

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2014-15**

Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 0314103

General Medicine - II

Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 45

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

Part 'B'

1. Describe Clinical picture, etiology, complication and principle of management of Tubercular Meningitis. (8)
2. Define Nephrotic syndrome, Describe in details about clinical picture and management of Nephrotic syndrome. (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - b) Psoriasis
 - c) Herpes zoster

Part 'C'

1. Describe pulmonary Tuberculosis, its clinical picture, complications and principle of management. (8)
2. Write short notes on any four: (3x4=12)
 - a) Diagnostic criteria of rheumatoid arthritis.
 - b) UTI
 - c) Vit. A deficiency
 - d) ARDS

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS401

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General Medicine - II

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.

- Which of the following sensation is transmitted by spinothalamic tract?
- a) Temperature
b) Pain
c) All of the above
- Q.3 Clinical features of Conus Medullaris Syndrome include all except:
- a) Plantar Extensor response
b) Sacral anaesthesia
c) Absent knee & ankle jerk
d) Lower sacral & coccygeal involvement
- Q.4 Which of the following is not seen in Parkinsonism:
- a) Preserved postural reflexes
b) Hypokinesia
c) Rigidity
d) Static tremor
- Q.5 All are clinical features of myasthenia gravis except:
- a) Spontaneous remission
b) Absent deep tendon reflexes
c) Proximal muscle involvement
d) Worsen by exertion
- Q.6 All are true about peripheral neuropathy except:
- a) Glove and stocking anaesthesia
b) Proximal muscle weakness
c) Nerve conduction deficit
d) Iled reflexes
- Q.7 Basic difference between neurosis and psychosis is:
- a) Severity b) Insight
c) Clinical feature d) duration
- Q.8 Irresistible urge to do a thing repeatedly is seen in:
- a) OCD
b) Schizophrenie
c) Schizoaffective disorder
d) Depression
- Q.9 All are true about psoriasis except:
- a) Very pruritic
b) Pitting of nails
c) Joint involvement
d) Relapse and remission
- Q.10 Acantholysis is characteristic of:
- a) Pemphigus vulgaris
b) Pamphigoid
c) Erythma multiforme
- a) Mycoplasma pneumonia
b) Legionella Pneumophilla
c) Human corona virus
d) Klebsiella pneumonia
- Q.20 Acute lung injury is caused by:
- a) Asperation
b) Toxic gas inhalation
c) Lung contusion
d) All of above
- Q.21 Acrodermatitis anteropathica is caused by due to deficiency of:
- a) Iron b) Selenium
c) Zinc d) Mg
- Q.22 Burning feet syndrome is caused by due to def. of:
- a) Niacin
b) Riboflavin
c) Zinc
d) Panthothenic acid
- Q.23 Pallagra is characterized by:
- a) Diarrhea b) Dermatitis
c) Dementia d) All of above
- Q.24 Which microneutrient is also known as Glucose tolerance factor:
- a) Zn b) Chromium
c) Cu d) Iron
- Q.25 Metabolic complications of CKD include all of the following except:
- a) Hypercalemia
b) Hypophosphatemia
c) Hypocalcemia
d) Hypokalemia
- Q.26 All are features of RPGN except:
- a) Rapid recovery
b) Crescent formation
c) Hypertension may occur
d) Non-selective protenuria
- Q.27 All are true of nephritic syndrome except:
- a) RBC cast in urine
b) Hypoproteinmia
c) Edema
d) Hyperlipidemia
- Q.28 True about minimal change diseases is:
- a) Normal under light microscope but electron microscope shows loss of foot process
b) Mesangial deposits
c) Tram Track appearance
d) Hematuria
- d) Polyneuritic leprosy
- Q.12 All are true about Rheumatoid arthritis except:
- a) Positive for anti IgG Ab
b) Juxta-articular osteoporosis
c) Morning stiffness
d) Increase C-reactive protein indicate better prognosis
- P.T.O.
- Q.13 A young tall, thin male with arachnodactyly has ectopia lentis in both eyes, most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Marfan's Syndrome
b) Marchesani's Syndrome
c) Homocystinuria
d) Ehler's Danlos Syndrome
- Q.14 Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy alongwith non-caseating granumomas is characteristic feature of:
- a) Scleroderma
b) SLE
c) Sarcoidosis
d) Stein-leventhal syndrome
- Q.15 Following are disease modifying agent used in RA:
- a) Chloroquines
b) Gold.
c) Penicillamine
d) BAL
- Q.16 Best investigations for interstitial lung disease is:
- a) Chest x-ray
b) HRCT
c) Gallium-67 DTPA scan
d) MRI
- Q.17 All are the feature of primary tuberculosis except:
- a) Pleural effusion
b) Consolidation
c) Lymphadenopathy
d) Cavitating leasion
- Q.18 All are true about milliary tuberculosis except:
- a) May occur following primary infection
b) May occur following secondary reactivation
c) Sputom examination is usually -ve
d) Montoux is always +ve
- Q.19 Atypical pneumonia can be caused by all except:
- Q.29 Adult polycystic kidney disease is inherited as:
- a) Autosomal co-dominant
b) Autosomal dominant
c) Autosomal recessive
d) X-linked dominant
- Q.30 Renal calculi associated with proteus infection:
- a) Uric acid
b) Triple phosphate
c) Calcium oxalate
d) Xanthine