

[MBBS 0324]

MARCH 2024

Sub. Code :6082

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - (CBME)**PAPER II - GENERAL MEDICINE*****Q.P. Code: 526082*****Time: 30 Minutes****Answer All Questions****Maximum : 20 Marks**

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

III. Multiple Choice Questions:**(20 x 1 = 20)****SECTION – A**

1. A 25 year old female's Thyroid Function tests showed TSH – Normal, T4 low, T3 Low. What is the probable diagnosis among the following?
A) Primary Hypothyroidism
B) Secondary Hypothyroidism
C) Subclinical Hypothyroidism
D) Over treatment of Hypothyroidism with levothyroxine
2. One of the following is a cause of secondary Hyperaldosteronism (Renin High and Aldosterone high)
A) Ectopic ACTH production
B) Liquorice misuse
C) Liddle syndrome
D) Diuretic therapy
3. A 15 year old child presents with ataxia, visual scotomas and mild haemolytic anaemia. This condition is due to which one of the following Vitamin deficiencies?
A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin D
C) Vitamin E
D) Vitamin K
4. Which one of the following is secreted by oxyntic gland and stimulates acid secretion, appetite and gastric emptying?
A) Gastrin
B) Ghrelin
C) Somatostatin
D) Histamine
5. The most common cause of acute severe lower gastrointestinal bleed is
A) Angiodysplasia
B) Diverticular disease
C) Ischemia of bowel
D) Meckel's diverticulum
6. Main effect of Osteoprotegerin - a key regulator of bone remodelling is
A) Stimulates bone resorption
B) Inhibits bone resorption
C) Stimulates bone formation
D) Inhibits bone formation
7. A patient presents with focal sensory seizures, spatial disorientation, constructional & dressing apraxia, contralateral hemi sensory loss, contralateral homonymous lower quadrantanopia. Where is the lesion?
A) Parietal – Dominant
B) Parietal Non -Dominant
C) Temporal Dominant
D) Temporal Non Dominant
8. All of the following are mitochondrial disorder except
A) Kearns-Sayre syndrome
B) Chronic progressive external Ophthalmoplegia
C) MELAS (Mitochondrial Encephalomyopathy with Lactic Acidosis and Stroke-like Episodes)
D) CADASIL (Cerebral Autosomal Dominant Arteriopathy with Subcortical Infarcts and Leukoencephalopathy)

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9. Adverse drug reactions accounts to upto what percentage of admissions in Geriatric age group?
A) 10% B) 20% C) 30% D) 40%
10. Which of the following is a pre-renal cause of Acute Kidney Injury in Pregnancy
A) Pre-eclampsia B) Septic abortion
C) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura D) Acute fatty liver of pregnancy

SECTION – B

11. A skin lesion which is circumscribed flat area of colour change ≤ 1 cm in diameter is termed as
A) Macule B) Papule C) Petechia D) Purpura
12. Which one of the following is first rank symptom of acute schizophrenia?
A) Broadcasting B) Blunted effect C) Avolition D) Alogia
13. Post partum blues occurs how many weeks after child birth?
A) 1- 3 weeks B) 4-6 weeks C) 6-8 weeks D) 8-10 weeks
14. The first line investigation in a pregnant patient with suspected pulmonary embolism with a normal chest x-ray is
A) D- Dimer B) Echocardiogram
C) Ventilation perfusion scan D) CT pulmonary angiogram
15. Non metastatic Extra pulmonary manifestations of lung cancer are all except
A) Carcinoid syndrome B) Gynecomastia
C) Cerebellar degeneration D) Stroke
16. Fir-tree pattern on trunk is seen in
A) Pityriasis rosea B) Psoriasis C) Atopic eczema D) Lichen planus
17. Causes of localised pruritis is
A) Eczema B) Pediculosis C) Urticaria D) Psoriasis
18. Common presentation of conversion disorder are all except
A) Gait disturbance B) Motor loss C) Sensory loss D) Blindness
19. First rank symptoms of Acute schizophrenia
A) Delusional perception B) Flattered effect
C) Apathy and loss of drive D) Poor self care
20. Vascular cause of dementia is
A) Alzheimer's disease B) Huntington disease
C) Amyloid angiopathy D) Multiple sclerosis

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