

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013****PAEDIATRICS****PAPER - SAQ****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 40]**

**Note:** Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.  
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

**Q. 1** Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given (½ x 16 =8)

**Q. 2.** Problem based question: (2+2+2+2=8)

A one year old child is brought to OPD with history of loose watery stools and vomiting of one day duration. On examination child is afebrile, lethargic, eyes are sunken, anterior fontanallae is depressed and skin pinch is very slow.

- What is the most probable diagnosis?
- What are the common causative organisms responsible for it?
- Discuss its management.
- Write its prevention.

**Q. 3.** Write down the clinical features, investigations and treatment of acute rheumatic fever. (3+2+3=8)

**Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (4 x 2 = 8)

- Age independent criterias of malnutrition.
- Haemolytic ureamic syndrome

**Q. 5.** Write briefly about: (2 x 4 =8)

- Exclusive breast feeding
- Status epilepticus
- Steps of resusutation in a child suffering with severe birth asphyxia
- Hypothermia in a newborn and its management.

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013****PAEDIATRICS****PAPER - MCQ****Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes****Set - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(½ x 16= 8)**

1. All of the following are zoonotic disease EXCEPT:
  - a. Kala - Azar
  - b. Leptospirosis
  - c. Plague
  - d. Syphilis
2. Expected length of an infant at one year of age is:
  - a. 65 cms
  - b. 75 cms
  - c. 85 cms
  - d. 90 cms
3. Congenital heart disease which causes death in first week of life:
  - a. VSD
  - b. TOF
  - c. ASD
  - d. Hypoplastic left ventricle
4. The commonest organism causing meningitis in a 6 months old child is:
  - a. Staphylococcus aureus
  - b. Haemophilus influenzae
  - c. E. Coli
  - d. Pseudomonas
5. Social smile appears in an infant at around:
  - a. 1 month
  - b. 2 months
  - c. 4 months
  - d. 6 months
6. Weaning should be started at:
  - a. 2 months
  - b. 4 months
  - c. 6 months
  - d. 8 months
7. Most common organism causing acute bronchiolitis is:
  - a. Adenovirus
  - b. Influenza virus
  - c. Rhinovirus
  - d. Respiratory syncytial virus
8. Which is incorrect about Henoch-Schonlein Purpura?
  - a. Nephritis
  - b. Thrombocytopenia
  - c. Arthritis
  - d. Urticaria
9. A mother kissing her baby, finds the kiss to be salty, which of the following is likely:
  - a. Fanconi syndrome
  - b. Thalassemia
  - c. Adrenal hyperplasia
  - d. Cystic fibrosis
10. Commonest cause of childhood malignancy:
  - a. Leukemia
  - b. Lymphoma
  - c. Neuroblastoma
  - d. Wilm's tumor
11. Crack pot sign is present in:
  - a. Ricket
  - b. Dehydration
  - c. Raised intracranial pressure
  - d. Osteogenesis imperfecta
12. Subperiosteal haemorrhage is seen in:
  - a. Rickets
  - b. Pellagra
  - c. Aribinoflavinosis
  - d. Scurvy
13. Exclusive breast feeding should be done till:
  - a. 3 months
  - b. 4 months
  - c. 5 months
  - d. 6 months
14. Earliest response to iron therapy in iron deficiency anaemia:
  - a. Reticulocytosis
  - b. Replacement of intracellular iron containing enzymes
  - c. Haemoglobin rise
  - d. Repletion of iron stores
15. Which of the following is NOT an indication for oxygen therapy?
  - a. High altitude
  - b. Respiratory failure
  - c. Pulmonary hypertension
  - d. Retrolental fibroplasia
16. Pneumatocoles are commonly seen in:
  - a. Staphylococcal pneumonia
  - b. Pneumococcal pneumonia
  - c. Viral pneumonia
  - d. Protozoal pneumonia

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL - 2013**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER - SAQ**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

**Note:** Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.  
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given (½ x 16 =8)
- Q. 2.** Problem based question: (2+2+2+2=8)
- A 3 year old male child weighing 11 kgs., has been brought with history of vomiting and loose watery stools 10-12 /day of two days duration. He was passing high coloured decreased amount of urine and was feeling thirsty. Examination revealed child to be restless, irritable with sunken eyes and reduced skin rigidity.
- What are the organisms responsible for above condition?
  - What is the severity of dehydration?
  - What investigations you will ask for?
  - Outline the management.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory investigations and management of a case of tuberculous meningitis in a child aged 4 years. (8)
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on: (4 x 2 = 8)
- Modified Jone's criteria for Rheumatic fever.
  - Advantages of breast feeding.
- Q. 5.** Write briefly about: (2 x 4 =8)
- Milestones during 1<sup>st</sup> year of life.
  - Complications of measles.
  - Lab. Investigations in a case of nephrotic syndrome.
  - Clinical features of congenital hypothyroidism.



