

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

Subject: General Medicine  
 Paper: II

Full Marks: 100  
 Time: 3 hours

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

1. a) A 18 year old boy was brought to the emergency department with history of fever, impaired consciousness and convulsion. What are the possibilities of this case? How will you investigate to reach a diagnosis? Write the treatment outline in brief. 5+5+5
- b) A 40 year old patient with shortness of breath, heaviness of the right side of the chest and low grade fever for last three weeks. There was stony dullness on percussion of right side of thorax. 2+3+4+6
  - i) What is the probable diagnosis?
  - ii) What other clinical findings do you expect to find in this patient?
  - iii) What are the differential diagnosis in this condition?
  - iv) What investigations will you do to confirm the diagnosis?
2. a) A 20 year old lady attends medical OPD with fever for 7 days along with gum bleeding, severe pallor and purpuric spots. What is your provisional diagnosis? How will you investigate and manage the case? 2+4+4
- b) What is Thyrotoxicosis? What are the different causes? Discuss briefly clinical features and management of myxoedema coma. 2+2+2+4
- c) Define anemia. Enumerate the clinical features in patients with haemolytic anemia. Discuss the essential laboratory investigations in a case of haemolytic anemia. 2+4+4
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
  - a) Obsessive compulsive disorder.
  - b) Toxic epidermal necrolysis. 5 x 4
4. Explain the following statements:
  - a) Clinical classification of leprosy is necessary for planning treatment.
  - b) Some drugs to be used with caution in psychiatric illness patients to avoid risk of serotonin syndrome.
  - c) Impaired glucose tolerant people do not routinely need anti-diabetic drugs.
  - d) Steven Johnson Syndrome and DRESS (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) are not synonymous.
  - e) Bone marrow examination is necessary in pancytopenia.

P.T.O

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

- a) In the CURB-65 scoring system for pneumonia, which is not included?  
i) Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) ii) Respiratory Rate  
iii) Cyanosis iv) Age
- b) A 55 year old man presents with early satiety, weight loss and abdominal fullness. Physical examination reveals splenomegaly. Peripheral blood smear shows increased basophils and the presence of the Philadelphia chromosome. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
i) Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) ii) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)  
iii) Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) iv) Hodgkin lymphoma
- c) 'Row of tombstones' appearance is seen in:  
i) Herpes Zoster ii) Pemphigus  
iii) Pemphigoid iv) Irritant dermatitis
- d) Which anti-tubercular drug is contraindicated in pregnancy?  
i) Ethambutol ii) Streptomycin  
iii) Rifampicin iv) INH
- e) Elderly man presented to OPD with gradual onset of weakness of all four limbs, he also has florid fasciculation of both upper arm, most likely diagnosis is:  
i) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis ii) GB syndrome  
iii) Myasthenia Gravis iv) Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy
- f) Weight gain occurs in all except:  
i) Pheochromocytoma ii) Cushing's syndrome  
iii) Hypothyroidism iv) Insulinoma
- g) Right 12<sup>th</sup> cranial nerve damage leads to:  
i) Tongue deviation toward left on protrusion ii) Tongue deviation to right on protrusion  
iii) Nasal tonation of voice iv) Scanning of speech
- h) Conversion disorder is treated by:  
i) Psychotherapy ii) Electroconvulsive therapy  
iii) Lithium iv) Venlafexine
- i) Beevor's sign is seen in:  
i) Abdominal muscle ii) Facial muscle  
iii) Respiratory muscle iv) Tongue muscle
- j) What is primary defect of Thalassemia major?  
i) Impaired iron absorption  
ii) Increased red blood cell production  
iii) Decreased synthesis of one of the globin chains of hemoglobin  
iv) Abnormal clotting factors