

Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 31-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 05:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019
SUBJECT: BMIT 206 - RADIOGRAPHIC SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND PATIENT CARE
(2016 SCHEME)
Saturday, August 31, 2019 (14.00 - 17.00)

Answer ALL questions.
Draw the diagrams whenever required.

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

- 1) What are the radiographic methods to study small bowel? Discuss in detail about small bowel Enteroclysis. (20)
- 2) Explain the types and physiology of the I V contrast media in our body. (20)
- 3) Types of Catheters and its uses. (10)
- 4) Explain the anatomy of the spinal cord. Add a note on cervical Myelography. (10)

5. Discuss the following:

- 5A) Manufacture of barium sulphate and factors influencing coating. (5)
- 5B) Patient care in fluoroscopy. (5)
- 5C) Pre- and post-procedural care in angiography. (5)
- 5D) Define hysterosalpingography. What are the indications? How is it performed. (5)
- 5E) Barium swallow for gastro- oesophageal reflux. (5)
- 5F) Filming techniques for intravenous urography. (5)

6. Write short notes on:

- 6A) Uses of Carboxyl methyl cellulose. (2)
- 6B) Indications for Ascending phlebography. (2)
- 6C) Name two emergency drugs and its uses. (2)
- 6D) Indications for Bronchography. (2)
- 6E) Sterilization of catheters. (2)

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Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 26-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 03:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SIXTH SEMESTER BPT/BOT AND FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. M.I.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2019

SUBJECT: GENERAL SURGERY - I
(BPT 304/BOT 304/BMIT 202 - 2016 SCHEME)
Monday, August 26, 2019 (14.00 - 15.00)

Marks: 50

Duration: 60 mins.

Answer all the questions.

1) Which of the following is TRUE for shock? (1)

- [A\) Hypotension](#)
- [B\) Hypoperfusion to tissues](#)
- [C\) Hypoxia](#)
- [D\) All of the above](#)

2) Delayed wound healing is seen in all EXCEPT: (1)

- [A\) Malignancy](#)
- [B\) Hypertension](#)
- [C\) Diabetes](#)
- [D\) Infection](#)

3) The most common cause of peripheral limb ischemia in India is: (1)

- [A\) Trauma](#)
- [B\) Atherosclerosis](#)
- [C\) Buerger's disease](#)
- [D\) Takayasu disease](#)

4) NOT TRUE about hemorrhoids: (1)

- [A\) First degree-no prolapse](#)
- [B\) Excision for externo-internal piles](#)
- [C\) Third degree-no surgery](#)
- [D\) Conservative treatment in first degree](#)

5) Delorme's procedure is used for: (1)

- [A\) Rectal prolapse](#)
- [B\) Solitary rectal ulcer](#)
- [C\) Fistula-in-ano](#)

[D\) Hemorrhoids](#)

6) Following are important in maintenance of normal fecal continence EXCEPT: (1)

[A\) Anorectal angulation](#)

[B\) Rectal innervations](#)

[C\) Internal sphincter](#)

[D\) Haustral valve](#)

7) TRUE statements about principles of abdominal incisions (1)

[A\) Incision should be long enough for a good exposure](#)

[B\) Splitting the muscle is better than cutting EXCEPT rectus muscle](#)

[C\) Transverse incisions are better than vertical incisions](#)

[D\) All of the above](#)

8) Hemorrhage leads to: (1)

[A\) Septic shock](#)

[B\) Neurogenic shock](#)

[C\) Hypovolemic shock](#)

[D\) Cardiogenic shock](#)

9) All of the following are major complications of massive transfusion EXCEPT: (1)

[A\) Hypokalemia](#)

[B\) Hypothermia](#)

[C\) Hypomagnesaemia](#)

[D\) Hypocalcemia](#)

10) Five day self subsiding pain is diagnostic of: (1)

[A\) Anal fissure](#)

[B\) Fistula -in-ano](#)

[C\) Thrombosed external hemorrhoids](#)

[D\) Thrombosed internal hemorrhoids](#)

11) Which of the following is NOT an important cause of hyponatremia? (1)

[A\) Gastric fistula](#)

[B\) Excessive vomiting](#)

[C\) Excessive sweating](#)

