

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation),**  
**January-February 2025**

**Subject: Community Medicine**  
**Paper: I**

**Full Marks: 100**  
**Time: 3 hours**

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A pregnant woman whose husband was found to be HIV reactive came to the Antenatal clinic on second trimester. How this case can be managed? Enumerate the different modes of HIV transmission. Discuss the role of high risk group and bridge population in HIV transmission. Outline the strategies undertaken in National Program to prevent HIV transmission among them. 5+2+3+5
- b) Classify epidemiological studies. Describe the seasonal trend, cyclic trend and secular trend in disease occurrence with examples and their epidemiological significance. During an investigation of an epidemic, what types of studies are conducted and why? 5+6+4
2. Write on the following:
  - a) Enlist the different health hazards that occur after any disaster. Discuss the fundamental aspects of disaster management. 4+6
  - b) Define screening. How does periodic health examination differ from screening? Write down the criteria for screening of a disease. 2+3+5
  - c) Define blindness according to World Health Organization (WHO). Enumerate the major causes of blindness in India. Outline the strategies adopted for control of blindness under National Program. 2+3+5
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
  - a) Necessity of lifelong learning as a doctor.
  - b) Role of IPV in Polio eradication.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
  - a) Quarantine period is disease specific.
  - b) Epidemiologically measles is eradicable.
  - c) Noise induced hearing loss is preventable.
  - d) Management of General waste in hospital set up is also important.
  - e) Fluoride is considered as double edged sword.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

i) School health check up comes under which level of prevention?

- a) Primordial
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Tertiary

ii) MDR TB is defined as:

- a) Resistance against Rifampicin
- b) Resistance against INH
- c) Resistance against both Rifampicin and INH
- d) Resistance against first line ATDs

iii) In a cold chain point, at a rural hospital, the deep freezers are to be used for:

- a) Storing bOPV, BCG and MR vaccine
- b) Preparing Ice packs only
- c) Preparing Ice packs and storing bOPV only
- d) Preparing Ice packs and storing MR vaccines only

iv) Which version of International Classification of Disease is running now?

- a) 9th
- b) 10th
- c) 12th
- d) 11th

v) Development of Malaria Parasite in mosquito is an example of:

- a) Propagative transmission
- b) Cyclopropagative transmission
- c) Cyclodevelopmental transmission
- d) Transovarian transmission

vi) Grey kit for syndromic management of STI/RTI contains:

- a) Azithromycin, Cefixime
- b) Azithromycin, Doxycycline
- c) Cefixime, Metronidazole
- d) Doxycycline, Amoxicillin

vii) Bhopal gas tragedy is an example of:

- a) Point source epidemic
- b) Continuous epidemic
- c) Propagated epidemic
- d) Slow epidemic

viii) Incineration is not done for disposal of:

- a) Cytotoxic drugs
- b) Human anatomical waste
- c) Waste sharps
- d) Cotton contaminated by blood

ix) Silent epidemic of the century is:

- a) Coronary heart disease
- b) COPD
- c) Alzheimer's disease
- d) Chronic lung disease

x) Human Development Index (HDI) includes:

- a) Infant mortality rate, life expectancy and literacy
- b) Maternal mortality rate, life expectancy and literacy
- c) Disability rate, pregnancy rate and GNP
- d) Longevity, knowledge and income

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I Examination (New Regulation),**  
**January-February 2025**

**Subject: Community Medicine**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Paper: II**

**Time: 3 hours**

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A thin built 15 year old girl came to a sub centre with two months amenorrhoea, paleness and dizziness. Local ANM suggested few tests available in sub centre. What are the tests? How will she manage the case? Enlist the problems of adolescent age group.

What are the services available for adolescents under the National Program? 2+4+4+5

b) What are the components of RMNCAH+N strategy? Briefly discuss the package of services for newborns under this strategy. Mention the two goals of India Newborn Action Plan (INAP). 3+10+2

2. Answer the following:

a) Different mental health issues such as depression, anxiety etc. are increasing among the healthcare staffs in a block of your district. As a BMOH of that block, briefly mention, what necessary actions you may take to address the problem? 10

b) A recently delivered post caesarian mother facing problems of insufficient breast milk. What are the common problems of breast feeding? How will you counsel the mother? What is the schedule of post natal visits at home level? 4+4+2

c) A health education session is planned among the households adopted in the family adoption program to motivate the families in households to adopt a healthy lifestyle. Enlist the various principles of health education. Briefly describe any three with examples. 4+6

3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5

- a) Genetic counseling.
- b) Functions of UNICEF.

4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4

- a) Feedback is very important in health planning.
- b) Telemedicine is now an important field of medical communication.
- c) Socio-economic scales have to be updated periodically to be relevant.
- d) Tertiary health care is more expensive than primary or secondary health care.
- e) Supplementary nutrition and therapeutic nutrition are different.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

- i) PERT technique is used in which of the following?  
a) Network analysis  
b) Cost-effective analysis  
c) Input-output analysis  
d) System analysis
- ii) Which of the following is not a phase in family cycle?  
a) Formation  
b) Extension  
c) Maturation  
d) Contraction
- iii) Anencephaly may occur due to deficiency of trace element:  
a) Molybdenum  
b) Selenium  
c) Zinc  
d) Copper
- iv) Recessive sex linked traits are all of the following except:  
a) Color blindness  
b) Albinism  
c) G6PD deficiency  
d) Retinitis pigmentosa
- v) Swasthya Sathi Scheme is an example of:  
a) Social Assistance  
b) Social marketing  
c) Social insurance  
d) Social participation
- vi) Under ESI Act, sickness benefit is payable for a maximum period of:  
a) 31 days in any continuous period of 365 days  
b) 61 days in any continuous period of 365 days  
c) 91 days in any continuous period of 365 days  
d) 101 days in any continuous period of 365 days
- vii) Efficiency of Pasteurization of milk is tested by all except:  
a) Phosphatase test  
b) Coliform count  
c) Standard Plate count  
d) Methylene blue reduction test
- viii) GATHER approach is the method used for:  
a) Counseling  
b) Doctor-patient communication  
c) Medico-legal documentation  
d) Unethical conduct
- ix) What is Panchayati Raj Institution at district level called?  
a) Panchayat Samiti  
b) Gram Panchayat  
c) Zila Parishad  
d) Gram Sabha
- x) Community Health Officer is present at:  
a) Aanganwadi Centre  
b) Health and Wellness centre  
c) Primary Health Centre  
d) Block Primary Health Centre

