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Total Number of Pages: 01

SUBJECT NAME: Medicine -I (General Medicine including Gerontology)

4th Semester Examination 2023 Batch

Course: BPT

SUB_CODE: 23ABP401

BRANCH: Allied Courses

Max Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Sitting: 1st 8.00 AM to 11.00 AM

Q. CODE: A525

All Questions are compulsory. Illustrate answer with diagrams wherever relevant / required

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

- Q 1 Long Answer Question (Answer any one out of two) (1 X 15marks)**
- a) Write down the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)
 - b) Write down the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of COPD.
- Q 2 Long Answer Question (Answer any one out of two) (1 X 15 marks)**
- a) Describe Organophosphorus Poisoning—clinical features and management.
 - b) Write down the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Hypertension.
- Q 3 Long Answer Question (Answer any one out of two) (1 X 15 marks)**
- a) Write down the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Hypothyroidism
 - b) Write down the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of Cirrhosis of Liver.
- Q 4 Short Answer Questions (Focused) (Answer any two out of three) (2 x 5 marks)**
- a) Nephrotic syndrome
 - b) Dengue fever
 - c) Leukemia
- Q 5 Short Answer Questions (Applied) (Answer any two out of three) (2 x 5 marks)**
- a) Clinical approach to jaundice
 - b) Approach to hemoptysis
 - c) Management of upper GI bleed
- Q 6 Short Answer Case based question (Answer any two out of three) (2 x 5 marks)**
- a) A 55-year-old diabetic patient presents with sweating, tremors, confusion, and blood sugar 42 mg/dL. Discuss diagnosis and management.
 - b) A known asthmatic presents with severe wheeze, inability to speak, and respiratory distress. Discuss emergency management.
 - c) A hypertensive patient presents with severe headache, blurred vision, BP 220/130 mmHg. Discuss management.
- Q 7 Objective Type (Fill in the blanks) (5 x 1 mark)**
- a) ECG finding in hyperkalemia is _____.
 - b) The antidote for paracetamol poisoning is _____.
 - c) The most common cause of pleural effusion in India is _____.
 - d) The most common organism causing infective endocarditis is _____.
 - e) Kussmaul's breathing is seen in _____.
