

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

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 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.

g) Student can answer the question in both Hindi & English language

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 history of sore throat and fever two days back. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 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 on buccal mucosa.

The most likely diagnosis is:

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