



FACULTY OF MEDICINE

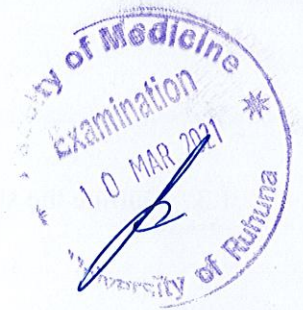
UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES – MARCH 2021
PAEDIATRICS PAPER I**

10.03.2021

1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m. (Three hours)

1. There are six parts (A, B, C, D, E & F).
2. There is one question in each part.
3. Answer all six questions.
4. Answer each question in the space provided.
5. Write the index number in the space provided on top of each part.



PAEDIATRICS - PAPER 1
Final Examination for Medical Degrees – March 2021
Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna

Part A - Question No 1

10th March 2021

Index No: -

Write your answer in the space provided.

1 A five-year-old boy is admitted for routine blood transfusion. He has been on regular blood transfusions once a month since the age of eight months. His clinical notes has been lost.

1.1 List **four (4)** possible causes which require regular blood transfusions. (30 marks)

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1.2 What investigations you would do to make a diagnosis from the conditions mention in 1.1 (30 marks)

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Part B - Question No 2

10th March 2021

Index No: -

Write your answer in the space provided.

2 An eight-month-old baby presents with a generalized convulsion lasting for 5-minutes after being febrile for 4 hours. He was given paracetamol at the onset of fever. On admission to the hospital he was afebrile and alert.

2.1 Enumerate the criteria required to make a diagnosis of febrile seizures in this child. (10 marks)

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2.2 List the features you would consider in the history and examination that favour the diagnosis of febrile seizure over the other possible causes. (20 marks)

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2.3 What are the criteria to diagnose complex febrile seizures? (15 marks)

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2.4 List **five (5)** factors you would consider in predicting recurrence risk of febrile seizures. (25 marks)

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2.5 Parents request pharmacotherapy as a means of future prevention of febrile seizures.

2.5.1. What is meant by short term prophylaxis? (5 marks)

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2.5.2. List the disadvantages of short term prophylaxis. (5 marks)

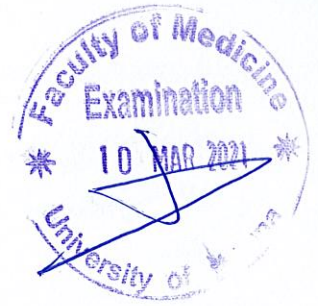
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2.5.3 List **two (2)** factors that are considered when starting short term prophylaxis. (10 marks)

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2.6 Briefly explain the situations where seizures occur as an extended spectrum of febrile seizures. (10 marks)

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Part C - Question No 3

10th March 2021

Index No: -

Write your answer in the space provided.

3.1 Briefly discuss the cytogenetic abnormalities found in Down syndrome (15 Marks)

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3.2 List **three (3)** congenital anomalies commonly seen in an infants with Down syndrome.(15 marks)

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3.3 Mention **five (5)** investigations, you would perform in a neonate with Down syndrome.(20 marks)

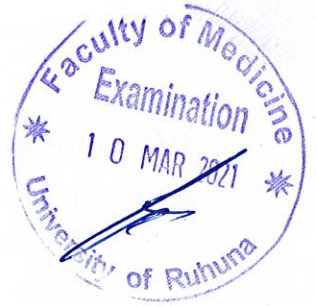
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Part D - Question No 4

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Index No: -

Write your answer in the space provided.

4. Neuroblastoma is the second commonest solid malignancy seen in children.

4.1 Mention the different sites of the primary tumour.

(10 marks)

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4.2 Briefly describe five (5) different clinical presentations of the primary tumour. (20 marks)

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4.3 List five (5) clinical manifestations related to metastatic spread of the disease. (20 marks)

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4.4 Briefly explain, why the patients with neuroblastoma develop

4.4.1. diarrhoea

(15 marks)

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4.4.2. hypertension

(15 marks)

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4.5 List **four (4)** treatment modalities available to treat neuroblastoma.

(10 marks)

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4.6 Mention **two (2)** factors that would decide the prognosis of the disease.

(10 marks)

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5.3 He gradually improved with the initial management. After 10 minutes, a sudden worsening of his respiratory distress is noted with the drop of oxygen saturation to 80% .

5.3.1. What is the most likely reason for the sudden deterioration? (10 marks)
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5.3.2 What are the clinical findings expected in the condition mentioned in 5.3.1.? (20 marks)
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5.3.3. Mention **one (1)** investigation with expected findings to confirm the condition you stated in 5.3.1. (10 marks)
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5.3.4. What is the immediate intervention that you would carry out in the condition mention 5.3.1? (15 marks)
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Part F - Question No 6

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Index No: -

Write your answer in the space provided.

6.1 Define the following terms according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification (15 marks)

- a. Stunting
b. Wasting
c. Obesity

6.2 A 9-month old boy from estate sector presents to the paediatric ward with a febrile illness associated with cough and poor appetite. He is ill looking and tachypnoeic. He is diagnosed to have bronchopneumonia and started on appropriate antibiotics. His growth parameters are as follows.

- Weight - 6.0 kg (Less than -3SD)
• Length - 70.0 cm (Median to -1SD)
• Weight for length - (less than -3SD)

6.2.1. Describe the nutritional status of the child (15 marks)

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