

**2306000104020201**  
**Examination January – February – 2024**  
**THIRD MBBS PART-2**  
**GENERAL SURGERY ( PAPER - I ) - LEVEL 2**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. **Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**
  - a. Name of the Examination: **M.B.B.S (Third Year)**
  - b. Name of the Subject : **General Surgery (Paper-I)**
  - c. Subject Code No : **2306000104020201**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section - 1**

**Q.1 Give answers in brief: (Any two out of three) 20**

- (a) A 20 yr girl presents with a small lump in left upper outer part of the breast, with cyclical pain pre-menstrual, for 3 month. On Examination, 3cm firm lump mobile within the breast.
- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**
  - (ii) Which investigations will you advise to reach to a complete diagnosis? **3 marks**
  - (iii) What treatment options are available? Write about her long term management. **5 marks**
- (b) A 21 yr student is brought to emergency when his motorcycle skids in speed. He is conscious, has Pulse rate of 130/minute, BP of 80/50mmHg. He has contusion on left upper abdomen, abdominal distension with severe pallor
- (i) What is the likely diagnosis? **2 marks**
  - (ii) Write briefly about the treatment of this patient, in emergency **3 marks**
  - (iii) Write briefly about the investigations needed to confirm the diagnosis & definitive treatment of this patient. **5 marks**
- (c) A 40 yr postman, heavy smoker, presents in OPD with difficulty in walking beyond 100 meters due to pain in calf, non healing ulcer over right great toe

for 3 months. On examination, pulsations of dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial artery on right leg are not palpable.

- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**
- (ii) Enumerate investigations to decide line of management of this patient. **3 marks**
- (iii) Long term management plan of this patient. **5 marks**

**Q.2 Write Short notes (Any three out of Four) 12**

- (i) Clinical presentation and treatment options of Grave's disease
- (ii) Principles of Post exposure prophylaxis after blood spill in the eye to a doctor while operating
- (iii) Management of a sucking chest wound
- (iv) Management of a child with pig bite

**Q.3 Write in brief (Nine out of ten) 18**

- (i) Uses of tissue expanders
- (ii) Causes of nipple retraction
- (iii) Treatment of umbilical hernia
- (iv) Limitations of FNAC
- (v) Treatment for paronychia
- (vi) Segregation of biomedical waste at site in wards
- (vii) Principles of triaging in mass casualty
- (viii) Management of small deep seated Breast abscess in lactating woman
- (ix) In-growing toe nail
- (x) Clinical features and management of post mastectomy arm edema

**Section - 2**

**Q.4 Give answers in brief: (Any two out of three) 20**

(a) A 2 yr boy with poor stream of urine, repeated attacks of urinary tract infection, is brought to OPD. His Ultra sonography shows bilateral gross hydro-nephrosis and hydroureter.

- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**
- (ii) What investigations may be needed to confirm the diagnosis? **3 marks**
- (iii) Write about the treatment plan of this patient, in brief. **5 marks**

(b) A 20 yr male student with complain of pain in left lower abdomen, radiating to same side scrotum and vomiting comes to emergency.

- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**

- (ii) What investigations may be needed to confirm the diagnosis? **3 marks**  
(iii) Write about the treatment plan of this patient, in brief. **5 marks**

(c) A 60 yr lady presented with history of blood in urine and on examination is found to have large lump in left flank, bimanually palpable.

- (i) What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**  
(ii) What investigations would be needed to reach a diagnosis? **3 marks**  
(iii) Outline management plan of this patient. **5 marks**

**Q.5 Write Short notes (Any three out of Four) 12**

- (i) Modes of spread of prostate cancer and management of the same.  
(ii) Informed consent process for enrolling a patient into research protocol  
(iii) Steps to be taken for a case of suspected torsion of testicle.  
(iv) Importance of documentation & communication with patient's relatives in ICU setting

**Q.6 Write in brief (Nine out of ten) 18**

- 1) Phimosis
- 2) Criteria for brainstem death
- 3) Treatment of chronic prostatitis
- 4) Mumps orchitis.
- 5) Hypospadias
- 6) Patients right to know the risks and benefits of all treatment options
- 7) Causes of unilateral hydronephrosis.
- 8) Role of doctor as leader of health care team
- 9) Treatment options for old lady with stress urinary incontinence
- 10) Agents used to sterilise urology endoscopes

