



RAN - 2406000104040801

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Third M.B.B.S. Part II Examination March - 2025

Paediatrics (Section-I MCQ + Sec-II + Sec III)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

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નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Third M.B.B.S. Part II

Name of the Subject :

Paediatrics (Section-I MCQ + Sec-II + Sec III)

Subject Code No.: **2406000104040801**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

- (2) This paper contains Section -1, Section - II & Section - III (MCQ)
- (3) Section -1 (MCQs) - 20 Marks are in different sheets.
- (4) All questions are compulsory. Write each section in a separate answer sheet.
- (5) The figure to the right indicates marks of that question.

SECTION - I

(Multiple Choice Questions)

20

Note : Encircle only one correct option.

1. Which vaccine-preventable disease is characterized by a "BULL'S NECK"?
 - a. Tetanus
 - b. Dengue
 - c. Diphtheria
 - d. Malaria
2. Which defect is not Acyanotic Congenital Heart Disease?
 - a. Atrial Septal Defect
 - b. Ventricular Septal Defect
 - c. Tetralogy of Fallots
 - d. all of the above

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3. A Full-term neonate born after emergency LSCS develops respiratory distress and requires oxygen. Examination does not reveal any cardiac lesion and the distress improves within 24 hours. What is the likely diagnosis?
 - a. Transient Tachypnoea of the newborn
 - b. Hyaline Membrane Disease
 - c. Meconium Aspiration Syndrome
 - d. Congenital Pneumonia
4. Beyond what gestational age, a baby is termed as Post - Term?
 - a. 40 Weeks
 - b. 41 Weeks
 - c. 42 Weeks
 - d. 44 Weeks
5. Mature pincer grasp achieved at the age of
 - a. 9 Months
 - b. 11 Months
 - c. 12 Months
 - d. 15 Months
6. In Turner Syndrome all are seen, except?
 - a. Mental Retardation
 - b. 45 XO
 - c. Webbed Neck
 - d. Short Stature
7. Drug of choice for Pertussis
 - a. Penicillin
 - b. Ceftriaxone
 - c. Linezolid
 - d. Azithromycin
8. Clinical manifestations of Hypermagnesemia include all the following except
 - a. Hypotonia
 - b. Hyporeflexia
 - c. Sleepiness
 - d. Hypertension
9. Meningomyelocele most commonly involves which region?
 - a. Cervico - dorsal
 - b. Dorso - lumbar
 - c. Lumbo - sacral
 - d. Sacro - coccygeal
10. Why Vitamin K injection is given at birth?
 - a. Used as a vaccine
 - b. To prevent Sepsis
 - c. To prevent Hypoglycemia
 - d. To prevent Hemorrhagic Disease of Newborn (HDN)

11. Which vitamin deficiency is precipitated by an attack of Measles?
 - a. Vitamin D
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin A
 - d. Vitamin K
12. Hyaline Membrane deposition is seen in
 - a. ARDS
 - b. RDS
 - c. Pulmonary Haemorrhage
 - d. Interstitial Disease
13. C- Reactive Protein investigation in Newborn and children for...
 - a. To diagnose Hypoglycemia
 - b. To diagnose Hypocalcemia
 - c. To diagnose Septicemia
 - d. To diagnose Hypothermia
14. Which is the most common malformation of Posterior fossa and Hind Brain?
 - a. Dandy Walker Malformation
 - b. Arachnoid Cyst
 - c. Chairi Malformation
 - d. Mega Cisterna Magna
15. "Vaccine Vial Monitor" is used for what?
 - a. Efficacy of Vaccine
 - b. Storage of Vaccine
 - c. Deep Freezer
 - d. Cold Storage
16. Dose of Adrenaline in Neonatal Resuscitation Protocol is _____
 - a. 0.3-0.5 ml/kg of 1:10000
 - b. 0.1 - 0.3 ml/kg of 1:1000
 - c. 0.3-0.5 ml/kg of 1:1000
 - d. 0.1 - 0.3 ml/kg of 1:10000
17. By what time, Newborn baby should pass stool after birth?
 - a. 24 Hours
 - b. 36 Hours
 - c. 48 Hours
 - d. 72 Hours
18. Which chronic poisoning can cause Microcytic Hypochromic Anemia in children?
 - a. Lead
 - b. Paracetamol
 - c. Kerosene
 - d. Organophosphate
19. In BCG Vaccine, which diluent is used?
 - a. Normal Saline
 - b. Distilled Water
 - c. Dextrose
 - d. Bicarbonate
20. Colostrum is rich in
 - a. IgA
 - b. IgE
 - c. IgG
 - d. IgM

SECTION - II**Q.1 Structured Long Essay Type Question. (Clinical Problem Based) 10**

Sonal, a 5- year-old child has been brought to the ward with complaints of Fever with chills and rigors for 5 days. On examination, the child has some pallor and splenomegaly and the blood smear showed asexual forms of Plasmodium Falciparum.

What will be your probable diagnosis, Complications, and further plan of management of this patient?

Q.2 Short Notes :- (Six) 30

1. Scholastic backwardness
2. Counselling of parents of child with Sickle Cell Disease
3. Stages of Hepatic Encephalopathy in children
4. Iron Chelating Drugs used in Thalassemia Major
5. Hypothermia : Defination, Classification, and Management
6. Clinical Features and Diagnosis of Down's Syndrome

SECTION - III**Q.3 Unstructured Long Question . 10**

Define Persistent Diarrohea. Write causes, investigations, and Management of Persistent Diarrhoea.

Q.4 Short Notes :- (Six) 30

1. Universal Immunization Programme
2. Microcephaly
3. Biomedical Waste Management
4. Management of Megaloblastic Anemia in children
5. Clinical Features and Management of Bronchiolitis
6. Cyanotic Spells : Causes and Management