

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2014-15**
Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 0314101

General Medicine - I
Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 45

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

1. Discuss Aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Megalo blastic Anemia. (2+2+4)
2. Describe the Aetiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Acute Rheumatic fever. (2+2+4)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Ulcerative Colitis
 - b) Complications of cirrhosis liver
 - c) Hodgkin's lymphoma

Part 'C'

1. Write Aetio pathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management of type 2nd Diabetes mellitus in 50 year old Obese male. (1+2+2+3)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
 - a) Cerebral Malaria
 - b) Post Exposure Prophylaxis in Rabies
 - c) Chicken Pox
 - d) Clubbing

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

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Part 'A'
Time: 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 15

- Note:**
1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 30 Minutes.
 2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
 3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- Bradykardia is seen in:
a) Head injuries
b) All of the above
- Q.3 Giant 'a' wave in JVP are seen in:
a) Complete heart block
b) Tricuspid stenosis
c) Pulmonary stenosis
d) Pulmonary regurgitation
- Q.4 The clinical features of SABC (Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis) include all except:
a) Microscopic haematuria
b) Splenomegaly
c) Early finger clubbing
d) Fever
- Q.5 Prophylactic antibiotic coverage before dental extraction is indicated for all the following except:
a) Kidney damage on haemodialysis
b) Prosthetic aortic valve
c) Rheumatic heart disease
d) Coronary artery bypass
- Q.6 Organism may play aetiological role in peptic ulcer is:
a) E. coli
b) Helicobacter pylori
c) Giardia
d) All
- Q.7 Commonest cause of death in peptic ulcer patients is
a) Perforation
b) Haemorrhage
c) Pyloric stenosis
d) Malignancy
- Q.8 Piecemeal necrosis is seen in:
a) Chronic active hepatitis
b) Indian childhood cirrhosis
c) Primary biliary cirrhosis
d) Alcoholic hepatitis
- Q.9 Atrial fibrillation is common in:
a) Adrenogenital syndrome
b) Addison's disease
c) Hyperthyroidism
d) Von Willebrand's disease
- Q.10 In graves disease:
a) Exophthalmos is due to proliferation of tissue behind the eye ball
- Q.19 Minimum period required for postexposure chemoprophylaxis for HIV:
a) 4 weeks b) 12 weeks
c) 6 weeks d) 8 weeks
- Q.20 A blood donor is not considered for safe transfusion, if he has:
a) Anti-HBsAg+ve
b) Anti-HBsAg and HBcAg+ve
c) HBsAg+ve and IgM anti-HBc+ve
d) Anti-HBc + ve
- Q.21 Best means of giving hepatitis B vaccine is:
a) Subcutaneous
b) Intradermal
c) Intramuscular deltoid
d) Intramuscular gluteal
- Q.22 Chickenpox rash:
a) Appears on the second day of the illness
b) Appears on the trunk first
c) Lesions at all stages of development seen
d) All the above
- Q.23 Which of the following is the most important drug in the treatment of anaphylactic shock:
a) Corticosteroids
b) Antihistamines
c) Adrenaline
d) Sodium bicarbonate
- Q.24 Intestinal parasitic disease in immunocompromised patient is:
a) Strongyloides
b) Ascaris
c) Hookworm
d) Trichuris
- Q.25 The longest incubation period is seen in which types of malaria:
a) P. vivax
b) P. malaria
c) P. ovale
d) P. falciparum
- Q.26 Black urine is seen in:
a) Bilirubinuria
b) Blackwater fever
c) Alkaptonuria
d) All
- Q.27 Sabre tibia is seen in:
a) Gonorrhoea
b) Rabies
c) Tetanus
d) Diphtheria

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- Q.12 Renal osteodystrophy differs from nutritional and metabolic rickets due to the presence of:
a) Hyperphosphalaemia
b) Hypercalcaemia
c) Hypophosphataemia
d) None of the above
- P.T.O.
- Q.13 The insulin indicated in diabetic ketoacidosis is:
a) Lento insulin s.c.
b) Soluble insulin s.c.
c) Protamin zinc insulin I.m
d) Soluble insulin i.v. infusion
- Q.14 A diabetic patient in waiting room develops giddiness, sweating and confusion. He is suffering from:
a) Hypertension
b) Ketoacidosis
c) Hypoglycaemia
d) Non-ketoacidosis
- Q.15 Signs of hypoglycemia include the following except:
a) Sweating
b) Mental confusion
c) Extensor plantar
d) Fall of blood pressure
- Q.16 Congenital rubella syndrome may cause all the following except:
a) Patent ductus arteriosus
b) Spontaneous abortion
c) Sensory nerve deafness
d) None of the above
- Q.17 Class 2 of HIV disease describes:
a) Acute infections
b) Asymptomatic infections
c) Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
d) All of the above
- Q.18 In considering the serological tests for detection of HIV infection, an early positive ELISA is due to:
a) p24 antibody
b) gp 120 antibody
c) gp 120 antigen
d) p24 antigen
- a) Sodium chloride
b) Calcium lactate
c) Bicarbonate
d) Glucose
- Q.29 The barr body represents genetically:
a) Active X chromosome
b) Inactive X chromosome
c) Active Y chromosome
d) Any Y chromosome
- Q.30 In rheumatoid arthritis there is inflammation of:
a) Cartilage
b) Synovial membrane
c) Sclerosis of joints
d) Articulate bone