[D\) Prolonged Ryle's tube aspiration](#)

12) Which one of the following surgical procedures is considered to have a clean-contaminated wound? (1)

[A\) Elective open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis](#)

[B\) Inguinal Hernioplasty](#)

- 13) Treatment of choice for 3rd degree hemorrhoids is: (1)
- [C\) Lumpectomy with axillary node dissection](#)
 - [D\) Appendectomy with walled off abscess](#)
- 14) TRUE about wound healing: (1)
- [A\) Sclerotherapy](#)
 - [B\) Band ligation](#)
 - [C\) Hemorrhoidectomy](#)
 - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 15) Most common cause of metabolic alkalosis: (1)
- [A\) Infected wound heal by primary intention](#)
 - [B\) Deep dermal wounds heal by scar formation](#)
 - [C\) Wound contraction is found in healing by primary intention](#)
 - [D\) More intense inflammatory response in primary intention](#)
- 16) Most common cause of metabolic alkalosis: (1)
- [A\) Cancer stomach](#)
 - [B\) Pyloric stenosis](#)
 - [C\) Small-bowel obstruction](#)
 - [D\) Diuretics](#)
- 17) Which of the following statements about acute hemolytic blood transfusion is TRUE? (1)
- [A\) Complement mediated hemolysis seen](#)
 - [B\) Rarely life threatening](#)
 - [C\) Renal blood flow is always maintained](#)
 - [D\) No need for stopping transfusion](#)
- 18) Incisions for appendicectomy: (1)
- [A\) McBurney's](#)
 - [B\) Lanz crease](#)
 - [C\) Rutherford Morison muscle cutting](#)
 - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 19) One of the following is earliest indication of concealed acute bleeding: (1)
- [A\) Tachycardia](#)
 - [B\) Postural hypotension](#)
 - [C\) Oliguria](#)
 - [D\) Cold clammy fingers](#)
- 20) Strangulation most commonly occurs in: (1)
- [A\) Femoral hernia](#)

- 20) TRUE about wound healing: (1)
- [B\) Direct inguinal hernia](#)
 - [C\) Indirect inguinal hernia](#)
 - [D\) Lumbar hernia](#)
- 21) Recurrent prolapse of the rectum in children is treated by: (1)
- [A\) Found in Diabetes Mellitus](#)
 - [B\) May associated with vascular compromise](#)
 - [C\) Any wound that does NOT heal within 3 months](#)
 - [D\) All of the above](#)
- 22) Most important disadvantage of cryosurgery for hemorrhoid is: (1)
- [A\) Thiersch wiring](#)
 - [B\) Digital reposition](#)
 - [C\) Excision](#)
 - [D\) Ripstein's operation](#)
- 23) In an open injury during toileting and debridement, muscle viability is detected by: (1)
- [A\) Pain](#)
 - [B\) Infection](#)
 - [C\) Profuse watery discharge](#)
 - [D\) Hemorrhage](#)
- 24) Patient has lacerated untidy wound of the leg and attended the casualty after 2 hours. His wound should be: (1)
- [A\) Sutured immediately](#)
 - [B\) Debrided and sutured immediately](#)
 - [C\) Debrided and sutured secondarily](#)
 - [D\) Cleaned and dressed](#)
- 25) TRUE about blood transfusions: (1)
- [A\) Antigen D determines Rh positivity](#)
 - [B\) Febrile reaction is due to HLA antigens](#)
 - [C\) Anti-d is naturally occurring antibody](#)
 - [D\) Both A\) and B\)](#)
- 26) In traumatic cases, shock is most likely due to: (1)

