

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

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 approach to a case of Status Epilepticus. (8)
2. Write about Rheumatoid arthritis, causes, investigative workup and treatment. (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)

a) Sarcoidosis

b) Photosensitivity

c) Pemphigus vulgaris

Part ‘C’

1. “Acute Renal Failure” clinical and investigative approach and treatment. (8)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)

a) Pleural effusion

b) Arterial Blood Gas analysis

c) Malnutrition

d) Skin tuberculosis

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS401 **Paper ID:** 0314103

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.

- Q.1 ROMBERG’ TEST is done to look for:

a) Loss of proprioception

b) Loss of temperature sense

c) Loss of pain sense

d) Loss of visual sensation

Q.2 Cold intolerance can be observed in:

a) Hyperthyroidism

b) Hypothyroidism

c) Hypoparathyroidism

d) Hyperparathyroidism

Q.3 Hyperhidrosis can be observed in:

a) Hyperthyroidism

b) Hypothyroidism

c) Acromegaly

d) 1 and 3

Q.4 Gynaecomastia can be observed in:

a) Chronic liver disease

b) Klinefelter syndrome

c) Spironolactone treatment

d) All of above

Q.5 Galactorrhoea can be observed in:

a) Pituitary tumour

b) Hypothyroidism

c) Both of above

d) None of above

Q.6 Brittle bone disease is described in context of:

a) Osteoporosis

b) osteomyelitis

c) Hyperparathyroidism

d) Osteogenesis imperfect

Q.7 Hypermobility of joints is observed in:

a) Osteoarthritis
- b) Marfan’s syndrome

c) Ehler-Danlos syndrome

d) 2 and 3

Q.8 Swan Neck deformity of Finger is:

a) Flexed distal interphalangeal and extended proximal interphalangeal joint

b) Extended distal interphalangeal and flexed proximal interphalangeal joint

c) Flexed distal interphalangeal and proximal interphalangeal joint

d) Extended distal interphalangeal and proximal interphalangeal joint

Q.9 AntiPhospholipid syndrome is:

a) Arterial and venous thrombosis

b) Recurrent pregnancy loss

c) Presence of anticardiolipin antibodies

d) All of above

Q.10 Ankylosing spondylitis has:

a) HLA B 27 association

b) Rheumatoid factor association

c) ANA association

d) DS-DNA association

Q.11 Murmur of Mitral stenosis is:

a) Ssystolic

b) Diastolic

c) Continuous

d) Episodic

Q.12 Aortic Regurgitation murmur is:

a) Systolic

b) Diastolic

c) Continuous

d) Episodic

- Q.13 Papilloedema is observed in:
- Glaucoma
 - Raised intracranial pressure
 - Parkinsonism
 - Motor neuron disease
- Q.14 Lateral Rectus muscle is clinically tested by:
- Abduction
 - Adduction
 - Upward eyeball movement
 - Downward eyeball movement
- Q.15 Lowest pressure is recorded in:
- Right atrium
 - Left atrium.
 - Right ventricle
 - Left ventricle
- Q.16 Cardiac disease with restricted filling is:
- Aortic stenosis
 - Mitral stenosis
 - Mitral regurgitation
 - Bradycardia
- Q.17 Large pulse volume is observed in:
- Heart failure
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - Mitral stenosis
 - None of above
- Q.18 Radio femoral delay is observed in:
- Coarctation of aorta
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - Aortic stenosis
 - Mitral stenosis
- Q.19 Giant v wave in JVP is observed in:
- Mitral regurgitation
 - Tricuspid regurgitation
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - None
- Q.20 Schirmer's test is used to diagnose:
- Dry eyes
 - Dry mouth
 - Skin dryness
 - None
- Q.21 Ishihara test is used to diagnose:
- Presbiopia
 - Colour blindness
 - Myopia
 - Hypermetropia
- Q.22 Persistent ductus arteriosus before rise in pulmonary vascular resistance implies:
- Aortic blood going to Pulmonary artery
 - Left to Right shunt
 - Both of above
 - None of above
- Q.23 Oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve describes:
- Relation between PaCO_2 (mm of Hg) and hemoglobin saturation with oxygen
 - Relation between PaO_2 (mm of Hg) and hemoglobin saturation with oxygen
 - Relation between PaO_2 and PCO_2
 - None
- Q.24 PaO_2 at which 50% of Hemoglobin is saturated is:
- mm of Hg
 - mm of Hg
 - mm of Hg
 - mm of Hg
- Q.25 Strangury is usually observed in:
- Cystourethritis
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Proctitis
 - Colitis
- Q.26 Painless hematuria in elderly, what should be suspected:
- Renal stone
 - Urothelial malignancy
 - Prostatitis
 - Cystitis
- Q.27 Fundus examination in a diabetic patient may help to diagnose:
- Diabetic retinopathy
 - Renal vein thrombosis
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Cystourethritis
- Q.28 Recurrent stone former should be investigated for:
- Hyperuricosuria
 - Hypocitraturia
 - Hyperoxaluria
 - All of above
- Q.29 Acute glomerulonephritis usually presents with:
- Active urinary sediment
 - Hypertension
 - Renal insufficiency
 - All of above
- Q.30 Normal tissue Oxygen extraction ratio at rest is:
- 20-35%
 - 20-25%
 - 35-45%
 - None