

MEDICAL SCIENCE

11

PAPER—I

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 300

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer Question Nos. **1** and **5** which are compulsory and **three** from the rest selecting at least **one** from each Section

SECTION—A

1. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 20×3=60

- (a) Describe the gross and microscopic anatomy of thyroid. Enumerate its vascular supply.
- (b) Name the cranial nerves. Describe the course of vagus nerve.
- (c) Describe the stages of development of external genitalia.
- (d) Name the parts of stomach and write its anatomical relations. Describe the vascular supply of stomach.

2. (a) Describe the mechanism of CSF formation and its circulation.
 (b) Name the clotting factors. Describe the mechanism of blood coagulation.
 (c) Describe the structure of a kidney. Define the function of a nephron. 20×3=60

3. (a) Describe the internal anatomy of knee joint and functions of its components.
 (b) Outline the segmental anatomy of liver and its surgical importance.
 (c) Describe the gross anatomy and lymphatic drainage of breast. 20×3=60

4. (a) Name the types of vitamin. Describe the manifestations of vitamin A deficiency.
 (b) Describe the causes of hypokalemia and hyponatremia, and their effect on body.
 (c) What are the endocrine functions of pancreas? Describe the function of insulin. 20×3=60

SECTION—B

5. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 20×3=60

- (a) What is a goitre? Describe the pathogenesis of a thyroid nodule. What are its complications?
- (b) What are β -lactams? Name the fourth-generation cephalosporins and write on its antimicrobial activities and side effects.
- (c) Differentiate between suicidal death and homicidal death. How do you proceed to examine the cause of death?
- (d) What are the modes of infection of *Entamoeba histolytica*? Describe its effect on intestine.

6. (a) Name the malignant tumours of bone. How do you investigate a malignant bone tumour?
- (b) Classify analgesics. Describe different types of non-narcotic analgesic. What are the mode of action and side effects of non-narcotic analgesics?
- (c) Name the malarial parasites. Describe the life cycle of malarial parasite.

20×3=60

7. (a) Define rape. How do you examine a rape victim?
- (b) Describe common organisms involved in abdominal sepsis. Describe the sensitive antimicrobials used in gram-negative sepsis.
- (c) Classify antihypertensives. Describe newer antihypertensives and their root of action.

20×3=60

8. (a) Name the malignant hepatic tumours. How do you investigate a malignant lesion of liver?
- (b) Name the aminoglycosides. Describe their mode of action and effect on different organs.
- (c) Classify mycobacteria. Discuss the manifestations and describe the course of treatment of cutaneous tuberculosis.

20×3=60

MEDICAL SCIENCE

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PAPER—II

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 300

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer Question Nos. **1** and **5** which are compulsory and **three** from the rest selecting at least **one** from each Section

SECTION—A

1. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 20×3=60

- (a) Classify protein-calorie malnutrition. Describe the etiology, symptoms and treatment of kwashiorkor.
- (b) What are different types of pneumonia? Describe the clinical features and treatment of bronchopneumonia.
- (c) What is Bell's palsy? How do you diagnose and treat Bell's palsy? Discuss its prognosis.
- (d) What is an eczema? Describe its causes and management.

2. (a) Define rheumatoid arthritis. Describe differential diagnosis and management of rheumatoid arthritis.
- (b) Mention the causes of congestive cardiac failure. Describe the symptoms and treatment of congestive cardiac failure.
- (c) Describe the causes, symptoms and diagnosis of acute pyelonephritis.

20×3=60

3. (a) Describe the causes, diagnosis and management of subarachnoid haemorrhage.
- (b) Name the congenital valvular diseases of heart. Name the anomalies in Fallot's tetralogy. Describe the management of Fallot's tetralogy.
- (c) What are common convulsive disorders in children? Name the types of epilepsy and outline its management.

20×3=60

4. (a) What is a vitiligo? Classify vitiligo. Describe its management.
(b) What are the causes of hyperparathyroidism? Write the symptoms and treatment of hyperparathyroidism.
(c) What are the common causes of convulsion in children? Enumerate the types of epilepsy and outline its management. 20×3=60

SECTION—B

5. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 20×3=60
(a) What is a shock? Name the types of shock. Describe the causes and management of hypovolaemic shock.
(b) What are the causes of anaemia in pregnancy? Describe the investigation, management and complications.
(c) Name the water-borne diseases. Describe the methods of purification of water.
(d) What are the complications of peptic ulcer? How do you manage perforation of peptic ulcer?
6. (a) Classify breast lump. Discuss the management of a breast lump.
(b) Write the causes of intrauterine fetal death. Describe the management.
(c) Name the immunizing agents. Describe different types of immunization. Describe the national immunization schedule. 20×3=60
7. (a) Describe the causes of retention of urine. Describe the management of BEP.
(b) Name the causes of bleeding p/v in early pregnancy. Write its diagnosis and management.
(c) What is NRHM? What are its aims? Discuss the implementation of NRHM. 20×3=60
8. (a) Describe the types of haemorrhoid. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis and management of haemorrhoids.
(b) Describe the causes and investigations of a 60-year-old lady with bleeding p/v.
(c) Describe different methods of contraception. 20×3=60
