

D 42773

(Pages : 2 + 1 + 1 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2008

Part II

PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

(New Scheme)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

Answer all the questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer Section A and B in separate answer books.

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 Roundworm ova.
 - 2 Urine findings in acute glomerulonephritis. (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Short answer questions :
- 1 Composition of WHO oral rehydration solution.
 - 2 Define Infant Mortality rate.
 - 3 Moro reflex.
 - 4 Organisms causing acute bacterial meningitis in a 18 month old baby. (4 × 1 = 4 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Cyanotic spell.
 - 2 Complications of measles.
 - 3 Causes of short stature. (3 × 2 = 6 marks)

Section B

- VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :
- A 1½ year old child is brought with failure to thrive, difficulty in breast feeding, and recurrent lower respiratory infections.
- O/E there is a pansystolic murmur in the lower left sternal border.
- 1 What is the probable diagnosis ?
 - 2 How will you investigate this child ?

Turn over

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- 3 How will you treat this child ?
- 4 What are the complications of this condition ?

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

VII. Short answer questions :

- 1 IAP classification of malnutrition.
- 2 Treatment of severe dehydration.
- 3 Causes of seizures in the newborn.
- 4 Complication of DPT vaccine.

(4 × 1 = 4 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Clinical features of congenital hypothyroidism.
- 2 Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- 3 Management of acute fulminant liver cell failure.

(3 × 2 = 6 marks)

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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.

- Causes of stridor in children include all the following **except** :
 - Laryngotracheobronchitis.
 - Bronchiolitis.
 - Acute epiglottitis.
 - Foreign body aspiration.
- The antimalarial drug contra indicated in pregnancy is :
 - Primaquine.
 - Chloroquine.
 - Quinine.
 - Amodiaquine.
- Ideal weight, height and head circumference of a 1 year old child is :
 - 80 cm, 10 kg, 45.5 cm.
 - 75 cm, 10 kg, 45 cm.
 - 75 cm, 12 kg, 45.5 cm.
 - 80 cm, 11 kg, 47 cm.
- Which of the following requires immediate surgical interment in the newborn period ?
 - Caphalhaematoma.
 - Phimosis.
 - Umbilical hernia, 1 cm reducible.
 - None of the above.
- Complication tetralogy of Fallot includes all the following **except** :
 - Cyanotic spell.
 - Congestive heart failure.
 - Cerebral thrombosis.
 - Cerebral abscess.
- Inheritance in haemophilia is :
 - Autosomal dominant.
 - Autosomal recessive.
 - Sex linked recessive.
 - Multifactorial.
- All of the following conditions cause indirect hyper bilirubinaemia in the neonate **except** :
 - Rh incompatibility.
 - Criggler-Najjar syndrome.
 - Biliary atresia.
 - Breast milk jaundice.
- Pincer grasp is achieved at :
 - 4 – 6 months.
 - 6 – 9 months.
 - 9 – 12 months.
 - 12 – 15 months.

(8 × ½ = 4 marks)

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PAEDIATRICS INCLUDING NEONATOLOGY

II. Match the following :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A 1 Café au lait spot | (a) Toxoplasmosis. |
| 2 Cataract | (b) Cytomegalic inclusion disease. |
| 3 Hydrocephalus | (c) von Recklinghausen disease. |
| 4 Ash leaf macule | (d) Tuberos sclerosis. |
| | (e) Congential rubella syndrome. |
| B 1 Reticulocytosis | (a) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. |
| 2 Philadelphia chromosome | (b) Spherocytosis. |
| 3 Thrombocytopenia | (c) Iron deficiency anaemia. |
| 4 Thrombocytosis | (d) Chronic myeloid leukaemia. |