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2013**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER - MCQ**

**Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes**

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the correct response with black ball point pen) (½ x 16= 8)
- The height of a child of one year age is:
    - 75 cms.
    - 50 cms.
    - 100 cms.
    - 95 cms.
  - The protein content of human milk is:
    - 2.5 gm%
    - 3.2 gm%
    - 1.1 gm%
    - 0.6 gm%
  - The maximum level of serum bilirubin in physiological jaundice in a term neonate is:
    - 18 mg%
    - 12 mg%
    - 15 mg%
    - 20 mg%
  - Stabilizing agent in oral polio vaccine is:
    - Calcium chloride
    - Magnesium sulphate
    - Magnesium chloride
    - Calcium carbonate
  - Perinatal period is:
    - 22 weeks of gestation till 7 days of life
    - 24 weeks of gestation till 7 days of life
    - 28 weeks of gestation till 14 days of life
    - 32 weeks of gestation till 21 days of life
  - Casal's necklace is seen in:
    - Riboflavin deficiency
    - Niacin deficiency
    - Pyridoxine deficiency
    - None of the above
  - Acute bronchiolitis is caused by:
    - Respiratory syncytial virus
    - Adenovirus
    - Streptococcus pneumonia
    - Mycoplasma
  - Acrodermatitis enteropathica is caused by deficiency of:
    - Zinc
    - Calcium
    - Copper
    - Magnesium
  - Cardiac disease which causes sudden death in atheletic adolescent is:
    - Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
    - Congenital cyanotic heart disease
    - VSD
    - Pulmonary stenosis
  - Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia and acute renal failure are characteristic of:
    - Hemolytic uremic syndrome
    - Iron deficiency anemia
    - Acute leukemia
    - Acute tubular necrosis
  - Orchitis and encephalitis are common complications of:
    - Rubella
    - Diphtheria
    - Mumps
    - Poliomyelitis
  - The most common cause of diarrhoea in children is:
    - Vibrio cholerae
    - E. coli
    - Pneumococcus
    - Rotavirus
  - Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by all EXCEPT:
    - Massive proteinuria
    - Hypoalbuminuria
    - Oedema
    - Hypertension
  - Most common organism causing meningitis in 6 months to 24 months is:
    - E. coli
    - Staphylococcus aureus
    - H. influenzae
    - Mycoplasma
  - Testicular volume at onset of puberty, measured by orchidometer is:
    - 4 ml
    - 8 ml
    - 12 ml
    - 10 ml
  - Maintenance fluid requirement for a 10 kg child is:
    - 1500 ml
    - 1800 ml
    - 700 ml
    - 1000 ml



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./MARCH - 2014**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (SAQ)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2.** Give Reasons: (1 x 4 = 04)
- Feeding should be continued & encouraged during diarrhea.
  - Infants fed exclusively on bovine milk are more prone to develop iron deficiency anemia.
  - In megaloblastic anemia folic acid is given in combination with vitamin B<sub>12</sub>.
  - Poor weight gain in an infant with congestive heart failure.
- Q. 3.** Fill in the blanks: (1 x 4 = 04)
- At birth the normal head circumference of a full term newborn infant is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The most suitable site for intramuscular and subcutaneous vaccination is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The commonest type of cerebral palsy seen in preterm babies with periventricular leucomalacia is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Phenytoin can cause \_\_\_\_\_ anemia.
- Q. 4.** Write in brief about: (2 x 4 = 08)
- Algorithm for management of status asthmaticus
  - Life cycle of malaria parasite
  - National Immunization Schedule
  - Algorithm for neonatal resuscitation
- Q. 5.** (i) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of a case of Diphtheria. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 5.** (ii) Problem based question: (1 x 4 = 04)
- “A 13 month old child weighing 10kg presents to the OPD with complains of loose stools for 3 days. On examination the child is irritable and drinks thirstily.”
- What is the diagnosis?
  - How will you manage the child?
  - What danger signs should be explained to the mother?
  - Name two homemade fluids which comprise ORT?
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (2 x 4 = 08)
- Exclusive breast feeding
  - Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV infection
  - Management of Dengue shock syndrome
  - Persistent diarrhea

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEB./MARCH - 2014**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes

Set - A

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

( ½ x 16 = 08)

1. The protective effects of breast milk are known to be associated with:
  - a. IgM antibodies
  - b. Lysozyme
  - c. Mast cells
  - d. IgA antibodies
2. The appropriate approach to a neonate presenting with vaginal bleeding on day 4 of life is:
  - a. Administration of vitamin K
  - b. Investigation for bleeding disorders
  - c. No specific therapy
  - d. Administration of 10 ml/kg of fresh frozen plasma over 4 hours
3. Diagnosis of  $\beta$ -Thalassemia is established by:
  - a. NESTROFT Test
  - b. HbA1c estimation
  - c. Hb electrophoresis
  - d. Target cells in peripheral smear
4. Bart's hydrops fetalis is lethal because:
  - a. Hb Bart's cannot bind oxygen
  - b. The excess alpha globin form insoluble precipitates
  - c. Hb Bart's cannot release oxygen to fetal tissues
  - d. Microcytic red cells become trapped in the placenta
5. An 1 month old boy is referred for failure to thrive. On examination, he shows feature of congestive heart failure. The femoral pulses are feeble as compared to brachial pulses. The most likely clinical diagnosis is:
  - a. Congenital aortic stenosis
  - b. Coarctation of aorta
  - c. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - d. Congenital aortoiliac disease
6. The following features are true for tetralogy of Fallot, EXCEPT:
  - a. Ventricular septal defect
  - b. Right ventricular hypertrophy
  - c. Atrial septal defect
  - d. Pulmonary stenosis
7. The earliest indicator of response after starting iron in a 6-year-old girl with iron deficiency is:
  - a. Increased reticulocyte count
  - b. Increased hemoglobin
  - c. Increased ferritin
  - d. Increased serum iron
8. The most common etiological agent for acute bronchiolitis in infancy is:
  - a. Influenza virus
  - b. Para influenza virus
  - c. Rhinovirus
  - d. Respiratory syncytial virus
9. Vitamin- A deficiency is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Keratomalacia.
  - b. Xerophthalmia.
  - c. Night blindness
  - d. Hypochromic anemia
10. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis is associated with:
  - a. Pan uveitis
  - b. Anterior uveitis
  - c. Posterior uveitis
  - d. Sympathetic ophthalmia
11. Commonest congenital heart disease is:
  - a. VSD
  - b. ASD
  - c. Fallot's tetralogy
  - d. Tricuspid atresia
12. Commonest type of Nephrotic syndrome in children is:
  - a. Mesangio proliferative
  - b. Minimal change
  - c. Focal segmental
  - d. Membranous
13. Pneumatocoles are caused by:
  - a. Meningococcus
  - b. Staplylococcus
  - c. Entamoeba
  - d. Plasmodium falciparum
14. Bronchial breathing is heard in:
  - a. Pneumothorax
  - b. Meconium aspiration syndrome
  - c. Consolidation lung
  - d. Hyaline membrane disease
15. KF ring is found in:
  - a. Ischemic heart disease
  - b. Crohn's disease
  - c. Celiac disease
  - d. Wilson's disease
16. 'E' sign in barium swallow is seen in:
  - a. Coarctation of aorta
  - b. Abstein anomaly
  - c. Dextrocardia
  - d. Single ventricle



