

**MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Jaundice in hemolytic anemia.
 - Cannon 'a' waves in JVP in complete heart block.
 - Anemia in chronic kidney disease.
 - Raynaud's phenomenon in scleroderma.
 - Petechiae in dengue fever.
 - Differential clubbing in PDA.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+3 = 06)
- A 60 year old patient presented in the emergency ward with acute onset left sided chest pain.
- What are the differential diagnosis?
 - How will you investigate the case?
 - How will you treat this case?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
 - Blast crisis
 - Management of hyperkalemia
 - Dengue shock syndrome
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Explain the causes and management of nephritic syndrome. (3+3 = 06)
- (ii) What is systemic lupus erythematosus? Enumerate its clinical features. (1+5 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Acromegaly
 - Cyanosis
 - Diagnostic criteria for rheumatic fever
 - Diabetic ketoacidosis

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY- 2019

MEDICINE

PAPER – FIRST

SET - A

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[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. Following is **not** seen in Marfan's syndrome:
 - a. Aortic regurgitation
 - b. High arched palate
 - c. Dislocation of lens
 - d. Obesity
2. **Not** seen in aplastic anemia:
 - a. Splenomegaly
 - b. Anemia
 - c. Infections
 - d. Hemorrhage
3. Pretibial myxoedema is seen in:
 - a. Gout
 - b. Diabetes mellitus
 - c. Grave's disease
 - d. Hypothyroidism
4. Koilonychia is seen in the deficiency of:
 - a. Zinc
 - b. Iron
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Vit. C
5. Lathyrism toxin is:
 - a. Neurotoxin
 - b. Allergen
 - c. Exotoxin
 - d. Endotoxin
6. Austin Flint murmur is heard in:
 - a. Mitral stenosis
 - b. Mitral regurgitation
 - c. Aortic stenosis
 - d. Aortic regurgitation
7. Takayasu arteritis mainly affects the:
 - a. Renal artery
 - b. Pulmonary artery
 - c. Celiac artery
 - d. Subclavian artery
8. Coloured urine is **not** seen in:
 - a. Rifampicin
 - b. Nitrofurantoin
 - c. Pyridium
 - d. Quinine
9. Liddle's syndrome includes all **except**:
 - a. Metabolic acidosis
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. High aldosterone levels
 - d. Hypokalemia
10. All are seen in cardiac tamponade **except**:
 - a. Pulsus paradoxus
 - b. Rapid 'y' descent
 - c. Raised JVP
 - d. None of the above
11. Schistocytes are seen in:
 - a. Aplastic anemia
 - b. Iron deficiency anemia
 - c. Megaloblastic anemia
 - d. Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
12. For the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, two hours plasma glucose levels should be:
 - a. ≥ 200 mg/dl
 - b. ≥ 126 mg/dl
 - c. ≥ 300 mg/dl
 - d. ≥ 140 mg/dl
13. In SLE, characteristic kidney lesion is:
 - a. Mesangial proliferation
 - b. Tubular fibrin deposits
 - c. Wire loop lesions
 - d. IgG deposits
14. Good Pasture's syndrome is characterized by all, **except**:
 - a. Glomerulonephritis
 - b. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis
 - c. Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage
 - d. Antibodies to basement membrane
15. Carey Coomb murmur is seen in:
 - a. Severe mitral stenosis
 - b. Acute rheumatic carditis
 - c. Aortic regurgitation
 - d. Pulmonary hypertension
16. Wide pulse pressure is seen in all **except**:
 - a. PDA
 - b. Aortic stenosis
 - c. Aortic regurgitation
 - d. AV malformation
17. In pseudogout, crystals are:
 - a. Monosodium urate
 - b. Monopotassium urate
 - c. Calcium pyrophosphate
 - d. Sodium phosphate
18. All are associated with MEN-2, **except**:
 - a. Pheochromocytoma
 - b. Islet cell hyperplasia
 - c. Parathyroid adenoma
 - d. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
19. Low erythropoietin levels are seen in:
 - a. Aplastic anemia
 - b. Renal failure
 - c. Obesity
 - d. Hepatoma
20. All can be the major complications of massive blood transfusion, **except**:
 - a. Hypokalemia
 - b. Hypothermia
 - c. Hypomagnesemia
 - d. Hypocalcemia
21. RDW is an indication of:
 - a. Anisocytosis
 - b. Poikilocytosis
 - c. Macrocytosis
 - d. Microcytosis
22. Differential cyanosis is seen in:
 - a. ASD
 - b. PDA
 - c. VSD
 - d. All of the above
23. Chvostek's sign is seen in:
 - a. Hypercalcemia
 - b. Hypocalcemia
 - c. Hyponatremia
 - d. Hypokalemia
24. Manifestations of pellagra includes all **except**:
 - a. Dermatitis
 - b. Dementia
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. Depigmentation

