

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2012
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL**

PAPER III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION PAPER for MBBS

Date	: 14 October 2012
Total Marks	: 100
Examination Time	: 150 minutes (2.5 hours)
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes (prior to examination time)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Write your Roll Number clearly on the Answer Booklet in the space provided.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT PERMITTED TO WRITE during this time.
3. Use either Blue or Black ink pen or ball point pen for the written part and Pencils for the sketches and drawings.
4. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper or any other materials.
5. It is divided into two sections-namely SECTION A and SECTION B.
6. SECTION A consists of two parts: Part I and Part II.
Part I consists of 30 Multiple-Choice Questions carrying one (1) mark each and is compulsory. The answer of your choice should be clearly written in whole along with the question and option number on your answer booklet. Eg. 31(c).
Part II consists of four (4) short answer questions of five (5) marks each and all questions are compulsory.
7. SECTION B consists of two Case Studies. Choose only ONE case study and answer the questions under your choice. Each case study carries fifty (50) marks in total.
8. This Paper consists of twelve (12) pages including this Instruction page.

PART I - Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Sheet against the question number. E.g. 31 (c). Each question carries ONE mark.

1. The differential diagnosis of Right Iliac fossa pain includes the following **except**
 - a) Tubo ovarian mass
 - b) Acute pyelonephritis
 - c) Empyema of the gallbladder
 - d) Splenic vein thrombosis

2. The **commonest** form of hernia in females is
 - a) Inguinal hernia
 - b) Femoral hernia
 - c) Incisional hernia
 - d) Epigastric hernia

3. In the management of red eye (conjunctivitis) following are true **except**
 - a) Antibiotic eye ointment can be used
 - b) Oral Antihistamine are indicated sometimes
 - c) Oral antibiotics are usually prescribed
 - d) Patient should use individual handkerchief

4. A 45 yr old man complains of acute epigastric pain radiating to his back. He has vomited repeatedly. On examination his abdomen is tender. His temperature is 38.5°C and serum amylase is 1856U/L. The **most likely** diagnosis in this patient is
 - a) Acute appendicitis
 - b) Acute pancreatitis
 - c) Acute Gastritis
 - d) Acute Cholecystitis

5. When you assess a breast lump, you will do all the following **except**
- a) Clinical Examination
 - b) Mammogram
 - c) Mastectomy
 - d) Punch biopsy
6. Colonic pseudo-obstruction can be caused by all of the following **except**
- a) Systemic illness
 - b) Electrolyte imbalance
 - c) Hypothyroidism
 - d) Fecal impaction
7. The **most common** site of ectopic pregnancy is
- a) Ampulla
 - b) Isthmus
 - c) Fimbrial end
 - d) Abdomen
8. Second degree uterovaginal prolapse is characterized by
- a) Complete protrusion of uterus outside the introitus
 - b) Descent of genital tract within the vagina
 - c) Descent of genital tract up to the introitus
 - d) Descent of genital tract outside the introitus
9. The **most likely** diagnosis of a women presenting with whitish vaginal discharge with fishy smell is
- a) Candiadiasis
 - b) Bacterial vaginosis
 - c) Trichomoniasis
 - d) Urinary tract infection

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10. A primigravida patient at 34 weeks of gestation presents with a history of loss of foetal movements for 24 hours. She should undergo
- induction of labour immediately
 - Urgent antenatal cardio-tocography (CTG)
 - Ultrasound scan
 - All of above
11. **Best sign** for the diagnosis of true labour pain is
- Dilatation of cervix
 - Softening and thinning of cervix (effacement)
 - Presence of show
 - None of above
12. Among the following jaw cyst, which is pre-malignant?
- Radicular Cyst
 - Dental Cyst
 - Odontogenic keratocyst
 - Dentigerous Cyst
13. **Most common** cause of Pulsus Paradoxus is
- Cardiac tamponade
 - Constrictive pericarditis,
 - Severe asthma,
 - Severe pulmonary embolism
14. Which of the following statements is **wrong** for enteric fever
- Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella paratyphi* A,B and C are exclusive human pathogens
 - Vaccination is not effective against *Salmonella paratyphi* A, B and C
 - Widal test is the gold standard for diagnosis
 - Infections can complicate multiple systems

