

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

3rd ASSESSMENT QUESTION BANK

For

**4th Year MBBS Students
K-70, DMC**

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

PHARMACOLOGY

FORENSIC MEDICINE

MICROBIOLOGY

PATHOLOGY

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PATHOLOGY

Batch: K-69

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions, Question no. 9 is compulsory.)

1. a) Name the Ischemic heart diseases. Write down the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. 1+4
b) What is peptic ulcer? What are the common sites? Give morphology and important complications of peptic ulcer. 1+2+2
2. a) Name valvular heart diseases. What are the Jones's criteria. What is Aschoff body? 2+2+1
b) What is emphysema? Give etiopathogenesis of pulmonary emphysema. 1+4
3. a) What is cirrhosis of liver? Name aetiology of cirrhosis of liver. 2+3
b) Name the ulcerative lesions of GIT. Mention most important differences between Crohn's disease and Ulcerative colitis. 2+3
4. a) Name glomerular diseases. State the pathogenesis of acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 2+3
b) What is osteomyelitis? Give the etiopathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis. 1+4
5. a) Classify testicular tumor. Give the differences between seminomatous and nonseminomatous tumors of testis. 2+3
b) A female of 55 years presented with irregular, hard, skin fixed breast lump. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate such a case? 2+3
6. a) What is CIN? Mention the important factors for carcinoma of cervix. 2+3
b) Classify Hodgkin lymphoma. What are the differences between Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma? 2+3
7. a) What is nephrotic syndrome? Mention the causes of nephrotic syndrome. 2+3
b) A boy of 8 years presented with oedema, weakness, raised blood pressure and RBC cast in urine. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate this case? 2+3
8. a) Classify Germ cell tumors of ovary. What is endometriosis? 4+1
b) Mention the risk factors for carcinoma of breast. State the major and minor prognostic factor for carcinoma of breast. 2+3

9. Write short notes:

10

- a) Barret oesophagous. b) Ewing's sarcoma. c) Gohn complex.
d) Dermaoid cyst. e) Polyp.

Batch: K-68

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions, Question no. 9 is compulsory.)

1. a) What is atherosclerosis? Name the risk factors of ischemic heart disease. State the consequences and complications of myocardial infarction. 1+2+2
b) What is peptic ulcer? What are the common sites? Give morphology and important complications of peptic ulcer. 1+2+2
2. a) Name vulvular heart diseases. What are Jone's criteria? What is Aschoff body? 2+2+1
b) What is COAD? What is Emphysema? Give etio-pathogenesis of pulmonary emphysema.
3. a) What is cirrhosis of liver? Name etiology of cirrhosis of liver. 2+3
b) Classify tumor of stomach. Mention most important differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. 2+3
4. a) Name glomerular diseases. State the pathogenesis of acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 2+3
b) What is osteomyelitis? Give the etio-pathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis. 1+4
5. a) Classify testicular tumor. Give the morphologic features of seminoma. 2+3
b) A female of 55 years presented with irregular, hard, skin fixed breast lump. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate such a case? 2+3
6. a) What is CIN? Mention the important risk factors for carcinoma of cervix. 2+3
b) Classify Hodgkin lymphoma. What are the differences between the Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma? 2+3
7. a) What is nephrotic syndrome? Mention the causes of nephrotic syndrome. 2+3
b) A boy of 8 years presented with edema, weakness, raised blood pressure and RBC cast in urine. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate the disease? 2+3
8. a) Classify ovarian tumor. What is endometriosis? 4+1
b) Mention the risk factors for carcinoma of breast. State the major and minor prognostic factors for carcinoma of breast. 2+3

9. Write short notes:

10

- a) Barrette esophagus. b) Reed-Sternberg giant cell. c) Gohn complex.
d) Teratoma. e) Polyp.

Batch: K-67

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions, Question no. 9 is compulsory.)

1. a) What is atherosclerosis? Give the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. State the consequences and complications of myocardial infarction. 1+2+2
b) What is peptic ulcer? What are the common sites? Give morphology and important complications of peptic ulcer. 1+2+2
2. a) Define sub-acute infective endocarditis. Mention etio-pathogenesis and complications of infective endocarditis. 2+3
b) What is COAD? What is emphysema? Give etio-pathogenesis of pulmonary emphysema.
3. a) What is cirrhosis of liver? State pathogenesis of cirrhosis of liver. 1+4
b) Mention important predisposing factors for colorectal carcinoma. Mention most important differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. 2+3
4. a) What is AGN? State the pathogenesis of acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis. 1+4
b) What is osteomyelitis? Give the pathogenesis of chronic osteomyelitis. 1+4
5. a) Classify testicular tumor. Give the morphological features of seminoma. 2+3
b) A female of 55 years presented with irregular, hard, skin fixed breast lump. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate such a case? 2+3
6. a) What is CIN? Mention the important risk factors for carcinoma of cervix. 2+3
b) Classify the Hodgkin lymphoma. What are the differences between the Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma? 2+3
7. a) What is nephrotic syndrome? Mention the causes of nephrotic syndrome. 2+3
b) A boy of 8 years presented with edema, weakness, raised blood pressure and RBC cast in urine. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate this case? 2+3
8. a) Classify ovarian tumor. Mention important tumor marker for ovarian tumor. 4+1
b) Mention the risk factors for carcinoma of breast. State the major and minor prognostic factors for carcinoma of breast. 2+3

9. Write short notes (answer any five):

10

- a) Barrette esophagus. b) Reed-Sternberg giant cell. c) Gohn complex.
d) Teratoma. e) Bur kit lymphoma. f) Ewing's tumor.

Batch: K-66

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions from each group, question no. 9 is compulsory.)