**2306000104020202**  
**Examination January – February – 2024**  
**THIRD MBBS PART-II**  
**GENERAL SURGERY (PAPER - II) LEVEL - 2**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. **Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**
  - a. Name of the Examination: **M.B.B.S (Third Year)**
  - b. Name of the Subject: **General Surgery (Paper-II)**
  - c. Subject Code No: **2306000104020202**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section -1**

- Q.1** Give answers in brief: (Any two out of three) **20 marks**
- a. A 65yr old lady presents with a lump in right lower abdomen, intermittent dark coloured stools, anemia. On Examination, there is around 5 cms mass palpated in right iliac fossa. **2 marks**
- i. What is the most likely diagnosis? **3 marks**
  - ii. Which investigations will you advise to reach to a complete diagnosis? **5 marks**
  - iii. What treatment options are available? Write about her long term management.
- b. A 40 yr mother of three, overweight, with complain of pain in upper abdomen and vomiting comes to emergency. **2 marks**
- iv. What are the common differential diagnosis? **3 marks**
  - v. What investigations may be needed to confirm the diagnosis? **5 marks**
  - vi. Write about the treatment plan of this patient, in brief.
- c. A 35yr male farm labourer, chronic alcoholic, presents in emergency with abdominal distension and significant blood in vomiting.
- vii. What is the most likely diagnosis? **2 marks**
  - viii. Enumerate management steps in emergency room to treat this patient. **3 marks**

ix. Long term management plan of this patient. **5 marks**

**Q.2** Write Short notes (Any three out of Four) **12 marks**

- i. Clinical features and management of pancreatic Pseudocyst
- ii. Causes of paralytic ileus and management principles of the same in post-operative patient
- iii. Criteria for certifying brain death
- iv. Prescription techniques advised by NMC

**Q.3** Write in brief (Nine out of ten) **18 marks**

- (i) Treatment options for acute fistula in ano
- (ii) List complications of colostomy in children
- (iii) Herniotomy
- (iv) Enumerate causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction
- (v) Cork screw esophagus
- (vi) Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis of newborn
- (vii) Goodsall's rule
- (viii) Scoring systems for appendicitis
- (ix) Patient's right to refuse suggested treatment
- (x) Enumerate Likely Complications of Laparoscopic surgery

#### Section -2

**Q.4** Write notes on: [any 2] **14 marks**

- a. Define Osteomyelitis (2 marks). Describe the clinical features (2 marks) and management (3 marks) of Acute Osteomyelitis of Distal femur in a child of 3 years.
- b. Classify Intracapsular fractures of Neck femur (2 marks). Describe the management (3 marks) and complications (2 marks) of Fracture neck Femur in a 70 year old woman.
- c. Define dislocation (2 marks). What are the clinical features (2 marks) and methods of reduction of Shoulder dislocation (3 marks)?

**Q.5** Write short notes on: [any 3] **12 marks**

- a. Fracture clavicle
- b. Foot drop
- c. Gout
- d. De Quervain's synovitis

- Q.6** Write short notes on [any 3] **12 marks**
- a. Complications of spinal anaesthesia
  - b. Intravenous urography
  - c. Mention radiation hazards. Enlist radiation protection measures in imaging.
  - d. Compare propofol and ketamine as anaesthetic induction agent

- Q.4** Write in brief: (Any six) **12 marks**
- a. Ludwig's angina
  - b. Dentigerous cyst
  - c. Radiological findings in Rickets
  - d. Importance of documentation of communication in health care
  - e. Stages of general anaesthesia
  - f. Advantages of teleradiology
  - g. Uses of Lignocaine

**2306000104010101**  
**Examination January – February - 2024**  
**THIRD MBBS PART-2**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE ( PAPER - I ) - LEVEL 1**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination: **M.B.B.S (Third Year)**
  - b. Name of the Subject : **General Medicine (Paper-I)**
  - c. Subject Code No : **2306000104010101**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section -I (MARKS:50)**

**Q.1 LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (Clinical problem based) (Any 2 out of 3): 10 marks each, total 20 marks** **20**

1. A 56 years diabetic female patient has presented in emergency room with severe retrosternal discomfort, perspiration, breathlessness and uneasiness since last night. ECG shows T wave inversion in lead V1 to V6. Cardiac enzymes are normal. Echocardiography suggests focal anterior wall hypokinesia and 40% LVEF. She has tachycardia, tachypnoea and hypotension. Discuss complete diagnosis, further investigations needed, complications and treatment for presenting illness.
2. Describe clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment of community acquired pneumonia. Compare in brief about pathogens causing community acquired pneumonia and hospital acquired pneumonia.
3. Discuss etiology, clinical approach and management of severe aortic stenosis.

