

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM

B.Sc(ANAESTHEISA TECHNOLOGY) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS -August 2019

SECOND YEAR

MEDICINE RELEVANT TO ANAESTHEISA TECHNOLOGY

Three Hours

Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION - A

I. Choose the Best Answer :

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Most common congenital heart disease is:
A. ASD B. VSD C. Fallot's tetralogy D. Pulmonary stenosis
2. Peripheral neuropathy can be caused by:
A. Isoniazid B. Rifampicin C. Ethambutol D. Streptomycin
3. The most important electrolyte disturbance in renal failure is:
A. Hyponatremia B. Hypernatremia C. Hypokalemia D. Hyperkalemia
4. Drugs useful in treatment of status epilepticus are all except:
A. Phenytoin B. Phenobarbitone C. Clonazepam D. Midazolam
5. ITreatment of choice for type 1 diabetics:
A. Metformin B. Insulin C. Acarbose D. Glipizide
6. Hypoglycemia is not a complication of:
A. Glipizide B. Glimperide C. Metformin D. Repaglinide
7. Blood pressure is generally measured by auscultating over following artery:
A. Radial artery B. Brachial artery C. Carotid artery D. Any of the above
8. The following can be measured by sphygmo-manometer and palpating the artery:
A. Systolic blood pressure B. Diastolic blood pressure C. Both D. None
9. Tachycardia is defined as pulse rate more than _____ per minute.
A.>100 B.>80 C.>60 D.>70
10. Which of the following tests is most appropriate to know glucose control in diabetic patients:
A. Fasting glucose B. Postprandial glucose
C. Urinary glucose D. Glycated hemoglobin

II. Write Short Answers on any FIVE of the following:

(5 x 5 = 25)

11. Partial Seizures
12. Drug therapy of epilepsy
13. Status epilepticus
14. Morphological classification of Anaemia
15. Sideroblastic anaemia
16. Pernicious Anaemia
17. Polycythemia

(p.t.o)

III. Write Short Essays on any TWO of the following:

(2 x 10 = 20)

18. Explain Chronic Liver Failure.
19. Explain MI. Its Complications and Management. Add a note on Acute Coronary Syndrome.
20. Explain Focal partial seizures and Grandmal epilepsy.
21. Thalassemia

IV. Write Essays on any ONE of the following:

(1 x 20 = 20)

22. Define Diabetes Mellitus, its types, clinical features and treatment options for DM. Add a small note on complications of DM.
23. Define IHD. I) Its Pathogenesis II) Risk Factors III) Clinical presentation and Clinical findings IV) Management criteria. Add a note on ACS and MI and Medical Management

(S.No.M21806)

