Regn. No._____ **Subject Code: MBBS401**

M.B.B.S. THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY-2025

GENERAL MEDICINE

PAPER - FIRST

[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. Critical Phase in Dengue is associated with
   - **a.** Decrease in capillary permeability and increase in hematocrit
   - **b.** Increase in capillary permeability and increase in hematocrit
   - **c.** Decrease in capillary permeability and Decrease in hematocrit
   - **d.** Increase in capillary permeability and Decrease in hematocrit
2. PCP Prophylaxis in HIV Patient is indicated when
   - **a.** TLC more than 20000
   - **b.** CD4 count less than 50.
   - **c.** Total Neutrophil count more than 5000
   - **d.** CD4 count less than 200
3. Which of the following is FALSE regarding CURB-65 scoring?
   - **a.** Blood Urea Nitrogen >19mg/dl
   - **b.** Confused mental status
   - **c.** Respiratory Rate <20 breaths/min
   - **d.** Systolic BP <90mmHg
4. Knuckle Pigmentation is closely associated with which type of Anemia?
   - **a.** Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia
   - **b.** Iron deficiency Anemia
   - **c.** Anemia of Chronic Disease
   - **d.** Lead Poisoning
5. Philadelphia Chromosome (t 9:22) is associated with Malignancy?
   - **a.** Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia
   - **b.** Acute Myelocytic Leukemia
   - **c.** Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
   - **d.** Chronic Myeloid Leukemia.
6. First line treatment for the chronic phase of CML?
   - **a.** Imatinib Mesylate
   - **b.** Nintedanib
   - **c.** Tocilizumab
   - **d.** Methotrexate
7. Conversion of Calcidiol to Calcitriol take place in
   - **a.** Kidney
   - **b.** Liver
   - **c.** Spleen.
   - **d.** Bone.
8. Casal's Necklace or Collar rash is skin manifestation of which vitamin Deficiency?
   - **a.** Vitamin B1
   - **b.** Vitamin B3
   - **c.** Vitamin B12
   - **d.** Vitamin C
9. Which is the most specific antibody in Rheumatoid Arthritis?
   - **a.** RA factor
   - **b.** Anti-dsDNA.
   - **c.** Anti CCP
   - **d.** Anti-Ro
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a conventional DMARDs?
    - **a.** Leflunomide
    - **b.** Silver
    - **c.** Sulfasalazine
    - **d.** Methotrexate
11. Microalbuminuria is defined as albumin in urine
    - **a.** <30mg/day
    - **b.** >30mg/day to <300mg/day
    - **c.** >300mg/day to <900mg/day.
    - **d.** <3 grams/day.
12. Which of the following is **NOT** an absolute indication of Hemodialysis?
    - **a.** Serum Creatinine >5mg/dL.
    - **b.** Resistant Hyperkalemia
    - **c.** Fluid overload refractory to Diuretics
    - **d.** Uremic Encephalopathy.
13. Which of the following is **NOT** true for Nephrotic Syndrome?
    - **a.** Hyperlipidemia
    - **b.** Hyperalbuminemia
    - **c.** Massive Proteinuria
    - **d.** Lipiduria
14. Which of the following is **NOT** a micro-vascular complication of diabetes mellitus?
    - **a.** Nephropathy
    - **b.** Retinopathy
    - **c.** Peripheral arterial disease
    - **d.** Neuropathy
15. WHO criteria for the diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus
    - **a.** Fasting plasma Glucose >100 mg/dl
    - **b.** Random Plasma Glucose >140 mg/dl
    - **c.** Random Plasma Glucose >200 mg without the classical sign
    - **d.** HbA1C >6.5
16. Which of the following is not the feature of Hypothyroidism?
    - **a.** Weight Gain
    - **b.** Oligomenorrhea
    - **c.** Pericardial Effusion
    - **d.** Cold intolerance
17. Hypertensive Emergency defined as
    - **a.** BP>180/110 mmHg without Target organ damage
    - **b.** BP>180/110 mmHg with Target organ damage
    - **c.** BP>220/130 mmHg without Target organ damage.
    - **d.** BP>220/130 mmHg with Target organ damage
18. Which of the following drug found to have mortality benefit in Chronic Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction?
    - **a.** Diuretics
    - **b.** Digoxin
    - **c.** Nitrates
    - **d.** Beta Blocker.
19. Earliest marker to rise in Myocardial infarction?
    - **a.** Trop I
    - **b.** CK MB
    - **c.** LDH
    - **d.** Aspartate aminotransferase
20. Watson's water hammer pulse found in
    - **a.** Aortic Stenosis
    - **b.** Mitral Regurgitation
    - **c.** Ventricular septal defect
    - **d.** Aortic Regurgitation

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

Q. 2. Give reasons why: **(5 x 2 = 10)**

a. Hypothyroidism is associated with non-pitting type of edema.
b. Sulfonylureas causes weight gain.
c. Primaquin is given in treatment of falciparum malaria.
d. Spironolactone is to be avoided in Chronic Kidney Disease
e. Iron and calcium supplementation should not be taken together

Q. 3. Problem based question: **(2+2+2+2+2=10)**

A 21 year old boy presented to the emergency with chief complain of pain in abdomen from the last 6 hours. His vitals were BP- 122/76 mmHg, PR- 102/min, RR- 18/min, Spo2- 98% on room air. His RBS was found to be 586mg% and on urine dipstick test, it was moderately positive for Ketone bodies. On ABG, his PH was 7.26, HCO3 – 14mmol/L, $PaCO_2$- 26 and PaO_2 – 102.

a. What is the diagnosis of the above case?
b. Outline its line of management?
c. Enumerate 2 microvascular and 2 macrovascular complications of diabetes
d. Write the WHO criteria for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
e. Enumerate two acute complications of diabetes mellitus

Q. 4. Write briefly on: **(4 x 6 = 24)**

a. Community acquired pneumonia
b. Nephrotic syndrome
c. Thyrotoxicosis
d. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)

Q. 5. Structured question: **(2 x 10 = 20)**

(i) Define pyrexia. Write the causes of hepatosplenomegaly. How will you manage a case of chronic hyper-reactive splenomegaly? **(2+2+2+4 =10)**

(ii) Define diabetes mellitus. According to WHO, what are the types of diabetes mellitus. What is the pathophysiology and management of gestational diabetes mellitus? **(2+4+2+2 =10)**

Q. 6. Answer in brief about: **(4 x 4 =16)**

a. Metabolic syndrome
b. Causes of acute kidney injury
c. Peripheral signs of aortic regurgitation
d. Scrub typhus

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