

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase – III (PART II) (CBME) Degree Examination - 13-Mar-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. 5-year-old female child presented with pain in multiple -joints, initially the knee joint followed by ankle and then the wrist for 1 week duration each. On examination child is afebrile HR-120/min, local examination- arthritis of right wrist. CVS- Apex, left 5th ICS, Pansystolic murmur in mitral area. On probing, history of sore throat 3 weeks back given by the mother.
 - a) What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - b) State the criteria to diagnose the same
 - c) How will you manage this child?
2. A 10 month old unimmunized child presents with fever, cold and cough of 5 days duration. He developed a maculopapular rash starting on day 4 of fever which started on face and progressed to involve the entire body
 - a) List the viruses causing maculopapular rash
 - b) Describe the clinical features of Measles
 - c) Complications and management of measles

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

3. A 3 year old child presents with global developmental delay with poor scholastic performance
 - a) Define Development
 - b) List the causes of delayed development in a child
4. A 10-year-old child is brought to the emergency with progressive weakness of the lower limbs since 3 days.
 - a) What is acute flaccid paralysis?
 - b) Describe any three-differential diagnosis of AFP
5. Briefly write the clinical features and investigations of tubercular meningitis
6. Describe the clinical and investigation approach to confirm the diagnosis of portal hypertension?
7. Describe the clinical features of nutritional rickets. Explain using a diagram the radiological features of rickets.
8. Causes of seizures in a 3-day old neonate. How will you manage the seizures in this baby?
9. Describe and interpret the investigations for a child suspected to have Beta Thalassemia Major
10. Classify anemia and write a short note on investigation of Megaloblastic anemia?

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

11. Definition of prematurity, LBW and SGA
12. A 5 yrs old child presents with bloody stools. Mention three causative organisms
13. Mention the dose, route and schedule of administration of BCG vaccine
14. Short note on ways to prevent bleeding in a school boy with hemophilia
15. Mention three drugs used in management of congestive cardiac failure in children
16. Name three drugs used in the management of acute severe Asthma
17. Mention any three causes of respiratory distress in neonates

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18. Composition of low osmolarity ORS
19. List three causes of pathological short stature
20. List three complications of acute watery diarrhea

Multiple Choice Questions

- 21 i) The following is earliest feature in ECG of hyperkalemia child?
 - A. U waves
 - B. Tall T waves
 - C. ST segment elevation
 - D. Arrhythmias
- 21 ii) All the following are causes of microcephaly in children **EXCEPT**
 - A. Down syndrome
 - B. Congenital Rubella infection
 - C. Craniosynostosis
 - D. Untreated B thalassemia major
- 21 iii) The first Apgar is taken at
 - A. Immediately after birth
 - B. 1 minute
 - C. 5 minutes
 - D. 10 minutes
- 21 iv) Hyponatremia is defined as serum sodium levels less than
 - A. 120 mEq/L
 - B. 125 mEq/L
 - C. 130 mEq/L
 - D. 135 mEq/L
- 21 v) The following is the common cause of Unconjugated Jaundice
 - A. Biliary atresia
 - B. TORCH Infection
 - C. Choledochal Cysts
 - D. Hemolytic anemia
- 22 i) The commonest organisms causing acute laryngotracheobronchitis is
 - A. Parainfluenza Virus type 1
 - B. Adenovirus
 - C. Respiratory syncytial Virus
 - D. Rhinovirus
- 22 ii) The definition of the toddler is
 - A. 6 months to 1 year
 - B. 1-2 years
 - C. 1 year to 36 months
 - D. 1 year to 48 months
- 22 iii) The Miller Fisher variant syndrome of Guillain Barre syndrome is characterized **by** all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - A. Ophthalmological abnormalities
 - B. Ataxia
 - C. Areflexia
 - D. Bladder and bowel involvement
- 22 iv) **Severe** combined immunodeficiency **manifests** during
 - A. First few months of life
 - B. After 1 year
 - C. After 2 years
 - D. After 5 years
- 22 v) Triad of congenital Rubella syndrome include all **EXCEPT**
 - A. Cataract
 - B. Sensorineural deafness
 - C. Horseshoe kidney
 - D. Congenital Heart Disease