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Cobweb formation in tuberculous pleural fluid
 - b. Vasopressin is given in management of variceal bleed
 - c. Pralidoxime is given in OPC poisoning
 - d. Raised ICT is a contraindication for lumbar puncture
 - e. Pain of duodenal ulcer is more on empty stomach
 - f. Deviation of angle of mouth in facial palsy
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+1+2 = 06)
- A 25 yrs old female patient, known case of valvular heart disease presented with sudden onset of weakness of right upper limb & lower limb with slurring of speech & facial weakness.
- a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - b. Enumerate important findings in the clinical examination in support of the diagnosis.
 - c. What tests should be done?
 - d. How will you manage the case?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Klinefelters syndrome
 - b. Obsessive compulsive disorder
 - c. Investigations in a case of inflammatory bowel disease
 - d. Radiation hazard
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Define COPD. Enumerate differences in chronic bronchitis & emphysema. Write tests to be done. Enumerate drugs used in treatment. (1+2+1+2 = 06)
- (ii) Explain the etiopathogenesis, clinical features & treatment of lepromatous leprosy. (2+2+2 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Algorithm for management of severe bronchial asthma
 - b. CSF picture in tubercular meningitis
 - c. Management of neurotoxic snake bite
 - d. Draw a labeled diagram of cut section of spinal cord in cervical region

