Date: 29.4.2011

Instructions:
1) Write each section in separate Answer Book.
2) Figures on right indicate Marks.
3) Write legibly and to the point.
4) Draw Diagrams wherever needed.

Section I

Q. 1. Enumerate Coronary Risk Factors. (16)
Describe the clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of Acute Myocardial Infarction.

Q. 2. Write Long notes: (Any Two) (12)
   a) Describe signs, symptoms, investigations and treatment of Hypothyroidism.
   b) Describe Anatomy and clinical features of Pleural Effusion. Describe the Treatment of Tuberculous Pleural Effusion.
   c) Enumerate the factors precipitating Status Asthmaticus. Also describe the treatment of Status Asthmaticus in details.

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (18)
   a) Classification of Epilepsy
   b) Clinical Features & Treatment of Bell's Palsy
   c) Malaria
   d) Tetanus
   e) Cholera
Section: II

9.4. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations & complications of cirrhosis of liver.

9.5. Write long note on (any two) (16)
   a) Write clinical features, investigations, & complications of hepatic TB.
   b) Etiology, clinical features, investigations & treatment of nephrotic syndrome.
   c) Acute Left Ventricular Failure.

9.6. Write short note on: (c) is compulsory. (choose any two from below) (18)
   1) a) Write two drugs causing reginal hypertrophy.
       b) Write two drugs causing hepatoxity.
       c) Write two systemic diseases causing oral candidiasis.
   2) Mention two drugs causing thyrotoxicosis.
   3) Mention two causes of non-pitting oedema.
   4) Type of tissue in a) pericardial effusion
       b) Digitalis toxicity.

2) Musculo Skeletal features of Acromegaly.
3) Causes of Clubbing.
4) Trigeminal Neuralgia
5) Haemophilia.
Date: 29.4.2011
Time: 2 hours

Instructions

1) Figures to right indicate marks.
2) Write legibly and to the point.
3) Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1. Describe the aetiology, clinical features (16), investigations and treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever.

Q.2. Describe the diagnostic criteria & classification of Diabetic Mellitus. Enumerate all possible complications of Diabetes and treatment of any one of them.

Q.3. Describe the aetiology, clinical features and investigations of Acute Glomerulonephritis.

Q.4. Write short notes on: (Any Three): (10)
   a) Acute haemorrhagic shock.
   b) Treatment of Status Epilepticus.
   c) Migraine.
   d) Classification of Oral Hypoglycaemic drugs.
   e) Treatment of Chronic Stable Anginapectoris.

--x-- x-- x-- x--
THIRD B.S. EXAMINATION (Preliminary)

Date: 1.3-2009
Marks: 100

General Medicine

Instructions:

1) Use separate answer book for each section.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Only diagrams where necessary.

Section I

1. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and treatment of infectious endocarditis. (16)

2. Describe the life cycle of malaria parasite.
   Describe the complications and treatment of
   Fallopian tube malaria.
   Enumerate the diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus. List the chronic complications of
   diabetes and management of any one of them.

   3. (12)

   1) Clinical examination of tongue,
   2) Causes and treatment of Iron Deficiency
      Anaemia
   3) Describe modified Royal Society criteria for the
      diagnosis of human pulmonary form
   4) Clinical variety (types) of diabetes and causes (10)
      for each type up to sub...
   5) Causes & treatment of hyperglycemia.
Section II

4. Describe the histopathology, clinical manifestations, and treatment of cirrhosis of liver.

5. Describe the anatomy of facial, nerve, clinical manifestations of lesions at different sites, and during the course of the nerve. Describe clinical features and management of Bell's palsy.

6. Describe the clinical manifestations, complications, and treatment of Benign Histiocytosis.

Write short notes on (any three)

a) Clinical manifestations and treatment of gingival hyperplasia.

b) Complications of Local Recurrence.

c) Classification of Jaundice.

d) Management of malignant B-cell lymphoma.

e) Oral manifestations of systemic disease.
Section I

Q. 1. Describe the clinical manifestations, Diagnosis & treatment of hypertension. (16)

Q. 2. Describe signs, symptoms, investigations and treatment of pleural effusion. (16)

OR

Describe the clinical manifestations, investigation & treatment of acute rheumatic fever. (16)

Q. 3. Write Short note on any Three: (18)
   a) Cyanosis
   b) Quincke
   c) Classification of jaundice
   d) Measles
   e) Complications of whooping cough.

Section II

Q. 4. Describe the aetiology, clinical features and treatment of portal cirrhosis. (16)


Q. 6. Write Short note on any Three: (18)
   a) Classification of aseptic meningitis
   b) Hyponatremia
   c) Classification of allergic reaction
Date: 2-11-2009

[Time : 9.00 am to 12 noon]
[Marks : 80 Marks]

SECTION 1:

Q.1 Describe the life cycle of Malarial parasite. Enumerate the complications of Falciparum Malaria. Describe the treatment of Drug Resistant Malaria.

Q.2 Describe the Signs, Symptoms, Investigations and Treatment of Enteric Fever.

Q.3 Write Short notes on:
   (1) Mumps
   (2) Herpes Zoster
   (3) Clinical Examination of Tongue
   (4) Oedema

SECTION 2

Q.4 Describe the signs, Symptoms, Aetiology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia

Q.5 Describe the Aetiology, signs, symptoms and Diagnosis of Pleural Effusion

Q.5 Write Short notes on:
   (1) Chemotherapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
   (2) Clubbing
   (3) Cyanosis
   (4) Haemoptysis
Date:
Time: 2 hours.

