

THE TAMIL NADU DR.M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MD 1224]

**DECEMBER 2024
(OCTOBER 2024 EXAM SESSION)**

Sub. Code: 4043

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

GERIATRICS

PAPER III – GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 204043

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Discuss the etiopathogenesis, risk factors, assessment and management of pressure sores in older adults. Add a note on the caregiver's role in prevention and treatment of pressure sores.
2. 80-year-old Mr. John is admitted in the geriatric ward with a 5-day history of altered behavior, poor sleep and agitation. Relatives claim that he has never behaved like this previously and give a history of high-grade fever 5 days prior to onset of the above symptoms. What is the most likely clinical syndrome in this patient? Discuss the etiopathogenesis, clinical features, differential diagnosis, assessment and management of this syndrome.

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. Theories of ageing.
2. Chorea in older adults – causes and management.
3. Multimorbidity.
4. Lewy body dementia.
5. Management of urge urinary incontinence.
6. Fracture Risk Assessment tool (FRAX score).
7. Irritable bowel syndrome.
8. Second degree heart block – ECG features and management.
9. Grave's disease.
10. Thiazide diuretics.

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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PAPER III – GERIATRIC MEDICINE

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Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Elaborate on:

(2 x 15 = 30)

1. Enumerate and expand the principles of Palliative care that one should use to treat a patient with end stage Cardiac failure? What are the social issues one should address in this condition?
2. Mr. Ranganathan has been admitted to the Orthopedic ward with a fracture neck of femur following a slip and fall at his home. He is posted for surgery. He is a diabetic, hypertensive and has Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. You are called to assess the patient prior to surgery. Based on evidence found in literature, what are the assessments one should do for Mr. Ranganathan? How should you manage him in the post operative period and during outpatient follow up?

II. Write notes on:

(10 x 7 = 70)

1. New GOLD criteria and the changes compared to the previous GOLD criteria for assessment and management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Write a note on the ABCD criteria.
2. Mr. Alagappan has lower urinary tract symptoms and a practitioner gave him a lot of tests to perform, and his PSA was found to be 10 ng/ml. He has come to the Medical College to see what can be done about this. What are the next steps in the investigative and management pathway based on evidence found in literature?
3. What are the tools used in screening for malnutrition? Enumerate at least three of them. Add a table on Body Mass Index and their cut-offs in Asians.
4. How is the Bone Mineral Density test interpreted? Write a note on the FRAX tool – the Fracture Risk Assessment tool.
5. What are the causes of reversible dementias? What are the investigations one should do to rule them out in a patient?

6. Ms. Ratna has come to the outpatient department with her father who has been recently diagnosed to have Lewy Body Dementia. She wants to know the etiology, clinical features, treatment and progression of this disease. She also wants to know whether she will suffer from this disease as she gets older. Is there any way of preventing it?
7. Elaborate on the 5 Ms of Geriatrics.
8. Seventy-year-old Mr. Aditya has been diagnosed to have an 80% carotid artery stenosis in the artery supplying the area in the brain which has infarcted. Discuss the pros and cons of carotid angioplasty versus a carotid endarterectomy.
9. Explain, with an appropriate diagram, the rise and fall of cardiac enzymes following an acute coronary syndrome
10. What are the differentials to be considered in a 65-year-old male with acute kidney injury? What investigations should be ordered to rule out these causes?

[MD 1025]