Group-A

1. Define peptic ulcer and mention its common sites and complications. How it differs from malignant ulcer morphologically? 1+2+2
2. What is Gohn Primary Complex? Mention the differences between primary and secondary pulmonary tuberculosis. Write significance of doing PCR in diagnosis of tuberculosis. 1+2+2
3. What are the causes of generalized lymphadenopathy? Give the differences between Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Mention the role of immunohistochemistry in Hodgkin lymphoma. 2+2+1
4. What are the causes of hyperthyroidism? Give pathogenesis of Grave's disease. Why eye ball is protruded in such case? 2+2+1
5. Classify bone tumors. Mention sites of osteosarcoma. Write the genes involved in osteosarcoma. 3+1+1
6. Classify breast tumors. Write the prognostic factors involved for outcome in carcinoma breast. 2+3
7. Name neoplastic and non-neoplastic intestinal polyps. Write different types of adenomas in colon. What are the features of malignant risks? 2+2+1
8. What are the ischemic heart diseases? Write sequential morphological changes occurring in MI. Why streptokinase enzyme is used in acute MI? 1+3+1
9. Male of 25 years with frequent passage of stool, sometimes with blood, anorexia, weight loss. Colonoscopy shows ulcerated lesion in intestine. Histopathology of lesion shows granuloma. What are the probable diagnosis? 5

Group-B

1. Classify testicular neoplasms. Compare and contrast seminomatous tumors with non-seminomatous group of neoplasms. 2+3
2. Give the immune mechanism of glomerular injury. Write pathogenesis of edema in nephrotic syndrome. 2+3
3. Name the body fluids examined in clinical practice. How pleural fluid helps us to diagnose a lung lesion with opacity? 2+3
4. Write down the renal function tests. Why Serum Creatinine level is more specific than Urea level as renal function test? When does urinary specific gravity become fixed irrespective of water intake? 2+2+1
5. Define anion gap. Mention causes of metabolic acidosis. A male of 50 years with pyloric stenosis suffering from repeated vomiting. What would be his acid base status? 1+2+2
6. What are causes of massive proteinuria? What is Bence-Jones protein? How can you detect in urine? 2+1+2
7. Write short notes on: 5
 - a) Alimentary glycosuria
 - b) Occult blood test
 - c) Hyper-glycaemia
8. What is OGTT? Write the WHO diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus. 2+3
9. A female of 40 years with severe upper abdominal pain followed by pale color stool and predominantly conjugated hyper-bilirubinaemia. What is the probable diagnosis? What would be the findings in enzyme analysis in this case? 2+3

Batch: K-65

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions, question no. 9 is compulsory.)

1. What is cirrhosis? Mention its causes and complications. How ascites is produced in cirrhosis? 1+2+2
2. What is peptic ulcer? What are the common sites? Give morphology and important complications of peptic ulcer. 1+1+3
3. Define sub-acute infective endocarditis. Mention etio-pathogenesis and complications of infective endocarditis. 2+3

4. Classify salivary gland tumors. Give the histo-morphology of pleomorphic adenoma. Why it is so named? 2+2+1
5. Enumerate the bone forming tumors. What are the sites of osteosarcoma? Name the genes involved in osteosarcoma. 2+1+2
6. Define bronchiectasis and emphysema. Give pathogenesis of emphysema in brief. 2+3
7. Classify testicular tumors. Give the morphologic features of seminoma. 2+3
8. Write short notes on: 5
 - a) Dermoid cyst
 - b) Giant cell tumor of bone
 - c) Aschoff body
9. A female of 55 years presented with irregular, hard, skin fixed breast lump. What is your provisional diagnosis? How would you proceed to investigate such a case? 2+3

Batch: K-64

Full Marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

(Answer any eight questions, question no. 9 is compulsory.)

1. What is the hallmark lesion of atherosclerosis? Give the major components of atheromatous plaque. Mention the important risk factors of atherosclerosis?
2. What is myocardial infarction? State the morphological changes in myocardial infarction.
3. What is COAD? What are the components of COAD? Give the etio-pathogenesis of pulmonary emphysema.
4. What is cirrhosis of liver? State the etio-pathogenesis of cirrhosis of liver.
5. Mention the sites of carcinoma of stomach. State the differences between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
6. Classify the carcinoma of breast. Mention the risk factors for breast carcinoma.
7. What is endometriosis? Mention the sites of endometriosis. State the etio-pathogenesis of endometriosis.
8. What is peptic ulcer? Give the features of peptic ulcer.
9. A 45 years old woman presented with central neck swelling that moves on deglutition.
 - a) What structure/organ is enlarged? List 3 differential diagnosis that may cause this enlargement.
 - b) If cervical lymph nodes are also enlarged, what is the most likely diagnosis?

Microbiology

Batch: K-69

Total marks: 80 Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. State the mechanism of Staphylococcal food poisoning. Write down the lab diagnosis of an abscess caused by *Staph. aureus*. 2.5+2.5
2. Classify Streptococcus. Write down the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever. 2+3
3. Enumerate the characteristics of Enterobacteriaceae. Mention the diarrheagenic strains of *Esche. coli*. Briefly write down the pathogenesis of shigellosis. 1.5+1+2.5
4. Mention the virulent factors of *N. gonorrhoea*. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of acute gonococcal infection in male. 1.5+3.5
5. Enumerate the route of transmission of *Treponema pallidum*. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of primary syphilis. 2.5+2.5
6. Classify *Vibrio cholera*. Mention the pathogenesis of enteric fever. 2+3
7. Why the obligate intracellular bacteria can't grow outside the cell? State the developmental cycle of *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Discuss Weil-Felix test. 1+2.5+1.5
8. Classify spore forming bacteria. Write down pathogenesis of clostridial myonecrosis. 1.5+3.5
9. Enumerate the causes of pyogenic meningitis. Outline the laboratory diagnosis of pyogenic meningitis. 1.5+3.5
10. Define XDR TB. Write down the interpretation of tuberculin test and Widal test. 1+2+2
11. Classify fungus. Write down the pathogenesis & lab diagnosis of mycetoma. 2+1.5+1.5
12. Mention the causes of sore throat. How will you diagnose oral thrush and bacterial pharyngitis? 1+4
13. State the pathogenesis & lab diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. 2.5+2.5
14. Enumerate the bacterial causes of lower urinary tract infection. How will you diagnose a case of UTI in laboratory? 1.5+3.5
15. Mention the indications of blood culture. How will you collect blood for culture? What is malignant pustule? 1.5+2+1.5
16. Enumerate the predisposing factors for candidiasis. How will you diagnose common infectious causes of vaginal discharge in lab? 1.5+3.5