Instructions:
1) Write Legibly & to the point.
2) Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.
3) Figures on right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. Describe the Clinical Manifestations, Investigations and Treatment of (14)
Thyrotoxicosis.

Q. 2. Describe the etiology, Clinical Manifestations, Investigations and (14)
Treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome.

Q. 3. Write Short Notes on: (Any Three) (15)
   a) Clubbing.
   b) Ascites.
   c) Gynecomastia.
   d) Causes of Secondary Hypertension.
   e) Oedema.

Q. 4. Write (Any two) in one Word: (Any Seven) (7)
   a) Risks Paroxysm is seen in:
   b) Koliromachia is seen in:
   c) Prognathism is seen in:
   d) Malignant Exanthem Tongue is seen in:
   e) Caput Medusa is seen in:
   f) Splinter Haemorrhages are seen in:
   g) Drugs causing Obstructive jaundice:
   h) Intraocular Pressure is seen in:
Nutan Dental College, Visnagar

Sub: Medicine
1st Terminal Exam

Time: 9-10:30 am

Total Marks: 50

Dt.: 15/12/2008


OR


   (a) Pyrexia
   (b) Types and Causes of Pneumothorax
   (c) Herpes Zoster
   (d) Treatment of Tuberculosis
   (e) Clubbing

Best of Luck
Nootan Dental College and Hospital, Visnagar
Sub: General Medicine
First Internal Examination
Third Year B.D.S

Date: 2-11-2009

[Time : 9.00 am to 12 noon]
[Marks : 80 Marks]

SECTION 1

Q.1 Describe the life cycle of Malarial parasite. Enumerate the complications of Falciparum Malaria. Describe the treatment of Drug Resistant Malaria. [12]

Q.2 Describe the Signs, Symptoms, Investigations and Treatment of Enteric Fever. [12]

Q.3 Write Short notes on:
(1) Mumps
(2) Herpes Zoster
(3) Clinical Examination of Tongue
(4) Oedema [16]

SECTION 2

Q.4 Describe the signs, Symptoms, Aetiology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia [12]

Q.5 Describe the Aetiology, signs, symptoms and Diagnosis of Pleural effusion [12]

Q.6 Write Shorts notes on:
(1) Chemotherapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
(2) Clubbing
(3) Cyanosis
(4) Haemoptysis [16]
Date: 8.10.2011
Time: 3 hours.

Instructions
Total Marks: 100

1) Figure to the right indicate marks.
2) Write each section in separate answer book.
3) Write regally and to the point.

Section: I

Q. 1. Describe the clinical features, investigations & treatment of Hypothyroidism. (16)

Q. 2. Describe the clinical features, investigations & treatment of Infective Endocarditis. (16)

OR

Q. 2. Describe the clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment of Typhoid Fever. (16)

Q. 3. Write short notes on: (Any Three) (16)

a) Hypopyrexia.
b) Clubbing.
c) Herpes Zoster.
d) Different types of Facies giving examples.
e) Short term chemotherapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Section II

8.4. Enumerate coronary risk factors. Describe the clinical features, investigations (6) and treatment of acute myocardial infarction.

8.5. Classify Gaundile. Describe the clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment of acute viral hepatitis (Hepatitis E) OR

8.5. Classify Epilepsies. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment (6) of grand mal epilepsy.

8.6. Write short notes on: (Any Three) (6)

a) Classify antihypertensive drugs giving 2 examples from each group.

b) Poliomyelitis: shawls: cytopenic purpura.

c) Bell’s palsy.

d) Clinical features and investigations of a case of ascites.

e) Enumerate chronic complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus and describe the treatment of any one of them.
Date: 11-11-2011
Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 50

Instructions
1) Write legibly and to the point.
2) Figures to right indicate marks.

Q. 1. Describe the Signs, Symptoms and Laboratory Investigations of Typhoid Fever (10)

Q. 2. Write short note on: (Any 4) (36)

a) Measles
b) Herpes Zoster
c) Clubbing
d) Oedema

e) Pyrexia
f) Mumps

Q. 3. Answer following questions:

a) Who was Father of Allopathy Medicine?
b) In which condition koilonychia is seen?
c) Write two causes of non-pitting oedema.
d) Which is the commonest cause of goitre?
e) Write the name of B.P. Measuring instrument.
f) Define Tachycardia and write four important diseases in which tachycardia occurs.

g) Mention four diseases in which there is fever without infection.
h) What is polydactyly?
INSTRUCTIONS:
1) Figures to right indicate marks.
2) Write legibly & to the point.

Q.1. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Thyrotoxicosis. (12)

Q.2. Enumerate coronary risk factors. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction. (10)

Q.3. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Lobar Pneumonia. Mention important complications of Lobar Pneumonia. (12)

Q.4. Write short notes on: (Any Three) (12)
   a) Differences between Exudate & Transudate Pleural Fluid.
   b) Pre-operative antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent infective Endocarditis.
   c) Modified Jones criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
   d) Classify Anti Hypertensive Drugs giving 2 examples from each group.
   e) Differences between Extrinsic and Intrinsic Bronchial Asthma.

