

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

M.B.B.S. Final Part-2 Examination Jan/Feb-2023

Paper Code-23AM0107100242

Subject – General Medicine

Paper-II

Time : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 60

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) 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 for 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.
- g) Subjective Answer should be answered in up to 30 words per mark.

Q.1 Total MCQs : 20 $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$

1. Tumor Lysis syndrome is characterized by:
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hypouricemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia
 - d. Hyponatremia
2. The accurate diagnostic aid in newly diagnosed young male with renal hypertension is:
 - a. Selective renal angiography
 - b. U.S.G
 - c. CT scan
 - d. MRI
3. Hungup ankle jerk is seen in:
 - a. Hypothyroidism
 - b. Thyrotoxicosis
 - c. Werner syndrome
 - d. Pheochromocytoma
4. Which of the following is SGLT2 inhibitor:
 - a. Glimipride
 - b. Dapagliflozin
 - c. Pioglitazone
 - d. Sitagliptin
5. Which of the following reduces microalbuminuria:
 - a. Enalapril
 - b. Amlodipine
 - c. Torsemide
 - d. Verapamil

6. Secondary diabetes may be present in all except:
 - a. Acromegaly
 - b. Addison's disease
 - c. Hemosiderosis
 - d. Glucagonoma
7. Which of the following is peakless insulin:
 - a. Isophane
 - b. Degludec
 - c. Glulisine
 - d. Lispro
8. Popcorn calcification is seen with:
 - a. Pulmonary hamartoma
 - b. Aspergillosis
 - c. Bronchoalveolar cancer
 - d. Pulmonary embolism
9. Treatment of choice for anaphylactic shock is:
 - a. Subcutaneous adrenalin
 - b. IV steroid
 - c. Theophyllin
 - d. Antihistamine
10. Sinewave pattern in ECG is due to:
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hyperkalemia
 - c. Hyponatremia
 - d. Hypernatremia
11. H pylori infection is best detected by:
 - a. Tissue biopsy
 - b. Urea breath test
 - c. Urease test
 - d. Serum Elisa
12. Drug of choice for primary prophylaxis of P. jiroveci infection in AIDS patient is:
 - a. Azithromycin
 - b. Ampicillin
 - c. Cotrimoxazole
 - d. INH Pyridoxine
13. Pontiac fever is caused by:
 - a. Legionella
 - b. Dengue virus
 - c. Scrub typhus
 - d. Plasmodium vivax
14. PUVA therapy is for:
 - a. Pemphigus
 - b. Leprosy
 - c. Psoriasis
 - d. Tinea

15. Hyperpigmentation is seen with which hormone:
- FSH
 - LH
 - TSH
 - ACTH
16. Tufting of terminal fingers is seen in:
- Hypoparathyroidism
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Hypothyroidism
17. Plasmodium falciparum causes:
- Benign tertian malaria
 - Malignant quartan malaria
 - Malignant tertian malaria
 - Benign quartan malaria
18. Microcytic anemia is caused by:
- Celphos poisoning
 - Lead poisoning
 - Diazepam poisoning
 - Organophosphorus poisoning
19. Which antihypertensive prevents the formation of renal stone:
- Amlodipine
 - Loop diuretics
 - Thiazide Diuretics
 - Enalapril
20. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis is seen in:
- Hepatitis A
 - Hepatitis B
 - Hepatitis C
 - Hepatitis D

Q.2 Long Answer Questions $4 \times 5 = 20$

- Clinical features, complications and treatment of Amoebic Liver Abscess.
- Clinical features and treatment of Leptospirosis.
- Causes and treatment of Membranous glomerulonephritis.
- Newer treatment modalities for Diabetes Mellitus.

Q.3 Short Answer Questions $4 \times 3 = 12$

- How will you assess the response to treatment in a patient of hypothyroidism.

- b. Discuss balanced diet.
- c. Drug therapy for HIV.
- d. Treatment for multidrug resistant tuberculosis.

Q.4 Very Short Answer Questions $9 \times 2 = 18$

- a. Treatment of Herpes Zoster.
- b. Difference between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.
- c. Obsessive compulsive disorder.
- d. Clinical findings of Pemphigus.
- e. Clinical features of Addison's disease.
- f. Four causes of metabolic acidosis.
- g. Difference between tuberculoid and lepromatous leprosy.
- h. Opportunistic infections in HIV.
- i. Uses of stem cell therapy.