

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

Course Code:MBS402 **Paper ID:**0314135

Paediatrics

Time: 2 Hours 10 Minutes **Max Marks:** 30

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

Part ‘B’

- Write the steps for prevention of Hypothermia in newborn at the time of birth. What is kangaroo mother care? (7)
- Define the PEM (Protein Energy Malnutrition) & write down its management. (7)

Part ‘C’

- Write in brief about the following: (4x4=16)
 - Treatment of pyogenic meningitis
 - Composition of ORS
 - Advantages of breast feeding
 - Treatment of hyaline membrane disease

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Roll No. <div></div>	Student's Name <div></div>
Student's Signature <div></div>	Invigilator's Signature <div></div>

Course Code:MBS402 **Paper ID:** 0314105

Paediatrics

Part ‘A’

Time: 20 Minutes **Max Marks:** 10

- Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 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 Weight of the newborn triples by:
a) 6 months b) 1 year
c) 2 year d) 3 year | Q.8 Most important risk factor for neonatal respiratory distress syndrome:
a) Diabetic mother
b) Asphyxia
c) Prematurity
d) Twin pregnancy |
| Q.2 Cretinism is:
a) Disproportionate with dwarfism
b) Short stature with long trunk
c) Short stature with short limbs
d) Long stature with long trunk | Q.9 Bronze baby syndrome is due to:
a) Phototherapy
b) Wilson's disease
c) Chloramphenicol toxicity
d) Haemochromatosis |
| Q.3 Which of the following is the best indicator of long term nutritional status:
a) Mid aim circumference
b) Height for age
c) Weight for age
d) Weight for height | Q.10 Nada's Criteria are used for:
a) Assessment of child for degree of dehydration
b) Assessment of child for degree of malnutrition
c) Assessment of child for presence of heart disease
d) Assessment of child for degree of mental retardation |
| Q.4 Basic pathology in rickets is:
a) Defective bone matrix formation
b) Defect in mineralization
c) Defect in osteoid formation
d) All of the above | Q.11 True statement about ductus arteriosus is:
a) It undergoes anatomical closure within 24 hours of birth
b) Forms ligamentum venosum in later life
c) It is induced to close by high level of prostaglandins
d) May cause a machinery murmur by its patency |
| Q.5 Hind milk is richer in:
a) Carbohydrates
b) Protein
c) Fats
d) Minerals | |
| Q.6 Calorie requirement per day of a child weighing 15 kg would be:
a) 1150 cal b) 1250 cal
c) 1450 cal d) 1550 cal | |
| Q.7 Extremely low birth weight baby:
a) < 2500 gm b) 2000 gm
c) < 1000 gm d) < 1500 gm | |

- Q.12 A 3 months old child presents with intermittent stridor most likely cause is:
- Laryngotracheobronchitis
 - Laryngomalacia
 - Respiratory obstruction
 - Foreign body aspiration
- Q.13 Bronchiolitis in children is caused most commonly by:
- H. influenza
 - R.S.V
 - Influenza virus
 - Mycoplasma
- Q.14 One of the intestinal enzyme that is generally deficient in children following an attack severe infectious diarrhoea is:
- Lactase
 - Trypsin
 - Lipase
 - Amylase
- Q.15 Recurrent abdominal pain in children is most often due to:
- Roundworm
 - Emotional/behavioral problems
 - Amoebiasis
 - Giardiasis
- Q.16 Oedema in nephrotic syndrome is due to
- Sodium and water retention
 - Increased venous pressure
 - Hypoalbuminemia
 - Hyperlipidemia
- Q.17 True about febrile convulsion is:
- Recurrent in nature
 - Follows high temperature
 - No spontaneous remission
 - Occur at 6 years onward
- Q.18 Kerning's sign is seen in:
- Pneumonia
 - Acute bacterial meningitis
 - Mental retardation
 - Cerebral palsy
- Q.19 Most common malignancy in children is:
- Leukemia
 - Lymphoma
 - Wilm's tumour
 - Neuroblastoma
- Q.20 Sodium content in mmol/L in WHO oral rehydration solution is:
- 20
 - 75
 - 90
 - 111