

**QP. CODE: MB2019131****KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES****WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE-506 002****MBBS FINAL YEAR PART-II DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JAN, 2024****GENERAL MEDICINE PAPER-I****Time: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 100****Note: Answer all questions.****Give Diagrammatic representation whenever necessary**

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**Multiple Choice Questions:****10 X 1= 10**

1. Which of the following is NOT a common physical sign of Hypothyroidism?

- a) Bradycardia
- b) Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk
- c) Slowed speech and movements
- d) Ascites

2. A 45-year-old lady presents with polydipsia and polyuria. Her symptoms started soon after a road traffic accident 6 months ago. The blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg with no postural drop. The daily urinary output is 6-8 litres. Investigations showed serum sodium 130 mEq/L, potassium 3.5 mEq/L, serum creatinine 0.9 mg/dl, random plasma glucose -85 mg/dL. The plasma osmolality is 260 milli osmol/L and urine osmolality is 40 milli osmol/L. The most likely diagnosis is \_

- a) Central diabetes insipidus
- b) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- c) Psychogenic polydipsia
- d) Resolving acute tubular necrosis

3. Endoscopy findings of Crohn's disease include all EXCEPT

- a) Skip lesions
- b) Pseudo polyps
- c) Cobblestone appearance
- d) Strictures

4. Normal range of Albuminuria

- a) 20-300 mg/24hr
- b) 8-10 mg/24hr
- c) 30-300 mg/24hr
- d) >300 mg/24hr

5. A 30-year-old woman presents to casualty after 30 hours after consuming 50 paracetamol tablets of dose 500mg. Which of the following tests measured at this time point would be most helpful in determining the outcome?

- a) Alanine Transaminase (ALT) concentration
- b) Creatinine concentration
- c) Bilirubin concentration
- d) Acetaminophen concentration

6. Turner syndrome is classically associated with

- a) 47 XXY karyotype
- b) 47 XXX mosaicism
- c) 45 X karyotype
- d) 46 XY mosaicism

7. Standard dose of pantoprazole

- a) 30 mg
- b) 40 mg
- c) 20 mg
- d) 60 mg

8. Von-Willebrand disease causes

- a) Increased bleeding time
- b) Increased PT
- c) Increased fibrinogen
- d) Increased Fibrinogen degradation products

9. Apixaban acts by inhibiting

- a) Vitamin K
- b) Factor Villa
- c) Factor Xa
- d) Thrombin

10. Calculate the GCS in the patient of RTA, who is confused, opening eyes to painful stimulus, flexor response to stimulus without exact localization

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) 10
- d) 11

**Essay/Long Answer Questions:**

**2X15=30**

11. Describe the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, and management of Iron Deficiency Anemia.

12. Write the clinical features, diagnosis and management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis.

**Short Answer Questions:**

**7x6=42**

13. Nephrotic Syndrome.

14. Cytokines.

15. Describe professional qualities and roles of the physician.

16. Lead poisoning.

- 17. Heat stroke.
- 18. Metabolic acidosis.
- 19. Fever of unknown origin

**Very Short Answer Questions:**

**6x3=18**

- 20. Philadelphia Chromosome.
- 21. Dysphagia.
- 22. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH).
- 23. Brachytherapy.
- 24. British Anti Lewisite (BAL).
- 25. Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

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