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (SAQ)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 08$ )
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Flaccid paralysis in polio.
  - Hypoglycemia in a baby born to a diabetic mother.
  - Bony pains in child having Acute Leukemia.
  - Sun set sign seen in Hydrocephalous.
- Q. 3. Write in brief:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Life cycle of Malaria Parasite.
  - Give flow diagram showing sequential changes in CHF leading to Oedema.
  - Give labeled diagram for CSF pathway.
  - Give algorithm for Management of a child presenting with 1st episode of generalized seizures.
- Q. 4. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- "A 5 year old child presented in emergency with loose motion since 2 days. On examination skin turgor is decreased. Heart rate is 120/min, Respiratory rate was 30/min, Blood pressure was normal. Child was drowsy and not taking foods."
- What is your diagnosis?
  - Classify the child as per WHO classification.
  - How will you treat the child?
  - What advice will you give at discharge?
- Q. 5. (i).** Define Nephrotic syndrome. How will you treat a child presenting with first episode of Nephrotic syndrome? (2 + 2 = 04)
- (ii).** Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of a case of diphtheria. (1+1+1+1= 04)
- Q. 6. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Primary Complex
  - Physiological Jaundice
  - Management of Cynotic spell
  - Febrile Convulsions

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015  
PAEDIATRICS****(MCQ)****SET - D****Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****( $\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 08$ )**

1. Turbid CSF is seen in:
  - a. Viral Meningitis
  - b. Pyogenic Meningitis
  - c. Tubercular Meningitis
  - d. All of the above
2. Weight of an infant becomes double of her birth weight by the age of :
  - a. 3 months
  - b. 5 months
  - c. 7 months
  - d. 9 months
3. Asymmetrical Moro's Reflex is not seen in:
  - a. Erb's palsy
  - b. Fracture humerus
  - c. Septicemia
  - d. None of the above
4. Splenomegaly is not a feature of following illness:
  - a. Thalassemia major
  - b. Kalazar
  - c. Aplastic Anemia
  - d. Leukemia
5. Drug of choice for scorpion bite:
  - a. Prazocin
  - b. Pantaprazole
  - c. Pyridoxin
  - d. Dopamine
6. Vitamin deficiency Causes Pallegra:
  - a. Thiamine
  - b. Niacin
  - c. Cynocobalamin
  - d. Riboflavin
7. Commonest cause of congenital Hydrocephalus?
  - a. Aqueductal stenosis
  - b. Arnold Chiari Malformation
  - c. Dandy Walker Syndrome
  - d. Tuberculous Meningitis
8. Steeple sign on x-ray neck is seen in:
  - a. Thyroid enlargement
  - b. Laryngotracheo bronchitis
  - c. Epiglottitis
  - d. Bronchiolitis
9. Social smile is achieved by what age?
  - a. 1 month
  - b. 2 month
  - c. 3 monthsp
  - d. 6 month
10. Commonest cause of Knock Knee in children is:
  - a. Trauma
  - b. Rickets
  - c. Scurvy
  - d. Beriberi
11. Earliest sign of vitamin A deficiency is:
  - a. Night Blindness
  - b. Corneal Xerosis
  - c. Conjunctival Xerosis
  - d. Fundal Scarring
12. Perianal itching is seen in which parasitic infestation?
  - a. Round worm
  - b. Tape worm
  - c. Pin worm
  - d. Hook worm
13. Tall T waves on ECG are seen in:
  - a. Hypokalemia
  - b. Hyperkalemia
  - c. Hypocalcemia
  - d. Hypernatremia
14. Neonatal seizure with cataract and hepatomegaly is seen in:
  - a. G-6 PD deficiency
  - b. Galactosemia
  - c. Congenital hypothyroidism
  - d. Hypocalcemia
15. Flag sign is seen in:
  - a. Marasmus
  - b. Infantile Tremor Syndrome
  - c. Kwashiorkor
  - d. Dehydration
16. Butterfly rash is seen in which disease?
  - a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
  - b. SLE
  - c. Rheumatic Fever
  - d. ITP



Regn. No. ....

