

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-2 Examination August-2020

Paper Code:- 20BM0107100241

Subject- General Medicine

Paper -I

Maximum Marks : 60

Time : 3Hours

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University.

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

- 1 All are differential diagnosis of thunderclap headache except
a. Encephalitis b. Ischemic stroke c. Subarachnoid hemorrhage d. Meningitis
- 2 Which is not a cardinal feature of Parkinson's disease
a. Bradykinesia b. Rigidity c. Resttremors d. headache
- 3 Intravenous thrombolysis in ischemic stroke can be done
a. In 8 hrs b. 12hrs c. 3-6hrs d. 12-24hrs
- 4 Which of the following is not an indication of intravenous thrombolysis
a. Ischemic stroke b. Symptoms in 4.5 hrs c. Age < 18yrs d. CT scan showing no hemorrhage or edema
- 5 Which drug is given to reduce serum triglycerides
a. Fibrates b. Statins c. Ezetimide d. Niacin
- 6 Thrombolysis can be done in treatment of acute MI, if patient comes in
a. 3hrs b. 6hrs c. 12hrs d. 24hrs
- 7 Which of the following is not recommended for the treatment of Raynaud's phenomenon?
a. Nifedipine b. Sildenafil c. Doxazocine d. Telmisartan
- 8 Following are the risk factors involved in asthma
a. Gender b. Passive smoking c. Ethnicity d. All
- 9 Which is not a complication of oral theophylline
a. Diuresis b. Nausea c. Bradycardia d. Seizures
- 10 Factors increasing clearance of theophylline except
a. Smoking b. High protein diet c. Viral infection d. Drugs like rifampicin
- Which of the following is a cause of demyelinating neuropathy
a. CIDP b. Hyperglycemia c. Uremia d. Antiretroviral drugs
- 12 CSF finding in guillian Barre syndrome
a. Normal cells with increased protein b. Increased protein with normal cells c. Increased cell with increased protein d. Normal cell with normal protein
- 13 The dome of diaphragm is elevated in
a. Emphysema b. Typhoid fever c. COPD d. Liver abscess
- 14 Tubercular ascitis has following feature except
a. Increased ADA b. Increased protein c. Hemorrhagic effusion d. High SAAG

- 15 The following are present in anterior mediastinum except
a. Thymoma b. Teratoma c. Neurofibroma d. Cyst
- 16 Which of the following is not a cause of low pleural fluid sugar
a. Dressler's syndrome b. Tubercular effusion c. Empyema d. Malignant effusion
- 17 Fulminant hepatitis is common in
a. HAV b. HBV c. HCV d. HEV
- 18 Which of the following is transmitted by fecooral route
a. HBV b. HDV c. HCV d. HEV
- 19 Dane particle is related to
a. HEV b. NANB c. HBV d. None
- 20 HCV is associated with
a. LKM antibody b. Autoimmune cirrhosis c. Antimitochondrial antibody d. None

Q.2 Long Answer Question

4X 5 = 20

- a. Describe clinical feature and complication of rheumatic heart disease
- b. Diagnosis and treatment of acute bronchial asthma
- c. Describe cirrhosis of liver and its complication
- d. Diagnosis and management of acute meningitis

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4X 3 = 12

- a. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Complication of sickle cell disease
- c. Treatment of status epilepticus
- d. Clinical feature and treatment of iron deficiency anemia

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

9X 2 = 18

- a. Four causes of ascitis
- b. Four causes of extensor plantar response
- c. Glass glow coma scale
- d. Management of acute myeloid leukemia
- e. Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
- f. Four causes of atrial fibrillation
- g. Differential diagnosis of diastolic murmur at mitral area
- h. Treatment of chronic hepatitis B
- i. Paraneoplastic syndrome

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Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Final Part-2 Examination August-2020

