



RAN-2207000104010001

Fourth Year B.H.M.S. Examination August - 2025

Practice of Medicine (Paper - I)

Time: 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.  
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

Fourth Year B.H.M.S.

Name of the Subject :

Practice of Medicine (Paper - I)

Subject Code No.: 2207000104010001

Seat No.:

     

Student's Signature

Section - I

Q. 1. Describe in detail Pulmonary tuberculosis. (15)

OR

Q. 1. Define Ascites. Discuss the pathogenesis, clinical features and management of Ascites. (15)

Q. 2. Define Gastritis. Discuss the aetiology, clinical features, investigations and non-pharmacological management of gastritis. (15)

OR

Q. 2. A. Define and classify Hypersensitivity reactions with their examples. (08)

B. Enumerate the Heat-related illnesses. Write in detail about heatstroke. (07)

Q. 3. Write short notes (Any three) (15)

1. Differences between Extrinsic and intrinsic asthma
2. Differences between Amoebic and Bacillary dysentery
3. Differences between Central and peripheral cyanosis
4. Trisomy 21
5. Alcohol poisoning

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[ P.T.O. ] P0092



- Q. 4. Select the right option for the given question. (05)**
1. A patient presents with jaundice, fever, and right upper quadrant pain. This triad is called
    - a) Murphy's triad
    - b) Courvoisier's triad
    - c) Charcot's triad
    - d) None of the above
  2. In COPD, the characteristic spirometry finding is:
    - a) Increased FEV1/FVC
    - b) Decreased FEV1/FVC
    - c) Normal FEV1
    - d) Increased total lung capacity
  3. CD4+ T cells are primarily affected in:
    - a) SLE
    - b) HIV/AIDS
    - c) SCID
    - d) RA
  4. A positive Murphy's sign is suggestive of:
    - a) Acute pancreatitis
    - b) Acute cholecystitis
    - c) Appendicitis
    - d) Peritonitis
  5. Steatorrhea is commonly seen in:
    - a) Acute pancreatitis
    - b) Chronic pancreatitis
    - c) Peptic ulcer disease
    - d) Hepatitis A

**Section - II**

- Q. 1. Describe the homoeopathic approach for the management of Peptic ulcer with its miasmatic background and remedy differentiation between Anacardium orientale, Cinchona officinalis & Natrium phosphorica. (15)**
- OR**
- Q. 1. Discuss in detail the homoeopathic approach in cases of chronic pancreatitis with its miasmatic background and remedy differentiation of Iris versicolor Carbo vegetabilis and Phosphorus. (15)**
- Q. 2. Describe the scope & limitations of homoeopathy in the management of Diabetes mellitus type 1 with indications of the following homeopathic medicines: Phosphoricum acidum, Syphilinum and Syzygium jambolanum. (15)**
- OR**
- Q. 2. Write short notes**
- A. Down's Syndrome - Baryta carbonica & Calcarea carbonica (08)
  - B. Role of Homoeopathy in Genetic disorders. (07)

**Q. 3. Write short notes (Any Three)**

**(15)**

1. Explain indications of Kalium carbonica for Bronchiectasis.
2. Role of Homocopathy in Autoimmune disorders
3. Discuss the indications of Sabadilla for Allergic reactions
4. Explain Belladonna for Sunstroke
5. Discuss Chelidonium majus for Cirrhosis of Liver

**Q. 4. Write name of indicated medicine for given symptoms.**

**(05)**

1. Sudden loss of memory; everything seems to be in a dream; patient is greatly troubled about his forgetfulness; confused, unfit for business
2. Acute hydrocephalus, with open sutures; stupor, sight of one eye lost; constant and voluntary motion of one arm and one leg
3. Constant urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at the time which is mixed with blood.
4. Glandular induration of stony hardness; of mammae and testicles in persons of cancerous tendency; after bruises and injuries of glands
5. Haemorrhage from any part, blood black, viscid, clotted, forming into long black strings hanging from the bleeding surface