

C 24422

(Pages : 2 + 1 + 1 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2003**Part II****PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

*Answer all the questions.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- II. Match the following. Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached). ($8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$ marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Bitots spots.
 - 2 Murmur of aortic regurgitation.
- ($2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Significance of Moro reflex.
 - 2 Primary dentition.
 - 3 Hills sign.
 - 4 Constant features of Kwashiorkor.
- ($4 \times 1 = 4$ marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Oral polio vaccine.
 - 2 CSF findings in Tuberculous meningitis.
 - 3 Salbutamol.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

Section B

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

1 year old child is brought with pyoderma, fever and cough. On examination he is cyanosed, respiratory rate is 62/minute, grunting and chest retractions are present.

- 1 What is the diagnosis ?
- 2 What treatment will you advise ?
- 3 What investigations will you order ?
- 4 What complication will you expect ?
- 5 What is the duration of antibiotic therapy ?

(2 + 4 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 10 marks)

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- VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 Preservation of BCG vaccine.
- 2 Complications of atrial septal defect.
- 3 Drug therapy in hypothyroidism.
- 4 TABCS of resuscitation.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

- VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Apgar score.
- 2 Cyanotic spells.
- 3 Management of hookworm infestation.

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PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) Do not write anything on the question paper.

(2) Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.

(3) Select **one** most appropriate response and encircle the corresponding alphabet against each question number in the answer-sheet provided.

1. The earliest clinical sign of rickets in an infant is :
 - (A) Costochondral beading.
 - (B) Craniotabes.
 - (C) Wrist swelling.
 - (D) Bow legs.
2. The most common cause of hypochronic microcytic anemia in an infant is :
 - (A) Beta thalassemia.
 - (B) Hereditary spherocytosis.
 - (C) Iron deficiency anemia.
 - (D) Lead poisoning.
3. The commonest cause of neonatal seizure is :
 - (A) Developmental anomaly of brain.
 - (B) Hypoglycemia.
 - (C) Narcotic withdrawal syndrome.
 - (D) Hypoxic ischemia encephalopathy.
4. All are features of Reye syndrome **except** :
 - (A) Vomiting.
 - (B) Hepatomegaly.
 - (C) Convulsions.
 - (D) Prolonged prothrombin time.
5. What is not true about rotavirus diarrhoea is ?
 - (A) It affects older children.
 - (B) Vomiting is an early feature.
 - (C) Lactose intolerance is common.
 - (D) It produces watery diarrhoea.
6. The most common clinical presentation of portal hypertension in children below five years is :
 - (A) Hematemesis.
 - (B) Malena.
 - (C) Splenomegaly.
 - (D) Massive ascites.
7. Roths spots are located over :
 - (A) Conjunctiva.
 - (B) Lips.
 - (C) Retina.
 - (D) Palms.
8. Mantoux test is done with 0.1 ml. of PPD solution containing :
 - (A) 0.1 mg.
 - (B) 0.01 mg.
 - (C) 0.001 mg.
 - (D) 0.0001 mg.

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

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PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A 1 Egg | (a) Toxoplasmosis. |
| 2 Aluminium | (b) Aplastic anemia. |
| 3 Epstein Barr virus | (c) Reference protein. |
| 4 Pyrimethamine | (d) Toxic element. |
| B 1 Hemoglobinuria | (a) Hib mer tis. |
| 2 Ceftriaxone | (b) Tetanus. |
| 3 Benzyl penicillin | (c) Diaphragmatic hernia. |
| 4 Dextrocardia | |