Batch: K-68

Total marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Enumerate the toxin and enzymes produced by *Staph. aureus*. Write the pathogenesis of staphylococcal food poisoning. What drugs you will prescribe to treat MRSA and VRSA Infected patients?
2. Classify streptococcus on the basis of carbohydrate antigen present in cell wall. State the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever. Why ASO titer is not used in diagnosis of post streptococcal Glomerulonephritis?
3. Enumerate the cause of nongonococcal urethritis. Mention the complication of gonococcal infection of both male and female. State the laboratory diagnosis of acute gonococcal infection in male.
4. Name the *Escherichia Coli* that produce watery and bloody diarrhea. Write the mechanism of diarrhea produced by Enterotoxigenic Esch. coli. How will you diagnose it?
5. Mention the bacterial cause of UTI. How will you diagnose UTI in laboratory?
6. Classify Vibrio. Write the pathogenesis of cholera.
7. Mention the common characteristics of Entero-bacteriaceae. State the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of shigellosis.
8. Mention the modes of transmission of Bacillus anthracis. Write the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of cutaneous anthrax.
9. Explain the mechanism of action of tetanus toxin and botulinum toxin. What are the clinical uses of Botox?
10. Write the pathogenesis of primary pulmonary tuberculosis. State the interpretation of tuberculin test.
11. State the pathogenesis of typhoid fever. Write the lab diagnosis of typhoid fever.
12. Write the modes of transmission of T pallidum and mention the site of infection. State the diagnosis of primary syphilis.
13. Explain the pathogenesis of pharyngeal diphtheria. How will you proceed to diagnose fecal diphtheria in laboratory?
14. Name the dermatophytes. How will you diagnose ring worm infection in the laboratory?
15. Mention the factors that predispose to candida infection. How will you diagnose vaginitis caused Candida albicans? Write the lab diagnosis of cryptococcal meningitis.
16. Write the causative agents and laboratory diagnosis of Madura foot.

Batch: K-67

Total marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. How will you diagnose a case of chronic gonorrhoea in male patient in the laboratory?
Mention the late complication of gonorrhoea.
2. Classify fungi on the basis of morphology with example. Write down the diagnosis of Tinea cruris.
3. Enumerate the common bacterial cause of UTI. Write the indication of blood culture.
4. Classify vibrio. Mention the difference between classical and Eltor biotype. Write the indication of blood culture.
5. Name the bacteria causing STD. How can you diagnose a case of primary syphilis in the laboratory?
6. Give the common characteristics of Enterobacteriaceae. Describe the pathogenesis of shigellosis.
7. Write the pathogenesis of primary pulmonary tuberculosis.
8. Classify anaerobic bacteria. Describe the pathogenesis of tetanus.
9. How will you collect blood for culture? Name the methods of blood culture. What are the interpretations of Widal test?
10. Mention the causes of sore throat. Describe the pathogenesis of diphtheria.
11. Classify the chlamydia with diseases they produce. Describe Well-Felix test.
12. Classify staphylococci. Name the diseases produced by different staphylococci. Mention the importance of streptokinase.
13. Enumerate different procedures of anaerobic culture. Describe Clostridial myonecrosis.
14. Describe the pathogenesis of enteric fever.
15. Name the condition where significant number of pus cells are presenting in urine without yielding growth in culture. How can you diagnose a case of UTI in the laboratory?
16. Write the predisposing factors and lab diagnosis of oral candidiasis.

Total marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. How can you diagnose a staphylococcal abscess clinically and by laboratory test?
2. Discuss the pathogenesis of enteric fever and the lab diagnosis of Salmonella carrier,
3. Name the bacteria causing neonatal meningitis. Mention the difference in microscopic and biochemical findings of meningitis caused by pyogenic bacteria and viruses.
4. Why UTI is more common in female? Describe the lab diagnosis of UTI.
5. Classify atypical mycobacteria. Describe the lab diagnosis of pulmonary TB.
6. What are the indications of blood cultures? Describe the procedure for collection and methods of blood culture.
7. Describe the pathogenesis of cutaneous anthrax and lab diagnosis of leprosy.
8. Classify anaerobic bacteria. Describe the lab diagnosis of primary syphilis.
9. Classify Chlamydia with the diseases they produce. Describe Well- Felix test.
10. Define Nosocomial infection. How nosocomial infection can be prevented?
11. Mention the bacterial toxins that act by ADP ribosylation. State the pathogenesis of bacillary dysentery.
12. A patient came to you with dysuria and urethral discharge. Patient gave history of sexual exposure seven days back.
 - a) Mention the possible clinical diagnosis.
 - b) Mention the findings of gram stained smear
 - c) Will this patient develop immunity against the causative bacteria? Explain.
13. Name the opportunistic fungal agents. Describe the lab diagnosis of Cryptococcal meningitis.
14. How will you collect and prepare samples for microscopic examination for diagnosis of dermatophytosis? Mention the microscopic findings.
15. Mention the pre disposing factors for vaginal candidiasis. Describe the lab diagnosis of vaginal candidiasis.
16. A patient came to you with hypo-pigmented areas in the skin of neck and chest. Microscopic examinations of skin scraping revealed short hyphae and cluster of yeast cells.
 - a) Mention your diagnosis
 - b) Is it a dimorphic fungus? Give points in favor of your answer.
 - c) Mention the differential diagnosis of hypopigmentation in the skin.

Batch: K-65

Total marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Mention the general characteristics of enterobacteriaceae. Why staphylococcus, Pseudomonas, Neisseria, Clostridium and Bacillus are not enterobacteriaceae?
2. What are the toxin produced by staphylococcus aureus and enzymes produced by streptococcus? Write the mechanism of action of staphylococcal enterotoxin and streptokinase.
3. Mention bacterial cause of meningitis in children and neonates. Discuss briefly its laboratory diagnosis.
4. Classify Vibrio. Explain the pathogenesis of cutaneous anthrax.
5. Name the species of salmonella pathogenic to human. Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever.
6. Classify Chlamydia with diseases they produce. How will you proceed to diagnosis a case of acute gonococcal urethritis?
7. What do you mean by mycobacterium tuberculosis complex? Discuss the lab diagnosis of pulmonary TB.
8. Classify rickettsia with their vectors and the diseases they produce.
9. Name the histotoxic clostridium. Explain the pathogenesis of clostridium myonecrosis.
10. Discuss the mechanism of action of tetanus toxin and botulinum toxin. Mention the clinical uses of Botox.
11. State the bacterial causes of STDs. Discuss the diagnosis of primary syphilis.
12. What do you mean by rhinosporidiosis? Describe the lab diagnosis of UTI.
13. A thirty years old male has low grade fever with night sweats and weight loss for the last two months. His urine examination showed moderate number of pus cells but routine culture did not reveal any growth. His ESR is 90 mm. what is the diagnosis? How will you confirm it in the lab?
14. Explain the pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori infection.
15. Write Morphological classification of fungus. How will you diagnose a case of tinea capitis in the lab?
16. Mention the systemic fungal agents. How will you diagnose a case of pityriasis versicolor and Cryptococcal meningitis in the laboratory?

