

016/26

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

Subject: Paediatrics**Full Marks: 100****Time: 3 hours**

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

1.

- a) A 3-year-old child presented to the outpatient department with complains of fever and loose motion for 2 days. 3+3+3+6
i) What are the clinical features to be asked and examined?
ii) What are the causes of acute diarrhea in the children?
iii) What are the complications?
iv) How will you manage the child with acute diarrhea and some dehydration?
- b) A 9 year old girl child presented with fever for 10 days with pallor, generalised lymphadenopathy, arthritis of both ankles and hepatosplenomegaly. 3+4+3+3+2
i) Name 3 non-infective causes as differential diagnoses and mention one important point in history that you want to ask against each entity.
ii) How will you proceed for laboratory investigations to reach to the diagnosis among those three diseases?
iii) Mention the name of two complications of each disease of D/D.
iv) Write down the outlines of specific treatment of any one of the three diseases you mentioned earlier.
v) Discuss in short the prognosis of the treated disease.

2. Answer the following:

- a) Describe skin manifestations of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM). Discuss the principles of management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). 5+5
- b) Enumerate common causes of respiratory distress in a newborn. Write down the clinical features and outline the management of Hyaline Membrane Disease (HMD). 5+2+3
- c) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and management of urinary tract infection. 3+4+3

3. Write short notes on the following:

2 x 5

- a) Counselling parents regarding exclusive breast feeding for the first six months of life.
b) Management of Dengue shock syndrome.

4. Explain the following statements:

5 x 4

- a) Kangaroo Mother Care improves neonatal outcome.
b) Colostrum feeding is equivalent to first immunization of newborn.
c) Iron chelators are used in management of thalassemia.
d) Hypoglycemia is common in infants of Diabetic mother.
e) Characteristics skin rash in a case of fever is helpful in the diagnosis of etiology of disease.

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

10x1

- i. Which of the following is not a part of "Initial steps" of resuscitation?
 - a) Slight extension of the neck
 - b) Clearing the airway
 - c) Bag and mask ventilation
 - d) Drying the baby
- ii. A 21-day-old boy presents with jaundice and diaper staining. Total bilirubin 11.2mg/dl. Direct bilirubin 5.9mg/dl. Which etiology will you not consider?
 - a) Crigler-Najjar syndrome II
 - b) TORCH infection
 - c) Biliary atresia
 - d) Alagille syndrome
- iii. A 11-year-old girl presents with recurrent nose bleeds, gum bleeding and menorrhagia since her first period. There is a positive family history of similar symptoms in her mother. Platelet count is normal. Coagulation studies reveals: PT: Normal, aPTT: Normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a) Hemophilia C
 - b) Von Willebrand disease
 - c) Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)
 - d) Glanzmann thrombasthenia
- iv. Which of the following measures wasting in children?
 - a) Weight for age
 - b) Weight for length / height
 - c) Height for age
 - d) Upper segment: Lower segment ratio
- v. In AFP surveillance, stool ideally should be collected _____ of onset of paralysis.
 - a) Within 24 hours
 - b) Within 7 Days
 - c) Within 14 days
 - d) Within 28 days
- vi. A child is able to draw triangle by what age?
 - a) 3 year
 - b) 5 year
 - c) 4 year
 - d) 6 year
- vii. Proportionate short stature seen in all except:
 - a) Familial short stature
 - b) Cushing syndrome
 - c) Achondroplasia
 - d) Celiac disease
- viii. A child present with high grade fever, neck rigidity, convulsion and photophobia. What is the most important initial investigation?
 - a) MRI Brain
 - b) EEG
 - c) Lumbar puncture
 - d) Blood culture
- ix. Koplik's spot is pathognomonic of:
 - a) Measles
 - b) Mumps
 - c) Rubella
 - d) HIV
- x. In most of the patients with an ASD, the characteristic physical finding is:
 - a) A right ventricular systolic lift
 - b) A fixed split of 2nd heart sound
 - c) A systolic ejection murmur
 - d) A short, rumbling mid-diastolic murmur