

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
M.B.B.S. Final Part-II Examination Feb-2024
Subject – General Medicine (New Scheme)
Paper I
Paper Code – 24AM0107100241
Time : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions:

- 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) MCQs have to be answered in theory answer book.
- e) Please write MCQ answers neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets, e.g. 1.(a) 2.(b).
- f) MCQs answered only once; cutting, erasing or whitener is malpractice.
- g) Subjective answers should be answered in up to 30 words per mark.

Q.1 Total MCQs : 10 10 × 1 = 10

1. SAAG is > 1.1 g/dL in all except:
 - a. TB peritonitis
 - b. CCF
 - c. Cirrhosis
 - d. Budd–Chiari
2. Stroke is characterised by:
 - a. UMN facial nerve palsy
 - b. LMN facial nerve palsy
 - c. Ptosis
 - d. Wasting of thenar muscles
3. Which hormonal agent is used as chemotherapy for breast cancer?
 - a. Tamoxifen
 - b. Rivoxaban
 - c. Methotrexate
 - d. Ifosfamide
4. What is a recognized complication of methyl alcohol poisoning?
 - a. Blindness
 - b. Convulsion
 - c. Respiratory distress
 - d. Metabolic alkalosis
5. Drug of choice in acute management of PSVT is:
 - a. Amiodarone
 - b. Adenosine
 - c. Verapamil
 - d. Metoprolol
6. HLA-B27 is associated with which of the following?
 - a. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - b. Reiter's syndrome
 - c. Behçet's disease
 - d. Psoriasis

7. A 40 yr-old female with skip lesions on colonoscopy, chronic diarrhoea and weight loss is suffering from:
- Ulcerative colitis
 - Crohn's disease
 - Koch's abdomen
 - Colorectal cancer
8. A 65 yr-old male developed right-sided hemiplegia with impaired naming, decreased fluency but preserved comprehension. What type of speech disorder is he suffering from?
- Wernicke's aphasia
 - Broca's aphasia
 - Global aphasia
 - Conduction aphasia
9. Which of the following is not a cause of mid-diastolic murmur?
- Mitral stenosis
 - Carey Coombs murmur
 - Austin Flint murmur
 - VSD
10. Palpable purpura is seen in:
- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - Quinine therapy
 - Heparin-associated thrombocytopenia
 - Leucocytoclastic vasculitis

Q.2 Long Answer Questions $2 \times 20 = 40$

- Describe etio-pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of acute rheumatic fever.
- Write in brief the etiology, clinical features, complications and management of tubercular meningitis.

Q.3 Brief Answer Questions $6 \times 5 = 30$

- Describe pancytopenia and its management.
- Management of organo-phosphorous poisoning.
- Clinical features and management of acute severe asthma.
- Distinguishing features of hemorrhagic vs non-hemorrhagic stroke.
- Clinical features and complications of cirrhosis of liver.
- Diagnosis and management of rheumatoid arthritis.

Q.4 Short Answer Questions $10 \times 2 = 20$

- Treatment of status epilepticus.

- b. Clinical features of Plummer–Wilson syndrome.
- c. Duke's criteria for diagnosis of infective endocarditis.
- d. Four causes of spastic paraplegia.
- e. Diagnostic criteria for SLE.
- f. DMARDs.
- g. Child–Pugh score.
- h. Drugs used in management of heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF).
- i. Enumerate four occupational diseases.
- j. Types of heart block.

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