

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - CBME
PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Commonest type of seizure in newborn is
A) Clonic B) Tonic C) subtle D) Myoclonic
2. A 2 year old child presents with two weeks history of fever, vomiting and alteration of sensorium. CT scan of brain reveals basal exudates and hydrocephalus. The most likely etiological agent is
A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis B) Cryptococcus neoformans
C) Listeria monocytogens D) Streptococcus pneumonia
3. The term neonate measures a length of _____ at birth
A) 60 cms B) 65 cms C) 50 cms D) 40 cms
4. The hormone responsible for milk secretion in mother is
A) Oxytocin B) Estrogen C) Prolactin D) Progesterone
5. Bag and mask ventilation is contraindicated in
A) Cleft lip B) Diaphragmatic hernia
C) Choanal atresia D) Bronchogenic cyst
6. Most common cause of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is
A) 17 alpha hydroxylase deficiency B) 11 beta hydroxylase deficiency
C) 15 hydroxylase deficiency D) 21 hydroxylase deficiency
7. Plethoric lung field is seen in which CHD
A) Ebstein's anomaly B) Tricuspid atresia
C) Ventricular septal defect D) Aortic stenosis
8. Abnormal Prothrombin time (PT) with normal activated partial thromboplastin time suggests
A) Hemophilia A B) DIC C) Vitamin K deficiency D) Factor VII deficiency
9. Treatment options in Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura include all except
A) Intravenous immunoglobulin B) Fresh frozen plasma
C) Anti- D globulin D) Corticosteroids

10. Hand and foot syndrome is seen in
A) Sick cell anemia B) G6PD deficiency
C) Hereditary spherocytosis D) Thalassemia
11. A child copies triangle at
A) 3 years B) 4 years C) 5 years D) 6 years
12. In girls, the earliest sign of puberty is
A) Appearance of pubic hair B) Menarche
C) Breast development D) Increase in uterus size
13. Treatment options for hyperkalemia include all except
A) Nebulized salbutamol B) Insulin
C) Ringer lactate D) IV calcium gluconate
14. As per WHO classification of xerophthalmia , corneal xerosis is
A) X1A B) X1B C) X2 D) X3A
15. The characteristic feature of cephalhematoma is
A) Lies in subcutaneous plane B) Does not cross suture line
C) Resolves within 2-3 days D) Maximum size at birth
16. Increased nuchal fold thickness is a feature of
A) Cri-du-chat syndrome B) Paul Bunnell syndrome
C) Down syndrome D) Ataxia telangiectasia
17. The classical triad of Pellagra include all except
A) Diarrhea B) Diabetes C) Dermatitis D) Dementia
18. Steeple sign in neck X-ray is seen in
A) Acute pharyngitis B) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
C) Acute epiglottitis D) Acute retro pharyngeal abscess
19. Nephrotic range proteinuria is
A) 4 mg/m²/hr B) 40 mg/m²/hr C) 400 mg/m²/hr D) 4000 mg/m²/hr
20. Egg on side appearance in chest x-ray is seen with which cardiac condition
A) Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)
B) Transposition of Great Arteries (TGA)
C) Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connection (TAPVC)
D) Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)

[MBBS 0324]

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

[MBBS 0524]

MAY 2024

Sub. Code :6087

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II – SUPPLEMENTRY (CBME)

