

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2023
MEDICINE (PAPER – SECOND)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET – A

[Max Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24 = 12)

1. Broca's aphasia is?
 - a. Fluent aphasia
 - b. Non fluent aphasia
 - c. Sensory aphasia
 - d. Conduction aphasia
2. Fasciculations are seen in:
 - a. UMN type of lesion
 - b. LMN type of lesion
 - c. Myoneural junction
 - d. Peripheral neuropathy
3. Sudden excruciating headache is most characteristic of:
 - a. SAH
 - b. Aneurysmal bleeding
 - c. Epilepsy
 - d. Intracerebral haemorrhage
4. CSF glucose level is:
 - a. Half the plasma glucose
 - b. 2/3 plasma glucose
 - c. 1/3 plasma glucose
 - d. Same as plasma glucose
5. Most common pattern of pneumonia in klebsiella infection is:
 - a. Lobar pneumonia
 - b. Bronchopneumonia
 - c. Interstitial pneumonia
 - d. Miliary pneumonia
6. In a patient with bronchial asthma silent chest signifies:
 - a. Good prognosis
 - b. Bad prognosis
 - c. Grave prognosis
 - d. Not a prognostic sign
7. The most common source of pulmonary embolism is:
 - a. Amniotic fluid embolism
 - b. Calf vein thrombi
 - c. Large veins of leg
 - d. Cardiothoracic surgery
8. Most common bronchogenic carcinoma is:
 - a. Small cell carcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Mixed cell carcinoma
 - d. Adenocarcinoma
9. Most common site for carcinoma stomach:
 - a. Antrum
 - b. Fundus
 - c. Lesser curvature
 - d. Greater curvature
10. Schilling test is abnormal in:
 - a. Intrinsic factor deficiency
 - b. Amylase deficiency
 - c. Lipase deficiency
 - d. Pancreatic endocrine insufficiency
11. Which of the following is **not** a feature of irritable bowel syndrome?
 - a. Abdominal pain
 - b. Constipation
 - c. Rectal bleeding
 - d. Bloating
12. Chronic liver disease is most commonly caused by:
 - a. Hepatitis B
 - b. Hepatitis A
 - c. Hepatitis C
 - d. Hepatitis E
13. SAAG stands for:
 - a. Serum ascites to albumin gradient
 - b. Serum albumin to ascites gradient
 - c. Serum albumin to anion gradient
 - d. Serum anion to albumin gradient
14. Flapping tremors may be associated with all the following, **except**:
 - a. Hepatic encephalopathy
 - b. Uremia
 - c. CO₂ narcosis
 - d. Thyrotoxicosis
15. All are used in management of organophosphorus poisoning **except**:
 - a. Atropine
 - b. PAM (Pralidoxime)
 - c. Adrenaline
 - d. Gastric lavage
16. Drug of choice in neuroleptic malignant syndrome:
 - a. Dantroline
 - b. Muscle relaxants
 - c. Antiepileptic drugs
 - d. Anti cholinergics
17. Antidote in opioids poisoning:
 - a. Flumazenil
 - b. Naloxone
 - c. Acetyl cysteine
 - d. Dextrose
18. Flumazenil is used in treatment of:
 - a. Opioid poisoning
 - b. Benzodiazepines poisoning
 - c. TCA overdose
 - d. Paracetamol poisoning
19. For management of alcohol dependence following are used, **except**:
 - a. Disulfiram
 - b. Naltrexone
 - c. Acamprosate
 - d. Physiotherapy
20. MESNA protects against toxicity of which of the following:
 - a. Methotrexate
 - b. Adriamycin
 - c. Chloramphenicol
 - d. Cyclophosphamide
21. Tumors lysis syndrome has following components **except**:
 - a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Hypercalcemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia
 - d. Hyperuricemia
22. Investigation of choice for intra cerebral bleed:
 - a. CT head (without contrast)
 - b. CECT head
 - c. MRI brain
 - d. CEMRI brain (with contrast)
23. All are x-linked recessive **except**:
 - a. Hemophilia A
 - b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
 - c. G6PD deficiency
 - d. Achondroplasia
24. Syphilis is caused by:
 - a. Treponema pallidum
 - b. Chlamydia trachomatis
 - c. Mycobacterium leprae
 - d. Trichomonas vaginalis

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Rifaximin in the management of hepatic encephalopathy.
 - b. Bronchial breathing in pneumonia.
 - c. Use of chest tube in tension pneumothorax.
 - d. Use of CT angiography for pulmonary vessels over d-dimer in diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.
 - e. Pin point pupils in OP poisoning.
 - f. Tremors in patient after nebulization with β_2 agonist.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+2+3 = 06)**
- A patient with fracture pelvis is admitted in ICU. Patient undergoes orthopedic surgery and after surgery patient develops sudden onset dyspnoea and chest pain.
- a. What are the most likely diagnosis?
 - b. Enumerate the relevant investigations that need to be performed.
 - c. How will you manage this case?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Pemphigus vulgaris
 - b. Use of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator in patients with thrombotic stroke.
 - c. Acute pancreatitis
 - d. Aluminum phosphide poisoning
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Enumerate clinical features, complications and medical management of portal hypertension. **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- (ii) Enumerate the clinical features and medical management of empyema. **(3+3 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord
 - b. CSF finding of tubercular meningitis
 - c. Autosomal recessive diseases
 - d. Alfa fetoprotein

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Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24 = 12)

