



# RAN-2406000104040801

## Third MBBS Part II Examination May - 2026

### Pediatrics (Paper Set 2) (New style)

**Time: 3 Hours ]**
**[ Total Marks: 100**
**સૂચના : / Instructions**

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દશવિધ 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 compulsory
- (4) Write each section on separate answer sheet
- (5) Marks indicated on right side

**Seat No.:**

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Student's Signature

**SECTION -1 (Multiple Choice Questions)**
**(20)**
*(Encircle only one correct option)*

1. Most common cause of bronchiolitis in infants:
  - a. Adenovirus
  - b. RSV
  - c. Influenza
  - d. Parainfluenza
2. First tooth to erupt in infants:
  - a. Upper central incisor
  - b. Lower central incisor
  - c. Canine
  - d. First molar
3. Child with severe wasting but normal height likely has
  - a. Stunting
  - b. Underweight
  - c. Marasmus
  - d. Kwashiorkor
4. Drug of choice in anaphylaxis:
  - a. Hydrocortisone
  - b. Adrenaline IM
  - c. Chlorpheniramine
  - d. Salbutamol
5. Most common organism causing UTI in children
  - a. Klebsiella
  - b. Proteus
  - c. E. coli
  - d. Enterococcus
6. Developmental milestone: child stands without support at:
  - a. 6 months
  - b. 9 months
  - c. 12 months
  - d. 15 months
7. Vaccine preventing cervical cancer:
  - a. Measles
  - b. Human Papilloma Virus
  - c. Rubella
  - d. Hepatitis B
8. Earliest manifestation of Vitamin D deficiency:
  - a. Bow legs
  - b. Craniotables
  - c. Rachitic rosary
  - d. Delayed dentition
9. Feature not seen in Down syndrome:
  - a. Epicanthal folds
  - b. Simian crease
  - c. Hypertonia
  - d. Upward slanting palpebral fissure

10. Most common cause of meningitis in neonates:
  - a. H. influenzae
  - b. GBS
  - c. Pneumococcus
  - d. Meningococcus
11. ORS primarily corrects:
  - a. Acidosis
  - b. Electrolyte imbalance
  - c. Dehydration
  - d. Infection
12. Pathognomonic rash of measles:
  - a. Vesicular rash
  - b. Koplik spots
  - c. Petechiae
  - d. Bullae
13. Most common cause of heart failure in infants:
  - a. Congenital Heart Disease
  - b. Myocarditis
  - c. Rheumatic heart disease
  - d. Anemia
14. Neonatal hypothermia defined as temperature below:
  - a. 37°C
  - b. 36.5°C
  - c. 36°C
  - d. 35°C
15. Drug used in closure of PDA in preterm:
  - a. Paracetamol
  - b. Digoxin
  - c. Propranolol
  - d. Furosemide
16. Most common cause of acute glomerulonephritis in children:
  - a. Viral infection
  - b. Post streptococcal infection
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Malaria
17. Age group commonly affected by febrile seizures:
  - a. 1-6 months
  - b. 6 months-5 years
  - c. 5-10 years
  - d. Adolescents
18. Breast milk is deficient in:
  - a. Iron
  - b. Fat
  - c. Lactose
  - d. Protein
19. Classic sign of pyloric stenosis:
  - a. Bilious vomiting
  - b. Projectile non-bilious vomiting
  - c. Diarrhea
  - d. Hematemesis
20. Most common cause of persistent cough in school children:
  - a. TB
  - b. Asthma
  - c. Pneumonia
  - d. foreign body

## SECTION - II

### **Q.1.. Structured Long Essay (Clinical Problem Based) (10)**

A3-year-old child presents with fever, cough, fast breathing and chest indrawing.

- What is your probable diagnosis?
- Enumerate severity classification
- Outline management as per IMNCI

### **Q.2. Short Notes (30)**

1. Approach to neonatal seizures
2. Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition
3. Congenital hypothyroidism-screening and treatment
4. Iron deficiency anemia-prevention strategies
5. Acute otitis media in children
6. Breath holding spells

### SECTION - III

**Q.3. Unstructured Long Question (10)**

Define Acute Kidney Injury in children. Discuss causes, staging, investigations, and management.

**Q.4. Short Notes (30)**

1. Meconium aspiration syndrome
  2. Tetralogy of Fallot-clinical features and management
  3. Growth monitoring and growth charts
  4. Neonatal resuscitation-initial steps
  5. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
  6. Hand foot mouth disease
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