

MEDICAL**[MBBS 0325]****MARCH 2025****Sub. Code :6087****M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION****(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)****THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II****PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS*****Q.P. Code: 526087*****Time: 20 Minutes****Maximum : 20 Marks****Answer All Questions****Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen****SET - B****III. Multiple Choice Questions:****(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. What is the osmolality of WHO ORS [Oral rehydration solution]?
A) 205 mmol/L B) 225 mmol/L C) 245 mmol/L D) 265 mmol/L
2. Which among these is a cyanotic congenital heart disease with decreased pulmonary blood flow?
A) Tetralogy of Fallot B) Total anomalous Pulmonary Venous connection
C) Transposition of Great arteries D) Truncus arteriosus
3. Under revised Jones criteria for Acute Rheumatic Fever (2015), which additional major criteria is added to the already existing 5 major criteria in moderate, high-risk populations
A) Monarthralgia B) Polyarthralgia
C) Fever >38c D) ESR > 30mm in the 1st hr
4. Which of the following is not a steroid sparing agent used in Management of steroid dependent Nephrotic Syndrome?
A) Levamisole B) Cyclophosphamide
C) Aspirin D) Mycophenolate Mofetil
5. Dangerous hyperkalaemia in a child with Acute kidney Injury is treated with all the following drugs except
A) Calcium gluconate B) Nebulised salbutamol
C) Magnesium sulphate D) Sodium bicarbonate
6. Substitution of valine for glutamic acid at position 6 of beta globin gene results in
A) Beta Thalassemia B) Sickle cell anaemia
C) Alpha thalassemia D) Aplastic anaemia
7. A 1-year-old child presents with constipation, development delay, goiter and short stature. Which one of the following is the most probable cause?
A) Congenital hypothyroidism B) Cerebral palsy C) Stroke D) Addison's disease
8. A 4-year-old child presents with signs and symptoms of Meningitis. A purpuric rash is seen all over the body. What is the most likely etiological agent causing meningitis in this child?
A) Neisseria meningitidis B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis D) Staphylococcus aureus

.... 2 ...

9. Iron deficiency in a child results in:
A) Microcytic hypochromic anaemia B) Poor cognitive thinking
C) Fatigue D) All of the above
10. Acute Flaccid paralysis is defined as any case of flaccid weakness in children aged less than
A) 5 years old B) 10 years old C) 15 years old D) 20 years old
11. In the case of Severe Acute Malnutrition, the first feeding given in the early stabilization phase is with
A) F-100 formula B) F-90 formula
C) F-75 formula D) RUTF (ready-to-use therapeutic food)
12. Deficiency of which vitamin causes dementia, dermatitis and diarrhoea?
A) Vitamin A B) Vitamin B2 C) Niacin D) Folic acid
13. All the below vaccines are administered by subcutaneous route except
A) MMR vaccine B) Varicella vaccine
C) Pentavalent vaccine D) MR vaccine
14. All the following are risk factors for early-onset sepsis in neonates EXCEPT:
A) Prolonged rupture of membranes B) Unclean per vaginal examination
C) Elective caesarean section D) Chorioamnionitis
15. Abnormal curvature of the penis in a child with Hypospadias is called:
A) Chordee B) Phimosis C) Hydrocele D) Paraphimosis
16. A 12-year-old boy presented with gross haematuria for 3 days. He has hard of hearing and vision defects. There is a family history of renal disease in his maternal uncle. What is your diagnosis?
A) Post-infectious glomerulonephritis B) Alport syndrome
C) IgA nephropathy D) Nephrotic syndrome
17. What is the type of fever in dengue fever?
A) Biphasic fever B) Step ladder fever C) Fever with chills D) Undulant fever
18. A 12-year-old child is brought with a history of passing blood-stained stool. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcers in the sigmoid colon and biopsy of that area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
A) Ceftriaxone B) Steroids and sulphasalazine
C) Metronidazole D) Hydrocortisone enemas
19. The rate of increase in head size during first 3 months after birth
A) 2 cm/month B) 1 cm/month C) 3 cm/month D) 0.5 cm/month
20. Immature Pincer grasp is attained at
A) 6 months B) 9 months C) 24 months D) 18 months

[MBBS 0325]