

Original Old Format



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA
FINAL EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES – November 2014
MEDICINE PAPER 1 (Old Format)

17th November 2014

(1.00 – 4.00 pm) 3 hours

Index Number:

Instructions to candidates

1. Write the index number on all the pages before starting to answer the questions.
2. Answer all the questions.
3. Write your answers in the space given below each part of the question.
4. The space given is adequate for the expected answer.
5. Please return question books with all the pages at the end of the examination.

INDEX NO:

1 A 24-year-old male is admitted with weakness of all four limbs progressing over three days. On examination he had flaccid weakness of all four limbs with absent tendon reflexes.

1.1 List **three** possible differential diagnoses that you would consider on admission.

(30 marks)

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1.2 Mention **two** clinical features that would support each of your differential diagnosis mentioned in 1.1

(30 marks)

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INDEX NO:

**1.3 List one investigation to support each of the diagnosis mentioned in 1.1
(15 marks)**

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1.4 List five steps in the management of one condition you mentioned in 1.1 (25 marks)

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2 A 56-year-old male, taking treatment for recurrent swelling of both legs over last few months presented with three days history of progressive drowsiness and passing black coloured loose stools.

Physical examination revealed a febrile, drowsy male with Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) of 9 /15. He was icteric and had tense, tender ascites. His pulse rate was 110/ min and blood pressure was 110/ 70 mmHg. He had no neck stiffness or focal neurological deficit.

INDEX NO:

2.1 What is the most likely underlying diagnosis causing recurrent swelling of legs in this patient? (10 marks)

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2.2 What **four** complications of the diagnosis you mentioned in 2.1 are present in this patient on admission (20 marks)

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2.3 List **five** investigations you would request to manage this patient during the first 24 hours of admission mentioning the relevance of each of them. (40 marks)

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INDEX NO:

2.4 List five drugs you would use to manage this patient (30 marks)

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3 30-year-old female presented with acute shortness of breath, cough and wheezing. She had episodic asthma from her childhood. The patient was on inhaled beclomethazone dipropionate 400 micrograms twice a day for the past two years. Her general practitioner diagnosed acute asthma and directed her to the emergency treatment unit.

3.1 List five clinical features that would help in determining the severity of her acute episode of asthma (15 marks)

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3.2 List three reasons for the acute exacerbation of asthma. (15 marks)

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INDEX NO:

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3.3 List **five** different pharmacological agents that can be used to treat her acute illness
indicating the mode of delivery. (40 marks)

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3.4 List **three** bedside measurements to assess the response to treatment in the
emergency treatment unit (15 marks)

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INDEX NO:

3.5 Despite receiving optimal therapy the patient's response was poor. List **three** possible causes for the poor response to treatment. (15 marks)

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4 A 35-year-old female presented with sudden onset shortness of breath and left sided chest pain on breathing for three hours duration. She had no cough, wheezing or fever. On examination, pulse rate: 110/bpm regular, blood pressure: 110/70mmHG, jugular venous pressure: 5cm elevated, cardiac apex was not displaced. The respiratory rate was 25 cycles/minute, pulmonary auscultation revealed normal vesicular breath sounds. General examination revealed oedema of right lower limb.

4.1 State the complete clinical diagnosis. (20 marks)

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4.2 Give **four** additional questions in the history that you would ask, to support the diagnosis. (20 marks)

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4.3 List **five** investigations to support the diagnosis and state the expected findings. (40 marks)

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INDEX NO:

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4.4 List **two** pharmacological therapies that are immediately indicated to treat this patient. (20 marks)

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5 17-year-old school girl presented with weight loss and vague ill health for three weeks duration. She also had on and off diarrhoea with watery stools during the same period. On examination she was slightly wasted with BMI of 18 kg/M² and had fine finger tremors.