**Q.2 SHORT NOTES (Any 3 out of 4): 4 marks each, total 12 marks**

**12**

1. Approach to patients with chronic joint disorders.
2. Complications in patients of SLE.

3. Describe secondary cause of pulmonary hypertension.
4. Clinical evaluation of acute pulmonary embolism.

**Q.3 REASONING TYPE QUESTIONS/SHORT NOTES/APPLIED ASPECTS (Any 9 out of 10): 2 marks each, total 18 marks** 18

1. Discuss laboratory parameters in Rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Discuss any 4 causes of pericardial effusion.
3. Describe water hammer pulse.
4. Discuss any 2 causes of LVH in ECG.
5. Describe any 4 drugs used in chronic heart failure with preserved LVEF.
6. Describe auscultatory findings in COPD.
7. Discuss important causes of dry cough.
8. Explain any 2 adverse effects of Salbutamol inhalation therapy.
9. Describe classical presentation of anaphylaxis.
10. Why patients of heart failures frequently complaint of right hypochondriac pain?

**Section –II (MARKS:50)**

**Q.4 LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (Clinical problem based) (Any 2 out of 3): 10 marks each, total 20 marks** 20

1. Describe in detail about clinical features, investigations, treatment and prognosis of a patient admitted with aluminum phosphide poisoning.
2. Describe etiology, clinical presentations, investigations and treatment of iron deficiency anemia.
3. Discuss clinical features, complications and management of dengue shock syndrome.

**Q.5 SHORT NOTES (Any 3 out of 4): 4 marks each, total 12 marks** 12

1. Clinical presentation of hyperthyroidism.
2. Aplastic anemia.
3. Microvascular complications of diabetes.
4. Compare pharmacotherapy for type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

**Q.6 REASONING TYPE QUESTIONS/SHORT NOTES/APPLIED ASPECTS (9 out of 10): 2 marks each, total 18 marks** 18

1. Discuss any 4 common causes of DIC.
2. Discuss pulmonary and renal complications of malaria.



3. Describe common screening investigations advised in newly detected HIV patients.
4. What is tetany?
5. Discuss indications of fresh frozen plasma (FFP).
6. Describe side effect profiles of antithyroid drugs.
7. Describe any 2 preferred drugs for treatment of enteric fever.
8. Describe any 4 infectious causes of thrombocytopenia.
9. Discuss any 4 opportunistic infections in HIV.
10. Why patients of CKD are advised vaccination for Hepatitis B prevention?

**2306000104010102**  
**Examination January – February - 2024**  
**THIRD MBBS PART-2**  
**GENERAL MEDICINE (PAPER – II) – LEVEL - 1**

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination: M.B.B.S (Third Year)
  - b. Name of the Subject : General Medicine (Paper-II)
  - c. Subject Code No : 2306000104010102
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section - I**

**Q.1 LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (Clinical problem based) (Any 2 out of 3): 10 20 marks each total 20 marks**

1. A 66 years old hypertensive patient has presented in emergency room with breathlessness, oliguria, anasarca and weight loss since 1 month. His has uncontrolled hypertension since last 6 months. His renal profile is persistently abnormal since 6 months. CBC shows severe anemia, urinalysis proteinuria and ABG metabolic acidosis. USG finding is suggestive of small size kidneys. Explain complete diagnosis, further required investigations, treatment and prognosis for presenting illness.
2. Discuss investigations, treatment and follow up of acute ischemic CV stroke. Compare etiologies of hemorrhagic and ischemic CV stroke.
3. Discuss clinical features, differential diagnosis, management and complications of acute viral hepatitis E in pregnant patient.

**Q.2 SHORT NOTES (Any 3 out of 4): 4 marks each, total 12 marks**

12

1. Diagnostic criteria for IBS (irritable bowel syndrome).
2. Clinical examination findings in GBS.

3. Bell's palsy.
4. Investigations in acute pancreatitis.

**Q.3 REASONING TYPE QUESTIONS/SHORT NOTES/APPLIED ASPECTS (Any 9 out of 10): 2 marks each, total 18 marks** **18**

1. Describe fluid therapy in acute diarrhea with hypovolemic shock.
2. Describe cardinal features of Parkinsonism.
3. Discuss diagnosis of drug induced hepatitis.
4. Discuss any 4 risk factors leading to NASH or NAFLD.
5. What is role of measurement of prothrombin time and INR in acute hepatitis.
6. Describe important causes of painless hematuria.
7. Discuss urinalysis in nephrotic syndrome.
8. Describe infectious causes of cirrhosis of liver.
9. Why hematemesis is common in cirrhosis of liver?
10. Discuss important indications of hemodialysis.

