

016/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation,
June-July 2026

Subject: Paediatrics**Full Marks: 100**
Time: 3 hours*Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1.
 - a) A 6 year old boy was presented at the emergency with acute onset of cough and respiratory distress. He has no fever. The child was admitted three times with similar illness in the preceding years. His father also suffers from recurrent episodes of similar problem.
 - i) What is your most probable diagnosis? 2+(4+6)+3
 - ii) How will you investigate and treat this condition?
 - iii) How will you prevent this condition?
 - b) What are the diagnostic criteria for Nephrotic syndrome? Define frequent relapse. How will you manage a case of Nephrotic syndrome with frequent relapse? Why the child with nephrotic syndrome is more susceptible to infection? 3+2+5+5
2. **Answer the following:**
 - a) What is the normal body temperature of neonates? Classify neonatal hypothermia. How heat loss occurs in new born? How will you manage a case of severe neonatal hypothermia? 1+2+2+5
 - b) Describe briefly the causes, clinical features, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia. 3+2+2+3
 - c) Enumerate the common causes, describe the clinical features and outline the management of heart failure in children. 3+3+4
3. **Write short notes on the following:**
 - a) Counselling of a HIV positive mother regarding feeding choices of her newborn baby. 2 x 5
 - b) Revised Jones criteria for acute rheumatic fever.
4. **Explain the following statements:**
 - a) Phototherapy is used to treat unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia in neonates.
 - b) Maintenance of cold chain is essential for effective immunization.
 - c) Maintenance of strict asepsis in SNCU can reduce neonatal mortality.
 - d) Hypoglycemia is common in acute liver failure.
 - e) Congenital heart disease may cause poor weight gain.5 x 4
5. **Choose the correct option for each of the following:**
 - i) Which of the following complication can occur following salbutamol nebulization?
a) Hypokalaemia b) Hypocalcaemia c) Hyperkalaemia d) Hypercalcaemia10x1

- ii) What is the most common cause of fever with convulsion in a toddler in India?
a) Bacterial (Hib) meningitis b) Viral encephalitis
c) Simple febrile convulsion d) Cerebral malaria
- iii) A child is able to draw a triangle by what year of age?
a) 3 Years b) 4 Years c) 5 Years d) 6 Years
- iv) The biochemical investigation of choice in Acute Pancreatitis is:
a) Serum Lipase b) Serum Amylase
c) Serum Bilirubin d) Serum Glutamyl transpeptidase
- v) The commonest etiological agent for Croup is:
a) Parainfluenza virus b) Influenza A c) Influenza B d) Adenovirus
- vi) Triad of congenital rubella syndrome includes all except:
a) Deafness b) Blindness c) Congenital Heart disease d) Autism
- vii) You are evaluating a 3 year old conscious child with bradycardia and poor perfusion in the emergency department. Out of the following, the most important first step in treatment is:
a) Maintaining adequate perfusion by chest compression.
b) Maintaining the airways and assisted breathing.
c) Treating precipitating factors as hypoglycemia.
d) Epinephrine therapy
- viii) The most common cause of food protein induced enteropathy is:
a) Peanuts b) Fish c) Cow's Milk d) Eggs
- ix) Systolic murmur heard at the lower left sternum in all except one:
a) Ventricular Septal Defect b) Mitral regurgitation
c) Tricuspid regurgitation d) Aortic regurgitation
- x) Pneumatosis intestinalis is pathognomonic of:
a) Hirschsprung disease b) Necrotizing enterocolitis
c) Meconium ileus d) Pseudomembranous enterocolitis