

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION (CSCE) 2009

EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL

PAPER III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION PAPER FOR MEDICINE

Date	: 08 th November 2009
Total marks	: 100
Examination Time	: 2.5hours
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes

This question paper consists of 10 (Ten) pages and two sections. Section A and B. **Section A** consists of 30 multiple choice questions carrying 1(one) mark each and 4(four) short questions each carrying 5(five) marks. Candidates are required to answer all the MCQs as well as all the four short questions. **Section B** consists of two case studies each carrying **50 Marks** and candidates are to attempt any one of the two. **All the answers should be written on the answer sheet provided.**

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the most correct / appropriate answer and write against the question number (Example; Q1- a, Q 2-d)

- 1) The most common organism causing croup in children is:
 - a) Influenza virus
 - b) Parainfluenza virus
 - c) Respiratory syncytial virus
 - d) Rota virus
- 2) Digoxin is used in treatment of:
 - a) Cardiac tamponade
 - b) Heart block
 - c) Constrictive pericarditis
 - d) Atrial fibrillation

3) True about Rheumatic heart disease and Rheumatic fever is:

- a) Caused by group "A" streptococci
- b) Caused by group "B " streptococci
- c) Caused by Mycobacterium
- d) None of the above

4) Prominent "a" wave in JVP is seen in:

- a) Tricuspid stenosis
- b) Trauma to heart
- c) Ventricular septal defect
- d) Angina pectoris

5) Sudden excruciating headache is seen in:

- a) Epilepsy
- b) Intracerebral hemorrhage
- c) Hysteria
- d) Subarachnoid hemorrhage

6) Congenital Pyloric stenosis causes:

- a) Billious vomiting
- b) Non bilious vomiting
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Encephalopathy

7) Surgical lobes of liver are divided into following segments:

- a) 4 segments
- b) 5 segments
- c) 6 segments
- d) 8 segments

8) All are premalignant except:

- a) Adenomatous polyps
- b) Juvenile polyps
- c) Familial polyposis coli
- d) Lynch syndrome

9) Artery to bleed in duodenal ulcer hemorrhage:

- a) Splenic artery
- b) Left gastric artery
- c) Superior mesenteric artery
- d) Gastroduodenal artery

10) Painless lower GI bleed is seen in child with:

- a) Meckels diverticulum
- b) Anal fissure
- c) Dysentery
- d) Fistula in Ano

11) Commonest cause of infertility is

- a) Gonorrhoea
- b) Vaginal candidiasis
- c) Trichomonas
- d) Pneumococcus

12) Commonest cause of maternal mortality in Bhutan is

- a) Antepartum hemorrhage
- b) Post partum hemorrhage
- c) Maternal sepsis
- d) Maternal tetanus

13) Predisposing factor for carcinoma cervix is:

- a) Cytomegalo virus
- b) Candida albicans
- c) Human papilloma virus
- d) Ebstein barr virus

14) Contraindication to breast milk feeding:

- a) Mother is sputum negative Tuberculosis
- b) Breast engorgement
- c) Mother on domperidone
- d) None of the above

15) The treatment of choice in a pregnant lady with appendicitis is

- a) Surgery at the earliest
- b) Abortion with appendectomy
- c) Surgery after delivery
- d) Continue pregnancy with medical treatment

16) Commonest cause of Neonatal mortality is

- a) Congenital anomalies
- b) Neonatal sepsis
- c) Birth asphyxia
- d) Neonatal jaundice

17) In the National immunization schedule (DPT Hepatitis B) vaccine is given at:

- a) 6- 10 – 14 weeks
- b) 4- 8- 12 weeks
- c) At birth
- d) 7- 12- 18 weeks

18) Commonest pathological finding in child with Nephrotic syndrome is;

- a) Focal segmental glomerulonephritis
- b) Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- c) Minimal change disease
- d) Membranous nephritis

19) Most common cause of bone malignancy:

- a) Osteosarcoma
- b) Osteosarcoma
- c) Ewings sarcoma
- d) Secondaries

20) Measles and Rubella vaccine (MR) is given as;

- a) Oral drops
- b) Intradermal
- c) Intramuscular
- d) Subcutaneous

21) Axillary nerve supplies

- a) Deltoid + Teres major
- b) Deltoid + Teres Minor
- c) Teres major + Teres minor
- d) Corachobrachialis

22) Sixth (6) cranial nerve supplies:

- a) Superior oblique
- b) Inferior oblique
- c) Medial rectus
- d) Lateral rectus

23) Creatinine is formed from

- a) Arginine
- b) Lysine
- c) Leucine
- d) Histamine

24) Type II hypersensitivity is seen with:

- a) Blood transfusion
- b) Arthus reaction
- c) Hay fever
- d) Glomerulonephritis

25) Caseous necrosis in granuloma is found in

- a) Leprosy
- b) Histoplasmosis
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) None of the above

26) Pulsus paradoxus is seen in :

- a) Cardiac tamponade
- b) Congestive cardiac failure
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Ventricular septal defect

27) Drug contraindicated in G6PD deficiency is

- a) Losartan
- b) Amoxicillin
- c) Hydralazine
- d) Primaquine

28) Soft exudates in Retina are found in:

- a) Cataract
- b) Conjunctivitis
- c) Vitamin A deficiency
- d) Diabetes Mellitus

29) Drug used in generalised anxiety disorder

- a) Sodium Valproate
- b) Paroxetine
- c) Alprazolam
- d) Sodium Dilantin

30) Operation for undescended testis is done for:

- a) Cosmetic reason
- b) Impotence
- c) Risk of Malignancy
- d) Inguinal hernia

Section A: Short Answer questions

Answer all the questions.

(5 marks each)

- 1) Discuss the etiopathogenesis and management Dengue fever and Dengue hemorrhagic fever?
- 2) Discuss the management of upper gastrointestinal bleeding?
- 3) Discuss the management of Congestive cardiac failure?
- 4) Write short note on acute mountain sickness and its management?

Section B; Case studies

Given below are two case studies. Read the cases carefully and answer the questions given after each case. You are to attempt only one case study.

Case 1

In the aftermath of recent earth quake at Mongar. You have been chosen as the Doctor to manage the health problems accordingly. You are provided with all the necessary medicines including oxygen and IV fluids. You have set the medical unit in one of the house and these are what you find in the village.

- A) In one house you find a 3 years old boy who weighs 12kg. The boy had fever for last 3 days associated with vomiting and persistent watery stools. The boy is lethargic, his pulse is rapid and feeble, has sunken eyes and his skin pinch goes slowly. The mother says he has not passed urine for last 10 hours.
Discuss the causes of acute gastroenteritis and write the clinical classification of dehydration. How will you manage this boy? (10 Marks)
- B) In one house there is a 42years old man with past history of seizure disorder. For the last seven days he did not take his anti epileptic medicine (sodium valproate). When you arrived in his house you find that he is in status eplepticus.
What is status eplepticus, write its causes and how will you manage this man? (10 Marks)
- C) In another house a women has just delivered a baby girl. The baby girl is normal and healthy. But the mother is bleeding excessively and going into shock.
What is the clinical condition known as? Discuss the overall management of the mother? (10 Marks)
- D) In next house you find that a 72 years old man with fever for last 5 days. The fever is associated with productive cough. On examination you find that he has tachyapnoe, with flaring of nasi, chest retractions and has cyanosis. The chest has bilateral coarse crackles. Discuss the overall management of the man? (10 Marks)
- E) Mr. Pemba the Gup of the village has told you that many children are suffering from diarrhea with blood in stool.
What preventive measures will you take in the community and what advises will you give? (10 Marks)

Case 2

You have been appointed as the in charge of the Casualty of JDWNRH and during your shift you come across the following cases.

- A) 10 years old girl weighing 30 kg has been brought with history of persistent vomiting, diarrhea and fever for last 3 days. On examination you find that she is in severe dehydration.
Discuss the common causes of acute gastroenteritis; write the clinical classification of dehydration? How will you manage this girl? (10 Marks)
- B) 25 years old man has come with acute pain in umbilical region which has shifted to Right iliac fossa. He gives history of fever with vomiting. He has not passed stool. On examination he is in pain and has tenderness in Right iliac fossa.
Discuss the differential diagnosis of this condition and how will you manage this case? (10 Marks)
- C) A 43 years male has been referred from Gelephu. He has been in coma for last 3 days. Prior to that he had fever with chills and rigors for a week and was noticed pass dark colored urine. On examination there is mild icterus, mild pallor, the GCS is 8/15 with hepatosplenomegaly.
What are your differential diagnoses and how will you manage this case? (10 Marks)
- D) You have decided to give Penicillin to a patient in casualty. The nurse was giving the test dose of penicillin and suddenly the patient has developed breathlessness, tingling sensation of limbs, giddiness and inability to speak. The patient has developed anaphylactic shock.
Classify the types of hypersensitivity reactions with examples. How will you manage this patient? (10 Marks)
- E) 25 years old girl at 35 weeks of pregnancy was brought to casualty. She complains of severe headache with blurring of vision. Her BP is 190/110 mm Hg and she has bilateral pitting oedema. Urine examination shows albuminuria of (++)
What is the clinical condition? How will you manage this patient? (10 Marks)