



THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE  
Final PROFESSIONAL MBBS  
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2018  
MEDICINE II  
**(SEQ's)**

1

Time Allowed: 2 HOURS

Roll No. 14106  
Total Marks: 45

**Instructions**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. All question carry equal marks.
3. The SEQ's part is to be submitted within 2 hours, Extra time will not be given.
4. Neat Hand Writing use of margin and marker for headlines will increase the presentation of

1. According to ICD-10 criterion, what are the major (cardinal) and associated symptoms of depression? How would you diagnose mild, moderate and severe depressive disorder on the basis of these symptoms? (05 Marks)

Psychiatry

Mood disorders  
↑  
(slides)

A 25 years old female with bilateral symmetrical arthritis of small joints of hands presented to the Medical OPD with complaint of inability to move small joints of hands after prolonged rest especially on waking up and stays so for more than an hour? Her shoulder, elbow and wrist joints are also involved although with slightly less severity.

Bones

- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (0.5 Mark)
- b) Name all possible physical signs on examination of hands. (02 Marks)
- c) Name findings on xrays of hands in advanced disease. (1.5 Marks)
- d) Name one most specific investigation? (01 Mark)

R.A

(1021) Daudh

(S12 Inam)

A 19 years old boy presented with fever along with pain and swelling of right knee joints for almost a month. Fever is low grade intermittent and pain which was initially mild is now becoming severe in intensity and limiting the range of movements. On examination there is swelling and findings suggestive of knee effusion on right side. He had persistent cough and low grade fever about 06 months ago, which stayed for almost more than a month and after investigations was prescribed medicines which he stopped himself when started feeling better.

Bones

- a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (01 Marks)
- b) Name the investigations for him? And expected findings of each. (2.5 Marks)
- c) Write down the treatment steps of this patient. (1.5 Marks)

ea Radis (tooth)

a crusu (510)

a capili (410)

a corporu (100)

Dermis

skin

Scraping/

and clipping

(S25 Inam)

A 16 years old boy presented to you with superficial Fungal skin infections. These fungal infections are called with the name "Tinea" followed by the area involved.

- a) Name 04 such infections with specific names and the areas they involve. (02 Marks)
- b) How will you investigate the skin fungal infections? (01 Mark)
- c) What treatment options are available for superficial or deep skin fungal infections, please comment on general principles of treatment also? (02 Marks)

(slides)

Tropical →

systemic →

(250-500mg/day)

micronazole cream

itraconazole 4 weeks

(100-200mg/day)

for 2-4 weeks

itraconazole → It Inhibits fungal mediated

Blood

Hemolytic anemia / Hemolytic disease of newborn  
that fight against your RBCs

A patient with significant anemia presented to you in your Medical Out Patients department. He is symptomatic and highly educated. He want to know the details about his illness.

+ve comb's test  
+ve direct comb's test  
Endo  
I have to see source of RBC

- d) Name 02 most common causes of <sup>h. Th</sup> microcytic, macrocytic and normocytic anemias each. (03 Marks)
- e) What a positive Comb's test & increased reticulocyte count signify? (01 Mark)
- f) In a patient with mixed deficiency anemia which medicines may be given? (01 mark)

(562) 1nam

A 40 years old female who is a known patient of arthritis and skin allergies, presents to your clinic with 04 months history of excessive weight gain, appearance of coarse facial hair, her skin, has become thinner with purplish striae on abdomen, along with puffiness of face. She complains of frequent urination throughout day and as well in night. In treatment history she accepts for taking some treatment form hakeems in form of tablets, syrups and powders. There is also complaints of bone pains. Her blood pressure is 155/90 mmHg.

- a) Write down complete diagnosis? (01 Mark)
- b) What are the usual complications of this disease? (02 Marks)
- c) How will you investigate this patient? Please be specific? (02 Marks)

Cushing Syndrome

(410) 1nam

An lady of 55 years with history of Type 2 diabetes mellitus for last 04 years and hypertension & hyperlipidemia for last 03 years. She has grossly uncontrolled diabetes while hypertension and hyperlipidemia have variable control as shown by the record. Now she has presented in emergency with blood sugar level of 550 mg /dl in semiconscious state with severe dehydration and fruity smell from her breath. A diagnosis of diabetic ketoacidosis is made after checking urine ketones which are (+++) positive.

- a) Name 02 conditions which may lead to DKA in type 2 diabetes mellitus. (01mark)
- b) Enlist the principals of treatment of DKA. (02 Marks)
- c) Name 04 complications of diabetic ketoacidosis other than electrolyte and acid base derangements. (02 Marks)

Infection, Trauma

(445) 1nam  
Cerebral edema

A 23 years old female is brought to OPD with two weeks history of periorbital and lower limb swelling. On examination, she has grade 3+ pitting edema of lower limbs. There are also features suggestive of moderate ascites and mild right sided pleural effusion (confirmed both on ultrasound abdomen and chest).

- a) What is the provisional diagnosis? (01 Mark)
- b) What preliminary investigations you will perform? (02 Marks)
- c) Write three therapeutic steps for the initial management? (02 Marks)

Nephrotic syndrome

(474) 1nam

Dialysis is an Important treatment modality renal failure. Write down the 04 most Important indications of dialysis and discuss briefly the types, benefits, complications, mechanisms and special issues regarding each type of dialysis.

- a) Write down the 04 most Important indications of dialysis (02 Marks)
- b) Discuss briefly the types, benefits, complications, mechanisms and special issues regarding each type of dialysis. (03 Marks)

Peritoneal dialysis  
and  
hemodialysis  
infection  
hypertension  
fluid overload

(493, 496) 1nam

Cushing Syndrome  
DM  
Prolonged  
uncontrolled  
blood sugar  
increasing dose of  
medication  
severe illness  
infection  
Renal

Renal

Primary

Secondary (hemodialysis)

infectious etiology