- 27) [A\) Injury to intra -abdominal solid organ](#)
[B\) Head injury](#)
[C\) Septicemia](#)
[D\) Cardiac failure](#) (1)
Compensatory mechanism in a patient with hypovolemic shock:
- 28) [A\) Increased renal blood flow](#)
[B\) Decrease in cortisol](#)
[C\) Decrease in vasopressin](#)
[D\) Decreased cutaneous blood flow](#) (1)
Which of the following is NOT TRUE about hemorrhoids?
- 29) [A\) Pruritus is NOT common](#)
[B\) Can be palpated on digital rectal examination in absence of complications](#)
[C\) Band ligation is most commonly done office procedure](#)
[D\) Stapled hemorrhoidopexy causes less post- operative pain](#) (1)
Hesselbach's triangle is bounded by the following EXCEPT:
- 30) [A\) Rectus abdominis muscle](#)
[B\) Transversus abdominis muscle](#)
[C\) Inferior epigastric artery](#)
[D\) Inguinal ligament](#) (1)
TRUE statements in management of hemorrhoids:
- 31) [A\) Fiber supplementation is effective](#)
[B\) Improvement in bowel function is helpful](#)
[C\) Ligation with rubber bands effective](#)
[D\) All of the above](#) (1)
A 30 year old male present with complete rectal prolapse. Which of the following procedure is associated with lowest risk of recurrence?
- 32) [A\) Delorme's procedure](#)
[B\) Thiersch procedure](#)
[C\) Abdominal rectopexy](#)
[D\) Altmeir's procedure](#) (1)
Incisional hernia, NOT TRUE:
- [A\) Faulty operative technique](#)
[B\) There is distension of abdomen](#)
[C\) Associated with infection of the wound](#)
[D\) Caused by use of local anaesthesia](#)

- 33) Immediate management of a patient with multiple fracture and fluid loss includes the infusion: (1)
- [A\) Blood](#)
 - [B\) Dextran](#)
 - [C\) Normal saline](#)
 - [D\) Ringer lactate](#)
- 34) TRUE regarding indirect inguinal hernia are all EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Most common type of hernia](#)
 - [B\) Always unilateral](#)
 - [C\) Inguinal herniotomy is the basic operation](#)
 - [D\) Transillumination distinguishes it from hydrocele](#)
- 35) After blood transfusion the febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction occurs due to: (1)
- [A\) Alloimmunization](#)
 - [B\) Antibodies against donor leukocytes and HLA Ag](#)
 - [C\) Allergic reaction](#)
 - [D\) Anaphylaxis](#)
- 36) Metabolic changes associated with excessive vomiting includes the following: (1)
- [A\) Metabolic acidosis](#)
 - [B\) Hyperchloremia](#)
 - [C\) Hypokalemia](#)
 - [D\) Decreases bicarbonates](#)
- 37) In the immediate post- operative period, the common cause of respiratory insufficiency could be because of the following EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Residual effect of muscle relaxant](#)
 - [B\) Overdose of narcotic analgesic](#)
 - [C\) Mild hypovolemia](#)
 - [D\) Myocardial infarction](#)
- 38) Factors that may adversely affect the healing of wounds include all of the following EXCEPT: (1)
- [A\) Exposure to ultraviolet light](#)
 - [B\) Exposure to radiation](#)
 - [C\) Obstructive jaundice](#)
 - [D\) Advanced neoplasia](#)
- 39) In the healing of clean wound the maximum immediate strength of the wound reached by: (1)
- [A\) 2-3 days](#)

[B\) 4-7 days](#)

[C\) 10-12 days](#)

[D\) 13-18 days](#)

40) Degloving injury is: (1)

[A\) Lacerated wound](#)

[B\) Blunt injury](#)

[C\) Avulsion injury](#)

[D\) Abrasive wound](#)

41) Which of the following is a complication of sinusitis? (1)

[A\) Mastoiditis](#)

[B\) Deviated Septum](#)

[C\) Orbital cellulitis](#)

[D\) Parapharyngeal Abscess](#)

42) Tracheostomy commonly involves: (1)

[A\) Entry into right bronchus](#)

[B\) Entry into left bronchus](#)

[C\) Entry into 7th tracheal ring](#)

[D\) Entry into 3rd tracheal ring](#)

43) Tympanoplasty is done for : (1)

[A\) Otosclerosis](#)

[B\) Chronic suppurative otitis media](#)

[C\) Acute suppurative otitis media](#)

[D\) Otitis media with effusion](#)

44) Diagnostic Test for BPPV: (1)

[A\) Epleys](#)

[B\) Dix-Hallpike](#)

[C\) Rinne Test](#)

[D\) Fistula Test](#)

45) Cortical Mastoidectomy is indicated in : (1)

[A\) Mastoiditis](#)

[B\) Otosclerosis](#)

[C\) Chronic suppurative otitis media Unsafe ear](#)

