

Q.P. Code: 320001

Reg. no.:

Third Professional MBBS Part II Degree Supplementary Examinations
October 2025
Pediatrics and Neonatology
(2019 Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions**(20x1=20)**

The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be answered **only in the OMR sheet provided at page No. 51** of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued. **For marking the correct responses use X mark only**

Question numbers i-v case scenario-based questions

A 10-month old girl brought with irritability and is on predominantly milk diet, not eating well. On examination, the skin of the child's palm looks white and creases are pale too

- i. As per IMNCI, what is the classification of anaemia in this child.
 - a) Mild palmar pallor
 - b) Some palmar pallor
 - c) Moderate palmar pallor
 - d) Severe palmar pallor
- ii. What investigations do you do in this child to confirm your diagnosis
 - a) Complete blood count
 - b) Peripheral smear
 - c) Serum ferritin
 - d) All the above
- iii. The most common cause of anaemia in children is
 - a) Iron deficiency anaemia
 - b) Aplastic anaemia
 - c) Thalassemia
 - d) Hemolytic anaemia
- iv. All are causes of microcytic hypochromic anaemia except
 - a) Sideroblastic anaemia
 - b) Folate deficiency
 - c) Thalassemia
 - d) Lead poisoning
- v. Name the first sign of improvement seen after treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia
 - a) Rise in reticulocyte count
 - b) Rise of hemoglobin store
 - c) improved activity and appetite
 - d) Repletion of iron stores

Question numbers vi-x consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- a) Both A & R are correct, and R is correct explanation of A c) A is correct; R is incorrect
b) Both A & R are correct, and R is not correct explanation of A d) A is incorrect; R is correct

- vi. **Assertion (A):** The head circumference should be taken 24 hours after birth in a newborn
Reason (R): Due to caput at birth the head circumference may be falsely elevated
- vii. **Assertion (A):** Term and preterm LBW newborns tend to lose weight in the first seven days
Reason (R): Birth weight of newborns are regained by 21 days
- viii. **Assertion (A):** Engorgement of both breasts is a normal physiologic phenomenon in babies of both sexes
Reason (R): It is due to maternal progesterone and estrogen transferred from the mother.
- ix. **Assertion (A):** A child with Ventricular septal defect becomes symptomatic at 6- 10 weeks of age
Reason (R): The pressure in both ventricles are equal soon after birth, but left to right shunt increases as pulmonary vascular resistance falls
- x. **Assertion (A):** Newborn screening for congenital hypothyroidism is done after 48- 72 hours of birth
Reason (R): There is a physiological neonatal TSH surge.

Question numbers xi-xv are multiple-response type questions. Read the statements & mark the answers appropriately.

- xi. Long term complications of Failure to thrive include
 - 1) Neurocognitive delay
 - 2) Behavioural problems
 - 3) Short stature
 - 4) Adult onset metabolic diseases
 - a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 2 and 4 are correct
 - c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- xii. The clinical forms of tetanus include
 - 1) Generalised
 - 2) Localised
 - 3) Neonatal
 - 4) Abdominal
 - a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 2 and 4 are correct
 - c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

(PTO)

- xiii. Nadas major criteria include
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Cyanosis | 2) Congestive heart failure | 3) Abnormal second sound |
| 4) Systolic murmur less than grade 3 | | |
| a) 1 and 2 are correct | c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct | |
| b) 2 and 4 are correct | d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct | |
- xiv. The following vaccines are administered to children at 9 months as per National Immunization Schedule
- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1) MR | 2) f IPV | 3) PCV | 4) Rota virus vaccine |
| a) 1 and 2 are correct | c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct | | |
| b) 2 and 4 are correct | d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct | | |
- xv. Signs of good attachment include
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Chin touching the breast | 2) Mouth wide open | 3) Lower lip turns outward |
| 4) More areola visible above than below the mouth | | |
| a) 1 and 2 are correct | c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct | |
| b) 2 and 4 are correct | d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct | |

Question numbers xvi-xx are single-response type questions

- xvi. Vitamin A dose for a child aged 18 months but weighs 6 kg is
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| a) 1 lakh IU | b) 2 lakh IU | c) 50000 IU | d) 2,5 lakh IU |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
- xvii. Clinical features of Zinc deficiency include
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| a) Diarrhoea | b) Dermatitis | c) Alopecia | d) All the above |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
- xviii. Most common cause of under 5 mortality in India
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Pneumonia | c) Prematurity and low birth weight |
| b) Diarrhea | d) Birth asphyxia and birth trauma |
- xix. Indications of adrenaline include
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
| a) Severe croup | b) Shock | c) Anaphylaxis | d) All the above |
|-----------------|----------|----------------|------------------|
- xx. In a 2-year-old child with asthma Pressurized Metered dose inhaler must be used with
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) Metered dose inhaler directly | c) Metered dose inhaler with spacer and mask |
| b) Metered dose inhaler with spacer | d) Any of the above may be used |

Long Essays:

(2x10=20)

2. A 8 month old baby weighing 8 kg was brought to you with history of watery diarrhoea from 3 days. She has sunken eyes and is eagerly drinking fluids.
- Write your diagnosis.
 - Why do you say so
 - What are the different grades of dehydration as per WHO ADD control program
 - Write the management of diarrhea in a child. Which plan will you give for your patient in question
 - Write the content of oral rehydration solution (ORS) (1+2+2+3+2)
3. You are called to attend the delivery of a term neonate. The baby is a term baby who is limp and not crying at birth.
- Write three things you do before delivery.
 - Write the algorithmic approach to management of the baby after delivery
 - What are the possible reasons why the baby doesn't improve when given bag and mask ventilation and the corrective steps you take if so
 - Write TWO indications for positive pressure ventilation (PPV)
 - Write ONE contraindication for bag & mask - ventilation (1+4+3+1+1)

Short Essays:

(6x6=36)

- Describe the language milestones from birth to 5 years of age.
- How do you advice on complimentary feeding for a six month old baby
- Write the clinical features and complications of measles
- Write the National Immunization Schedule including vaccine, dose and route of administration
- Describe the strategy of Anaemia Mukh Bharat program.
- Write management of foreign body aspiration in infants and children.

Short Answers:

(6x4=24)

- Describe the Sexual Maturity Rating in girls
- Write on TB preventive therapy
- Write on Kerosene poisoning in children and its management
- Discuss the approach to evaluation of proteinuria in children
- Discuss the treatment of congestive heart failure in children
- Discuss medico legal sociocultural professional and ethical issues pertaining to malpractice.