**Section - II**

**Q.4 (A) LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 marks) total 10 marks** **10**

1. Describe magnitude, etiology and treatment of Bipolar disorder.

**(B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Any 1 out of 2) total 4 marks** **4**

1. Treatment of alcohol use disorder.
2. Stress related psychiatric disorders.

**(C) OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS/APPLIED ASPECT (Any 3 out of 4) total 3 marks** **3**

1. Write any one indication of ECT.
2. Describe in brief any one psychiatric emergency.
3. Name any 2 drugs for treatment of anxiety disorders.
4. What is dementia?

**Q.5 (A) LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 marks) total 10 marks** **10**

1. Describe clinical features, investigations, differential diagnosis and treatment of primary syphilis.

**(B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Any 1 out of 2) total 4 marks. 4**

1. Skin changes in vitamin deficiency.
2. Treatment of acne.

**(C) OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS/APPLIED ASPECT (Any 3 out of 4) total 3 mark 3**

1. Describe pathogen causing herpes zoster.
2. Describe common site of involvement in scabies.
3. Name any 2 topical antifungal commonly used.
4. Enumerate any 2 common causes of angioedema.

**Q.6 (A) LONG ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 marks) total 10 marks 10**

1. Describe clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis.

**(B) SHORT QUESTIONS (Any 1 out of 2) total 4 marks 4**

1. PFT in bronchial asthma.
2. Exudative pleural effusion.

**(C) OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS/APPLIED ASPECT (Any 2 out of 3) total 2 mark 2**

1. Enumerate any 2 important adverse effect of Isoniazid (INH).
2. Enumerate any 2 pulmonary conditions associated with pulmonary hypertension.
3. Describe any 2 causes of pneumothorax.

2306000104030301

Examination January – February - 2024

THIRD MBBS PART-II

Obstetrics & Gynecology (Paper – I) LEVEL – 3

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination: M.B.B.S (Third Year)
  - b. Name of the Subject: Obstetrics and care of the New-born
  - c. Subject Code No: 2306000104030301
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section -A**

- Q.1 LONG ESSAY TYPE (ANY 2 OUT OF 3) (10\*2 = 20)**
- A. Define PPH. Enumerate causes of PPH. Write on prevention of PPH.
  - B. What are the hematological changes occurs during pregnancy? How will you investigate and manage moderate anemia at 32 weeks pregnancy
  - C. Vaginal Birth after Cesarean Section
- Q.2 SHORT NOTES (ANY 3 OUT OF 4) (4\*3 = 12)**
- A. Episiotomy
  - B. Clinical difference between Placenta Previa & Abruptio Placenta
  - C. Neonatal Jaundice
  - D. Prophylactic use of Anti-D in Rh negative pregnancy
- Q.3 VERY SHORT NOTES (ANY 9 OUT OF 10) (2\*9 = 18)**
- A. Uses of Magnesium Sulphate in Pre term labor
  - B. Bishop's score
  - C. Causes of bleeding P/V in 1st trimester of pregnancy
  - D. Vaccination of newborn baby
  - E. Morning sickness
  - F. Urinary Pregnancy Test
  - G. Enumerate the causes of Recurrent Abortion

- H. Define Pre-Eclampsia
- I. Advantages of Partograph
- J. Causes of retention of urine after vaginal delivery