—— x ——— x ———— x ———
Date: 12.3.2012
Time: 10 am to 12 pm

Instructions:
1) Figures to be right indicated marks.
2) Write legibly and to the point.

Q. 1. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of (16)
    Pleural Effusion.
    OR

Q. 1. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of (16)
    Infective Endocarditis.

Q. 2. Describe the clinical features, diagnostic and treatment of (16)
    Acute Rheumatic Fever.

Q. 3. Write Short Notes On: (Any Three) (18)
    a) Enumerate Coronary Risk Factors.
    b) Enumerate the Causes of Secondary Hypertension.
    c) Describe the treatment of Acute Left Ventricular Failure.
    d) Describe the Short Term Chemotherapy of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
    e) Enumerate the Complications of Lobar Pneumonia.

     X ——— X ——— X ——— X
Instructions: 1) Write legibly & to the point.
2) Numbers on right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of hypothyroidism. (15)

Q. 2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Local Pneumonia. OR

Q. 2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Chronic Bronchitis. (15)

Q. 3. Write Short Notes on (Any Three):

1) Enumerate the causes of Secondary Hypertension.
2) Describe the treatment of Malignant Exophthalmos.
3) Enumerate the differences between an exudate & transudate type of fluid in ill effusion.
4) Describe the differences between Extrinsic and Intrinsic type of Bronchial Asthma.
5) Describe the clinical features of Cushings Syndrome.

Q. 4. Answer in One or Two Words:

a) Skotolac Resonance is seen in:

b) Lisus Somnolentus is seen in:

c) Proctalgia is seen in:

d) Name two ACE inhibitor drugs:

e) Write the full form of RAAS:

- x - x - x - x -
INSTRUCTIONS: 1) Write legibly & to the point.
   2) Write each section in separate Answer Books.
   3) Figures on the right indicate full marks.

Section I

Q.1. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations & treatment of Infective Endocarditis. (14)

Q.2. Describe the etiology, clinical features, treatment & complications of Lobar Pneumonia. (14)

Q.3. Write short notes on (Any Four) (16)
   a) Enumerate the coronary risk factors.
   b) Classify Oral Hyposalivary Diseases.
   c) Herpes Zoster.
   d) Differences between an Exudate & a transudate - pleural fluid.
   e) Causes of pelvic exudate.
   f) Cubitus.

Q.4. Answer in one to two words:
   1) Succussion Spleen is a clinical sign of: ______
   2) bell Coleman type of Fever is seen in: ______
   3) pulsus bisferiens is seen in: ______
   4) Coombs Test is a sign of: ______
   5) Dorsal Aortic Root is seen in: ______
   6) Risus Sardonicus is seen in: ______
Section: II

Q. 5. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, treatment and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver.

OR

Q. 5. Describe the aetiology, clinical manifestations and treatment of Ascites.

Q. 6. Describe the aetiology, clinical manifestations, investigations and treatment of Nephrotic Syndrome.

Q. 7. Write Short Notes on: (Any Four)

a) Bell's Palsy
b) Origeninal Neuropathy
c) Haemophilia "A"
d) Classification of Haemolysis (Different Way)
e) Classification of Anti-Epileptic Drugs.
f) Vital Hepatitis "E"

Q. 8. Answer in one or two words:

1) Write two drugs causing Gynecomastia.
2) Bubble Sign is seen in ______.
3) Write two drugs causing Thrombocytopenia.
4) Spider Ovaries are seen in: ______.
5) Vertically stretched & pushed upwards umbilicus is seen in: ______.
6) Subcutaneous nodules over body prominences are seen in: ______.

______ X ______ X ______
Date: 12.3.2013
Time: 9:00 to 11:30

**Instructio**ns:** 1) Write legibly & to the point.
2) Numbers on right indicate Full Marks.

Q. 1. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigation and treatment of pleural effusion. (15)

Q. 2. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of thyrotoxicosis OR Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Bronchial Asthma. (15)

Q. 3. Write short notes on (Any Three): (5)
1) Classify antihypertensive drugs giving name of each group.
2) Pneumothorax.
3) Enumerate complications of Chronic Pneumonia.
4) Treatment of Trenchitis.
5) Enumerate musculo skeletal abnormalities seen in Acronegaly.

Q. 4. Answer in one or two words:
1) Two Drugs Causing gingival hypertrophy are:
2) Character of pulse in Status Asthmaticus:
3) Coin test is positive in:
4) Radio frequency delay is seen in:
5) Mention two electrolyte abnormalities seen in Primary Hyperaldosteronism (COON'S Syndrome):

X          X  X  X
Instructions: 1) Write to the point and legibly.
   2) Use separate answer book for each section.
   3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Section: 1

Q.1. Enumerate coronary risk factors. (15)
Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of acute myocardial infarction.

Q.2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of infective endocarditis. (15)
OR

Q.2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of local pneumonia.

Q.3. Write short note on: (Any three) (15)
   a) Hypoxia.
   b) Complications of Falciparum Malaria.
   c) Enumerate the causes of secondary hypertension.
   d) Herpes zoster.

