Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. Coloured pencils may be used for the purpose.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
Q1. (a) A newborn baby weighing 1.5 kg develops respiratory distress on the first day of life.
(i) List the differential diagnosis.
(ii) How would you assess this baby?
(iii) How would you manage the most common condition manifesting with respiratory distress in the newborn?

A 40-year-old Non-Resident Indian visiting India develops acute, sudden breathlessness one week after landing in India. A resident of USA, he has no such previous history of breathlessness.
(i) List the differential diagnosis.
(ii) How would you investigate this patient?

A 30-year-old business executive, who is asymptomatic, has been tested positive for Hepatitis-B surface antigen.
(i) How would you further investigate this individual?
(ii) What steps would you take for the management?
Define “Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)”.

List the major causes of IMR in India.

What are the key steps that can bring down the IMR in India?

A 25-year-old unmarried female presents with asymptomatic depigmented macules of varying sizes over the breast, back, arms and legs for the last two years.

List the differential diagnosis.

How would you investigate this patient?

How would you treat the most common condition manifesting with the given symptomatology?

A 60-year-old gentleman presents with anaemia, Hb 6.8 gm/dl. Apart from weakness, there are no localizing symptoms or signs. He was diagnosed with myocardial infarction 8 years earlier and remains asymptomatic on atorvastatin and low dose aspirin since the M.I.

What is the likely cause for anaemia in this patient?

Which laboratory investigations are helpful in his management?

What is the appropriate treatment for this condition?
A 10-year-old boy presented with history of recurrent joint swelling of knees, elbows and ankles, following trivial injuries. His maternal uncle had similar illness.

(i) What is the nature of disease and the likely diagnosis?
(ii) Which investigations can confirm this disease?
(iii) What is the medical management in this young patient?
(iv) What is the advice for his mother?

A 45-year-old lady develops itchy, hyperpigmented, scaly lesions on face. These lesions become worse after the use of hair dye which she started using five months earlier.

(i) What is the most likely diagnosis?
(ii) How can this diagnosis be confirmed?
(iii) What medical advice can be given to this lady?
A 45-year-old gentleman presented in emergency with haematemesis. Examination revealed massive splenomegaly.

(i) List five differential diagnoses of 'massive splenomegaly'.

(ii) What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

(iii) Which investigations are warranted in the patient described above?

(iv) Enumerate the steps in the initial management of this patient in emergency.

An 11-month-old infant is brought to hospital with delayed weaning and history of recurrent diarrhoeal episodes. The child is apathic, weighs 5.5 kg, has depigmented hair and oedema over the limbs.

(i) What is the most likely diagnosis?

(ii) Enumerate the clinical assessment and investigations that would be helpful in this infant.

(iii) Enumerate the ten essential steps and two phases of treatment for this child.

An 18-year-old unmarried young lady, highly conscious of her body image, develops severe weight loss. She has amenorrhoea for 7 months and her food intake is minimal.

(i) What is the most likely diagnosis?

(ii) What is the management in such a case?
Q4. (a) A 23-year-old young man presents to medical emergency with recurrent seizures for 2 days.
(i) Enumerate the points in clinical history and examination that are relevant to the diagnosis.
(ii) Which investigations are warranted to arrive at the diagnosis?
(iii) List the steps in the management of this patient in emergency.
(iv) Name three common diseases that can manifest with recurrent seizures.

4+4+6+3=17

(b) “Globally, about a quarter of all neonatal deaths are caused by birth asphyxia.” What are the guidelines and interventions in resource-limited settings for effective resuscitation to reduce neonatal mortality?

15

(c) A term neonate born to Rh negative mother is brought at 22 hours of life with jaundice, fever and one episode of convulsion.
(i) What is the most likely diagnosis and its basis?
(ii) Enumerate the key investigations and principles of management.
(iii) List four important long-term complications of this disease.
(iv) Mention the preventive measures.

3+7+4+4=18
Q5. (a) (i) जिद्दा प्रण (अलर) के कारणों की सूची बनाइए।
(ii) उन प्रवर्तनपूर्व कारकों का क्रमवार्त धीरे, जिनसे जिद्दा कार्सिनोमा पैदा हो सकता है।
(iii) जिद्दा के कार्सिनोमा में, उपचार की प्रस्तुतिवर्धन विधि क्या है?
(i) List the causes of tongue ulcer.
(ii) State the predisposing factors which may lead to the development of tongue carcinoma.
(iii) What is the preferred modality of treatment in carcinoma of the tongue? 2+4+4=10

(b) एक 55-वर्षीय पुरुष तीव्र मृत्युवर्धन के साथ उपस्थित होता है।
(i) विमेदक निदानों की सूची बनाइए।
(ii) उसकी दशा से उसको उपचार करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे?
(iii) निदान पर पहुँचने के लिए आप इस रोगी की किस प्रकार जाँच करेंगे?
A 55-year-old male presents with acute urinary retention.
(i) List the differential diagnosis.
(ii) What steps would you take to relieve him of his condition?
(iii) How would you investigate this patient to reach at the diagnosis? 2+4+4=10

(c) (i) गर्भधारण-पूर्व और प्रसवपूर्व नैदानिक परीक्षण (पी.सी.पी.एन.डी.टी.) अधिनियम का क्या उद्देश्य है?
(ii) उन फामों को गिनाइए जिनको देखभाल कर रहे डॉक्टरों के लिए प्रसवपूर्व अल्ट्रासाउंड करने समय भरता आवश्यक है।
(iii) यदि कोई डेक्कर डॉक्टर पी.सी.पी.एन.डी.टी. अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करता हुआ पाया जाता है, तो अधिनियम के अधीन निर्दिष्ट दंड के लिए विधिक उपबंध क्या है?
(i) What is the objective of Pre Conception Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act?
(ii) Enumerate the forms that must be filled by the attending doctors while carrying out a pre-natal ultrasound.
(iii) If a medical doctor is found to be violating the PCPNDT Act, what is the legal provision for punishment prescribed under the Act? 3+4+3=10
(d) (i) What is PAP smear?
(ii) Briefly state its procedure.
(iii) How do you interpret the test results?