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. Microcephaly is defined as occipitofrontal circumference of more than how many standard deviation below the mean for given age?
A) 1 SD B) 2 SD C) 3 SD D) 4 SD
2. A child rides the tricycle by which year?
A) 1 year B) 2 years C) 3 years D) 5 years
3. Which one forms major criteria in Nada's criteria for clinical diagnosis of congenital Heart disease?
A) Abnormal ECG B) Abnormal x-ray
C) Abnormal BP D) Diastolic murmur
4. Regarding the components of Tetralogy of Fallot, which one is a wrong statement:
A) Severe pulmonaryinfundibular stenosis
B) Large Ventricular septal defect
C) Overriding of aorta
D) Left ventricular hypertrophy
5. Verotoxin producing E.coli (0157.H7) causes which disease?
A) Henoch schonlein purpura B) Hereditary spherocytosis
C) Hemolytic uremic syndrome D) Huntington's chorea
6. The stain used to measure the iron content in bone marrow is:
A) Gordon and Sweet stain B) Prussian blue stain
C) Romanowsky's stain D) Hematoxylin-eosin
7. The most common cause of Down's syndrome
A) Meiotic non-dysjunction B) Translocation C) Mosacism D) Mutation
8. A 5-year-old boy presenting with fever for 1 week with fatiguability and skin bleeds, and noted to have hepatosplenomegaly is more likely to have:
A) Aplastic anemia B) Immune thrombocytopenia
C) Acute leukemia D) Drug-induced thrombocytopenia
9. The leading cause of mortality in adolescent boys is:
A) Homicide B) Suicide C) Motor vehicle injuries D) HIV

10. All of the following are criteria to define severe acute malnutrition EXCEPT:
- A) Bilateral pedal edema of nutritional origin
 - B) Weight-for-height or length <-3 Z-score
 - C) Mid-upper arm circumference <115 mm
 - D) Hair changes
11. Which of the following is a live vaccine?
- A) Hepatitis B vaccine
 - B) Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
 - C) Pentavalent vaccine
 - D) BCG vaccine
12. Which of the following is used to prevent severe varicella disease in an exposed neonate?
- A) Acyclovir
 - B) Gancyclovir
 - C) Valgancyclovir
 - D) Varicella zoster immunoglobulin
13. The first-line drug used to treat seizure in neonates is:
- A) Phenytoin
 - B) Diazepam
 - C) Levetiracetam
 - D) Phenobarbitone
14. Tachypnea in a newborn is defined as respiratory rate more than:
- A) 50/min
 - B) 60/min
 - C) 70 /min
 - D) 80/min
15. What is the antibiotic of choice in cholera?
- A) Doxycycline
 - B) Ampicillin
 - C) Ceftriaxone
 - D) metronidazole
16. Which of these is a sign of dengue with warning signs?
- A) Nausea
 - B) Rash
 - C) Body aches and pains
 - D) Mucosal bleed
17. Bone age is delayed in which type of short stature
- A) Familial short stature
 - B) Constitutional short stature
 - C) Achondroplasia
 - D) Chronic disease
18. Which is NOT a sign of hydrocephalus?
- A) Prominent scalp veins
 - B) Macewen sign
 - C) Overriding of sutures
 - D) Setting sun sign
19. Which condition associated with vitamin deficiency presents with signs of congestive cardiac failure?
- A) Dry beriberi
 - B) Wet beriberi
 - C) Pellagra
 - D) Scurvy
20. The contraindication for bag and mask ventilation
- A) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
 - B) Preterm baby
 - C) Apnoeic baby
 - D) Low birth weight babies

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

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6087

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The rate of increase in head size during first 3 months after birth
A) 2 cm/month B) 1 cm/month C) 3 cm/month D) 0.5 cm/month
2. Immature Pincer grasp is attained at
A) 6 months B) 9 months C) 24 months D) 18 months
3. What is the osmolality of WHO ORS [Oral rehydration solution]?
A) 205 mmol/L B) 225 mmol/L C) 245 mmol/L D) 265 mmol/L
4. Which among these is a cyanotic congenital heart disease with decreased pulmonary blood flow?
A) Tetralogy of Fallot B) Total anomalous Pulmonary Venous connection
C) Transposition of Great arteries D) Truncus arteriosus
5. Under revised Jones criteria for Acute Rheumatic Fever (2015), which additional major criteria is added to the already existing 5 major criteria in moderate, high-risk populations
A) Monarthralgia B) Polyarthralgia
C) Fever >38c D) ESR> 30mm in the 1st hr
6. Which of the following is not a steroid sparing agent used in Management of steroid dependent Nephrotic Syndrome?
A) Levamisole B) Cyclophosphamide
C) Aspirin D) Mycophenolate Mofetil
7. Dangerous hyperkalaemia in a child with Acute kidney Injury is treated with all the following drugs except
A) Calcium gluconate B) Nebulised salbutamol
C) Magnesium sulphate D) Sodium bicarbonate
8. Substitution of valine for glutamic acid at position 6 of beta globin gene results in
A) Beta Thalassemia B) Sickle cell anaemia
C) Alpha thalassemia D) Aplastic anaemia
9. A 1-year-old child presents with constipation, development delay, goiter and short stature. Which one of the following is the most probable cause?
A) Congenital hypothyroidism B) Cerebral palsy C) Stroke D) Addison's disease

