

016/26

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

Subject: General Medicine
Paper: II

Full Marks : 100
Time : 3 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

1. a) A 60 year old male patient with history of T2DM presented in the ER with loss of consciousness. He has History of T2DM presented in the ER with loss of consciousness. He has history of fever for last few days. 4+5+6
 - i) What are the different possibilities?
 - ii) What are the investigations you will suggest?
 - iii) How will you treat a case of severe hypoglycaemia?
- b) Enumerate the common causes of meningitis. Describe the clinical features and signs of meningeal irritation. Briefly outline the CSF findings in bacterial, viral and Tubercular meningitis. How will you manage a case of Tubercular meningitis? 3+4+4+4
2. Answer the following:
 - a) What is COPD? What are the important risk factors for COPD? What is the key diagnostic finding of COPD in Spirometry? Outline the management of patient who has presented with acute exacerbation of COPD. 2+2+2+4
 - b) Outline the diagnostic tests for HIV. Describe the window period and its clinical significance. Briefly discuss the indications and regimen of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) in HIV. 3+3+4
 - c) A 30 year old lady has presented with menorrhagia, easy bruisability for 3 months and petechiae over the limbs since last 15 days. Describe the diagnosis and treatment for the condition. 5+5
3. Write short notes on the following: 2 x 5
 - a) Schizophrenia.
 - b) Tinea cruris.
4. Explain the following statements: 5 x 4
 - a) CPAP is necessary in Obstructive sleep apnea.
 - b) Household family members of a Scabies patient must be treated while treating the patient.
 - c) Anticonvulsants must be taken regularly.
 - d) Pyridostigmine is used in treatment of Myasthenia Gravis.
 - e) TSH level may not be high in all patients of hypothyroidism.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:**10x1**

- i) The most common causes of type 2 diabetes mellitus is:
a) Autoimmune beta-cell destruction b) Genetic insulin deficiency
c) Insulin resistance with relative insulin deficiency d) Viral infection of pancreas
- ii) Hyperpigmentation, hypotension and hyponatremia are features of :
a) Cushing syndrome b) Pheochromocytoma c) Addison's disease d) Conn syndrome
- iii) A 45 year old man presents with multiple erythematous plaques with silvery scales over the extensor surfaces of elbows and knees. Gentle scraping results in pinpoint bleeding. This clinical sign is known as:
a) Koebner phenomenon b) Nikolsky sign c) Auspitz sign d) Darier sign
- iv) Atypical Pneumonia is caused by:
a) S. pneumonia b) S.aureus c) M.Pneumoniae d) E.Coli
- v) Ptosis by the evening suggests:
a) Parkinsonism b) Myasthenia gravis c) GBS d) Stroke
- vi) The most common form of Dementia is:
a) Alzheimer's disease b) Fronto-Temporal Dementia
c) Lewy body Dementia d) Vascular Dementia
- vii) Polyuria, polydipsia, low urine osmolarity and normal blood glucose level suggests:
a) Addison's disease b) SIADH c) Hyperthyroidism d) Diabetes insipidus
- viii) Raised reticulocyte count is suggestive of:
a) Hemolytic anemia b) Iron deficiency anemia c) Bone marrow failure d) Aplastic anemia
- ix) The bacteria which is most commonly responsible for urinary tract infection is:
a) Escherichia coli b) Acinetobacter baumannii
c) Proteus mirabilis d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- x) Sudden onset dyspnea, pleuritic chest pain after surgery suggests:
a) Pneumonia b) Asthma c) Pulmonary embolism d) Pulmonary tuberculosis