

Z.

13) Kreets (pool)

THE SUPERIOR COLLEGE, LAHORE

FINAL PROFESSIONAL MBDS ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2016

Paediatrie Medicine

(SEOs)

ime Allowed: 2 Hours & 15 Minutes



•	The SEQs part is so be pubmitted within 2 hours &	Instructions
	Mant hand within 2 hours &	14 Mines

	A 6 years old boy received in americans received	
	A 6 years old boy received in emergency room in semiconscious state with history of low grade f	ever for
\	20 days associated with anorexia, weight loss and headache. Headache was severe for the last or and now patient is semiconscious for the last two days. On abusiness severe for the last or	ne week
۲,	and now patient is semiconscious for the last two days. On physical examination his GCS is 10/	15, with
۲	generalized hypertonia and hyperflexia with positive babinsik's sign. He has cranial nerve paisles in a small house with another-crowded family	ncludine
١	3 and 7 Cranial nerves. He lives in a small house with anguer crowded family	

- What is the most likely possibilities?
- How will you diagnose It?
- What are the steps of management?

347 BOOK. TB

Genelaired Epilepmy.

A 2 year old child comes to out-patient department which complaint of not gaining weight. He is one of 5 siblings and taking cow's milk since birth. On physical examination is weight is 6.2 kg and length is 69 cm with generalized loss of subcutaneous fat and loss of muscle bulk. He is quite alert with good appetite.

- a. What is most likely diagnosis?
- b. What are expected complications?
- What are the steps of management?
- d. If patient is admitted to the hospital, what should be the criteria for discharge 2 00 800 (1)

(1)

A. A 10 years old girl received in emergency room in state of fit which is generalized tonic clonic associated with froghing and urinary incontinence for the last 10 minutes. She was alright before this episode with no bistone of fever, headache or vomiting. According to her father this attack is for the third time in the last two years with fit free interval of almost 5 to 6 months and she used to be airight with no focal deficit during fi efree interval.

- a. What is the diagnosis?
- b. How will you manage this episode of fit?
- c. What is the long term management?

- (1)
 - (2)
 - (2)

A 10 years old boy brought to outdoor with painful swelling of left knee and right ankle joint for the last 5 days. He was alright 5 days before until he developed high grade fever with painful swelling of right ankle joint followed by painful swelling of left knee joint after 2 days. Patient also has the history of so-a throat

	to ankle leiet	. 1
3 weeks back. On clinical examination knee joint is more red hot and tender as compare	lebrile -	
which is now much improved. There is an enthematous skin rash on the trunk and patient is	(1) (1)	
a. Write down the two differential diagnoses. RF 5 Septic as the Control of the C	ii O	
b. How will you evaluate the child? 326 0 H5.	ii Ó	
c. How will you manage the child?		
d. Give long term management?	6.5)
A 3 years old child brought to outdoor department with development of generalized hody st	welling for the	
last 4 days which is gradual in onset and slowly progressive associated with decreased passa	ge of urine for	
2 days. On physical examination patient has marked generalized body swelling along with	scrotal edema.	
There is no history of dark color urine and patient is normotensive. a. Give two possibilities and which one is most likely diagnosis? b. What are supportive and confirmatory laboratory test? c. How will you treat it? 3880 H	mentions	/
a. Give two possibilities and which one is most likely diagnosis?	3 (1)	3
b. What are supportive and confirmatory laboratory test? . Acute ferral	(2)	1.
c. How will you treat it? 3880 H.	ر زیران	
A 5 years old girl received in emergency with nose bleeding for 3 hours. According to her m	nother, she has	
fever, body aches and bone pains for last 20 days. On clinical examination patient is	conscious with	
massive epistaxis. There are multiple petechia and bruises all over the body with evidence	a or some gom	
bleed also. Patient is markedly pale, febrile and toxic with firm hepatospleenomegaly.	(1))
b. How will you investigate her? > ALL Aplastic Antenna . Lymphomes	·· (i) (13)	
c. Enumerate steps of management? 365 UH3:	(2)	_
205 C112	(1.5)	
. A 6 years old boy comes to emergency with acute severe attack of asthma. On details	d history he is	
known asthmatic for the last 2 years and has mild intermittent asthma. Now for the	e last 2 month	
symptoms have increased in frequency. Now he has night time symptoms for more th	an 2 times per	_
month. 3950 HS.	(2)	s)
a. How would you manage his acute attack? 3 13 0 0 0 b. How would you step up him for long term management?	131 (2)	
D. How would you step up turn for long term management?	(3)	
6. A 9 months old child brought to emergency room with complaints of respiratory difficulty	for 2 days and	
being rejuctant to feed since morning. His clinical examination reveals that he is not the	LIVING MER MILLI	
weight of 4 kg. There are intercostals recessions and bilateral crepitations. There is positive	rystolic murmur	
of grade 3 at lower left sternel border and baby is not cyanosed.	(1))
a. What is most likely diagnosis? 3300 HS. V50 win-	(E) (E)	_
b. How will you investigate him? c. How will you treat this acuta emergency?	مالالمد	\mathbf{e}
d. What is your long term plan?	ال حلتا	- :
	an decreased	
A 32 years old woman delivered a full term baby boy through emergency C - section du	delivery baby	
A 32 years old woman delivered a full term baby boy through emergency Constitution of delivery baby was received within cry Within minutes of delivery baby was received within cry Within minutes of delivery baby was received within cry within minutes of delivery baby was received within cry within minutes of delivery baby was received within cry is weak and ball the cr	y is hypptonic.	i p
FINISH CLAME Mitti tieso otal sperioti and tachia philipproper and	32 800	-
16thareic with depressed trephatal teneses phateral chishieren parties	(1)	
b. What is the stage of hygoxic-ischemic encephalopathy? b. What are the clinical parameters and how do you use it to assign an APGAR?		
takes are the expected complications and proposis in the Birding	(1)	(3)
C. What are the expected and broken and broken and		
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