Q.4. Answer in one or two words: (5)
   1) Write two causes of non-filling oedema.
   2) Facies hipoproteinemia is seen in______.
   3) Reed–Steinberg giant cells are seen in______.
   4) Anaerobic culture is seen in______.
   5) Kussmaul's breathing is seen in______.
Section: II


Q.6. Classify jaundice. Describe the clinical features, investigation, and treatment of Viral Hepatitis. OR

Q.6. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations, and treatment of Ascites.

Q.7. Write short notes on: (Any Three) (15)
1. Write differences between Type I and Type II Diabetes Mellitus.
2. Bell's Palsy.
3. Haemophilia.
4. Describe the aetiology of Nephrotic Syndrome. Also define Nephrotic Syndrome.

Q.8. Answer in one or two words: (5)
   a) Write the names of the drugs used in treatment of Acute Anaaphylactic Shock.
   b) Enumerate Chronic Complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
   c) The commonest cause of Chronic Cervical Lymphadenopathy is __________.
   d) Write two causes of Massive Siderosis.
   e) Drug of choice in Status Epilepticus is __________.
Third Year B. D. S. Examination
September / October - 2009
General Medicine

Time : Hours] [Total Marks : 80

Instructions : (1) Use separate answer book for each section.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Neat presentations and diagrams will be appreciated.
(4) Write legibly.

SECTION - I

1 Describe the Etiology, Clinical features, Diagnosis and Treatment of Infective Endocarditis. 14

2 Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of pleural effusion. 14

OR

2 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Hypothyroidism. 14

3 Write short notes on : (any three) 12
(a) Pellagra
(b) Complications of chronic corticosteroid therapy
(c) Drug treatment of tuberculosis
(d) Causes and management of Hyperpyrexia
(e) Tetany.

AP-5276] 1

[Contd....]
SECTION - II

4 How will you investigate and treat a case of Ascites?

5 Describe the clinical features, investigation, treatment and complications of Enteric fever.

OR

5 Describe the course of facial nerve. Write about the clinical features of its involvement at different levels and management of Bell's palsy.

6 Write short notes on: (any three)
(a) Trigeminal Neuralgia
(b) Enumerate the drugs used in treatment of epilepsy
(c) Complications of viral hepatitis
(d) Causes of bleeding gums and treatment of idiopathic thromocytopenic purpura
(e) Treatment of falciparum malaria.
MAU-4751 Seat No._______

Third Year B. D. S. Examination
March/April – 2009
Internal Medicine

Time : Hours] [Total Marks : 80

Instructions: (1) Write legibly with blue or black ink only and answer to the point
(2) Figures on the right indicate maximum marks.

SECTION - I

1. Write notes on any one : 14
   (a) Etiology, Clinical features and Treatment of Pneumonia.
   (b) Clinical features, Investigations and Treatment of Renal Failure.

2. Write notes on any one : 14
   (a) Clinical features, Complications and Treatment of Falciparum malaria.
   (b) Clinical features, Complications and Treatment of Mumps.

3. Write short notes on any three : 12
   (a) Dysphagia
   (b) Hypothyroidism
   (c) Bell's Palsy
   (d) Antiplatelets and Anticoagulants in Dental practice.

MAU-4751] 1 [Contd...
SECTION - II

4 Write note on any one:
   (a) Clinical features, Complications and Management of Diabetes mellitus.
   (b) Risk factors, Clinical Features and Management of IHD (Ischemic heart disease).

5 Write note on any one:
   (a) Etiology, Clinical features and Laboratory features of Acute Viral Hepatitis.
   (b) Clinical features, Investigations and Treatment of COPD.

6 Write short notes on any three:
   (a) Megaloblastic Anemia
   (b) Oral manifestations of AIDS
   (c) Infective Endocarditis
   (d) CPR.
SECTION - I

1. Describe signs, symptoms, investigations and treatment of Pleural effusion. 14

2. Describe the clinical features, investigation and treatment of Acute Rheumatic fever. 14

3. Short notes (any two) 12
   (a) Trigeminal Neuralgia
   (b) Pellagra
   (c) Causes of Bleeding Gums.

SECTION - II

4. Describe etiology, signs, symptoms and management of infective endocarditis. 14

5. Describe the etiopathology, clinical manifestations and treatment of cirrhosis of liver. 14

6. Short note: (any two) 12
   (a) Diabetes Mellitus
   (b) Treatment of Falciparum Malaria
   (c) Causes and treatment of Iron deficiency Anaemia.
Third Year B.D.S. Examination
October / November - 2010

General Medicine

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions: (1) Use separate answer book for each section.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) Neat presentations and diagrams will be appreciated.
(4) Write legibly.

SECTION - I

1. Describe the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of: Acute Rheumatic Fever. 14

2. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of: Hyperthyroidism. 14

OR

2. Describe the etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of: Chronic Bronchitis. 14

3. Write short notes on: (any three) 12
   (a) Herpes Zoster

6701] 1 [Contd...
(b) Bleeding Gums - Causes and Treatment
(c) Complications of Lobar Pneumonia
(d) Enumerate Coronary Risk Factors
(e) Hypovitaminosis-A

SECTION - II

4 Classify Jaundice. Describe the clinical manifestations, investigations, complications and treatment of viral hepatitis.

