

**M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2025
PEDIATRICS****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET - A****[Max Marks: 100]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes) (20 x 01 = 20)**

1. Which of the following statement is true for physiological jaundice in neonate
 - a. Occurs in the 1st six hours of delivery
 - b. Neurological Sequelae are common
 - c. Best treated by phototherapy
 - d. Starts on second day of life.
2. Which of the following agent is most commonly associated with recurrent meningitis due to CSF leaks
 - a. Meningococci
 - b. Pneumococci
 - c. H. influenzae
 - d. E. coli
3. Child draws triangle at what age?
 - a. 3 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 6 years
 - d. 7 years
4. Which vitamin deficiency is responsible for neonatal seizures
 - a. Thiamine
 - b. Vitamin C
 - c. Pyridoxine
 - d. Cobalamin
5. Most common etiological agent for acute bronchiolitis
 - a. Parainfluenza
 - b. Rhinovirus
 - c. Respiratory syncytial virus
 - d. Influenza virus
6. A 3-year-old boy with normal developmental milestones with delayed speech and difficulty in communication and concentration. He is not making friends. Most probable diagnosis:
 - a. Autism
 - b. ADHD
 - c. Mental retardation
 - d. Specific learning disability
7. Dose of iv adrenaline during neonatal resuscitation is
 - a. 0.1-0.3 ml/kg in 1:1000
 - b. 0.3-0.5 ml/kg in 1:10,000
 - c. 0.1-0.3 ml/kg in 1:10,000
 - d. 0.3-0.5 ml/kg in 1:1000
8. Steroids are given in rheumatic fever in case of
 - a. Carditis
 - b. Subcutaneous nodules
 - c. Chorea
 - d. All of the above
9. In which disease symptoms get improved on crying
 - a. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - b. Choanal atresia
 - c. Bronchial asthma
 - d. All of the above
10. Most common cause of severe hematemesis in children is
 - a. Peptic ulcer
 - b. Mallory Weiss syndrome
 - c. Gastro-esophageal varices
 - d. None of the above
11. Drug of choice for infantile spasm is
 - a. ACTH
 - b. Gabapentin
 - c. Valproic acid
 - d. Vigabatrin
12. Features of hypothyroidism in infancy include all of the following **except**
 - a. Premature closure of posterior fontanelle
 - b. Coarse facies
 - c. Umbilical hernia
 - d. Constipation
13. Turner syndrome is maximally associated with
 - a. VSD
 - b. ASD
 - c. Coarctation of aorta
 - d. Horseshoe kidney
14. Most common site of extrapulmonary TB is
 - a. Abdominal
 - b. Genitourinary
 - c. Lymph node
 - d. Central nervous system
15. Anti-endomysial antibodies are used in screening of
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Coeliac disease
 - c. Autoimmune hepatitis
 - d. Grave's disease
16. In infants, bone marrow aspiration is done from
 - a. Iliac crest
 - b. Sternum
 - c. Tibia
 - d. All of the above
17. Most common malignancy in children is
 - a. ALL
 - b. AML
 - c. Neuroblastoma
 - d. Retinoblastoma
18. All of the following are signs of raised intracranial pressure **except**
 - a. Bradycardia
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Neck rigidity
 - d. 6th nerve palsy
19. Which is **not** a component of Apgar score
 - a. Muscle tone
 - b. Color of the baby
 - c. Heart rate
 - d. Respiratory rate
20. Best site to demonstrate capillary refilling in neonate is
 - a. Nail beds
 - b. Ear lobules
 - c. Great toe
 - d. Sternum

PEDIATRICS

Note: Attempt all questions in sequence.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (5 x 2 = 10)
- Low birth weight babies are more prone to develop hypothermia.
 - Steroids are given in management of tubercular meningitis
 - Squatting position is attained by children with tetralogy of Fallot.
 - Iron is not given in the stabilization phase of SAM management.
 - The eyes and genitals of a neonate should be covered during phototherapy.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (4+4+2=10)
- A 5year old child comes to emergency department with complaints of fever for 5 days, headache and vomiting for 3 days, GTCS multiple episodes for 2 days and unconsciousness for 1 day. On examination patient has neck rigidity.
- Discuss possible differential diagnosis of child's illness.
 - Write in brief the approach to management of this child
 - Enumerate complications of this illness.
- Q. 4. Write briefly on:** (4 × 6 = 24)
- Difference between combination and conjugated vaccines.
 - Management of acute severe asthma.
 - Management of steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome.
 - How should a doctor deal with death? What measures should be taken to prevent mob violence?
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Discuss clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of a patient with thalassemia major. (4+2+4=10)
- (ii) What are laws of growth? How will you approach to a case of short stature? (5+5=10)
- Q. 6. Write short notes on:** (4 × 4 = 16)
- Clinical features of nutritional rickets.
 - Congenital hypothyroidism
 - Complication of measles.
 - Nocturnal enuresis.