Paper Code:- 20BM0107100242

Subject- General Medicine

Paper -II

Maximum Marks : 60

Time : 3Hours

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

- Kaposi sarcoma is commonly seen in:
a. Upper limbs b. Lower limbs c. Eye d. Trunk
- The most common presentation of extra-pulmonary Tuberculosis is:
a. Peritoneal TB b. Pericardial TB c. Tubercular meningitis d. Tubercular lymphadenitis
- In a patient with muscle cramps and carpopedal spasm which electrolyte is most likely to be low:
a. Sodium b. Magnesium c. Calcium d. Chloride
- The most common cause of seizures in a patient of AIDS is:
a. Toxoplasmosis b. Cryptococcal meningitis c. CNS lymphoma d. Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy
- Which of the following is a cause of central cyanosis:
a. Raynaud's phenomenon b. Right to left cardiac shunts c. Cold exposure d. Shock
- Altered behavior, delusions, and hallucinations suggest:
a. Schizophrenia b. Obsessive compulsive disorder c. Psychotic disorder d. Korsakoff's psychosis
- Delusion is a disorder of:
a. Thought b. Perception c. Personality d. Perception
- Where does arginine vasopressin (AVP) exerts its maximum effect in the kidney?
a. Proximal tubule b. Distal convoluted tubule c. Collecting ducts d. Loop of Henle
- In a patient with high grade fever, rigors and tender hepatomegaly, the most likely diagnosis is:
a. Typhoid fever b. Cirrhosis of liver c. Liver abscess d. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- A 28 year old woman presents with secondary amenorrhoea and galactorrhoea. An MRI scan of her brain is likely to show a lesion in which area?
a. Anterior Pituitary b. Posterior Pituitary c. Hypothalamus d. Pars intermedia
- Glucose-stimulated insulin secretion by the pancreas is augmented by which of the following?
a. Leptin b. Somatostatin c. Glucagon like peptide-1 d. Insulin like growth factor-1
- A young boy presents with fever, skin rash, diarrhea and koplik spots on buccal mucosa. The most likely diagnosis is:
a. Chicken pox b. Diphtheria c. Measles d. Small pox
- Following are features of myxoedema are except:
a. Slow pulse b. Dry skin c. Hypotension d. Hypertension

- 14 All are features of hyper-parathyroidism except:
 a. Increase serum calcium b. Diarrhea c. Decrease serum phosphate d. Nephrocalcinosis
- 15 All are seen in Nephrotic syndrome except:
 a. Loss of protein C b. Thrombo-embolism c. Increased anti-thrombin 3 level d. Lipiduria
- 16 Classic triad in Renal cell carcinoma includes all of the following except:
 a. Hematuria b. Hypertension c. Abdominal pain d. Flank mass
- 17 All are true regarding SIADH except;
 a. Increased level of ADH b. Hyponatremia c. Hyposmolar urine d. Adequate hydration status
- 18 Post-infective glomerulonephritis present as:
 a. Acute renal failure b. Asymptomatic hematuria c. Nephritic syndrome d. Nephrotic syndrome
- 19 Main clinical distinction between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is:
 a. Binge eating b. Electrolyte abnormalities c. Self induced vomiting d. Underweight
- 20 Ivermectin is indicated in the treatment of:
 a. Syphilis b. Scabies c. Tuberculosis d. Dermatophytosis

Q.2 Long Answer Question

4X 5 = 20

- a. Discuss clinical features, complications and management of dengue fever.
- b. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- c. Describe the etiology, clinical features, complication and management of bipolar disorder.
- d. Discuss pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of Grave's disease.

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4X 3 = 12

- a. Prophylaxis for opportunistic infection in HIV infection.
- b. Pellagra
- c. Clinical characteristic of different types of leprosy.
- d. Addison's disease.

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

9X 2 = 18

- a. Four causes of metabolic alkalosis.
- b. Four causes of hyperkalemia.
- c. List four DPP4 inhibitors.
- d. Causes of acute renal failure.
- e. Clinical features of hypothyroidism.
- f. Four drugs to treat schizophrenia
- g. Four complications of obesity.
- h. List four drugs in treating anaphylaxis
- i. Name any four ectopic hormone production by tumors.

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M-1187

Final M.B.B.S. Prof. Examination, Feb.-March, 2019

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Describe clinical features of cerebral infarction and how will you manage ischsmic stroke of Acute onset.. 10
2. Define heart failure. Discuss pathophysiology causes

clinical feature and management of congestive cardiac failure.

3. Describe causes of acute glomerulo nephritis write about pathogenesis clinical features investigation and treatment of acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.