5 Classify Anaemia. Describe the clinical manifestations, investigations and treatment of Megaloblastic Anaemia.

OR

5 Classify epilepsy. Describe a typical attack of grand mal epilepsy and also the treatment of grand mal epilepsy.

6 Write short notes on: (any three)
   (a) Cyanosis
   (b) Drug treatment of Enteric fever.
   (c) Pitting oedema - Causes and Treatment
   (d) Enumerate the chronic complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
   (e) Prophylaxis against Infective Endocarditis before various dental treatment in a patient of Rheumatic Heart Disease.

6701] 2 [ 100 ]
Third B. D. S. Examination  
October / November - 2011  
General Medicine

Time: 3 Hours] [Total Marks: 70

Instructions: 
(1) Write each section in separate answer books.
(2) Figures to right indicate marks.
(3) Write legibly and to the point.
(4) Draw figures where necessary.

SECTION - I

1 Describe clinical features investigation and treatment of Hypothyroidism. 10

2 Write long notes on: (any two) 10
   (a) Describe in detail the prophylaxis against Infective Endocarditis before minor and major surgery.
   (b) Classify Anti Hypertensive Drugs giving example from each group.
   (c) Complications of Falciparam Malaria and treatment of any one of them.

3 Write short notes on: (any three) 9
   (a) Herpes Zoster
   (b) Clubbing
   (c) Migraine
   (d) Drug treatment of Epilepsy.

TQ-8551] 1

[Contd....]
4 Mention the diseases in which following signs are seen:
   (i) Facies Hippocratica
   (ii) Locomotor Beachii
   (iii) Pulsus Bisferiev
   (iv) Von Graf's sign
   (v) Caput Medusae
   (vi) Gynecomastia

SECTION - II

5 Classify jaundice.
   Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute Viral Hepatitis.

6 Write long notes on (any two)
   (a) Ascites
   (b) Aetiology of Acute Glomerulonephritis and clinical features, investigations and treatment of Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
   (c) Clinical features, investigations and treatment of Pneumococcal Pneumonia.

7 Write short notes on: (any three)
   (a) Modified Jones Criteria
   (b) Complications of Mitral Stenosis
   (c) First line Antituberculous Drugs - Names, Dosage and important side effects of each drug
   (d) Measles

8 Mention the diseases in which following signs are seen:
   (i) Tracheal Tug.
   (ii) Thready Pulse
   (iii) Tapping Apex Beat
   (iv) Rose spots
   (v) Positive coin test
   (vi) Succession splash

TQ-8551] 2 [100]
PF-5551  Seat No.________

Third Year B. D. S. Examination
June/July – 2011
General Medicine

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) Write each section in separate answer books.
(2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
(3) Write legible and to the point.
(4) Draw figures where necessary.

SECTION - I

1 Enumerate coronary risk factors. Describe clinical features, investigations and complications of acute myocardial infarction. 10

2 Write long notes on : (any two) 10
   (a) Describe in details the short term chemotherapy of pulmonary tuberculosis.
   (b) Describe signs, symptoms, investigations and treatment of typhoid fever.
   (c) Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of nephrotic syndrome.

3 Write short notes on : (any three) 9
   (1) Enumerate causes of secondary hypertension.
   (2) Mumps
   (3) Treatment of thyrotoxicosis.
   (4) Treatment of status asthmaticus.

PF-5551] 1 [Contd...
4 Mention the diseases in which following signs are seen:
   (1) Pulsus paradoxus
   (2) Dancing carotids
   (3) Hearing apex beat
   (4) Hemarthrosis
   (5) Tufting of terminal phalanges on x-ray hand
   (6) Molar flush.

SECTION - II

5 Describe the Aetiopathology, clinical features and complications of cirrhosis of liver.

6 Write long notes on: (any two)
   (a) Bell's palsy
   (b) Aetiology and treatment of oedema
   (c) Idiopathic, browbocytopenic purpura and aetiological classification of purpura.

7 Write short notes on: (any three)
   (a) Trigeminal neuralgia
   (b) Hypersplenism
   (c) Megaloblastic anaemia
   (d) Hyperpyrexia.

8 Mention the diseases in which following signs are seen:
   (1) Koilosychia
   (2) Clubbing with cyanosis
   (3) Flapping tremors
   (4) Dicrotic pulse
   (5) Pretibial myxoedema
   (6) Saddle nose.
K-9721

Seat No._______

Third Year B. D. S. Examination
June/July - 2012
General Medicine

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) Write each section in separate answer book.
(2) Figures to right indicate marks.
(3) Write legibly and to the point.

SECTION - I

1 Enumerate Coronary Risk factors. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute myocardial infarction. 14

2 Write short notes on : (any three) 15
   (a) Chiken pox
   (b) Sort term chemotherapy of Tuberculosis
   (c) Describe treatment of status Asthmaticus
   (d) Describe the investigations and treatment of Hypothyroidism
   (e) Enumerate the causes of clubbing.

K-9721] 1 [Contd...
3 Fill in the blanks:
(1) Moon face is seen in _______.
(2) Pulsus Biferiens is seen in _______.
(3) Koplik's spots are seen in _______.
(4) Skodaic Resonance is seen in _______.
(5) Shifting dullness is seen in _______.
(6) Commonest cause of Haemoptysis is _______.

