

C 24416

(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2003****Part II****Paper II—GENERAL MEDICINE**

(New Scheme)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. (20 × ½ = 10 marks)  
Single response type-20 (separate sheet attached).
- II. Match the following. (6 × ½ = 3 marks)  
Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached).
- III. Draw and label :  
1 Circle of Willis.  
2 Peripheral smear showing iron deficiency anaemia. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Write briefly on :  
1 What is malignant hypertension ?  
2 What is pseudobulbar palsy ?  
3 What is sensory aphasia ?  
4 What is Traube's space ?  
5 What is octreotide ? (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :  
1 Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria.  
2 Nephrocalcinosis.  
3 Tuberculous pericarditis.  
4 Features of hypothyroidism.  
5 Atelectasis. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Turn over**

2

C 24416

**Section B**

- VI. Read this paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 58 year old male, known diabetic for 20 years admitted for treatment of respiratory infection, who is on Inj. Mixtard 40u suddenly develops loss of consciousness with convulsions. On examination sweating + PR 120/mt bounding cold extremities.

- (a) What is your diagnosis ?  
(b) What investigations do you suggest ?  
(c) How will you manage the case ?  
(d) What are the other differential diagnosis ?  
(e) What is the minimum blood sugar level required for normal brain function ? (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

- VII. Write briefly on :

- 1 Antacids in peptic ulcer.  
2 Oesophageal candidiasis.  
3 Causes of viral hepatitis.  
4 Pernicious anaemia.  
5 Prevention of venous thrombosis.  
6 Treatment lung abscess.  
7 Asymptomatic bacteruria.  
8 Haemoglobin A1C.  
9 Orthopnoea.  
10 Thiamine deficiency. (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

- VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Factors precipitating hepatic encephalopathy.  
2 Lumbar puncture.  
3 Myelodysplastic syndromes.  
4 Complications of acute pancreatitis.  
5 Diagnosis of amyloidosis. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

1. Skin lesions usually seen with diabetes includes all of the following **except** :—

- (A) Erythema nodosum. (B) Infections.  
(C) Necrobiosis diabetorum. (D) Cholesterol.

2. Polyuria is seen with all **except** :

- (A) Diabetes mellitus. (B) Diabetes insipidus.  
(C) Hyperparathyroidism. (D) Liver failure.

3. The commonest site of cerebral hemorrhage in hypertension is :

- (A) Pons. (B) Cerebrum.  
(C) Putamen. (D) Thalamus.

4. "Locked in syndrome" may be seen in all **except** :

- (A) Pontine lesions.  
(B) Tegmentum lesions.  
(C) B/L lesions of medulla.  
(D) B/L lesions of lateral one-third of cerebellar peduncle.

5. Cardioselective betablocker is :

- (A) Metoprolol. (B) Proctolol.  
(C) Atenolol. (D) Timold.

6. Fatal arrhythmias are seen if infarction in heart is :

- (A) Posterior. (B) Inferior.  
(C) Anterolateral. (D) Subendocardial.

7. The most sensitive diagnosis of myocardial infarction is by :

- (A) Serum LDH. (B) SGOT levels.  
(C) Serial ECG monitoring. (D) Clinical symptoms.

8. If  $FEV_1 = 1.3$  lit,  $FVC = 3.1$  lit. in an adult male the pattern is suggestive of :

- (A) Normal lung function. (B) Restrictive lung disease.  
(C) Obstructive lung disease. (D) None of the above.

9. In bronchial asthma there is constriction of :

- (A) Large airways. (B) Medium airway.  
(C) Terminal bronchiole. (D) Respiratory bronchiole.

Turn over

2

C 24416

10. Serum Vitamin  $B_{12}$  level in chronic myelocytic leukemia is :

- (A) Elevated. (B) Slightly decreased.  
(C) Markedly decreased. (D) Normal.

11. Eaton Lambert syndrome is seen with :

- (A) Oat cell carcinoma. (B) Bronchial adenoma.  
(C) Thyroid cancer. (D) Pancreatic head cancer.

12. Opening snap in mitral area corresponds to :

- (A) "a" wave in JVP. (B) X descent in JVP.  
(C) Dicrotic notch of carotid pulse. (D) "c" point of apex cardiogram.

13. Drug of choice in drug induced Parkinsonism is :

- (A) Levodopa. (B) Benhexol.  
(C) Amantadine. (D) Carbidopa.

14. Which of the following is abnormal in haemophilia ?

- (A) Bleeding time. (B) Platelet count.  
(C) PT. (D) PTT.

15. Muddy brown granular casts are suggestive of :

- (A) Prerenal azotemia. (B) Acute tubular necrosis.  
(C) Urinary infection. (D) None of the above.

16. Parathyroid hormone acts on :

- (A) Bowman's capsule. (B) Proximal tubule.  
(C) Distal tubule. (D) None of the above.

17. Nephrotic syndrome in adults is mostly due to :

- (A) Minimal change disease. (B) Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis.  
(C) Membranous glomerulonephritis. (D) Mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis.

18. PAS positive macrophages replacing lamina propria of intestine indicate :

- (A) Abetalipoproteinemia. (B) Amyloidosis.  
(C) Whipples disease. (D) All the above.

19. Specificity of which test for H pylori is nearly 100 % :

- (A) Urea breath test. (B) Rapid urea test of gastric biopsy.  
(C) Culture of gastric biopsy. (D) Serum H pylori antibody fibre.

20. Thyroid acropachy refers to :

- (A) Digital gangrene. (B) Myxomatous thickening of fingers.  
(C) Clubbing and bony changes. (D) Osteolysis with osteoporosis.

**C 24416**

Paper II—GENERAL MEDICINE

II. Match the following :—

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Captopril        | (a) Haemorrhagic cystitis. |
| 2 Cyclosporine     | (b) Aplastic anaemia.      |
| 3 Cyclophosphamide | (c) Retinal pigmentation.  |
| 4 Chloroquine      | (d) Cough.                 |
| 5 Chloramphenical  | (e) Gingival hyperplasia.  |
| 6 Vincristine      | (f) SIADH.                 |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

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