Total marks: 80 Time: 2 hour 40 minutes
Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Mention the important enzymes and toxin of *Staphylococcus aureus*. How can you differentiate the pus produced by *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus pyogenes* in laboratory?
2. Mention the causes of Urethritis. What are the complications of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* infection in the female? What are the ideal sample for the diagnosis of gonorrhoea?
3. Write the differences in the CSF examination between pyogenic and viral meningitis. Discuss the lab diagnosis of Cryptococcal meningitis.
4. Mention the bacterial causes of sore throat. How will you collect sample in a suspected patient of diphtheria? Discuss the importance of toxigenicity test after isolation of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*.
5. Enumerate the differences between primary and secondary pulmonary TB. Define MDR TB. Mention the importance of BCG vaccine.
6. Mention the properties of enterobacteriaceae. Name the diseases caused by *Escherichia coli*. Discuss the pathogenesis of watery diarrhoea produced by ETEC.
7. Enumerate the diseases produced by Salmonella. Discuss the lab diagnosis of enteric fever.
8. Name the bacterial causes of bloody diarrhoea. Discuss the lab diagnosis of bacillary dysentery.
9. Why anaerobic bacteria can't grow in presence of oxygen? Name the bacteria that cause gas gangrene. How can you culture anaerobic bacteria?
10. Discuss the role of serological test in the diagnosis of syphilis.
11. Mention the bacteria that cause UTI. Discuss the lab diagnosis of UTI.
12. Mention the indication of blood culture. What precautions should be taken during collection of blood for culture? What are advantages of automated blood culture?
13. Classify fungi according to site of infection. Define dimorphic fungus.
14. Discuss lab diagnosis of tinea capitis. What are beneficial effects of fungi?
15. Mention the factors predisposing to candidiasis. Define pseudo hyphae with example.
16. Write short notes (any two):
 - i) MRSA
 - ii) Malignant leprosy
 - iii) Lowenstein-Jensen media
 - iv) Normal flora

Community Medicine

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 of group D is compulsory and answer another one from the rest.

Group-A

1. Mention the environmental factors contributing to the occurrence of RF & RHD. What are the different types of Anthrax? Which one is danger and why? 3+3
2. Explain healthy ageing through healthy life style. How to prevent CHD in the whole population? 3+3
3. Give the characteristic features of measles rashes. Write down the complications of mumps. What is rubella syndrome? 2+2+2
4. Mention the risk factors of chronic diseases. Identify target women of cervical cancer screening. Point out the determinants of obesity. 2+2+2

Group-B

1. State the vector control strategies for malaria. Mention the various syndromes of leishmania in human. Enumerate the opportunistic infections associated with HIV. 2+2+2
2. Partially blocked flea is more important than completely blocked flea in transmission of plague-why? Classify immunizing agent. Yellow fever may be an emerging disease in Bangladesh-how? 2+2+2
3. Write down the role of syndromic approach to STD control at PHC level. State the WHO recommended drug regimen for leprosy control. 3+3
4. A child of 2 years old is unable to drink and abnormally sleepy with wheeze. What is your diagnosis? And how will you manage the case? Write down the preventive measures of hepatitis B. Intravenous drug abusers are at high risk of STDs-justify. 2+2+2

Group-C

1. Role of 4E's intervention for prevention of RTA in Dhaka city-justify. State WHO criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever. 3+3
2. Explain "disaster cycle". Give the management of disaster preparedness. 3+3
3. Discuss the role of WHO in health and disease. State the importance of measles catch-up campaign in measles prevention and control. 3+3
4. Write down the clinical features of Diphtheria. Classify diarrhea on dehydration. Identify the suspected case of pulmonary tuberculosis. 2+2+2

Group-D

1. Filariasis is a major cause of disability-discuss. Describe its elimination strategies. 10
2. State the case definition for suspecting Kala-azar. Write down the different forms of man-made disaster. 3+3
3. Rabies is one of the important public health problems-how will you control this? Pedestrian have a role on RTA-how will you manage? 3+3

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 of group D is compulsory and answer another one from rest.

Group-A

1. Describe in short the principle of communicable diseases. Why Bangladesh is at risk of spread of HIV? 3+3
2. State Zoonosis with example. How a suspected host gets infected with bacillus Anthracis? Enumerate the complications of pertussis. 2+2+2
3. What is the elimination goal of leprosy? Mention the host factors contributing to the occurrence of tuberculosis. Why health care professionals are at risk of hepatitis B? 1+3+2
4. Mention the objectives of EPI of Bangladesh. Write down the preventive measures for neonatal tetanus. 3+3

Group-B

1. Name the principal vector for malaria in our country. What is Roll Back Malaria? State the vector control strategies for malaria. 1+2.5+2.5
2. Mention the various clinical presentation of lymphatic filariasis among male. Enlist the strategies to eliminate filariasis. State the importance of measles catch-up campaign in measles prevention. 2+2+2
3. Who are the reservoirs responsible for continued transmission of Leishmaniasis? State the case definition for suspecting kala-azar. How can you screen out them? 2+2+2
4. How can you manage a case of genital ulcer at PHC level? State the protective measures you should take to prevent ARI among under-5 Children in a community. 3+3

