

PEDIATRICS

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary

Multiple Choice Questions:

10 x 1 = 10

- 1 Congenital rubella syndrome triad Not contains
 - a) Deafness
 - b) Cataract
 - c) Congenital heart disease
 - d) Microcephaly
- 2 Most common form of intussusception is
 - a) Colo colic
 - b) Ileocolic
 - c) Ileo ileal
 - d) Colorectal
- 3 Machinery murmur seen in
 - a) VSD
 - b) ASD
 - c) PDA
 - d) TGA
- 4 Breath holding spells seen most commonly at
 - a) 6months to 3 years
 - b) 3months to 6 years
 - c) 6months to 6 years
 - d) 3months to 3 years
- 5 Congenital adrenal hyperplasia commonest form due to deficiency of
 - a) 21-Hydroxylase
 - b) 11 beta Hydroxylase
 - c) 3 beta Hydroxylase
 - d) 7 alpha Hydroxylase
- 6 Late manifestation of rheumatic fever
 - a) Subcutaneous nodules
 - b) Carditis
 - c) Arthritis
 - d) Sydenham's chorea
- 7 Most common cause of meningitis in 2 months old infant
 - a) E. Coli
 - b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c) Neisseria meningitidis
 - d) Hemophilus influenza
- 8 Drug of choice for prophylaxis of UTI in 3-6 months of life
 - a) Cephalixin
 - b) Amoxicillin
 - c) Nitrofurantoin
 - d) Cotrimoxazole
- 9 The gold standard for diagnosis of enteric fever in first week
 - a) Blood culture
 - b) Stool culture
 - c) Urine culture
 - d) Complete hemogram

- 10 A baby presented with facial puffiness diagnosed as first episode of nephrotic syndrome, in this steroid as a continuous therapy given for
- a) 4 weeks
 - b) 6 weeks
 - c) 8 weeks
 - d) 2 weeks

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:

2 X 15 = 30

11. How will you prepare for Resuscitation of a new born baby. Discuss the steps of Resuscitation of a new born baby at Birth. (7+8)
12. What are the causes of Diarrhoea in Children, how will you assess Dehydration and write Plan-C for severe dehydration in a child 2 years weighing 10 kgs. (4+6+5)

Short Answer Questions:

7 X 6 = 42

13. Clinical features and complications of Enteric Fever.
14. Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia.
15. How will you measure the diameter of Anterior Fontanelle. Describe the clinical significance of examining Anterior Fontanelle of a child.
16. Clinical and radiological features of Rickets.
17. Acute Bronchiolitis.
18. Febrile Seizures.
19. Clinical features and lab diagnosis of Leukaemia.

Very Short Answer Questions:

6 X 3 = 18

20. How will you ensure adequacy of Breast Milk Secretion.
21. Constitutional growth delay and familial short stature.
22. Differential diagnosis for continuous Murmur.
23. Prevention of Rh Incompatibility.
24. Contra indications for Lumbar Puncture.
25. Side effects of DPT vaccination.