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY - 2019

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. Cortical sensations are mediated by the:
 - a. Parietal lobe
 - b. Frontal lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Occipital lobe
2. All are true about Wernickes encephalopathy **except**:
 - a. Occurs most often in alcoholics
 - b. Classical triad of confusion, ophthalmoplegia and ataxia is seen in all patients.
 - c. Mamillary bodies are involved in chronic cases
 - d. Glucose infusion could precipitate this disorder
3. Which of the following is **false** about upper motor neuron weakness?
 - a. Proximal muscle groups affected more than distal
 - b. Axial movements spared
 - c. Affects ability to perform rapid repetitive movements
 - d. Normal movement rhythmicity is maintained
4. Inability to read aloud or comprehend single words and simple sentences is called?
 - a. Alexia
 - b. Agraphia
 - c. Anomia
 - d. Paraphasia
5. Single most common language disturbance seen in anomic aphasia is:
 - a. Head trauma
 - b. Metabolic encephalopathy
 - c. Alzheimer's disease
 - d. All of the above
6. Gerstmann's syndrome includes all **except**:
 - a. Acalculia
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Right-left confusion
 - d. Finger anomia
7. Vomiting that precedes the appearance of headache by weeks is highly characteristic of:
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - c. Posterior fossa brain tumors
 - d. Temporal arteritis
8. Corneal reflex depends on the integrity of pontine pathways between:
 - a. Fifth and same sided seventh cranial nerve
 - b. Fifth and opposite sided seventh cranial nerve
 - c. Fifth and both seventh cranial nerves
 - d. Any of the above
9. Which of the following is **false** about myasthenia gravis (MG)?
 - a. No loss of reflexes
 - b. No impairment of sensation
 - c. No HMF neurologic defect
 - d. None of the above
10. Appearance of iron deficiency in an adult male is most likely:
 - a. Acute inflammation
 - b. Chronic inflammation
 - c. Gastrointestinal blood loss
 - d. Blood malignancy
11. Most malignant mesotheliomas are related with exposure to:
 - a. Silica
 - b. Asbestos
 - c. Benzene
 - d. Carbon
12. Which of the following is similar in presentation to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)?
 - a. Acute interstitial pneumonia
 - b. Pulmonary langerhans cell histiocytosis
 - c. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia
 - d. Desquamative interstitial pneumonia
13. The enzyme which builds the mRNA strand complementary to the DNA transcription unit is:
 - a. DNA polymerase
 - b. RNA polymerase
 - c. Helicase
 - d. DNA ligase
14. A gene is a section of DNA that codes for a protein. The unique sequence of bases coding for the production of a unique protein is:
 - a. Exon
 - b. Intron
 - c. Regulatory sequence
 - d. None of these
15. Dysphagia is defined as a sensation of "sticking" or obstruction of the passage of food through:
 - a. Mouth
 - b. Pharynx
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. All of the above
16. Hallmark of oropharyngeal dysphagia is:
 - a. Food impaction
 - b. Odynophagia
 - c. Nasal regurgitation
 - d. Hoarseness
17. Esophageal peristalsis is best studied in:
 - a. Upright position
 - b. Recumbent position
 - c. Lateral position
 - d. Head down position
18. Guillain Barre syndrome is characterized by:
 - a. Ascending paralysis
 - b. Descending paralysis
 - c. Hemiplegia
 - d. Monoplegia
19. Allergic contact dermatitis is:
 - a. A non-immune response caused by direct action of an agent on the skin
 - b. An immediate type I hypersensitivity reaction
 - c. A delayed type IV hypersensitivity reaction
 - d. Characterized by the intensity of reaction being proportional to the elicitation dose
20. Which of the following is **not** a side effect of digoxin toxicity?
 - a. Bradycardia
 - b. Yellow vision changes
 - c. Scooping of the T segment on ECG
 - d. Hypokalemia
21. Which of the following dermatologic findings and potential causes is **incorrect**?
 - a. Cyanosis – Methemoglobinemia
 - b. Erythroderma – Boric acid
 - c. Pallor – Carbon monoxide
 - d. Jaundice – Hypercarotinemias (excess carrot intake)
22. All of the following are treatment options for toxic alcohol poisoning, **except**:
 - a. Fomepizole
 - b. Hydroxocobalamin
 - c. Thiamine
 - d. Folic acid
23. Echolalia is characteristic for:
 - a. Catatonic schizophrenia
 - b. Anorexia nervosa
 - c. Infantile autism
 - d. Petit mal epilepsy
24. Which of the following symptoms are indicative of major depression?
 - a. A loss of appetite; dipsomania; disturbances of sexual function
 - b. Abandoning one's previous social-positions and roles in occupation and in the family
 - c. Any suicidal ideation or attempt
 - d. Any abnormalities of the perception of reality, delusions, hallucinations, and confusion

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Low hemoglobin levels in cases of acute malaria.
 - Cannon waves in JVP.
 - Slow rising pulse in aortic stenosis.
 - Bleeding in patients with dengue fever.
 - Hypertension in chronic kidney disease.
 - Hyperkalemia with aldosterone antagonist therapy.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+3 = 06)
A 60-year old obese male with poorly controlled hypertension and diabetes, presented with sudden onset of breathlessness.
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - Enumerate the investigations that need to be performed.
 - How will you treat this case?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Aplastic anemia
 - Steven Johnson syndrome
 - Management of hypernatremia
 - Management of scrub typhus
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- Enumerate the causes and management of hypothyroidism. (3 + 3 = 06)
 - Enumerate the causes and clinical features of nephritic syndrome. (3 + 3 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Treatment targets in HIV
 - Refractory anemia
 - Diagnostic features of scleroderma
 - Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET- B

