

**Faculty of Medicine**  
**University of Ruhuna**  
**Final Examination for Medical degrees – September 2002**  
**Medicine Paper I**  
**26<sup>th</sup> September 2002, 0900 – 1200 hours**

**Answer all TEN questions**  
**Answer each part in a separate book**

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**PART A**

- 1.1 Explain the mechanisms by which morphine gives relief in acute pulmonary oedema. (60 marks)
- 1.2 List the findings that you would expect to see in the chest radiograph of a patient with acute pulmonary oedema. (40 marks)
2. A 16-year-old schoolboy was admitted to hospital with an attack of acute severe asthma.
  - 2.1 How would you manage him in the hospital? (80 marks)
  - 2.2 Name a drug or a group of drugs that would be essential for his long-term care. (20 marks)

**PART B**

3. A previously healthy 45-year-old male was admitted to a medical ward with a history of passing red coloured urine for three days. Examination of urine showed a field full of red cells.
  - 3.1 List 4 possible causes for his condition. (20 marks)
  - 3.2 What information in his medical history and physical examination would help you to arrive at a diagnosis? (50 marks)
  - 3.3 What information would help you to confirm the diagnosis? (30 marks)
- 4.1 Discuss the pathophysiological basis of clinical manifestations and the pharmacological basis of medical management during the acute stage of organophosphate poisoning. (70 marks)
- 4.2 What are the contraindications for induction of emesis in a patient who has swallowed poison? (30 marks)

**PART C**

- 5.1 List the different clinical outcomes and complications of hepatitis B infection. (40 marks)
- 5.2 Briefly describe the management of **one** of the complications listed in 5.1 (60 marks)
- 6.1 List different blood tests used in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. (30 marks)
- 6.2 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each test you mentioned in 6.1. (70 marks)

## PART D

7. A 37-year-old man presented with sudden-onset right hemiparesis and aphasia. On examination he had hypotonia and hyporeflexia on the right side.
- 7.1 What is the most likely diagnosis? (20 marks)
- 7.2 List 3 signs outside the nervous system, which will point to a possible causative factor. (30 marks)
- 7.3 Mention one urgent investigation that you would request indicating its value in the management of this patient. (50 marks)
8. A 40 year old patient with bleeding haemorrhoids presented with a haemoglobin level of 9.4 g/dl. Blood picture showed microcytic hypochromic anaemia.
- 8.1 What is the most likely haematological diagnosis? (20 marks)
- 8.2 List 3 investigations that would **confirm** the diagnosis you mentioned in 8.1. (30 marks)
- 8.3 How would you manage anaemia in this patient? (50 marks)

## PART E

9. An 80 year old woman is brought to the clinic by her son with a story that she accuses her daughter-in-law of stealing her jewellery. The jewellery had later being found in a bag under her pillow. She passes urine on the floor of her room in the night and denies doing it the next morning. She insists that she is only 50 years old and that the man who brought her to the clinic is not her son.
- 9.1 What is the most likely diagnosis? (25 marks)
- 9.2 Write a short note on this condition including its aetiology, pathology and **five** clinical features. (50 marks)
- 9.3 Outline the important aspects of its management. (25 marks)
- 10.1 What is a hallucination? (30 marks)
- 10.2 How are hallucinations classified? (40 marks)
- 10.3 Give one example of a hallucination that you come across in each of the following psychiatric disorders:
- a) alcohol withdrawal syndrome. (10 marks)
  - b) Schizophrenia. (10 marks)
  - c) Depression. (10 marks)