Paper Code: 461

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (SAQ)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons: (1 x 4 = 04)
- The Buccal fat is last to disappear in a case of Marasmus.
  - Widening of wrists in Rickets.
  - Bolus of Normal Saline is given in a case of moderate to severe dehydration
  - Bulging Anterior fontanelle is seen in CNS infections.
- Q. 3. Problem based question: (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 4 yr. old male child has been brought with the history of oliguria & haematuria of 3 days duration following upper respiratory tract infection about 10 days back. His BP is 100/70 mm of Hg.
- What is your diagnosis?
  - Name the diagnostic investigations with their interpretation.
  - Name the complications.
  - Outline the Management.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on: (2 x 4 = 08)
- CSF in Tuberculous Meningitis
  - Complications of Measles
  - Congenital Hypothyroidism
  - Physiological Jaundice
- Q. 5. (i). Discuss the clinical features, lab investigations and treatment of a case of Acute Rheumatic fever. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- (ii). Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of a case of Bronchopneumonia. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about: (2 x 4 = 08)
- Tabulate the Motor mile stones during 1<sup>st</sup> year of life.
  - Indicators of Malnutrition
  - WHO Classification of Xerophthalmia
  - Lab diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2015**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes

**Q. 1.** Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(½ x 16 = 08)

1. Increase in length in the first year of life is -
  - a. 12 cm
  - b. 15cm
  - c. 25 cm
  - d. 35 cm
2. Excessive crying is seen after vaccination with -
  - a. Polio drops
  - b. DPT
  - c. BCG
  - d. Measles vaccines
3. Which one of the following is not seen in nephrotic syndrome -
  - a. Haematuria
  - b. Massive Proteinuria
  - c. Hypoalbuminemia
  - d. Hypercholestremia
4. Most common organism causing meningitis in 6 months to 24 months of age is-
  - a. Strept Pneumonia
  - b. H. Influenza
  - c. E coli
  - d. Staphylococcus aureus
5. The max level of serum bilirubin in physiological jaundice in a term neonate is
  - a. 18 mg%
  - b. 12 mg%
  - c. 15 mg%
  - d. 20 mg%
6. The most common congenital cardiac lesion is
  - a. Atrial septal defect
  - b. Ventricular septal defect
  - c. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - d. Tetralogy of Fallot
7. Miliary mottling is seen
  - a. Miliary tuberculosis
  - b. Pneumoconiosis
  - c. None of the above
  - d. All of the above
8. Reference protein is obtained from
  - a. Milk
  - b. Liver
  - c. Soya beans
  - d. Egg white
9. Extremely low birth baby has birth weight of
  - a. <1500gm
  - b. <2500gm
  - c. <1000gm
  - d. <500gm
10. Casal's necklace is seen with
  - a. Riboflavin deficiency
  - b. Niacin deficiency
  - c. Pyridoxin deficiency
  - d. None of the above
11. Neural tube defect is prevented by-
  - a. Vitamin - A
  - b. Folic acid
  - c. Vitamin -D
  - d. Vitamin-B-12
12. Sodium Content is NS -
  - a. 154 meq/L
  - b. 177 meq /L
  - c. 77 meq /L
  - d. 30 meq /L
13. Hyperkalemia is defined as -
  - a. K<sup>+</sup> level > 4.5 meq /L
  - b. >5.5 meq /L
  - c. >3.5 meq /L
  - d. >2.5 meq /L
14. Erythema Infectiosum (Fifth Disease) is caused by -
  - a. HPV (Human Parvovirus-B-19)
  - b. Human Herpes virus-6
  - c. Paramyxo virus
  - d. All of the above
15. Hepatitis C virus-belongs to which family-
  - a. Paramyxovirus
  - b. Flevivirus
  - c. Picornavividae
  - d. None of the above
16. Herpes Zoster is caused by reactivation of -
  - a. Varicella virus
  - b. Herpes virus
  - c. EBV
  - d. HPV



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (SAQ)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

**Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Urine of a neonate with physiological jaundice does not leave stains on diaper.
  - Cephalhematoma takes the shape of underlying bone.
  - Hypotensive shock occurs in dengue fever.
  - Bag and mask ventilation is contraindicated in resuscitation of a newborn with diaphragmatic hernia.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 9 months old child is brought with complain of progressive pallor. On examination baby has severe anemia, splenomegaly and frontal bossing.
- What is your diagnosis?
  - How will you confirm the diagnosis?
  - What treatment will you advise?
  - What is the complication seen in the children due to the treatment of this condition?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Clinical features of aqueductal stenosis.
  - Complications of Falciparum malaria.
  - Hemorrhagic disease of newborn.
  - BCG vaccination.
- Q. 5. Structured Question:**
- (i) Discuss clinical features, lab investigations and treatment of a case of 'Initial episode' of nephrotic syndrome. (1+1+2= 04)
- (ii). Discuss etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of a case of Poliomyelitis. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Life cycle of malarial parasite.
  - Emergency management of status epilepticus (give flow diagram).
  - Bilirubin metabolism (give flow diagram)
  - Fetal circulation.

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016****PAEDIATRICS****PAPER (MCQ)****SET - C****Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**

