

**MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-2 Examination  
2015-16**

**Course Code:**MBS402                      **Paper ID:**0314135

**Paediatrics**

**Time:** 2 Hours 10 Minutes                      **Max Marks:** 30

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

**Part 'B'**

- 1. Define Diabetic ketoacidosis and how will you manage a child with severe DKA. (7)
- 2. Approach to a child with short stature. (7)

**Part 'C'**

- 3. Write in brief about the following: (4x4=16)
  - a) Bed wetting
  - b) Advantages of breast feeding
  - c) Hyponatremia
  - d) Phototherapy

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**Roll No.**  

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**Student's Signature**  

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**Student's Name**  

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**Invigilator's Signature**  

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**Course Code:**MBS402                      **Paper ID:** 0314105  
**Paediatrics**  
**Part 'A'**

**Time:** 20 Minutes                      **Max Marks:** 10

- Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.  
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.  
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- Preterm milk
- Transitional milk
- Colostrum
- Fore milk

- a) Centripetal
- b) Centrifugal
- c) Craniocaudal
- d) No specific pattern

- Global Polio Eradication Initiative
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- Universal Immunization Programme
- National vector-borne disease control programme

a) Na- 80, K- 15, Cl- 60, glucose-80  
b) Na- 75, K- 20, Cl- 65, glucose-75  
c) Na- 90, K- 20, Cl- 80, glucose-111  
d) Na- 90, K- 25, Cl- 60, glucose-90

- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Zinc
- Manganese

- 10<sup>th</sup> day of life
- 14<sup>th</sup> day of life
- 20<sup>th</sup> day of life
- 28<sup>th</sup> day of life

- Hypotension is an early sign of hypovolemia
- The initial crystalloid bolus is 20 ml/Kg
- Normal capillary refill time is < 1 second
- The colloid of choice is 4.5% albumin

- a) Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- b) Bile-stained vomiting
- c) Greater incidence in girls than boys
- d) Association with Down's syndrome

- Group B Streptococcus
- Listeria monocytogenes*
- E. Coli*
- Haemophilus Influenzae* Type B

- Mitral regurgitation
- Aortic regurgitation
- Mitral stenosis
- Aortic stenosis

- Infundibular stenosis
- Ventricular septal defect
- Overriding of aorta
- Left ventricular hypertrophy

Q.10 Reticulocyte count in hemolytic anemia

- a) Increase
- b) Decrease
- c) No change
- d) Initially increase then decrease

- Serum transferrin
- Serum fibrinogen
- Serum ceruloplasmin
- Serum albumin

a) Nephrotic syndrome  
b) Renal amyloidosis  
c) Renal vein thrombosis  
d) Acute glomerulonephritis

- Pyridoxine
- Vitamin C
- Thiamine
- Methylcobalamine

Q.20 Kernig's sign is seen in.

- Acute bacterial meningitis
- Mental retardation
- Cerebral palsy
- Empyemathoracis