[D\) Otitis Externa](#)

- 46) Cylindrical lenses are prescribed in: (1)
- [A\) Presbyopia](#)
 - [B\) Astigmatism](#)
 - [C\) Myopia](#)
 - [D\) Squint](#)
- 47) Vision centre is located in which lobe of the brain? (1)
- [A\) Frontal](#)
 - [B\) Temporal](#)
 - [C\) Parietal](#)
 - [D\) Occipital](#)
- 48) What is Cataract? (1)
- [A\) Opacity in the cornea](#)
 - [B\) Opacity in the lens](#)
 - [C\) Opacity in the Retina](#)
 - [D\) Opacity in the Vitreous](#)
- 49) Lagophthalmos occurs as a result of paralysis of: (1)
- [A\) 6th Cranial nerve](#)
 - [B\) 5th cranial nerve](#)
 - [C\) 2nd cranial nerve](#)
 - [D\) 7th cranial nerve](#)
- 50) Near sightedness is also called as: (1)
- [A\) Myopia](#)
 - [B\) Hypermetropia](#)
 - [C\) Astigmatism](#)
 - [D\) None of the above](#)

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Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 29-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 04:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FOURTH SEMESTER BPT/ B.Sc. R.T./ B.Sc. M.I.T./ B.Sc. RRT&DT / BOPT / B.O.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUG/SEPT 2019

SUBJECT : PHARMACOLOGY (PHAR 202)
(2016 SCHEME)

Thursday, August 29, 2019 (14.00 - 16.00)

Answer ALL questions.

Marks: 50

Duration: 120 mins.

1) Define the following terms with an example:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|
| 1A) | Generic name | (2) |
| 1B) | Local anaesthetics | (2) |
| 1C) | First pass metabolism | (2) |
| 1D) | Bactericidal drug | (2) |
| 1E) | Competitive antagonism | (2) |

Answer all the questions.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 2A) | Enumerate two anticholinesterases. List two uses and two adverse effects of them. | (3) |
| 2B) | List two parenteral routes of drug administration and mention two advantages and two disadvantages of any one of them. | (3) |
| 2C) | Explain the basis for combining levodopa with carbidopa. | (2) |
| 2D) | Mention two classes of anti-hypertensive drugs with an example for each. | (2) |
| 3A) | Enumerate three classes of drugs used in peptic ulcer with an example for each and explain the mechanism of action of any one of them. | (5) |
| 3B) | List two classes of anti HIV drugs with an example for each. Explain the mechanism of action of acyclovir and mention its two adverse effects. | (5) |
| 3C) | List two NSAIDs and explain their anti-inflammatory action. List two uses and two contraindications of any one of them. | (5) |
| 3D) | Enumerate two corticosteroids and explain their immunosuppressant action. List two uses and two adverse effects of corticosteroids. | (5) |

4) List two examples and two uses of the following groups.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|
| 4A) | Aminoglycosides | (2) |
| 4B) | Anticoagulants | (2) |
| 4C) | Antifungal agents | (2) |

- 4D) Antiemetics (2)
- 4E) Antihistaminics (2)

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Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 30-Aug-2019 (02:00 PM - 04:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. C.V.T./ B.Sc. R.T./ B.Sc. M.I.T./ B.Sc. RRT&DT / BOPT / B.O.T. / B.Sc. H.I.M. / B.Sc. E.S.S.
DEGREE EXAMINATION - AUG/SEPT 2019
SUBJECT : GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY/ PSYCHOLOGY (PSYC 202)
(2016/2016 RV SCHEME)
Friday, August 30, 2019 (14.00 - 16.00)

Marks: 50

Duration: 120 mins.

Answer all the questions.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 1) | Explain the types and any two theories of Emotion. | (10) |
| 2) | Define Perception. Describe the laws of perception with examples. | (10) |
| 3A) | Observation method | (5) |
| 3B) | Long Term Memory | (5) |
| 3C) | Any five Defense mechanisms | (5) |
| 3D) | Moral development | (5) |
| 4A) | Reinforcement | (2) |
| 4B) | Flynn effect | (2) |
| 4C) | Availability heuristic | (2) |
| 4D) | Projective test | (2) |
| 4E) | Primary motives | (2) |

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