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

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - B

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(20 x 1 = 20)

1. What is the osmolality of WHO ORS [Oral rehydration solution]?
A) 205 mmol/L B) 225 mmol/L C) 245 mmol/L D) 265 mmol/L
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8. A 4-year-old child presents with signs and symptoms of Meningitis. A purpuric rash is seen all over the body. What is the most likely etiological agent causing meningitis in this child?
A) Neisseria meningitidis B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis D) Staphylococcus aureus

9. Iron deficiency in a child results in:

A) Microcytic hypochromic anaemia	B) Poor cognitive thinking
C) Fatigue	D) All of the above
10. Acute Flaccid paralysis is defined as any case of flaccid weakness in children aged less than

A) 5 years old	B) 10 years old	C) 15 years old	D) 20 years old
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11. In the case of Severe Acute Malnutrition, the first feeding given in the early stabilization phase is with

A) F-100 formula	B) F-90 formula
C) F-75 formula	D) RUTF (ready-to-use therapeutic food)
12. Deficiency of which vitamin causes dementia, dermatitis and diarrhoea?

A) Vitamin A	B) Vitamin B2	C) Niacin	D) Folic acid
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13. All the below vaccines are administered by subcutaneous route except

A) MMR vaccine	B) Varicella vaccine
C) Pentavalent vaccine	D) MR vaccine
14. All the following are risk factors for early-onset sepsis in neonates EXCEPT:

A) Prolonged rupture of membranes	B) Unclean per vaginal examination
C) Elective caesarean section	D) Chorioamnionitis
15. Abnormal curvature of the penis in a child with Hypospadias is called:

A) Chordee	B) Phimosis	C) Hydrocele	D) Paraphimosis
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16. A 12-year-old boy presented with gross haematuria for 3 days. He has hard of hearing and vision defects. There is a family history of renal disease in his maternal uncle. What is your diagnosis?

A) Post-infectious glomerulonephritis	B) Alport syndrome
C) IgA nephropathy	D) Nephrotic syndrome
17. What is the type of fever in dengue fever?

A) Biphasic fever	B) Step ladder fever	C) Fever with chills	D) Undulant fever
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18. A 12-year-old child is brought with a history of passing blood-stained stool. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcers in the sigmoid colon and biopsy of that area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

A) Ceftriaxone	B) Steroids and sulphasalazine
C) Metronidazole	D) Hydrocortisone enemas
19. The rate of increase in head size during first 3 months after birth

A) 2 cm/month	B) 1 cm/month	C) 3 cm/month	D) 0.5 cm/month
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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6087

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

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1. Dangerous hyperkalaemia in a child with Acute kidney Injury is treated with all the following drugs except
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THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0325]

