

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – June-July 2019****Subject Code:1D1010301****Date:03/06/ 2019****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 hours****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

Q.1 Describe causes, clinical features and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia. **10**

OR

Classify Jaundice. Describe the clinical features, complications and treatment of Acute viral hepatitis.

Q.2 Write short notes on : (Any three) **15**

- A Clinical features and treatment of Megaloblastic anaemia
- B Clinical features and treatment of Bell's Palsy
- C Clinical features and treatment of Myxoedema
- D Clinical features and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver
- E Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus

Q.3 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) **5**

- 1 Tonic-clonic seizures ,Tongue bite, incontinence of urine or stools, epileptic cry and cyanosis are features of Migraine.
- 2 Koilonychia is seen in Iron deficiency anaemia.
- 3 Excessive collection of fluid in the pleural cavity is called Pneumothorax.
- 4 The deficiency of coagulation factor IX is associated with Haemophilia B.
- 5 Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by massive proteinuria, generalized oedema and hyperlipidaemia.

Q.4 Select the most appropriate answer from the choices provided : **5**

- 1 Tetany occurs due to

(A) Hypercalcemia	(B) Hypocalcaemia
(C) Hyponatremia	(D) Hyperkalaemia
- 2 Drug of choice in trigeminal neuralgia is:

(A) Carbamazepine	(B) Morphine
(C) Aspirin	(D) Ibuprofen
- 3 H.Pylori infection is responsible for

(A) Ulcerative colitis	(B) Amoebiasis
(C) Hepatitis	(D) Peptic ulcer
- 4 What are the symptoms of diabetes mellitus?

(A) Polydipsia	(B) Polyuria
(C) Polyphagia	(D) All of the above
- 5 Gum hypertrophy can occur with the use of:

(A) Calcium channel blockers	(B) Phenytoin
(C) Cyclosporine	(D) All of the above

SECTION – B

- Q.5** Define community acquired pneumonia. Describe clinical features, complications and treatment of community acquired pneumonia. **10**
- OR**
- Describe aetiology, clinical features, Jone's diagnostic criteria and treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
- Q.6** Write short notes on : (Any three) **15**
- A** Short course chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - B** Enumerate coronary risk factors.
 - C** Clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - D** Enumerate oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS
 - E** Clinical features of Acromegaly
- Q.7** State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) **5**
- 1** Coughing of blood in sputum is called haemoptysis
 - 2** Glucometer is used for measuring blood pressure.
 - 3** Vitamin C deficiency causes Scurvy.
 - 4** HIV is transmitted by sexual route and by contaminated blood transfusions.
 - 5** Vit B₁₂ is given to prevent isoniazid induced peripheral neuropathy.
- Q.8** Select the most appropriate answer from the choices provided : **5**
- 1** The most important etiological factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) is
 - (A) Smoking
 - (B) Bacterial infection of lung
 - (C) Exposure to coal dust
 - (D) Pneumonia
 - 2** Aspirin is a following agent:
 - (A) Antiplatelet
 - (B) Thrombolytic
 - (C) Fibrinolytic
 - (D) Anticoagulant
 - 3** Hypothyroidism in adult causes
 - (A) Critinism
 - (B) Myxoedema
 - (C) Gigantism
 - (D) Acromegaly
 - 4** Widal test is positive in
 - (A) Glandular fever
 - (B) Typhoid fever
 - (C) Rheumatic fever
 - (D) Tuberculosis
 - 5** Hutchinson's teeth and mulberry molars are seen in
 - (A) Fluorosis
 - (B) Rickets
 - (C) Congenital syphilis
 - (D) Pregnancy

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION NOV/DEC- 2019****Subject Code:1DS1010301****Date:09/12/ 2019****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 hours****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1** Describe aetiology, clinical features, Jone's diagnostic criteria and treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever. **10**

OR

Classify Jaundice. Describe the clinical features, complications and treatment of Acute viral hepatitis.

- Q.2** Write short notes on : (Any three) **15**

- A Clinical features and treatment of Megaloblastic anaemia
- B Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus
- C Clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia
- D Enumerate oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS
- E Clinical features and treatment of Myxoedema

- Q.3** State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) **5**

- 1 Excessive collection of fluid in the pleural cavity is called Pneumothorax.
- 2 Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by massive proteinuria, generalized oedema and hyperlipidaemia.
- 3 Vit B₁₂ is given to prevent isoniazid induced peripheral neuropathy.
- 4 The deficiency of coagulation factor IX is associated with Haemophilia B.
- 5 HIV is transmitted by sexual route and by contaminated blood transfusions.

- Q.4** Select the most appropriate answer from the choices provided : **5**

- 1 Gum hypertrophy can occur with the use of:

(A) Calcium channel blockers	(B) Phenytoin
(C) Cyclosporine	(D) All of the above
- 2 What are the symptoms of diabetes mellitus?

