Subject: Me Paper: I	edicine	Full Marks: 60 Time: 2 ½hours
Imperix	Attempt all questions.	
	The figures in the margin indicate full marks in each question.	
1.	What is fever of unknown origin? Enumerate some causes of fever with ly How do you investigate a case of fever of unknown origin?	mphadenopathy. 2+4+4
2	Answer any one of thefollowing:	
a)	A 30 year old male has come to the emergency with severe epigastric pain	and vomiting.
<i>u</i>)	How do you proceed to diagnose the case?	10
b)	What is Nephrotic syndrome? How will you investigate and manage a patient of nephritic	
	syndrome?	3+7
	ing the control of the property of the control of t	*
3.		5 x4
	a) Raynaud's Phenomenon	
	b) Vitamin C deficiency	
	c) H. Pylori associated diseases	
	d) Haematuria	
	e) Management of dog bite with unknown status	
	f) Auscultatory finding of Mitral Stenosis	
	g) APLA syndrome	
4.	Write short notes on any five of the following:	5 x 4
₂ .	a) Cardiac biomarker of AMI	
	b) Diagnostic criteria for systemic lupus erythematosis	
	c) Anaphylactic hypersensitivity reaction	
	d) Lichen Planus	
	e) Management of osteoporosis	
	f) Erythropoietin	

g) Philadelphia chromosome

Subject: Medicine

Full Marks: 60

Time: 2 1/2 hours

Paper: II

Attempt all questions.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks in each question.

- 1. Briefly describe etiology, clinical assessment, investigations and management of 2+3+2+3 thyrotoxicosis.
- 2. Answer any one of the following:
 - a. Define Transient Ischemic Attack. Discuss the management of a stroke patient presented within two hours of its onset. Enumerate the causes of stroke in young subject. 1+6+3
 - b. Briefly discuss the clinical features, diagnosis and management of iron deficiency anemia.
- 3. Write short notes on *any five* the following:

5 x 4

3+7

- a) Bell's palsy.
- b) Types of tremor.
- c) Diabetic ketoacidosis.
- d) Diagnosis and treatment of enteric fever.
- e) Clinical feature of schizophrenia.
- f) Horner's Syndrome.
- g) Metabolic acidosis.
- 4. Write short notes on any five of the following:

5 x 4

- a) Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis.
- b) Paraneoplastic syndrome.
- c) Dementia.
- d) Secondary scabies.
- e) Addisons disease.
- f) Pancytopenia.
- g) Dermatological manifestation of HIV infection.

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Full Marks: 40
Time: 2 hours

Paper: I

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

- 1. What are the causes of fundal height less than period of gestation? Discuss the diagnosis and management of fetal growth restriction. 2+3+5
- 2. Write down the clinical features of multiple pregnancies. What are the common complications of multiple pregnancies? How can you diagnose multiple pregnancies with chorionicity in 2nd trimester?

 3+4+3
- 3. Write short notes on any two of the following:

 2×5

- a) Deep transverse arrest.
- b) Meconium aspiration syndrome.
- c) DIC in pregnancy.
- d) Screening test for aneuploidy.
- 4. Answer briefly any two of the following:

 2×5

- a) Routine antenatal anti-D prophylaxis should be mandatory in all Rhnegative pregnancy.
- b) Tubal pregnancy does not always need surgical intervention.
- c) Examination of placenta after delivery is must.
- d) USG in an essential guide in obstetrics practice.

Subject: Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Full Marks: 40 Time: 2 hours

Paper: II

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

- 1. Write briefly on hormonal control of menstruation. Describe the hormonal changes in the menstrual cycle with a diagram. Write its clinical application.
- 2. Define endometriosis. How endometriosis can affect fertility of a woman? Discuss it's short medical management of endometriosis.
- 3. Write short notes on any two of the following:

 2×5

- a) Three swab test.
- b) W.H.O criteria for normal semen analysis. c) Myomectomy.
- d) Supports of the uterus.
- 4. Answer briefly *any two* of the following: 2 x 5

- a) Hysteroscopy is one of the investigations of choice in abnormal uterine bleeding.
- b) Lactational period also need contraceptive coverage.

or Lagrangian ip would be contracted in the way.

- c) Choriocarcinoma is a curable disease.
- d) Surgery is not a must for genital prolapse.

Subject: Paediatrics (including Neonatology)

Full Marks: 40 Time: 2 hours

Attempt all questions. The figures in the margin indicate full marks in each question.

- 1. Draw a diagram of CSF circulation. Enumerate the common causes of raised intracranial tension (ICT) in children. How to treat raised ICT in a child?

 4+2+4
- 2. Write briefly any two of the following:

 2×5

- a) Complication of SGA neonate.
- b) Common causes of bleeding in neonate.
- c) Advantages of Breast milk.
- 3. Write short notes on any three of the following:

3 x 4

- a) Pathophysiology of edema in nephrotic syndrome.
- b) Iron overload syndrome.
- c) Chelation therapy in thalassemia.
- d) Lumber puncture as a diagnostic tool.
- 4. A 5 year old boy baby admitted with fever for last 3 days and respiratory distress for one day.

 On examination temp 101 degree F, Respiratory Rate is 50/min, chest indrawing and nasal flaring present. What is the most probable diagnosis? Outline the management of this case.

 2+6