## Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 **PAEDIATRICS**

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 26

Instructions:

User blue/black ball point pen only. 1)

- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt 2) to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the **right** indicates full marks. 4)

Draw diagrams wherever necessary, 5)

- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper 6) pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for section B & C. 7)

### SECTION "B" SAQ (12 Marks)

Short answer question (any three out of five): 2)

 $[3 \times 4 = 12]$ 

Complications of Measles

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Investigations of one year male child with febrile urinary tract infection a) b)

Management of hypercyanotic spell c)

- IMNCI management of a one year child with fever and cough d)
- Polio vaccines e)

## SECTION "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 3) of a child with Pyogenic Meningitis.
- A 32 weeks preterm newborn developed respiratory distress soon after birth. Give the differential diagnosis. Describe clinical features, investigations and 4)  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ management of hyaline membrane disease.



N - 6018

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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 **PAEDIATRICS**

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 2½ Hours

Section B & C Marks: 26

Instructions:

User blue/black ball point pen only.

- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 1) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt 2) to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the **right** indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary, 5)
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- Use a common answer book for section B & C. 7)

## SECTION "B" SAQ (12 Marks)

Short answer question (any three out of five): 2)

 $[3 \times 4 = 12]$ 

- Complications of Measles a)
- Investigations of one year male child with febrile urinary tract infection b)
- Management of hypercyanotic spell c)
- IMNCI management of a one year child with fever and cough d)
- Polio vaccines e)

# SECTION "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and management 3) of a child with Pyogenic Meningitis.
- A 32 weeks preterm newborn developed respiratory distress soon after birth. Give the differential diagnosis. Describe clinical features, investigations and 4) management of hvaline membrane disease.



N - 6018

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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 GENERAL SURGERY - I

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions:

1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B" (25 Marks)

(General Surgery),

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a). Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland.
- b) Cystic Hygroma.
- c) / Management of Flail chest.
- d) Management of cold abscess in neck.
- (2) Insulinoma.

3. Long answer question:

 $[2 \times 8 = 16]$ 

- Enumerate causes of Obstruction at the terminal ileum. Discuss the management of ileocaecal tuberculosis.
- b) What is ischaemic limb? Discuss the aetiology pathophysiology, assessment of ischaemic limb. Discuss the surgical management of Burgers disease.

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### SECTION - "C" (20 Marks)

### (Orthopaedics)

4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

$$[4\times3=12]$$

- a) Discuss complications of Colle's fracture in 70 year old patient.
- b) Tardy ulnar nerve palsy.
- c) Describe blood supply of femoral head.
- d) . Sequstrum.
- e) Describe clinical features of rickets.
- f) · Osteocondroma.
- 5 Discuss clinical features and management of fracture neck femur.

$$[1 \times 8 = 8]$$





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## Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 General Surgery - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

2) Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Acalculous cholecystitis.
- b) Duodenal atresia.
- Haemorrhoids.
- d) Complications of ileostomy.
- e) Causes of hematemesis.

3) Long answer question:

 $[2\times8=16]$ 

- a) Describe surgical anatomy of the rectum. Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Carcinoma rectum.
- b) Describe etiology, management and complications of acute pancreatitis.

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### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

4) Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a). Testicular torsion.
- b) Empyema thoracis.
- e). Management of a difficult airway.
- d) Angiography in PVD.
- e) Breast reconstruction.
- D Vasectomy.
- Describe surgical anatomy of prostate. Describe investigations and management of Ca. prostate. Add a note on newer modalities in treatment of Ca. prostate.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$





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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 GENERAL SURGERY - I

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
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- 3) All questions are compulsory.
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#### SECTION - "B" (25 Marks)

(General Surgery),

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a). Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland.
- b) Cystic Hygroma.
- c) / Management of Flail chest.
- d) Management of cold abscess in neck.
- 2) Insulinoma.
- 3. Long answer question:

 $[2 \times 8 = 16]$ 

- a) Enumerate causes of Obstruction at the terminal ileum. Discuss the management of ileocaecal tuberculosis.
- What is ischaemic limb? Discuss the aetiology pathophysiology, assessment of ischaemic limb. Discuss the surgical management of Burgers disease.

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### SECTION - "C" (20 Marks)

(Orthopaedics)

4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4\times3=12]$ 

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- b) Tardy ulnar nerve palsy.
- c); Describe blood supply of femoral head.
  - d) . Sequstrum.
  - e) Describe clinical features of rickets.
  - f) · Osteocondroma.
- 5 · Discuss clinical features and management of fracture neck femur.

 $[1 \times 8 = 8]$ 





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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 General Surgery - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions:

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- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

2) Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Acalculous cholecystitis.
- b) Duodenal atresia.
- ) Haemorrhoids.
- d) Complications of ileostomy.
- e) Causes of hematemesis.

3) Long answer question:

 $[2\times8=16]$ 

- a) Describe surgical anatomy of the rectum. Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Carcinoma rectum.
- b) Describe etiology, management and complications of acute pancreatitis.



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#### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

4) Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a). Testicular torsion.
- b) Empyema thoracis.
- e) Management of a difficult airway.
- d) Angiography in PVD.
- e) Breast reconstruction.
- D Vasectomy.
- Describe surgical anatomy of prostate. Describe investigations and management of Ca. prostate. Add a note on newer modalities in treatment of Ca. prostate.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$





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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 Obstetrics & Gynaecology - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION - B SAQ(16 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- a) Inj Anti D
- b) PCPNDT ACT
- c) Screening for GDM
- d) Rubella In Pregnancy
- e) Episiotomy

#### SECTION - C LAQ (14 Marks)

3. Define PPH. How will you manage atonic PPH.

 $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 

4. 21 year old primi gravida came to anc opd with Hb of 8 gm%. How will you manage her.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 



N - 6016







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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper.**If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### **SECTION "B" SAQ (16 Marks)**

2) Short answer question (any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- a) Pelvic ureter.
- b) Premenstrual syndrome.
- c) Causes of infertility.
- d) Dysmenorrhoea.
- e) Barrier methods.

#### SECTION "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- 3) Define menopause; menopausal symptoms, diagnosis of menopause and its management.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$
- 4) Define amenorrhoea. Describe different causes of primary amenorrhoea and its managment.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$



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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 Obstetrics & Gynaecology - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
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- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION - B SAQ(16 Marks)

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 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

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- b) PCPNDT ACT
- c) Screening for GDM
- d) Rubella In Pregnancy
- e) Episiotomy

#### SECTION - C LAO (14 Marks)

3. Define PPH. How will you manage atonic PPH.

 $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 

4. 21 year old primi gravida came to anc opd with Hb of 8 gm%. How will you manage her.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 



N - 6016





# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

Instructions:

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- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### **SECTION "B" SAQ (16 Marks)**

2) Short answer question (any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- a) Pelvic ureter.
- b) Premenstrual syndrome.
- c) Causes of infertility.
- d) Dysmenorrhoea.
- e) Barrier methods.

#### SECTION "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- 3) Define menopause; menopausal symptoms, diagnosis of menopause and its management.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$
- 4) Define amenorrhoea. Describe different causes of primary amenorrhoea and its managment.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$

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01304A

# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - I

Total Duration : Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions: 1)

Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates full marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any papers syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B" SAQ (21 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Treatment of Portal Hypertension.
- b) Down's syndrome.
- c) Aplastic anaemia.
- d) Scorpion sting.
- Clinical features and investigations in a case of liver abscess.
- 3. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4\times3=12]$ 

- a) Heat stroke
- b) Addison's disease- etiology, clinical features and treatment
- c) CNS Opportunistic infection in AIDS.
- d) Clinical features and treatment of acute gastroentritis.
- e) Hodgkin's disease -staging and treatment
- f) Diabetic ketoacidosis



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#### SECTION - "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- Describe etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Thyrotoxicosis.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment Bacterial Endocarditis  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- 6. Enumerate causes of bloody diarrhoea. Describe etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.

 $[1 \times .8 = 8]$ 

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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) Examination Winter - 2020 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - II

Total Duration : Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

Instructions: 1)

- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
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- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
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- 7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B" SAQ (21 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3\times 3=9]$ 

- a) Criteria for metabolic syndromeb) Pellagra
- (c) Treatment of lepra reaction
- d) Treatment of scorpion sting
- e) Narcolepsy

3. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4\times3=12]$ 

- a) Antiphospholipid syndrome- clinical features
- b) Clinical features of autonomic neuropathy
- Vitamin D deficiency.
- d) Features of schizophrenia
- e) C-reactive protein
- f) Treatment of nephrotic syndrome



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#### SECTION - "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- Describe risk factors, clinical features, investigations and management of stroke(cerebrovascular accident)  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- 5. Discuss etiology, Pathogenesis, clinical features investigations and treatment of community acquired pneumonia.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- 6. A 45 yr old woman presents with weight loss, easy fatigue, anorexia and generalised edema. Her creatinine was 8.5 mg% with calcium 6 mg% and phosphorus 7mg%. Discuss approach, investigations and management.

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 $[1 \times 8 = 8]$ 



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# Third M.B.B.S. (Old) (Part - II) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - I

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.



