

D 1774

(Pages : 2 + 1 + 1 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2004**Part II****PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY**

(New Scheme)

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 × ½ = 4 marks)

II. Match the following.

Single response type 8 (separate sheet attached).

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

III. Draw and label :

1 ASD murmur.

2 LE cell.

(2 × 1 = 2 marks)

IV. Short answer questions :

1 Developmental milestones of a 1 year old child.

2 Biological value of protein.

3 Role of Vitamin E.

4 Define pyrexia of unknown origin.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

1 Enuresis.

2 Antioxidants.

3 Vaccine vial monitor.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

Section B**VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :**

A 5-year old child is brought with bleeding gums. She also has irregular fever, tiredness and body pain for the last 3 months.

1 What is the probable diagnosis ?

2 What physical examination findings will you look for ?

Turn over

2

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3 What investigations will you order ?

4 What are the differential diagnosis ?

(1 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)

VII. Short answer questions :

1 Treatment of Methicillin resistant staphylococcal infection.

2 Differential diagnosis of AFP.

3 Causes of convulsion in children.

4 Treatment of neonatal seizure.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

1 Hepatic encephalopathy.

2 Diagnosis of HIV infection in children.

3 Treatment of Rheumatic carditis.

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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. An infant is able to grasp a rattle and transfer it from one hand to the other by the age of :
(A) 4 months. (B) 6 months.
(C) 8 months. (D) 12 months.
2. The most common complication of Mumps in children is :
(A) Orchitis. (B) Pancreatitis.
(C) Myocarditis. (D) Aseptic Meningitis.
3. The most common organism causing Acute Otitis Media in a 3-year old child is :
(A) Staphylococcus. (B) Streptococcus.
(C) Pneumococcus. (D) H. Influenza B.
4. Respiratory alkalosis can occur in :
(A) Morphine over dosage. (B) Salicylate poisoning.
(C) Acute severe Asthma. (D) Interstitial lung disease.
5. Lysine is the limiting amino acid in :
(A) Wheat flour. (B) Soya bean.
(C) Green pea. (D) Black gram.
6. Gastric aspirate in excess of 20 ml. at birth is suggestive of :
(A) Swallowed amniotic fluid. (B) Achalasia cardia.
(C) Chhalasia cardia. (D) Duodenal atresia.
7. The test for congenital adrenal hyperplasia is :
(A) UMA. (B) Androgen.
(C) 17 OH progesterone. (D) Testosterone.
8. Uveitis is associated with the following type of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis :
(A) Panciarticular. (B) B. Systemic onset.
(C) Polyarticular RF positive. (D) Poly articular RF negative.

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

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PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A 1 Weils' disease | (a) Cloxacillin. |
| 2 Toxic shock syndrome | (b) Penicillin. |
| 3 Malaria | (c) Co-Amoclav. |
| 4 Pneumocystis carinii | (d) Co-Trimoxazole. |
| | (e) Artesunate. |
| B 1 PDA | (a) Down syndrome. |
| 2 Co-arcetation Aorta | (b) Turner syndrome. |
| 3 Endocardial cushion defect | (c) Congenital Rubella. |
| 4 Cardiomyopathy | (d) Pompe's disease. |
| | (e) Galactosemia. |