Group-C

1. Discuss the environmental diabetic insults. How can you prevent non-communicable diseases in a community? 3+3
2. State WHO criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever. How to provide secondary prophylaxis to a slum boy of 5 years old suffering from Rheumatic fever. 3+3
3. What are the risk factors of hypertension for a woman? Mention the dietary measure to be taken to prevent CHD. 3+3
4. Enlist common cancers prevailing in Bangladesh. What is the role of diet in of Cancer? Discuss the social measures to prevent cervical cancer. 1.5+1.5+3

Group-D

1. Discuss HIV/ AIDS control program in Bangladesh. 10
2. Mention geriatric medical problems due to chronic illness. Discuss care of aged at family and community level. 2+4
3. Mention immediate emergency care. Discuss agent factors as determinants of accidents. 2+4

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group-A

1. Mention the objectives of multi-drug chemotherapy of leprosy. Give preventive measures against hepatitis D in a community. 2+4
2. Explain the epidemiological Triad of ARI. Mention lymphatic filariasis associated morbidities and discuss their control measures. 3+3
3. Syndromic approach is an appropriate measure for management of STD at PHC setting- Justify. Give an illustration of Dynamic of transmission of Salmonella typhi. 3+3
4. Write down the epidemiological determinants of bird flu. Discuss prevention and control measures of ankylostomiasis in community. 3+3

Group-B

1. Explain infection as determinants of cancer. Discuss secondary prophylaxis for rheumatic fever. 3+3
2. State geriatric problems associated with long term illness. How can you care for our senior citizens at family and community level? 3+3
3. Enumerate the risk factors for a woman regarding stroke. Mention importance of tracking of BP. State the recommended dietary changes for prevention of CHD. 2+2+2
4. Discuss the environmental diabetic insults. How can you manage an obese patient having BMI > 40? 3+3

Group-C

1. How active immunity can be acquired? Discuss the mechanism of action of OPV in human host. Mention contra indications of live vaccines. 1.5+3+1.5
2. What is cross immunity? Discuss how people at risk may be protected from infection. 2+4
3. Mention antiviral vaccines used in Bangladesh. State importance of "walk in cold room". How neonatal tetanus can be eliminated from BD? 2+2+2
4. Write the health hazards of nuclear accidents. Accident is a non-communicable disease- justify. 2+4

Group-D

1. Discuss the package program for control of diarrhoeal disorders under IMCI. 10
2. Poliomyelitis is eradicable – justify. How can you control rabies in man and animal? 3+3
3. State complication of diphtheria. What are the relationships between TB and HIV? 3+3

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group-A

1. Mention 6 key sets of risk factors of chronic diseases. Identify target population of diabetes screening. How to manage a case of gestational diabetic mellitus? 2+2+2
2. Explain healthy ageing through healthy life style. How to control stroke? 3+3
3. Write down WHO criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Discuss primordial prevention of CHD in whole population. 3+3
4. State modes of transmission of anthrax. Discuss primary prevention of HTN. 2+4

Group-B

1. State the effects of chicken pox in pregnancy. Illustrate epidemiological triad of ARI. How can you control sand fly in a community? 2+2+2
2. State the modes of transmission of HBV. How can you control dengue fever in a community? 3+3
3. Point out WHO poliomyelitis eradication strategies. "Tuberculosis has been described as a barometer of social welfare"- explain. How can you control pediculosis in fashion model? 2+2+2
4. Give cardinal features of syphilis at different stages. Mention chemoprophylaxis for malaria. Write down the complication of whooping cough. 2+2+2

Group-C

1. Name some man-made disasters. Illustrate the 4 E's of interventions in accident prevention. Give the management of aftermath. 1+2+3
2. What is PKDL? State impacts of mumps in women. Illustrate treatment plan for some dehydration. 1+2+3
3. What are the effects of primary response? How can you control neonatal tetanus in an urban slum? Mention cardinal features of leprosy. 2+2+2
4. State the target of ARI control program. Write down the ongoing activities performed by the diarrhoeal disease control program in BD. 2+4

Group-D

1. Describe strategies for elimination of filariasis. 10
2. What is latent period and window period in HIV or AIDS? Discuss host factors for HIV or AIDS. 2+4
3. How to assess obesity? How can you control obesity in a community? 2+4

Batch: K-64

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 40 minutes

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group-A

1. Classify Epidemiological studies. List basic steps of case control study. 3+3
2. List different types of epidemics. State prevention, control and eradication. 3+3
3. Give the flow chart of a cohort study. What are the disadvantages of a cohort study? 3+3
4. Draw and level the chain of infections. Enumerate the principles of control of transmission of communicable disease. 2+4

Group-B

1. State various clinical presentations of lymphatic filariasis. How will you prevent filariasis in Bangladesh? 3+3
2. Discuss in short the role of rodent blocked fleas in the transmission of plague. List different types of malaria parasite with diseases. 3+3
3. What are the STDs with causative agents? Mention various modes of transmission of HIV and HBV. 3+3

Group-C

1. Mention types of cancer. What are the investigations to identify and prevent them? 2+4
2. List major manifestations of rheumatic fever. What are the high risk approach for prevention of rheumatic fever? 2+4
3. What are risk factors of CHD? What are the measures you will take to prevent CHD? 3+3
4. List the complication of DM. Mention the curative care diabetic foot. 3+3

Group-D

1. Describe details the steps of investigations of an epidemic outbreak. 10
2. Mention common geriatric medicals problems of Bangladesh. Discuss the care of aged people at family and community level. 2+4
3. Enlist 5 major vector borne diseases. Discuss different mechanism of transmission of vector borne diseases. 2+4

Pharmacology

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any four questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. Write the general principles to be followed to select an appropriate antimicrobial drug in the treatment of a specific infection.
2. Name the Beta lactam antibiotics. Mention the name of Penicillins that may be used in infections caused by beta lactamase producing organisms.
3. Write down the clinical indications and important adverse effects of Metronidazole.
4. Enlist the Aminoglycosides. Mention their common properties and adverse effects.
5. Compare:
 - i) Cephalosporins and Quinolones
 - ii) Erythromycin and Azithromycin

