaries
 - ii. Arterioles and capillaries
 - iii. Arterioles
 - iv. Post-capillary venules
- b. MHC gene is mapped in:
 - i. Long-arm of Chromosome-4
 - ii. Short-arm of Chromosome-4
 - iii. Long-arm of Chromosome-8
 - iv. Short-arm of Chromosome-6
- c. Decompression sickness develops due to the effect of:
 - i. Oxygen
 - ii. Carbon dioxide
 - iii. Nitrogen
 - iv. Carbon-monoxide
- d. Most common site of arteriolar embolization is:
 - i. Brain
 - ii. Lower extremities
 - iii. Intestines
 - iv. Kidneys

(2)

Contd.

- e. After original incision, 70-80% of tensile strength of unwounded skin is attained by:
 - i. 4 wks
 - ii. 8 wks
 - iii. 12 wks
 - iv. 16 wks
- f. The critical 'gate-keeper gene' against formation of cancer is:
 - i. WT-I gene
 - ii. RB gene
 - iii. NF-2 gene
 - iv. P-53 gene
- g. Dystrophic calcification is seen in:
 - i. Rickets
 - ii. Hyperparathyroidism
 - iii. Atheromatous plaque
 - iv. Vit-A intoxication
- h. Amount of air required to produce air embolism is:
 - i. >20 ml
 - ii. >100 ml
 - iii. >80 ml
 - iv. >50 ml

(3)

(Turn Over)

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Define Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Enumerate the various antinuclear antibodies formed in S.L.E. with pathological manifestations. 10
2. Write short notes on the following: 2x5=10
 - a. Aetiology of Endometriosis
 - b. Agranulocytosis
 - c. Oncogenic viruses
 - d. Vascular changes in Acute Inflammation
 - e. Benign Breast diseases
3. Describe the salient features that differ between Crohn disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Mention clinical features of Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS). 10

(Turn Over)

4. Choose the correct answer of the following: 2x5=10

a. Which of these genes is responsible for Colonic Adenocarcinoma?

- i. PTEN gene
- ii. APC gene
- iii. SMADA gene
- iv. STK11 gene

b. Which value in Liver Function Test is markedly increased in obstructive Jaundice?

- i. Aspartate Aminotransferase Level
- ii. Prothrombin time
- iii. Alkaline Phosphatase
- iv. Urine bilinogen concentration

c. Which of the following chemical mediators is responsible for causing pain?

- i. Histamine
- ii. Platelet activating factor
- iii. Prostaglandin
- iv. Leukotriene

d. HLA-B27 is associated with which following lesion:

- i. Suppurative Arthritis
- ii. Ankylosing Spondyloarthritis
- iii. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- iv. Multiple Sclerosis

e. Kartagener's Syndrome does not include:

- i. Sinusitis
- ii. Situs inversus
- iii. Bronchiectasis
- iv. Emphysema



MBBS-II(P)-VS-Microbiology-I

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Define sterilization. Classify various methods of sterilization with examples. Write the principle of autoclave along with labelled diagram. Mention 2 uses & 2 methods for efficiency testing of autoclave. 1+3+4+1+1=10
2. Short notes: 5x4=20
 - a. MRSA
 - b. Type IV hypersensitivity
 - c. Tabulate the differences between strep. Viridans and strep. Pneumoniae
 - d. TRIC agent
3. Brief answers: 2x5=10
 - a. Hybridization principle & one use
 - b. Name the antibacterial agents acting on cell wall.
 - c. DPT vaccine
 - d. MDR-TB
 - e. Classical vs Eltor biotype of vibrio cholerae



MBBS-II(P)-VS-Microbiology-II

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Enumerate the causes of urinary tract infection (UTI). Define significant bacteriuria. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of UTI. 4+1+5=10
2. Short notes: 5x4=20
 - a. Rabies vaccine
 - b. Dermatophytosis
 - c. Laboratory diagnosis of lymphatic filariasis
 - d. Zika virus
3. Brief answers: 2x5=10
 - a. Antigenic drift & shift
 - b. Define STI & enumerate four causes.
 - c. Metabolic inhibition
 - d. Peripheral blood picture of plasmodium falciparum malaria
 - e. ID reaction.