(A) Polydipsia	(B) Polyuria
(C) Polyphagia	(D) All of the above
- 3 Tetany occurs due to

(A) Hypercalcemia	(B) Hypocalcaemia
(C) Hyponatremia	(D) Hyperkalaemia
- 4 Widal test is positive in

(A) Glandular fever	(B) Typhoid fever
(C) Rheumatic fever	(D) Tuberculosis
- 5 Hutchinson's teeth and mulberry molars are seen in

(A) Fluorosis	(B) Rickets
(C) Congenital syphilis	(D) Pregnancy

SECTION – B

- Q.5** Define community acquired pneumonia. Describe clinical features, complications and treatment of community acquired pneumonia. **10**

OR

Describe causes, clinical features and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia.

- Q.6** Write short notes on : (Any three) **15**

- A** Clinical features and treatment of Bell's Palsy
- B** Clinical features and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver
- C** Clinical features of Acromegaly
- D** Enumerate coronary risk factors.
- E** Short course chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis.

- Q.7** State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) **5**

- 1** Tonic-clonic seizures ,Tongue bite, incontinence of urine or stools, epileptic cry and cyanosis are features of Migraine .
- 2** Koilonychia is seen in Iron deficiency anaemia
- 3** Coughing of blood in sputum is called haemoptysis
- 4** Vitamin C deficiency causes Scurvy
- 5** Glucometer is used for measuring blood pressure.

- Q.8** Select the most appropriate answer from the choices provided : **5**

- 1** Hypothyroidism in adult causes
 - (A) Critinism
 - (B) Myxoedema
 - (C) Gigantism
 - (D) Acromegaly
- 2** Drug of choice in trigeminal neuralgia is:
 - (A) Carbamazepine
 - (B) Morphine
 - (C) Aspirin
 - (D) Ibuprofen
- 3** Aspirin is a following agent:
 - (A) Antiplatelet
 - (B) Thrombolytic
 - (C) Fibrinolytic
 - (D) Anticoagulant
- 4** H.Pylori infection is responsible for
 - (A) Ulcerative colitis
 - (B) Amoebiasis
 - (C) Hepatitis
 - (D) Peptic ulcer
- 5** The most important etiological factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) is
 - (A) Smoking
 - (B) Bacterial infection of lung
 - (C) Exposure to coal dust
 - (D) Pneumonia

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – July-August – 2020****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date: 21/10/ 2020****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A. Describe aetiology, risk factors, clinical features, management and dental significance of Bell's palsy.
- B. Describe aetiology, clinical features, and treatment of adult pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Clinical features and complications of community acquired pneumonia.
- B Enumerate coronary risk factors
- C Clinical features of Acromegaly
- D Occupational Exposure to HIV and Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for dental health care workers
- E Indications and complications of Insulin therapy
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Vitamin A | (A) Megaloblastic anaemia |
| (2) Vitamin D | (B) Peripheral neuropathy during isoniazid therapy |
| (3) Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) | (C) Rickets and osteomalacia |
| (4) Vitamin B12 & Folic acid | (D) Scurvy |
| (5) Vitamin C | (E) Night blindness |
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Excessive collection of fluid in pleural cavity is called
- (A) Pleural effusion (B) Pneumonia
- (C) Pneumothorax (D) Emphysema
- 2 The drug of choice for prompt relief of an ongoing attack of angina precipitated by exercise is
- (A) Aspirin (B) Beta blockers
- (C) Sublingual nitro-glycerine (D) Calcium channel blockers

- 3 The most common cause of Mitral stenosis is
 (A) Sub acute bacterial endocarditis (B) Typhoid fever
 (C) Rheumatic fever (D) HIV
- 4 Long term assessment of glucose control in diabetes can be made by
 (A) Estimation of post-prandial blood sugar
 (B) Estimation of blood level of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1C)
 (C) Estimation of urine sugar level
 (D) Estimation of fasting blood sugar level
- 5 Brown tumours of jaw is seen in
 (A) Hyperthyroidism (B) Hyperparathyroidism
 (C) Hypothyroidism (D) Hypoparathyroidism

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
 A. Describe causes, clinical features and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia.
 B. Describe clinical features, investigations and treatment of Myxoedema.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
 A Clinical features and management of Megaloblastic anaemia.
 B Describe preventive measures against transmission of hepatitis B in dental practice.
 C Clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia
 D Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus
 E Clinical features and treatment of Nephrotic syndrome
- Q.7 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) 5
- 1 LDL cholesterol is a good cholesterol and HDL cholesterol is a bad cholesterol.
 - 2 Obesity is usually associated with Type 2 DM.
 - 3 Calcitonin regulating calcium level in blood is secreted by Thyroid gland.
 - 4 A haemoglobin level higher than upper limit of normal is known as Anaemia.
 - 5 Hepatitis C is transmitted through fecal-oral route.

