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D 52915 (Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5) Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRURY 2009

Part II

GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

Time : Three Hours Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer Sections A and B in **separate** *answer-books.*
Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
Response Sheet for MCQs to 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 Fundus in diabetes retinopathy.

2 Nephron.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

IV. Write briefly on :

1 Ascitis in cirrhosis.

2 Peripheral signs of aortic regurgitation.

3 Lateral medullary syndrome.

4 Criteria for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus.

5 Clinical features of nephrotic syndrome.

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

1 Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.

2 Statins.

3 Multiple sclerosis.

4 Hemophilia A.

5 Hyponatremia.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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Section B

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

A 64-year old hypertensive male wakes up in the morning with inability to move his right upper and lower limbs and deviation of angle of mouth to the left side :

(a) What is the provisional diagnosis ?
(b) What are the differential diagnosis ?
(c) What are the risk factors ?
(d) How will you investigate the patient ?
(e) Outline the treatment ?

(1+ 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10 marks)

VII. Write briefly on :

1 Diagnosis of multiple myeloma.
2 Wernicke – Korsakoff syndrome.
3 Prinzmetal angine.
4 Hashimoto's thyroiditis.
5 Laboratory features of hemolytic anemia.
6 Antidiuretic hormone.
7 Drugs for chronic hepatitis B infection
8 Sickle cell anemia.
9 Acute pyelonephritis.
10 Classification of seizure disorders.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

1 Cardiac arrest.
2 Difference between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
3 Alcoholic hepatitis.
4 Cluster headache.
5 Clinical features of Cushing's syndrome.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

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.*

(4) *In the answer-sheet enter the local number of your answers in the appropriate box provided.*

(5) *Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Which of the following is not a cause for clubbing ?
   (A) Eisenmenger syndrome. (B) Infective endocarditis.
   (C) Atrial myxoma. (D) Myocarditis.
2. Oral ulcers are not seen in :
   (A) SLE. (B) Ulcerative colitis.
   (C) Leukemia. (D) Pemphigus
3. The target HbAlC is less than :
   (A) 1%. (B) 5%.
   (C) 7%. (D) 10%.
4. Atrial fibrillation does not occur commonly in :
   (A) Thyrotoxicosis. (B) Odollum poisoning
   (C) Alcohol intoxication. (D) Myocardial infarction.
5. Commonest organism causing spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in cirrhosis is :
   (A) E.Coli. (B) Pseudomonas.
   (C) Pneumococcus. (D) Klebsiella.
6. Atrial natriuretic peptide acts in which segment of the kidney ?
   (A) PCT. (B) Loop of Henle.
   (C) DCT. (D) Collecting duct.
7. Conn's syndrome is :
   (A) Primary hyperaldosteronism. (B) Secondary hyperaldosteronism.
   (C) Primary hyperparathyroidism. (D) Secondary hyperparathyroidism.
8. The early management of ischemic stroke is aimed at preserving :
   (A) Infarcted tissue. (B) Ischemic penumbra.
   (C) Broca's area. (D) Brainstem.
9. Itching is a prominent feature in :
   (A) Autoimmune cirrhosis. (B) Primary biliary cirrhosis.
   (C) Alcohol related cirrhosis. (D) Wilson's disease.

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10. Endocrine hypertension occurs in all conditions *except* :
    (A) Acromegaly. (B) Hypoparathyroidism.
    (C) Hypothyroidism. (D) Hyperthyroidism.
11. Serositis is seen in all *except* :
    (A) Dengue fever. (B) SLE.
    (C) Hypothyroidism. (D) Cushing's syndrome.
12. Acute endocarditis is commonly caused by :
    (A) Staphylococcus aureus. (B) Streptococcus virdans.
    (C) Gram negative bacilli. (D) Coagulase negative staphylococci.
13. Hemodialysis is associated with the following complication *except* :
    (A) Hypotension. (B) Peritonitis.
    (C) Cardiac Arrhythmias. (D) Air embolism.
14. One and a half syndrome occurs due to involvement of :
    (A) MLF. (B) PPRF.
    (C) MLF and PPRF. (D) None of the above.
15. Macrocytic RBCs are seen in circulation in :
    (A) Sideroblastic anaemia. (B) Alcoholism.
    (C) Hemolyte uremic syndrome. (D) Lead poisoning.
16. What is true about KF ring ?
    (A) Almost always seen in neurological Wilson's disease.
    (B) Does not disappear with treatment.
    (C) Seen best by fluorescent staining.
    (D) Deposition of copper in corneal endothelium.
17. Which of the following will result in a normal anion gap metabolic acidosis ?
    (A) Acute renal failure. (B) Tissue hypoperfusion.
    (C) Uretero sigmoidostomy. (D) Salicylate overdose.
18. Which of the following signs indicate insulin resistance ?
    (A) Acanthosis nigricans. (B) Alopacia
    (C) Necrobiosis lipodica. (D) Kryle's lesion
19. Which antiepileptic causes osteomalacia ?
    (A) Clonazapam. (B) Carbamazepine.
    (C) Valproate (D) Phenytoin.
20. Beck's triad is seen in :
    (A) Aortic dissection. (B) Constrictive pericarditis.
    (C) Paricardial tamponade. (D) Hypertropic cardiomyopathy.

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)

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GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

II. Match the following :—

1	S3 gallop	(a)	Myocardial infarction.
2	Phasic ejection click	(b)	Dilated cardiomyopathy.
3	Left ventricular S4	(c)	Tetralogy of fallot.
4	Pulsus dicroticus	(d)	Tricupid regurgitation.
5	Diffuse apex	(e)	Typhoid fever.
6	Prominent v waves	(f)	Pulmonary stenosis.
		(g)	Left ventricular failure.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

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