MARCH 2025

Sub. Code :6087

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VII – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. 4-year-old child presents with limping gait and pain in the hip. There is no history of trauma. X-ray shows avascular necrosis of the femoral head. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Slipped capital femoral epiphysis B) Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease
C) Septic arthritis D) Transient synovitis
2. What is the age at which child copies a triangle?
A) 2-years B) 3-years C) 4-years D) 5-years
3. A 5-year-old child presents with sudden onset of high-grade fever, sore throat stridor and drooling of saliva. In lateral neck X-ray "thumb sign" was seen. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Laryngotracheobronchitis B) Epiglottitis
C) Retropharyngeal abscess D) Peritonsillar abscess
4. A 3-year-old child presents with a painless abdominal mass crossing the midline. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A) Wilms tumor B) Neuroblastoma C) Hydronephrosis D) Polycystic kidney disease
5. A 6-year-old child presents with a purpuric rash on the lower limbs, abdominal pain, and arthralgia. Urinalysis shows haematuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Henoch-Schönlein purpura B) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
C) Hemolytic uremic syndrome D) Systemic lupus erythematosus
6. A term neonate fails to pass meconium within 48 hours. Which condition should be suspected?
A) Neonatal sepsis B) Hirschsprung disease C) Meconium ileus D) Intestinal atresia
7. A 2-year-old child presents with delayed speech and poor social interaction. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial screening tool?
A) Denver Developmental Screening Test
B) Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT)
C) Bailey Scales of Infant Development
D) Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
8. A 1-year-old child presents with a history of recurrent infections and albinism. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Chediak-Higashi syndrome B) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
C) Chronic granulomatous disease D) Severe combined immunodeficiency

9. A 2-year-old child presents with a high-grade fever, conjunctival injection, strawberry tongue, and cervical lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Scarlet fever B) Kawasaki disease C) Measles D) Infectious mononucleosis
10. All are predisposing factors of UTI in infants except
A) Catheterization B) Vesicoureteral Reflux
C) Obstructive uropathy D) Bad child rearing practices
11. Periconceptional supplementation of which vitamin prevents Neural Tube Defects
A) B₁ B) B₆ C) B₁₂ D) Folic acid
12. A 5-year-old child presents with a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. Blood glucose is 30 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most appropriate immediate management?
A) Intravenous 25% dextrose B) Intravenous dextrose 10%
C) Intramuscular glucagon D) Intravenous insulin
13. A 7-year-old child presents with a history of bedwetting three times a week for the past six months. There is no daytime incontinence. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis B) Secondary nocturnal enuresis
C) Urinary tract infection D) Diabetes mellitus
14. A preterm neonate develops apnoea, bradycardia, and desaturation episodes. What is the first-line pharmacological treatment?
A) Aminophylline B) Caffeine citrate C) Doxapram D) Theophylline
15. What is the age at which a child typically achieves a social smile?
A) 1 month B) 2 months C) 4 months D) 6 months
16. A child climbs stairs with alternate feet and ride a tricycle. These developments correspond to what age?
A) 2 years B) 3 years C) 4 years D) 5 years
17. The most common cause of wheeze in infants is
A) Asthma B) Pneumonia C) Bronchiolitis D) Foreign body aspiration
18. In India, which growth chart is officially recommended for monitoring children under 5 years?
A) CDC B) IAP 2006 C) WHO MGRS D) NCHS
19. Treatment of category II dog exposure includes all of the following except
A) Rabies Immunoglobulin B) Anti Rabies Vaccine
C) Wound management D) Tetanus prophylaxis
20. All the vaccines are given through intradermal route except
A) fIPV B) BCG C) Varicella D) Anti Rabies Vaccine

[MBBS 0625]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VII – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. A 1-year-old child presents with a history of recurrent infections and albinism. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Chediak-Higashi syndrome B) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
C) Chronic granulomatous disease D) Severe combined immunodeficiency
2. A 2-year-old child presents with a high-grade fever, conjunctival injection, strawberry tongue, and cervical lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Scarlet fever B) Kawasaki disease C) Measles D) Infectious mononucleosis
3. All are predisposing factors of UTI in infants except
A) Catheterization B) Vesicoureteral Reflux
C) Obstructive uropathy D) Bad child rearing practices
4. Periconceptional supplementation of which vitamin prevents Neural Tube Defects
A) B₁ B) B₆ C) B₁₂ D) Folic acid
5. A 5-year-old child presents with a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. Blood glucose is 30 mg/dL. Which of the following is the most appropriate immediate management?
A) Intravenous 25% dextrose B) Intravenous dextrose 10%
C) Intramuscular glucagon D) Intravenous insulin
6. A 7-year-old child presents with a history of bedwetting three times a week for the past six months. There is no daytime incontinence. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis B) Secondary nocturnal enuresis
C) Urinary tract infection D) Diabetes mellitus
7. A preterm neonate develops apnoea, bradycardia, and desaturation episodes. What is the first-line pharmacological treatment?
A) Aminophylline B) Caffeine citrate C) Doxapram D) Theophylline
8. What is the age at which a child typically achieves a social smile?
A) 1 month B) 2 months C) 4 months D) 6 months
9. A child climbs stairs with alternate feet and ride a tricycle. These developments correspond to what age?
A) 2 years B) 3 years C) 4 years D) 5 years

