

MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Plasmodium falciparum infection affects severe anemia.
 - Syncope occurs in complete heart block.
 - Leg amputations are common in uncontrolled diabetes.
 - Anasarca occurs in nephrotic syndrome.
 - Anemia occurs in chronic renal failure.
 - Collapsing pulse occurs in aortic regurgitation.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- A 40 year old male presents with **fever** of 5 days duration with malaise and bodyache. On examination, his BP is 80 mm Hg systolic; petechial haemorrhages are present on the skin and spleen is palpable.
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - What are the other differential diagnoses?
 - Enumerate other symptoms and signs that need to be looked for in this patient.
 - Enumerate the investigations that need to be performed.
 - Enumerate the complications this patient might develop if the patient is not treated appropriately.
 - Define the treatment of this patient.
- Q. 4. Write short notes:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Different types of insulin
 - Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - Thiamine deficiency
 - Acute Gout
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- Discuss management and complications of acute myocardial infarction. (3+3 = 06)
 - Discuss clinical features, treatment options for thyrotoxicosis. (3+3 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Indications of hemodialysis
 - Adrenal crisis
 - Management of hyperkalemia
 - Clinical features of SLE

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021
MEDICINE (PAPER – FIRST)

[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. All are true about hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except:
 - a. Irregular thickness of septum
 - b. Dynamic obstruction
 - c. Digoxin is useful
 - d. Double apical impulse
2. Angina and syncope are most likely to be associated with:
 - a. Mitral stenosis
 - b. Aortic stenosis
 - c. Mitral regurgitation
 - d. Tricuspid stenosis
3. Drug of choice in PSVT is:
 - a. Quinidine
 - b. Lignocaine
 - c. Verapamil
 - d. Adenosine
4. Anti-thyroid drug of choice in pregnancy:
 - a. Propylthiouracil
 - b. Carbimazole
 - c. Lugol's iodine
 - d. Steroids
5. True about hemolytic anemia are all except:
 - a. Increased Ferritin
 - b. Raised unconjugated bilirubin
 - c. Haemosiderinuria
 - d. Haemoglobinuria
6. Nephrotic syndrome is associated with all except:
 - a. Hypoproteinemia
 - b. Oedema
 - c. Proteinuria
 - d. Encephalopathy
7. In rheumatoid arthritis characteristic joint involvement is:
 - a. Spine
 - b. Knee
 - c. Metacarpophalangeal joint
 - d. Hip joint
8. All are clinical features of pheochromocytoma except:
 - a. Increased hematocrit
 - b. Orthostatic hypotension
 - c. Low catecholamine levels
 - d. Impaired glucose tolerance

Treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy is:

 - a. Amitriptyline
 - b. Pregabalin
 - c. Topical Capsaicin
 - d. All of the above
10. The antibody specific for SLE is:
 - a. Anti-Sm
 - b. ANCA
 - c. ANA
 - d. RA factor
11. Microcytic hypochromic anemia is seen in all the above except:
 - a. Lead poisoning
 - b. Thalassemia
 - c. Iron Deficiency
 - d. Fanconi Anemia
12. Hyponatremia is characterized by:
 - a. Paraplegia
 - b. Vertigo
 - c. Convulsions
 - d. All of the above
13. Manifestations of pellagra:
 - a. Dermatitis
 - b. Dementia
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. All of the above
14. Which is required in the treatment of tetanus?
 - a. Tetanus toxoid
 - b. Tetanus immunoglobulin
 - c. Diazepam
 - d. All of the above
15. Intestinal perforation in typhoid occurs in:
 - a. 1st week
 - b. 2nd week
 - c. 3rd week
 - d. 4th week
16. Polyuria, muscle weakness and ileus are seen in deficiency of:
 - a. Sodium
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Magnesium
 - d. Calcium
17. Characteristic ECG change in hypokalemia is:
 - a. Tall tented T-waves
 - b. Prolonged PR interval
 - c. ST elevation
 - d. Prominent U waves
18. Most effective correction of acidosis in diabetic ketoacidosis:
 - a. IV Bicarbonate
 - b. IV saline
 - c. hemodialysis
 - d. Oral Bicarbonate
19. In thrombocytopenia:
 - a. Bleeding time is normal
 - b. Prothrombin time is prolonged
 - c. Prothrombin time is decreased
 - d. Bleeding time is prolonged
20. Most frequent clinical finding in Addison's disease:
 - a. Hyperpigmentation
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Weight gain
 - d. Vitiligo
21. Metabolic acidosis is seen in:
 - a. Lactic acidosis
 - b. Uremia
 - c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - d. All of the above
22. Which of them is not an insulin sensitizer?
 - a. Metformin
 - b. Pioglitazone
 - c. Gliclazide
 - d. Rosiglitazone
23. Night blindness is caused by:
 - a. Deficiency of Vitamin A
 - b. Excess of Vitamin A
 - c. Deficiency of Vitamin D
 - d. Excess of Vitamin D
24. Microalbuminuria is defined as excretion of:
 - a. Micronutrients in urine
 - b. Albumin which can be detected by heat coagulation
 - c. Proteins with anasarca
 - d. None of the above

**MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Mannitol is used in the management of encephalopathy in acute liver failure.
 - Hydrocortisone is used in shock.
 - Hemoptysis occurs in pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - Pleural effusion is seen bilaterally in nephrotic syndrome.
 - Chest pain in cases who survive drowning.
 - Anisocoria is associated with large intra-cerebral hematomas.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+1+2= 06)
- A 45 years old male presented with loose motions and abdominal pain over the last 1 year. On inquiry, he admits to passage of blood and mucous with stools and feeling of fever off and on. He has loss of appetite as well as weight. On examination, he is pale and has mild pedal edema. Rest of the examination is unremarkable.
- What is the disorder that he is apparently suffering from?
 - Give subtypes of the diagnosis and their major points of differentiation.
 - How will you investigate the case?
 - Outline management of the case.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Acne vulgaris
 - Anti-epileptic drugs
 - Genetic counselling
 - Obsessive compulsive disorder
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Enumerate clinical features, complications and management of Pulmonary tuberculosis. (2+2+2= 06)
- (ii) Enumerate the causes and management of upper gastro-intestinal bleed. (2+4=6)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Cobra bite
 - CPR in adults
 - Myelopathy
 - Radiation injury

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-II EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021

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. Causes of chronic hepatitis are all except:
 - a. HBV
 - b. HCV
 - c. Autoimmune hepatitis
 - d. HAV
2. LMN lesion is characterized by:
 - a. Weakness & Spasticity
 - b. Fasciculations
 - c. Rigidity
 - d. Localized muscle hypertrophy
3. Organism implicated in peptic ulcer disease may be treated with:
 - a. Pantaprazole
 - b. Amoxycillin
 - c. Clarithromycin
 - d. All of the above
4. Bronchial breathing is audible in:
 - a. Consolidation
 - b. Asthma
 - c. Fibrosis
 - d. Collapse
5. Neck rigidity maybe seen in the following conditions except:
 - a. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - b. Bacterial Meningitis
 - c. Cerebral malaria
 - d. Cervical spondylosis
6. Dilated pupils may be seen in all except:
 - a. Mid brain lesions
 - b. Impending brain death
 - c. Opiate poisoning
 - d. Atropine poisoning
7. Bilateral facial palsy is:
 - a. UMN type
 - b. LMN type
 - c. Either type
 - d. Does not occur
8. Pain in lower limbs can lead to:
 - a. Broad based gait
 - b. Hemiplegic gait
 - c. Antalgic gait
 - d. Ataxic gait
9. Hypertonia is observed in all of the following except:
 - a. Pyramidal tract lesions
 - b. Cortical lesions
 - c. Extrapyramidal lesions
 - d. Cerebellar lesions
10. A young patient presents with hematemesis after binge drinking of alcohol. Likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Gastric ulcer
 - b. CA oesophagus
 - c. Variceal bleed
 - d. Mallory Weiss tear
11. Malignant transformation is most commonly associated with:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Crohn's disease
 - c. Whipple's disease
 - d. Reiter's disease
12. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency leads to:
 - a. Chronic liver disease
 - b. Emphysema
 - c. Surfactant deficiency
 - d. Both a & b
13. Shifting dullness on chest percussion is seen in:
 - a. Haemothorax
 - b. Pericardial effusion
 - c. Pneumothorax
 - d. Hydro-pneumothorax
14. Which is suggestive of a cortical lesion?
 - a. Convulsions
 - b. Myoclonus
 - c. Fasciculataion
 - d. Chorea
15. Acute pancreatitis in a patient will have a poor prognosis if:
 - a. WBC >16,000 cells /cumm
 - b. Age over 35 years
 - c. AST > 25 U/ml
 - d. S -Amylase > 350 I.U
16. Alteration of sleep rhythm is seen in cases with?
 - a. Hepatic encephalopathy
 - b. Chronic hepatitis
 - c. Acute hepatitis
 - d. Coagulopathy
17. The steroid of choice in patients with adrenal insufficiency is:
 - a. Hydrocortisone
 - b. Dexamethasone
 - c. Methylprednisolone
 - d. Any of the above
18. Jones criteria are used for the diagnosis of:
 - a. Cyanotic heart disease
 - b. Acute rheumatic fever
 - c. Infective endocarditis
 - d. Heart failure
19. Appreciation of an object without it being present actually is:
 - a. Illusion
 - b. Delusion
 - c. Hallucination
 - d. Delirium
20. Tender hepatomegaly is not seen in:
 - a. Hepatoma
 - b. Congestive heart failure
 - c. Liver abscess
 - d. Enteric fever
21. Cushing's reflex includes all except:
 - a. Headache
 - b. Projectile vomiting
 - c. Diplopia
 - d. Neck rigidity
22. Mallory-Weiss syndrome is because of:
 - a. Esophageal varices
 - b. Gastric ulcer
 - c. Tear in mucosa at gastro-esophageal junction
 - d. Tear in gastric mucosa
23. All are causes of malabsorption except:
 - a. Coeliac disease
 - b. Giardiasis
 - c. Intestinal amoebiasis
 - d. Acid peptic disease
24. All of the following are features of chronic bronchitis except:
 - a. Barrel shaped chest
 - b. Pink puffers
 - c. Rhonchi
 - d. Blue bloaters