

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MARCH - 2022

PAEDIATRICS

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET-A

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted-15 minutes) ($\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 08$)

1. Incomplete Moro Reflex is seen in:
 - a. Preterm babies
 - b. Post term babies
 - c. Term babies
 - d. None of the above
2. False negative Mantoux test can be seen in all except:
 - a. Malnutrition
 - b. Immunodeficiency
 - c. Disseminated tuberculosis
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following is a complication of oxygen therapy in a preterm baby?
 - a. Osteopenia
 - b. Rickets
 - c. Anemia
 - d. Retinopathy
4. Which of the following conditions has 'Baggy pant' appearance?
 - a. Acute flaccid paralysis
 - b. Marasmus
 - c. Hypothyroidism
 - d. Kwashiorkar
5. In asymmetrical IUGR which organ is not affected:
 - a. Subcutaneous fat
 - b. Muscle
 - c. Liver
 - d. Brain
6. By what age the child's Weight becomes double of her birth Weight:
 - a. 2 month
 - b. 5 month
 - c. 8 month
 - d. 10 month
7. Which is most common ocular complication of diphtheria?
 - a. Paralysis of accommodation
 - b. Optic neuritis
 - c. Sluggish pupillary reflex
 - d. None of the above
8. Vertical transmission can be seen with:
 - a. Hepatitis B virus
 - b. Hepatitis C virus
 - c. Hepatitis D virus
 - d. All of the above
9. Milk produced during initial 3-4 days of delivery is called:
 - a. Fore milk
 - b. Hind milk
 - c. Colostrum
 - d. Transitional milk
10. Social Smile is attained at the age of:
 - a. 1 month
 - b. 2 month
 - c. 3 month
 - d. 4 month
11. Which of the following is the drug of choice for managing Septic Shock?
 - a. Adrenaline
 - b. Nor adrenaline
 - c. Dopamine
 - d. Dobutamine
12. Which of the following is the complication seen in Tetralogy of Fallot?
 - a. Pallid spell
 - b. Cyanotic spell
 - c. Breath holding spell
 - d. Syncopal spells
13. Conjunctival reflex is a test which is used to test:
 - a. 2nd cranial nerve
 - b. 4th cranial nerve
 - c. 5th cranial nerve
 - d. 6th cranial nerve
14. Most common cause of diarrhoea in children is:
 - a. Rotavirus
 - b. Shigella
 - c. Entamoeba histolytica
 - d. Giardia lamblia
15. Hall mark of measles infection is:
 - a. Maculopapular rash
 - b. Kopliks spots
 - c. Encephalitis
 - d. Bronchopneumonia
16. What is the first sign of puberty in girls?
 - a. Pubarche
 - b. Thelarche
 - c. Adrenarche
 - d. Menarche

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Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Zinc is given in cases of acute diarrhea
 - Bivalent Polio vaccine is now used in place of Trivalent Polio vaccine
 - Preterm babies are prone for Hypothermia
 - Why wide pulse pressure is seen in Aortic Regurgitation
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 5 month old girl is brought by her mother to Pediatric OPD with history of progressive enlargement of head. Baby was delivered by Caesarean section (indication being Cephalopelvic disproportion) and the discharge summary at birth mentioned Head circumference (HC) to be 33 cm. On examination child was conscious and playful. She had not attained head control. Her head circumference was 48cm. She had prominent veins over forehead. Eye balls were rotated downward. There was increase tone and brisk Deep tendon reflexes in both lower limbs. Answer the following questions:
- Is Mother's observation of enlarged head is right? If yes then how do you justify her statement
 - What is your most probable diagnosis? Gives reasons to support your diagnosis.
 - What do you think is the most common etiology of the diagnosis suggested by you?
 - Give one investigation and its finding/findings which will help in confirming your provisional diagnosis
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Kangaroo mother care
 - Epiglottitis
 - Conjugate vaccine
 - Down's syndrome
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) What is the Nephrotic syndrome? Enumerate its causes and give the clinical presentation of a child with Nephrotic syndrome. How would you manage a child with 1st episode of Nephrotic syndrome? (3 + 1 = 04)
- (ii) What is Haemophilia? What are its clinical features? Name the investigations which help in making the diagnosis of haemophilia in a child. Draw the pedigree tree of a child with Hemophilia. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- GCS scoring of a 7 year old child
 - Modified Johns criteria of Rheumatic fever
 - CSF findings in a child with Tuberculous meningitis
 - Sexual maturity rating (SMR) in a boy