

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur****MBBS Final Part-2 Examination August-2020****Paper Code: 20BM0107100242 Subject: General Medicine Paper - II****Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 60**

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book.
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example: 1. (a) 2. (b) ...
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind of repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered malpractice. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University.

**Q.1 Total MCQs: 20    20 x 1/2 = 10**

1. Kaposi sarcoma is commonly seen in:
  - a. Upper limbs
  - b. Lower limbs
  - c. Eye
  - d. Trunk
2. The most common presentation of extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis is:
  - a. Peritoneal TB
  - b. Pericardial TB
  - c. Tubercular meningitis
  - d. Tubercular lymphadenitis
3. In a patient with muscle cramps and carpopedal spasm which electrolyte is most likely to be low:
  - a. Sodium
  - b. Magnesium
  - c. Calcium
  - d. Chloride
4. The most common cause of seizures in a patient of AIDS is:
  - a. Toxoplasmosis
  - b. Cryptococcal meningitis
  - c. CNS lymphoma
  - d. Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy
5. Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis:
  - a. Raynaud's phenomenon
  - b. Right to left cardiac shunts
  - c. Cold exposure
  - d. Shock
6. Altered behavior, delusions, and hallucinations suggest:
  - a. Schizophrenia
  - b. Obsessive compulsive disorder
  - c. Psychotic disorder

- d. Korsakoff's psychosis
7. Delusion is a disorder of:
- Thought
  - Perception
  - Personality
  - Perception
8. Where does arginine vasopressin (AVP) exert its maximum effect in the kidney?
- Proximal tubule
  - Distal convoluted tubule
  - Collecting ducts
  - Loop of Henle
9. In a patient with high grade fever, rigors and tender hepatomegaly, the most likely diagnosis is:
- Typhoid fever
  - Cirrhosis of liver
  - Liver abscess
  - Hepatocellular carcinoma
10. A 28 year old woman presents with secondary amenorrhoea and galactorrhoea. An MRI scan of her brain is likely to show a lesion in which area?
- Anterior pituitary
  - Posterior pituitary
  - Hypothalamus
  - Pars intermedia
11. Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion by the pancreas is augmented by which of the following?
- Leptin
  - Somatostatin
  - Glucagon-like peptide-1
  - Insulin-like growth factor-1
12. A young boy presents with fever, skin rash, diarrhea and Koplik spots on buccal mucosa. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Chicken pox
  - Diphtheria
  - Measles
  - Small pox
13. Following are features of myxoedema except:
- Slow pulse
  - Dry skin
  - Hypotension
  - Hypertension
14. All are features of hyper-parathyroidism except:
- Increase serum calcium
  - Diarrhea
  - Decrease serum phosphate
  - Nephrocalcinosis

15. All are seen in nephrotic syndrome except:
- Loss of protein C
  - Thrombo-embolism
  - Increased antithrombin 3 level
  - Lipiduria
16. Classic triad in renal cell carcinoma includes all of the following except:
- Hematuria
  - Hypertension
  - Abdominal pain
  - Flank mass
17. All are true regarding SIADH except:
- Increased level of ADH
  - Hyponatremia
  - Hyposmolar urine
  - Adequate hydration status
18. Post-infective glomerulonephritis presents as:
- Acute renal failure
  - Asymptomatic hematuria
  - Nephritic syndrome
  - Nephrotic syndrome
19. Main clinical distinction between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is:
- Binge eating
  - Electrolyte abnormalities
  - Self induced vomiting
  - Underweight
20. Ivermectin is indicated in the treatment of:
- Syphilis
  - Scabies
  - Tuberculosis
  - Dermatophytosis

**Q.2 Long Answer Questions (4 x 5 = 20)**

- Discuss clinical features, complications and management of dengue fever.
- Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Describe the etiology, clinical features, complications and management of bipolar disorder.
- Discuss pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of Grave's disease.

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (4 x 3 = 12)**

- Prophylaxis for opportunistic infection in HIV infection.
- Pellagra.
- Clinical characteristics of different types of leprosy.
- Addison's disease.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Questions (9 x 2 = 18)**

- Four causes of metabolic alkalosis.

- b. Four causes of hyperkalemia.
- c. List four DPP4 inhibitors.
- d. Causes of acute renal failure.
- e. Clinical features of hypothyroidism.
- f. Four drugs to treat schizophrenia.
- g. Four complications of obesity.
- h. List four drugs in treating anaphylaxis.
- i. Name any four ectopic hormone production by tumors.

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