[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. Rapid correction of chronic asymptomatic hyponatremia may result in:
 - a. Hyponatremia
 - b. SIADH
 - c. Central pontine myelinolysis
 - d. Diabetes insipidus
2. Main cause of hypercalcemia is:
 - a. Hyperparathyroidism
 - b. Malignancy
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
3. Niacin deficiency may manifest with:
 - a. Dermatitis
 - b. Foot drop
 - c. Constipation
 - d. Dyslipidemia
4. Body mass index is expressed as:
 - a. Kg/1.73m²
 - b. Kg²/m²
 - c. Kg/m²
 - d. Kg²/1.73m²
5. Nephrotic range proteinuria is characterized by 24-hr urinary excretion of protein of:
 - a. 300-3500 gm
 - b. 30-300 mg
 - c. <30 gm
 - d. >3500 mg
6. Which of the following is **not** a cause of ARF?
 - a. Ureteric calculi
 - b. Prostatic hypertrophy
 - c. Hepatorenal syndrome
 - d. Neurogenic bladder
7. Kidneys are enlarged in:
 - a. RPGN
 - b. Analgesic nephropathy
 - c. Diabetic nephropathy
 - d. Wegener's granulomatosis
8. Mitral valve regurgitation is characterized by:
 - a. Early systolic murmur
 - b. Mid systolic murmur
 - c. Late systolic murmur
 - d. Pansystolic murmur
9. Infective endocarditis may result in:
 - a. Cyanosis
 - b. Clubbing
 - c. Hepatomegaly
 - d. Anisocoria
10. Loud first heart sound is present in:
 - a. MS with mild MR
 - b. MS with calcified valves
 - c. MS with large MR
 - d. MR
11. Tetralogy of fallot is characterized by:
 - a. Pedal edema
 - b. Squatting
 - c. Cyanosis
 - d. Splenomegaly
12. Ortner's syndrome is associated with:
 - a. Pregnancy
 - b. MS
 - c. AS
 - d. AR
13. True regarding sinus tachycardia is:
 - a. Should be treated with propranolol
 - b. Caused by an organic heart disease
 - c. May signify an underlying systemic disease
 - d. Of no medical significance
14. High volume pulse is present in:
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Shock
 - c. Hypovolemia
 - d. Myocarditis
15. Pseudo clubbing is a feature of:
 - a. Hypothyroidism
 - b. Thyroiditis
 - c. Acromegaly
 - d. Thyrotoxicosis factitia
16. Workup of a diabetic includes all **except**:
 - a. Fundus examination
 - b. Peripheral vessel examination
 - c. Testing for vibration sense
 - d. Coronary CT angiography
17. In ADA criteria for diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus, 2 hour post 75 gm oral glucose plasma glucose level should be:
 - a. ≥120mg/dl
 - b. ≥126mg/dl
 - c. ≥130mg/dl
 - d. ≥200 mg/dl
18. The vector of African trypanosomiasis is:
 - a. Sandfly
 - b. Tsetse fly
 - c. Culex mosquito
 - d. Aedes mosquito
19. All of the following are causes of leucopenia **except**:
 - a. Malaria
 - b. Dengue
 - c. Enteric fever
 - d. Toxocarriasis
20. Splenomegaly will be prominently seen in:
 - a. Malaria
 - b. Dengue
 - c. Enteric fever
 - d. All of the above
21. Normochromic normocytic anemia is seen in:
 - a. Hemolytic anemia
 - b. Hypothyroidism
 - c. Sideroblastic anemia
 - d. Rheumatoid arthritis
22. Disease modifying anti rheumatic drug (DMARD) to be discontinued in a lady with rheumatoid arthritis contemplating pregnancy, is:
 - a. Leflunomide
 - b. Naproxen
 - c. Azathioprine
 - d. D-penicillamine
23. A characteristic articular manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis is:
 - a. Swan neck deformity
 - b. Charcot's joints
 - c. Pathological fracture
 - d. Club foot
24. ECG manifestation of potassium depletion is:
 - a. Tall T-waves
 - b. Broad QRS complexes
 - c. U-waves
 - d. PR prolongation

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Pin point pupils in pontine bleed
 - b. Hematemesis in a case of cirrhosis liver
 - c. Pruritus in obstructive jaundice
 - d. Aggravation of pleuritic pain during inspiration
 - e. Thrombocytopenia in disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - f. Use of PAM in organophosphate poisoning
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2+2+2= 06)
- A 78 years old chronic smoker presents to the emergency with hemoptysis.
- a. What is the differential diagnosis?
 - b. How will you investigate the patient?
 - c. Enumerate the initial steps of management.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Aluminium phosphide poisoning
 - b. High altitude pulmonary oedema
 - c. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - d. Autosomal dominant disorders
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Discuss clinical features and management of ulcerative colitis. (3+3 = 06)
- (ii) Enumerate precipitating factors and discuss management of status epilepticus. (2+4 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis
 - b. Erythema multiforme
 - c. Manic depressive psychosis
 - d. Management of anaphylactic shock

