

D 42773

(Pages : 2 + 1 + 1 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2008****Part II****PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY**

(New Scheme)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**Answer Section A and B in separate answer books.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ( $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ( $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$  marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Roundworm ova.
  - 2 Urine findings in acute glomerulonephritis.
- ( $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Composition of WHO oral rehydration solution.
  - 2 Define Infant Mortality rate.
  - 3 Moro reflex.
  - 4 Organisms causing acute bacterial meningitis in a 18 month old baby.
- ( $4 \times 1 = 4$  marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Cyanotic spell.
  - 2 Complications of measles.
  - 3 Causes of short stature.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

**Section B**

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

A 1½ year old child is brought with failure to thrive, difficulty in breast feeding, and recurrent lower respiratory infections.

O/E there is a pansystolic murmur in the lower left sternal border.

- 1 What is the probable diagnosis ?
- 2 How will you investigate this child ?

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- 3 How will you treat this child ?
- 4 What are the complications of this condition ?

(1 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 IAP classification of malnutrition.
- 2 Treatment of severe dehydration.
- 3 Causes of seizures in the newborn.
- 4 Complication of DPT vaccine.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Clinical features of congenital hypothyroidism.
- 2 Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- 3 Management of acute fulminant liver cell failure.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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## PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

1. Causes of stridor in children include all the following **except** :  
(A) Laryngotracheobronchitis. (B) Bronchiolitis.  
(C) Acute epiglottitis. (D) Foreign body aspiration.
2. The antimalarial drug contra indicated in pregnancy is :  
(A) Primaquine. (B) Chloroquine.  
(C) Quinine. (D) Amodiaquine.
3. Ideal weight, height and head circumference of a 1 year old child is :  
(A) 80 cm, 10 kg, 45.5 cm. (B) 75 cm, 10 kg, 45 cm.  
(C) 75 cm, 12 kg, 45.5 cm. (D) 80 cm, 11 kg, 47 cm.
4. Which of the following requires immediate surgical interment in the newborn period ?  
(A) Cephalhaematoma. (B) Phimosis.  
(C) Umbilical hernia, 1 cm reducible. (D) None of the above.
5. Complication tetralogy of Fallot includes all the following **except** :  
(A) Cyanotic spell. (B) Congestive heart failure.  
(C) Cerebral thrombosis. (D) Cerebral abscess.
6. Inheritance in haemophilia is :  
(A) Autosomal dominant. (B) Autosomal recessive.  
(C) Sex linked recessive. (D) Multifactorial.
7. All of the following conditions cause indirect hyper bilirubinaemia in the neonate **except** :  
(A) Rh incompatibility. (B) Crigler-Najjar syndrome.  
(C) Biliary atresia. (D) Breast milk jaundice.
8. Pincer grasp is achieved at :  
(A) 4 – 6 months. (B) 6 – 9 months.  
(C) 9 – 12 months. (D) 12 – 15 months.

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**PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY**

II. Match the following :—

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A 1 Café au lait spot     | (a) Toxoplasmosis.                 |
| 2 Cataract                | (b) Cytomegalic inclusion disease. |
| 3 Hydrocephalus           | (c) von Recklinghausen disease.    |
| 4 Ash leaf macule         | (d) Tuberous sclerosis.            |
|                           | (e) Congenital rubella syndrome.   |
| B 1 Reticulocytosis       | (a) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome.      |
| 2 Philadelphia chromosome | (b) Spherocytosis.                 |
| 3 Thrombocytopenia        | (c) Iron deficiency anaemia.       |
| 4 Thrombocytosis          | (d) Chronic myeloid leukaemia.     |
|                           | (e) Kawasaki disease.              |

(3 × ½ = 4 marks)