(e) (i) Define the sensitivity and specificity of a diagnostic test.
(ii) Briefly discuss the role of Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) in malaria comparing it with the slide test.

Q6. (a) (i) Absamam-Bhagwan Ram Rajnath ka saath upshirkat 50-varshikini mahila ka aap kis prakar moolthan kar ro, iska ek pravah chart banaiye.
(ii) Rajnivritti asthi-khajj-janvnta koi kis prakar prabhavit karta hai?
(iii) Asthisugritta (osteoarthritis) se bachne ke liye paria-miinojstal mahila kya-kya upay kar sakta hai? Suuchit krijiye.
(i) Draw a flow chart on how you would evaluate a 50-year-old lady presenting with abnormal uterine bleeding.
(ii) How does menopause influence the bone mineral density?
(iii) What measures can be taken by a peri-menopausal woman to safeguard against osteoporosis? List them.

(b) (i) Rastameh (hematuria) ke karona ki suroch banaie.
(ii) Prostet ke karshinoma ke prabandhan par sanskar me chaar krijiye.
(i) List the causes of haematuria.
(ii) Briefly discuss the management of carcinoma of the prostate.

(c) Bharat men ekikirta jann, maatu, navjat, Balki aur kishore swasthya ke aadhin prasangik uteshyo aur lakshyao par sanskar me chaar krijiye.

Briefly discuss the proposed goals and targets under the Integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health in India.
Q7. (a) (i) उदरीय-यक्ष्मा (टी.बी.) के प्रमुख रोगलक्षणक (वैदाचिक) अभिलक्षण क्या हैं?
(ii) आप उस रोगी की जांच किस प्रकार करेंगे जिसका उदरीय-यक्ष्मा के रोगी होने का अनुमान है?
(iii) उदरीय-यक्ष्मा के रोगी के प्रविष्टानन में शल्य चिकित्सा की भूमिका पर संशोधन में चर्चा कीजिए।

(i) What are the key clinical features of abdominal tuberculosis?
(ii) How would you investigate a patient suspected to be a case of abdominal tuberculosis?
(iii) Briefly discuss the role of surgery in the management of a patient with abdominal tuberculosis.

5+7+8=20

(b) (i) "बेक्टर-बाहित रोग" क्या है?
(ii) किसी पंच बेक्टर-बाहित रोगों की ऐसी सूची बनाई जिसमें प्रत्येक में बेक्टर का विशेष प्रयोग से उल्लेख किया गया है?
(iii) "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभाग" का विशेष प्रयोग से उल्लेख कीजिए जिसको बेक्टर-बाहित रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए न्यूनतम किया गया है?

(i) What are "vector-borne diseases"?
(ii) List any five vector-borne diseases specifying the vector in each.
(iii) Specify the “International Travel Health Regulations” that have been derived to check the spread of vector-borne diseases.

5+5+5=15

(c) (i) प्रसव की जांच (ट्रायल आफ लेबर) क्या है?
(ii) जिस रोगी के मामले में पूर्व में सीजनल सैक्सन किया गया हो, उस रोगी में आप प्रसव की जांच का प्रविष्टानन किस प्रकार करेंगे?

(i) What is trial of labour?
(ii) How would you manage a trial of labour in a patient who has had a Caesarean Section previously?

5+10=15

Q8. (a) एक 7-वर्षीय लड़की को पाँच मिनट पहले कुत्ता-काटने के इतिहास के साथ लाया जाता है। उसके हाथ पर खरोंचे हैं, लेकिन रक्तसाफ नहीं है।
(i) यह क्षति काटने की किस श्रेणी में आएगी?
(ii) इस बच्चे को दिए जाने वाले आवश्यक प्राथमिक उपचार-उपाय क्या है?
(iii) इस बच्चे में बीबीज का निरोध करने के लिए आप कौन-कौन से रोगिनिरोधी कदम उठाएंगे?

C-AVZ-O-NFEB 9
A 7-year-old girl is brought with a history of dog-bite five minutes ago. She has abrasions on her hand, but no bleeding.

(i) What category of bite would this injury fall under?
(ii) What are the first-aid measures which need to be given to this child?
(iii) What prophylactic steps would you take to prevent rabies in this child?

A 25-year-old married lady presents with history of 10 weeks amenorrhoea, acute lower abdominal pain and fainting. On clinical examination, she has tachycardia, hypotension and pelvic tenderness.

(i) What is the most likely diagnosis?
(ii) How would you investigate such a patient?
(iii) How would you manage such a patient? List the key points.

(i) List the five most commonly found cancers in India.
(ii) Enumerate the clinical features of carcinoma of upper third of oesophagus.
(iii) How would you manage a case of carcinoma of upper third of oesophagus?