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(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2006****Part II****GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.***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 Schematic diagram of amoebi ulcer in Intestine.  
2 Schematic diagram of Major histo-compatibility complex (HLA). (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Write briefly on :  
1 Control of spread of Hepatitis A infection in community.  
2 Management of Typhoid fever.  
3 Diagnosis of leptospirosis.  
4 Complications of organophosphorous poisoning.  
5 Pathogenesis of consolidation. (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :  
1 Empyema.  
2 Diet therapy in Nephrotic syndrome.  
3 Hypervitaminosis.  
4 Barbiturate poisoning.  
5 Hyperkalemis. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

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

A 25 year old mal-nourished adult presented with evening rise of temperature, chestpain, breathlessness and cough of two weeks duration.

- 1 What is the provisional diagnosis ?
- 2 Enumerate the investigations.

**Turn over**

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- 3 What are the complications ?
- 4 Outline the management.

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

- VII. Write briefly on :

- 1 Radiological features in Osteoporosis.
- 2 Primary syphilis.
- 3 Pyothorax.
- 4 Gene therapy.
- 5 Immune complex mediated disease.
- 6 Complications of Mumps.
- 7 Oral candidiasis.
- 8 Carcinoid tumor.
- 9 Heatstroke.
- 10 Reynaud's phenomenon.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

- VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Ankylosing spondylitis.
- 2 Antimalignant drugs.
- 3 Diet therapy in diabetes.
- 4 Interferons.
- 5 ARDS.

3. Which vitamin is necessary for co-enzyme A synthesis :

- (A) Pantothenic acid. (B) Ascorbic acid.  
(C) Biotin. (D) Pyridoxine.

4. Aschoff body is pathologic hall-mark of :

- (A) Myocarditis. (B) Rheumatoid arthritis.  
(C) Rheumatic fever. (D) Scarlet fever.

5. All of the following may be affected in PAN (Polyarteritis nodosa) **except** :

- (A) Kidney. (B) Heart.  
(C) Liver. (D) Lung.

6. The sequale of COPD is :

- (A) Haemoptysis. (B) Corpulmonale.  
(C) Pneumothorax. (D) Empyema.

7. A single immunoglobulin molecule contains :

- (A) 1 light chain 1 heavy chain. (B) 2 heavy chain 2 light chains.  
(C) 2 heavy chains 1 light chain. (D) All of the above.

8. The ideal site to obtain a swab in asymptomatic gonorrhoea is :

- (A) Endocervix. (B) Urethra.  
(C) Lateral vaginal wall. (D) Posterior fornix.

9. Which of the following is a marker of HIV infection in blood :—

- (A) DNA polymerase. (B) RNA polymerase.  
(C) Reverse transcriptase. (D) DNA isomers.

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10. Side effects of ACE inhibitors are all **except** :

- (A) Cough. (B) Hyperkalemia.  
(C) Renal dysfunction. (D) Haemolytic anemia.

11. Which of following steroids can be used as inhaler in Br. Asthma :

- (A) Beclomethasone. (B) Betamethasone.  
(C) Prednisolone. (D) Methylprednisolone.

12. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease :

- (A) Hydatid disease. (B) Malaria.  
(C) Filariasis. (D) Dengue fever.

13. Which of the following is not a rheumatoid disease modifying drug :

- (A) Chloroquine. (B) Gold.  
(C) Penicillamine. (D) Clindamycin.

14. Acantholysis is seen :

- (A) Epidermis. (B) Epidermo-dermal junction.  
(C) Dermis. (D) All the layers of skin.

15. Investigation of choice in pulmonary embolism is :

- (A) Chest-X-ray. (B) C.T. Scan.  
(C) Ventilation perfusion scan. (D) USG chest.

16. Reversible cause of dementia is :

- (A) Multi-infarct. (B) Senile dementia.  
(C) Post encephalitis. (D) Huntington's chorea.

17. Basic difference in neurosis and psychosis is :

- (A) Severity. (B) Insight.  
(C) Clinical features. (D) Duration.

18. Healthy adults can safely drink water upto :

- (A) 20 litres/day. (B) 30 litres/day.  
(C) 15 litres/day. (D) 10 litres/day.

19. Drug of choice for the treatment of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is oral :

- (A) Co-trimoxazole. (B) Tetracyclines.  
(C) Penicillins. (D) Amphotericin B.

20. Glucose-Insulin infusion is given for :

- (A) Hyponatremia. (B) Hypernatremia.  
(C) Hyperkalemia. (D) Hypokalemia.

**D 27384****GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I**

II. Match the following :—

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 Amoxycillin.  | (a) HIV infections. |
| 2 Pyrazinamide. | (b) Pneumonia.      |
| 3 Chloroquin.   | (c) Tuberculosis.   |
| 4 Tinidazole.   | (d) Mycosis.        |
| 5 Zidovidine.   | (e) Malaria.        |
| 6 Paracetamol.  | (f) Amoebiasis.     |
|                 | (g) Hypertension.   |
|                 | (h) Epilepsy.       |
|                 | (i) Fever.          |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)