

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination  
2017-18**
**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. A patient present with weakness of all limbs of sudden onset discuss the different diagnosis and management of one of them. (8)
2. Write the etiology pathology clinical feature and management of Rheumatoid Arthritis (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
  - a) Scabies
  - b) Antidepressant Drugs
  - c) Alopecia Aerata

**Part 'C'**

1. Write etiology pathology clinical features & management of community acquired Pneumonia. (8)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
  - a) Etiology of Nephrotic Syndrome
  - b) Pulmonary function test
  - c) Write diet of 1500 Caloris for a Diabetic Patient
  - d) Antitubercular Drugs

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2017-18**
**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.2 A patient from asthma patient may be:

- a) Numerous eosinophils
- b) Curschmann's spiral
- c) Charot-Leyden crystals
- d) All of the above

Q.3 The most common site for metastasis of small cell carcinoma of lungs is:

- a) Brain
- b) Adrenal
- c) Liver
- d) Bones

Q.4 Characteristic features of viral pneumonia is:

- a) Interstitial mononuclear infiltration
- b) Intra-alveolar proteinaceous exudates
- c) Hyaline membrane lining alveoli
- d) Fibrotic septa

Q.5 Emphysema pathologically involves beyond the:

- a) Bronchi
- b) Terminal bronchiole
- c) Respiratory bronchiole
- d) Alveolar Sac

Q.6 Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy with non caseous granuloma is suggestive of:

- a) Hodgkin's
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Ca lung

Q.7 Complication of Bronchiectasis are all except:

- a) Septicemia
- b) Carcinoma bronchus
- c) Lung abscess
- d) Cerebral abscess

Q.8 In sarcoidosis the following is true:

- a) Epithelioid cells showing caseation
- b) Epithelioid cells - with no caseation
- c) Histolytic cell - with caseation
- d) Well differentiated histiocytic cell

Q.9 Chronic smoker develops cough, hemoptysis. Doctor tells him that he is having most malignant type of bronchogenic carcinoma. The type is:

- a) Squamous
- b) Small cell
- c) Large cell
- d) Adenomatous

Q.10 Reid's index is used in diagnosis of:

- a) Chronic bronchitis
- b) Bronchiectasis

- b) Deposition between endothelium and B.M
- c) Most common cause of nephritic syndrome in adults
- d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs

Q.20 Glomerulonephritis associated with AIDS is:

- a) Focal segment GN
- b) PSGM
- c) MPGN
- d) Membranous GN

Q.21 Common causes of intra cerebral bleed:

- a) Berry aneurysms
- b) Hypertension
- c) Diabetes
- d) Thrombocytopenia

Q.22 Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except:

- a) Increased proteins
- b) Increased sugar
- c) Neutrophilia
- d) Decreased chloride

Q.23 Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with:

- a) Seizures
- b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex
- c) Gyral calcification in brain
- d) Empty sella

Q.24 Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by:

- a) Neuroglia
- b) Fibroblasts
- c) Axons
- d) Microglia

Q.25 C.S.F cell count in tubercular meningitis varies between:

- a) 0 to 99
- b) 100 to 499
- c) 500 to 999
- d) 1000 to 5000

Q.26 Sturge weber syndrome is associated with:

- a) Port wine stain
- b) Cavemous hemangioma
- c) Lymphangioma
- d) Hemangiosarcoma

Q.27 Which is not a finding in viral encephalitis:

- a) Astroglial proliferation
- b) Perivascular mononuclear infiltrate
- c) Inclusions bodies intranuclear and intracytoplasmic
- d) None of the above

Q.28 Common spinal cord tumor with intradural but extradural situation:

- a) Meningioma

- b) Diabetes
- c) Infective endocarditis
- d) PAN

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Q.12 The protein in glomerular basement membrane responsible for charge depended filtration is:

- a) Albumin
- b) Collagen type IV
- c) Proteoglycan
- d) Fibronectin

P.T.O.

Q.13 Thickening of basement membrane of glomeruli is seen in:

- a) IgA nephropathy
- b) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- c) Lipoid nephrosis
- d) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

Q.14 Interstitial nephritis is caused by:

- a) Methicillin
- b) Ampicillin
- c) Cloxacillin
- d) Pencicilli

Q.15 Uremia occurs when total GFR is reduced by:

- a) 25%
- b) 50%
- c) 60%
- d) 80%

Q.16 All of the following may be associated with massive proteinuria except:

- a) Amyloidosis
- b) Renal vein thrombosis
- c) Polycystic kidney
- d) Polyarteritis nodosa

Q.17 Wilm's tumour is associated with all of the following except:

- a) Hemihypertrophy
- b) Arthrogryphosis multiplex congenital
- c) Male pseudohermaphrodism
- d) Aniridia

Q.18 Disease that recurs after transplantation of kidney is:

- a) DM
- b) MPGN
- c) SLE
- d) Mesangial

Q.19 True about membranous GN are following except:

- a) Thickening of B.M

- b) Neurofibroma
- c) Ependymoma
- d) Astrocytoma

Q.29 Febrile response in CNS is mediated by:

- a) IL-1
- b) IL-6
- c) Interferon
- d) TNF

Q.30 Brain infarct is seen in:

- a) T.B
- b) Cryptococcosi
- c) Aspergillosis
- d) Toxoplasmosis