SECTION - II

4 Classify Jaundice. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute viral Hepatitis.

5 Write short notes on: (any three)
(a) Describe the drug treatment of Epilepsy.
(b) Describe the classification of oral Hypoglycemic Agents
(c) Trigeminal Neuralgia
(d) Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic purpura
(e) Enumerate the causes of Nephrotic syndrome.

6 Fill in the blanks:
(1) Haemarthrosis is seen in _______.
(2) Smoky urine is seen in _______.
(3) Caput medusae is seen in _______.
(4) Non pitting oedema is seen in _______.
(5) Pin point pupils are seen in _______.
(6) Massive selenomegaly is seen in _______.

K-9721] 2 [ 90 ]
Third Year B. D. S. Examination  
October / November – 2012  
General Medicine

Time : 3 Hours]  [Total Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) Write each section in separate answer book.  
(2) Figures to right side indicate marks.  
(3) Write legibly and to the point.

SECTION - I

1 Describe the actiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of lobar pneumonia. 14

2 Write short notes on : (any three) 15
(a) Mumps  
(b) Classify Antihypertensive drugs giving two examples from each group.  
(c) Describe modified Jone's criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic Fever.  
(d) Investigations and treatment of Thyrotoxicosis.  
(e) Pyrexia.

3 Fill in the blanks : 6
(i) Prognathism is seen in _________.  
(ii) Hearing Apex Beat is seen in _________.  
(iii) Risus Sardonicus is seen in _________.  
(iv) Commonest side effect of Rifampicin is _________.  
(v) Radio Femoral in pulse is seen in _________.  
(vi) Ellis’s “S” shape curve is a sign of _________.

JI-671] 1  [Contd...
SECTION - II

4 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment of cirrhosis of liver.

5 Write short notes on: (any three)
   (a) Describe the treatment of Diabetic Ketoacidosis.
   (b) Describe the clinical features and treatment of Haemophilia.
   (c) Describe the clinical picture, investigations and treatment of post streptococcal Acute Glomerulo Nephritis.
   (d) Classification of Epilepsies.
   (e) Describe the clinical features and treatment of Bell's Palsy.

6 Answer in short:
   (a) Define Nephrotic Syndrome.
   (b) In which disease Hutchinson's teeth are seen?
   (c) In which disease Splinter Haemorrhages are seen?
   (d) In which condition liver dulness on percussion is obliterated?
   (e) In which disease clubbing and cyanosis are seen together?
   (f) Which is the commonest cause of goitre?
K-4161  Seat No._____

Third Year B.D.S. Examination
June - 2013
General Medicine

Time : 3 Hours] [Total Marks : 70

Instructions :  (i) Write legibly and to the point.
               (ii) Write each section in separate answer book.
               (iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

1  Enumerate coronary risk factors. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of acute myocardial infarction.
   OR

1  Describe the clinical features, investigation and treatment of Bronchial Asthma.

2  Write short notes on : (any three)  15
   (i) Maligntant exophthalmos.
   (ii) Clubbing.
   (iii) Enumerate all possible complications of Lobar Pneumonia.
   (iv) Pneumothorax.
   (v) Enumerate all possible complications of Mitral Stenosis.
3 Answer in one or two words :
   (i) Pre Tibial Myxoedema is seen in :
   (ii) Pulsus Paradoxicus is seen in :
   (iii) Prognathism is seen in :
   (iv) Ellis's "S" shaped curve is seen in :
   (v) Mention two causes of central cyanosis.
   (vi) Write the commonest cause of Goitre.

SECTION - II

4 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Cirrhosis of Liver. OR
   14

4 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute Glomerulo Nephritis.

5 Write short notes on : (any three) 15
   (i) Trigeminal Neuralgia.
   (ii) Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic purpura.
   (iii) Classification of Anaemia and treatment of Megaloblastic Anaemia.
   (iv) Investigations useful in a case of Jaundice.
   (v) Classification of Anti epileptic Drugs.

6 Write in one or two words : 6
   (i) Puddle sign is seen in :
   (ii) Magenta color tongue is seen in :
   (iii) Write life threatening complication of acute viral Hepatitis.
   (iv) Tetany is caused by :
   (v) Write names of Two Loop Diuretics.
   (vi) Hutchinson's teeth are seen in :
Instructions:
1. Write to the point, and legibly.
2. Use separate answer book for each section.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Section: 1

Q. 1. Enumerate Coronary Risk Factors. (15)
Describe the clinical features, investigations, and treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction.

Q. 2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Infective Endocarditis. (15)
OR

Q. 2. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Localised Pneumonia.

Q. 3. Write short note on: (Any Three) (15)
   a) Pyrexia.
   b) Complications of Falciparum Malaria.
   c) Enumerate the causes of Secondary Hyptension.
   d) herpes zoster.

Q. 4. Answer in One or Two Words: (5)
   1) Write two causes of Non-filling Oedema.
   2) Facies Illiporation is seen in ____________.
   3) Reed-Steinberg Giant Cells are seen in ____________.
   4) Anaerobic Pulse is seen in ____________.
   5) Kussmaul’s Breathing is seen in ____________.
Section: II

Q. 5. Describe the aetiology clinical features, and treatment of Cirrhosis of liver. (15)
Enumerate complications of Cirrhosis of liver.

