Paper ID: 0314103



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'

- A patient present with weakness of all limbs of sudden onset discuss the different diagnosis and management of one of them.
- 2. Write the etiology pathology clinical feature and management of Rheumatoid Arthritis (8)
- Write short notes on: 3.

(3x3=9)

- Scabies
- Antideppresant Drugs b)
- Alopecia Aerata c)

Part 'C'

- Write etiology pathology clinical features & management 1. of community acquired Pneumonia.
- Write short notes on:

(3x4=12)

- Etiology of Nephrotic Syndrome
- Pulmonary function test Write diet of 1500 Caloris for a Diabetic Patient c)
- d) Antitubercular Drugs

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2017-18

Roll No.	Student's Name
)*
Student's Signature	Invigilator's Signature
.6	

Course Code: MBS401 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 $(\sqrt{})$ correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed. 3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

www.FirstRanker.com

FRF	stRanker.comgs or pelvis		b) c)	Diabetes Infective endocarditis
	Spanker on fall diffina patient may be:	ww.F	irstRar	PAN nker.com ww
	a) Numerous eosinophils b) Curschmann's spiral	Q.12		rotein in glomerular ba
	c) Charot-Leyden crystals			sible for charge depende
	d) All of the above		a) b)	Albumin Collagen type IV
Q.3	The most common site for metastasis of small cell		c)	Proteoglycan
	carcinoma of lungs is:		d)	Fibronectin
	a) Brain b) Adrenal			
	c) Liver d) Bones	Q.13	Thicke	ning of basement meml
	Characteristic features of viral pneumonia is:		is seen	
	a) Interstitial mononuclear infiltaction b) Intra –alveolar proteinaceous exudates		a) b)	IgA nephropathy Membranoproliferative
	b) Intra –alveolar proteinaceous exudates c) Hyaline membrane lining alveoli		-,	glomerulonephrities
	d) Fibrotic septa		c) d)	Lipoid nephrosis Post streptococcal glom
Q.5	Emphysema pathologically involves beyond the:		۵)	1 ost streptococcui gion
	a) Bronchi	Q.14		tial nephritis is caused by
	b) Terminal bronchiole c) Respiratory bronchiole		a) b)	Methicillin Ampicillin
	d) Alveolar Sac		c)	Cloxacillin
Q.6	Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy with non gaseous		d)	Pencicilli
	granuloma is suggestive of:	Q.15	Uremia	occurs when total GFR
	a) Hodgkin's b) Tuberculosis		a)	25% b)
	c) Sarcoidosis d) Ca lung		c)	60% d)
Q.7	Complication of Bronchiectasis are all except:	Q.16	All of	the following may b
	a) Septicemia b) Carcinoma bronchus			e proteinuria except:
	c) Lung abscess		a) b)	Amyloidsis Renal vein thrombosis
	d) Cerebral abscess		c)	Polycystic kidney
Q.8	In carcaidesis, the following is true:		d)	Polyarteritis nodosa
-	In sarcoidosis the following is true: a) Epitheloid cells showing caseation	Q.17	Wilm's	s tumour is associated
	 Epitheloid cells – with no caseation 	2		ng except:
	c) Histolytic cell – with caseation Well differenciated histographic cell		a)	Hemihypertrophy
	d) Well differenciated histiocytic cell		b) c)	Arthogyphosis multiple Male pseudohermophro
	Chronic smoker develops cough, hemoptysis.		d)	Aniridia
	Doctor tells him that he is having most malignant type of bronchogenic carcinoma. The type is:	O 10	Dissess	that seems after terms
	a) Squamous	Q.18	is:	e that recurs after transp
	b) Small cell		a)	DM
	c) Large cell d) Adenomatous		b)	MPGN
0.10	D. D. J. L. J. C. L. P		c) d)	SLE Mesangial
-	Reid's index is used in diagnosis of: a) Chronic bronchitis		,	
	b) Bronchiectasis	Q.19	True at a)	oout membranous GN are Thickening of B.M
			a)	Thickening of B.M
				(.
			.0	3
	b) Deposition between endothelium amd		b)	Neurofibroma
	B.M		c)	Ependymoma
	c) Most common cause of nephritic		d)	Astrocytoma
	syndrome in adults	0.20	Febrile	response in CNS is med
	syndrome in adults d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs	Q.29		
	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs	Q,29		п. 1
Q.20	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is:	Q,29	a)	IL-1 IL-6
Q.20	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM	Q.29	a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon
Q.20	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN	Q.29	a) b)	IL-6
Q.20	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM	Q.30	a) b) c) d)	IL-6 Interferon