4. Discuss pathogenesis clinical feature and management of Grave's disease. 10

5. Short note on : 20

(a) Ankylosing Spondylitis

(b) Carbanate poisoning

(c) Obesity

(d) Bareberi

M-1188

**Final M. B. B. S. Professional Examination,
Feb.-March 2019**

MEDICINE

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Write etiopathogenesis, clinical, manifestations and management of cirrhosis of Liver. 10
2. Describe clinical features and management of Pneumothorax. 10

3. Discuss various causes and management of Megaloblastic anaemia. 10
4. Write in brief complications of : 10
- (i) Typhoid fever
 - (ii) Pneumonia
5. Write treatment of : 10
- (i) Psoriasis
 - (ii) Schizophrenia
6. Short notes : 10
- (i) MDR Tuberculosis
 - (ii) ITP

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Final Part-2 Examination June 2019

Paper Code:-19BM0107100242

Subject- General Medicine Paper -II

Time : 3Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UEM rules of University
- g) Student can answer the question in both Hindi & English language

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 20

20 X 1/2 = 10

- 1 In a patient with centripetal obesity, acne and hirsutism the most likely diagnosis is?
a. Hypogonadism b. Hypothyroidism. c. Cushing's syndrome. d. Simple Obesity
- 2 In a patient with history of muscle cramps and carpopedal spasm which of the serum electrolyte is most likely to be low:
a. Sodium b. Potassium c. Chloride d. Calcium
- 3 Which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of hyperkalemia in acute renal failure:
a. Propranolol b. Amiloride. c. Insulin d. Captopril
- 4 In a patient with high grade fever, rigors and tender hepatomegaly, the most likely diagnosis is?
a. Typhoid fever b. Malaria c. Carcinoma of Liver d. Liver abscess
- 5 The anti diabetic agent of choice in a fifty year old obese lady with mild hyperglycemia is?
a. Insulin b. Repaglinide c. Metformin d. Glimeperide
- 6 The most common side effect of Quinine is?
a. Headache b. Deafness c. Tremors d. Respiratory depression
- 7 A fifteen year old boy who is diabetic presents with abdominal pain, vomiting and shortness of breath. There is history of sore throat and fever two days back. The most likely diagnosis is?
a. Diabetic ketoacidosis b. Renal failure c. Non ketotoc hyperosmolar coma. d. Gastritis
- 8 A young boy presents with history of fever, skin rash and diarrhea. Examination of oral cavity shows koplic spots on buccal mucosa. The most likely diagnosis is?
a. Chicken pox b. Diphtheria c. Typhoid d. Measles
- 9 The following are correct about Anorexia Nervosa Except:
a. Amenorrhoea is a feature b. Obesity is a feature c. Morbid fear of obesity d. may be complicated by hypokalemia
- 10 The following are disorders of thought Except:
a. Delusions b. Phobias c. Hallucinations d. Obsessions
- 11 Tourniquet test is used for monitoring patients with:
a. Infectious mononucleosis b. Chikungunya c. Zika virus infection d. Dengue fever
- 12 The most common cause of seizure in a patient of AIDS is?
a. Toxoplasmosis b. cryptococcal meningitis c. CNS lymphoma d. progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy
- 13 The most important parameter to monitor dengue haemorrhagic fever is?
a. Platelet count b. Haematocrit c. Haemoglobin d. Total leucocyte count
- 14 Kaposi sarcoma is commonly seen in:

- a. Lower limbs b. Upper limbs c. Head and neck d. Trunk
- 15 Site of Gohn focus in congenital Tuberculosis is?
 a. Lung b. GIT c. Liver d. Brain
- 16 Characteristic finding in acute glomerulonephritis:
 a. Red cell casts b. Hematuria c. Proteinuria d. Epithelial cells
- 17 Hyperkalemia is caused due to all of the following except:
 a. Alkalosis b. Acute renal failure c. Addison's disease d. Excess hemolysis
- 18 All are true about Hyperthyroidism except:
 a. Anxiety b. Palpitations c. Tachycardia d. Weight gain
- 19 All are seen in Nephrotic syndrome except:
 a. Atherosclerosis b. Thromboembolism c. Increased protein C levels d. Lipiduria
- 20 Side effect of Zidovudine in AIDs patient is?
 a. Megaloblastic anemia b. hyperuricemia c. Pancreatitis d. Nephrocalcinosis

4X 5 = 20

Q.2. Long Answer Question

- a. Discuss the clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management of H1N1 influenza.
- b. Write the clinical features and management of diabetic Ketoacidosis.
- c. Describe the aetiopathogenesis, Clinical features and management of Acute Glomerulonephritis.
- d. Discuss the pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever.