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-II EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

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. Lower motor neuron lesions produce the following change of muscle tone:
 - a. Flaccidity
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Cog wheel rigidity
 - d. Lead pipe rigidity
2. Romberg's sign is positive in:
 - a. Cerebellar ataxia
 - b. Sensory ataxia
 - c. Pontine bleed
 - d. A lesion in prefrontal cortex
3. Predominantly motor neuropathy is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Guillain Barre syndrome
 - b. Acute intermittent porphyria
 - c. Lead poisoning
 - d. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
4. Pendular jerk is characteristically seen in:
 - a. Cerebellar disease
 - b. Parkinsonism
 - c. Hypothyroidism
 - d. Upper motor neuron lesion
5. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia suggests damage to:
 - a. Midbrain
 - b. Pons
 - c. Medial longitudinal fasciculus
 - d. Occipital cortex
6. Absence seizures are seen in:
 - a. Grand mal epilepsy
 - b. Petit mal epilepsy
 - c. Myoclonic epilepsy
 - d. Hyperkinetic child
7. All of the following drugs are used for managing status epilepticus **except**:
 - a. Lorazepam
 - b. Phenytoin
 - c. Phenobarbitone
 - d. Carbamazepine
8. Clinical features of liver cirrhosis include all **except**:
 - a. Spider nevi
 - b. Parotid gland enlargement
 - c. Gynecomastia
 - d. Testicular enlargement
9. The most common site for amoebiasis is:
 - a. Transverse colon
 - b. Hepatic flexure
 - c. Cecum
 - d. Sigmoid colon
10. Spastic paraplegia can be caused by all **except**:
 - a. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
 - b. Cervical spondylosis
 - c. Brain stem infarct
 - d. Chronic lead poisoning
11. ASCA antibodies are surrogate marker of:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis
 - c. Tropical sprue
 - d. Celiac disease
12. Acute viral hepatitis is caused by all **except**:
 - a. Hepatitis A virus
 - b. Hepatitis B virus
 - c. Hepatitis C virus
 - d. Hepatitis E virus
13. Bronchial breathing is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Lobar pneumonia
 - b. Cavitory lesion
 - c. Bronchopleural fistula
 - d. Interstitial lung disease
14. Increased C-peptide level is seen in:
 - a. Glucagonoma
 - b. Insulinoma
 - c. Gastrinoma
 - d. Hepatoma
15. Clubbing may be caused by all **except**:
 - a. Bronchiectasis
 - b. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - c. Cyanotic heart disease
 - d. Chronic bronchitis
16. Gold standard for diagnosis of pulmonary embolism is:
 - a. Chest x-ray
 - b. Ventilation perfusion scan
 - c. ECG
 - d. CT pulmonary angiography
17. Target lesions are seen in:
 - a. Erythema multiforme
 - b. Urticaria
 - c. Leprosy
 - d. Psoriasis
18. Auditory hallucinations are present in:
 - a. Endogenous depression
 - b. Schizophrenia
 - c. Bipolar disorder
 - d. Anxiety neurosis
19. Polyarteritis nodosa may be associated with:
 - a. Hepatitis B infection
 - b. Gilbert's syndrome
 - c. Hepatitis A infection
 - d. Primary biliary cirrhosis
20. Fulminant hepatic failure is characterized by development of hepatic encephalopathy within:
 - a. 4 weeks after onset of acute liver disease
 - b. 6 weeks after onset of acute liver disease
 - c. 8 weeks after onset of acute liver disease
 - d. 10 weeks after onset of acute liver disease
21. All of following drugs are used in obsessive compulsive neurosis **except**:
 - a. Clomipramine
 - b. Buspirone
 - c. Sertraline
 - d. Lithium carbonate
22. N-acetyl cysteine is used for toxicity due to:
 - a. Iron
 - b. Acetaminophen
 - c. Lead
 - d. Ethanol
23. Cholinergic syndrome is characterized by:
 - a. Tachycardia
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Miosis
 - d. Urinary retention
24. Following drugs are used for the treatment of leprosy **except**:
 - a. Dapsone
 - b. Rifampicin
 - c. Clofazimine
 - d. Thalidomide