1. Normal arterial blood pH is:
  - a. 7.00 – 7.10
  - b. 7.20 – 7.30
  - c. 7.35 – 7.45
  - d. 7.15 – 7.25
2. Which of the following is not used in management of hyperkalemia?
  - a. Insulin infusion (in dextrose solution)
  - b. Salbutamol nebulization
  - c. IV calcium gluconate
  - d. None of the above
3. Hemophilia A is caused by deficiency of:
  - a. Factor VIII
  - b. Factor IX
  - c. Factor X
  - d. Factor XI
4. Central cyanosis is seen in which of the following congenital heart disease:
  - a. Atrial septal defect
  - b. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - c. Ventricular septal defect
  - d. Transposition of great arteries
5. Which of the following can cause chronic hypertension?
  - a. Cushing syndrome
  - b. Renal artery stenosis
  - c. Pheochromocytoma
  - d. All of the above
6. Thumb sign on X-ray neck is seen in:
  - a. Laryngotracheobronchitis
  - b. Pharyngitis
  - c. Epiglottitis
  - d. Bronchiolitis
7. Triad of jaundice, Hepatomegaly and seizures in a newborn is classically seen in:
  - a. Kernicterus
  - b. Breast milk jaundice
  - c. Hypoxic encephalopathy
  - d. Galactosemia
8. Drug used in treatment of Acute gastro enteritis (AGE) along with WHO-ORS is:
  - a. Zinc
  - b. Magnesium
  - c. Iodine
  - d. None of the above
9. Human papilloma virus vaccine is used for prevention of:
  - a. Hepatic carcinoma
  - b. Lung carcinoma
  - c. Cervical carcinoma
  - d. Melanoma
10. Xerophthalmia is seen in deficiency of:
  - a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin D
  - c. Vitamin E
  - d. Vitamin C
11. Head control in an infant is achieved by the age of:
  - a. 1 month
  - b. 2 months
  - c. 3 months
  - d. 6 months
12. Which of the following treatment is recommended in breath holding spells?
  - a. Benzodiazepine
  - b. Phenobarbitone
  - c. Magnesium supplementation
  - d. Iron supplementation
13. Delayed bone age is seen in:
  - a. Cretinism
  - b. Cushing syndrome
  - c. Rubella syndrome
  - d. None of the above
14. Normal heart rate of a newborn is:
  - a. 120 – 160 /min.
  - b. 100 – 120 /min.
  - c. 80 – 100 /min.
  - d. 60 – 80 /min.
15. In asymmetrical IUGR baby, which organ is unaffected?
  - a. Liver
  - b. Muscle
  - c. Subcutaneous fat
  - d. Brain
16. Commonest cause of congenital hydrocephalous is:
  - a. Arnold chiari malformation
  - b. Aqueductal stenosis
  - c. Dandy walker syndrome
  - d. None of the above



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY/ MARCH - 2016****PAEDIATRICS****PAPER (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes****SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**

1. Which of the following can cause chronic hypertension?
  - a. Cushing syndrome
  - b. Renal artery stenosis
  - c. Pheochromocytoma
  - d. All of the above
2. Thumb sign on X-ray neck is seen in:
  - a. Laryngotracheobronchitis
  - b. Pharyngitis
  - c. Epiglottitis
  - d. Bronchiolitis
3. Triad of jaundice, Hepatomegaly and seizures in a newborn is classically seen in:
  - a. Kernicterus
  - b. Breast milk jaundice
  - c. Hypoxic encephalopathy
  - d. Galactosemia
4. Drug used in treatment of Acute gastro enteritis (AGE) along with WHO-ORS is:
  - a. Zinc
  - b. Magnesium
  - c. Iodine
  - d. None of the above
5. Human papilloma virus vaccine is used for prevention of:
  - a. Hepatic carcinoma
  - b. Lung carcinoma
  - c. Cervical carcinoma
  - d. Melanoma
6. Xerophthalmia is seen in deficiency of:
  - a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin D
  - c. Vitamin E
  - d. Vitamin C
7. Head control in an infant is achieved by the age of:
  - a. 1 month
  - b. 2 months
  - c. 3 months
  - d. 6 months
8. Which of the following treatment is recommended in breath holding spells?
  - a. Benzodiazepine
  - b. Phenobarbitone
  - c. Magnesium supplementation
  - d. Iron supplementation
9. Delayed bone age is seen in:
  - a. Cretinism
  - b. Cushing syndrome
  - c. Rubella syndrome
  - d. None of the above
10. Normal heart rate of a newborn is:
  - a. 120 – 160 /min.
  - b. 100 – 120 /min.
  - c. 80 – 100 /min.
  - d. 60 – 80 /min.
11. In asymmetrical IUGR baby, which organ is unaffected?
  - a. Liver
  - b. Muscle
  - c. Subcutaneous fat
  - d. Brain
12. Commonest cause of congenital hydrocephalous is:
  - a. Arnold chiari malformation
  - b. Aqueductal stenosis
  - c. Dandy walker syndrome
  - d. None of the above
13. Normal arterial blood pH is:
  - a. 7.00 – 7.10
  - b. 7.20 – 7.30
  - c. 7.35 – 7.45
  - d. 7.15 – 7.25
14. Which of the following is not used in management of hyperkalemia?
  - a. Insulin infusion(in dextrose solution)
  - b. Salbutamol nebulization
  - c. IV calcium gluconate
  - d. None of the above
15. Hemophilia A is caused by deficiency of:
  - a. Factor VIII
  - b. Factor IX
  - c. Factor X
  - d. Factor XI
16. Central cyanosis is seen in which of the following congenital heart disease:
  - a. Atrial septal defect
  - b. Patent ductus arteriosus
  - c. Ventricular septal defect
  - d. Transposition of great arteries

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (SAQ)**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given** (½ x 16 = 08)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Hearing loss after Hib meningitis.
  - Signs of meningeal irritation.
  - Dehydration more severe in children than adults.
  - Oedema in Kwashiorkor.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 4 year old girl presented with generalized body swelling of 10 days which started from face. Urine output has decreased in past two days, though there is no change in color. On examination, she had pitting edema and B.P of 80/40. Answer the following questions:
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
  - Give reason for diagnosis.
  - Write relevant investigations in this child.
  - Mention definitive treatment.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Persistent Diarrhea
  - Croup
  - Parent to child transmission of HIV
  - Glasgow coma scale
- Q. 5. (i) Outline the management of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM).** (04)
- (ii). Discuss the triggering factors, clinical features and treatment of a case of bronchial asthma. (1+1+2= 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Exanthematous illness
  - Management of plan B in Diarrhea
  - Gross motor development of 1 year old child
  - Simple febrile seizures



