

C 64828

(Pages : 2 + 2 = 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

FINAL M.B.B.S. (PART II) DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2014

GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

(2008 admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer all questions.

Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.

MCQs should be answered in the response sheet by encircling the most appropriate regimens.

Section A

- I. Multiple Choice Questions (single response type separate sheet attached). (10 × ½ = 5 marks)
- II. 40 year old Chronic Alcoholic presented with Massive Upper GI bleed following NSAID intake on Exam : Drowsy Pallor present, Abd - Ascites present. Pigmentation of fare Flap present, Bilateral Pedal Oedema present.
- (a) What is your diagnosis ?
 - (b) Give causes for upper GI bleed.
 - (c) Mechanisms for Ascites formation.
 - (d) Investigations to be done.
 - (e) Emergency treatment to be given.
- (1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10 marks)
- III. Draw and label the Blood supply of internal capsule. (3 marks)
- IV. Write short notes on :
- 1 Antiviral drugs for Hepatitis B.
 - 2 Arr Arbor staging.
 - 3 Addison's disease.
 - 4 Imatinib.
 - 5 Kussmaul's respiration.
 - 6 Cardiac syncope.

(6 × 2 = 12 marks)

Turn over

Section B

- V. 1 Enumerate the causes of Acute Kidney Injury.
 2 Pathogenesis of the above situation.
 3 Clinical assessment and management.
 4 Proteinuria – short note.
 5 Recurrent UTI.

(1 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2 = 10 marks)

VI. Write short notes on :

- 1 Japanese B Encephalitis.
- 2 Hypokalaemia.
- 3 Pituitary Adenomas.
- 4 Bisferious pulse.
- 5 Tumour markers.
- 6 Albumino cytological dissociation.
- 7 Causes of Cholestatic Jaundice.
- 8 Clinical features of Parkinsonism.
- 9 Management of Hypothyroidism.
- 10 Proton Pump Inhibitors.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number in the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select the **appropriate answer** and encircle the alphabet against each question in the answer-sheet provided.*

(4) *In the answer-sheet enter the total number of your answers in the appropriate box provided.*

(5) *Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.*

1. Antibody which confers immunity in Hepatitis B is :

(A) Anti HbC.

(B) Anti HbS.

(C) Anti HbE.

(D) Anti-Smith.

2. Commonest cause for TR is :

(A) Pulmonary Hypertension.

(B) Direct Rheumatic damage.

(C) Congenital.

(D) Cardiomyopathy.

3. Wilson's disease is associated with :

(A) ATP 7B mutation.

(B) C 282Y mutation.

(C) LCHAD mutation.

(D) ADAM TS 13 mutation.

4. Anti-smooth muscle antibody is usually associated with :

(A) Autoimmune Hepatitis.

(B) Viral Hepatitis.

(C) Non-alcoholic steato-hepatitis.

(D) Polymyositis.

5. Vaso-occlusive crisis is characteristically seen in :

(A) Polycythaemia.

(B) Spherocytosis.

(C) Ovaloculosis.

(D) Sickle cell anaemia.

6. Common causes of Bilateral LMN VII Nerve Palsy Includes all *except* :

(A) Leprosy.

(B) Cysticercosis.

(C) Guillain Barre syndrome.

(D) Basal Meningitis.

7. Commonest Aphasia in MCA Stem Occlusion is :

- (A) Brocas.
- (B) Global.
- (C) Wernickes.
- (D) Conduction.

8. Syringomyelia is characterised by all *except* :

- (A) Thoracic scoliosis.
- (B) Ataxia.
- (C) Muscle Atrophy in the shoulders.
- (D) Preservation of sense of touch.

9. Hyper acute liver failure occurs by :

- (A) 6 months.
- (B) 1 month.
- (C) 2 weeks.
- (D) 7 days.

10. Thalamic lesion will not produce :

- (A) Tingling sensation.
- (B) Cogwheel rigidity.
- (C) Sensory loss.
- (D) Sensory disturbance of one half of the body.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)