**Section -B**

- Q.4 LONG ESSAY TYPE (ANY 2 OUT OF 3) (10\*2 = 20)**
- A. Describe the clinical features, management and complications of septic abortion
  - B. How will you predict & prevent pre-eclampsia?? Describe the complications of severe pre- eclampsia
  - C. Define normal labor. What are the stages of labor? Write on management of 1st stage of labor
- Q.5 SHORT NOTES (ANY 3 OUT OF 4) (4\*3 = 12)**
- A. Intrapartum Fetal Monitoring
  - B. CPD
  - C. How will you counsel a post-partum female P1L1 on day 2 following normal vaginal delivery for contraception? Enumerate various methods of contraception you will offer her.
  - D. Indications and Contraindications of instrumental vaginal delivery
- Q.6 VERY SHORT NOTES (ANY 9 OUT OF 10) (2\*9 = 18)**
- A. Enumerate surgeries for cervical incompetence
  - B. Indications of Blood Transfusion in pregnancy
  - C. Post-partum breast problems
  - D. Use of LMWH in pregnancy
  - E. Warning symptoms in post-partum period
  - F. MVA
  - G. Diagnosis of vesicular mole
  - H. Direct causes of maternal death
  - I. Laboratory investigations to be done at First AN visit
  - J. Contraindications for assisted vaginal breech delivery

2306000104030302

Examination January – February - 2024

THIRD MBBS PART-II

Obstetrics & Gynecology (Paper – II) LEVEL – 3

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination: **M.B.B.S (Third Year)**
  - b. Name of the Subject: **Gynaecology and Family Planning (Paper:II)**
  - c. Subject Code No: **2306000104030302**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory.

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Student's Signature

**Section -A**

- Q.1 Long essay type questions (2 out of 3) (20 marks)**
1. Enumerate the causes of postmenopausal bleeding PV. How will you investigate a case of post-menopausal bleeding PV
  2. What is PCOS. Describe the diagnostic features of PCOS according to Rotterdam criteria. Write on management of PCOS in adolescent?
  3. DD of acute abdominal pain in a woman of 24 years age. Write the diagnosis and management of acute PID
- Q.2 Short notes (3 out of 4) (12 marks)**
1. Describe mechanism of action and side effects and combined OC pills
  2. Imperforated Hymen
  3. Bacterial Vaginosis
  4. Tests used for tubal patency testing
- Q.3 Reasoning type questions/ Short note (9 out of 10) (18 marks)**
1. Medical methods for MTP
  2. Contra-indications for COC pills
  3. Uses of 3<sup>rd</sup> generation IUCD
  4. Enumerate gynecological problems in adolescent
  5. Diagnosis of adenomyosis

6. Tumor markers of ovarian cancers
7. Identify the colour coding, contents and indications of STI kits provided by NACO (Any two Kits)
8. Uterine septum
9. 4 causes uniform enlargement of uterus
10. Vaginal candidiasis

**Section -B**

**Q.4 Long essay type questions (2 out of 3) (20 marks)**

1. Define Fibroid uterus. Clinical features, diagnosis & treatment of 3\*2 cm size submucous fibroid in 35 years old woman.
2. How will you differentiate benign and malignant ovarian tumor? Enumerate the complications of benign ovarian tumor.
3. Describe the support of genital tract. Classify the Utero-Vaginal prolapse as per Shaw's classification. Write the management of 3<sup>rd</sup> degree Utero-Vaginal prolapse in 25 years old lady.

**Q.5 Short notes (3 out of 4) (12 marks)**

1. DMPA
2. Dysmenorrhea
3. Role of Laparoscopy in infertility
4. Prevention of cervical cancer

**Q.6 Reasoning type questions/ Short note (9 out of 10) (18 marks)**

1. Newer amendment in MTP act
2. Counselling of client for COC pills
3. Advantages of barrier contraception
4. Enumerate the methods of testing of ovarian reserve
5. Diagnosis of Unruptured ectopic pregnancy
6. Draw figure of Mullerian Anomalies (Any four)
7. Advantages and Disadvantages of syndromic management for RTI
8. Complications of benign ovarian cyst
9. Endometrial sampling techniques
10. Side effects of cancer chemotherapy



2306000104040401

Examination January – February - 2024

THIRD MBBS PART-II

PAEDIATRICS LEVEL – 4

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination: **M.B.B.S (Third Year)**
  - b. Name of the Subject: **PAEDIATRICS**
  - c. Subject Code No: **2306000104040401**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
4. All questions are compulsory. Write each section in a separate answer sheet.
5. This paper contains Section-I (MCQ), Section-II & Section-III
6. Section-I (MCQs)-20 Marks are in different sheets.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**SECTION – I**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions.**