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY - 2016**  
**PAEDIATRICS**  
**PAPER (MCQ)**

Time allotted for MCQ – 15 minutes

Set - B

**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) ( ½ x 16 = 08)**

1. At what age, a child can copy a triangle:
  - a. 3 yrs.
  - b. 4 yrs.
  - c. 5 yrs.
  - d. 6 yrs.
2. Pin point pupil is seen in all EXCEPT:
  - a. Pontine hemorrhage
  - b. Morphine poisoning
  - c. Myasthenia Gravis
  - d. Horner syndrome
3. Baby smiles at mirror image at:
  - a. 3 Months
  - b. 6 Months
  - c. 9 Months
  - d. 12 Months
4. EEG findings in infantile spasm are:
  - a. 3 per sec spike & wave
  - b. Slow rhythm with waves
  - c. Bursts of polyspikes
  - d. High voltage generalized slow waves and spikes
5. Rash in measles infections appear in which day of fever?
  - a. 3
  - b. 4
  - c. 5
  - d. 7
6. CNS involvement in measles infection is seen as:
  - a. SSPE
  - b. Acute viral related encephalitis
  - c. Subacute encephalitis
  - d. All of the above
7. Varicella infection can cause all EXCEPT:
  - a. GBS
  - b. Herpes zoster
  - c. Herpes labialis
  - d. Embryopathy
8. Mumps can cause all EXCEPT:
  - a. Aseptic meningitis
  - b. Sterility due to orchitis
  - c. Pancreatitis
  - d. Myocarditis
9. Tuberculosis can cause all EXCEPT:
  - a. Rich's focus
  - b. Ashman focus
  - c. Ghon's focus
  - d. Bethke focus
10. Congenital Rubella syndrome comprise of:
  - a. Congenital cataract
  - b. Peripheral Pulmonary stenosis
  - c. Sensorineural hearing loss
  - d. All of the above
11. Doll's eye response is present in:
  - a. Conscious Child
  - b. Convulsing child
  - c. Neonate 1st 10 days of life
  - d. Neonate 1st 45 days of life
12. All of these is done in the treatment of status epilepticus EXCEPT:
  - a. Maintenance of CAB
  - b. I/V Dextrose
  - c. CT Scan brain
  - d. I/V lorazepam
13. Hallmark of measles Infection is:
  - a. Maculopapular rash
  - b. Kopliks' spot
  - c. Encephalitis
  - d. Bronchopneumonia
14. In varicella infection rash appears on which day of fever:
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
15. Most common organ affected by mumps:
  - a. CNS
  - b. Pancreas
  - c. Salivary glands
  - d. Testes & Ovary
16. Primary complex comprises all EXCEPT:
  - a. Lymphnode
  - b. Lymphatic
  - c. Parenchymal lesion
  - d. Vascular lesion

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017**  
**PAEDIATRICS**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16 = 08)**

**SET - D**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Increase in length in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of life is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 Cm</li> <li>15 Cm</li> <li>25 Cm</li> <li>35 Cm</li> </ol> <p>2. Mature Pincer grasp is attained by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 months</li> <li>12 months</li> <li>15 months</li> <li>18 months</li> </ol> <p>3. Till what age is stool collection for AFP surveillance done?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 years</li> <li>10 years</li> <li>15 years</li> <li>20 years</li> </ol> <p>4. The appropriate approach to a healthy neonate presenting with vaginal bleeding on day 4 of life is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration of Vitamin K</li> <li>Investigations for bleeding disorder</li> <li>No specific therapy</li> <li>Administration of fresh frozen plasma</li> </ol> <p>5. Which one of the following is the most common cause of Congenital hydrocephalus?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Craniosynostosis</li> <li>Intrauterine meningitis</li> <li>Acqueductal stenosis</li> <li>Malformation of Vein of Galen</li> </ol> <p>6. Normal value of plasma osmolality is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>285 – 295 mOsm/Kg.</li> <li>250 – 260 mOsm/Kg.</li> <li>270 – 280 mOsm/Kg.</li> <li>325 – 335 mOsm/Kg.</li> </ol> <p>7. As per IAP classification, which of the following weight for age constitute grade 4 malnutrition?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74%</li> <li>64%</li> <li>54%</li> <li>44%</li> </ol> <p>8. Which one of the following is <u>not</u> a fat soluble vitamin?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vitamin A</li> <li>Vitamin D</li> <li>Vitamin K</li> <li>Vitamin C</li> </ol> | <p>9. Hyaline membrane disease is usually seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preterm babies</li> <li>Term babies</li> <li>Post-term babies</li> <li>No specific predilection</li> </ol> <p>10. The maximum levels of serum bilirubin in physiological jaundice in term neonate is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 mg%</li> <li>12 mg%</li> <li>15 mg%</li> <li>20 mg%</li> </ol> <p>11. Hepatitis C virus belongs to which family?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paramyxovirus</li> <li>Flavivirus</li> <li>Picornaviridae</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol> <p>12. Erythema infectiosum is caused by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human parvovirus B-19</li> <li>Human Herpes virus -6</li> <li>Paramyxovirus</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol> <p>13. Reference Protein is obtained from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk</li> <li>Liver</li> <li>Soyabean</li> <li>Egg white</li> </ol> <p>14. Excessive crying is seen after vaccination with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hepatitis B</li> <li>DPT</li> <li>BCG</li> <li>Measles vaccine</li> </ol> <p>15. Extremely low birth baby has birth weight of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 2500 gm</li> <li>&lt; 1500 gm</li> <li>&lt; 1250 gm</li> <li>&lt; 1000 gm</li> </ol> <p>16. Sodium content of normal saline is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>154 mEq/ L</li> <li>177 mEq/ L</li> <li>77 mEq/ L</li> <li>30 mEq/ L</li> </ol> |
|--|---|



