

Model Question Paper

QP code: xxxxxx

RegNo

III Professional Part 2 MBBS degree R/S Examinations

Paediatrics

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

- Answer all the questions to the point neatly and legibly
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(1 x 20 = 20 marks)

Question numbers (i-v) are case scenario-based questions. Select the best answer

Maria, 18 months old, has been brought to you with complaints of bowing of legs, noted more while she walks about. She has widening of wrists and frontal bossing. Answer the following questions.

- What diagnostic test would you do to confirm a diagnosis of rickets
 - Serum Vitamin D level
 - Blood Calcium
 - Xray of the wrist
 - Serum PTH
- What is the commonest cause of rickets in India?
 - Chronic kidney disease
 - Nutritional rickets
 - Vitamin D dependant rickets
 - Drug induced rickets
- Which of the following is not seen in the Xray of the wrist in active rickets
 - Widening of the epiphysis
 - Cupping of the metaphyseal ends
 - Fraying of the metaphyseal ends
 - White line at the metaphyseal end
- Distal RTA is a cause of rickets that is characterized by all except
 - Hypocalcaemia
 - Acidosis
 - Dehydration

- d. Hypokalemia
- v. Which of the following is NOT a good source of Vitamin D?
 - a. Human milk
 - b. Green leafy vegetables
 - c. Cod liver oil
 - d. Cheese

For Questions (vi-x), each of the questions given below, have two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Select the best option from the choices given below

- a. Both A & R are correct, and R is correct explanation of A
- b. Both A & R are correct, and R is not correct explanation of A
- c. A is correct; R is incorrect
- d. A is incorrect ; R is correct, but cannot be taken as reasoning for A, as A itself is incorrect
- vi. **A.** Diarrhoea with severe dehydration is an example of hypovolemic shock
R. Hypovolemia results from loss of more than 20 per cent of the ECF
- vii. **A.** Mid upper arm circumference is an age independent criterion for assessment of wasting.
R. MUAC does not alter with age between 6 months to 5 years.
- viii. **A.** Microcephaly is one of the stigmata of intrauterine infection
R. Toxoplasmosis is an IU infection that affects foetal development
- ix. **A.** Grunt is a sign of respiratory distress in an infant with pneumonia
R. A grunt is produced by forced expiration against a closed glottis.
- x. **A.** Prothrombin time is a sensitive indicator of liver damage
R. Factors II, VII, IX and X are Vitamin K dependant factors synthesized by the liver

Question numbers (xi –xv) Read the statements & select the best option

- a. i and ii are correct
- b. ii and iv are correct
- c. i, ii and iii are correct
- d. i, ii, iii and iv are correct
- xi. Early signs of cerebral palsy include
 - i. Fisting
 - ii. Feeding difficulty
 - iii. Early handedness

- iv. Abnormal respiration
- xii. Low osmolarity ORS contains
 - i. Sodium
 - ii. Potassium
 - iii. Zinc
 - iv. Bicarbonate
- xiii. The adverse effects of Prednisolone are
 - i. Growth retardation
 - ii. Anorexia
 - iii. Hypertension
 - iv. Hypoglycaemia
- xiv. G6PD deficiency is
 - i. X-linked recessive
 - ii. a cause of neonatal jaundice
 - iii. seen in 1:20,000 individuals
 - iv. usually seen in girls
- xv. In the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia in children
 - i. The dose of elemental iron is 1 mg per kg per day
 - ii. The duration of treatment is 3 months
 - iii. The reticulocyte response occurs at 7 to 10 days
 - iv. Clinical response is seen after 2 weeks

Question numbers (xvi-xx) select the best option.

- xvi. Above what age is verbal assent of a child to be taken before a procedure?
 - a. 5 yrs
 - b. 7 yrs
 - c. 10 yrs
 - d. 12 yrs
- xvii. Supplementary action of proteins is utilised by combining
 - a. Milk and cereals
 - b. Cereals with egg
 - c. Different pulses together
 - d. Cereals with pulses
- xviii. The birth weight of a normal term neonate is

- a. 2-3kg
 - b. 2.5 to 3.5 kg
 - c. 3 to 4 kg
 - d. 2.5 to 4 kg
- xix. What is the important clinical sign of congenital diaphragmatic hernia in a newborn with respiratory distress?
- a. Scaphoid abdomen
 - b. Delayed cry at birth
 - c. Absent bowel sounds
 - d. Cyanosis
- xx. Mature pincer grasp is attained by
- a. 9 months
 - b. 12 months
 - c. 15 months
 - d. 18 months

Long Essays

(10 x 2=20 Marks)

2. A term neonate, is seen by you on postnatal rounds and noted to have jaundice up to the soles. (1+2+2+2+3 marks)
- a. What is the diagnosis?
 - b. Why do you say so?
 - c. What are two important points in the history that you will ask the mother?
 - d. List four emergency investigations with the interpretation of the same.
 - e. Give the modalities of treatment of neonatal jaundice, with a note on phototherapy.
3. Anitha, 2 years old, weighing 5 kg, is brought with watery diarrhea since 4 days. On examination, she is drowsy, her pulse is rapid and thready, her extremities are cold. She has loose skin-folds, and pyoderma. (2+2+2+2+2 marks)
- a. Give the complete diagnosis.
 - b. Why do you say so?
 - c. What are the immediate steps that you will take to stabilize her?
 - d. What are the criteria to define Severe Acute Malnutrition as per the WHO?
 - e. What are the infections that are commonly associated with SAM?

Short Essays**(6 x 6 = 36 marks)**

4. Describe the clinical features and complications of Measles. Give eight clinical features in a toddler with Down syndrome. What will you advise regarding care and long-term follow-up?
5. A 3 year old toddler is brought with fever, pallor and multiple skin bleeds. Describe the clinical and laboratory approach to diagnosis.
6. What are the modified Jones' criteria for diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
7. Which are the drugs used for inhalation therapy in asthma? Describe how these drugs can be delivered effectively in children.
8. Describe the clinical features and lab diagnosis of post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
9. Write the algorithmic approach to a child in whom primary tuberculosis is suspected. Define a household contact. What is TB preventive therapy

Short Answers**(4 x 6 = 24 marks)**

10. Give two milestones in each of the 4 domains of development that are attained at 2 years of age.
11. Describe the nutritional and immunological benefits of breastfeeding.
12. Explain with examples in the context of child health, the 4 pillars of medical ethics.
13. What are the clinical signs of hypokalaemia?. Give three conditions in children that lead to hypokalaemia.
14. Draw and label foetal circulation.
15. Give the National Immunisation Schedule, as currently practiced in Kerala.
