

OSPE I

① FORENSIC VIVA

(SIR ANWAAR)

- Traumatic asphyxia
- Paltauf's hemorrhages.
- Edema aquosum
- Emphysema aquosum.
- Types of hyoid bone fractures
- Levels of neck dissection
- Tracheal tug fracture
- Strangulation ... Autopsy features (internal)

② FORENSIC VIVA

- Causes of death in case of ^{strangulation} choking
- Signs of asphyxia
- Types of suffocation
- Fatal dose of digitalis, nicotine.
- Cardiac signs of nicotine poisoning
- Glycosides of digitalis.
- Medicolegal importance of smothering, autopsy signs.
- Burking
- Autoerotic hanging
- Types of asphyxia.

③ FORENSIC NO

- Cardinal signs of traumatic asphyxia
- Diatoms, medicolegal importance
- what is café coronary.

④ PATHO NO

(Lobar pneumonia)

SCENARIO

A 35 year old male presents with fever & cough - 3 days earlier, he developed nasal stuffiness & sore throat. His temp was 38.3°C , had bouts of cough with purulent sputum, few flakes of bright red blood in sputum. (Along with gross pic)

- Diagnosis
- Complications
- Most common organism causing it?
- Explain the 3 phases of inflammation.

5) PATHO NO

(MI, markers)

6) COMMUNITY NO (Dx of TB)

- PPD ... mechanism ... results (positive, negative)

7) COMMUNITY VIVA

- TIA
- Stroke
- How can we prevent CVS diseases
- Pneumoconiosis ... types
- Asthma

8) FORENSIC NO

- Identify specimen
- Medicolegal importance of aconite.
- Fatal dose of aconite.
- How would you manage a case of digitalis poisoning.

(9) PHARMA VIVA

- Which drug acts on all phases of arrhythmias
- Why is KCl given in digitalis toxicity.
- ACE inhibitors' side effects.
- MOA of digitalis, what happens in its toxicity
- Management of digitalis toxicity
- β -blockers classification.
- Drug given in overdose of β blockers \downarrow
- Ca^{++} channel blockers side effects. (high dose glucagon)

(10) Rx for TB.

(11) Rx for MI

(12) Rx for hypertension.

(13) PHARMA VIVA

- MOA of statins
- 1st line TB drugs
- Treatment of status asthmaticus
- Monoclonal antibodies given in asthma, MOA
- Classify asthma drugs

(14) PATHO VIVA CVS

- Name IHDS
- Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis in hypertension!??
- Name inflammatory phases in pneumonia)*
- Antischkow cells ??
- Jones criteria for rheumatic fever
- Acute changes of plaque.

15) PATHO VIVA RESP

- Characteristics of tuberculosis granuloma.
- " " bronchiectasis.
- " " squamous cell carcinoma of the lung.
- What is non-atopic asthma.
- Symptoms seen in beginning of asthma are due to:
 - Inflammatory phases in pneumonia.

16) FORENSIC NO

- Cadaveric spasm model
- Classify drowning
- Causes of death in drowning.
- Washwomen feet

17) PHARMA NO

Amiodarone

- class
- MOA - Therapeutic uses
- side effects

18) PHARMA NO

(Drugs used in asthma)