MBBS-II(P)-VS-Pharmacology-I

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Classify barbiturates. Mention their therapeutic uses & adverse effects. 3+4+3
2. Write short notes on: 5x2
 - a. Enzyme induction
 - b. Therapeutic uses of adrenaline
3. Write pharmacological basis of therapeutic use: 2x5
 - a. Glucocorticoids in bronchial asthma
 - b. Sodium nitrate & sodium thiosulphate in cyanide poisoning
 - c. Colchicine in gout
 - d. Lactulose in hepatic coma
 - e. n-acetylcysteine in acute paracetamol poisoning

(Turn Over)

- 4.a. Fill in the blanks: 1x5
- If rate of elimination is independent of plasma drug concentration, it is called _____ order kinetics of elimination.
 - M₂ receptors in the heart act primarily through opening of _____ channels.
 - Second gas effect & diffusion hypoxia occurs with _____ inhalational anaesthetic agent.
 - _____ chelating agent is used in Wilsons disease.
 - _____ is the drug of choice to prevent motion sickness.

- 4.b. MCQ: 1x5
- All are true about procaine except
 - Ester type of local anaesthetic
 - Quick onset
 - Poor tissue penetration
 - Short acting
 - Prokinetic effect of mosapride is due to
 - 5HT₄ agonism
 - D₂ antagonism
 - Anticholinesterase activity
 - 5HT₃ agonism

- Irritant laxatives are all except
 - Phenolphthalin
 - Bisacodyl
 - Lactulose
 - Sodium picosulphate
- Anti-inflammatory dose of aspirin is
 - 50 - 325 mg/day
 - 4 – 6 gms/day
 - 2 – 3 gms/day
 - 500 – 1000 mg/day
- True about lithium is all except
 - Used for prophylaxis of bipolar disorder
 - Also used in acute mania
 - Also used for prophylaxis of unipolar depression
 - May produce nephrogenic diabetes insipidus



MBBS-II(P)-VS-Pharmacology-II

2020

Time :As in Programme

Full Marks : 40

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Classify anti-hypertensive drugs on the basis of their site of action. Elaborate on the anti-hypertensive mechanism of thiazide diuretics & mention the adverse effects of thiazides. 4+4+2

2. Compare & contrast: 5x2
 - a. Lispro and regular insulin
 - b. Aminopenicillins and carboxy penicillins

3. Write pharmacological basis of therapeutic use: 2x5
 - a. Primaquine in radical cure of malaria
 - b. Heparin as anticoagulant of choice in pregnancy
 - c. Triiodothyronine in myxedema coma
 - d. FDC of trimethoprim & sulphamethoxazole
 - e. Adrenaline in anaphylactic shock

(Turn Over)

4.a. Fill in the blanks: 1x5

- i. Anti-TB drug with adverse effect of optic neuritis is _____.
- ii. _____ is the most effective drug to rise HDL levels.
- iii. Mannitol is a _____ type of diuretic.
- iv. _____ is a broad spectrum anti-arrhythmic agent.
- v. 'Mesna' is used to treat hemorrhagic cystitis caused due to _____.

4.b. MCQ: 1x5

- i. Not true about LMW Heparin
 - a. High S.C bioavailability
 - b. Longer t/2
 - c. Low incidence of thrombocytopenia
 - d. High incidence of osteoporosis
- ii. Long acting glucocorticoid is
 - a. Hydrocortisone
 - b. Prednisolone
 - c. Cortisone
 - d. Dexamethasone

iii. All are parenteral preparations of iron except

- a. Iron sorbitol
- b. Iron gluconate
- c. Iron sucrose
- d. Iron dextran

iv. Effect of tamoxifen is

- a. Reduces hot flushes
- b. Reduces endometrial proliferation
- c. Reduces breast cancer tumor size
- d. Reduces anti-resorption of bone

v. All are peculiarities of aminoglycosides except

- a. Cause ototoxicity & nephrotoxicity
- b. Highly polar compounds
- c. Anaerobes are resistant
- d. Metabolized by glucoronidation

