

**SS/MBBS-II/2nd IA/MED/09-23****2023****(September)****MEDICINE****Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hours****The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions****Answer all questions**

1. Define hyperbilirubinaemia. Write some causes of congenital hyperbilirubinaemia. Describe the pathophysiology and biochemical basis of hyperbilirubinaemia. 2+3+5+5=15
2. Define community acquired pneumonia. Describe its pathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management. 3+4+4+2+2=15
3. A 65 years aged male smoker presented to medicine OPD with loose stools with intermittent blood with stool for 2 months. On examination, he has pedal oedema. Laboratory investigation shows HB-10.5 gm%. 3+4+3=10
  - a. What are the important points in history taking for this patient?
  - b. How do you plan to evaluate this patient?
  - c. What are the important differential diagnosis in this case?
4. Write short notes on: **5x8=40**
  - a. Megaloblastic anaemia.
  - b. Complete blood count.
  - c. Management of infective endocarditis.
  - d. Diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever.
  - e. Febrile response.

- f. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.
- g. Genetic basis of common cancers.
- h. Portal hypertension.

**5. Answer briefly:****2x5=10**

- a. Name some common viral causes of fever in India.
- b. Mention two complications of cirrhosis of liver.
- c. Mention two differences between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease based on clinical features.
- d. What are the components of COPD? Define chronic bronchitis.
- e. Reed Sternberg cell.

9. Role of a physician in communicating with the attendants regarding discussion of critical illness of the patient (showing empathy). 5

**10. Choose the correct option:****1x5=5**

i. The matrix of blood is known as

- a) plasma
- b) serum
- c) RBC
- d) WBC and platelets

ii. During blood coagulation, thromboplastin is released by

- a) RBC
- b) leucocytes
- c) blood plasma
- d) clumped platelets and damaged tissue

iii. Which of the following is not associated with microcytic anaemia?

- a) Iron deficiency anaemia
- b) Aplastic anaemia
- c) Sideroblastic anaemia
- d) Thalassemia

iv. The marker of infectivity in Hepatitis B is

- a) HBsAg
- b) HBeAg
- c) Anti-HBs
- d) Anti-HBc

v. Risk factors for malignancies are all **except**

- a) smoking
- b) alcohol
- c) antioxidant use
- d) genetic

\*\*\*\*

SS/MBBS-II/2nd IA/MED/09-23