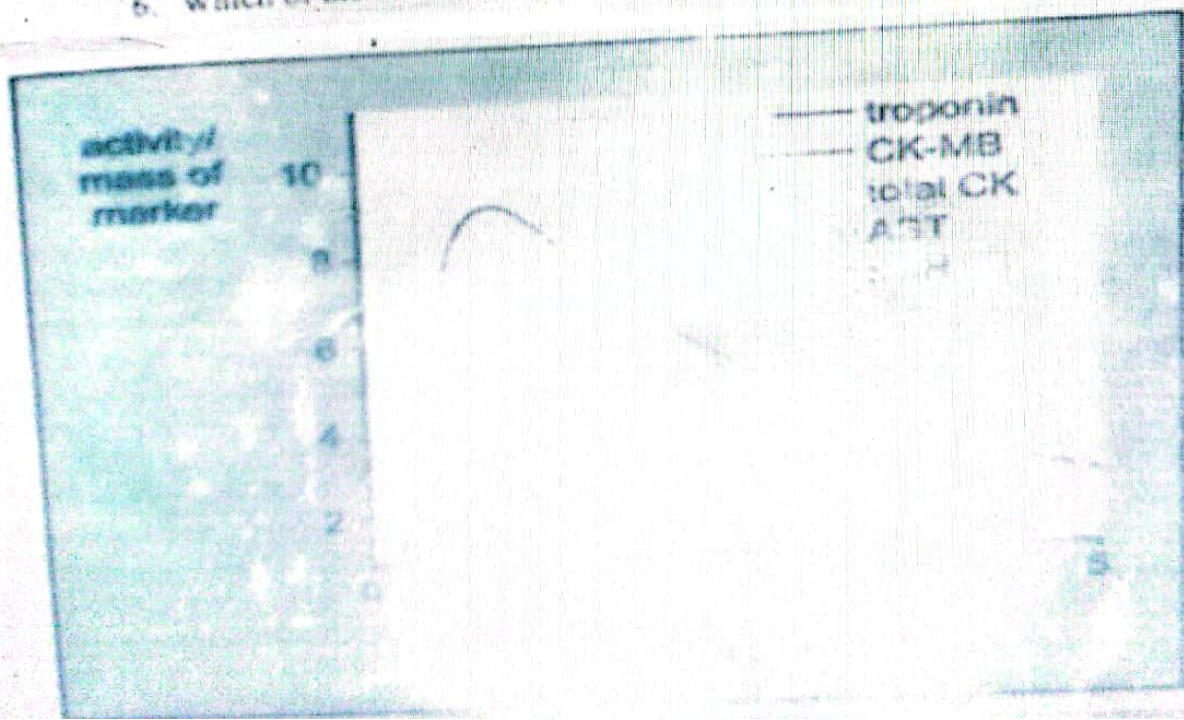
19) Hx Medicine (MI)

20) Hx ~~surgery~~ Peads (child with fever, cough & breathlessness)

Total Marks: 6

This photograph belongs to 70 years old patient who developed sudden severe chest pain accompanied by profuse sweating and pallor three days before his death. He was taken to hospital and admitted in CCU. His cardiac markers/enzymes profile was sent to the laboratory. He was given best possible treatment but he could not survive. He had history of diabetes and chain smoking. After going through scenario and having a look at photograph answer the following questions.

1. What is your diagnosis? |
2. Which marker is most specific for the diagnosis of myocardial infarction (present only in cardiac tissue)? |
3. Which marker seems least sensitive (Rising last of all)? |
4. Which of the marker has two other variants as well (one associated with skeletal muscle and other with brain)? |
5. Which marker shows maximum activity or levels in plasma? |
6. Which of the marker/enzyme rises in liver injury as well? |