- 1 Vitamin K deficiencies causes
 - (A) Bleeding tendency
 - (B) Scurvy
 - (C) Rickets
 - (D) Beriberi
- 2 What precautions are to be taken by a dentist during treatment of a HBsAg positive patient
 - (A) Carefully do the procedure-wearing double gloves, mask and gown.
 - (B) Needle pricks should be avoided and needles must be disposed in non penetrable disposable containers.
 - (C) Syringes, masks, gloves are disposed off into a labelled plastic bag.
 - (D) All of the above
- 3 Most common opportunistic infection in AIDS patients in India is:
 - (A) Candidiasis
 - (B) Amoebiasis
 - (C) Tuberculosis
 - (E) Hepatitis
- 4 Chloroquine is the drug of choice against which of the following?
 - (A) Malaria
 - (B) Dengue fever
 - (C) Filaria
 - (D) Typhoid fever
- 5 Persistent bradycardia during vasovagal syncope is treated by
 - (A) Adrenaline
 - (B) Lignocaine
 - (C) Atropine
 - (D) Amlodipine

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – December– 2020****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date:21/12/2020****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Write Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A. Describe clinical features, complications, treatment, and prevention of Community acquired pneumonia.
 - B. What is the full form of HIV and AIDS? Enumerate oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS. Add a note on preventive measures against transmission of HIV infection in dental practice.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Short course chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - B Jone's criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic fever.
 - C Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus
 - D Uses and side effects of Lignocaine
 - E How will you manage vasovagal syncope developing during dental procedure?
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Rifampicin | (A) Optic neuritis |
| (2) Ethambutol | (B) Ototoxicity & Renal toxicity |
| (3) Streptomycin | (C) Peripheral neuropathy |
| (4) Isoniazid | (D) Gout |
| (5) Pyrazinamide | (E) Red orange colour urine |
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's 5
- 1 Coughing of blood in sputum is called

(A) Hematemesis	(B) Haematuria
(C) Haemoptysis	(D) None of the above
 - 2 Rheumatic fever is caused by

(A) Staphylococci	(B) Pneumococci
(C) Beta haemolytic streptococci group-A	(D) None of the above
 - 3 All the following coronary risk factors are modifiable except

(A) Smoking	(B) High cholesterol in blood
(C) Family history of coronary artery disease.	(D) Diabetes mellitus
 - 4 What are the symptoms of type 1 diabetes mellitus?

(A) Polydipsia	(B) Polyuria
(C) Polyphagia	(D) All of the above
 - 5 Prognathism is seen in

(A) Tetany	(B) Cushing syndrome
(C) Acromegaly	(D) Grave's disease

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Write Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
A. Discuss the clinical features, complications, and management of Hypertension.
B. Classify Jaundice. Describe modes of transmission, clinical features, complications and treatment of Acute viral hepatitis.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
A Define and classify anaemias.
B Clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia
C Enumerate causes of gingival hyperplasia
D Aetiology and clinical features of typhoid fever
E Clinical features and treatment of myxoedema
- Q.7 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Acute Glomerulonephritis | (A) Brown tumours |
| (2) Nephrotic syndrome | (B) Pretibial myxoedema |
| (3) Tetany | (C) Hypertension |
| (4) Hyperparathyroidism | (D) Hypocalcaemia |
| (5) Hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease) | (E) Massive proteinuria >3.5gm/day |
- Q.8 Answer following MCQ's 5
- Cola or tea-coloured urine or smoky urine is seen in
(A) Acute Glomerulonephritis (B) Nephrotic syndrome
(C) Renal Stones (D) Enlarged prostate
 - Vaccination for prophylaxis are available for
(A) HAV and HBV (B) HCV
(C) HDV (D) HDE
 - HIV is transmitted by
(A) Sexual rout (B) Needle stick injury in health care workers
(C) Contaminated blood transfusions (D) All of the above
 - Hutchinson's teeth and mulberry molars are seen in
(A) Fluorosis (B) Rickets
(C) Congenital syphilis (D) Pregnancy
 - Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) deficiency causes which of the following?
(A) Scurvy (B) Rickets
(C) Osteomalacia (D) Diabetes

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept.– 2021****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date:10/08/ 2021****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe causes, clinical features and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia
- B Describe clinical features, investigations and treatment of Myxoedema
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Enumerate first line anti TB drugs. Write about the mode of action, daily dose and most commonly seen side effects of these drugs.
- B Clinical features and treatment of Acute rheumatic fever
- C A diabetic patient becomes hypoglycaemic in your dental clinic. What clinical presentations patient will have and How will you manage such case?
- D Modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS
- E Dental and non-dental uses and side effects of corticosteroids
- Q.3 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) 5
- 1 COPD is usually present from childhood, whereas asthma is predominantly diagnosed in patients >40 years old.
 - 2 LDL cholesterol is good cholesterol and HDL cholesterol is bad cholesterol.
 - 3 Liquid iron preparations may stain the tongue and teeth black.
 - 4 Obesity is usually associated with Type 1 DM.
 - 5 Hypothyroidism in children is called cretinism.
- Q.4 Answer the following MCQ's: 5
- 1 Which of the following is given to prevent isoniazid induced neuropathy?
(a) Vitamin B12
(b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin C
(d) Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

