

C 33268

(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. (Part II) DEGREE EXAMINATION
JUNE/AUGUST 2007****Paper II—GENERAL MEDICINE**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.
Response sheet for MCQ be provided.*

Section A

I. Multiple Choice Questions : Single response type-20 (separate sheet attached).

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)

II. Match the following : Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached).

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

III. Draw and label :

- 1 Write normal JVP and label them.
- 2 Schematic diagram of extra-pyramidal system.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

IV. Write briefly on :

- 1 Chronic persistent hepatitis.
- 2 Risk factors for cholesterol gall-stones.
- 3 Causes of pancytopenia.
- 4 Features of acute nephritis.
- 5 ECG changes in hyperkalemia.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

- 1 Viral myocarditis.
- 2 Pulmonary stenosis.
- 3 Management of hypertensive crisis.
- 4 Management of Thyroid storm.
- 5 Prevention of deep vein thrombosis.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section B

VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 24-year old female is admitted with chest-pain, palpitation, breathlessness followed by weakness of left half of the body.

- 1 What is the provisional diagnosis ?
- 2 List *four* common causes of stroke in young.
- 3 What are the clinical triads of mitral stenosis ?
- 4 Outline the management.

(2 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)

VII. Write briefly on :

- 1 Digoxin.
- 2 Collapsing pulse.
- 3 Chest X-ray findings in co-arcuation of aorta.
- 4 Pancreatic abscess.
- 5 Biological warfare.
- 6 Types of gallstones.
- 7 Platelet transfusion.
- 8 Dysuria.
- 9 Pre-renal causes of ARF.
- 10 Causes of hyperthyroidism.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Diabetic ketoacidosis.
- 2 Bell's palsy.
- 3 Management of parkinsonism.
- 4 Entrapment of neuropathy.
- 5 Sick-cell anaemia.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper II

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.

(2) Write your register number on the answer-sheet provided.

(3) Select **one** most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question in the answer-sheet provided.

1. High ESR is seen in :
(A) CHF. (B) Polycythemia vera.
(C) Multiple myeloma. (D) Sickle-cell anaemia.
2. Splenectomy is most useful in :
(A) Thrombocytopenia. (B) Spherocytosis.
(C) H.S. purpura. (D) Sickle-cell anaemia.
3. Severity of mitral regurgitation is indicated by :
(A) A-soft S_1 . (B) Length of murmur.
(C) Presence of LVS_3 . (D) Opening snap.
4. Drug of choice in Atrial fibrillation :
(A) Amalidarone. (B) Lignocaine.
(C) Quinidine. (D) Digoxin.
5. Commonest cause of embolism in CVA in young patient is :
(A) Mitral valve disease. (B) Carotid artery thrombosis.
(C) Venous thrombosis. (D) Tumour.
6. CSF finding in pyogenic meningitis is :
(A) Protein \uparrow sugar \downarrow . (B) Protein \downarrow sugar \uparrow .
(C) Chloride \uparrow protein \downarrow . (D) \downarrow protein \downarrow sugar.
7. Massive albuminuria is feature of :
(A) Acute nephritis. (B) Nephrotic syndrome.
(C) Nephrolithiasis. (D) Acute tubular necrosis.
8. Metabolic bone disease is a feature of :
(A) ARF. (B) CRF.
(C) Nephritis. (D) Nephropathy.
9. Gigantism is feature of :
(A) Panhyperpituitarism. (B) Panhypopituitarism.
(C) Hyperthyroidism. (D) Hypothyroidism.

10. SIADH is common in :
(A) Hypothalamic causes. (B) Cortical lesion.
(C) Cerebellar lesion. (D) Thyroid disease.
11. Angina and syncope are most likely to be associated with :
(A) Mitral stenosis. (B) Aortic stenosis.
(C) Mitral regurgitation. (D) Tricuspid stenosis.
12. Flatulence is the term used to describe :
(A) Passing of excessive wind. (B) Passing of excessive stool.
(C) Passing of excessive fat in stool. (D) Passing of excessive blood in stool.
13. Gastric Inhibitory peptide (GIP) :
(A) Increases insulin secretion. (B) decreases insulin secretion.
(C) Enhances insulin action. (D) None of the above.
14. "Warm" autoimmune hemolytic anaemia is associated with all **except** :
(A) lymphoid malignancy. (B) Rheumatoid arthritis.
(C) Pneumonia. (D) SLE.
15. Neutropenia is seen in all the following **except** :
(A) Black race. (B) Viral infection.
(C) Bacterial pneumonia. (D) Felty's syndrome.
16. Renal carbuncle may be diagnosed by :
(A) Plain X ray of abdomen. (B) Clinical examination.
(C) USG abdomen. (D) None of the above.
17. In empty-sella syndrome :
(A) Pituitary function is usually normal.
(B) Pituitary function is low.
(C) Pituitary function is high.
(D) None of the above.
18. Osteoporosis is seen in the following endocrine disease **except** :
(A) Cushing's syndrome. (B) Thyrotoxicosis.
(C) Hypogonadism. (D) Short stature.
19. Optic neuritis is an important toxic effect of :
(A) INH. (B) Rifampicin.
(C) Ethambutol. (D) Pyrazinamide.
20. Argyl-Robertson pupil is characterised by the following **except** :
(A) Absence of light reflex. (B) Retention of accommodation reflex.
(C) Dilated pupil. (D) Improper response to mydriatics.

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GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper II

II. Match the following :—

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|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Pulsus paradoxus | (a) Cerebellar sign. |
| 2 Flapping tremor | (b) Cardiac tamponade. |
| 3 Dysmetria | (c) Liver-cell failure. |
| 4 Facial puffiness | (d) Renal oedema. |
| 5 Koilonychia | (e) Parkinsonism. |
| 6 Marked face | (f) Iron deficiency anaemia. |
| | (g) Cortical lesion. |
| | (h) Megaloblastic anaemia. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)