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed:		a) b) c) d) Brain is	IL-6 Interferon TNF infarct is seen in: T.B
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms		a) b) c) d) Brain is a) b)	IL-6 Interferon TNF nfarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed:		a) b) c) d) Brain is	IL-6 Interferon TNF infarct is seen in: T.B
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except:		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar		a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.22 Q.23	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.23	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.22 Q.23	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Scizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia C.S.F cell count in tubercular meningitis varies	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Scizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Scizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia C.S.F cell count in tubercular meningitis varies between: a) 0 to 99 b) 100 to 499	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia C.S.F cell count in tubercular meningitis varies between: a) 0 to 99 b) 100 to 499 c) 500 to 999	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Scizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with:	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins lncreased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavemous hemangioma c) Lymphangioma	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavernous hemangioma	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins h) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavemous hemangioma Lymphangioma Hemangiosarcama	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavemous hemangioma c) Lymphangioma d) Hemangiosarcama Which is not a finding in viral encephalitis:	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25 Q.26	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry aneurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins lncreased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavemous hemangioma c) Lymphangioma d) Hemangiosarcama Which is not a finding in viral encephalitis: a) Astrogial proliferation b) Perivascular mononuclear infiltrate	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis
Q.20 Q.21 Q.22 Q.23 Q.24 Q.25 Q.26	d) Seen in SLE, tumors, drugs Glomeulonephritis associated with AIDS is: a) Focal segment GN b) PSGM c) MPGN d) Membranous GN Common causes of intra cerebral bleed: a) Berry ancurysms b) Hypertension c) Diabetes d) Thrombocytopenia Following are CHF findings in aseptic meningitis except: a) Increased proteins b) Increased sugar c) Neutrophilia d) Decreased chloride Sturge weber's syndrome is not associated with: a) Seizures b) Hemiatrophy of cerebral cortex c) Gyeifrom calcification in brain d) Empty sella Damage to nervous tissue is repaired by: a) Neuroglia b) Fibroblasts c) Axons d) Microglia 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 Struge weber syndrome is associated with: a) Port wine stain b) Cavemous hemangioma c) Lymphangioma d) Hemangiosarcama Which is not a finding in viral encephalitis:	Q.30	a) b) c) d) Brain in a) b) c)	IL-6 Interferon TNF Infarct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis

otein in glomerular basement membrane ible for charge depended filtration is: Albumin Collagen type IV Proteoglycan Fibronectin P.T.O. ing of basement membrane of glomeruli IgA nephropathy nga nepnropathy
Membranoproliferative
glomerulonephrities
Lipoid nephrosis
Post streptococcal glomerulonephrities ial nephritis is caused by: Methicillin Ampicillin Cloxacillin Pencicilli occurs when total GFR is reduced by: 25% b) 50%. 60% d) 80% the following may be associated with proteinuria except: Amyloidsis Renal vein thrombosis Polycystic kidney Polyarteritis nodosa tumour is associated with all of the g except: Hemihypertrophy Arthogyphosis multiplex congenital Male pseudohermophrodism Aniridia that recurs after transplantation of kidney DM MPGN SLE SLE Mesangial out membranous GN are following except: Thickening of B.M Neurofibroma Ependymoma Astrocytoma response in CNS is mediated by: IL-1 IL-6 Interferon TNF farct is seen in: T.B Cryptococcosi Aspergillosis Toxoplasmosis www.FirstRanker.com

www.FirstRanker.com