5.1 What is the most likely clinical diagnosis? (10 marks)

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5.2 List **two** possible causes for the diagnosis mentioned in 5.1 (10 marks)

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5.3 List **four** physical signs that would differentiate the two causes mentioned in 5.2 and indicate their value in differentiating each of the causes. (30 marks)

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INDEX NO:

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5.4 List **four** investigations you would arrange for this patient. (30 marks)

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5.5 List the steps in the management of **one** of the conditions mentioned in 5.2 (20 marks)

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INDEX NO:

6. A 65-year old previously healthy female presented with exertional dyspnea for 04 weeks duration. The following investigations were available on admission. (Normal values are given within brackets)

Hemoglobin	6.4 g/dL	(14-18 g/dL)
MCV	82.4 fL	(80-94 fL)
MCH	30.7 pg	(27-31 pg)
WBC	1000 x10 ⁹ /L	(3000-9500x10 ⁹ /L)
Platelets	76 x 10 ¹² /L	(130-400 x 10 ¹² /L)

6.1 What is the hematological diagnosis? (10 marks)

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6.2 List three possible causes for the diagnosis mentioned in 6.1 (15 marks)

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6.3 List two features either in the history or in the examination that would support each of the condition mentioned in 6.2 (30 marks)

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INDEX NO:

6.4 List three investigations you would arrange for this patient mentioning the expected findings. (25 marks)

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6.5 List four precautions you would take on admission of this patient to prevent possible complications. (20 marks)

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INDEX NO:

7. A 19-year-old previously healthy female is admitted complaining of swelling around the eyes and reddish discoloration of urine for 3 days. She has no fever, nausea or loss of appetite. She has not been on any medication

7.1 What is the most likely clinical diagnosis? (10 marks)

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7.2 List two other features in the history that you will elicit to support the diagnosis.

(10 marks)

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7.3 List three relevant physical signs that you would look for. (15 marks)

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7.4 List three investigations that you would arrange on admission with expected results. (15 marks)

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INDEX NO:

7.5 List **three** important steps in the management mentioning the pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods to be used. (30 marks)

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7.6 List **three** clinical or laboratory criteria which will indicate that the patient is fit for discharge. (20 marks)

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INDEX NO:

8. A 36-year-old female was admitted to the Teaching Hospital Karapitiya following an overdose of paracetamol tablets following a family dispute. She had taken the tablets 30 minutes prior to admission. Her GCS is 15 / 15.

8.1 List **three** features that you would look for in the clinical information (history and examination) which would determine whether this is a life threatening ingestion.

(15 marks)

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8.2 If it is a life threatening ingestion, list **three** immediate steps in her management.

(30 marks)

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8.3 List **three** clinical parameters you would continue to monitor in the next 48 hours.

(15 marks)

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8.4 List **three** relevant investigations you would arrange indicating the optimal time of sending the samples.

(15 marks)

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INDEX NO:

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8.5 List five clinical parameters you would consider in deciding fitness for discharge.

(25 marks)

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INDEX NO:

9. A-25-year-old patient with a history of a psychiatric illness for 5 years, presented with a relapse after stopping his treatment. He says "I hear my friends talking about me and my neighbors know my thoughts and they are trying to kill me."

9.1 What is the most probable diagnosis? (10 marks)

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9.2 Mention **two** symptoms / signs from the given history to support your diagnosis. (20 marks)

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9.3 Mention **two** other symptoms / signs you would expect to find in this patient. (20 marks)

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9.4 List **two** medications you would use to treat this patient. (20 marks)

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9.5 List **two** main side effects of one of them. (10 marks)

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INDEX NO:

9.6 Name **two** other treatment options you would use, if patient refuses to take medication. (20 marks)

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10. A-64-year-old patient with carcinoma of the prostate was admitted to a medical ward complaining poor sleep, loss of appetite and lack of energy for past one month. He has taken ¼ bottle of arrack for past 6 months at bed time. His wife has died one year back. He feels lonely and hopeless when his children go for work.

10.1 List **three** problems that you identify in this patient. (30 marks)

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10.2 List **two** investigations needed to assess his presenting complaint.(20 marks)

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10.3 What is the suicidal risk of this patient? (10 marks)

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