

RAN-2406000104040801**Third M.B.B.S. (Part- II) Examination March - 2026****Paediatrics (Paper - Set - 1) (New Style)****Time: 3 Hours]****[Total Marks: 100****સૂચના : / Instructions**

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book
- (2) Paper contains Section I, II and III
- (3) All questions are compulsory
- (4) Write each section on separate answer sheet
- (5) Marks indicated on right side

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

SECTION - I**(Multiple Choice Questions)****20***(Encircle only one correct option)*

1. Most common cause of neonatal sepsis in India is:
 - a. Group B Streptococcus
 - b. Klebsiella
 - c. E. coli
 - d. Staphylococcus aureus
2. A child with barking cough and inspiratory stridor likely has:
 - a. Bronchiolitis
 - b. Epiglottitis
 - c. Croup
 - d. Laryngomalacia
3. Failure to thrive is defined as weight below:
 - a. 10th percentile
 - b. 5th percentile
 - c. 3rd percentile
 - d. 25th percentile
4. Earliest sign of puberty in girls:
 - a. Menarche
 - b. Pubarche
 - c. Thelarche
 - d. Growth spurt
5. Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children:
 - a. FSGS
 - b. Minimal change disease
 - c. Membranous nephropathy
 - d. IgA nephropathy
6. Drug of choice for status epilepticus:
 - a. Phenytoin
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Phenobarbitone
 - d. Valproate
7. Which vaccine is contraindicated in severe immunodeficiency?
 - a. OPV
 - b. Hepatitis B
 - c. Pentavalent
 - d. IPV
8. Most common cause of acute diarrhea in children:
 - a. Rotavirus
 - b. Salmonella
 - c. Shigella
 - d. E. coli
9. Feature not seen in severe dehydration:
 - a. Sunken eyes
 - b. Lethargy
 - c. Bradycardia
 - d. Poor skin turgor
10. Physiological jaundice appears after:
 - a. Birth
 - b. 12 hours
 - c. 24 hours
 - d. 72 hours

11. Cherry red spot is seen in:
 - a. Tay Sachs disease
 - b. Gaucher disease
 - c. Niemann Pick disease
 - d. Krabbe disease
12. Most common cause of cyanotic CHD:
 - a. TGA
 - b. TOF
 - c. TAPVC
 - d. Tricuspid atresia
13. WHO recommended exclusive breastfeeding duration:
 - a. 3 months
 - b. 4 months
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 9 months
14. Most common cause of anemia in children:
 - a. Hemolytic anemia
 - b. Iron deficiency anemia
 - c. Aplastic anemia
 - d. Megaloblastic anemia
15. Vaccine given at birth except:
 - a. BCG
 - b. OPV
 - c. Hepatitis B
 - d. Measles
16. Most common tumor of posterior fossa in children:
 - a. Astrocytoma
 - b. Medulloblastoma
 - c. Ependymoma
 - d. Craniopharyngioma
17. APGAR score assesses all except:
 - a. Respiration
 - b. Heart rate
 - c. Reflex
 - d. Blood pressure
18. Night blindness occurs due to deficiency of:
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin D
 - c. Vitamin C
 - d. Vitamin B12
19. Blue sclera is seen in:
 - a. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - b. Rickets
 - c. Scurvy
 - d. Achondroplasia
20. Most common cause of febrile seizure:
 - a. Meningitis
 - b. Viral fever
 - c. Brain tumor
 - d. Hypoglycemia

SECTION-II

- Q.1. Structured Long Essay (Clinical Problem Based) 10**
 A 2-year-old child presents with puffiness of face, pedal edema and decreased urine output for 3 days. Urine examination shows albumin +3.
 What is your probable diagnosis?
 Enumerate complications
 Outline investigations and management
- Q.2. Short Notes (Five Marks Each) 30**
1. Approach to child with developmental delay
 2. Management of Dengue in children
 3. Vitamin D deficiency rickets
 4. Neonatal hypoglycemia - causes and management
 5. Indications and complications of exchange transfusion
 6. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI)

SECTION - III

- Q.3. Unstructured Long Question** **10**
Define Acute Severe Asthma. Write etiopathogenesis, clinical features, and management of Acute Severe Asthma in children.
- Q.4. Short Notes (Five Marks Each)** **30**
1. Kangaroo Mother Care
 2. Autism spectrum disorder
 3. Oral Rehydration Therapy
 4. Neonatal jaundice - causes and management
 5. Rheumatic fever - diagnosis and prevention
 6. Protein Energy Malnutrition - classification and management
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