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).

$(20 \times \frac{1}{2} = 10$ marks$)$

II. Match the following : Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached). $(6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$ marks$)$

III. Draw and label :

  1 Write normal JVP and label them.

  2 Schematic diagram of extra-pyramidal system.

$(2 \times 1 = 2$ 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.

$(5 \times 1 = 5$ 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.

$(5 \times 2 = 10$ marks$)$

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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-arctation 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 Sickle-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) Amaidarone.
   (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 ↑ sugar ↓.
   (B) Protein ↓ sugar ↑.
   (C) Chloride ↑ protein ↓.
   (D) ↓ protein ↓ 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.

Turn over

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 **expect** :

    (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 **expect** :

    (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.

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)

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GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper II

II. Match the following :—

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 ana↓↓emia.

$(6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3 \text{ marks})$