4X 3 = 12

Q.3. Short Answer Question

- a. Clinical features of hypothyroidism.
- b. Eating Disorders.
- c. Pneumocystis jirovecii.
- d. Clinical characteristics of different types of Leprosy.

9X 2 = 18

Q.4. Very Short Answer Question

- a. Stages of Lupus Nephritis.
- b. Name any four causes of metabolic acidosis.
- c. Name any four ectopic hormones produced by tumors.
- d. Name four medicines for Scabies.
- e. Mention four neurological features of vitamin B12 deficiency.
- f. Name four sexually transmitted infections presenting as genital ulcers.
- g. Name four Anti-retroviral drugs.
- h. Name four common opportunistic infections seen in HIV infection.
- i. List four causes of delirium in the elderly

M-1093

**Final M. B. B. S. Professional Examination,
Feb.-March 2018**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Describe etiology, clinical features and treatment of mitral regurgitation. 10

2. Enumerate causes of headache. Describe clinical features and management of migraine. 10

M-1093

PTO

3. Describe causes of Thyrotoxicosis. Write in short about thyroid storm. 10

4. Write short notes on :

4×5=20

(i) Clinical features of Hypothyroidism

(ii) Lacunar Infarction

(iii) Acute Renal Failure

(iv) Celphos Poisoning

5. Enumerate/Write in short :

5×2=10

(i) Causes of CVA

(ii) Asbestosis

(iii) Clinical features of pericardial effusion

(iv) Causes of UTI

(v) Causes of Hyponatremia

M-1093

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Oct.-Nov. 2018**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Describe etiology and management of sub acute bacterial endocarditis.

10

[2]

2. Classify seizures. Write in short treatment of different seizures. 10
3. Describe causes and management of chronic renal failure. 10
4. Write short notes on : $4 \times 5 = 20$
- (a) Management of thyroid storm
 - (b) Lateral medullary syndrome
 - (c) Clinical features of growth hormone excess
 - (d) Metabolic syndrome
5. Enumerate/write in short : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Causes of hemoptysis
 - (b) Causes of headache
 - (c) Causes of myopathies
 - (d) Clinical features of organo phosphorous poisoning
 - (e) Various STDs

M-1094

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Oct.-Nov. 2018**

MEDICINE

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Discuss etiopathogenesis, complicatism and management of Ulcerative colitis.

10

M-1094

PTO

2. Describe in brief clinical manifestation and management of H₁ N₁ infection. 10
3. Discuss systemic manifestations of Malarieal Fever. 10
4. Discuss Pathophysiology of Haemostasis and classify disorders of Haemostasis. 10
5. Short notes : 10
 - (i) Management of Herpes Zoster
 - (ii) Treatment of CML
6. Short notes : 10
 - (i) Budd-Chiari syndrome
 - (ii) Causes of Thrombocytopenia

M-1094

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2018**

MEDICINE

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : All questions are compulsory.

1. Discuss classification, clinical presentation and management of Bronchogenic carcinoma.

10

2. Write in brief etiopathogenesis complication and management of Liver abscess. 10
3. Write in brief opportunistic infections in AIDS. 10
4. Discuss differential diagnosis of fever with rash. 10
5. Short notes : 10
 - (i) Lepra reaction
 - (ii) Antidepressant drugs
6. Short notes : 10
 - (i) Treatment of aplastic anaemia
 - (ii) Post exposure prophylaxis for HIV and Rabies

M-1219

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sep.-Oct. 2017**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

***Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.***

- 1. Discuss the etiology, clinical features and management
of stroke.**

10

2. Discuss the management of congestive cardiac failure. 10
3. Discuss the Etiology and management of Nephrotic syndrome. 10
4. Short notes on : $4 \times 5 = 20$
- (a) Management of diabetic ketoacidosis
 - (b) Hypothyroidism
 - (c) Management of status Epilepticus.
 - (d) Unstable Angina
5. Enumerate : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Causes of pansystolic murmurs
 - (b) Causes of acute tubular necrosis
 - (c) Drugs used in management of Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (d) Causes of lower motor neuron paralysis
 - (e) Causes of Hyponatremia

