

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

**Paper II—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 Write normal JVP and label them.
  - 2 Schematic diagram of extra-pyramidal system.  
(2 × 1 = 2 marks)
- IV. Write briefly on :
- 1 Chronic persistent hepatitis.
  - 2 Risk factors for cholesterol gall-stones.
  - 3 Causes of pancytopenia.
  - 4 Features of acute nephritis.
  - 5 ECG changes in hyperkalemia.  
(5 × 1 = 5 marks)
- V. Write short notes on :
- 1 Viral myocarditis.
  - 2 Pulmonary stenosis.
  - 3 Management of hypertensive crisis.
  - 4 Management of Thyroid storm.
  - 5 Prevention of deep vein thrombosis.  
(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

**Section B**

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

A 24-year old female is admitted with chest-pain, palpitation, breathlessness followed by weakness of left half of the body.

- 1 What is the provisional diagnosis ?
- 2 List *four* common causes of stroke in young.
- 3 What are the clinical triads of mitral stenosis ?
- 4 Outline the management.

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

VII. Write briefly on :

- 1 Digoxin.
- 2 Collapsing pulse.
- 3 Chest X-ray findings in co-arctation of aorta.
- 4 Pancreatic abscess.
- 5 Biological warfare.
- 6 Types of gallstones.
- 7 Platelet transfusion.
- 8 Dysuria.
- 9 Pre-renal causes of ARF.
- 10 Causes of hyperthyroidism.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII. Write short notes on :

- 1 Diabetic ketoacidosis.
- 2 Bell's palsy.
- 3 Management of parkinsonism.
- 4 Entrapment of neuropathy.
- 5 Sickle-cell anaemia.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

## 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. High ESR is seen in :
 

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) CHF.              | (B) Polycythemia vera.   |
| (C) Multiple myeloma. | (D) Sickle-cell anaemia. |
2. Splenectomy is most useful in :
 

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Thrombocytopenia. | (B) Spherocytosis.       |
| (C) H.S. purpura.     | (D) Sickle-cell anaemia. |
3. Severity of mitral regurgitation is indicated by :
 

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) A-soft $S_1$ .        | (B) Length of murmur. |
| (C) Presence of $LVS_3$ . | (D) Opening snap.     |
4. Drug of choice in Atrial fibrillation :
 

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Amalidarone. | (B) Lignocaine. |
| (C) Quinidine.   | (D) Digoxin.    |
5. Commonest cause of embolism in CVA in young patient is :
 

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Mitral valve disease. | (B) Carotid artery thrombosis. |
| (C) Venous thrombosis.    | (D) Tumour.                    |
6. CSF finding in pyogenic meningitis is :
 

|                                                |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| (A) Protein $\uparrow$ sugar $\downarrow$ .    | (B) Protein $\downarrow$ sugar $\uparrow$ .  |
| (C) Chloride $\uparrow$ protein $\downarrow$ . | (D) $\downarrow$ protein $\downarrow$ sugar. |
7. Massive albuminuria is feature of :
 

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Acute nephritis. | (B) Nephrotic syndrome.     |
| (C) Nephrolithiasis. | (D) Acute tubular necrosis. |
8. Metabolic bone disease is a feature of :
 

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) ARF.       | (B) CRF.         |
| (C) Nephritis. | (D) Nephropathy. |
9. Gigantism is feature of :
 

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Panhyperpituitarism. | (B) Panhypopituitarism. |
| (C) Hyperthyroidism.     | (D) Hypothyroidism.     |

10. SIADH is common in :  
(A) Hypothalamic causes. (B) Cortical lesion.  
(C) Cerebellar lesion. (D) Thyroid disease.
11. Angina and syncope are most likely to be associated with :  
(A) Mitral stenosis. (B) Aortic stenosis.  
(C) Mitral regurgitation. (D) Tricuspid stenosis.
12. Flatulence is the term used to describe :  
(A) Passing of excessive wind. (B) Passing of excessive stool.  
(C) Passing of excessive fat in stool. (D) Passing of excessive blood in stool.
13. Gastric Inhibitory peptide (GIP) :  
(A) Increases insulin secretion. (B) decreases insulin secretion.  
(C) Enhances insulin action. (D) None of the above.
14. "Warm" autoimmune hemolytic anaemia is associated with all **except** :  
(A) lymphoid malignancy. (B) Rheumatoid arthritis.  
(C) Pneumonia. (D) SLE.
15. Neutropenia is seen in all the following **except** :  
(A) Black race. (B) Viral infection.  
(C) Bacterial pneumonia. (D) Felty's syndrome.
16. Renal carbuncle may be diagnosed by :  
(A) Plain X ray of abdomen. (B) Clinical examination.  
(C) USG abdomen. (D) None of the above.
17. In empty-sella syndrome :  
(A) Pituitary function is usually normal.  
(B) Pituitary function is low.  
(C) Pituitary function is high.  
(D) None of the above.
18. Osteoporosis is seen in the following endocrine disease **except** :  
(A) Cushing's syndrome. (B) Thyrotoxicosis.  
(C) Hypogonadism. (D) Short stature.
19. Optic neuritis is an important toxic effect of :  
(A) INH. (B) Rifampicin.  
(C) Ethambutol. (D) Pyrazinamide.
20. Argyl-Robertson pupil is characterised by the following **except** :  
(A) Absence of light reflex. (B) Retention of accommodation reflex.  
(C) Dilated pupil. (D) Improper response to mydriatics.

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**II. Match the following :—**

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Pulsus paradoxus | (a) Cerebellar sign.         |
| 2 Flapping tremor  | (b) Cardiac tamponade.       |
| 3 Dysmetria        | (c) Liver-cell failure.      |
| 4 Facial puffiness | (d) Renal oedema.            |
| 5 Koilonychia      | (e) Parkinsonism.            |
| 6 Marked face      | (f) Iron deficiency anaemia. |
|                    | (g) Cortical lesion.         |
|                    | (h) Megaloblastic anaemia.   |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)