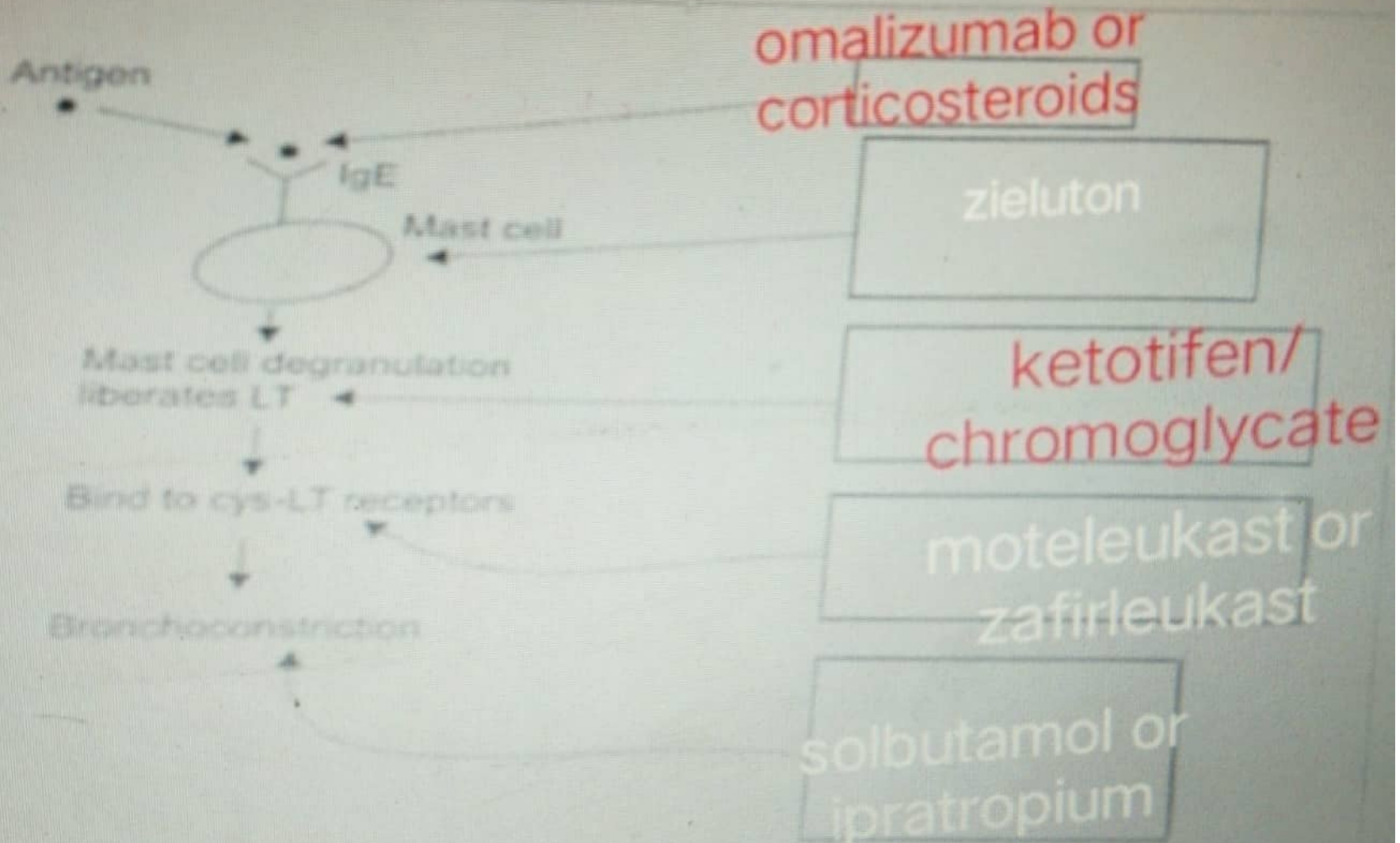


Station :11

A 62 years old shazia came to the clinic with the complaints of fever and *night sweat* for the last 1 month. She was given diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis after investigations.

Write treatment with 1st line ATT in proper prescription format.

(Don't mention Doctor's specifications)



Write atleast one anti-asthmatic drug acting on above sites in each box



Station#12

- a) Identify the specimen. (0.5)
- b) Write the Medicolegal Importance of Aconite. (2)
- c) What is the Fatal Dose of Aconite? (0.5)
- d) How would you manage a case of Digitalis poisoning? (3)



For candidate:

Carefully examine the given photograph and answer the following question.

1. Identify the lesion. 1
2. What is the most common organism responsible for this lesion? 1
3. Name any two complications of this condition. 2
4. What type of lesion would occur in children and older persons? 1