- 2 Which one of the following drugs is having side effects like cough and angioedema?
 - (a) Enalapril (ACE inhibitors)
 - (b) Amlodipine (Calcium channel blockers)
 - (c) Chlorothiazide diuretics
 - (d) Clonidine
- 3 Beta thalassemia is also known as
 - (a) Pernicious anaemia
 - (b) Sideroblastic anaemia
 - (c) Sickle cell anaemia
 - (d) Cooley's anaemia
- 4 Which finding leads you to suspect acute glomerulonephritis?
 - (a) Dysuria, frequency, and urgency
 - (b) Back pain, nausea, and vomiting
 - (c) Hypertension, macroscopic haematuria , oliguria, and Puffiness of face
 - (d) Fever, chills, and right upper quadrant pain radiating to the back
- 5 A 25-year-old male patient presents with recurrent periodontitis. He is having a history of polyuria, and polydipsia. He also complains of weight loss in spite of good appetite. He should be investigated for
 - (a) Diabetes insipidus
 - (b) Diabetes mellitus
 - (c) Tuberculosis
 - (d) Thyrotoxicosis

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Define and classify pneumonia. Describe clinical features, complications, and prevention of community acquired pneumonia.
Add a note on how will you treat out-patients with community acquired pneumonia
 - B Enumerate causes of facial pain. Describe aetiology, clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Enumerate causes of bleeding gums
 - B Clinical features and complications of Acute viral hepatitis
 - C How will you manage an acute attack of Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Grand mal epilepsy) during dental procedures?
 - D Scurvy
 - E Clinical features and treatment of Nephrotic syndrome

- Q.7 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) 5
- 1 Mode of spread of hepatitis A and E infection is Feco-oral route.
 - 2 Bell's palsy is a form of facial paralysis caused by a dysfunction of the 8th cranial nerve.
 - 3 HSV-2 usually causes Oro-facial lesions, whereas HSV-1 usually causes genital lesions.
 - 4 Vitamin D deficiency causes rickets and osteomalacia.
 - 5 If a diabetic dental patient develops hypoglycemia and loses consciousness in the dental clinic, immediately IV infusion of rapid acting insulin should be given.
- Q.8 Answer the following MCQ's: 5
- 1 Which of the following actions will you take when the patient develops vasovagal syncope during the dental procedure:?
 - (a) As soon as signs and symptoms of syncope are noted, terminate the dental procedure and put the dental chair in a horizontal position.
 - (b) The patient is placed in supine position with head down to increase the cerebral blood flow and head tilted to the side to avoid aspiration.
 - (c) Monitor vital signs and give IV atropine if bradycardia persists.
 - (d) All of the above
 - 2 All are features of classical migraine except:
 - (a) Aura in form of visual symptoms
 - (b) Unilateral throbbing headache
 - (c) Nausea and vomiting
 - (d) Contralateral hemiparesis
 - 3 Which one of the following antibiotics is not used in the treatment of typhoid fever?
 - (a) Ciprofloxacin
 - (b) Azithromycin
 - (c) Tetracycline
 - (d) Ceftriaxone
 - 4 Tonic-clonic seizures, Tongue bite, incontinence of urine or stools, epileptic cry and cyanosis are features of:
 - (a) Petit mal seizures
 - (b) Grand mal seizures
 - (c) Myoclonic seizures
 - (d) Partial seizures
 - 5 Vitamin B12 (cobalamins) deficiencies cause the following except:
 - (a) Megaloblastic anemia
 - (b) Anorexia, weight loss and diarrhoea
 - (c) Paresthesia and Ataxia
 - (d) Plummer–Vinson syndrome

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – (3rd) Year – EXAMINATION – NOV-DEC 2021****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date:06/12/ 2021****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Attempt all questions.
3. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
4. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe clinical features of Generalized Tonic-clonic Seizures (Grand mal epilepsy).
How will you manage an acute attack of Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Grand mal epilepsy) during dental procedures?
- B Describe aetiology, clinical features, complications and treatment of adult pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Q.2 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Aetiological risk factors for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (COPD)
- B Enumerate dental procedures which require and which do not require Antibiotic prophylaxis for infective endocarditis.
- C Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus
- D Enumerate causes of secondary hypertension
- E Clinical features and treatment of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
- Q.3 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) 5
- 1 In asthma, airflow obstruction is fully reversible with treatment.
 - 2 Diagnosis of infective endocarditis are done by modified Jone's criteria.
 - 3 Vitamin B12 deficiency during pregnancy is associated with neural tube defects in foetus.
 - 4 Metformin is the first-line therapy for Type2 DM and obesity.
 - 5 Propranolol is used to control adrenergic symptoms (tachycardia, tremor, sweating and anxiety) of hyperthyroidism.

