

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination  
2019-20**

Course Code: MBS401

Paper ID: 03119402

**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. Discuss etiology, types, clinical features and management of Stroke. (8)
2. Describe etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of COPD (chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease). (8)
3. Write short notes on: (3x3=9)
  - a) Anti phospholipid antibody syndrome (APLA)
  - b) DMARDs
  - c) Alcohol withdrawal syndrome

**Part 'C'**

1. Discuss MDR TB and describe management of a patient of HIV with sputum +ve pulmonary TB. (8)
2. Write short notes on: (3x4=12)
  - a) ARDS
  - b) Beriberi disease
  - c) Treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease
  - d) Differences between obstructive and restrictive lung disease

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Roll No.

Student's Signature

Course Code: MBS401

Student's Name

Invigilator's Signature

Paper ID: 03119402

**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.1 All of the following are characteristic of EEG by:  
a) 3 Hz spike & wave  
b) 14 Hz spike & wave  
c) Generalized poly spikes  
d) Hypoarrhythmia
- Q.3 In Glasgow coma scale the maximum and minimum scores are:  
a) 18 & 3                      b) 18 & 0  
c) 15 & 3                      d) 15 & 0
- Q.4 Which of the following is not an indication for thrombolysis in stroke patients:  
a) Ischemic stroke of less than 3 hours  
b) Patient age > 18 years  
c) Sustained BP > 185/110 mm Hg despite treatment  
d) CT scan showing non-hemorrhage or edema in >1/3<sup>rd</sup> of MCA supply
- Q.5 Anti ds-DNA is highly specific for:  
a) Systemic Sclerosis  
b) SLE  
c) Polymyositis  
d) Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Q.6 Lupus pernio is a complication of:  
a) Sarcoidosis  
b) Skin TB  
c) SLE  
d) Discoid Lupus erythematosus
- Q.7 What is feature of temporal arteritis:  
a) Granulomatous vasculitis  
b) Necrotizing vasculitis  
c) Leucocytoclastic vasculitis  
d) Giant cell arteritis
- Q.8 Which part of spine is most commonly involved in Rheumatoid arthritis:  
a) Lumbar  
b) Cervical  
c) Thoracic  
d) Sacral
- Q.9 The most reliable investigation in amyloid disease is:  
a) Rectal biopsy  
b) Immunoglobulin assay  
c) Ultrasound  
d) Abdominal fat pad biopsy
- Q.10 Anuria is defined as urine output less than:  
a) 4ml/hr                      b) 8 ml/hr  
c) 12 ml/hr                      d) 16 ml/hr

- Q.19 Main clinical distinction between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa:  
a) Binge eating  
b) Self induced vomiting  
c) Electrolyte abnormality  
d) Underweight
- Q.20 End stage renal disease is considered appropriate when GFR falls to:  
a) 50% of normal  
b) 30% of normal  
c) 15-30% of normal  
d) < 15% of normal
- Q.21 Metabolic complication in CRF include all of the following except:  
a) Hyperkalemia  
b) Hypocalcemia  
c) Hyperphosphatemia  
d) Hypokalemia
- Q.22 Emphysema presents with all except:  
a) Cyanosis  
b) Barrel shaped chest  
c) Associated with smoking  
d) Type I respiratory failure
- Q.23 The characteristic clinical manifestation of Schizophrenia is:  
a) Confusion  
b) Anxiety  
c) Auditory hallucinations  
d) Visual hallucinations
- Q.24 The CFTR gene associated with Cystic Fibrosis is located on chromosome:  
a) 5                                      b) 7  
c) 9                                      d) 12
- Q.25 In India, psychiatric disorder in people above 60 year of age is mostly due to:  
a) Depression  
b) Hysteria  
c) Dementia  
d) Schizophrenia
- Q.26 Patient diagnosed with HIV and Tuberculosis, how to start ATT and Antiretroviral therapy (ART):  
a) Start ATT first  
b) Start ART first  
c) Start both simultaneously  
d) Start ART only
- Q.27 Scabies in children differs from that in adults, in that it affects:  
a) Web-space                      b) Face  
c) Genitals                              d) Axilla

- c) Neuropsychiatric symptoms  
d) Suppression of pituitary adrenal axis
- www.FirstRanker.com                      www.FirstRanker.com
- Q.12 Most common cause of renal artery stenosis in young adults in India is:  
a) Atherosclerosis  
b) Aorto-arteritis  
c) Fibro muscular dysplasia  
d) Neurofibromatosis
- Q.13 Which of the following is not true in obstructive lung disease:  
a) FEV1 decreased  
b) TLC decreased  
c) FVC decreased  
d) Reduced timed vital capacity
- P.T.O.
- Q.14 In type II respiratory failure there is:  
a) Low pO2 and low pCO2  
b) Low pO2 and high pCO2  
c) Normal pO2 and high pCO2  
d) Low pO2 and normal pCO2
- Q.15 Which is the earliest symptom of Parkinsonism:  
a) Tremors  
b) Rigidity  
c) Chorea  
d) Bradykinesia
- Q.16 Increased ICT is related to:  
a) Hypotension and tachycardia  
b) Hypertension and tachycardia  
c) Hypertension and bradycardia  
d) Hypotension and bradycardia
- Q.17 32-year-old HIV +ve female presented with headache and nuchal stiffness. On lumbar puncture examination, clear CSF was obtained with leucocytes >100/cubic mm, India ink staining was positive, most probable diagnosis is:  
a) Candida meningitis  
b) Tubercular meningitis  
c) Cryptosporidium  
d) Cryptococcus meningitis
- Q.18 Chronic alcoholic presenting with bleeding gums and petechiae is more likely to have deficiency of:  
a) Vitamin B12  
b) Thiamin  
c) Vitamin C  
d) Pyridoxine

- Q.28 Calcium requirement of a growing school age child is about:  
a) 10 gm/d                      b) 0.1 gm/d  
c) 1.0 gm/d                      d) 4.0 gm/d
- Q.29 All joints are involved in acute gout except:  
a) MTP  
b) Gleno-humeral joint  
c) Ankle joint  
d) Knee joint
- Q.30 Type of sensation lost on same side in Brown Sequard syndrome is:  
a) Pain  
b) Temperature  
c) Proprioception  
d) Touch