

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2018-19**

Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 03118402

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 man of 45 year admitted to casualty with weakness of both lower limbs of sudden onset, write the D/D of case & management of one condition. (8)
2. Write Aetiology Pathogenesis, clinical features and management of Ankylosins Spondities. (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Anxiety Neurosis
 - b) Lichen Planus
 - c) Primary Syphilis

Part 'C'

1. Write Aetiology Pathogenesis clinical features and management of Nephrotic Syndrome. (8)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
 - a) Hydropneumothx
 - b) Complications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - c) Management of acute kidney Injury
 - d) Role of Vitamins & minerals in diet

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 03118402

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 Myoclonus test of polymyositis is:
- Myoglobin in urine
 - EMG
 - Muscle biopsy
 - Myoclonus is characterized by:
 - Shock like contractions
 - Slow writhing irregular movements
 - Quasi purposive non repetitive movements
 - Alternating movements
- Q.4 The characteristic feature of parkinson's syndrome consist of:
- Tremor, rigidity, hyperkinesias
 - Tremor, rigidity, hypokinesia
 - Rigidity, hypokinesia, chorea
 - Chorea, athetosis, hypokinesia
- Q.5 Which type of parkinsonism is most common:
- Paralysis agitans
 - Post atherosclerotic
 - Post encephalitic
 - Phenothiazine induced
- Q.6 Choreiform movements, dementia in adult life and similar symptoms in family members makes the diagnosis of:
- Acute chorea
 - Habit spasm
 - Huntington's chorea
 - Dystonia musculorum deformans
- Q.7 Hemiballismus is caused by lesions of the:
- Caudate nucleus
 - Contralateral sub thalamic nuclei
 - Putamin
 - Substantia nigra
- Q.8 Wernick's encephalopathy is due to deficiency of vitamin:
- B₁
 - B₂
 - B₆
 - B₁₂
- Q.9 Korsakoff's psychosis is most often due to:
- Drugs
 - Head injury
 - Alcoholism
 - Brain tumor
- Q.10 In alzheimer's disease which of the following neurotransmitter is mainly involved:
- GABA
 - 5-HT

- Q.11 The best single laboratory aid in diagnosis of tuberculosis:
- Skin test
 - Chest X- Ray
 - Sputum examination
 - CT chest
- Q.13 Tuberculosis pleural effusion is characterized by all the following except:
- Hemorrhagic
 - LDH more than 60%
 - Protein is increased
 - lymphocytes
- Q.14 If the creatinine clearance is < 30 ml/min, which of the following drug does not need dose reduction:
- INH
 - Ethambutol
 - Streptomycin
 - Kanamycin
- Q.15 In hemoptysis, blood usually comes from:
- Bronchial veins
 - Pulmonary vein.
 - Bronchial arteries
 - Pulmonary arteries
- Q.16 The best investigation in pulmonary embolism is:
- D-dimer levels
 - CT Angiography
 - Color Doppler USG
 - Catheter-based pulmonary angiography
- Q.17 Pulmonary hypertension is caused by all except:
- Hyperventilation
 - Morbid obesity
 - Fenfluramine
 - High altitude
- Q.18 Radio femoral delay is observed in:
- Coarctation of aorta
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - Aortic stenosis
 - Mitral stenosis
- Q.19 Transverse fissure is present in:
- Rt lung
 - Lt lung
 - Both lungs
 - None

- Q.20 Which of the following is feature of salicylate poisoning:
- Lactic acidosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis
- Q.21 PH=7.49, pCO₂=40, HCO₃=35:
- Respiratory alkalosis
 - Pregnancy
 - Simple metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
- Q.22 PH=7.56, pCO₂=15, HCO₃= 13, Ag =15:
- Acute respiratory alkalosis
 - Chronic respiratory alkalosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis & metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis & metabolic acidosis
- Q.23 Focal glomerulonephritis is caused by all except:
- IgA nephropathy
 - Post streptococcal
 - Infective endocarditis
 - Diabetes
- Q.24 The most sensitive & reliable indication of rejection following renal transplant is:
- Blood urea
 - Creatinine clearance
 - Urine Na⁺ levels
 - Urine hydroxyl proline
- Q.25 Safest antibiotic in renal failure:
- Clindamycin
 - Vancomycin
 - Tobramycin
 - Ceftazidime
- Q.26 Which of the following is not reabsorbed by kidney:
- Urea
 - Glucose
 - Potassium
 - Creatinine
- Q.27 Which of the following is a cause of heavy proteinuria:
- Orthostatic proteinuria
 - Acute pyelonephritis
 - Renal amyloidosis
 - Chronic GN
- Q.28 Uremia occurs when GFR is reduced by:
- 25%
 - 50%
 - 60%
 - 80%

- Q.29 The best investigation in pulmonary embolism is:
- D-dimer levels
 - CT Angiography
 - Color Doppler USG
 - Catheter-based pulmonary angiography
- Q.30 Feature of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis include all except:
- Rapid recovery
 - Crescent formation
 - Normal BP
 - Non selective proteinuria