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**MBBS 3rd Professional Part-I MBBS Examination (New Regulation)**  
**January-February 2025**

**Subject: FMT**  
**Time: 3 hours**

**Full Marks: 100**

Attempt **all** questions and answer in **sequential** order. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A known drunkard was found lying dead beside a drain with his head inside the drain (face under water). On examination, no injury was detected. What could have possibly caused his death? Mention the autopsy findings. Explain the differences in pathophysiology of fresh water drowning and salt water drowning. What is hydrocution? 3+5+5+2
  
- b) A 32 years old 2<sup>nd</sup> gravida woman at 37<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy was sent to labor room from antenatal ward, for possible vaginal delivery. Unfortunately, she delivered all of a sudden while she was asked to lie down on the labor table. The baby fell down on the floor and umbilical cord was torn. Baby did not show any sign of life after being completely born. The dead baby was sent to mortuary for autopsy. 1+4+4+2+4
  - i) What is the terminology used for this type of delivery?
  - ii) Describe lung changes you will look for to detect whether the baby was born alive?
  - iii) Mention the primary ossification centers expected to be appeared in this case with their exact age of appearance.
  - iv) Enumerate the possible causes of death in this particular case.
  - v) Explain the statement: Liver is used as a control during hydrostatic test.
  
2. Answer the following:
  - a) Define Death. What do you mean by somatic and molecular death? Discuss the process of declaring brainstem death. How does persistent vegetative state differ from it? 2+2+4+2
  - b) Define professional negligence. Classify professional negligence concerning medical practice. Explain with suitable examples the four ingredients that a plaintiff must establish against a doctor while bringing the charge of medical negligence. Explain the basic differences between "Res Ipsa Loquitur" and "Doctrine of common knowledge." 2+2+4+2
  - c) A patient is brought to casualty of a hospital in unconscious state by relatives with a suspicion of consumption of unknown toxic substance. 4+4+2
    - i) Mention your legal responsibilities as casualty medical officer when treating such a case.
    - ii) Describe the different factors modifying action of poison in human body.
    - iii) What is Poison Information Centre?
  
3. Write short notes on the following: 2x5
  - a) Informed Consent in Medical Practice.
  - b) Salient features of MTP (Amendment) Act 2021 with reference to different categories of beneficiary women in various gestational period slots.

4. Explain the following statements:

5x4

- a) Dying deposition is considered superior to Dying declaration.
- b) Anti snake venom cannot save all the snake bite cases despite its timely administration.
- c) In wet body, characteristic Joule burn may not be found in case of low voltage electrical injury.
- d) The depth of stab wound does not always correspond to the length of the blade of the offending weapon.
- e) Lucid interval may be seen in cases of extradural hemorrhage.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

- i) The body of adult known HIV positive male has been sent for autopsy. The best method of organ removal to be used here is:
  - a) Letulle's method
  - b) Ghon's method
  - c) Rokitsky's method
  - d) Virchow's method
- ii) A 22 year old lady committed suicide on the day before her first marriage anniversary and there is no allegation of dowry. Here inquest can be conducted by:
  - a) First class Judicial Magistrate
  - b) Sub-Inspector of Police
  - c) Deputy Collector
  - d) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- iii) True regarding superfecundation is:
  - a) Fertilization of second ovum in a already pregnant lady from a different ovarian cycle
  - b) Occurs only in bipartite uterus
  - c) Both ova do not always develop to maturity
  - d) Second fetus is born later as a mature one
- iv) The organ commonly involved in injury due to seat belt is:
  - a) Spleen
  - b) Mesentery
  - c) Stomach
  - d) Abdominal aorta
- v) A 22 year old lady died. The post-mortem findings that will indicate that she delivered a baby are all except:
  - a) Walls of uterus are convex from inside
  - b) Cervix irregular and internal os patulous
  - c) The body of uterus is twice the length of cervix
  - d) Uterus bulky, large and heavy
- vi) The Declaration of Helsinki is related to:
  - a) Custodial torture
  - b) Human experimentation
  - c) Medical termination of Pregnancy
  - d) Medical ethics
- vii) Localized depressed fractures with impact are caused by blows from:
  - a) Light weapon with a large striking surface
  - b) Heavy weapon with a small striking surface
  - c) Light weapon with a small striking surface
  - d) Heavy weapon with a large striking surface
- viii) Ewing's postulates are related to:
  - a) Trauma and fatality
  - b) Trauma and disease
  - c) Trauma and neoplasia
  - d) Trauma and psychosis
- ix) Fracture of Anterior cranial fossa shows all of the following features except:
  - a) Rhinorrhea
  - b) Racoon's sign
  - c) Epistaxis
  - d) Battle's sign
- x) Which is not exempted from legal proceedings under Sec22 BNS (Criminal responsibility of mentally ill)?
  - a) Kleptomania
  - b) Schizophrenia
  - c) Delusion of persecution
  - d) Fregoli syndrome