

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - April 2024

Subject: General Medicine
Paper: I

Full Marks : 100
Time : 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 30 year old female patient presented with gradual onset of shortness of breath, orthopnea, history of PND, on examination there is mid diastolic murmur at mitral area. What is your diagnosis? Describe the pathophysiology of this clinical condition. Outline the management of this case. 2+7+6
b) A 55 year old male patient with past history of jaundice, presented with abdominal distension with altered mental status. What is your diagnosis? Describe the etiology and clinical features of the disease. Outline the investigation and complications of this case. 2+3+4+3+3
2. a) What are the causes of vitamin B12 deficiency? Mention the clinical presentations of such condition. How will you treat a case of vitamin B12 deficiency? 2+4+4
b) What are the clinical forms of Leishmaniasis? What are the investigations to diagnose Leishmaniasis? How the disease will be treated? 3+3+4
c) A 15 year old boy presents with puffiness of face and breathlessness, with active urinary sediments. How will you approach the case? Outline its management. 6+4
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) Role of physician in society.
 - b) Paraquat poisoning.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) Genetic counseling is important in preventing some disease.
 - b) Acute rheumatic fever is a criteria based diagnosis.
 - c) Jugular venous pulse wave can provide diagnostic clue in complete heart block.
 - d) Hepatorenal syndrome can be managed with Terlipressin.
 - e) Long-standing use of proton pump inhibitors (PPI) is harmful to the human body.

- i) Which medication is commonly used for the acute management of hyperkalemia by shifting potassium into cells?
 - a) Loop diuretics
 - b) Calcium gluconate
 - c) Sodium bicarbonate
 - d) Insulin with glucose
- ii) Haemophilia type A follows which type of genetic inheritance?
 - a) Autosomal Recessive
 - b) X-Linked Dominant
 - c) X-Linked Recessive
 - d) Autosomal Dominant
- iii) Regarding hypertensive emergency, all are true except:
 - a) Blood pressure must be reduced within 5 minutes to prevent hypertensive encephalopathy
 - b) Sublingual nifedipine is indicated
 - c) Aortic dissection is complication
 - d) Mannitol is indicated to reduce cerebral edema
- iv) What is the most common cause of acute myocardial infarction?
 - a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Hypertension
 - c) Hypercholesterolemia
 - d) Atrial fibrillation
- v) Which autoantibody is not found in SLE?
 - a) Anti ds DNA
 - b) ANA
 - c) Anti smith
 - d) Anti CCP
- vi) Oliguria in adult is defined as urinary output less than:
 - a) 0.1ml/kg/hr
 - b) 0.3ml/kg/hr
 - c) 1.5ml/kg/hr
 - d) 0.8ml/kg/hr
- vii) A 20 year old known case of mitral regurgitation presented with high fever, toxic look, clubbing and splenomegaly. Ophthalmoscopy likely to reveal:
 - a) Roth spots
 - b) Copper wiring
 - c) Flame shaped haemorrhage
 - d) Macular edema
- viii) Hypothermia is found in case of:
 - a) Malaria
 - b) Heat stroke
 - c) Myxoedema coma
 - d) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- ix) Anti-phospholipid antibodies is associated with an increased risk of which clinical manifestation?
 - a) Renal involvement
 - b) Cutaneous vasculitis
 - c) Thrombosis
 - d) Pulmonary fibrosis
- x) Which one of the following is responsible for hypercalcemia?
 - a) Hypomagnesemia
 - b) Adrenal insufficiency
 - c) Sarcoidosis
 - d) Chronic kidney disease