Q. 6. Classify jaundice. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of Viral Hepatitis.
OR

Q. 6. Describe the aetiology clinical features, investigations, and treatment of Ascites.

Q. 7. Write Short Notes on: (Any Three) (15)
1) Write Differences between Type I and Type II Diabetes Mellitus.
2) Bell's Palsy.
3) Haemophilia.
4) Describe the aetiology of Nephrotic Syndrome. Also define Nephrotic Syndrome.

Q. 8. Answer in One or Two Words: (5)
a) Write the names of the drugs used in treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction.
2) Chronic Complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
3) The commonest cause of Chronic Cervical Lymphadenopathy is _______.
4) Write Two Causes of Massive Splenomegaly.
5) Drug of choice in Status Epilepticus is _______.
GDC-5621    Seat No.
B. D. S. (Sem. III) Examination
December - 2013
General Medicine

Time : 3 Hours]                          [Total Marks : 70

Instructions :  (1) Write legibly and to the point.
                (2) Write each section in separate answer books.
                (3) Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION-I

1 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of infective endocarditis. 14

OR

1 Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of thyrotoxicosis. 14

2 Write short notes on : (any three) 15
(a) Describe the short term chemotherapy.
(b) Enumerate the causes of secondary hypertension.
(c) Classify pyrexia. Mention causes of hyperpyrexia.
(d) Chicken pox.
(e) Tetanus.

GDC-5621] 1 [Contd...
3 Answer in one of two words:
(1) Pulsus bisferiens is seen in:
(2) Skodaic resonance is seen in:
(3) Write two drugs causing bradycardia:
(4) Coated tongue with red margins is seen in:
(5) Facies hippocratica is seen in:
(6) Spade like hands are seen in:

SECTION-II

4 Classify Jaundice. Describe the clinical features, investigation and treatment of viral hepatitis-E.

OR

4 Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of nephrotic syndrome.

5 Write short notes on: (any three)
(1) Haemophilia A.
(2) Causes and clinical signs of ascites.
(3) Bell's Palsy.
(4) Migraine.
(5) Clinical examination of tongue.

6 Answer in one or two words:
(1) Sider naevi are seen in:
(2) Tie Dolourex is also known as:
(3) Write two drugs causing thrombocytopenia.
(4) Write two causes of massive splenomegaly.
(5) Write two causes of non-pitting oedema.
(6) Koilonychia is seen in:
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College, Visnagar
Mid Term Internal Theory Examination
Sub: General Medicine

Date : 27-01-2014
Time: 3 hours
Total Marks: 100

Instructions:
(i) Write legibly and to the point.
(ii) Write each section in separate answer books
(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

1. Describe clinical features, diagnosis, management and secondary prevention of Acute Rheumatic Fever.

2. Write short notes on: (Any three)
   (A) Prophylaxis against infective endocarditis.
   (B) Enumerate causes of Secondary hypertension.
   (C) General measures (lifestyle modifications) in the management of hypertension.
   (D) Enumerate Coronary risk factors.
   (E) Hypothyroidism: Clinical features, investigations and treatment.

3. Write in one or two words:
   (1) Write two complications of mitral stenosis.
   (2) Write two peripheral signs seen in aortic regurgitation.
   (3) Name two cardiac conditions where clubbing is present.
   (4) Mention two antiplatelet drugs used in coronary artery disease.
   (5) Mention one antihypertensive drug that can cause gum hypertrophy and mention one antihypertensive drug that can cause cough.
   (6) Name the condition where there is an excess secretion of growth hormone.
       Mention two clinical features of this condition.
   (7) Osler's nodes are seen in which condition?
   (8) Write two dental procedures for which endocarditis prophylaxis is advised.
   (9) Mention two diseases caused by group A beta haemolytic streptococci.
   (10) Mention two beta blocker drugs used in hypertension.
   (11) Mention two complications of hypertension.
   (12) Mention two clinical features of thyrotoxicosis.
SECTION - II

1. Describe the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment of Acute glomerulonephritis.

2. Write short notes on: (Any three)
   
   (A) Causes and clinical features of Nephrotic Syndrome.
   (B) Plummer-Vinson syndrome.
   (C) How will you investigate a case of Bleeding diathesis?
   (D) Define and classify anaemia.
   (E) Chicken pox.

3. Fill in the blanks:
   
   (1) Hypersegmented neutrophils are characteristically found in __________ anaemia.
   (2) Koilonychia is seen in __________
   (3) Haemarthritis is seen in __________
   (4) Philadelphia chromosome is found in __________
   (5) Vegetarians are prone to develop __________ deficiency.
   (6) Christmas disease results from deficiency of __________
   (7) Smoky urine is seen in __________
   (8) Bilateral tender parotid swelling occurs in _______ disease.
   (9) Primaquine in a patient having malaria with G6PD deficiency causes ______ Anaemia.
   (10) Dementia and ataxia is seen in __________ anaemia.
   (11) Koplik's spots are pathognomic of ________ disease.
   (12) Angular cheilitis is seen __________ anaemia.
Narsinhbhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Visnagar
Preliminary Examination
Third year BDS: 2013-2014 (Regular Batch)
Sub: General Medicine
Date: 19-05-2014

Instructions:
(i) Write legibly and to the point.
(ii) Write each section in separate answer books
(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