M-1219

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2017**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

***Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.***

1. Discuss the etiology and management of acute renal failure. 10
2. Describe the management of cardiogenic shock. 10
3. Describe the types and management of epilepsy. 10

M-1219

PTO

4. Write short notes on :

4×5=20

- (i) Insulin therapy in diabetes mellitus
- (ii) Alcoholism
- (iii) Nephrotic syndrome
- (iv) Renal osteodystrophy

5. Enumerate :

5×2=10

- (i) Causes of diastolic murmurs
- (ii) Drugs used in migrain
- (iii) Drugs used in management of acute myocardiac infarction
- (iv) Measures to control air pollution
- (v) Causes of myopathies

M-1220

Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct. 2017

MEDICINE

Paper : Second

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Discuss etiology, classification, clinical manifestations and management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 10
2. Discuss etiology, clinical manifestations and management of Aplastic Anaemia. 10

M-1220

PTO

3. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and management of Cerebral Malaria. 10
4. Discuss etiopathogenesis, clinical features and management of Ascites. 10
5. Write short notes : 10
 - (i) Scabies
 - (ii) Anxiety neurosis
6. Write short notes on : 10
 - (i) Lepra reaction
 - (ii) Iron deficiency anaemia

M-1219

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March. 2016**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

*Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.*

1. Discuss clinical manifestations, CSF Findings, Diagnosis Work up and Complications of Tubercular Meningitis in 25 years old female including management.

2. Describe cardiac manifestations of Rheumatic fever, diagnostic criterias and management.
3. Enumerate the etiopathogenesis, types and management of urinary tract infection in 70 yrs old female.
4. Discuss management of Diabetic Keto acidosis.
5. Elaborate upon the management of Rheumatoid Arthritis.
6. Short comments upon the following :
 - (a) CO Poisoning
 - (b) Treatment of Cobra Snake bite

M-1219

Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct., 2016

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in serial order.

1. Discuss clinical manifestations and management of cerebral malaria. 10
2. Describe management of acute myocardial infarction and its complication. 10

M-1219

PTO

3. Elaborate on the management of chronic renal failure. 10
4. Discuss diagnostic work up, clinical presentation and treatment of hypothyroid state. 10
5. Describe management of osteoarthritis. 10
6. Write short notes on management of : 5+5=10
 - (i) Methyl Alcohol poisoning
 - (ii) Drowning

M-1219

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct., 2015**

MEDICINE

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

***Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in
serial order.***

1. What is subarchnoid Hemorrhage, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment. 10

2. Enumerate clinical manifestations of Heart Failure. Diagnostic criteria and treatment. 10

M-1219

PTO

3. Autosomal Dominant Polycystic kidney, disease-clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. 10
4. Biliary Cirrhosis. "Types of Biliary Cirrhosis". Clinical features, investigation and treatment of primary Biliary Cirrhosis. 10
5. What is SIADH? Enumerate neurologicals neoplastic cause and treatment in brief. 10
6. Write short notes on : 5+5=10
 - (i) Cardiac transplants
 - (ii) Environmental carcinogens

M-1219

**Final M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2015**

MEDICINE-I

Paper : First

Time Allowed : Three hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Minimum Pass Marks : 30

Note : Attempt all questions. Attempt the questions in serial order.

1. Define seizures, classification of seizures clinical features of complex partial seizure. Treatment of Status Epilepticus. 10
2. Clinical features of Mitral stenosis complication, investigations and medical and surgical management in brief. 10

M-1219

PTO

3. Define Renal tubular Acidosis. Types of (R.T.A.), clinical features, diagnosis and treatment in brief. 10
4. Define Autoimmune Hepatitis. Write in short immunopathogenesis and treatment. 10
5. Etiology and Pathogenesis of Non-toxic multinodular Goitre. Write in brief clinical features, diagnosis and treatment. 10
6. Write short notes on :
 - (i) Clinical features and treatment of organophosphorus poisoning 5
 - (ii) Thyroid cancer : short note 5