

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**MBBS Final Part-2 Examination June 2019****Paper Code: 19BM0107100242 Subject: General Medicine Paper – II****Time : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 60**

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers must follow the serial order of the question paper
- d) MCQs to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Write MCQ answers in serial order with pen in brackets: 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQs answered more than once or altered will be considered malpractice
- g) Answers can be in Hindi or English

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

1. In a patient with centripetal obesity, acne and hirsutism the most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Hypogonadism
 - b. Hypothyroidism
 - c. Cushing's syndrome
 - d. Simple Obesity
2. In a patient with history of muscle cramps and carpopedal spasm which serum electrolyte is most likely to be low?
 - a. Sodium
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Chloride
 - d. Calcium
3. Which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of hyperkalaemia in acute renal failure:
 - a. Propranolol
 - b. Amiloride
 - c. Insulin
 - d. Captopril
4. In a patient with high grade fever, rigors and tender hepatomegaly, the most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Typhoid fever
 - b. Malaria
 - c. Carcinoma of Liver
 - d. Liver abscess
5. The antidiabetic agent of choice in a fifty year old obese lady with mild hyperglycemia is:
 - a. Insulin
 - b. Repaglinide
 - c. Metformin
 - d. Glimeperide

6. The most common side effect of Quinine is:

- a. Headache
- b. Deafness
- c. Tremors
- d. Respiratory depression

7. A fifteen year old boy with diabetes presents with abdominal pain, vomiting and shortness of breath. There is his

- a. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- b. Renal failure
- c. Non-ketotic hyperosmolar coma
- d. Gastritis

8. A young boy presents with history of fever, skin rash and diarrhea. Examination of oral cavity shows Koplik spots

- a. Chicken pox
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Typhoid
- d. Measles

9. The following are correct about Anorexia Nervosa except:

- a. Amenorrhea is a feature
- b. Obesity is a feature
- c. Morbid fear of obesity
- d. May be complicated by hypokalemia

10. The following are disorders of thought except:

- a. Delusions
- b. Phobias
- c. Hallucinations
- d. Obsessions

11. Tourniquet test is used for monitoring patients with:

- a. Infectious mononucleosis
- b. Chikungunya
- c. Zika virus infection
- d. Dengue fever

12. The most common cause of seizure in a patient of AIDS is:

- a. Toxoplasmosis
- b. Cryptococcal meningitis
- c. CNS lymphoma
- d. Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy

13. The most important parameter to monitor dengue haemorrhagic fever is:
- Platelet count
 - Haematocrit
 - Haemoglobin
 - Total leucocyte count
14. Kaposi sarcoma is commonly seen in:
- Lower limbs
 - Upper limbs
 - Head and neck
 - Trunk
15. Site of Gohn focus in congenital Tuberculosis is:
- Lung
 - GIT
 - Liver
 - Brain
16. Characteristic finding in acute glomerulonephritis:
- Red cell casts
 - Hematuria
 - Proteinuria
 - Epithelial cells
17. Hyperkalemia is caused due to all of the following except:
- Alkalosis
 - Acute renal failure
 - Addison's disease
 - Excess hemolysis
18. All are true about Hyperthyroidism except:
- Anxiety
 - Palpitations
 - Tachycardia
 - Weight gain
19. All are seen in Nephrotic syndrome except:
- Atherosclerosis
 - Thromboembolism
 - Increased protein C levels
 - Lipiduria

20. Side effect of Zidovudine in AIDS patient is:

- a. Megaloblastic anemia
- b. Hyperuricemia
- c. Pancreatitis
- d. Nephrocalcinosis

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

- a. Discuss the clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management of H1N1 influenza.
- b. Write the clinical features and management of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- c. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of acute glomerulonephritis.
- d. Discuss the pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of acute rheumatic fever.

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

- a. Clinical features of hypothyroidism.
- b. Eating disorders.
- c. Pneumocystis jirovecii.
- d. Clinical characteristics of different types of leprosy.

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

- a. Stages of lupus nephritis.
- b. Name any four causes of metabolic acidosis.
- c. Name any four ectopic hormones produced by tumors.
- d. Name four medicines for scabies.
- e. Mention four neurological features of vitamin B12 deficiency.
- f. Name four sexually transmitted infections presenting as genital ulcers.
- g. Name four anti-retroviral drugs.
- h. Name four common opportunistic infections seen in HIV infection.
- i. List four causes of delirium in the elderly.
