

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - April 2025

Subject: General Medicine

Paper: I

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

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

1. a) A 70 year old male with history of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and hypertension presented to the emergency with shortness of breath. No history of fever. What are the various possibilities? How will you approach for managing the case? 5+10
b) A 18 year old female patient hailing from a village is brought with alleged history of poisoning. Her mother gives history that the patient had consumed half a tube of Rat killer paste about 4 hrs back. Patient is conscious, oriented, vitals stable and systemic examination unremarkable. 5+3+3+4
i) Discuss the first line of management.
ii) Describe the clinical features and complications you expect in the patient.
iii) How will you manage the complications?
2. Answer the following:
a) A 35 year old female came to OPD with weakness and multiple joint pain for long time. She has problem for walking in early morning. What are the possibilities? Describe briefly the investigations and treatment of the case. 2+3+5
b) Write down the clinical features and management of Scrub Typhus. 5+5
c) Describe the clinical features and laboratory work up of ulcerative colitis. Mention the complications of the condition. 7+3
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
a) Informed consent is must before performing procedure in Medical ward.
b) Turner's syndrome.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
a) Role of Biosimilars in reducing the cost of medical therapy.
b) Vegans are more susceptible to megaloblastic anemia.
c) Role of Rifaximin is necessary for prevention of HE in CLD cases.
d) Serum electrolytes are important to direct the cause of altered sensorium.
e) Microvascular complications are more common in falciparum malaria.

10x1

a) Increased ALT b) Increased ALP c) Prolonged PT d) Decreased albumin

a) Bladder cancer
b) Renal stone
c) Glomerulonephritis
d) Prostatism

a) Choline b) Niacin c) Pantothenic acid d) Pyridoxine

a) Metabolic acidosis
b) Hyperkalemia
c) Metabolic alkalosis
d) Hyperphosphatemia

a) Paraquet b) Corrosive
c) Organophosphorus d) Paracetamol

a) An Autosomal Dominant disorder b) A polygenic disorder
c) An Autosomal Recessive disorder d) A vertically transmitted disorder

a) Anti ds DNA b) ANA c) Anti Smith d) Anti Ribosomal P

- a) Enterococci can cause native valve IE
- b) Intracardiac abscess excludes the diagnosis of IE
- c) Digital ulcer is the specific feature of prosthetic valve IE
- d) Blood culture is not mandatory if Echocardiography reveals Vegetation

ix) Which of these is not a cause of irregularly irregular pulse?

a) Atrial fibrillation
b) Atrial flutter with variable AV block
c) Multifocal atrial tachycardia
d) PSVT

a) Syphilis – Penicillin b) Scrub typhus – Doxycycline
c) Kalaazar – Liposomal Amphotericin B d) Clostridium difficile - Clindamycin