

24-05-2025

111-MBBS (Part-II)

Third Professional M.B.B.S. Part-II (Supp) Exam. (New Scheme)

May-2025

General Medicine

Paper-I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt all questions in both sections.

Section-A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks:

1. Most common mode of transmission of HIV is _____
 2. _____ criteria is used for diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic fever.
 3. Kayser-Fleischer ring on slit lamp examination is a characteristic feature of _____
 4. _____ gene mutation is associated & Hemochromatosis
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5. Anti-citrullinated peptide (anti-CCP) antibodies used for diagnosis of _____
6. Drug of choice for Hyperthyroidism is 1st trimester of Pregnancy is _____

Q.2 Answer the following

1. Asterixis are seen in which of the following grades of Hepatic encephalopathy.
 1. Grade-I
 2. Grade-II
 3. Grade-III
 4. Grade IV
2. Site of CSF formation is
 1. Arachnoid villi
 2. "Choroid plexus"
 3. Cerebral aqueduct
 4. Pia mater
3. Mentzer's Index is calculated using formula
 1. $\frac{\text{R.B.C count}}{\text{MCV}}$
 2. $\frac{\text{RRC Count}}{\text{MCH}}$
 3. $\frac{\text{MCV}}{\text{R.B.C.Count}}$
 4. $\frac{\text{MCH}}{\text{R.B.C Count}}$

Q.3 A 70-year-old male presented with fever from last 7 days, which was high grade,

associated with faint salmon coloured maculopopular rash on abdomen. On physical examination pulse rate 55/min, temperature (oral) 103°F with Hepato-splenomegaly

1. What is your most probable diagnosis?
2. Discuss role investigation for confirmation of diagnosis?
3. Complications and management plan?

Q.4 Write briefly all: (any five)

1. Antiplatelet Agents.
2. Trigeminal Neuralgia
3. Anemia in CKD
4. Functional Anatomy of Basal ganglia E
5. ANCA (Anti neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibodies)
6. Biomarker of acute M.I. (Myocardial Infraction)

Q.5 Write briefly (Any three)

1. Hypertensive Emergency
2. Ulcerative Colitis versus crohn's disease.
3. Opportunistic Diseases in HIV patients.
4. DMARDS (Disease Modifying anti rheumatic drugs)

Section-B

Q.6 A 26 year old female night shift worker presented with unilateral temporal headache which is throbbing type preceded by sensation of flashing of lights and associated with nausea, vomiting and photophobia. Physical examination was uneventful.

1. What is your most likely diagnosis?
2. Classify Headaches of different types.
3. How will you approach a same patient?
4. Management of Headache of a same patient including prophylaxis?

Q.7 Write briefly (any five)

1. Reticulocyte count is anemia
2. Pathogenesis of atherosclerosis
