

MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** (1 x 6=06)
- Narrow S2-OS interval in severe mitral stenosis.
 - Prescribing benzathine penicillin in rheumatic fever.
 - Difficulty with balance in patients with Vitamin B12 deficiency.
 - Presence of dysmorphic RBCs in urine in acute glomerulonephritis.
 - Presence of microscopic hematuria in infective endocarditis.
 - Polyuria in diabetes mellitus.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+1+1+1+1=06)
- A 55-year-old male smoker, comes to the emergency with severe breathlessness of sudden onset. On examination, his blood pressure is 220/130 mmHg.
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - What is the differential diagnosis?
 - Enumerate important physical findings in this case.
 - What investigations will help in the diagnosis?
 - Outline the treatment for this case.
 - What advice you will give at the time of discharge?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4=12)
- Management of acute gouty arthritis
 - Clinical findings of Cushing's syndrome
 - Management of cerebral malaria
 - Diabetic nephropathy
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- Discuss the aetiology, clinical features and management of acute kidney injury. (2+2+2=06)
 - Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of hyperthyroidism. (2+2+2=06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4=12)
- Thiamine deficiency
 - Clinical features of hypocalcemia
 - Complications of enteric fever
 - Diagnosis of amoebiasis

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

MEDICINE

PAPER – FIRST (MCQ SET-C)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

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

(0.5 x 24=12)

1. Serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in:
 - a. Multiple myeloma
 - b. Pagets disease
 - c. Hypothyroidism
 - d. Hypoparathyroidism
2. Tufting of terminal phalanges is seen in:
 - a. Hypothyroidism
 - b. Hyperparathyroidism
 - c. Pregnancy
 - d. Chronic kidney disease
3. Hypercalcemia is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Sarcoidosis
 - b. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - c. Hypothyroidism
 - d. Lithium toxicity
4. Japanese encephalitis is caused by:
 - a. Retrovirus
 - b. Arbovirus
 - c. Enterovirus
 - d. Cytomegalovirus
5. Anti-dsDNA is diagnostic of:
 - a. SLE
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Gouty arthritis
 - d. Psoriatic arthritis
6. All are cardio-selective beta blockers **except**:
 - a. Bisoprolol
 - b. Metoprolol
 - c. Labetalol
 - d. Atenolol
7. Malaria is transmitted by the bite of:
 - a. Female anopheles
 - b. Aedes aegypti
 - c. Culex fatigans
 - d. Sandfly
8. Megaloblastic anemia can be caused by:
 - a. Fish tapeworm
 - b. Dwarf tapeworm
 - c. Roundworm
 - d. Threadworm
9. Nephrotic syndrome is characterised by all **except**:
 - a. Proteinuria
 - b. Hypercholesterolemia
 - c. Anasarca
 - d. Hyponatremia
10. Chvostek sign is present in:
 - a. Hyponatremia
 - b. Hypoglycemia
 - c. Hypocalcemia
 - d. Hypokalemia
11. All are used in hyperkalemia **except**:
 - a. Calcium gluconate
 - b. Glucose with insulin
 - c. Sodium carbonate
 - d. Spironolactone
12. Chloride responsive alkalosis is present in all **except**:
 - a. Recurrent vomiting
 - b. Diuretics
 - c. Cushing's syndrome
 - d. Post hypercapnia
13. Renal vein thrombosis is most commonly associated with:
 - a. Membranous nephropathy
 - b. Diabetic nephropathy
 - c. Minimal change disease
 - d. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
14. Which of the following drugs may precipitate gout?
 - a. Isoniazid
 - b. Pyrazinamide
 - c. Rifampicin
 - d. Streptomycin
15. The commonest degenerative joint disease is:
 - a. Osteoarthritis
 - b. Gouty arthritis
 - c. Psoriatic arthritis
 - d. Rheumatoid arthritis
16. Pulsus bisferiens is seen in:
 - a. Aortic stenosis
 - b. Mitral stenosis
 - c. Cardiac tamponade
 - d. Aortic stenosis & aortic regurgitation
17. Wide and fixed splitting of second heart sound is present in:
 - a. VSD
 - b. ASD
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Mitral stenosis
18. Giant 'a' waves in JVP occur in:
 - a. Tricuspid stenosis
 - b. Tricuspid regurgitation
 - c. Aortic stenosis
 - d. Aortic regurgitation
19. Drug of choice in PSVT is:
 - a. Amiodarone
 - b. Lignocaine
 - c. Quinidine
 - d. Adenosine
20. Gout is a disorder of:
 - a. Purine metabolism
 - b. Pyrimidine metabolism
 - c. Ketone metabolism
 - d. Protein metabolism
21. HLA DR-4 is associated with:
 - a. Reiter's syndrome
 - b. Gout
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Osteoarthritis
22. Pel Ebstein fever is characteristic of:
 - a. Hodgkin's disease
 - b. Enteric fever
 - c. Scrub typhus
 - d. Leptospirosis
23. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria may be characterized by all of following **except**:
 - a. Thrombosis
 - b. Pancytopenia
 - c. Increased LAP score
 - d. Increased LDH
24. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Diarrhoea
 - b. Hyeralimentation
 - c. Renal tubular acidosis
 - d. Lactic acidosis