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Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B" (SAQ) (21 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Investigation & treatment of Mitral stenosis.
- b) Viral hepatitis
- c) Clinical features of acid peptic disease.
- d) Aplastic anaemia.
- e) Grave's disease
- 3. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Kerosene poisoning
- b) Treatment of p. vivax malaria.-
- c) Investigation in case of Hodgkin's disease.
- d) Management of acute pancreatitis:
- e) Treatment of Hypertension.
- f) Complications of Type II diabetes.

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#### SECTION "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- 4. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of Infective Endocarditis. [1×8=8]
- 5. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of acromegaly.

  [1×8=8]
- 6. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of Enteric fever. [1×8=8]







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01304B

# Third M.B.B.S (II) (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

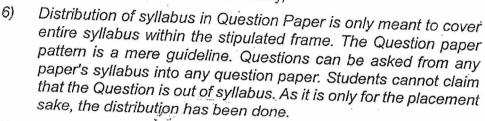
#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

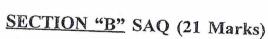
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1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,



7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.



2) Short answer questions (any three out of five):

 $[3\times 3=9]$ 

- a) Neuromyelitis optica
- b) Lymphogranuloma venerum
- e) Nail changes in systemic diseases
- d) Biological therapies in Rheumatoid arthritis
- e) Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia

3) Short answer questions (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Bullimia nervosa
- b) Chronic complications of pulmonary tuberculosis
- c) Toxic Epidermal necrolysis
- d) Bipolar disorder
- e) Recurrent urinary tract infection
- f) Hemodialysis

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### SECTION "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- 4) Enumerate the causes of Parkinsonism. Discuss in brief the clinical features, investigations and management of Parkinson's disease. [1 × 8 = 8]
- What are the causes of Bronchiectasis? Write in brief the clinical features, investigations and management of Bronchiectasis.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- Discuss in brief the pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management of systemic sclerosis.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$

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# Third M.B.B.S. (Old) (Part - II) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - I

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

Use blue/black ball point pen only.

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Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B" (SAQ) (21 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Investigation & treatment of Mitral stenosis.
- b) Viral hepatitis
- c) Clinical features of acid peptic disease.
- d) Aplastic anaemia.
- e) Grave's disease
- 3. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Kerosene poisoning
- b) Treatment of p. vivax malaria.
- c) Investigation in case of Hodgkin's disease.
- d) Management of acute pancreatitis:
- e) Treatment of Hypertension.
- f) Complications of Type II diabetes.

N - 18



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#### SECTION "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- 4. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of Infective Endocarditis. [1×8=8]
- 5. Describe etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of acromegaly.

  [1×8=8]
- 6. Describe etiology ,clinical features , investigation and treatment of Enteric fever. [1×8=8]







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# Third M.B.B.S (II) (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 MEDICINE & ALLIED SUBJECTS - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION "B" SAQ (21 Marks)

2) Short answer questions (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Neuromyelitis optica
- b) Lymphogranuloma venerum
- e) Nail changes in systemic diseases
- d) Biological therapies in Rheumatoid arthritis
- e) Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia

3) Short answer questions (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Bullimia nervosa
- b) Chronic complications of pulmonary tuberculosis
- c) Toxic Epidermal necrolysis
- d) Bipolar disorder
- e) Recurrent urinary tract infection
- f) Hemodialysis

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#### SECTION "C" LAQ (24 Marks)

- 4) Enumerate the causes of Parkinsonism. Discuss in brief the clinical features, investigations and management of Parkinson's disease.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- What are the causes of Bronchiectasis? Write in brief the clinical features, investigations and management of Bronchiectasis.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$
- 6) Discuss in brief the pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and management of systemic sclerosis.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$

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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - I

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 2 1/2 Hours

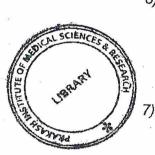
Section B & C Marks: 30

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
  - Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

Use a common answer book for Section B & C.



### SECTION - "B" SAQ (16 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- a) Asymptomatic Bacteruria.
- b) Bandl's Ring
- c) Common causes of Jaundice in Newborn.
- d) Enumerate methods of Antepartum surveillance.
- e) Indications and contraindications to parentral iron therapy in pregnancy.

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#### SECTION - "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- 3. How will you do the diagnose and manage a case of diabetes mellitus complicating pregnancy?  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$
- 4. Discuss the diagnosis and management of twin pregnancy and enumerate the complication of twin pregnancy.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$







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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - II

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 21/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

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- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5)
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover 6) entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for Section B & C. 7)

# SECTION - "B" (SAQ) (16 Marks)

Short answer question (any four out of five): 2.

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- choriocarcinoma a)
- b) pap smear
- pelvic abscess c)
- causes of male infertility d) '
- primary dysmenorrhea e)

# SECTION - "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- Describe supports of uterus. Define pelvic organ prolapse and discuss POP-Q 3. system. Write management of 3<sup>rd</sup> degree prolapse at 28 years of age [1×7=7]
- Describe types of fibroids and discuss medical management of fibroid 4.

[1×7=7]

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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - I

.Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 2 1/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

- 1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
  - Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

Use a common answer book for Section B & C.



### SECTION - "B" SAQ (16 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- a) Asymptomatic Bacteruria.
- b) Bandl's Ring
- c) Common causes of Jaundice in Newborn.
- d) Enumerate methods of Antepartum surveillance.
- e) Indications and contraindications to parentral iron therapy in pregnancy.

N - 22



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### SECTION - "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- 3. How will you do the diagnose and manage a case of diabetes mellitus complicating pregnancy?  $1 \times 7 = 7$
- 4. Discuss the diagnosis and management of twin pregnancy and enumerate the complication of twin pregnancy.  $[1 \times 7 = 7]$







# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY - II

Total Duration : Section A + B + C = 2 1/2 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 30

### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

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- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover 6) entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done. 7)
- Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

# SECTION - "B" (SAQ) (16 Marks)

Short answer question (any four out of five): 2.

 $[4 \times 4 = 16]$ 

- choriocarcinoma a)
- b) pap smear
- pelvic abscess c)
- causes of male infertility d)
- primary dysmenorrhea e)

## SECTION - "C" LAQ (14 Marks)

- Describe supports of uterus. Define pelvic organ prolapse and discuss POP-Q 3. system. Write management of 3<sup>rd</sup> degree prolapse at 28 years of age [1×7=7] 4.
- Describe types of fibroids and discuss medical management of fibroid

[1×7=7]

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Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 PAEDIATRICS

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 21/2 Hours

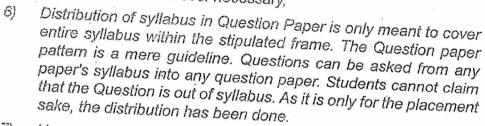
Section B & C Marks: 26

### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

Use blue/black ball point pen only.

- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If 2) written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary, 5)



7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

# SECTION - "B" SAQ (12 Marks)

Short answer question (any three out of five): 2)

 $13 \times 4 = 121$ 

- Hyaline membrane disease. a)
- Clinical feature of SAM. b)
- Management of status epilepticus. c)
- Rotavirus vaccine. d)
- SMR staging.

## SECTION - "C" LAO (14 Marks)

- Enumerate the infective causes of hepatosplenomegaly in a 7 year old child. Describe clinical features and complications of malaria. Write management of chloroquine resistant malaria. [2+3+2=7]
- Write Duke's criteria for diagnosis of Infective endocarditis. Describe clinical features and management of Infective Endocarditis. [2+2+3=7]



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Prakash Institute of Medical Sciences & Research URUN-ISLAMPUR. (Sangli)

[Total No. of Pages: 1

01307

## Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 PAEDIATRICS

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 2½ Hours

Section B & C Marks: 26

### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

- Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If 2) written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary, 5)
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover 6) entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

### SECTION - "B" SAO (12 Marks)

2) Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $13 \times 4 = 121$ 

- Hyaline membrane disease. a)
- Clinical feature of SAM. b)
- Management of status epilepticus. c)
- Rotavirus vaccine. d)
- SMR staging. e)

### SECTION - "C" LAO (14 Marks)

- Enumerate the infective causes of hepatosplenomegaly in a 7 year old child. 3) Describe clinical features and complications of malaria. Write management of chloroquine resistant malaria. [2+3+2=7]
- Write Duke's criteria for diagnosis of Infective endocarditis. Describe clinical 4) features and management of Infective Endocarditis. [2+2+3=7]

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### Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 GENERAL SURGERY-I

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

- Use blue/black ball point pen only. 1)
- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover 6) entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattem is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for Section B & C. 7)

### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

(General Surgery)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- Classification of wounds a)
- Modified radical neck dissection
- Metabolic Acidosis c)
- (d) Benign breast disease
- Phaeochromocytoma e)
- 3. Long answer question:

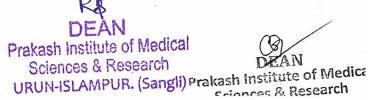
 $[2 \times 8 = 16]$ 

- Classify Goiter causes and give an account of etiology, clinical features and management options of Grave's Disease in a Multinodular Goiter Female patient.
- Describe pathophysiology, clinical features and management of Head **b**) Injury in a 40 years old male patient following road traffic accident.

