

M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2025**GENERAL MEDICINE****PAPER - SECOND****[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)****GENERAL MEDICINE**

- Motor aphasia refers to defect in
 - Peripheral speech apparatus
 - Verbal expression
 - Auditory comprehension
 - Verbal comprehension
- Which of the following is **not** a sign of UMN paralysis?
 - Babinski sign
 - Spastic paralysis
 - Exaggerated tendon reflexes
 - Denervation potential in EMG
- Fasciculations are seen in
 - Motor neuron disease
 - Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
 - Polymyositis
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is a feature of extrapyramidal tract involvement?
 - Increased tendon reflexes
 - Positive babinski sign
 - Increased muscular tone
 - Paralysis
- All of the following are features of Pseudobulbar palsy, **except**
 - Dysphagia
 - Dysarthria
 - Emotional lability
 - Loss of Jaw jerk
- Lateral medullary syndrome involves all of the following **except**
 - 5th cranial nerve
 - 9th cranial nerve
 - 10th cranial nerve
 - 12th cranial nerve
- All of the following are used to treat hyperkalemia **except**
 - Calcium gluconate
 - Sodium bicarbonate
 - Intravenous glucose and insulin
 - Beta blockers
- Which one of the following hepatitis viruses have significant mortality during pregnancy?
 - Hepatitis A virus
 - Hepatitis B virus
 - Hepatitis C virus
 - Hepatitis E virus
- Features of fulminant hepatic failure include all of the following **except**
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Hypomagnesemia
 - Encephalopathy
 - Coagulopathy
- Which of the following is not a prognostic factor for Acute pancreatitis?
 - Serum Amylase
 - Serum calcium
 - Serum glucose
 - Serum AST

PSYCHIATRY

- Bipolar disorder is characterized by all, **except**
 - Only depressive episodes
 - Both manic and depressive episodes
 - Multiple manic episodes
 - Both hypomanic and depressive episodes
- One of the common differential diagnoses in an elderly patient presenting with fluctuating consciousness and agitation could be all except
 - Delirium due to hyponatremia
 - Beclouded dementia
 - Alcohol withdrawal
 - Empty nest syndrome
- OCD is characterized by
 - Egodystonia
 - Tardive dystonia
 - Acute dystonia
 - None of the above
- 2nd generation antipsychotics often are notorious for
 - Tardive dyskinesia
 - Sialorrhea
 - Metabolic syndrome
 - Hyperprolactinemia

DERMATOLOGY, VENEREOLOGY & LEPROSY (DVL)

- Verrucae vulgaris are caused by
 - HPV
 - HSV
 - HIV
 - HTLV
- Hypo-pigmented anesthetic macules are seen in
 - Vitiligo
 - Hansen's disease
 - Both a & b
 - None
- Scabies is caused by
 - Fungi
 - Bacteria
 - Mite
 - Tick

RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

- What is the primary mode of action of isoniazid in treating tuberculosis?
 - Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
 - Inhibition of protein synthesis
 - Disruption of cell membrane
 - Inhibition of DNA synthesis
- Drug-resistant tuberculosis is primarily a result of:
 - Inadequate treatment adherence
 - Genetic predisposition
 - BCG vaccination
 - Exposure to contaminated water
- What characterizes acute exacerbations of COPD?
 - Decreased symptoms and improved lung function
 - Increased symptoms and deterioration in lung function and health status
 - Consistent stability in disease progression
 - Enhanced resistance to bacterial and viral infections

**GENERAL MEDICINE
PAPER - SECOND**

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

**SECTION – A
(General Medicine)**

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (5 x 2 = 10)
- Pin point pupils are seen in organophosphate poisoning
 - Spastic paralysis is seen in pyramidal tract lesions
 - Polycythemia is commonly seen in COPD patients
 - Lactulose is given for management of Hepatic encephalopathy
 - Insulin glucose transfusion is given for management of Hyperkalemia
- Q. 3. Problem based question:**
- A 45 years old male has come with pain abdomen, vomiting and black colored stools and on examination has altered consciousness, mild jaundice and flapping tremors (2+2+2+2+2=10)
- Discuss diagnosis with reasons
 - Discuss common etiology and precipitating causes of the condition
 - Investigations required for etiology and diagnosis
 - Management of the condition
 - Prognostic markers and advice at the time of discharge
- Q. 4. Structured question:** (1 x 10 = 10)
- (i) Discuss etiology, clinical features, investigations and management of Stroke in Young.
- Q. 5. Write briefly on (including AETCOM)** (3+3+4 = 10)
- Hyponatremia
 - Chronic diarrhea
 - Fundamentals of Medical Ethics

**SECTION-B
(Respiratory Medicine, Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy (DVL) and Psychiatry)**

- Q. 6. Structured question: (Respiratory medicine)** (2 x 6 = 12)
- (i) A 30-year-old female patient has come to emergency with a history of shortness of breath since 1 day, and dyspnea since 1 day. Her SPO₂ is 90% on room air. Rest vitals are normal.
- What could be your differentials in making her diagnosis?
 - How will you confirm your diagnosis?
- (ii) Enumerate the drugs used in the first-line treatment to manage tuberculosis. Write down the mechanism of action and side effects of any 2 of them
- Q. 7. Write briefly: (Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy (DVL))** (4 x 3 = 12)
- Primary Chancre
 - Clinical features of leprosy
 - Acute Urticaria
 - Pediculosis
- Q. 8. Short notes: (Psychiatry)** (4 x 4 = 16)
- Positive symptoms of Schizophrenia
 - Alcohol withdrawal
 - Panic attack
 - Defense mechanism
