III – M.B.B.S PART – II : SUMMER – 2019
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Thursday
Date : 11/07/2019

Time : 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Max. Marks : 40

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Enumerate causes of Acute Hepatitis in a 4-year old child. How will you diagnose and treat Viral Hepatitis 'A' infection? **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss diagnosis and treatment of Moderate Persistent Bronchial Asthma in a 2-year old child. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Rota virus vaccine
b) Importance of Trace Elements in child health
c) Delivery room care of Newborn
d) Megaloblastic anemia
e) Developmental milestones during 1st year of life

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III – M.B.B.S. PART – II: WINTER – 2018
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 14/01/2019

Time : 2.00 PM to 4.00 PM
Max. Marks : 40

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

Q1 Enumerate the causes of generalized oedema in a 5 year old child. Discuss the approach to diagnosis and management of Nephrotic syndrome. **[10]**

Q.2 A 6 year old child is brought convulsing since last 1 hour. Discuss the management. **[10]**

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **[20]**

a) Measles eradication program

b) Management of severe dehydration

c) Nadas criteria

d) Causes of neonatal seizures

e) Bronchiolitis

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY – 2018
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day: Thursday | **Time: 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm**
Date: 12/07/2018 | **Max. Marks: 40**

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 A nine month old baby is brought with severe pallor and hepatosplenomegaly. Discuss the differential diagnosis and approach to investigations and management. **(10)**

Q.2 A five year old child is brought with prolonged generalised tonic clonic convulsions since last 30 minutes. Discuss the management in acute setting and approach to diagnosis and treatment after recovery. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Rickets-radiological criteria.

b) Approach to lab diagnosis in a new born with jaundice on first day of life.

c) Outline the management of a two year old child with severe acute malnutrition.

d) Management of acute diarrhoea with severe dehydration.

e) Croup-clinical features and management.

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III-M.B.B.S. PART-II: WINTER 2017
SUBJECT: PAEDIATRICS

Day : Wednesday
Date : 10/01/2018

W-2017-3280

Time: 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks: 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Discuss in brief the pathophysiology of Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD). What are the clinical features and treatment modalities for a child with VSD? **(10)**

Q.2 Enumerate the causes of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP). What are the clinical features and investigations in a child with Guillain Barre Syndrome (GBS)? **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Age independents anthropometric Indices

b) Clinical features of Rickets

c) Physiological skin lesions in New Born

d) Chelation therapy in thalassemia

e) Complications in Nephrotic syndrome

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SARASWATI-IV: JULY 2017
SUBJECT: PAEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 08/07/2017

Time: 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A 8 year old child presents with fever, oliguria and haematuria for 3 days. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features and management of acute glomerulonephritis. **(10)**

Q.2 Classify congenital heart diseases. Discuss the clinical features of tetralogy of fallot and management of cyanotic spell. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Nutritional rickets

b) Causes of neonatal seizures

c) Under five mortality

d) Milestones achieved by a normal 3 year old child

e) Haemophilus Influenza type B vaccine

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SARASWATI-IV: JANUARY 2017
SUBJECT: PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 09/01/2017

Time: 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks: 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A 5 year old child presents with periorbital puffiness and pedal edema of 4 days duration. Discuss the differential diagnosis. How will you manage the first episode of nephrotic syndrome in children? **(10)**

Q.2 Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of progressive primary tuberculosis. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Outline the management of a child with thalassemia major

b) Prevention of hypothermia in newborn

c) Hemodynamics of ventricular septal defect

d) Febrile convulsion

e) Hypo-osmolar oral rehydration solution - composition and dosage

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2016
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 09/01/2016

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Enumerate the common causes of shock in children. Discuss in detail etiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management of Dengue Shock Syndrome. **(10)**

Q.2 Define malnutrition. Discuss in detail etiopathogenesis, clinical features, complications and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Hypernatremic dehydration

b) Trace elements

c) Essential newborn care

d) Cyanotic spell

e) Resistant rickets.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2015
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Friday
Date : 10/07/2015

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 What are the causes of generalized odema in a 5 year old child? How will you investigate and treat a child with minimal change Nephrotic syndrome? **(10)**

Q.2 Define Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM). How will you differentiate a child of Kwashiorkor from Marasmus? Mention in brief the acute complications in a child with PEM. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Physiological skin lesions in newborn

b) Laboratory diagnosis of Thalassemia

c) Meter dose inhaler

d) National Immunization Schedule

e) Phototherapy

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2015
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 10/01/2015

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Mention the causes of Hepatosplenomegaly in a 3 years old child. How do you investigate and treat a child with Thalassemia. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss in brief the pathophysiology of patent ducts arteriosus (PDA). What are the clinical features and treatment of a child with PDA? **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Neonatal jaundice

b) Growth charts

c) Radiological features of Rickets

d) Complex febrile seizers

e) Age independent criteria of PEM.