- 1 Which is the most common organism causing community acquired pneumonia?
 - (A) Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus)
 - (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae)
 - (C) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - (D) Gram negative bacteria
- 2 Acute rheumatic fever is caused by
 - (A) Staphylococcus aureus
 - (B) Beta haemolytic streptococci group-A
 - (C) Pneumococci
 - (D) Streptococcus viridans
- 3 Average life span of red blood cells (RBCs) is
 - (A) 30 days
 - (B) 90 days
 - (C) 120 days
 - (D) 365 days
- 4 Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
 - (A) Massive proteinuria
 - (B) Generalized oedema
 - (C) Hyperlipidemia
 - (D) All of the above
- 5 A diabetic dental patient goes into hypoglycemia and loses consciousness in the dental clinic. Which of the following measures would you take to manage this patient?
 - (A) Give intravenous 6 to 9 Liter of Normal saline
 - (B) Give intravenous infusion of regular insulin (5 to 7 units / hour)
 - (C) Give intravenous glucose (50 ml of 50 % dextrose)
 - (D) Give intravenous infusion of Iron sucrose

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer Structured Long Essay (Any 1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Acute myocardial infarction.
 - B Describe the clinical features and complications of Acute viral hepatitis. Add a note on preventive measures against transmission of hepatitis B in dental practice.
- Q.6 Write Short Essay (Any 3 out of 5) 15
- A Causes and clinical features of Iron deficiency anaemia
 - B Enumerate causes of gingival hyperplasia
 - C Clinical features and treatment of Bell's Palsy
 - D Describe oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS
 - E Clinical features of Acromegaly
- Q.7 State whether following statements are true (T) or false (F) 5
- 1 H. Pylori infection causes Malaria.
 - 2 Patients having trigeminal neuralgia may develop oral complications as they may be reluctant to brush the teeth.
 - 3 Vaccine is not available to prevent Mumps.
 - 4 Vitamin D is required for calcium absorption from the small intestine.
 - 5 The first drug of choice to be administered for Anaphylactic shock is Epinephrine (Adrenaline).
- Q.8 Answer the following MCQs : 5
- 1 Gum hypertrophy can occur with the use of:
 - (A) Calcium channel blockers
 - (B) Phenytoin
 - (C) Cyclosporine
 - (D) All of the above
 - 2 Which of the following causes vasovagal syncope in dental patients?
 - (A) Decreased cerebral blood flow
 - (B) Increased cerebral blood flow
 - (C) Increased cardiac output
 - (D) Slow respiratory rate
 - 3 Sore throat, greyish-yellow membrane formation over tonsils, Bull neck (swollen neck), tachycardia, fever, husky voice and nasal discharge are hallmarks of which of the following?
 - (A) Scarlet fever
 - (B) Diphtheria
 - (C) Infectious mononucleosis
 - (D) Measles

- 4 Adrenal crisis occurs due to
- (A) Sudden withdrawal of antibiotic drugs
 - (B) Sudden withdrawal of antiemetic drugs
 - (C) Sudden withdrawal of corticosteroids
 - (D) Sudden withdrawal of antihypertensive drugs
- 5 Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) deficiency causes which of the following?
- (A) Scurvy
 - (B) Rickets
 - (C) Osteo-malacia
 - (D) Diabetes

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd year – EXAMINATION – July – Sept 2022****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date: 12/07/2022****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Define and classify pneumonia. Describe clinical features, complications, and prevention of community acquired pneumonia.
Add a note on how you will treat out-patients with community acquired pneumonia.
- B Describe aetiology, risk factors, clinical features, management and dental significance Of Bell's palsy.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Short course chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis.
- B Coronary risk factors.
- C Scurvy.
- D Clinical features and treatment of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- E How will you manage a vasovagal syncope developing during dental procedure?
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Rifampicin | (A) Optic neuritis |
| (2) Ethambutol | (B) Ototoxicity & Renal toxicity |
| (3) Streptomycin | (C) Peripheral neuropathy |
| (4) Isoniazid | (D) Gout |
| (5) Pyrazinamide | (E) Red orange colour urine |
- Q.4 Answer following MCQ's. 5
- 1 Excessive collection of fluid in pleural cavity is called
 - (A) Pneumothorax
 - (B) Pneumonia
 - (C) Pleural effusion
 - (D) Emphysema
 - 2 Adult patients having high-risk cardiac lesions, which of the following antibiotic prophylaxis should be given before invasive dental procedures?
 - (A) 2 gm oral amoxicillin 1 hour before the procedure
 - (B) Metronidazole 1.5 gm 1 hour before the procedure
 - (C) Tetracyclines 2 gm 1 hour before the procedure
 - (D) Chloroquine 1 gm 1 hour before the procedure

- 3 Which of the following manifestations is characteristic of hemophilia
- (A) Gum bleeding
 - (B) Petechiae
 - (C) Hemarthrosis
 - (D) Epistaxis
- 4 Weight gain, cold intolerance, depression, tiredness and constipation are common in which of the following?
- (A) Hyperthyroidism
 - (B) Hypothyroidism
 - (C) Hypoparathyroidism
 - (D) Hyperparathyroidism
- 5 Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by
- (A) Massive proteinuria
 - (B) Generalized oedema
 - (C) Hyperlipidemia
 - (D) All of the above