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Octreotide is given in the management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
 - Pralidoxime is used in the management of organophosphorus poisoning.
 - Hemoptysis occurs in pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - Foot drop is seen in leprosy.
 - Lump is palpated in the right iliac fossa in abdominal tuberculosis.
 - Pupil is dilated in IIIrd nerve palsy.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+1+1+1=06)
- A 65 years old male presented with fever for 4 days followed by altered behavior and 3 episodes of generalized tonic clonic seizures. On examination, he is drowsy (E2V3M4), has equal sized pupils and no focal deficit; however, neck stiffness is appreciable.
- What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - Give etiologies of the diagnosis.
 - Enumerate the investigations to be performed in such a case.
 - If lumbar puncture is done in this patient, what will be the probable findings?
 - Outline management of the case.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4=12)
- Shifting dullness
 - Cauda equine syndrome
 - Laboratory diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease
 - Type 2 respiratory failure
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- Enumerate the clinical features and management of a case with snake bite. (3+3 = 06)
 - Enumerate the causes, clinical features, investigations and management of pleural effusion. (1+2+2+1=06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4=12)
- Glasgow Coma Scale
 - Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - Radiation injury
 - Electroconvulsive therapy

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

MEDICINE

PAPER – SECOND (MCQ SET - B)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

(0.5 x 24=12)

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

1. A young patient presenting with massive hematemesis is found to have splenomegaly. The most likely source of the bleeding is:
 - a. Gastric ulcer
 - b. Duodenal ulcer
 - c. Oesophageal varices
 - d. Malaria
2. Early sign of hepatic encephalopathy is:
 - a. Asterixis
 - b. Alternate constriction and dilation of pupil
 - c. Seizures
 - d. Psychosis
3. Crack nut esophagus is seen in:
 - a. Carcinoma of esophagus
 - b. Cardiospasm
 - c. Achalasia cardia
 - d. Barrett's esophagus
4. Triad of gall stones, diabetes and steatorrhoea is seen in:
 - a. Gastrinoma
 - b. Somatostatinoma
 - c. VIPoma
 - d. Glucagonoma
5. Serum amylase levels are raised in all **except**:
 - a. Acute pancreatitis
 - b. Perforation of stomach
 - c. Strangulated small intestine
 - d. Acute appendicitis
6. Pyramidal tract involvement with absent ankle jerk is seen in:
 - a. Motor neuron disease
 - b. SACS-subacute combined degeneration
 - c. Lathyrism
 - d. Tabes dorsalis
7. Most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage is:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Aneurysm
 - c. AV malformation
 - d. Bleeding disorder
8. Anterior cerebral artery thrombosis is characterized by:
 - a. Urinary retention
 - b. Contralateral lower limb weakness
 - c. Hemi-anaesthesia of opposite side of face
 - d. Hemianopia
9. Drug of choice for myasthenia gravis is:
 - a. Gallamine
 - b. Succinylcholine
 - c. Pyridostigmine
 - d. Permethrin
10. Punch drunk state is associated with:
 - a. Parkinsonism
 - b. Alcoholism
 - c. Chorea
 - d. All of the above
11. The commonest site of hypertensive bleed is:
 - a. Cerebellum
 - b. Putamen
 - c. Thalamus
 - d. Pons
12. Upper motor neuron facial palsy is characterized by:
 - a. Uniform involvement of one half of face
 - b. Sparing of upper part of face
 - c. Failure to close both eyelids
 - d. Sparing of lower half of face
13. Example of disorder of sex chromosomes is:
 - a. Marfan's syndrome
 - b. Testicular feminization syndrome
 - c. Klinefelter's syndrome
 - d. Down's syndrome
14. In Turner's syndrome, which of the following is **not** present?
 - a. Short stature
 - b. Webbed neck
 - c. Widely spaced nipples
 - d. Mental retardation
15. Increase in alpha-fetoprotein is seen in:
 - a. Hepatoblastoma
 - b. Neuroblastoma
 - c. Angiosarcoma
 - d. Thymoma
16. Lateral medullary syndrome is associated with:
 - a. Ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature
 - b. Contralateral loss of vibration
 - c. Contralateral loss of pain and temperature
 - d. Ipsilateral hemiplegia
17. Visual cortex is supplied by:
 - a. Anterior cerebral artery
 - b. Middle cerebral artery
 - c. Posterior cerebral artery
 - d. Common carotid artery
18. All circulate in the blood **except**:
 - a. HBsAg
 - b. HBcAg
 - c. Anti HBc
 - d. HbeAg
19. AST/ALT > 1 is seen in:
 - a. Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
 - b. Alcoholic hepatitis
 - c. Wilson disease
 - d. All of the above
20. Extra-parenchymal causes of respiratory failure are all **except**:
 - a. Cardiac tamponade
 - b. Cervical spine trauma
 - c. Myasthenia gravis
 - d. Pneumothorax
21. True about MDR-TB:
 - a. Sputum smear positive after 5 months
 - b. Clinical deterioration despite treatment
 - c. Culture positive after 3 months
 - d. All of the above
22. True about ECG in pulmonary embolism:
 - a. Right ventricular strain
 - b. S1Q3T3 pattern
 - c. Sinus tachycardia
 - d. Any of the above
23. Acute hepatitis B infection is diagnosed by:
 - a. IgM anti-HBc
 - b. IgM anti-HBs
 - c. IgG anti-HBc
 - d. IgG anti-HBs
24. Councilman bodies are seen in:
 - a. Wilson disease
 - b. Acute viral hepatitis
 - c. Alcoholic hepatitis
 - d. Autoimmune hepatitis