**PAEDIATRICS**  
**Short Answer Questions (SAQ)**

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

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- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Oedema is seen in nephrotic syndrome.
  - Widening of wrists seen in Rickets.
  - Hind milk causes satiety.
  - Zinc is prescribed in case of diarrhoea.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- 9 months old male child weighing 7 kg has been brought to the hospital with the history of loose watery stools of one day duration. On examination, the child is afebrile, lethargic, irritable, having dry mouth and sunken eyes and depressed anterior fontanel. Skin pinch goes back slowly.
- What is your most probable diagnosis?
  - Which organism is most commonly responsible for this?
  - Discuss the treatment.
  - How will you prevent this condition?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Milestone during 1<sup>st</sup> year of life.
  - Immunization Schedule as recommended by Indian Academy of Pediatrics
  - Treatment of 1<sup>st</sup> episode of Nephrotic syndrome.
  - Prophylaxis in Rheumatic fever.
- Q. 5. Structured Question:**
- (i) Discuss the etiology, investigations and treatment of a case of Pyogenic Meningitis in a 2 years old child. (1+2+1= 04)
- (ii). Discuss the triggering factors and treatment of a case of Severe Persistent Bronchial Asthma. (2+2= 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Signs of good attachment (Latching) in breast feeding.
  - Staging of tuberculous meningitis in children.
  - Pharmacotherapy in Malaria.
  - Outline the treatment of congestive heart failure.



**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2017**  
**PAEDIATRICS**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)**

**Set - A**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. 1 year old child presents with short stature, lethargy and constipation. Clinical examination shows palpable goiter. Investigation revealed low T<sub>4</sub> and elevated TSH, Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thyroid dysmorphogenesis</li> <li>Central hypothyroidism</li> <li>TSH receptor blocking antibody</li> <li>Thyroid dysgenesis</li> </ol> <p>2. 5 yr old child presents to the emergency with burn. The burn area corresponding to the size of his palm is equal to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9% BSA</li> <li>1% BSA</li> <li>5% BSA</li> <li>10% BSA</li> </ol> <p>3. Normally developing 10 month old child should be able to do all of the following <b>except</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stand alone</li> <li>Build a tower of 3-4 cubes</li> <li>Pickup pellets with thumb &amp; index finger</li> <li>Play peek a boo</li> </ol> <p>4. All of the following are features of prematurity <b>except</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No crease on sole</li> <li>Abundant lanugo</li> <li>Thick ear cartilage</li> <li>Empty scrotum</li> </ol> <p>5. All of the following may occur in Down syndrome <b>except</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hypothyroidism</li> <li>VSD</li> <li>Undescended testes</li> <li>Brush field spot</li> </ol> <p>6. The most common etiological agent for acute bronchiolitis in infants is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influenza virus</li> <li>Para-influenza virus</li> <li>Rhino virus</li> <li>Respiratory syncytial virus</li> </ol> <p>7. Most common route of transmission of HIV in children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horizontal</li> <li>Intrapartum</li> <li>Intrauterine</li> <li>Breast feeding</li> </ol> <p>8. A premature baby born at 31 weeks of gestation with a birth weight of 1500 gm has stable vitals. Which of the following is the initial feeding method of choice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intravenous fluid</li> <li>Intravenous fluid &amp; oral feeds</li> <li>Oral feeds</li> <li>Total parental nutrition (TPN)</li> </ol> | <p>9. Name the drug used in managing cyanotic spell:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morphine</li> <li>Propranolol</li> <li>Sodium bicarbonate</li> <li>All of the above</li> </ol> <p>10. A 12 yr old boy presents with hematemesis, malena and mild splenomegaly. There is no obvious jaundice or ascitis. The most likely diagnosis is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra hepatic portal vein obstruction</li> <li>Cirrhosis</li> <li>Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis</li> <li>Malaria with DIC</li> </ol> <p>11. Deficiency of this vitamin can cause cardiomyopathy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retinol</li> <li>Cholecalciferol</li> <li>Thiamine</li> <li>Riboflavin</li> </ol> <p>12. Barlow's test in a newborn is performed to diagnose this condition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tracheo-esophageal fistula</li> <li>Cyanotic congenital heart disease</li> <li>Developmental dysplasia of hip</li> <li>CTEV</li> </ol> <p>13. Hyperkalemia can cause all <b>except</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prolonged P-R interval</li> <li>Tall T wave</li> <li>Ventricular asystole</li> <li>Prolonged QT interval</li> </ol> <p>14. Which of the following is <b>true</b> regarding acute glomerulonephritis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cola colored urine</li> <li>Raised BP</li> <li>Azotemia</li> <li>All of the above</li> </ol> <p>15. Name the oral iron chelator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deferasirox</li> <li>Deferoxamine</li> <li>Vitamin-C</li> <li>Hydroxyurea</li> </ol> <p>16. All of the following is done in the treatment of status epilepticus <b>except</b>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of CAB</li> <li>IV hydrocortisone</li> <li>IV Dextrose</li> <li>IV lorazepam</li> </ol> |
|---|---|



