

016/26

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
MBBS 3rd Professional Part-II Examination (New Regulation)
March - April 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 65 year old male has come to the emergency department of your hospital with a history of acute onset slurring of speech and weakness of left upper and lower limbs for the last two hours. On examination, the patient is conscious (GCS-15) and has a blood pressure of 170/100 mm hg. What is your diagnosis? What will be your findings on neurological examination? What important investigations will you do immediately? Outline your plan of management in the next one hour. 2+4+2+7
- b) A 35 year old female presents with history of gradually progressive palpitation, breathlessness and fatigue for the past 6 months. She has significant weight loss in spite of normal appetite and a history of heat intolerance. She has recently noticed a painless swelling in the neck. On examination patient has tremors, tachycardia, lid retraction, lid lag and diffuse goitre. What is your probable diagnosis? How will you approach to evaluate and treat the patient? 3+6+6
2. **Answer the following:**
 - a) Describe the characteristic chromosomal abnormality of chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and state how it plays a causative role in the disease. What is the usual blood picture of CML? Name the drugs that are used as first line therapy in chronic phase of CML. 4+4+2
 - b) How will you diagnose a case of pulmonary TB? Briefly outline the regimen for drug-sensitive TB under National Tuberculosis Elimination Program. 5+5
 - c) A 20 year old female is brought to the hospital with history of avoidance of eating food. Her mother gives history that the patient has binge eating and purging; does excessive exercise and has lost considerable weight. On Examination, her BMI is 15.5kg/5m². What is your probable diagnosis? What is the Diagnostic Criteria for this condition? What are the medical consequences of this condition? How will you manage this case? 2+3+2+3
3. **Write short notes on the following:** 2 x 5
 - a) Psoriasis
 - b) Importance of medical record keeping
4. **Explain the following statements:** 5 x 4
 - a) DKA occurs more commonly in Type 1 DM than in Type 2 DM.
 - b) Examination of peripheral blood smear is important in the evaluation of patients with anaemia.
 - c) PEP is started before 72 hours of occupational exposure to HIV.

- d) Brown-Sequard syndrome causes ipsilateral motor weakness with contralateral loss of pain and temperature below the lesion.
- c) Early diagnosis and treatment of neuritis in leprosy is essential to prevent permanent deformities.

5. Choose the correct option for each of the following:

10x1

- i. Chronic Hepatitis B infection is treated with:
a) Tenofovir b) Sofosbuvir c) Abacavir d) Ribavirin
- ii. Clubbing can be found in:
a) Bronchogenic carcinoma b) Lung abscess
c) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis d) All of the above
- iii. Antidiabetic drug which promotes significant weight loss is:
a) Glimepiride b) Linagliptin c) Insulin d) Semaglutide
- iv. The most common site of hypertensive cerebral haemorrhage is:
a) Thalamus b) Cerebellum c) Hypothalamus d) Putamen
- v. INR monitoring is done in patients who are being treated with:
a) Warfarin b) Heparin c) Apixaban d) Clopidogrel
- vi. A 28 year old woman presents with episodes of visual loss followed by recovery and limb weakness. MRI shows multiple demyelinating plaques. Most likely diagnosis is:
a) Guillain-Barre syndrome b) Myasthenia gravis
c) Multiple sclerosis d) Neuromyelitis optica
- vii. A 22 year old female presents with fatigue and koilonychia. Hb is 8 g/dl, MCV 68fL. Which laboratory finding is most consistent with iron deficiency anemia?
a) Increased Serum ferritin b) Decreased TIBC
c) Decreased serum ferritin d) Increased transferrin saturation
- viii. A patient treated with haloperidol develops rigidity, tremors, mask-like facies and bradykinesia. Which is the best drug to treat this condition?
a) Fluoxetine b) Trihexyphenidyl c) Lithium d) Diazepam
- ix. A 40 year old woman presents with episodic wheezing, cough, and breathlessness that gets worse at night. Which spirometry finding is characteristic of asthma?
a) Decreased FEV1/FVC ratio with reversibility b) Increased FEV1
c) Increased total lung capacity with no reversibility d) Reduced vital capacity only
- x. Which of the following is the best investigation to confirm the diagnosis of anaphylaxis?
a) Ig A level b) Ig D level
c) Serum tryptase d) Serum precipitin