

THIRD PROFESSIONAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2006**Part II****GENERAL MEDICINE—Paper II****(New Scheme)****Time : Three Hours****Maximum : 60 Marks***Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.**Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**Question I should be answered first in the response sheet provided.***Section A****I. Multiple Choice Questions.****Single Response Type – 20 (Separate sheet attached).****(20 × ½ = 10 marks)****II. Match the following.****Type – 6 (Separate sheet attached).****(6 × ½ = 3 marks)****III. Draw and label :****1 A diagrammatic representation of a Typical Peripheral Blood Smear of a patient with Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.****2 A Hydatid Cyst.****(2 × 1 = 2 marks)****IV. Write briefly on :****1 Control of spread of Cholera in the community.****2 Management of Acute Pulmonary Oedema.****3 Complications of Lobar Pneumonia.****4 Diagnosis of Typhus Fever.****5 Charcot's Joint.****(5 × 1 = 5 marks)****V. Write short notes on :****1 Rheumatoid Factor.****2 Phobia.****3 Psoriatic Arthropathy.****4 Spread of Japanese Encephalitis.****5 Prophylaxis Against Hepatitis B.****(5 × 2 = 10 marks)**

Section B

VI. Read this Paragraph and answer the following questions :—

A 40 year old male is admitted with headache, vomiting, tinnitus and ataxia of right side. Clinical examination showed Nerve Deafness. LMN Facial Palsy and Cerebellar Signs on the Right side only. Ophthalmoscopy showed bilateral early papilloedema :

- 1 What is the most likely diagnosis ?
- 2 Mention two points to be specifically looked for during general examination of this patient.
- 3 List four Investigations which will help in confirming the diagnosis here.
- 4 List four points to differential between LMN and UMN Facial Palsy.
- 5 List four causes for Bilateral LMN Facial Palsy.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

VII. Write briefly on :

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Newer Sulphonyl Ureas. | 2 Nerve Biopsy. |
| 3 Ehrlich's test. | 4 Hysteria. |
| 5 Dissociated Sensory Loss. | 6 Methylprednisolone. |
| 7 Polymerase chain reaction. | 8 Intra Articular Injection Therapy. |
| 9 Betalactamase. | 10 Chemoprophylaxis in malaria. |

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Abdominal Reflex. | 2 Reactions in Leprosy. |
| 3 Diagnosis of Osteoporosis. | 4 Cardiac Pacemakers. |
| 5 Electromyography. | |

Section A

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 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. Wide and Mobile Splitting of Second Heart Sound is a typical feature of :
(A) Atrial septal defect. (B) Persistent Ductus Arteriosus.
(C) Right bundle branch block. (D) Left bundle branch block.
2. Depression of the ST segment in the ECG is a typical feature of :
(A) Acute Myocardial Infarction. (B) Pericarditis.
(C) Ventricular Aneurysm. (D) Digitalis Toxicity.
3. Infective Endocarditis is last commonly associated with
(A) Mitral stenosis. (B) Mitral regurgitation.
(C) Aortic stenosis. (D) Aortic regurgitation.
4. Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia is characterized by the following **except** :
(A) Positive Coomb's test. (B) Indirect positive Vanden Bergh's reaction.
(C) Increased Urobilinogen in urine. (D) Bile pigment in urine.
5. The Gene for Factor VIII is located on :
(A) Chromosome No. 14. (B) Chromosome No. 8.
(C) X chromosome. (D) Y-chromosome.
6. "Palpable Purpura" is a characteristic feature of :
(A) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.
(B) Henoch schonlein purpura.
(C) Acute leukemia.
(D) Senile purpura.
7. The principal site of absorption of vitamin B₁₂ is :
(A) Duodenum. (B) Jejunum.
(C) Ileum. (D) Colon.

8. Macrocytes in the peripheral blood smear is a recognized association of the following **except** :

- (A) Myxoedema.
- (B) Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency.
- (C) Folic Acid deficiency.
- (D) Hydatid disease.

9. Hemorrhagic pleural effusion is a recognized feature of the following **except** :

- (A) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- (B) Meig's syndrome.
- (C) Tuberculosis.
- (D) Pulmonary infarction.

10. All of the following are recognized paraneoplastic features of bronchogenic carcinoma **except** :

- (A) Hypercalcemia.
- (B) Migratory thrombophlebitis.
- (C) Cushing's syndrome.
- (D) Myasthenic syndrome.

11. Dysphasia mainly for solids is typically seen in the following conditions **except** :

- (A) Achalasia cardia.
- (B) Stricture of esophagus.
- (C) Carcinoma of esophagus.
- (D) Esophageal web.

12. Curling's ulcer is associated with :

- (A) Stress.
- (B) Burns.
- (C) Aspirin.
- (D) Helicobacter pylori.

13. A Patient with proven Celiac disease should avoid :

- (A) Rice.
- (B) Wheat.
- (C) Ragi.
- (D) Maize.

14. Toxin Mediated Diarrhea without bacteremia or tissue invasion is characteristic of :

- (A) Salmonella.
- (B) Shigella.
- (C) Cholera.
- (D) Ecoli.

15. Hemorrhagic ascitis could be due to the following causes **except** :

- (A) Malignancy.
- (B) Tuberculosis.
- (C) Pancreatitis.
- (D) Meig's syndrome.

16. Which of the following anti-bacterial has been recognized as hepatotoxic ?

- (A) Erythromycin stearate.
- (B) Erythromycin estolate.
- (C) Ciprofloxacin.
- (D) Cefotaxime.

17. "Pretibial Myxoedema" is a recognized feature of :
- (A) Cretinism. (B) Myxoedema.
(C) Grave's disease. (D) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis.
18. All of the following are recognized features of primary hyperaldosteronism **except** :
- (A) Hypertension. (B) Oedema.
(C) Hypokalemia. (D) Polyurea.
19. "Characteristic Wasting of Sternomastoids" is classically described with :
- (A) Limb Girdle Type of Muscular Dystrophy.
(B) Facio scapulo humeral muscular dystrophy.
(C) Dystrophia myotonica.
(D) Duchenne muscular dystrophy.
20. Hoarse voice dysphonia is a feature of :
- (A) Palatal paralysis. (B) Perforation of palate.
(C) Congenital cleft palate. (D) Recurrent laryngeal nerve lesion.

II. Match the following :—

1 Thalamic lesion

2 Stereotaxic surgery

3 Malignant hyperthermia

4 Chyluria

5 Hallucinations

6 Charcot's joint

(a) Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies (ANCA)

(b) Delirium tremens.

(c) Delirium tremens.

(d) Syringomyelia.

(e) Parkinsonism.

(f) Filariasis

(g) Disseminated malignancy.

(h) Halothane.

(i) Hyperpathia

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)