## PAEDIATRICS

**Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Antibiotics are not helpful in acute bronchiolitis
  - Cola coloured urine is found in acute glomerulonephritis
  - Use of bag & mask ventilation is contraindicated in newborn with diaphragmatic hernia
  - Steroids are used for long term management of asthma
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- 2½ year old female child has been brought in emergency with high grade fever, vomiting, abnormal body movement for 4 days and loss of consciousness for 1 day. Examination revealed unconscious child with presence of Kernig's signs and exaggerated deep tendon reflexes. Answer the following questions –
- What is your most probable diagnosis?
  - Most likely causative agents
  - What investigations would you like to do?(also give expected findings supporting your diagnosis)
  - Outline the management
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- National immunization schedule
  - Composition of low osmolarity ORS
  - Enumerate problems of prematurity
  - Sickle cell anemia
- Q. 5. Structured Question:**
- Write in brief about etiopathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, treatment and prevention of acute rheumatic fever. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
  - Define nephrotic syndrome. Give investigations, complications and specific treatment of first episode of nephrotic syndrome in a 3 year old child. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Neonatal resuscitation (give algorithm)
  - Mantoux test and its interpretation
  - Draw a labeled diagram of bilirubin metabolism
  - Flow diagram of treatment of acute severe asthma

Regn. No. ....

**M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, JANUARY/ FEBRUARY-2018  
PAEDIATRICS**

[Max Marks: 40]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

**Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16=08)**

**SET - D**

1. Which of the following childhood infections has the most neurological complications?
  - a. Rubella
  - b. Measles
  - c. Smallpox
  - d. Scarlet fever
2. Grunting respiration in the newborn is suggestive of:
  - a. Congestive cardiac failure
  - b. Respiratory disease
  - c. Acidosis
  - d. Choanal atresia
3. Growth pattern of a child is-
  - a. Cephalocaudal & Distal to proximal
  - b. Cephalocaudal & Proximal to distal
  - c. Caudocephalic & Distal to proximal
  - d. Caudocephalic & Proximal to distal
4. Most common cause of acute viral gastroenteritis in infants:
  - a. Adeno virus
  - b. Norwalk virus
  - c. Rota virus
  - d. Corona virus
5. Drug of choice for prophylaxis of rheumatic fever is:
  - a. Benzathine penicillin
  - b. Crystalline penicillin
  - c. Procaine penicillin
  - d. None of the above
6. Thumb sign on X-ray neck is seen in:
  - a. Laryngo-tracheobronchitis
  - b. Pharyngitis
  - c. Epiglottitis
  - d. Bronchiolitis
7. Which of the following is not a live vaccine -
  - a. Measles
  - b. BCG
  - c. Hepatitis A
  - d. OPV
8. Shilling's test is used for diagnosis of which vitamin deficiency?
  - a. B1
  - b. B2
  - c. B6
  - d. B12
9. Which viral infection predisposes to cervical cancer?
  - a. HTLV 1
  - b. HTLV 2
  - c. HPV
  - d. EBV
10. Mumps can cause all except:
  - a. Aseptic meningitis
  - b. Sterility due to orchitis
  - c. Pancreatitis
  - d. Myocarditis
11. Vitamin A deficiency is characterized by all of the following except:
  - a. Keratomalacia
  - b. Xerophthalmia
  - c. Night blindness
  - d. Hypochromic anemia
12. Bronchial breathing is heard in:
  - a. Pneumothorax
  - b. Meconium aspiration syndrome
  - c. Consolidation of lung
  - d. Pleural effusion
13. All of the following are true about febrile convulsions except:
  - a. Commonly seen between 6 months to 5 years of age
  - b. Usually do not last more than 15 minutes
  - c. Long term anticonvulsants are usually not required
  - d. Seizures are classically focal
14. Increase in length in the first year of life is :
  - a. 12 cm
  - b. 15 cm
  - c. 25 cm
  - d. 35 cm
15. Which one of the following anthropometric measurements can be used to assess nutritional status of a child if mother fails to recall exact chronological age?
  - a. Weight for age
  - b. Weight for height
  - c. Height for age
  - d. Head circumference
16. Neonatal period extends up to :
  - a. 21 days of life
  - b. 30 days of life
  - c. 28 days of life
  - d. 35 days of life



## PAEDIATRICS

**Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- a. Deficiency of vitamin A causes night blindness
  - b. Zinc is prescribed in cases of diarrhoea
  - c. Oedema is seen in Kwashiorkor
  - d. Hypoglycemia occurs in a baby born to a diabetic mother
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 3 years old male child presented to hospital with history of generalized swelling since 7 days. Swelling was first noted around the eyes and gradually increased to involve whole body. Boy was passing scanty urine and his BP was 90/70 mm Hg. He had pitting oedema and ascites. Answer the following questions-
- a. What is your diagnosis and points favoring it?
  - b. Which relevant investigations you would like to do?
  - c. Outline the treatment.
  - d. Give two complications.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Physiological jaundice
  - b. Oral rehydration therapy
  - c. Mantoux test
  - d. Management of cyanotic spell
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Discuss the aetiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria and prophylaxis of a case of rheumatic fever. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of a case of diphtheria. (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- a. Give labelled diagram of CSF pathway
  - b. Kangaroo mother care
  - c. Write down the schedule of vaccination (as per Indian Academy of Paediatrics)
  - d. Milestones during 1<sup>st</sup> year of life