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#### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

### (Orthopaedics)

4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Ortolani sign
- b) Thomas test
- c) Foot drop
- d) Dinner Fork deformity
- e) Gibbus
- f) Spondylolisthesis
- 5. Describe the classification, clinical features and treatment of intra-capsular fracture neck of femur in a 40 years young male.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$







[Total No. of Pages: 2

01305B

### Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 GENERAL SURGERY - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

Use blue/black ball point pen only. 1)

- Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory. 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary, 5)
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for section B & C. 7)

### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

Short answer question (any three out of five): 2.

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- Hydatid Cyst of Liver a)
- Tropical Pancreatitis b)
- Gastro Intestinal Stromal Tumor C)
- Congenital Anorectal Anomalies d)
- Oshner-Sherren's Regimen e)

3. Long answer question:

 $[2 \times 8 = 16]$ 

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- Causes of Dysphagia. Discuss in detail Management of Carcinoma Esophagus.
- Discuss Etiopathogenesis Clinical features, Investigations and management b) of Carcinoma Gall Bladder:

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### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

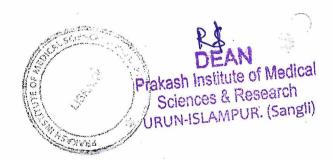
4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- 2) Epidural Anesthesia
- b) Hypospadias
- g) DMSA scan
- d) Fourniers Gangrene
- e) Patent Vitello Intestinal Duct
- f) Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Coli
- 5. Describe the Surgical Anatomy of Urinary Bladder. Discuss diagnosis and management of Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder. [1 × 8 = 8]







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### Third (II) M.B.B.S. (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 GENERAL SURGERY - I

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

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1) Use blue/black ball point pen only.

Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper.
 If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt
 to resort to unfair means.

3) All questions are compulsory.

- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for Section B & C.

### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

(General Surgery)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Classification of wounds
- b) Modified radical neck dissection
- c) Metabolic Acidosis
- d) Benign breast disease
- e) Phaeochromocytoma

3. Long answer question:

 $[2\times8=16]$ 

- a) Classify Goiter causes and give an account of etiology, clinical features and management options of Grave's Disease in a Multinodular Goiter Female patient.
- b) Describe pathophysiology, clinical features and management of Head Injury in a 40 years old male patient following road traffic accident.

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#### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

#### (Orthopaedics)

4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Ortolani sign
- b) Thomas test
- c) Foot drop
- d) Dinner Fork deformity
- e) Gibbus
- f) Spondylolisthesis
- 5. Describe the classification, clinical features and treatment of intra-capsular fracture neck of femur in a 40 years young male.  $[1 \times 8 = 8]$







[Total No. of Pages: 2

01305B

# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - II) (Old) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2021 GENERAL SURGERY - II

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 45

SECTION - B & SECTION - C

instructions: 1)

Use blue/black ball point pen only.

2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper.**If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

3) All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary,

- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

### SECTION "B" (25 Marks)

2. Short answer question (any three out of five):

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- a) Hydatid Cyst of Liver-
- b) Tropical Pancreatitis
- c) Gastro Intestinal Stromal Tumor
- d) Congenital Anorectal Anomalies
- e) Oshner-Sherren's Regimen

3. Long answer question:

 $[2\times8=16]$ 

- a) Causes of Dysphagia. Discuss in detail Management of Carcinoma Esophagus.
- b) Discuss Etiopathogenesis Clinical features, Investigations and management of Carcinoma Gall Bladder:

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#### SECTION "C" (20 Marks)

4. Short answer question (any four out of six):

 $[4 \times 3 = 12]$ 

- a) Epidural Anesthesia
- b) Hypospadias
- g) DMSA scan
- d) Fourniers Gangrene
- e) Patent Vitello Intestinal Duct
- f) Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Coli
- 5. Describe the Surgical Anatomy of Urinary Bladder. Discuss diagnosis and management of Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder. [1 × 8 = 8]







[Total No. of Pages: 2

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# Third M.B.B.S. (Part - I) (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) OPTHALMOLOGY

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B&C Marks: 80

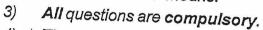
### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only.

Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.



- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5)
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for section B & C. 7)

### SECTION - B

2) Long Answer Questions:

 $12 \times 15 = 301$ 

- Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations & treatment a) of Primary open angle glaucoma.
- Describe the etiology, clinical features & management of Bacterial corneal b)
- A70 years old male patient comes with c/o gradual painless progressive c) diminution of vision in both eyes since last eight months. What is the commonest cause? Describe its management Write the differential diagnosis.

3) Short Answer Questions:

 $[3 \times 5 = 15]$ 

- Write about etiology, clinical features & types of Entropion.
- Write a short note on Presbyopia.
- Describe in brief the clinical features & management of Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis.

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### AAB0100027243202

#### SECTION - C

4) Long Answer Questions:

 $[1 \times 15 = 15]$ 

How do you classify different types of conjunctivitis. Write about the etiology, clinical features & management of Trachoma.

5) Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Classification & Clinical features of Diabetic Retinopathy.
- b) D/D of nodule at limbus.
- c) Indications of Steroids in Ophthalmology.
- d) Clinical features of Acute non granulomatous iridocyclitis.
- e) Clinical features & management of Acute Dacryocystitis.





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[Total No. of Pages: 2

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### Third M.B.B.S. (Part - I) (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) OPTHALMOLOGY

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B&C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only. 1)

Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

All questions are compulsory. 3)

- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5)
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION - B

2) Long Answer Questions:

 $72 \times 15 = 30$ 

- Describe the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, investigations & treatment a) of Primary open angle glaucoma.
- Describe the etiology, clinical features & management of Bacterial corneal b) ulcer.
- A70 years old male patient comes with c/o gradual painless progressive c) diminution of vision in both eyes since last eight months. What is the commonest cause? Describe its management Write the differential diagnosis.

3) Short Answer Questions:

 $[3 \times 5 = 15]$ 

P.T.O.

- Write about etiology, clinical features & types of Entropion. a)
- Write a short note on Presbyopia. b)
- c) Describe in brief the clinical features & management of Vernal Keratoconjunctivitis.

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### AAB0100027243202

#### SECTION - C

- 4) Long Answer Questions: [1 × 15 = 15] How do you classify different types of conjunctivitis. Write about the etiology, clinical features & management of Trachoma.
- 5) Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):  $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 
  - a) Classification & Clinical features of Diabetic Retinopathy.
  - b) D/D of nodule at limbus.
  - c) Indications of Steroids in Ophthalmology.
  - d) Clinical features of Acute non granulomatous iridocyclitis.
  - e) Clinical features & management of Acute Dacryocystitis.





# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PATHOLOGY - I (Paper - I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions:

- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

#### 2. Short answer question:

[1×7=7]

Describe the role of autonomy and beneficence as a guiding principle in patient care.

3. Short Answer Questions: (Solve any 3 out of 4)

 $[3 \times 7 = 21]$ 

- a) Tumour Marker
- b) Vit D deficiency
- c) Write a note on Metaplasia.
- d) Mention differences between transudate and exudate.

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### 4. Long Answer Question:

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Define amyloid with special stains for diagnosis. Write briefly on classification of amyloidosis with examples. Discuss the pathogenesis of amyloidosis.

5. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5)

[4×7=28]

- a) G6PD Deficiency.
- b) Immunohemolytic Anaemia.
- c) Describe the routes of metastasis.
- d) Write in brief about pathophysiology of Thrombosis.
- e) Write a note on CML.

### 6. Long Answer Question:

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Define Leukemia. Give WHO classification of Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Describe in details laboratory diagnosis of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).





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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PATHOLOGY - II (Paper - II)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions: 1)

- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
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- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.
- 2. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):-

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.
- b) Write in brief about Exfoliative Cytology.
- c) Gross and Microscopic features of Lobar pneumonia.
- d) Define an Ulcer. Write down the distinguishing etiopathogenetic, morphological and clinical features of gastric and duodenal ulcer.
- e) Give classification of tumors of Testis. Draw a well labeled diagram of Seminoma testis.

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#### 3. Long Answer Question:-

[1×12=12]

Classify bone tumours. Describe pathogenesis, clinical features, variants and morphological features of Osteosarcoma.

## 4. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):-

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Semen Analysis.
- b) Write a note on Polyarteritis Nodosa.
- c) Write a note on Lung Abscess.
- d) Write in brief about Diabetic Complications.
- e) Write a note on Nephrotic Syndrome.

### 5. Long Answer Question:-

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

A 65-year-old diabetic male gets admitted into hospital with mild retro-sternal discomfort, breathlessness, tachycardia and progressively falling blood pressure for 3 hours. What is the most likely diagnosis? Describe the etiopathogenesis. How will you confirm the diagnosis?





[Total No. of Pages: 2

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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PATHOLOGY - I (Paper - I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions: 1)

- Use black ball point pen only.
- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

#### 2. Short answer question:

[1×7=7]

Describe the role of autonomy and beneficence as a guiding principle in patient care.

3. Short Answer Questions: (Solve any 3 out of 4)

 $[3 \times 7 = 21]$ 

- a) Tumour Marker
- b) Vit D deficiency
- c) Write a note on Metaplasia.
- d) Mention differences between transudate and exudate.

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### AAB0100022202-P1

### 4. Long Answer Question:

[1×12=12]

Define amyloid with special stains for diagnosis. Write briefly on classification of amyloidosis with examples. Discuss the pathogenesis of amyloidosis.

5. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5)

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) G6PD Deficiency.
- b) Immunohemolytic Anaemia.
- c) Describe the routes of metastasis.
- d) Write in brief about pathophysiology of Thrombosis.
- e) Write a note on CML.

### 6. Long Answer Question:

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Define Leukemia. Give WHO classification of Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Describe in details laboratory diagnosis of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).







# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PATHOLOGY - II (Paper - II)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions: 1)

- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
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- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

## 2. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):-

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.
- b) Write in brief about Exfoliative Cytology.
- c) Gross and Microscopic features of Lobar pneumonia.
- d) Define an Ulcer. Write down the distinguishing etiopathogenetic, morphological and clinical features of gastric and duodenal ulcer.
- e) Give classification of tumors of Testis. Draw a well labeled diagram of Seminoma testis.

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#### 3. Long Answer Question:-

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Classify bone tumours. Describe pathogenesis, clinical features, variants and morphological features of Osteosarcoma.

## 4. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):-

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Semen Analysis.
- b) Write a note on Polyarteritis Nodosa.
- c) Write a note on Lung Abscess.
- d) Write in brief about Diabetic Complications.
- e) Write a note on Nephrotic Syndrome.

## 5. Long Answer Question:-

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

A 65-year-old diabetic male gets admitted into hospital with mild retro-sternal discomfort, breathlessness, tachycardia and progressively falling blood pressure for 3 hours. What is the most likely diagnosis? Describe the etiopathogenesis. How will you confirm the diagnosis?





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# AAB0100022203-P1

# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 MICROBIOLOGY - I (Paper - I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only.

Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

- All questions are compulsory. . 3)
- The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5)
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover 6) entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answerbook for all sections. 7)

#### Short Answer Question: 2.

[1×7=7]

65-year-old patient 15 days after getting operated for right eye cataract presented with Iridocyclitis of left eye. Explain the immunological mechanism. Give any two other examples based on similar mechanism.

## Short Answer Questions (Solve any 3 out of 4):-3.

[3×7=21]

- Explain Koch's postulates with suitable examples. a)
- Draw well labeled diagram of bacterial growth curve chart. Give b) applications of various stages of it. c)
- A hiv seropositive patient with cd4 count 150/cmm presented with watery diarrhea. On microscopic examination shows acid fast oocyst on modified z.n. staining. Enlist the various probable pathogens. Draw suitable
- Describe the principle of urease test. Give two methods of performing d) urease test. Mention any two organisms showing positive urease tests.

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## AAB0100022203-P1

Long Answer Question:-

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Enumerate various methods of transfer of genetic materials. Describe transduction. Give applications of transduction.

- Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5) :-5. [4×7=28]
  - 20-year female presented with fever of stepladder type with relative bradycardia for 5-6 days. On clinical examination she has coated tongue, on palpation tenderness in right hypochondrium and mild splenomegaly. What is the likely diagnosis? Describe the pathogenesis of probable pathogen and its laboratory diagnosis.
  - b) A sewage worker presented with fever, multiple joint pain. On clinical examination there is icterus, conjunctival suffusion and petechial rashes all over body. On palpation there is splenomegaly and hepatomegaly. What is the most probable pathogen? Describe lab diagnosis of this pathogen.
  - Enlist 4 differences of active and passive immunity. Give 2 clinical applications of each active and passive immunity.
  - Define disinfection. A chest physician has performed the bronchoscopy one patient suspected of pulmonary Koch. How will you disinfect the bronchoscope and how will you discard the excess of Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid.
  - Define hypersensitivity. Describe the mechanism of type 3 hypersensitivity and give 2 suitable examples of it.
- 6. Long Answer Question:-

6 children of 9-12 age group ashram school presented with rice watery diarrhea and vomiting. On microscopic examination pus cells are not seen. Only actively motile organisms seen. What is the most probable pathogen? Describe the laboratory diagnosis of suspected pathogen. Enumerate various pathogens causing watery diarrhea.



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[Total No. of Pages: 2

# AAB0100022203-P2

# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 Phase - III MICROBIOLOGY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B .

Instructions:

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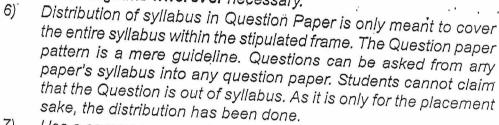
Use black ball point pen only.

Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. 2) If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

All questions are compulsory. 3)

The number to the right indicates full marks. 4)

Draw diagrams wherever necessary. 5)



Use a common answer book for all sections. 7)

# Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia.

b) Cutaneous leishmaniasis.

-e) Pathogenesis of Covid-19.

d) Laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene.

Enumerate differences between Herpes simplex virus 1 and Herpes simplex virus 2.

#### Long Answer Question. 3.

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

A 30 year old male presented with complaints of low-grade fever, chronic cough with expectoration for past four months, loss of weight and night sweating. Sputum examination by Ziehl-Neelsen Technique revealed long, slender, beaded, less uniformly stained red coloured acid-fast bacilli.

What is your provisional diagnosis?

[1] Describe the pathogenesis of this condition. [3]

Mention the laboratory diagnosis in detail. [6]

Mention briefly about drug resistance in this organism. [2]

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- Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 5):  $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 
  - Ocular fungal infections.
  - Laboratory diagnosis of plague. b)
  - Laboratory diagnosis of bacterial Urinary tract Infections.
  - Post-exposure prophylaxis against Rabies.
  - A 22 year old married woman came to gynaecology OPD with complaints of profuse frothy yellow offensive smelling vaginal discharge along with vaginal irritation. On examination, vaginal mucosa and endocervix showed punctuate haemorrhages.
    - Which is the most likely parasite causing this condition? [1]
    - Describe the laboratory diagnosis of this condition.
    - Mention the treatment and prophylactic measures of such a case. [2]
- Long Answer Question.

A 25 year old male having history of sexual exposure with a commercial sex worker presented with painless hard indurated ulcer over the penis since 10-12 days with painless firm lymph nodes in the genital area.

- What is your clinical diagnosis? [1]
- What are the different modes of transmission of this pathogen?
- What are the different clinical manifestations of this disease? [2]
- Mention the laboratory diagnosis in detail. [3] [6]

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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 MICROBIOLOGY - I (Paper - I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

### SECTION - B

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only. 1)

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- · 3) All questions are compulsory.
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- Use a common answerbook for all sections.

#### Short Answer Question: 2.

65-year-old patient 15 days after getting operated for right eye cataract presented with Iridocyclitis of left eye. Explain the immunological mechanism. Give any two other examples based on similar mechanism.

## Short Answer Questions (Solve any 3 out of 4):-3.

[3×7=21]

- Explain Koch's postulates with suitable examples. a) b)
- Draw well labeled diagram of bacterial growth curve chart. Give applications of various stages of it.
- A hiv seropositive patient with cd4 count 150/cmm presented with watery c) diarrhea. On microscopic examination shows acid fast oocyst on modified z.n. staining. Enlist the various probable pathogens. Draw suitable
- Describe the principle of urease test. Give two methods of performing d) urease test. Mention any two organisms showing positive urease tests.

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## AAB0100022203-P1

4. Long Answer Question:-

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Enumerate various methods of transfer of genetic materials. Describe transduction. Give applications of transduction.

5. Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):-

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) 20-year female presented with fever of stepladder type with relative bradycardia for 5-6 days. On clinical examination she has coated tongue, on palpation tenderness in right hypochondrium and mild splenomegaly. What is the likely diagnosis? Describe the pathogenesis of probable pathogen and its laboratory diagnosis.
- b) A sewage worker presented with fever, multiple joint pain. On clinical examination there is icterus, conjunctival suffusion and petechial rashes all over body. On palpation there is splenomegaly and hepatomegaly. What is the most probable pathogen? Describe lab diagnosis of this pathogen.
- Enlist 4 differences of active and passive immunity.

  Give 2 clinical applications of each active and passive immunity.
- d) Define disinfection. A chest physician has performed the bronchoscopy one patient suspected of pulmonary Koch. How will you disinfect the bronchoscope and how will you discard the excess of Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid.
- e) Define hypersensitivity. Describe the mechanism of type 3 hypersensitivity and give 2 suitable examples of it.

6. Long Answer Question:-

[1×12=12]

6 children of 9-12 age group ashram school presented with rice watery diarrhea and vomiting. On microscopic examination pus cells are not seen. Only actively motile organisms seen. What is the most probable pathogen? Describe the laboratory diagnosis of suspected pathogen. Enumerate various pathogens causing watery diarrhea.

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# AAB0100022203-P2

# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 Phase - III MICROBIOLOGY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions: 1)

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Use black ball point pen only.

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All questions are compulsory. 3)

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Use a common answer book for all sections. 7)

# Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia.

b) Cutaneous leishmaniasis.

-e) Pathogenesis of Covid-19.

(d) Laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene:

Enumerate differences between Herpes simplex virus 1 and Herpes simplex virus 2.

#### Long Answer Question. 3.

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

A 30 year old male presented with complaints of low-grade fever, chronic cough with expectoration for past four months, loss of weight and night sweating. Sputum examination by Ziehl-Neelsen Technique revealed long, slender, beaded, less uniformly stained red coloured acid-fast bacilli.

What is your provisional diagnosis?

[1]

Describe the pathogenesis of this condition.

[3]

Mention the laboratory diagnosis in detail.

