

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination
2019-20**
Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 03119401

General Medicine - I
Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Max Marks: 45

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

Part 'B'

1. Describe etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of infective endocarditis. (8)
2. Define anemia, etiology, clinical features & management of iron deficiency anemia. (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
 - a) Approach to patient with haematemesis
 - b) Wilson's disease
 - c) Management of mitral stenosis

Part 'C'

1. Write down the aetiology, clinical features and management of hypothyroidism. (8)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
 - a) Management of DKA (Diabetic ketoacidosis)
 - b) Management of malarial of pyrexia
 - c) Management of thyroid storm
 - d) Management of STEMI

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination 2019-20
Roll No.

Student's Signature

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Course Code: MBS401

General Medicine - I
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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.3 A chronic alcoholic develops palpitation suddenly after binge . which of the following arrhythmia is most commonly associated with alcohol binge:
a) AF b) AFL
c) VF d) VPCs
- Q.4 Weight gain occur in all except:
a) Pheochromocytoma
b) Cushing's Syndrome
c) Hypothyroidism
d) Insulin Secreting Tumor
- Q.5 Deficiency of the "intrinsic factor" causes:
a) Microcytic anemia
b) Pernicious anemia
c) Cooley's anemia
d) Aplastic anemia
- Q.6 Most common site of myocardial infarction:
a) Anterior wall of left ventricle
b) Posterior wall of left ventricle
c) Posterior wall of right ventricle
d) Inferior wall of left ventricle
- Q.7 Which is not seen in Iron deficiency anemia
a) Hypersegmented neutrophils
b) Microcytic preceeds hypochromia
c) MCHC <50%
d) Commonest cause of anemia in India
- Q.8 Which of the following condition associated with hypothyroidism:
a) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis
b) Grave's Disease
c) Toxic multinodular goitre
d) Struma ovary
- Q.9 Which of the following is a non-modifiable risk factor for hypertension:
a) Gender/sex
b) High Salt diet
c) Alcohol
d) Dietary pattern
- Q.10 Most common heart valve involved in I/V drug users:
a) Mitral valve
b) Pulmonary valve
- b) Hypokalaemia
c) Hypercalcaemia
d) Hyperkalaemia
- Q.20 Most common cause of Traveller's diarrhoea:
a) Enteroinvasive E.coli
b) Enterotoxigenic E.coli
c) Enteropathogenic E.coli
d) Enterohaemorrhagic E.coli
- Q.21 Which of the following is most common cause of acute pancreatitis:
a) Alcohol
b) Gall stones
c) Drugs
d) Hypertriglycemia
- Q.22 Most common genotype of Hepatitis B in India:
a) Hepatitis A
b) Hepatitis B
c) Hepatitis C
d) Hepatitis D
- Q.23 "SAAG" stands for:
a) Serum albumin to ascitic gradient
b) Serum albumin to anion gradient
c) Serum anion to albumin gradient
d) Serum ascites to albumin gradient
- Q.24 Careycoomb murmur is seen in:
a) severe MS
b) AR
c) Acute rheumatic carditis
d) MR
- Q.25 Shilling's test is used to determine deficiency of:
a) Vit. B12
b) Vit. B6
c) Folic Acid
d) Vit.D
- Q.26 MELD score includes all except:
a) Bilirubin
b) INR
c) Sr.Creatinine
d) Albumin
- Q.27 Chronic liver disease is most commonly caused by:
a) Hep. A b) Hep. B
c) Hep. C d) Hep. D
- Q.28 Pulsus bisferens is seen in all except:
a) AR + AS
b) AR
c) HOCM
d) TOF

- c) Headache
d) Menstrual irregularity
- www.FirstRanker.com
Q.12 Most common cause of adrenal insufficiency in India:
a) Autoimmune
b) Surgery
c) Steroid withdrawal
d) Tuberculosis
- P.T.O.
Q.13 Which of the following is not included in John's Major criteria:
a) Pancarditis.
b) Chorea
c) Subcutaneous Nodules
d) High ESR
- Q.14 Drug of choice for CML:
a) Imatinib
b) Hydroxyuria
c) Interferon-α
d) Infiximab
- Q.15 Foetal Haemoglobin (Hb.F) represents:
a) α2β2 b) α2 γ'2
c) α2ε2 d) ε4
- Q.16 Which of the following is not associated with peptic ulcer:
a) Smoking
b) Zollinger Ellison Syndrome
c) Cirrhosis
d) Plummer Vinson Syndrome
- Q.17 All of the following are features of Right sided heart failure EXCEPT:
a) Increased JVP
b) Pulsatile Liver
c) Positive HJR
d) Increased PCWP
- Q.18 A 20 yr old male presents with mucus and repeated G.I. Bleeding. Pt. is positive for ANCA , most likely diagnosis is:
a) Crohn's disease
b) Radiation colitis
c) IBS
d) Ulcerative colitis
- Q.19 QT-interval is shortened in:
a) Hypocalcaemia
- Q.29 Drug of choice for managing hyperglycaemia in DKA is:
a) Regular insulin
b) Lente Insulin
c) Glyburide
d) 70/30 insulin
- Q.30 Chevestek's sign is seen in a patient with:
a) Uraemia
b) Hyperkalaemia
c) Hypocalcaemia
d) Hypercalcaemia