**1\*20=20**

1. Children with this Hemoglobinopathy is resistant to Malaria.
  - a. Sickle Cell Anemia
  - b. B-Thalassemia Major
  - c. None of above
  - d. All of above
2. Name the bacterial Infection associated with "Lock Jaw".
  - a. Diptheria
  - b. Tetanus
  - c. Poliomyelitis
  - d. Measles
3. Which Vitamin deficiency in mother leads to Neural Tube Defect in the Fetus?
  - a. Vitamin D
  - b. Vitamin B9
  - c. Vitamin C
  - d. Vitamin A
4. Birth Weight triples by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 3 Months
  - b. 5 Months
  - c. 8 Months
  - d. 12 Months

5. When ORS Week is celebrated every year?
- a. July 25 -31
  - b. August 1 - 7
  - c. November 8 - 14
  - d. November 15 - 21
6. At which site, Pentavalent Vaccine is given at 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age?
- a. Left upper arm
  - b. Right upper arm
  - c. Antero - Lateral aspect of Thigh
  - d. Gluteal Region
7. This is the commonest Hematological Malignancy in children.
- a. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia
  - b. Acute Myeloid Leukemia
  - c. Chronic Lymphoblastic Leukemia
  - d. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
8. APGAR Score includes all except \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Heart Rate
  - b. Respiratory Rate
  - c. Muscle Tone
  - d. Colour
9. The most common Specific Learning Disorder (SLD) of childhood is....
- a. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
  - b. Reading Disorder(Dyslexia)
  - c. Spelling Disorder
  - d. Arithmetical Skills Disorders
10. Vitamin B12 gets absorbed from
- a. Stomach
  - b. Duodenum
  - c. Ileum
  - d. Colon
11. Which is not a Major Criteria for Jones in Rheumatic Fever?
- a. Pancarditis
  - b. Arthritis
  - c. Chorea
  - d. Prolonged PR interval on ECG

12. What is the commonest inherited Coagulation Defect?  
a. Von Willebrand Disease    b. Hypofibrinogenaemia  
c. Vitamin K deficiency    d. Hemophilia A
13. Most Heat Sensitive Vaccine is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. BCG    b. Polio  
c. Measles    d. DPT
14. Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis in Nephrotic Syndrome is caused by  
a. E. Coli    b. Pseudomonas  
c. Salmonella    d. Streptococcus Pneumonia
15. Which of the following occurs first in girls during Puberty?  
a. Menarche    b. Telarche  
c. Pubarche    d. Adrenarche
16. Initial drug of choice of Neonatal Seizure is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Diazepam    b. Phenytoin  
c. Phenobarbitone    d. Sodium valproate
17. White line of Frankal on radiograph is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Scurvy    b. Rickets  
c. Biotin Deficiency    d. Pellagra
18. Hemophilia is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. X linked dominant    b. Autosomal Dominant  
c. X linked Recessive    d. Autosomal Recessive
19. These all are signs of good attachments while giving Breastfeeding in Newborn except...  
a. Baby's mouth wide open    b. Support the whole body of the baby  
c. Chin touches the breast    d. Lower lip turns outwards

20. For the treatment of Some Dehydration, which fluid is used?

- a. Cold Drinks
- b. ORS
- c. Intravenous Fluids
- d. 25% Dextrose

## SECTION – II

**Q.2 Structured Long Essay Type Question. (Clinical Problem Based)**

**10**

8-year-old girl drank a foul-smelling liquid from a bottle kept at home for farm use. She was brought to the emergency department with complaints of Vomiting, excessive secretion lacrimation and Pinpoint Pupils.

1. Which poisoning is the child having?
2. What investigations will you do?
3. How will you approach and manage this patient?

**Q.3 Short Notes: - (Six) (5 Marks each)**

**6\*5=30**

- 1) National Anemia Control Programme
- 2) Clinical Features, Complications, and Prevention of Measles
- 3) Pneumococcal Vaccine
- 4) Complex Febrile Convulsion
- 5) Counselling of home-based management of Low Birth Weight Babies
- 6) Calculation and Interpretation of Body Mass Index (BMI)

## SECTION – III

**Q.4 Unstructured Long Question.**

**10**

Write Pathophysiology, Clinical Features, Investigations, and Management of B- Thalassemia.

**Q.5 Short Notes: - (Six) (5 Marks each)**

**6\*5=30**

- 1) Define Diabetic Ketoacidosis and write its management
- 2) Status Epilepticus
- 3) Milk Ejection Reflex
- 4) Prevention and Counselling of Genetic disorders in children
- 5) Benefits of Breast Milk to baby
- 6) Attention Deficit Hypersensitivity Disorder (ADHD)

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