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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S LIBRARY MEDICAL COLLEGE, PUNE

SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2015
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 10/01/2015

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Mention the causes of Hepatosplenomegaly in a 3 years old child. How do you investigate and treat a child with Thalassemia. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss in brief the pathophysiology of patent ducts arteriosus (PDA). What are the clinical features and treatment of a child with PDA? **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Neonatal jaundice

b) Growth charts

c) Radiological features of Rickets

d) Complex febrile seizers

e) Age independent criteria of PEM.

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2014
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Friday
Date : 10/01/2014

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 What are the causes of fever with joint pain in a child? How do you diagnose a case of Rheumatic fever? **(10)**

Q.2 A 3 years old child is brought with convulsions. What are the various possibilities which you would consider? How do you manage a child with status epilepticus? **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) IMNCI

b) Laboratory diagnosis of Nephrotic syndrome

c) DPT vaccine

d) Radiological features in Rickets

e) Cephalhematoma.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2013
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

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Day : Friday
Date : 12/07/2013

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 One year infant presents with progressive pallor and Hepatosplenomegaly. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe in brief the investigations and treatment of Thalassemia major. **(10)**

Q.2 Write down the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in the hospital. List the life threatening complications seen in SAM. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Cold chain

b) Developmental milestones at 9 months of age

c) Short stature

d) Acute Epiglottis

e) Aerosol therapy.

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2013
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

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: Saturday
ıe : 12/01/2013

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:
1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Enumerate causes of red coloured urine. Describe the clinical features and management of a child with acute glomerulonephritis. **(10)**

Q.2 Describe CSF circulation. Enumerate causes of macrocephaly. Describe the clinical features of a child with hydrocephalus. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Give the composition of the currently used oral rehydration salt solution. Management of a 10 kg child with acute gastroenteritis and no dehydration.

b) Markers of neonatal sepsis (Sepsis screen)

c) Criteria for diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever

d) Autisim

e) Nutritional rickets.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2012
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

: Thursday
: 12/07/2012

Time : 2:00 P.M. To 4:00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 40.

.:
1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

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1 Classify congenital heart diseases. Discuss the clinical feature of tetralogy of fallot and management of cyanotic spell. **(10)**

2 Enumerate the common causes of shock in children. What are the clinical manifestations? Describe the clinical management of a 2 year old child weighing 10 kg with hypovolemic shock. **(10)**

.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Hematuria in children

b) Causes of neonatal seizures

c) Measles vaccine

d) Aerosol therapy

e) Strategies to reduce under five mortality.

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2012
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Thursday
Date : 12/01/2012

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.
3) Draw neat labeled diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.

Q.1 Enumerate the causes of large head in 1 year old child and clinical features, investigation and management of rickets. **(10)**

Q.2 Enumerate the causes of pansystolic murmur in 5 year old child and clinical features, investigation and management of ventricular septal defect. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Under 5 mortality

b) Kangaroo mother care

c) Simple febrile conversion

d) Croup

e) Congenital hypothyroidism.

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SARASWATI – III : JULY 2011
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

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Day : Saturday
Date : 9/7/2011

Time : 2:00 p.m. To 4:00 p.m.
Max. Marks : 40

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
3) Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 1 year old infant present with progressive pallor and has hepatospleenomegaly. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features, investigation and treatment of Thalessemia major. (10)

Q.2 Describe the clinical features, investigation and treatment of a child with whooping cough. (10)

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR:** **(20)**

a) Genetic counselling

b) Central cyanosis

c) Lab investigation for neonatal sepsis

d) Extended immunisation programme

e) Management of tubercular meningitis

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2011
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 10/01/2011

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Describe the Pathogenesis and clinical features of Sickle cell disease. How will you manage a patient with vaso-occlusive crises? **(10)**

Q.2 8 months baby has fever with rash. Classify diseases with fever and rash. Describe the clinical features, treatment and prevention of measles. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Growth charts

b) Mechanism of Action and complications of phototherapy.

c) Management of Hypoxic spells.

d) Cephalhematoma

e) Prevention of Hypothermia in newborn.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2010
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 10/07/2010

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A 2 year old child is brought with acute flaccid paralysis. Enumerate the conditions that you will consider in the differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features of poliomyelitis and the strategies to prevent this illness. **(10)**

Q.2 Describe the clinical presentation, investigations and treatment of a child with nutritional rickets. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Milestones achieved and expected anthropometry of a 1 year old infant

b) Oral rehydration salt solution : Composition and prescription

c) Rh isoimmunization in the newborn

d) Briefly describe Nada's criteria for diagnosis of congenital heart disease

e) Define nephrotic syndrome. Outline the management of a child with nephrotic syndrome.