1. Which of the following anti-diabetic drug does **not** require dose-modification in chronic kidney disease?
 - a. Metformin
 - b. Sitagliptin
 - c. Empagliflozin
 - d. Linagliptin
2. All of the following anti diabetic agents depend on endogenous insulin secretion for their action **except**?
 - a. Glimepride
 - b. Sitagliptin
 - c. Pioglitazone
 - d. Empagliflozin
3. All of the following are risk factors for development of type-2 DM, **except**?
 - a. PCOS
 - b. Obesity
 - c. Physical inactivity
 - d. Smoking
4. Which of the following is adverse-effect associated with anti-thyroid drugs?
 - a. Hyperglycemia
 - b. Agranulocytosis
 - c. Acute kidney injury
 - d. Acute pancreatitis
5. Addison's disease is characterized by?
 - a. Hyponatremia & hypokalemia
 - b. Hyponatremia & hyperkalemia
 - c. Hypernatremia & hypokalemia
 - d. Hypernatremia & Hyperkalemia
6. Holiday heart syndrome is seen in:
 - a. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
 - b. Beriberi Cardiomyopathy
 - c. Ischemic Cardiomyopathy
 - d. HOCM
7. Left parasternal heave is diagnostic of:
 - a. Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - b. Right atrial hypertrophy
 - c. Right ventricular hypertrophy
 - d. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
8. Heberden's node is seen in:
 - a. Osteoarthritis
 - b. Progressive systemic sclerosis
 - c. Dermatomyositis
 - d. Gout
9. All of the following are the features of hypothyroidism **except**:
 - a. Weight change
 - b. Brady arrhythmia
 - c. Reduced TSH
 - d. Anemia
10. All the following are **true** about rheumatoid arthritis **except**:
 - a. Positive for anti-IgG antibody
 - b. Juxta-articular osteoporosis
 - c. Morning stiffness
 - d. C-Reactive protein indicates better prognosis
11. True regarding felty's syndrome is all, **except**:
 - a. Splenomegaly
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Neutropenia
 - d. Nephropathy
12. Characteristic feature of SLE is:
 - a. Uveitis
 - b. Joint deformity
 - c. Polyserositis
 - d. Cavitating lesion in lung
13. Autoimmune destruction of platelet is seen in:
 - a. SLE
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Reiter disease
 - d. Polyarteritis nodosa
14. Primary increase in CO₂ in body is seen in:
 - a. Respiratory acidosis
 - b. Respiratory alkalosis
 - c. Metabolic acidosis
 - d. Metabolic alkalosis
15. Rapid infusion of insulin causes:
 - a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Hypokalemia
 - c. Hypernatremia
 - d. Hyponatremia
16. Hypokalemia is:
 - a. <3.5
 - b. <4.5
 - c. <5.6
 - d. <6.5
17. Mentzer index more than 13 suggests a diagnosis of:
 - a. Iron deficiency anemia
 - b. Thalassemia
 - c. Hereditary spherocytosis
 - d. Autoimmune Hemolytic anemia
18. Hemolytic anemia may be characterized by all of the following **except**:
 - a. Hyperbilirubinemia
 - b. Reticulocytosis
 - c. Hemoglobinuria
 - d. Increased plasma haptoglobin level
19. Not **true** about Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP):
 - a. Autoimmune mediated
 - b. Massive splenomegaly
 - c. Megakaryocytes in bone marrow
 - d. I.V immunoglobulin is given
20. All are **true** regarding lupus anticoagulant **except**:
 - a. Thrombocytosis
 - b. Increased abortions
 - c. Rashes
 - d. Arterial thrombosis
21. Fractional excretion of sodium < 1 is seen in:
 - a. Pre renal azotemia
 - b. Acute tubular necrosis
 - c. Acute ureteral obstruction
 - d. Interstitial nephritis
22. Most common cause of CRF in adults is:
 - a. TB
 - b. HTN
 - c. DM
 - d. Scleroderma
23. Adult polycystic kidney is inherited as:
 - a. Autosomal-co-dominant
 - b. Autosomal dominant
 - c. Autosomal recessive
 - d. X-linked dominant
24. Kidney complication of renal transplant are all **except**:
 - a. Viral infection
 - b. Graft Vs host reaction
 - c. Malignancy
 - d. Dementia

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Why ACE inhibitors are preferred for treating hypertension in diabetics?
 - b. Why insulin + glucose infusion is given in treatment of hyperkalemia?
 - c. Why hypocalcemia occurs in patients with chronic kidney disease?
 - d. Why does Cushing's syndrome develop in patients with small cell lung cancer?
 - e. Why renal vein thrombosis occurs in nephrotic syndrome?
 - f. Why Injection thiamine is given before starting dextrose infusion in a chronic alcoholic who presents with altered sensorium?
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+2+1 = 06)**
- A 14 year old girl who had fever with sore throat two weeks ago has now presented with puffiness around eyes, a reduced urine output and smoky coloured urine since two days.
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - b. What is / are the possible cause / causes?
 - c. What investigations will help in this diagnosis?
 - d. What complications can arise in this patient?
 - e. How would you treat this patient?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Drug treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
 - b. Megaloblastic anemia
 - c. Thyrotoxic crises
 - d. Gouty arthritis
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and management of congestive heart failure. **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- (ii) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia
 - b. Vitamin C deficiency
 - c. Fever with rash
 - d. Treatment of cerebral malaria