Group-B

1. Mention the factors responsible for the failure of antimicrobial drug therapy. Discuss how antimicrobial resistance can be avoided?
2. Name the Anti-TB drugs used in Cat-I. Write down their adverse effects.
3. Enlist the drugs used in the treatment of Kala-azar. Write down their adverse effects.
4. Name five Anti-malarial drugs. Discuss the treatment schedule of uncomplicated Chloroquine resistant malaria.
5. Write short notes on the following:
 - i) P-Drug
 - ii) Essential Drug Concept

Group-C

1. Classify Azoles according to their antimicrobial activity. Write down the mechanism of any one of them.
2. Enumerate the drugs used in bronchial Asthma. Discuss the role of steroid in different types of Bronchial Asthma.
3. Classify Tetracyclines. Compare between Tetracycline and Doxycycline.
4. Enlist the combinations of Antimicrobials used clinically. Discuss their advantages.
5. Write short notes on the following:
 - i) Broad spectrum Anthelmintic drugs
 - ii) RUD

Group-D

1. Define Super infection. Name the organisms responsible for super infection with the pathology caused by them.
2. Discuss how you will treat a case of Acute Watery Diarrhea. Write down the composition of ORS.
3. Write down the treatment of *H. pylori* induced peptic ulcer. Explain the disadvantages of systemic Antacids.
4. Name the Fluoroquinolones. Mention the indications and adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin.
5. Explain the consequences of the following situations:
 - i) Concomitant use of Aminoglycosides and Loop diuretics.
 - ii) Tetracycline and Antacid

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any four questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. Classify antimicrobials according to their mechanism of action. Mention the β lactamase inhibitor and explain their uses.
2. Classify the anti-amoebic drugs. Write down the clinical indications and important adverse effects of Metronidazole.

3. Write down the mechanism of action of tetracycline. Compare and contrast between tetracycline and doxycycline.
4. Mention the β lactamase penicillin. Briefly discuss the mechanism of action and adverse effects of amoxicillin.
5. Explain the drug interaction between:
 - i) Aminoglycosides and loop diuretics
 - ii) Tetracycline and antacid

Group-B

1. Mention the factors responsible for the failure of antimicrobial therapy. Discuss how antimicrobial resistance can be avoided.
2. Write down the mechanism of action and indications of erythromycin. Compare between erythromycin and azithromycin.
3. Name the first line of anti-tubercular drugs. Mention the adverse effects of each of the drugs.
4. Enumerate the drugs that can be used in different types of fungal infections. Discuss the adverse effects of ketoconazole.
5. Write short notes on (any two):
 - i) EO concept
 - ii) Pyridoxine
 - iii) Super-infection

Group-C

1. Enlist orally active cephalosporin of different generators. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of ceftriaxone.
2. Outline the treatment of schedule of uncomplicated, chloroquine- resistant falciparum malaria. Mention the side effects of chloroquine.
3. Enumerate the anthelmintic drugs. Write down the mechanism of action and contradictions of Albendazole.
4. Name the fluoroquinolones. Mention the indicators of adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin.
5. Discuss the possible outcomes of:
 - i) Using tetracycline below 8 years of age
 - ii) Using penicillin with probenacid concomitantly.

Group-D

1. Enlist the aminoglycosides and mention their common properties. Mention the indication of Gentamycin.
2. Explain rational use of drugs. Enumerate the principle of rational prescribing.
3. Name the drugs used in the treatment of kala-azar. Write down the adverse effects of sodium stibogluconate.

4. Enlist the combination of antimicrobials used clinically. Discuss the advantages of combination of chemotherapeutics.
5. Write short notes on (any two):
 - i) Chemoprophylaxis for malaria
 - ii) P-drugs
 - iii) PAE

Batch: K-67

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any four questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks.

Group-A

1. Classify antimicrobials according to their mechanism of action. Name five protein synthesis inhibitors.
2. Write down the clinical indications and important adverse effect of Metronidazole.
3. Enlist important aminoglycosides. Mention their common properties and adverse effects.
4. Name the drugs used in enteric fever. Write down the anti-bacterial mechanism and adverse effects of Ciprofloxacin.
5. Write short notes on:
 - i) β lactamase inhibitors
 - ii) Super-infection

Group-B

1. Write down the general principles to be followed when prescribing an appropriate anti-microbial agent to treat a specific infection. What should be the criteria of an ideal antibacterial drug?
2. Outline the treatment schedule of uncomplicated chloroquine resistant *Falciparum* malaria. Mention the advantages of Coartem.
3. Enumerate the important macrolides. Compare and contrast among Erythromycin, Azithromycin and Clarithromycin.
4. Name anti-fungal drugs of clinical importance. Mention the difference between Fluconazole and ketoconazole.
5. Discuss the possible outcome of:
 - i) Using tetracycline below 8 years of age
 - ii) Using penicillin with probenacid concomitantly.

Group-C

1. What do you mean by chemoprophylaxis? Discuss the role of chemoprophylaxis in malaria endemic zones.
2. Enumerate the anthelmintic drugs. Write down the mechanism of action and contraindication of Albendazole.
3. Name the drugs used in the treatment of Kala-azar. Write down the adverse effects of sodium stibogluconate.
4. Classify anti-viral drugs. Enumerate the common adverse effects of cancer chemotherapy.
5. Explain the interaction of the following drug combinations:
 - i) Rifampicin +OCP
 - ii) Aminoglycosides + Frusemide

Group-D

1. Discuss the factors responsible for the failure of anti-microbial therapy. How can we increase the duration of action of penicillin?
2. Describe the six months regimen of tuberculosis treatment. Mention the important side effects of each of the drugs used.
3. Write down the mechanism by which resistant genes are transferred to other bacteria.
4. Name the orally active Cephalosporin of different generations. Give the advantages and disadvantages of Ceftriaxone.
5. Enlist the combination preparations of Sulphonamides. Write down the mechanism of action of Cotrimoxazole.

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any five questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. What factors may be responsible for the failure of antimicrobial therapy. Write down with example.
2. How can you see antimicrobial rationality? Justify antimicrobial combination.
3. Classify antibacterial agent according to mechanism of action.
4. What is chemoprophylaxis? Give example.

