

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. (Part II) DEGREE EXAMINATION
JULY/AUGUST 2007**

Paper I—GENERAL MEDICINE

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

*Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.
Response sheet for MCQ be provided.*

Section A

- I. Multiple Choice Questions : Single response type-20 (separate sheet attached).
(20 × ½ = 10 marks)
- II. Match the following : Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached).
(6 × ½ = 3 marks)
- III. Draw and label :
- 1 Trophozoite of *Entamoeba Histolytica*.
 - 2 Life cycle of Tapeworm.
- (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Write briefly on :
- 1 Control and preventive measures of hospital acquired infections.
 - 2 Chemical mediators in Sepsis.
 - 3 Pre and post exposure prophylaxis for Rabies.
 - 4 Diagnosis of Syphilis.
 - 5 Trophic ulcer.
- (5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Laboratory abnormalities in SLE.
 - 2 Korsakoff's psychosis.
 - 3 Erythema nodosum.
 - 4 Gonorrhoea in females.
 - 5 Antiviral agents.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section B

VI. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 50-year old diabetic female is admitted with h/o fever, chills, rigor, vomiting lower-abdominal pain and burning micturition of 3 days duration.

- 1 What is the provisional diagnosis and name laboratory tests ?
- 2 Name common causative agents.
- 3 What complications do you anticipate ?
- 4 Outline the management.

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

VII. Write briefly on :

1. Causes of bronchiectasis in adults.
- 2 Erythema marginatum.
- 3 Delusion.
- 4 Radiological signs in mitral stenosis.
- 5 Hypokalemia.
- 6 Uses of Recombinant DNA.
- 7 Treatment of anaphylaxis.
- 8 Reiter's disease.
- 9 Hyperpyrexia.
- 10 Management of Kerosene poisoning.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Infiltrative lung disease (ILD).
- 2 Pellagra.
- 3 Angioedema.
- 4 HLA antigens.
- 5 MRI Scan of Brain.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

1. Which of the following is restrictive lung disease ?
(A) Bronchiectasis. (B) Cystic fibrosis.
(C) Bronchiolitis. (D) Kyphoscoliosis.
2. Pulse oxymeter calculates :
(A) SPO_2 . (B) PaO_2 .
(C) both. (D) neither.
3. Oral treatment of Brucellosis with Doxycycline and Rifampicin should be :
(A) 8–12 days. (B) 2–4 weeks.
(C) 8–12 weeks. (D) 8–12 months.
4. Cerebral Malaria is caused by :
(A) *Plasmodium vivax*. (B) *Plasmodium Ovale*.
(C) *Plasmodium malariae*. (D) *Plasmodium falciparum*.
5. *Ankylostoma duodenale* measures :
(A) 40 cms. (B) 1 cm.
(C) 3–5 cms. (D) 3–5 mm.
6. “Woody leg” is a feature of :
(A) Protein energy malnutrition. (B) Vitamin C deficiency.
(C) Vitamin K deficiency. (D) Marasmus.
7. The most common cause of amoebic lung abscess is :
(A) Aspiration. (B) Direct spread from liver.
(C) Haematogenous spread from liver. (D) Haematogenous spread from gut.
8. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy along with non-causating granuloma is characteristic feature of :
(A) Pulmonary tuberculosis. (B) Sarcoidosis.
(C) Rheumatoid lung. (D) Asbestosis.

9. An X-linked recessive disease is characterised by the following inheritance pattern :
- (A) A vertical transmission.
 - (B) 50 % of female carriers if male is affected and female is normal.
 - (C) 50 % male affected if female is carrier and normal male.
 - (D) 50 % male carriers of female is affected and normal male.
10. Health education :
- (A) Health promotion.
 - (B) Health distortion.
 - (C) is delivered through public agencies only.
 - (D) does not help in prevention of cancer.
11. Chromosomal defect is feature amongst all of the following **except** :
- (A) Intersex.
 - (B) Concealed sex.
 - (C) Psuedohermaphrodite.
 - (D) True hermaphrodite.
12. The poison that can be detected in hair long after death is :
- (A) Lead.
 - (B) Mercury.
 - (C) Arsenic.
 - (D) Cannabis.
13. Interleukin-II is secreted by :
- (A) B. lymphocytes.
 - (B) T-lymphocytes.
 - (C) Neutrophils.
 - (D) Macrophages.
14. First drug of choice in anaphylactic shock is :
- (A) Subcutaneous adrenaline.
 - (B) Intravenous corticosteroid.
 - (C) Theophylline.
 - (D) Antihistamines.
15. Binding of protein is regulated by :
- (A) Copper.
 - (B) Zinc.
 - (C) Selenium.
 - (D) Nickel.
16. Surfactant is made up of :
- (A) Fibrin.
 - (B) Mucoprotein.
 - (C) Phospholipids.
 - (D) Fibrinogen.
17. Felty's syndrome is component of :
- (A) SLE.
 - (B) Rheumatoid arthritis.
 - (C) Dermatomyositis.
 - (D) Systemic sclerosis.
18. The following gland is involved in Sjogren's syndrome :
- (A) Prostate.
 - (B) Thyroid gland.
 - (C) Adrenal gland.
 - (D) Salivary gland.

19. All of the following lesions may be seen in leprosy **except** :

(A) Erythematous macules.

(B) Vesicles.

(C) Hypopigmented patches.

(D) Flat and raised patches.

20. Cognition is :

(A) Perception.

(B) Thought.

(C) Behaviour.

(D) Feeling.

GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper I

II. Match the following :—

1 Haemoptysis

2 Vesicles

3 Jaundice

4 Tachycardia

5 Hypotension

6 Sunken eyes

(a) Dehydration.

(b) Lung cancer.

(c) Shock.

(d) Hepatitis.

(e) Herpes.

(f) Fever.

(g) Beriberi.

(h) Depression.

(i) Scabies.