10. The most common cause of wheeze in infants is
A) Asthma B) Pneumonia C) Bronchiolitis D) Foreign body aspiration
11. In India, which growth chart is officially recommended for monitoring children under 5 years?
A) CDC B) IAP 2006 C) WHO MGRS D) NCHS
12. Treatment of category II dog exposure includes all of the following except
A) Rabies Immunoglobulin B) Anti Rabies Vaccine
C) Wound management D) Tetanus prophylaxis
13. All the vaccines are given through intradermal route except
A) fIPV B) BCG C) Varicella D) Anti Rabies Vaccine
14. 4-year-old child presents with limping gait and pain in the hip. There is no history of trauma. X-ray shows avascular necrosis of the femoral head. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Slipped capital femoral epiphysis B) Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease
C) Septic arthritis D) Transient synovitis
15. What is the age at which child copies a triangle?
A) 2-years B) 3-years C) 4-years D) 5-years
16. A 5-year-old child presents with sudden onset of high-grade fever, sore throat stridor and drooling of saliva. In lateral neck X-ray "thumb sign" was seen. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Laryngotracheobronchitis B) Epiglottitis
C) Retropharyngeal abscess D) Peritonsillar abscess
17. A 3-year-old child presents with a painless abdominal mass crossing the midline. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A) Wilms tumor B) Neuroblastoma C) Hydronephrosis D) Polycystic kidney disease
18. A 6-year-old child presents with a purpuric rash on the lower limbs, abdominal pain, and arthralgia. Urinalysis shows haematuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A) Henoch-Schönlein purpura B) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
C) Hemolytic uremic syndrome D) Systemic lupus erythematosus
19. A term neonate fails to pass meconium within 48 hours. Which condition should be suspected?
A) Neonatal sepsis B) Hirschsprung disease C) Meconium ileus D) Intestinal atresia
20. A 2-year-old child presents with delayed speech and poor social interaction. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial screening tool?
A) Denver Developmental Screening Test
B) Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers (M-CHAT)
C) Bailey Scales of Infant Development
D) Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VII – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. A child climbs stairs with alternate feet and ride a tricycle. These developments correspond to what age?
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2. The most common cause of wheeze in infants is
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(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER VII – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

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(20 x 1 = 20)

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Koplik spots in measles are typically seen on the
A) Lips B) Tongue C) Buccal mucosa D) Palate
2. Which of the following is the most common complication of mumps in children?
A) Myocarditis B) Pancreatitis
C) Encephalitis D) Aseptic meningitis
3. Which is the most common cause of Community Acquired Pneumonia in children?
A) Chlamydia B) Streptococci
C) Haemophilus influenzae D) Streptococcus pneumoniae
4. What is the most common congenital heart disease in children?
A) ASD B) PDA C) TOF D) VSD
5. West syndrome is characterized by
A) Focal seizures B) Myoclonic jerks
C) Infantile spasms D) Absence seizures
6. In Diabetic Ketoacidosis, the most important initial therapy is
A) Insulin B) Bicarbonate
C) Potassium D) Fluid resuscitation
7. Hyaline Membrane Disease in neonate is due to deficiency of
A) Steroids B) Surfactant C) Epinephrine D) Calcium
8. Principles of Kangaroo Mother Care
A) Skin to skin contact B) Exclusive breast feeding
C) Early discharge D) All of the above
9. Which of the following is not seen in Kwashiorkor?
A) Edema B) Fatty liver C) Hypopigmented hair D) Wasting
10. Most common cause of Acute Dysentery in children
A) E. coli B) Rota virus C) Shigella D) Cholera