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2010
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 11/01/2010

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 What is the IAP classification of protein energy malnutrition? How will you manage a child who is suffering from grade IV PEM and acute gastroenteritis with severe dehydration? **(10)**

Q.2 A 5 year old boy is brought with cough, fever and poor appetite of 3 months' duration. There is history of hemoptysis in the father. What is the likely diagnosis? Outline the management of this child and the course of the disease if left untreated. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative

b) Clinical features of a child with hydrocephalus.

c) Outline the management of a child with β-thalassemia major

d) Describe the clinical features and management of a child with kerosine oil poisoning

e) Hemodynamics of a ventricular septal defect.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2009
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, PUNE-43
15

Day : Saturday
Date : 11/07/2009

Time : 2.00 pm To 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Describe the clinical features, complications and treatment of diphtheria. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss clinical features, investigations and treatment of thalessemia major. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Clinical features and management of Vitamin D deficiency rickets.

b) Metabolic complications in preterm baby.

c) Foreign body in bronchus.

d) Criteria and management of simple febrile convulsion.

e) Kangaroo mother care.

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SARASWATI – IV : JANUARY- 2009
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 10-01-2009

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40

N. B.

1) All questions are **compulsory**.
2) Figures to the **right** indicate full **marks**.

Q. 1 A six-year –old child presents with fever of four days duration and splenomegaly. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of cerebral malaria in children. **(10)**

Q. 2 Describe the clinical features, investigations and management of rheumatic mitral valve regurgitation in children **(10)**

Q. 3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Under 5 mortality rate

b) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

c) Pleural effusion – diagnosis and treatment

d) Physiological Neonatal jaundice

e) Measles vaccine

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SARASWATI – IV : JULY 2008
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Saturday
Date : 12/07/2008

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40

N. B.

1) All questions are **compulsory**.
2) Figures to the **right** indicate full **marks**.

Q. 1 A six-year –old child presents with history of recurrent wheezing and breathlessness since past 2 years. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe the clinical features and management of acute severe asthma (status asthmaticus) in children. **(10)**

Q. 2 Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of tuberculous meningitis in children. **(10)**

Q. 3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Oral polio vaccine
b) Treatment of congestive cardiac failure
c) Management of Acute glomerulonephritis
d) Hemodynamics of patent ductus arteriosus
e) Neonatal sepsis

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SARASWATI – IV : JANUARY – 2008
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 14/01/2008

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 A six-year-old child presents with fever, oliguria and hematuria for 4 days. Discuss the possible differential diagnosis. Describe the investigations and treatment of acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis in children. **[10]**

Q.2 Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of pyogenic meningitis in a two-year-old child. **[10]**

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following. **[20]**

a] Eradication of poliomyelitis
b] Microcephaly
c] Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
d] Cyanotic spell in cyanotic congenital heart disease
e] Complication of Prematurity

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SARASWATI- IV (NEW RULES) : JULY- 2007
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Wednesday
Date : 11/07/2007

Time : 2.00 PM TO 4.00 PM
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A four-year-old child presents with pedal edema and puffiness of face since 5 days. Discuss the differential diagnosis. Describe the investigations and management of first episode of nephrotic syndrome in children. **(10)**

Q.2 Describe the clinical features, investigations and treatment of acute rheumatic fever in children. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Hepatitis B vaccine

b) Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness

c) Rickets

d) Motor and social milestones attained by infant by one year of age

e) Necrotising enterocolitis.

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SARASWATI-IV : Jan-2007
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Thursday
Date : 11-01-2007

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A 8 year old boy has presented with sudden onset of weakness of lower limbs with grade 0 power. Discuss the differential diagnosis. Discuss the investigation, complication and treatment of guillian barre syndrome. **(10)**

Q.2 Enumerate the symptoms, signs, investigative modalities, treatment and the complications of infective endocarditis. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Haemodynamics of atrial septal defect.

b) Neonatal hypothyroidism.

c) MMR vaccination.

d) Hydrocortisone.

e) Pica.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2006 (New Rules)
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

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Day : Thursday
Date : 13/07/2006

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 A 8 year old boy has presented with pallor and hepato-splenomegaly. Enumerate the differential diagnosis. Discuss the hematological investigations, complications and treatment of beta thalassemia. **(10)**

Q.2 Elaborate on the clinical features, investigations, complications and management of progressive primary complex tuberculosis. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Vitamin A deficiency.

b) Polio immunization.

c) Acyclovir.

d) Physiological jaundice in newborn.

e) Tracheo – esophageal fistula.