[6]

Mention briefly about drug resistance in this organis

[2]

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Short Answer Questions (Solve any 4 Out of 5):

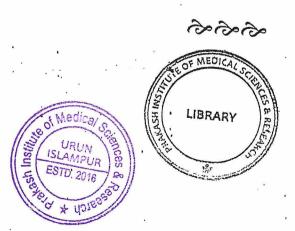
 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Ocular fungal infections.
- Laboratory diagnosis of plague.
- Laboratory diagnosis of bacterial Urinary tract Infections.
- Post-exposure prophylaxis against Rabies.
  - A 22 year old married woman came to gynaecology OPD with complaints of profuse frothy yellow offensive smelling vaginal discharge along with vaginal irritation. On examination, vaginal mucosa and endocervix showed punctuate haemorrhages.
    - Which is the most likely parasite causing this condition? [1]
    - Describe the laboratory diagnosis of this condition. [4]
    - Mention the treatment and prophylactic measures of such a case. [2]
- Long Answer Question.

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

A 25 year old male having history of sexual exposure with a commercial sex worker presented with painless hard indurated ulcer over the penis since 10-12 days with painless firm lymph nodes in the genital area.

- What is your clinical diagnosis? [1]
- What are the different modes of transmission of this pathogen? [2]
- What are the different clinical manifestations of this disease? [3]
- Mention the laboratory diagnosis in detail. [6]



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[Total No. of Pages: 2

## AAB0100022201-P1

# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PHARMACOLOGY-I (Paper-I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

1)

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only.

2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

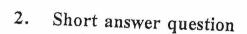
3) All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the right indicates full marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.



 $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 

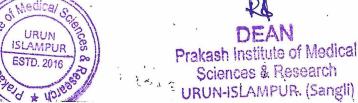
Write a short note on Autonomy

3. Short answer questions (Solve any 3 out of 4):

 $[3 \times 7 = 21]$ 

- a) Classify drugs used for treatment of cough. Write mechanism of action and clinical status of centrally acting antitussives.
- b) Classify antihypertensives. Write mechanism of action and advantages & disadvantages of thiazides as antihypertensives.
- c) Classify cholinesterases inhibitors. Write treatment of organophosphate poisoning. Give mechanism of action of oximes.
- d) Define affinity and intrinsic activity. Write different types of drug antagonism with suitable examples. Mention clinical importance of drug antagonism.

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# AAB0100022201-P1

4. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify antimuscarinic drugs. Describe pharmacological actios. Uses and side effects of atropine.

5. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Classify preparations of Iron. Write indications and adverse effects of parentral iron therapy.
- b) Classify antiemetics. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of metoclopramide.
- c) Classify routes of administration of drug with examples. Write advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route of administration.
- d) Classify Drugs used for heart failure. Write mechanism of action of digoxin. Enumerate uses & Adverse effects of digoxin.
- e) Classify B blokers write advantages and disadvantages of cardioselective B blokers.

chronic skin disorder characterised by evoltonmodous, scaling plaques in skin

6. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify drugs for angina. Describe mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of organic nitrates.

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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PHARMACOLOGY-II (Paper-II)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions:

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1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the right indicates full marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

## 2. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Enumerate prostaglandin preparations. Write uses of each preparation.
- b) Enumerate schizonticidal drugs. Write treatment of chloroquine resistant p. falciparum malaria.
- c) Classify glucocorticoids. Write four precautions to reduce adverse effects and four life-saving indications of hydrocortisone.
- d) Classify local anesthetics. Write mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of lignocaine.
- e) Classify macrolides. Write five uses and five adverse effects of Azithromycin.

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# 3. Long answer questions:

 $[1 \times 12 = 12]$ 

Classify anti-epileptics. Write mechanism of action, uses, adverse effects and precautions of phenytoin.

4. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

[4×7=28]

- a) Write four mechanisms of action and five uses of oral contraceptive pills.
- b) Enumerate four macrolides. Write six uses and four adverse effects of erythromycin.
- c) Classify oral hypoglycemic agents. Write mechanism of action, adverse effects and precautions of metformin.
- d) Classify H1 anti-histaminic. Write five uses and five adverse effects of diphenhydramine.
- e) Classify barbiturates. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of phenobarbitione.

# 5. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify Beta-lactam antibiotics. Write mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of penicillin.





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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PHARMACOLOGY-I (Paper-I)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions: 1)

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) Use black ball point pen only.

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- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
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- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

### 2. Short answer question

 $[1 \times 7 = 7]$ 

Write a short note on Autonomy

## 3. Short answer questions (Solve any 3 out of 4):

[3×7=21]

- a) Classify drugs used for treatment of cough. Write mechanism of action and clinical status of centrally acting antitussives.
- b) Classify antihypertensives. Write mechanism of action and advantages & disadvantages of thiazides as antihypertensives.
- c) Classify cholinesterases inhibitors. Write treatment of organophosphate poisoning. Give mechanism of action of oximes.
- d) Define affinity and intrinsic activity. Write different types of drug antagonism with suitable examples. Mention clinical importance of drug antagonism.

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#### 4. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify antimuscarinic drugs. Describe pharmacological actios. Uses and side effects of atropine.

5. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Classify preparations of Iron. Write indications and adverse effects of parentral iron therapy.
- b) Classify antiemetics. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of metoclopramide.
- c) Classify routes of administration of drug with examples. Write advantages and disadvantages of intravenous route of administration.
- d) Classify Drugs used for heart failure. Write mechanism of action of digoxin. Enumerate uses & Adverse effects of digoxin.
- e) Classify B blokers write advantages and disadvantages of cardioselective B blokers.

chronic skin disorder characterised by erothormatous, scaling plaques in skin

6. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify drugs for angina. Describe mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of organic nitrates.



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# Second M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, (Phase - III) Winter - 2023 PHARMACOLOGY-II (Paper-II)

Total Duration: Section A + B = 3 Hours

Section B Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B

Instructions:

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1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

3) All questions are compulsory.

- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answerbook for all sections.

## 2. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

 $[4 \times 7 = 28]$ 

- a) Enumerate prostaglandin preparations. Write uses of each preparation.
- b) Enumerate schizonticidal drugs. Write treatment of chloroquine resistant p. falciparum malaria.
- c) Classify glucocorticoids. Write four precautions to reduce adverse effects and four life-saving indications of hydrocortisone.
- d) Classify local anesthetics. Write mechanism of action, therapeutic uses and adverse effects of lignocaine.
- e) Classify macrolides. Write five uses and five adverse effects of Azithromycin.

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### 3. Long answer questions:

[1×12=12]

Classify anti-epileptics. Write mechanism of action, uses, adverse effects and precautions of phenytoin.

4. Short answer questions (Solve any 4 out of 5):

[4×7=28]

- a) Write four mechanisms of action and five uses of oral contraceptive pills.
- b) Enumerate four macrolides. Write six uses and four adverse effects of erythromycin.
- c) Classify oral hypoglycemic agents. Write mechanism of action, adverse effects and precautions of metformin.
- d) Classify H1 anti-histaminic. Write five uses and five adverse effects of diphenhydramine.
- e) Classify barbiturates. Write mechanism of action, uses and adverse effects of phenobarbitione.

## 5. Long answer question:

[1×12=12]

Classify Beta-lactam antibiotics. Write mechanism of action, adverse effects and uses of penicillin.

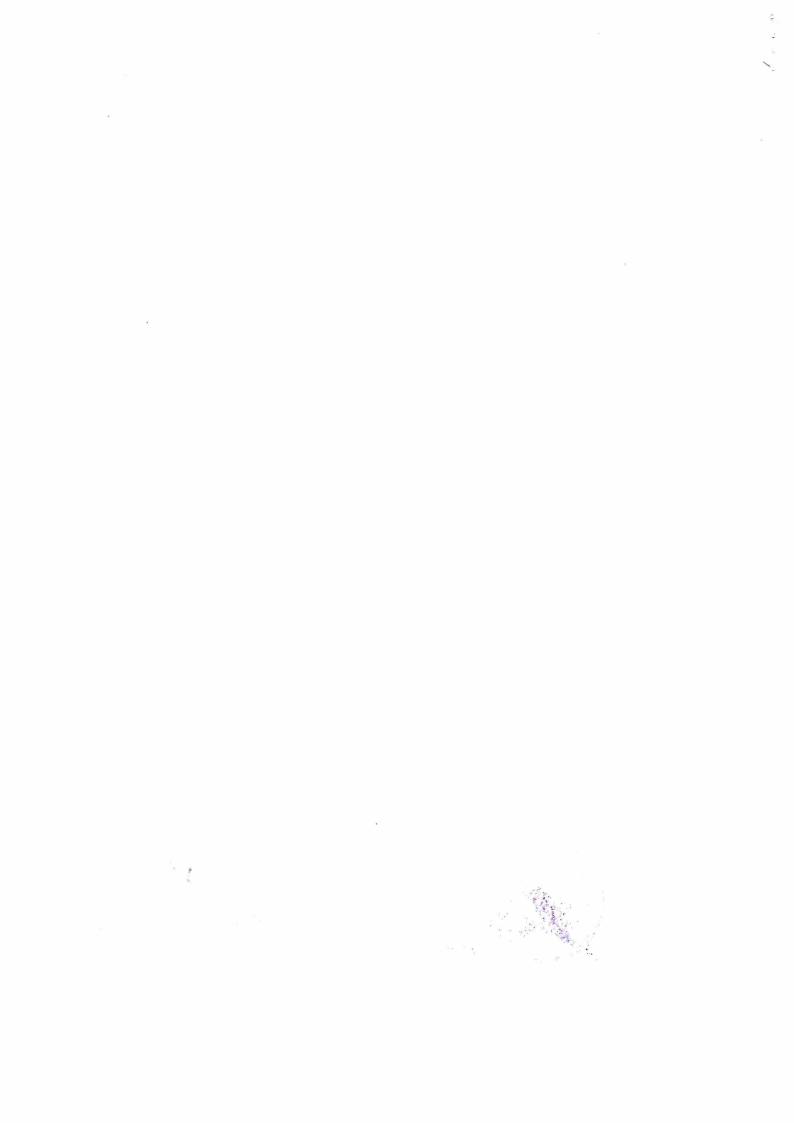




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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL MEDICINE - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions:

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Use black ball point pen only.

 Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

3) All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover the entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B"

2) Short Answer Questions (Any five out of six):

 $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

a) A 66-year-old lady was diagnosed to be suffering from urosepsis with blood and urine culture growing pseudomonas. Enumerate your antibiotic choice in such a case. Write a comprehensive prescription for this patient.

[2+2]

- b) A 64-year-old male was diagnosed as a case of Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP). Kindly enumerate the different scoring systems to grade the severity of the CAP. Also mention the clinical relevance of each of these scoring systems.

  [2+2]
- c) A 22-year-old male had Hb-10. 4g/dL with a MCV of 60.4fL. Outline the diagnostic approach to such a case. [4]
- d) A 20-year-old friend of yours on a beach vacation was bitten by a scorpion. What are the clinical features expected in this case and how would you manage the patient?

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- e) A 18 year old male born out of consanguineous marriage presents with acute onset chest pain. He had history of recurrent episodes of left hypochondriac pain unrelated to meals, bony pains and jaundice. What is the most probable diagnosis in this case? How would you evaluate the patient to confirm your diagnosis? Enumerate the treatment of his acute chest pain.

  [1+1+2]
- f) A merchant navy ship sailor was diagnosed with Scurvy. Enumerate the clinical manifestations you expect in this individual and outline the management in such a case. [2+2]
- 3) Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- a) A 27-year-old male IV drug abuser and history of multiple sexual partners presents with weight loss of 6 Kg in last 2 months. What is your likely diagnosis? What opportunistic infections can occur in this condition? Enumerate the clinical features, investigations and treatment of any one of these opportunistic infection.

  [1+3+2+2+2]
- b) A 18 year old individual after a rave party was mad as hatter, dry as a bone, red as a beet, blind as a bat. Identify the type of toxidrome the individual is suffering from. Define toxidrome and classify the type of toxidromes. Briefly outline the management in this individual. [2+1+4+3]
- A 54-year-old male presents with heaviness in the head, tongue and arm along with breathlessness since 3 hours. On examination his blood pressure was 190/120mm Hg. What is the acute management and long term treatment will you offer to this patient? Also mention what lifestyle modification you will advise to this patient?

  [3+3+4]

#### SECTION - "C"

4) Short answer questions (Any five out of six):

 $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

- a) How will you counsel adolescent students in a college to quit smoking?
- b) You are a famous physician in your city. A corporate hospital marketing executive approaches you to offer 40% of the revenue generated for every radiological and blood investigation you refer to them. What decision will you take considering the Ethical guidelines laid down by the Medical Commission?

  [4]

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An individual was diagnosed as a case of Metabolic syndrome. Enumerate c) the dietary advice for such a case.

A 52-year-old male had acute Myocardial infarction (MI) post LAD and LCx obstruction. What are the acute and long term complications postacute MI in this patient?

A 60-year-old female was found to have 20% EF on 2D e) Echocardiography. Outline the medical management of such patient of heart failure with decreased ejection fraction.

A 28-year-old male has increased frequency of defaecation (6-8 episodes f) per day) with weight loss of 4-5kg in 6 months. Enumerate the differential diagnoses and the algorithm for evaluation of such a case.

Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three): 5.  $[2\times10=20]$ 

- A 22-year-old female presents with history of palpitations since 2 months. Enumerate all the causes of palpitations in a young female. Later during routine evaluation, she was found to have occasional episodes of irregularly irregular pulse. How would you investigate this patient with this new clinical finding? Also briefly outline the management of atrial
- A 28-year-old male presents with right hypochondriac pain with vomiting. b) He has history of passing blood and mucus in stools 15 days back for which he took 2 days' treatment from a local doctor. On examination he has tender hepatomegaly. What is the differential diagnoses in this patient? How would you evaluate this patient further? Describe the management in such a case. Also enumerate two complications of this condition.

A 55-year-old male, weighing 72kg, a known hypertensive and diabetic c) was diagnosed to have acute onset diaphoresis without any angina. Clinically he had hypotension with bradycardia. He was labelled as a case of Acute myocardial infarction by the cardiologist. Enumerate the ECG findings you would expect in this case. Write a nursing instruction/ prescription for the thrombolysis in this patient including doses of various drugs as the local Cath lab was non-functional. Prepare a checklist of various absolute/relative contraindications you will double check before thrombolysis. [3+4+3]

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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase-III) GENERAL MEDICINE - II

Total Duration : Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### **SECTION - B**

2. Short Answer Questions (Any five Out of Six):  $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

Your grandfather who is 80-year-old is forgetting many things of daily routine activities. How will you evaluate him and what lifestyle modifications will you implement in his habits of daily living? [2+2]

b) Enumerate biologicals used in Rheumatology practise. Briefly outline the mechanism of action and complications of Rituximab. [2+1+1]

c) Write the nursing instructions/ prescription for a 72 year old male, a known case of diabetes on irregular therapy admitted to the ICU with diabetic ketoacidosis.

[4]

d) Enumerate the steps in the management in a 18-year-old girl presenting to the emergency with acute onset breathlessness diagnosed as a case of status asthmaticus.

[4]

e) Enumerate different types of headache. Enumerate various drugs prescribe in a case of Migraine with its doses.

[2+2]

f) Mention the clinical features and the management of a case of generalised anxiety disorder [2+2]

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- 3. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three)  $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 
  - A 56-year-old male patient presents with hematemesis since 4 hours and melena since 2 days. He consumes alcohol daily for last 25 years. On examination he has icterus and abdomen is distended. What are the causes of hematemesis in this case and how will you treat this case? Enumerate the other complications you can expect in this case. [2+4+4]
  - A 45-year-old male had developed acute onset left sided hemiparesis. b) Draw the blood (arterial and venous) supply of brain with proper labelling. Enumerate the risk factors for development of ischemic stroke in this patient. Discuss in brief the management of this patient. [3+3+4]
  - A 20-year-old lady was referred for evaluation of persistent haematurit c) and proteinuria. She had a history of fever and sore throat lasting 1 week that occurred 6 months earlier and were associated with abdominal pain and dark urine. She did not receive any antimicrobial agents. Significant findings on physical examination at that time included a BP of 140/90 mmhg and pedal edema extending upto the knees.
    - Enumerate the differential diagnosis in this case.
    - Discuss in brief the any 2 histopathological variants of acute ii) glomerulonephritis.
    - Discuss the management of acute post infectious glomerulonephritis. iii) [3+4+3]

#### SECTION - C

- Short answer questions (Any five out of six)  $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 
  - A child develops itchy rashes in the intertriginous regions. What is the most probable diagnosis and how would you manage such a case (write a prescription for the same). [1+3]
  - Kindly provide various steps and key issues you will cover while b) counselling a HIV patient's spouse in a sero-discordant couple. [2+2]
  - Write a prescription of a newly diagnosed sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis weighing 60kg including the drug dosages and the frequency [2+2]
  - Enumerate the various types of renal replacement therapy (RRT). Write (b) briefly about the peritoneal dialysis. [2+2]
  - Enumerate the clinical features of Acromegaly and draw the algorithm for evaluation of a case of acromegaly. [2+2]
  - Enumerate the long term complications of the diabetes mellitus. Describe the frequency of evaluation for identifying each of these complications.

[2+2]

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5. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three)

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- a) A 21-year-old male was diagnosed as a case of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by the Neurologist. Enumerate the clinical features in such a case. Describe the various tests to diagnose such a disorder with pathognomic findings on these investigations. How would you manage such a case.

  [3+4+3]
- b) A 30-year-male gets a call from blood bank where he recently donated blood for his friend. The blood bank officer informed him that he has come positive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HbSAg) and advised to take physician opinion. He comes to your office and asks about his disease. Answer the following queries of his
  - i) What are the modes of transmission of hepatitis B, how could I have developed his?
  - ii) How would I be further investigated to know if I am suffering from anything grave?
  - iii) What are the do's and don'ts for me and my family members?

    [3+4+3]
- c) A 25-year-old married female presented to the emergency department with sudden onset pain on the right side of the chest with sudden onset breathlessness. On examination she had RR=44/min, BP=90/60 mm Hg, PR=120/min and was afebrile. On RS examination she has trachea shifted to left side with absent breath sounds. Enumerate the differential diagnosis for this patient. Discuss in brief the investigations and emergency treatment of this case.

