

**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka****MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 12-Jun-2024****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100****PAEDIATRICS - (RS-4)****QP CODE: 1044****(QP Contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

**LONG ESSAYS****2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 2 years old female child was brought to the Emergency Room (ER) with history of fever, altered sensorium and convulsions. On examination child was drowsy, with neck stiffness. Lumbar puncture revealed plenty of pus cells (HPF), predominantly.
  - a) Identify the most likely diagnosis and etiology.
  - b) Describe the management for this child
2. A 15 years old adolescent boy is brought the Emergency room with cough, hurried breathing and difficulty in speaking. On examination he had bilateral rhonchi and a saturation of 88%. He is on long term treatment for the above condition.
  - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
  - b) Mention the pathogenesis and the steps in the management of the above condition.

**SHORT ESSAYS****8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Etiopathogenesis and clinical features of Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF).
4. 2 year old female child is referred by an Anganawadi worker with complaints of not gaining weight. On examination, weight for height was less than 3 SD and mid upper arm circumference less than 11.5 cms. Discuss the steps of management in this child.
5. Mission Indradhanush.
6. Vitamin A deficiency as per WHO guidelines.
7. Define obesity and overweight in adolescents, as per WHO guidelines.
8. A 5 day old male baby is brought with jaundice up to palms and soles. Discuss the etiology and management of this baby.
9. Causes of respiratory distress in a three day old neonate.
10. Causes of Portal hypertension in children.

**SHORT ANSWERS****10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Causes of Hyponatremia.
12. Management of Cerebral Malaria.
13. Adverse Events Following Immunization.
14. Complications of blood transfusion.
15. Clinical features of Congenital Hypothyroidism.
16. List the various types of shock with examples.
17. Common rheumatological conditions seen in children.
18. Laboratory diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
19. Glomerular causes of hematuria in children.
20. Beneficiaries of ICDS programme.

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## Multiple Choice Questions

**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Hyponatremia is defined as a plasma sodium level less than:
- 135mEq/L
  - 140mEq/L
  - 145mEq/L
  - 150mEq/L
- 21 ii) According to the IMNCI guidelines, tachypnoea in a 3 month old child is defined as:
- More than 70 breaths per minute
  - More than 65 breaths per minute
  - More than 60 breaths per minute
  - More than 50 breaths per minute
- 21 iii) Which vaccine among the following is not included in the National Immunization Schedule?
- Measles vaccine
  - Influenza vaccine
  - Hepatitis B vaccine
  - Polio vaccine
- 21 iv) During neonatal resuscitation, the suction pressure should not exceed
- 120mmHg
  - 100mmHg
  - 110mmHg
  - 115mmHg
- 21 v) Erythema toxicum, a normal skin finding in a newborn, consists of which type of cells?
- Basophils
  - Eosinophils
  - Neutrophils
  - Lymphocytes
- 22 i) Which statement among the following is true regarding the hind milk?
- Gives a sense of satiety
  - Quenches the baby's thirst
  - Mild secreted at the start of a feed
  - Watery milk
- 22 ii) The petechiae in the retina seen in children with infective endocarditis are called
- Roth spots
  - Osler nodes
  - Brushfield spots
  - Epstein pearls
- 22 iii) The antidote for methemoglobinemia is
- Naloxone
  - Pralidoxime
  - Methylene blue
  - Flumazenil
- 22 iv) Involvement of C5, C6, and occasionally C7 nerve roots during birth injuries leads to
- Duchenne-Erb's palsy
  - Total Brachial Plexus injury
  - Klumpke injury
  - Cephalhematoma
- 22 v) The short acting bronchodilator among the following is
- Theophylline
  - Budesonide
  - Salbutamol
  - Montelukast

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