

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-II Examination November-2021
Paper Code: 21BM0107100241
Subject – General Medicine
Paper I
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) MCQs have to be answered in theory answer book.
- e) Please write MCQ answers neatly in serial order with brackets, e.g., 1.(a) 2.(b).
- f) MCQs answered only once; cutting, erasing or whitener is malpractice.

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

- 1. Kwashiorkor occurs due to:
 - a. Deficiency of proteins and calories
 - b. Deficiency of proteins
 - c. Deficiency of calcium
 - d. Deficiency of fats
- 2. During acute MI following changes occur in ECG:
 - a. Flattened T wave
 - b. Depressed ST segment
 - c. Elevated ST segment
 - d. Increased PR interval
- 3. Parkinson's disease is due to deficiency of:
 - a. GABA
 - b. Dopamine
 - c. Glycine
 - d. Aspartate
- 4. MELD score is calculated on the basis of:
 - a. Prothrombin time
 - b. Serum creatinine
 - c. Serum bilirubin
 - d. All of the above
- 5. ECG finding in Hyperkalemia is:
 - a. PR Prolongation
 - b. ST segment depression
 - c. Tall tented T waves
 - d. qRS widening

6. All are features of pyramidal tract lesion, Except:
 - a. Involuntary movement
 - b. Positive Babinski's sign
 - c. Spasticity
 - d. Increased deep tendon reflexes
7. In Budd Chiari syndrome the site of venous thrombosis is:
 - a. Infrahepatic inferior vena cava
 - b. Infrahepatic inferior vena cava
 - c. Portal veins
 - d. Hepatic veins
8. Seen in DIC are all except:
 - a. Hyperfibrinogenemia
 - b. Increased fibrin degradation products
 - c. Prolonged PT
 - d. Increased APTT
9. Most common valve involved in Carcinoid syndrome is:
 - a. Mitral valve
 - b. Tricuspid valve
 - c. Aortic valve
 - d. Pulmonary valve
10. Characteristic feature of upper motor neuron lesion includes:
 - a. Fasciculations
 - b. Hyporeflexia
 - c. Clonus
 - d. Muscle wasting
11. Which artery is involved in lateral medullary syndrome?
 - a. Anterior superior cerebellar artery
 - b. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - c. Posterior superior cerebellar artery
 - d. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
12. Kussmaul's sign is present in all, EXCEPT:
 - a. Massive pulmonary embolism
 - b. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
 - c. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - d. Right ventricular infarction
13. Presence of U waves represent:
 - a. Ventricular depolarisation
 - b. IHD
 - c. Ventricular repolarisation
 - d. Atrial depolarization
14. Treatment of Pellagra consists of:
 - a. Nicotinic acid
 - b. Thiamin
 - c. Iron supplement
 - d. Riboflavin

15. Murphy's sign is present in:
- Hepatitis
 - Cholecystitis
 - Pancreatitis
 - None
16. ANCA associated vasculitis:
- SLE
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Churg-Strauss syndrome
 - Henoch-Schonlein purpura
17. Wide and fixed split S2 is present in:
- Systemic hypertension
 - ASD
 - Mitral stenosis
 - Ventricular septal defect
18. Primaquine may cause hemolysis in:
- G6PD deficiency
 - NADP deficiency
 - Methemoglobinemia
 - Antitrypsin deficiency
19. Fasciculations are seen in:
- Anterior horn cell disease
 - Polymyositis
 - Duchenne muscular dystrophy
 - CVA
20. The most common intracranial site of hypertensive hemorrhage:
- Frontal lobe
 - Temporal lobe
 - Basal ganglia
 - Cerebellum

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

- Write in brief about the diagnosis and treatment of acute coronary syndrome.
- Discuss etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, investigations and principles of management of Chronic myeloid leukemia.
- Describe pathology, diagnosis & management of pleural effusion.
- Define seizure. Discuss the various types of seizure disorder.

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

- Clinical features and differential diagnosis of GBS.

- b. Multiple myeloma.
- c. Organo-Phosphorous poisoning.
- d. Diagnosis and management of COPD.

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

- a. Signs of Mitral stenosis.
- b. Raynaud's phenomenon.
- c. Name any four anti-epileptic drugs.
- d. Four features of Systemic sclerosis.
- e. COVID-19 Lab markers.
- f. 4 complications of infective endocarditis.
- g. 4 causes of spastic paraplegia.
- h. Write 4 causes of clubbing.
- i. Treatment of status epilepticus.

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