5. What is antimicrobial resistance? Write down with example.
6. Write short notes on:
 - i) Super-infection
 - ii) Masking of infection

Group-B

1. Enlist β lactam antibacterial agents. What is co-amoxiclav?
2. Write down the mechanism of action and adverse effects of penicillin.
3. Classify cephalosporin with indications.
4. Enumerate macrolides. Compare between erythromycin and azithromycin.
5. Which antibacterial agents are protein synthesis inhibitors? What are the important adverse effects of Chloramphenicol?
6. Write short note on tetracycline.

Group-C

1. Write down the pharmacokinetics and adverse effects of aminoglycosides.
2. Enumerate nucleic acid synthesis inhibitors. Classify sulfonamides with uses.
3. Enlist fluoroquinolones. What are their adverse effects and contraindication?
4. Classify antifungal agents. Write short notes on Amphotericin B.
5. Write down the important clinical uses and adverse effects of metronidazole.
6. What are the major anti-helminthic agents? Enlist the indications of albendazoles.

Group-D

1. Write down the treatment of category 1 tuberculosis patient. What are the important adverse effects of first line anti-tubercular drugs?
2. Write down the complete treatment of scabies.
3. What is P- drug? A female patient 20 years old suffering from high fever with rigor, lower abdominal pain and complains of dysuria. Urine examination reveals plenty of pus and few RBC. How will you prescribe methodically?
4. What is empirical antimicrobial therapy? Enlist the drugs used in leprosy.
5. Write down the treatment of chloroquine resistant uncomplicated malaria confirm. When and why primaquine is indicated?
6. Write short note on:
 - i) Cotrimoxazole
 - ii) HAART

Batch: K-65

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any 10 questions. All questions carry equal marks

1. Write down the common mechanism by which the antimicrobials develop resistant.
2. Classify antibacterial drugs according to their mechanism of actions.
3. Classify cephalosporin and specify major spectrum against each group.
4. Compare and contrast among erythromycin, clarithromycin and azithromycin.
5. Classify fluoroquinolones. Write down the indications and adverse effects of ciprofloxacin.
6. Write down the common properties of aminoglycosides with indications and adverse effects of gentamicin.
7. Write down one of the anti-tubercular regimens. Narrate the adverse effects of Isoniazid with management.
8. What are the treatments of uncomplicated malaria? Describe the adverse effects of quinidine.
9. What are the indications and adverse effects of metronidazole?
10. Write down the treatment of scabies. Which anti-helminthic is suitable for pregnant women and children below two years?
11. Enumerate the anti-cancer drug according to cell cycle.
12. Write short note on:
 - i) Cotrimoxazole
 - ii) HAART

Batch: K-64

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any five questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. Classify antimicrobials according to their mechanism of action with example.
2. What is DOTS? Write down six months regimen of anti-tubercular therapy.
3. Name the fluoroquinolones. Write down their clinical uses. What are their important adverse effects?

4. Classify tetracycline according to their half -life. What are their clinical uses and contraindications?
5. What is chemoprophylaxis? Write down chemoprophylaxis of malaria.
6. Write short notes on:
 - i) Super-infection
 - ii) Co-trimoxazole

Group-B

1. What are the principles of antimicrobial therapy? Write down some clinical conditions where antimicrobial combinations are benefited.
2. What is MDR TB? Write down names of first and second line anti-tubercular drugs.
3. What are macrolides? What are their clinical uses? Write down the advantages of azithromycin.
4. Classify azole. Write down mechanism of action of metronidazole with clinical uses.
5. Classify penicillin according to their spectrum of activity. How can you treat an infection caused by β Lactamase resistance microorganism?
6. Write short notes on:
 - i) PAE
 - ii) Essential drugs

Group-C

1. Classify cephalosporin. What are the advantages of imipenem over ceftriaxone?
2. Name the aminoglycosides. Write down their clinical uses and adverse effects.
3. How do the organisms develop resistance? How can we prevent it?
4. Name the antifungal drugs. Compare fluconazole and ketoconazole.
5. Name five important anti-protozoal drugs. Write down the treatment of cerebral malaria.
6. Write down short notes on:
 - i)HAART
 - ii) Methotrexate

Group-D

1. What are anti-scabies drugs? How is Permethrine applied in the body?
2. Enlist antiviral drugs. Write down the mechanism of action of acyclovir.
3. Classify anticancer drug according to their cell cycle specificity. Write down the important adverse effects of anti-cancer drugs.
4. Enlist anti-helminthic drugs. Write down the mechanism of actions and indications of Albendazole.
5. What is empirical therapy? Justify this therapy with example.
6. Write down short notes on:
 - i) P- Drug
 - ii) RUD

Forensic Medicine

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 70

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Answer any three questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. a) Define poison & Forensic Toxicology. 2
b) Name the preservatives used for preservation of viscera for chemical & tissue for histopathological examination. 0.8
c) Write down the principle of management of acute poisoning case. 3
2. a) What are the criteria of ideal Homicidal poison? 0.8
b) Define & classify antidote with two examples of each. What is universal antidote? 2
c) Write down the factors modifying actions of poison. 3
3. a) Classify psychosexual disorders with example. 0.8
b) Classify poisons medico-legally. 2
c) Write down the responsibilities of a medical practitioner in case of suspected poisoning. 3
4. a) What are the accidental poisons in Bangladesh? 0.8
b) What are the advantages & disadvantages of use of arsenic as homicidal poison? 2
c) What are the sign symptoms & treatment of chronic arsenic poisoning? 3

Group-B

1. a) What is Forensic Ballistic? 0.8
b) What is rifling? What is its importance? 2
c) What are the differences between entry & exit wound of a rifled fire arm? 3
2. a) Write short note on sexual instinct. 1.8
b) Write short note on Frigidity. 1
c) Write short notes on: 3
 - i) DNA finger printing
 - ii) Trace evidence

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 3. a) Define insanity. | 0.8 |
| b) Write short notes on: i) Hallucination ii) Delusion | 2 |
| c) Write down the responsibility of an insane person. | 3 |
| 4. a) What is Blast lung? | 0.8 |
| b) What are the sites & predisposing factors of Suicidal gun short injury? | 2 |
| c) Write short notes on: i) Mc'Naughten rule ii) Lucid interval. | 3 |

