

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2016-17

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’

- Define Hypertension. Write down the mechanisms, clinical features and treatment of Hypertension. (8)
- Write down the pathophysiology, clinical features, and management of peptic ulcer. (8)
- Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
 - Stages and treatment of hepatic encephalopathy
 - Clinical features and treatment of iron deficiency anemia
 - Complications of acute pancreatitis

Part ‘C’

- Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management of hypothyroidism. (8)
- Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
 - Clinical features and treatment of enteric fever
 - Post exposure Prophylaxis of rabies
 - Treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Newer insulins

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2016-17

Roll No. <div></div>	Student's Name <div></div>
Student's Signature <div></div>	Invigilator's Signature <div></div>
Course Code: MBS401	Paper ID: 0314101

General Medicine - I

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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Q.1 Pulsus bisferiens is seen in all except:
a) AS with AR
b) Severe AR
c) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
d) Restrictive cardiomyopathy | Q.7 Wide split S2 is heard in
a) mitral regurgitation
b) mitral stenosis
c) ASD
d) Coarctation of aorta |
| Q.2 All of the following are contraindications to fibrinolysis in MI except:
a) history of cerebrovascular hemorrhage
b) marked hypertension
c) menstruation
d) internal bleeding | Q.8 Which is not a acute coronary syndrome:
a) unstable angina
b) STEMI
c) NSTEMI
d) stable angina |
| Q.3 All are risk factors for atherosclerosis except:
a) increased waist hip ratio
b) hyperhomocystenemia
c) decreased fibrinogen levels
d) decreased HDL levels | Q.9 All of the following are causes of acute pancreatitis except:
a) gall stone
b) alcohol
c) hemochromatosis
d) hypercalcemia |
| Q.4 Which of the following is not used in hypertensive crisis:
a) indapamide
b) nitroglycerine
c) esmolol
d) nitroprusside | Q.10 Skip granulomatous lesion are seen in:
a) ulcerative colitis
b) crohn's disease
c) whipples disease
d) reiter's disease |
| Q.5 Loud S1 can be heard in:
a) mitral stenosis
b) mitral regurgitation
c) aortic stenosis
d) all of the above | Q.11 Which is not a feature of irritable bowel syndrome:
a) abdominal pain
b) constipation
c) rectal bleeding
d) bloating |
| Q.6 Austin flint murmur is a:
a) pansystolic murmur
b) mid diastolic murmur
c) mid systolic murmur
d) continuous murmur | Q.12 Barret' esophagus can lead to:
a) achalasia
b) reflux esophagitis
c) peptic ulcer
d) none of the above |

- Q.13 Peptic ulcer is associated with all except:
 a) cirrhosis.
 b) Zollinger Ellison syndrome
 c) primary hyperparathyroidism
 d) pernicious anemia
- Q.14 Hemolysis in G6PD deficiency may be caused by all except:
 a) primaquin b) dapsone
 c) nitrofurantoin d) pyrimethamine
- Q.15 All of the following are seen in sickle cell anemia except:
 a) acute chest syndrome
 b) hand foot syndrome
 c) salmonella osteomyelitis
 d) none of the above
- Q.16 Pancytopenia with cellular bone marrow is seen in:
 a) acquired aplastic anemia
 b) myelodysplasia
 c) Fanconi's anemia
 d) dyskeratosis congenital
- Q.17 H pylori is known to cause all of the following except:
 a) gastric ulcer
 b) duodenal ulcer
 c) gastric lymphoma
 d) fundal atrophic gastritis
- Q.18 Which one of the following findings is not typically seen with the acute nephritic syndrome:
 a) Red blood cell casts in the urine
 b) Hypertension
 c) Polyuria due to a defect in renal concentrating ability
 d) edema
- Q.19 All are true of nephritic syndrome except:
 a) RBC casts in urine
 b) hypoproteinemia
 c) edema
 d) hyperlipidemia
- Q.20 A patient presents with hemoptysis and hematuria few weeks after a respiratory tract infection. ANCA is positive. What is most likely diagnosis:
 a) IgA nephropathy
 b) Goodpasture's syndrome
 c) nephritic syndrome
 d) post streptococcal GN
- Q.21 Most common cause of nephrotic range proteinuria in an adult is:
 a) diabetes
 b) hypertension
 c) amyloidosis
 d) Wegener's granulomatosis
- Q.22 Which of the following is not a feature of Addison's disease:
 a) asthenia
 b) hyperpigmentation
 c) hypertension
 d) abdominal pain
- Q.23 Which is not a short acting insulin:
 a) aspart b) regular
 c) glargine d) lispro
- Q.24 The most common cause of Cushing's syndrome is:
 a) pituitary adenoma
 b) adrenal adenoma
 c) ectopic ACTH
 d) iatrogenic steroids
- Q.25 Tinea versicolor is caused by:
 a) candida
 b) cryptococcus
 c) malassezia
 d) microsporum
- Q.26 Hepatitis virus most commonly associated with chronicity is:
 a) hepatitis A
 b) hepatitis B
 c) hepatitis C
 d) hepatitis D
- Q.27 The hepatitis virus which is not transmitted parenterally is:
 a) hepatitis B
 b) hepatitis C
 c) hepatitis D
 d) hepatitis E
- Q.28 Which of the following drug is not used in treatment of chronic hepatitis B:
 a) entecavir
 b) ribavirin
 c) adefovir
 d) lamivudine
- Q.29 A vaccine is available for all EXCEPT:
 a) hepatitis A
 b) hepatitis B
 c) hepatitis C
 d) none of the above
- Q.30 Which is not a criteria for Child-Pugh score:
 a) serum bilirubin
 b) serum albumin
 c) SGPT
 d) ascites