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Describe aetiology, clinical features, Jones diagnostic criteria and treatment of Acute Rheumatic Fever.
 - B Describe clinical features, complications and treatment (Management Steps) of Diabetes mellitus.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Causes and clinical features of Iron deficiency anaemia.
 - B Clinical features and complications of Acute viral hepatitis.
 - C Clinical features of Acromegaly.
 - D How will you manage an acute attack of Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Grand mal epilepsy) during dental procedures?
 - E Describe preventive measures against transmission of HIV infection in dental practice.
- Q.7 Match **A** with **B** 5
- | A | B |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Trigeminal neuralgia | (A) Sumatriptan |
| (2) Peptic ulcer | (B) Phenytoin |
| (3) Bell's palsy | (C) Carbamazepine |
| (4) Migraine | (D) Corticosteroids and Acyclovir |
| (5) Grand mal epilepsy | (E) Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) |

- 1 Gum hypertrophy can occur with the use of
 - (A) Calcium channel blockers
 - (B) Phenytoin
 - (C) Cyclosporine
 - (D) All of the above

- 2 Sumatriptan can be given
 - (A) Orally
 - (B) Subcutaneously
 - (C) Intranasally
 - (D) All of the above

- 3 Step-ladder fever is a characteristic feature of which of the following?
 - (A) Pneumonia
 - (B) Typhoid fever
 - (C) Rheumatic fever
 - (D) Tuberculosis

- 4 Ingestion of oral glucose drink is advised for patients with which of the following conditions?
 - (A) Hyperglycemia
 - (B) Hypoglycemia
 - (C) Angina
 - (D) Syncope

- 5 The first drug of choice to be administered for Anaphylactic shock is?
 - (A) Aminophylline
 - (B) Epinephrine (Adrenaline)
 - (C) Dexamethasone
 - (D) Chlorphenaramine maleate

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd year – EXAMINATION, NOV – DEC 2022****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date:07/12/2022****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Describe aetiology, clinical features, complications and treatment of adult pulmonary tuberculosis.
- B Define and classify anaemia. Describe clinical features and treatment of Megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A Clinical features and complications of community acquired pneumonia.
- B Clinical features and treatment of Acute rheumatic fever.
- C Dental and non-dental uses and side effects of corticosteroids.
- D A diabetic patient becomes hypoglycaemic in your dental clinic. What clinical presentations patient will have and how will you manage such case?
- E Scurvy.
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Vitamin A | (A) Megaloblastic anaemia |
| (2) Vitamin D | (B) Peripheral neuropathy during isoniazid therapy |
| (3) Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) | (C) Rickets and osteomalacia |
| (4) Vitamin B12 & Folic acid | (D) Scurvy |
| (5) Vitamin C | (E) Night blindness |
- Q.4 Answer the following MCQs : 5
- 1 Which of the following is the most important etiological risk factor for COPD?

(A) Cigarette smoking	(B) Bacterial infection of lung
(C) Exposure to coal dust	(D) Pneumonia
 - 2 All the following oral procedures require prophylaxis for infective endocarditis except

(A) Tooth extraction	(B) Impression taking
(C) Root canal therapy	(D) Implant placement
 - 3 Hemophilia B is also known as

(A) Hodgkin's disease	(B) Burkitt's lymphoma
(C) Christmas disease	(D) Von Willebrand's disease
 - 4 Prognathism is seen in

(A) Tetany	(B) Cushing syndrome
(C) Acromegaly	(D) Grave's disease
 - 5 Tea or Cola colour or Smoky urine is seen in

(A) Acute Glomerulonephritis	(B) Nephrotic syndrome
(C) Renal Stones	(D) Enlarged prostate

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay. (Any One) 10
- A Enumerate causes of facial pain. Describe aetiology, clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia.
 - B Describe the clinical features and complications of Acute viral hepatitis. Add a note on preventive measures against transmission of hepatitis B in dental practice.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay. (Any three) 15
- A How will you manage a case of Iron deficiency anaemia.
 - B Clinical features and treatment of Bell's Palsy.
 - C Describe oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS.
 - D Clinical features and treatment of myxoedema.
 - E Clinical features and treatment of Nephrotic syndrome.
- Q.7 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Iron-deficiency anaemia | (A) Hemarthrosis |
| (2) Megaloblastic anaemia | (B) Auto-splenectomy
due to repeated splenic infarction |
| (3) Beta thalassaemia major | (C) Koilonychia |
| (4) Sickle cell anaemia | (D) Hyper-segmented neutrophils |
| (5) Hemophilia | (E) Hair-on-end appearance of the skull |
- Q.8 Answer the following MCQs : 5
- 1 Generalized gingival hyperplasia in epileptic patients who are on anticonvulsive medication is usually due to which of the following?
 - (A) Phenytoin
 - (B) Trauma to the gums during epileptic attacks
 - (C) Tranquilizers
 - (D) Pain killers
 - 2 Which one is not effective in an acute attack of migraine ?
 - (A) Sumatriptan
 - (B) Paracetamol
 - (C) Amitriptyline
 - (D) Ergotamine
 - 3 Which test is done for the diagnosis of typhoid fever?
 - (A) Elisa test
 - (B) Widal test
 - (C) Tuberculin test
 - (D) Sickling test
 - 4 A dental patient with a history of heart disease complains of pain in the chest and left arm. What is your first line of action?
 - (A) Administer oxygen and aromatic ammonia to inhale
 - (B) Administer oxygen
 - (C) Administer sublingual nitroglycerine tablet
 - (D) Administer injectable 1:1000 epinephrine intramuscularly
 - 5 Adrenaline is added to 2 % lignocaine during local anesthesia
 - (A) To prolong the duration of local anesthesia
 - (B) To reduces the systemic toxicity of the lignocaine
 - (C) To reduce bleeding at the site of injection
 - (D) All of the above

