

D 27385

(Pages : 2 + 2 + 1)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

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

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.***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 ECG changes of acute myocardial infarction.
 - 2 Schematic diagram of spinothalamic tract and label different levels. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Write briefly on :
- 1 Causes of upper. GI bleeding.
 - 2 Causes of normocytic normochromic anemia.
 - 3 Somatostatin.
 - 4 Laboratory diagnosis of Rheumatic fever.
 - 5 MRL of brain. (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 2D Echo.
 - 2 Simple partial seizure.
 - 3 Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
 - 4 Psychogenic polydipsia.
 - 5 Lacunar infarct. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section B

- VI. A 18 years old female is admitted with h/o swelling of limbs puffiness of face and decreased urine output with normal blood pressure.
- 1 What is the provisional diagnosis ?
 - 2 What is the immunological injury ?

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- 3 What are the other types of immunological injuries to glomerulus ?
 - 4 Outline the investigations.
 - 5 Outline the management. (1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)
- VII. Write briefly on :
- 1 Peripheral signs of aortic regurgitation.
 - 2 Chest X-ray findings in Lt → Rt shunt like ASD/VSD.
 - 3 Management of hypotension.
 - 4 Polycystic disease of kidney.
 - 5 Paraproteinemias.
 - 6 Treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia.
 - 7 Burkitt's lymphoma.
 - 8 Serum alkaline phosphatase.
 - 9 Hypersplenism.
 - 10 Transient ischaemic attack. (10 × 1 = 10 marks)
- VIII. Write short notes on :
- 1 Status epilepticus.
 - 2 Pulmonary oedema.
 - 3 Hepatic encephalopathy.
 - 4 Aplastic anemia.
 - 5 Migraine. (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

- (C) Pulmonary stenosis. (D) Corpulmonale.
2. Mid-diastolic murmur is heard in all the following **except** :
 (A) Mitral stenosis. (B) Tricuspid stenosis.
 (C) Pulmonary stenosis. (D) Left atrial myxoma.
3. Drug of choice in complete heart-block is :
 (A) Digoxin. (B) Adrenaline.
 (C) Isoprenaline. (D) Dopamine.
4. Drawback of and blocker in young hypertension is :
 (A) Importance. (B) Sterility.
 (C) Infertility. (D) None of the above.
5. Tongue is mirror of :
 (A) CNS disease. (B) GIT disease.
 (C) Renal disease. (D) CVS disease.
6. Dysphagia is :
 (A) Difficulty in breathing. (B) Difficulty in swallowing.
 (C) Difficulty in talking. (D) None of the above.
7. Irritable bowel syndrome is :
 (A) Functional bowel disease. (B) Inflammatory bowel disease.
 (C) Malignant bowel disease. (D) None of the above.
8. Hepatitis C is due to :
 (A) DNA virus. (B) RNA virus.
 (C) Bacteria. (D) Fungus.
9. Oliguria is characterised by :
 (A) Increased urine output. (B) Decreased urine output.
 (C) No urine output. (D) None of the above.

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10. Minimal change glomerular lesion is a feature of :
 (A) Nephrosclerosis. (B) Nephrocalcinosis.
 (C) Nephrotic syndrome. (D) Nephropathy.
11. NSAID's cause :
 (A) Glomerulonephritis. (B) Lupus nephritis.
 (C) Acute tubulo-interstitial nephritis. (D) None of the above.
12. Anemia is seen in :
 (A) ARF. (B) CRF.
 (C) Obstructive uropathy. (D) None of the above.
13. Vasopressin is synthesized and released by :
 (A) Hypothalamus. (B) Anterior Pituitary.
 (C) Posterior pituitary. (D) None of the above.
14. The drug of choice in treatment of hyper-prolactinoma is :
 (A) Dopamine. (B) Bromocriptine.
 (C) Atropine. (D) Ergotamine.
15. Growth hormone excess in children results in :
 (A) Gigantism. (B) Acromegaly.
 (C) Short Stature. (D) None of the above.
16. Thyroxine binding globulin is decreased in following conditions **except** :
 (A) Thyrotoxicosis. (B) Corticosteroid excess.
 (C) Hypothyroidism. (D) Nephrotic syndrome.
17. Vermis in cerebellum is connected with maintenance of :
 (A) Coordination of movement. (B) Power of the body.
 (C) Axial posture and balance. (D) Sensation of the body.
18. Which of the following is not the cause of papilloedema ?
 (A) Intra-cranial mass lesion. (B) Cerebral oedema.
 (C) Malignant hypertension. (D) Bells palsy.
19. Diplopia is seen in involvement of :
 (A) Olfactory nerve. (B) Trochlear nerve.
 (C) Trigeminal nerve. (D) Facial nerve.
20. Haemolysis in G6-PD deficiency is caused by :
 (A) Amoxycilline. (B) Cefotaxime.
 (C) Antemalarials. (D) None of the above.

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II. Match the following :—

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| 1 EEG. | (a) Pancreatic-biliary diseases. |
| 2 ECG. | (b) Muscle disorders. |
| 3 EMG. | (c) Seizure disorders. |
| 4 BSER. | (d) Cardiac diseases. |
| 5 EPS (Electrophysiological studies) | (e) Intestinal diseases. |
| 6 ERCP. | (f) To assess brainstem function. |
| | (g) Oesophageal motility diseases. |
| | (h) Conduction abnormalities. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)