  [3+3+4]

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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL MEDICINE - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1)

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- 1) Use black ball point pen only.
- 2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the right indicates full marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover the entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### SECTION - "B"

2) Short Answer Questions (Any five out of six):

 $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

a) A 66-year-old lady was diagnosed to be suffering from urosepsis with blood and urine culture growing pseudomonas. Enumerate your antibiotic choice in such a case. Write a comprehensive prescription for this patient.

[2+2]

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- b) A 64-year-old male was diagnosed as a case of Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP). Kindly enumerate the different scoring systems to grade the severity of the CAP. Also mention the clinical relevance of each of these scoring systems. [2+2]
- c) A 22-year-old male had Hb-10. 4g/dL with a MCV of 60.4fL. Outline the diagnostic approach to such a case. [4]
- d) A 20-year-old friend of yours on a beach vacation was bitten by a scorpion. What are the clinical features expected in this case and how would you manage the patient? [2+2]

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- A 18 year old male born out of consanguineous marriage presents with e) acute onset chest pain. He had history of recurrent episodes of left hypochondriac pain unrelated to meals, bony pains and jaundice. What is the most probable diagnosis in this case? How would you evaluate the patient to confirm your diagnosis? Enumerate the treatment of his acute
- A merchant navy ship sailor was diagnosed with Scurvy. Enumerate the f) clinical manifestations you expect in this individual and outline the management in such a case. [2+2]
- Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three): 3)

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- A 27-year-old male IV drug abuser and history of multiple sexual partners presents with weight loss of 6 Kg in last 2 months. What is your likely diagnosis? What opportunistic infections can occur in this condition? Enumerate the clinical features, investigations and treatment of any one of these opportunistic infection. [1+3+2+2+2] b)
- A 18 year old individual after a rave party was mad as hatter, dry as a bone, red as a beet, blind as a bat. Identify the type of toxidrome the individual is suffering from. Define toxidrome and classify the type of toxidromes. Briefly outline the management in this individual. [2+1+4+3]
- A 54-year-old male presents with heaviness in the head, tongue and ann along with breathlessness since 3 hours. On examination his blood pressure was 190/120mm Hg. What is the acute management and long term treatment will you offer to this patient? Also mention what lifestyle modification you will advise to this patient? [3+3+4]

## SECTION - "C"

Short answer questions (Any five out of six):

 $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

- How will you counsel adolescent students in a college to quit smoking? a)
- You are a famous physician in your city. A corporate hospital marketing b) executive approaches you to offer 40% of the revenue generated for every radiological and blood investigation you refer to them. What decision will you take considering the Ethical guidelines laid down by the Medical

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c) An individual was diagnosed as a case of Metabolic syndrome. Enumerate the dietary advice for such a case. [4]

d) A 52-year-old male had acute Myocardial infarction (MI) post LAD and LCx obstruction. What are the acute and long term complications post-acute MI in this patient?

e) A 60-year-old female was found to have 20% EF on 2D Echocardiography. Outline the medical management of such patient of heart failure with decreased ejection fraction.

f) A 28-year-old male has increased frequency of defaecation (6-8 episodes per day) with weight loss of 4-5kg in 6 months. Enumerate the differential diagnoses and the algorithm for evaluation of such a case. [2+2]

5. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):  $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- A 22-year-old female presents with history of palpitations since 2 months. Enumerate all the causes of palpitations in a young female. Later during routine evaluation, she was found to have occasional episodes of irregularly irregular pulse. How would you investigate this patient with this new clinical finding? Also briefly outline the management of atrial fibrillation.

  [3+3+4]
- b) A 28-year-old male presents with right hypochondriac pain with vomiting. He has history of passing blood and mucus in stools 15 days back for which he took 2 days' treatment from a local doctor. On examination he has tender hepatomegaly. What is the differential diagnoses in this patient? How would you evaluate this patient further? Describe the management in such a case. Also enumerate two complications of this condition.

A 55-year-old male, weighing 72kg, a known hypertensive and diabetic was diagnosed to have acute onset diaphoresis without any angina. Clinically he had hypotension with bradycardia. He was labelled as a case of Acute myocardial infarction by the cardiologist. Enumerate the ECG findings you would expect in this case. Write a nursing instruction/ prescription for the thrombolysis in this patient including doses of various drugs as the local Cath lab was non-functional. Prepare a checklist of various absolute/relative contraindications you will double check before thrombolysis.

[3+4+3]

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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase-III) GENERAL MEDICINE - II

Total Duration: Section A + B + C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions: 1) Use black ball point pen only.

- 2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

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Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.

7) Use a common answer book for section B & C

#### **SECTION - B**

2. Short Answer Questions (Any five Out of Six):  $[5 \times 4 = 20]$ 

Your grandfather who is 80-year-old is forgetting many things of daily routine activities. How will you evaluate him and what lifestyle modifications will you implement in his habits of daily living? [2+2]

b) Enumerate biologicals used in Rheumatology practise. Briefly outline the mechanism of action and complications of Rituximab. [2+1+1]

c) Write the nursing instructions/ prescription for a 72 year old male, a known case of diabetes on irregular therapy admitted to the ICU with diabetic ketoacidosis.

d) Enumerate the steps in the management in a 18-year-old girl presenting to the emergency with acute onset breathlessness diagnosed as a case of status asthmaticus.

e) Enumerate different types of headache. Enumerate various drugs prescribe in a case of Migraine with its doses. [2+2]

f) Mention the clinical features and the management of a case of generalised anxiety disorder and social so

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3. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three)

- A 56-year-old male patient presents with hematemesis since 4 hours and melena since 2 days. He consumes alcohol daily for last 25 years. On examination he has icterus and abdomen is distended. What are the causes of hematemesis in this case and how will you treat this case? Enumerate the other complications you can expect in this case. b)
- A 45-year-old male had developed acute onset left sided hemiparesis. Draw the blood (arterial and venous) supply of brain with proper labelling. Enumerate the risk factors for development of ischemic stroke in this patient. Discuss in brief the management of this patient.
- A 20-year-old lady was referred for evaluation of persistent haematuria c) and proteinuria. She had a history of fever and sore throat lasting 1 week that occurred 6 months earlier and were associated with abdominal pain and dark urine. She did not receive any antimicrobial agents. Significant findings on physical examination at that time included a BP of 140/90 mmhg and pedal edema extending upto the knees.
  - Enumerate the differential diagnosis in this case. ii)
  - Discuss in brief the any 2 histopathological variants of acute glomerulonephritis. iii)
  - Discuss the management of acute post infectious glomerulonephritis.

## [3+4+3]

## SECTION - C

- 4. Short answer questions (Any five out of six)
  - A child develops itchy rashes in the intertriginous regions. What is the most probable diagnosis and how would you manage such a case (write a prescription for the same). . b)
    - Kindly provide various steps and key issues you will cover while counselling a HIV patient's spouse in a sero-discordant couple. [2+2]
  - Write a prescription of a newly diagnosed sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis weighing 60kg including the drug dosages and the frequency
  - Enumerate the various types of renal replacement therapy (RRT). Write (b briefly about the peritoneal dialysis.
  - Enumerate the clinical features of Acromegaly and draw the algorithm for evaluation of a case of acromegaly.
  - Enumerate the long term complications of the diabetes mellitus. Describe the frequency of evaluation for identifying each of these complications.

[2+2]



5. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three)

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- a) A 21-year-old male was diagnosed as a case of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by the Neurologist. Enumerate the clinical features in such a case. Describe the various tests to diagnose such a disorder with pathognomic findings on these investigations. How would you manage such a case.

  [3+4+3]
- b) A 30-year-male gets a call from blood bank where he recently donated blood for his friend. The blood bank officer informed him that he has come positive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HbSAg) and advised to take physician opinion. He comes to your office and asks about his disease. Answer the following queries of his
  - i) What are the modes of transmission of hepatitis B, how could I have developed his?
  - ii) How would I be further investigated to know if I am suffering from anything grave?
  - iii) What are the do's and don'ts for me and my family members?
    [3+4+3]
- c) A 25-year-old married female presented to the emergency department with sudden onset pain on the right side of the chest with sudden onset breathlessness. On examination she had RR=44/min, BP=90/60 mm Hg, PR=120/min and was afebrile. On RS examination she has trachea shifted to left side with absent breath sounds. Enumerate the differential diagnosis for this patient. Discuss in brief the investigations and emergency treatment of this case.

  [3+3+4]





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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL SURGERY - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

Instructions:

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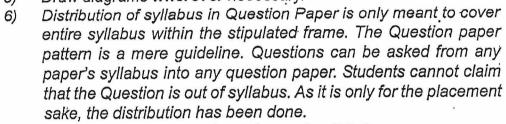
1) Use black ball point pen only.

2) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

3) All questions are compulsory.

4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.



7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### Section - B

2. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- a) Classify haemorrhagic shock. Describe the pathophysiological changes, clinical features and management of class 4 haemorrhagic shock in a patient of vehicular trauma. [2+2+2+4]
- b) Classify goitre.

Describe natural history of simple goitre.