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SARASWATI-IV : JANUARY 2006
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Wednesday
Date : 11/01/2006

Time : 2.00 P.M. TO 4.00 P.M.
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Discuss the differential diagnosis of a 10 year old boy presenting with chronic cough and a weight of 20 Kg. Outline the clinical and investigative approach to confirm the diagnosis. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss the clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of Hepatitis B. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Hydrocephalus.

b) Hematological picture of Iron deficiency anemia.

c) Newer vaccines.

d) Kangaroo mother care.

e) Child abuse.

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SARASWATI-IV : JULY 2005
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Thursday
Date : 14/07/2005

Time : 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Max. Marks : 40.

N.B.:

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 How will you manage an 8 year old girl presenting with fever, flitting arthritis and breathlessness. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss the clinical features, investigations, treatment and complications of nephrotic Syndrome. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(20)**

a) Phototherapy.
b) Beta Thalassemia.
c) Salbutamol.
d) Measles.
e) Polio immunization.

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SARASWATI – III (NEW RULES) : JULY – 2004
SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Friday
Date : 09/07/2004

Time : 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Max. marks : 40

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Discuss the clinical presentation, investigation and treatment of Nutritional Rickets. **[10]**

Q.2 Discuss the etiology, clinical features, management and complications of pyogenic meningitis in a 3 year old child. **[10]**

Q.3 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following. **[20]**

a) Measles
b) Down's syndrome
c) Ventricular Septal Defect
d) Kernicterus
e) Paracetamol

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B. V. D. U. Medical College, LIBRARY 62 Pune

SARASWATI – III (NEW RULES) : JANUARY 2004

SUBJECT : PEDIATRICS

Day : Monday
Date : 12/01/2004

Time : 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Max Marks : 40

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 Discuss the management and complication of a four year old child presenting with watery diarrhea and features of moderate dehydration. **(10)**

Q.2 Mention five common differential diagnoses of a six year old boy presenting with pallor and hepatosplenomegaly. What would be your clinical and investigative approach to confirm the diagnosis ? **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following **(20)**

a) Acute Flaccid Paralysis.
b) Icterus Neonatorum.
c) Hypothyroidism
d) Hematuria
e) Rh-isoimmunization

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SARASWATI-IV (NEW RULES) : JANUARY 2003
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday — Time : 11.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.
Date : 13/01/2003 — Max. marks : 40.

N.B. :
1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q. 1 Discuss differential diagnosis of systolic murmur in a 3 years old child. How will you investigate such a child ? **(10)**

Q. 2 Discuss Iron deficiency anemia and its treatment. **(10)**

Q. 3 Write short notes any **FOUR** of the following: **(10)**
a) Phenobarbitone.
b) Umbilical Hernia.
c) Infant mortality rate.
d) Moro Reflex.
e) Down Syndrome.

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SARASWATI-IV (NEW RULES) : JULY 2003
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Tuesday
Date : 8-7-2003

Time : 11.00 A.M. TO 1.00 P.M.
Max. marks : 40.

N.B. :

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q. 1 Discuss clinical manifestations and management of a child with Tubercular Meningitis. **(10)**

Q. 2 Discuss clinical sings and symptoms of "Rheumatic Carditis". How will you treat such a case ? **(10)**

Q. 3 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: **(10)**

a) Thumb sucking.
b) Anti infective properties of breast milk.
c) Radiological changes in long bones with vitamin D deficiency.
d) Valproic acid.
e) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

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SARASVATI - IV - JULY 2002
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Friday
Date : 12/07/2002

Time : 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Marks : 40

N.B.

1. All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2. Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Discuss management of 2 yr. old child weighing 6 kg. with Oedema. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss differential diagnosis, investigation and management of 4 yr. old child with fever, hepatospleenomegaly and lymphadenopathy. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes **(any four)** **(20)**

a) Foreign body in bronchus
b) Congenital Rubella syndrome
c) Oral Rehydration solution
d) Transient skin lesions of newborn
e) Hydrocephalous.

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SARASVATI - IV - JANUARY - 2002
SUBJECT : PAEDIATRICS

Day : Monday Time : to 1.00 p.m
Date : 14/01/2002 Marks

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY.**
2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.

Q.1 Discuss differential diagnosis of 4 yr. old child with maculopapular rash with fever. **(10)**

Q.2 Discuss differential diagnosis and management of 1 yr. old child with hepatospleenomegaly with anaemia. **(10)**

Q.3 Write short notes **(any four)** **(20)**

a) Kernicterus
b) Complications of Mumps
c) Management of Cyanodic spell
d) Kerosene poisoning
e) Cretinism.

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