

FOURTH YEAR BHMS (SET-2)

Practice of Medicine - Paper 1

Total Marks: 100

Section I

Q.1 A 35-year-old male chronic smoker presents with progressive cough, increased sputum production, exertional breathlessness and occasional wheezing for the past 3 months. He has been smoking approximately 10-15 cigarettes daily for the last 12 years. (15 Marks)

Answer the following:

1. What relevant history & respiratory symptoms would you elicit?
2. Describe the relevant general and respiratory system examination.
3. What investigations would you advise to assess the patient?

OR

Q.1 Describe Chronic Bronchitis its clinical features and examination findings & discuss the diagnostic investigations. (15 Marks)

Q.2 A family of five developed severe vomiting and diarrhoea within 24 hours after having a meal at a hotel. All family members were admitted to the hospital with similar complaints. (15 Marks)

Answer the following:

1. Describe the important history and clinical features you would assess.
2. Describe the relevant general and systemic examination, with special emphasis on dehydration and vital signs.
3. Describe the pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of the patient.

OR

Q.2 Write Short Notes:

(A) Explain clinical examination of a patient with Ascites. (08 Marks)

(B) Write a short note on the indications and describe the skill and technique of Endotracheal intubation. (07 Marks)

Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) (15 Marks)

1. Describe the clinical examination of a patient with Jaundice.
2. Describe the clinical assessment of the patient with acute abdominal pain.
3. Describe the step-by-step procedure for measuring respiratory rate in a patient.
4. Radiological Evaluation of a Patient with Pneumothorax.
5. Genetic counseling of a patient with sickle cell anaemia.

Q.4 Give the right answer of MCQs (05 Marks)

1. A patient with pleural effusion is most likely to have a finding on percussion?
A. Hyperresonance B. Stony dullness C. Tympanic note D. Normal resonance
2. Down syndrome is most commonly caused by:
A. Trisomy 13 B. Trisomy 18 C. Trisomy 21 D. Monosomy X
3. The most characteristic clinical finding in lobar pneumonia is:
A. Hyperresonance B. Bronchial breath sounds over the affected area C. Absent vocal resonance in all cases D. Bilateral wheezing
4. Which enzyme is more specific for acute pancreatitis?
A. AST B. ALT C. Lipase D. Alkaline phosphatase
5. Which of the following is a major complication of cirrhosis?
A. Esophageal variceal bleeding B. Hyperthyroidism C. Acute appendicitis D. Bronchial asthma

Section II

Q.1 Describe indications of following homoeopathic medicines for the management of Pneumonia. (15 Marks)

- 1) Ammonium Carbonica
- 2) Antimonium tartaricum
- 3) Bromium
- 4) Digitalis purpurea
- 5) Ipecacuanha

OR

Q.1 Describe indications of following homoeopathic medicines for the management of Acute gastroenteritis. (15 Marks)

- 1) Arsenicum album
- 2) Magnesia phosphorica
- 3) Pulsatilla nigricans
- 4) Croton tiglium
- 5) Aethusa cynapium

Q.2 Describe indications of following homoeopathic medicines for the management of Infective hepatitis. (15 Marks)

- 1) Cinchona officinalis
- 2) Crotalus horridus
- 3) Mercurius solubilis
- 4) Natrium sulphuricum
- 5) Podophyllum.

OR

Q.2 Write Short Notes:

(A) Write indications of Nitric acidum & Sulphur for bacillary dysentery. (08 Marks)

(B) Write indications of Iris versicolor & Colocynthis for Acute pancreatitis. (07 Marks)

Q.3 Write the indications of homoeopathic medicines for given disease conditions (Any Three) (15 Marks)

6. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis - Syphilinum
7. Bronchial asthma - Chelidonium
8. Cholecystitis - Lycopodium
9. Common cold disorders - Ferrum phosphorica
10. Bronchiectasis - Carcinocin

Q.4 Write Answers for the MCQs (05 Marks)

1. A patient with bronchial asthma experiences attacks with a sensation of constriction of the chest and difficulty in breathing. The patient is worse from warm air and feels better in cool, open air. Which remedy is traditionally associated with this respiratory picture?

A. Bromium B. Kali carbonicum C. Natrum muriaticum D. Alumina

2. A patient with ulcerative colitis has frequent stools containing blood and mucus. There is marked tenesmus and burning at the anus. The patient is chilly and has a characteristic offensive quality to the discharges. Which remedy is most consistent with this materia-medica picture?

A. Mercurius solubilis B. Calcarea carbonica C. Magnesia phosphorica D. Natrum muriaticum

3. A patient with gastritis complains of burning and sour stomach symptoms. He has a strong craving for sweets and experiences acidity with sour eructations. The gastric complaints are associated with a characteristic sourness throughout the alimentary tract. Which remedy should be considered?

A. Natrum phosphoricum B. Arsenicum album C. Mercurius solubilis D. Kali carbonicum

4. A patient with a tubercular tendency has recurrent respiratory infections, restlessness, desire for change and marked constitutional weakness. He is easily bored and dislikes being confined to one place. Which remedy best matches this characteristic constitutional picture?

A. Kali carbonicum B. Phosphorus C. Tuberculinum D. Silicea

5. URTI with profuse watery nasal discharge, sneezing and burning of the nose; symptoms are worse in a warm room. Which remedy?

A. Allium cepa B. Hepar sulph C. Silicea D. Kali carb