Describe investigations & treatment of solitary thyroid nodule. [2+2+3+3]

- c) Describe aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, treatment and complications of anal fissure. [2+2+2+3+1]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Management of deep vein thrombosis
- b) Written informed consent
- c) Factors affecting wound healing
- d) Calculate Fluid requirement for a 40 years female with 40% TBSA flame buns weighing 50 kg
- e) Discuss differential diagnosis of a 30 years young male with right iliac fossa pain

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### Section - C

- 4. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):  $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 
  - a) Describe aetiology, clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of obstructive Jaundice. [2+2+2+2]
  - b) Describe aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, management and complications of Meckel's diverticulitis. [2+2+2+2]
  - c) Describe actiology, clinical presentation, management and complications in a 18 years male with right sided indirect inguinal hernia. [2+2+4+2]
- 5. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Surgical site infections
- b) Workup & treatment of chronic submandibular sialadenitis due to stone
- c) Describe differential diagnosis of a 16 years girl with painless lump in right breast
- d) Advantages and disadvantages of minimal invasive surgeries (MIS)
- e) Clinical stages of rejection in transplantation



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## AAB0100027244207

# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL SURGERY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

Instructions:

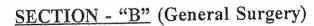
LIE URY

1) Use black ball point pen only.

- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover the entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.



2. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2\times10=20]$ 

- a) Enumerate various causes of haematuria. Describe clinical features, investigations and treatment of renal cell carcinoma. [2+2+3+3]
- b) Enumerate aetiological factors of carcinoma penis. Describe pathophysiology & management of carcinoma penis. [2+3+5]
- c) Discuss differential diagnosis of scrotal swelling in a 30 years male.

  Describe management of primary vaginal hydrocele. [5+5]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4\times5=20]$ 

- a) Indications, precautions & complications of intravenous urography [IVU]
- b) Workup & treatment of acute epididymo-orchitis
- c) A 65 years male presented with difficulty in micturition and increased frequency of urination during the night. How will you investigate the case? What are the principles of treatment?
- d) A 35 years uncircumscribed male presents with pain and swelling of foreskin of penis which was trapped behind the corona of the glans penis. How will you manage the case?
- e) Clinical presentation and workup of atrial septal defect [ASD].

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Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five): 4.

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- Describe preoperative evaluation of a 45 years male patient for procedure
- Enumerate conditions causing difficult airway. Describe assessment of b) c)
- Enumerate indications of mammography. Describe assessment of breast d)
- Describe role of imaging in the assessment of urethral stricture. e)
- Management of acute ureteric colic.

## SECTION - "C" (Orthopaedics)

Long Answer Questions (Any one out of two): 5.

- Define Osteoporosis. Enumerate the causes / risk factors of Osteoporosis.  $[1 \times 10 = 10]$ Outline the investigations and management for osteoporosis.
- Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and outline the treatment of b) Acute osteomyelitis.
- Short Answer Questions (Any two out of three): 6. a)

 $[2 \times 5 = 10]$ 

- Displacements in Colle's fracture
- Osteochondroma b)
- c) Gout

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### AAB0100027244206

# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL SURGERY - I

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

Instructions:

1) Use black ball point pen only.

- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.

5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

#### Section - B

2. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 

- a) Classify haemorrhagic shock. Describe the pathophysiological changes, clinical features and management of class 4 haemorrhagic shock in a patient of vehicular trauma. [2+2+2+4]
- b) Classify goitre.

Describe natural history of simple goitre.

Describe investigations & treatment of solitary thyroid nodule. [2+2+3+3]

- c) Describe aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical presentation, treatment and complications of anal fissure. [2+2+2+3+1]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Management of deep vein thrombosis
- b) Written informed consent
- c) Factors affecting wound healing
- d) Calculate Fluid requirement for a 40 years female with 40% TBSA flame buns weighing 50 kg
- e) Discuss differential diagnosis of a 30 years young male with right iliac fossa pain

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### Section - C

- 4. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):  $[2 \times 10 = 20]$ 
  - a) Describe aetiology, clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of obstructive Jaundice. [2+2+2+2]
  - b) Describe aetiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, management and complications of Meckel's diverticulitis. [2+2+2+2]
  - c) Describe aetiology, clinical presentation, management and complications in a 18 years male with right sided indirect inguinal hernia. [2+2+4+2]
- 5. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Surgical site infections
- b) Workup & treatment of chronic submandibular sialadenitis due to stone
- c) Describe differential diagnosis of a 16 years girl with painless lump in right breast
- d) Advantages and disadvantages of minimal invasive surgeries (MIS)
- e) Clinical stages of rejection in transplantation



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## AAB0100027244207

# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) GENERAL SURGERY - II

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B & C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

Instructions:

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- 7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

## SECTION - "B" (General Surgery)

2. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2\times 10=20]$ 

- a) Enumerate various causes of haematuria. Describe clinical features, investigations and treatment of renal cell carcinoma. [2+2+3+3]
- b) Enumerate aetiological factors of carcinoma penis. Describe pathophysiology & management of carcinoma penis. [2+3+5]
- c) Discuss differential diagnosis of scrotal swelling in a 30 years male.

  Describe management of primary vaginal hydrocele. [5+5]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4\times5=20]$ 

- a) Indications, precautions & complications of intravenous urography [IVU]
- b) Workup & treatment of acute epididymo-orchitis
- c) A 65 years male presented with difficulty in micturition and increased frequency of urination during the night. How will you investigate the case? What are the principles of treatment?
- d) A 35 years uncircumscribed male presents with pain and swelling of foreskin of penis which was trapped behind the corona of the glans penis. How will you manage the case?
- e) Clinical presentation and workup of atrial septal defect [ASD].

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Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five): 4.

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- Describe preoperative evaluation of a 45 years male patient for procedure b)
- Enumerate conditions causing difficult airway. Describe assessment of
- Enumerate indications of mammography. Describe assessment of breast c) d)
- Describe role of imaging in the assessment of urethral stricture. e)
- Management of acute ureteric colic.

## SECTION - "C" (Orthopaedics)

Long Answer Questions (Any one out of two): 5.

 $[1 \times 10 = 10]$ 

- Define Osteoporosis. Enumerate the causes / risk factors of Osteoporosis. Outline the investigations and management for osteoporosis.
- Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and outline the treatment of b)
- Short Answer Questions (Any two out of three): 6.

 $[2 \times 5 = 10]$ 

- Displacements in Colle's fracture a)
- Osteochondroma b)
- Gout

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### AAB0100027244205

# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) PAEDIATRICS

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B&C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

Instructions: 1)

- 1) Use black ball point pen only...
- 2) **Do not** write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
- 3) All questions are compulsory.
- 4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
- 5) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- 6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover the entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
- Use a common answer book for all sections.

#### SECTION - "B"

2. Long answer questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2 \times 15 = 30]$ 

- a) What are the common causes of cyanosis in an infant. Describe clinical features, investigations and complications of Tetralogy of Fallot and discuss management of cyanotic spell in a 1y old infant. [4+3+3+5]
- b) A 5 years old child presented with fever of 7 days duration and hepatosplenomegaly. Enumerate the differential diagnosis. Discuss the investigations and management of malaria along with its complications.

[4+3+5+3]

- c) Four days neonate is brought with refusal to feed and excessive crying write the differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features, complications and management of neonatal sepsis. [5+3+2+5]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (All three are compulsory):

 $[3\times 5=15]$ 

- a) Adolescent counselling
- b) Sickle cell disease
- c) Management of snake bite in children

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#### SECTION - "C"

4. Long Answer Questions:

 $[1 \times 15 = 15]$ 

01 year old child weighing 10 kg is brought with fever & recurrent seizures of 01 day duration. Enumerate the likely causes. Describe the investigations, complications and management of status epilepticus. [4+3+3+5]

5. Short Answer Questions (Any four out of five):

 $[4 \times 5 = 20]$ 

- a) Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MISC).
- b) Revised Jones criteria for acute rheumatic fever.
- c) Management of acute diarrhea severe dehydration as per IMNCI in a 2 year old child.
- d) Haemorrhagic disease of the new-born (HDN).
- e) Approach to haematuria in children.





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# Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III) PAEDIATRICS

Total Duration: Section A+B+C = 3 Hours

Section B&C Marks: 80

#### SECTION - B & C

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#### SECTION - "B"

2. Long answer questions (Any two out of three):

 $[2 \times 15 = 30]$ 

- a) What are the common causes of cyanosis in an infant. Describe clinical features, investigations and complications of Tetralogy of Fallot and discuss management of cyanotic spell in a 1y old infant. [4+3+3+5]
- b) A 5 years old child presented with fever of 7 days duration and hepatosplenomegaly. Enumerate the differential diagnosis. Discuss the investigations and management of malaria along with its complications.

[4+3+5+3]

- c) Four days neonate is brought with refusal to feed and excessive crying write the differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features, complications and management of neonatal sepsis. [5+3+2+5]
- 3. Short Answer Questions (All three are compulsory):  $[3 \times 5 = 15]$ 
  - a) Adolescent counselling
  - b) Sickle cell disease
  - c) Management of snake bite in children

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#### SECTION - "C"

## 4. Long Answer Questions:

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01 year old child weighing 10 kg is brought with fever & recurrent seizures of 01 day duration. Enumerate the likely causes. Describe the investigations, complications and management of status epilepticus.

[4+3+3+5]

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- a) Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MISC).
- b) Revised Jones criteria for acute rheumatic fever.
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