SECTION - I

1. Describe clinical features and complications of Hypertension. Write about general measures (Life style modifications) in the management of Hypertension.
2. Write short notes on: (Any five)
   (A) Describe Modified Jone's criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
   (B) Clinical features and complications of pneumonia
   (C) Treatment of Bronchial Asthma
   (D) Clinical features of Acromegaly
   (E) Clinical features, investigations, complications and treatment of Typhoid Fever.
   (F) Mumps
   (G) Oral manifestations in AIDS

3. Write in one or two words:
   (1) Mention two antiplatelet drugs used in coronary artery disease.
   (2) Osler's nodes are seen in which condition?
   (3) What happens to pulse rate in hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism?
   (4) In cases of thyroid disorders, constipation occurs in _______ and diarrhoea occurs in _______
   (5) Name the condition which occurs due to excess secretion of growth hormone later in life after epiphyseal closure?
   (6) Describe the characteristics of pulse in typhoid fever.
   (7) Sphgmomanometer is used for _______
   (8) Pulse rate is routinely counted by palpating _______ artery
   (9) Define pneumothorax
   (10) Define haemoptysis
   (11) Koplik's spots are pathognomic of _______ diseases.
SECTION - II

1. Describe aetiology, clinical features, investigations and management of Haemophilia A.

2. Write short notes on: (Any five)
   (A) Clinical features and management of megaloblastic anaemia.
   (B) Clinical features and treatment of Acute viral hepatitis.
   (C) Causes and clinical features of Cirrhosis of liver.
   (D) Nephrotic syndrome: Causes and clinical features.
   (E) Trigeminal neuralgia.
   (F) Clinical features and treatment of Bell’s palsy.
   (G) Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus.

3. Answer in one or two words:
   (1) Shifting dullness during abdominal examination is suggestive of ________.
   (2) Classical triad of symptoms: Polydipsia, Polyuria and Polyphasia suggest presence of ________ disease.
   (3) Drug of choice in trigeminal neuralgia is ________.
   (4) Define Gestational diabetes.
   (5) Mention the name and number of cranial nerves involved in Bell’s palsy and Trigeminal neuralgia.
   (6) Name three drugs that cause gum hypertrophy.
   (7) Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by the following manifestations, except
      (A) Proteinuria
      (B) Hyperlipidaemia
      (C) Oedema
      (D) Hypertension
   (8) Which of the following is transmitted by feco-oral route:
      (A) Hepatitis B
      (B) Hepatitis C
      (C) Hepatitis D
      (D) Hepatitis E
   (9) Plummer Vinson Syndrome is seen in
      (A) Iron deficiency
      (B) Oesophageal carcinoma
      (C) Alcohol withdrawal
      (D) Lead poisoning
   (10) Which of the following is a sex linked disorder:
        (A) Thalassemia
        (B) Klinefelter’s syndrome
        (C) Haemophilia
        (D) Neurofibromatosis
   (11) Coffee ground vomiting of dark, altered blood with clots is known as
        (A) Hemoptyis
        (B) Hematemesis
        (C) Hemituria
        (D) None of the above
GENERAL MEDICINE

EXAMINATION

Time: 3 Hours

March/April - 2014

SECTION 1

1. Describe clinical presentation, investigations, complications, and management of Acute Rheumatic Fever.

2. Write short note on: (Any three)
   - Typhoid Fever
   - Typhoidal Fever

3. Select the most appropriate option:
   a) Mumps
   b) Clinical features of Acute Rheumatoid Arthritis
   c) Clinical features and complications of Tuberculosis
   d) Typhoid fever
   e) Typhoidal Fever
   f) Typhoid Fever


Instructions:

Total Marks: 70

BO-5061

Seat No.
| 1. Describe causes, clinical features, investigations, and treatment of |
| Chronic myeloid leukemia |
| Acute myeloid leukemia |
| Acute lymphoblastic leukemia |

| 2. Select the most appropriate option: |
| Chronic myeloid leukemia |
| Acute myeloid leukemia |
| Acute lymphoblastic leukemia |

| 3. Which of the above conditions develops only during childhood? |
| CML |
| AML |
| ALL |
| Childhood cancers begin byward except |

| 4. Can hypothyroidism occur with the use of: |
| Lower motor neuron VII nerve |
| Lower motor neuron VI nerve |
| Upper motor neuron VII nerve |
| Upper motor neuron VI nerve |

| 5. A pattern with Bell's palsy is involvement of: |
| Facial 
| Sensory |
| Nerve |
| Syndrome |
| Facial paralysis |

| 6. All the following cause sinus infection except: |
| Acute 
| Chronic |
| Permanent ear |
| Rhinitis |
| Sinusitis |

| 7. The most frequent eye and nystagmus of the pupil |
| Constriction |
| Dilatation |
| Nystagmus |

| 8. KF's signs are seen in: |
| Empysematous 
| Pneumothorax |
| Hemoptysis |
| Non-perfusion |

| 9. Air in the parietal cavity is called: |
| Empysematous 
| Pneumothorax |
| Hemoptysis |

| 10. Hypereosinophilic syndromes are characterized by found in: |
| Chronic myeloid leukemia |
| Acute myeloid leukemia |
| Acute lymphoblastic leukemia |

| 11. Which of the anterior fontanelles is seen in: |
| Frontal 
| Sphenoid 
| Occipital 
| Ethmoidal |

| 12. Tegmental 
| 
| 13. Hypereosinophilic syndromes |