11. Most common cause of Primary Nephrotic Syndrome in children is:
A) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis B) Minimal change disease
C) Membranous nephropathy D) IgA nephropathy
12. All are true regarding Nephrotic Range of Proteinuria except
A) $> 40 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{hour}$ B) $> 150 \text{ mg/day}$
C) 3+ or 4+ in urine dipstick D) Spot PCR more than 2 to 3
13. Which drug is used to treat iron overload in thalassemia major?
A) Diuretics B) Erythropoietin C) Deferiprone D) Penicillamine
14. The gold standard test for HIV diagnosis in infants < 18 months is:
A) ELISA B) Western blot C) p24 antigen D) HIV DNA PCR
15. Which of the following is not a feature of Constitutional Growth Delay?
A) Normal Bone age B) Short stature
C) Normal final adult height D) Delayed puberty
16. Most common cause of short stature in Indian children is
A) Hypothyroidism B) Constitutional delay
C) Nutritional deficiency D) Growth hormone deficiency
17. The mode of inheritance of Duchenne Muscular dystrophy is
A) Autosomal recessive B) X-linked recessive
C) Autosomal dominant D) X-linked dominant
18. All are features of Rickets except
A) Microcephaly B) Craniotabes
C) Harrison's sulcus D) Genu varum
19. Which of the following is the most common cause of obstructive jaundice in neonates?
A) Biliary atresia B) Neonatal hepatitis
C) Choledochal cyst D) CMV hepatitis
20. The most common intrauterine infection is caused by
A) Toxoplasmosis B) Rubella
C) Cytomegalovirus D) Herpes simplex

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

[MBBS 0326]

MARCH 2026

Sub. Code :6087

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. West syndrome is characterized by
A) Focal seizures
B) Myoclonic jerks
C) Infantile spasms
D) Absence seizures
2. In Diabetic Ketoacidosis, the most important initial therapy is
A) Insulin
B) Bicarbonate
C) Potassium
D) Fluid resuscitation
3. Hyaline Membrane Disease in neonate is due to deficiency of
A) Steroids
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D) Wasting
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A) E. coli
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8. All are true regarding Nephrotic Range of Proteinuria except
A) $> 40 \text{ mg/m}^2 / \text{hour}$
B) $> 150 \text{ mg/day}$
C) 3+ or 4+ in urine dipstick
D) Spot PCR more than 2 to 3
9. Which drug is used to treat iron overload in thalassemia major?
A) Diuretics
B) Erythropoietin
C) Deferiprone
D) Penicillamine
10. The gold standard test for HIV diagnosis in infants <18 months is:
A) ELISA
B) Western blot
C) p24 antigen
D) HIV DNA PCR

11. Which of the following is not a feature of Constitutional Growth Delay?
A) Normal Bone age
B) Short stature
C) Normal final adult height
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12. Most common cause of short stature in Indian children is
A) Hypothyroidism
B) Constitutional delay
C) Nutritional deficiency
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13. The mode of inheritance of Duchenne Muscular dystrophy is
A) Autosomal recessive
B) X-linked recessive
C) Autosomal dominant
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14. All are features of Rickets except
A) Microcephaly
B) Craniotabes
C) Harrison's sulcus
D) Genu varum
15. Which of the following is the most common cause of obstructive jaundice in neonates?
A) Biliary atresia
B) Neonatal hepatitis
C) Choledochal cyst
D) CMV hepatitis
16. The most common intrauterine infection is caused by
A) Toxoplasmosis
B) Rubella
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17. Koplik spots in measles are typically seen on the
A) Lips
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20. What is the most common congenital heart disease in children?
A) ASD
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[MBBS 0326]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Most common cause of Acute Dysentery in children
A) E. coli B) Rota virus C) Shigella D) Cholera
2. Most common cause of Primary Nephrotic Syndrome in children is:
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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II

PAPER I – PAEDIATRICS

Q.P. Code: 526087

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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