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd Year – EXAMINATION – May – July 2023****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date: 03/07/2023****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Structured following Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe causes, clinical features and treatment of Iron deficiency anaemia
- B Describe clinical features, investigations and management of Acute myocardial infarction
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Enumerate first line anti TB drugs. Write about the mode of action, daily dose and most commonly seen side effects of these drugs.
- B Jones criteria for the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic fever.
- C Clinical features of diabetes mellitus.
- D Modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- E Enumerate causes of secondary hypertension.
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1) Hemophilia A | (A) Corticosteroids & Splenectomy |
| (2) Hemophilia B | (B) Low fibrinogen concentration |
| (3) Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) | (C) Factor VIII deficiency |
| (4) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) | (D) Prolongation of Prothrombin time (PT) |
| (5) Vit K deficiency | (E) Factor IX deficiency |

- 1 Which one of the following is the single most effective way of preventing the progression of the disease and reducing mortality from COPD ?
(A) Smoking cessation
(B) Oxygen therapy
(C) Pulmonary rehabilitation
(D) Surgical interventions
- 2 Adult patients having high-risk cardiac lesions, which of the following antibiotic prophylaxis against endocarditis should be given before invasive dental procedures?
(A) Amoxicillin 2 gm orally 1 hour before the procedure
(B) Metronidazole 1.5 gm orally 1 hour before the procedure
(C) Tetracyclines 2 gm orally 1 hour before the procedure
(D) Chloroquine 1 gm orally 1 hour before the procedure
- 3 Vitamin B12 (cobalamins) deficiencies cause the following except:
(A) Megaloblastic anemia
(B) Anorexia, weight loss and diarrhoea
(C) Paresthesia and Ataxia
(D) Plummer–Vinson syndrome
- 4 Which one of the following reduces elevated blood calcium level ?
(A) Parathormone (B) Vitamin D
(C) Calcitonin (D) Thyroxine
- 5 In acute Glomerulonephritis the most common cause of infection is
(A) Syphilis (B) Measles
(C) Group A Beta-hemolytic Streptococci (D) Toxoplasmosis

SECTION – B

Q.5 Structured following Long Essay (1 out of 2)

10

- A Describe aetiology, risk factors, clinical features, management and dental significance Of Bell's palsy.
- B Describe clinical features, investigations and treatment of Myxoedema.

Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5)

15

- A Define and classify anaemia.
- B Clinical features and complications of Acute viral hepatitis.
- C Clinical features and treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia.
- D Clinical features of Acromegaly
- E Scurvy

Q.7 Match A with B

5

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1) Congenital syphilis | (A) Bilateral swelling of parotid glands |
| (2) Diphtheria | (B) Kaposi sarcoma |
| (3) HIV | (C) Koplik's spot |
| (4) Mumps | (D) Hutchinson teeth |
| (5) Measles | (E) Greyish yellow membrane over tonsil |

Q.8 Answer the following MCQs :

5

- 1 An hypertensive patient on medication for high blood pressure presents with gingival hyperplasia. What might be the most likely cause of gingival hyperplasia in this patient?
(A) Amlodipine (Calcium channel blockers)
(B) Atenolol (Beta-blockers)
(C) Hydralazine (Vasodilator)
(D) Lisinopril (ACE inhibitors)
- 2 Tonic-clonic seizures, Tongue bite, incontinence of urine or stools, epileptic cry and cyanosis are features of
(A) Petit mal seizures
(B) Grand mal seizures
(C) Myoclonic seizures
(D) Partial seizures
- 3 The most common reported oral malignancy in HIV infection is:
(A) Squamous cell carcinoma
(B) Multiple myeloma
(C) Kaposi Sarcoma
(D) All of the above
- 4 A dental patient with a history of asthma experiences a mild attack of asthma during a dental procedure. What is your first line of action?
(A) Ask the patient to inhale 2-3 puffs from Salbutamol inhaler
(B) Administer oxygen and give intravenous Ceftriaxone injection
(C) Administer intravenous Papatrazole injection
(D) Administer intravenous glucose drip
- 5 Which of these is a symptom of vitamin A deficiency?
(A) Osteoporosis
(B) Impaired taste perception
(C) Night blindness
(D) Impaired blood clotting

SANKALCHAND PATEL UNIVERSITY**BDS – 3rd year – EXAMINATION – Sept – Dec - 2023****Subject Code: 1DS1010301****Date:30/11/2023****Subject Name: General Medicine****Time: 3 Hrs.****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Use separate answer book for each section.
2. Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks.