Group-C

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? | 0.8 |
| b) Define alkaloid. What are the alkaloids of opium? | 2 |
| c) Write down the sign symptoms of acute opium poisoning. | 3 |
| 2. a) Classify OPC poisoning. | 0.8 |
| b) Write down the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning. | 2 |
| c) How will you treat a case of OPC poisoning? | 3 |
| 3. a) Write short notes on: | 2 |
| i) Drunkenness | |
| ii) Ganja psychosis. | |
| b) Write short note on carboluria. | 0.8 |
| c) What are the signs and symptoms of chronic lead poisoning? | 3 |
| 4. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained? | 0.8 |
| b) State the signs & symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning. | 2 |
| c) Write down the PM findings of Kerosine oil poisoning with opinion. | 3 |

Group-D

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. a) Name some corrosive agents with mode of action. | 0.8 |
| b) Write down the sign symptom of Sulphuric acid poisoning. | 2 |
| c) Write a short note on vitriolage. | 3 |
| 2. a) What are the different preparations of alcohol? | 0.8 |
| b) Write a short note on Delirium tremens? | 2 |
| c) Write down the signs and symptoms of acute alcoholic poisoning. | 3 |
| 3. a) Classify snake. | 0.8 |
| b) Write short note on Snake venom. | 2 |
| c) Give the management of snake bite. | 3 |
| 4. a) Define stupefying agents with examples. What are the Active principles of Datura seeds? | |
| b) Differentiate between Datura seed and Capsicum seed. | 2 |
| c) What are the signs and symptoms of Datura poisoning? | 3 |

Answer any three questions from each Group. All questions carry equal marks

Group-A

1. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
b) State the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
2. a) What are the active principles of Datura seed?
b) Difference between Datura and capsicum seed.
c) What are the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning?
3. a) What is forensic ballistic? What is fire arm? Classify fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
4. a) What are the sites of suicidal gunshot injury?
b) Write short notes on Hallucination.
c) Write down the responsibility of an insane person.

Group-B

1. a) What is Blast lung?
b) Write short notes on Mc Naughten rule.
c) Write down the post mortem findings of sulphuric acid poisoning.
2. a) Classify snakes.
b) Write short notes on snake Venom.
c) Give the management of snake bite.
3. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? Name the alkaloids of opium.
b) What are the sign symptoms of chronic lead poisoning?
c) Write down the sign symptoms of opium poisoning.
4. a) Classify OPC poison.
b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
c) Write down the post mortem findings of OPC poisoning.

Group-C

1. a) Write down the different preparation of alcoholic beverage.
b) What is delirium tremens?

- c) Write down the sign symptoms of acute alcoholic poisoning.
- 2. a) What are the accidental poisons in Bangladesh?
b) Write short notes on Barbiturate automatism.
c) Give briefly the management of alcohol poisoning.
- 3. a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of use of Arsenic as homicidal poison?
b) State features and treatment of chronic arsenic poisoning.
- 4. a) Define Vitriolage.
b) What are the complication of Vitriolage?
c) Write down the treatment of Vitriolage.
- 5. a) What is Ganja psychosis?
b) Write short notes on drunkenness.
c) Write down the post mortem findings of Morphine poisoning with opinion

Batch: K-67

Answer any eight questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- 1. a) What is Forensic ballistic? What is Fire arm? Classify Fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
- 2. A) Write down the sign symptoms of Snake bites.
b) Give the management of snake bites.
c) Write short notes on: i) snake Venom ii) Barbiturate automatism
- 3. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? Name the alkaloids of opium
b) Write down the sign symptoms of opium poisoning.
c) Write down the civil responsibility of an insane person
- 4. a) Classify OPC poison.
b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
c) Write down the treatment of OPC poisoning.
- 5. a) What are the sign and symptoms of chronic lead poisoning?
b) What is precipitate labor? Write down its medico-legal importance.
c) Write short notes on: i) SIDS ii) Hallucination
- 6. a) What is Vitriolage? What are its complications and treatments?
b) Write down the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?

7. a) What are the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning?
b) Write short notes on:
 - i) Drunkenness
 - ii) Saturday night palsy
 - iii) Ganja Psychosis.
8. a) Write down the principles of treatment in case of acute poisoning.
b) Write down the sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
c) What are the difference between acute arsenic poisoning and cholera?

Batch: K-66

Answer any six questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. a) What is Forensic ballistic? What is Fire arm? Classify Fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
2. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
b) State the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
3. a) Write down the sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
b) What are the difference between acute arsenic poisoning and cholera?
c) Write short notes on Suppositious child
4. a) Classify OPC poison with mode of action.
b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
c) Write down the treatment of OPC poisoning.
5. a) What are the treatment of acute ethyl alcohol poisoning?
b) Write short notes on: i) Mc Ewan's sign ii) Saturday night palsy iii) Munich beer heart.
c) What is vitriolage? Write down its treatment.
6. a) Give the respiratory management of opium poisoning.
b) Write down the sign symptoms of Dutra poisoning.
c) Write short notes on: i) Delusion ii) Hallucination
7. a) What is snake Venom? What are its functions?
b) What are the differences between strychnine poisoning and tetanus?
c) How will you manage a case of snake bite?

Needs deep thinking

“We created man out of the extract of clay, then We made him into a drop of life-germ (zygote = spermatozoa + oocyte), then We placed it in a safe depository (uterus), then We made this drop into a clot (embryo), then We made the clot into a lump (somites), then We made the lump into bones (ossification), then We clothed the bones with flesh (muscle formation), and then We caused it to grow into another creation (fetus). Thus Most Blessed is Allah SWT, the Best of all those that create. Thereafter you are destined to die, and then on the Day of Resurrection you shall certainly be raised up.”

Al-Qur'an, Surah Mu'minun, Verses: 12-16

“O man! What has deceived you about your generous Lord (Allah SWT), Who created you, shaped you, and made you well-proportioned and set you in whatever form He pleased? No indeed; (the fact is that) you deny the Reckoning (Qiyamah), declaring it a lie; you do so the while there are watchers (angels) over you; noble scribes (Kiraman Katibeen), who know what you do. Surely the virtuous shall be in Bliss (Heaven), and the wicked shall be in the Blazing Fire (Hell).”

Al-Qur'an, Surah Infitar, Verses: 6-14



Dhaka Medical College