SECTION – A

- Q.1 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe modes of transmission, clinical features, complications, and treatment of Acute viral hepatitis.
- B Describe the aetiology and clinical features of infective endocarditis. Add a note on antibiotic regimens for prophylaxis of endocarditis before dental procedures in adults having high risk cardiac lesions.
- Q.2 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Clinical features and complications of community acquired pneumonia.
- B Clinical features and treatment of Acute rheumatic fever.
- C Enumerate complications of Diabetes Mellitus.
- D Causes and clinical features of Iron deficiency anaemia ?
- E How will you manage a vasovagal syncope developing during dental procedure?
- Q.3 Match A with B 5
- | A | B |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Pneumonia | (A) Excessive collection of fluid in pleural space |
| (2) COPD | (B) Fully reversible airflow obstruction either spontaneously or with treatment |
| (3) Bronchial Asthma | (C) Infection of lung parenchyma |
| (4) Pleural Effusion | (D) Air in pleural space |
| (5) Pneumothorax | (E) Chronic progressive partially reversible airflow obstruction |
- Q.4 Answer the following MCQs : 5
- 1 All the following are true about therapy for tuberculosis except:
- (A) Isoniazide causes peripheral neuropathy
- (B) Rifampicin causes orange red colour urine.
- (C) Ethambutol causes autotoxicity and renal toxicity
- (D) Pyrazinamide causes hepatitis

- 2 All the following are cardiac risk factors except:
 - (A) Hypertension
 - (B) Family history of CAD
 - (C) High levels of HDL
 - (D) Diabetes mellitus

- 3 Hepcidin, a hormone secreted by liver regulates
 - (A) Fat metabolism
 - (B) Protein metabolism
 - (C) Iron metabolism
 - (D) Carbohydrate metabolism

- 4 In acute Glomerulonephritis the most common cause of infection is :
 - (A) Syphilis
 - (B) Measles
 - (C) Group A Beta-haemolytic Streptococci
 - (D) Toxoplasmosis

- 5 Which of one the following is not an oral complication of diabetes
 - (A) Periodontitis
 - (B) Candidiasis
 - (C) Kaposi sarcoma
 - (D) Xerostomia

SECTION – B

- Q.5 Answer following Structured Long Essay (1 out of 2) 10
- A Describe aetiology, risk factors, clinical features, management and dental significance of Bell's palsy.
 - B What is the full form of HIV and AIDS? Enumerate oral manifestations of HIV/AIDS. Add a note on preventive measures against transmission of HIV infection in dental practice.
- Q.6 Answer following Short Essay (3 out of 5) 15
- A Clinical features and management of Megaloblastic anaemia.
 - B How will you manage an acute attack of Generalized Tonic-Clonic Seizures (Grand mal epilepsy) during dental procedures?
 - C Clinical features and complications of Cirrhosis of Liver.
 - D Stigmata of congenital syphilis.
 - E Clinical features and treatment of myxoedema

Q.7 Match A with B

5

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| (1) Myxoedema | (A) Hyperpigmentation of oral mucosa |
| (2) Critinism | (B) Moon shape face and buffalo hump |
| (3) Cushing syndrome | (C) Hypothyroidism in adults |
| (4) Addison's disease | (D) Brown tumours |
| (5) Hyperparathyroidism | (E) Hypothyroidism in children |

Q.8 Answer the following MCQs :

5

- 1 An hypertensive patient on medication for high blood pressure presents with gingival hyperplasia. What might be the most likely cause of gingival hyperplasia in this patient?
(A) Amlodipine (Calcium channel blockers)
(B) Atenolol (Beta-blockers)
(C) Hydralazine (Vasodilator)
(D) Lisinopril (ACE inhibitors)
- 2 Which one of the following is not effective in an acute attack of migraine
(A) Sumatriptan
(B) Paracetamol
(C) Amitriptyline
(D) Ergotamine
- 3 HSV-1 (Herpes simplex Virus) can be associated with
(A) Trigeminal neuralgia
(B) Bell palsy
(C) Migraine
(D) All of the above
- 4 A patient is having blood report of high TSH, low T3 and low T4. What is your diagnosis?
(A) Hyperthyroidism
(B) Euthyroidism
(C) Primary Hypothyroidism
(D) Secondary Hypothyroidism
- 5 Which one of the following is NOT a cause of Microcytic Anaemia?
(A) Thalassemia
(B) Anaemia of chronic disease
(C) Aplastic anaemia
(D) Iron Deficiency Anaemia
