





## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

**Term End Examination 2022** Programme - B.Sc.(PA)-2019/B.Sc.(PA)-2020 Course Name - Gastroenterology Course Code - BPA503 (Semester V)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

- Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) False about Coeliac disease
  - a) Occurs between the ages of 1 and 3
  - c) Abnormal schilling test
- b) Jejunal biopsy shows subvillous atrophy
- d) Normal D-xylose test
- (ii) Commonest precancerous lesion in the mouth
  - a) Leukoplakia
  - c) Bowen's disease

- b) Submucous fibrosis
- d) Syphilitic glossitis
- (iii) Commonest cause of xerostomia
  - a) Vitamin A deficiency
  - c) Viral infections

- b) Kwarshiorkar
- d) Drugs
- (iv) Xylose absorption tests are a good screen for
  - a) Fat absorption.

b) Pernicious anaemia

c) Carbohydrate absorption

- d) Amino acid absorption
- (v) Small intestinal biopsy is needed for the diagnosis of
  - a) Coeliac disease

- b) Regional ileitis d) None of these
- c) Argentaffinoma of intestine
- (vi) Dysphagia is an early symptom of

- a) a/c rheumatic fever

b) a/c cholecystitis

c) Scleroderma

- d) Leiomyoma of the oeosophagus
- (vii) Malabsorption of pancreatic origin is characterised by
  - a) Iron deficiency anaemia

b) High faecal fat content

c) High urinary indicans

- d) < than 20% excretion in urine of an oral load of D-Xylose
- (viii) In a/c pancreatitis, the false statement is
  - a) Serum amylase levels are within normal limits in about 1/5th of the patients
- b) Hypocalcaemia implies poor prognosis

c) Pain is always present

- d) progressing to a fatal outcome
- (ix) Infection by all the following agents can result in cirrhosis of liver except:
  - a) Hepatitis A virus

b) Hepatitis B virus

	c) Hepatitis c virus	d) Schistosomiasis	
(:	x) In amoebic dysentery, most important for diag	nosis is	
	<ul> <li>a) Isolation of E. histolytica on examination of</li> </ul>	lsolation of vegetative forms of EH in s	tool
15	stool c) Determination of pH of stool ii) Clinical features of Whipple's disease includes	d) Presence of pus cells in stool all except	
^۱	<ul> <li>a) Episodic inflammatory arthritis of large</li> </ul>	b) Ophthalmoplegia	
(xi	<ul> <li>joints</li> <li>c) Skin pigmentation</li> <li>ii) In which is seen "Gut dysfunction in the absen</li> </ul>	d) Usually affects females ce of demonstrable organic pathology"	
	a) Cholera c) IBS	<ul><li>b) Dysentery</li><li>d) Diverticulitis coli</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>ii) Crohn's disease is characterised by all except</li> <li>a) Predominatly males are affected</li> <li>c) Migratory polyarthritis</li> <li>v) Ascites in cirrhosis of liver is due to: (i) Portal happropriate ADH secretion (iv) Secondary hy</li> </ul>	peraldosteronism	
(xv	<ul> <li>a) i, ii, iii are correct</li> <li>c) ii, iii, iv are correct</li> <li>n) In a patient with liver cirrhosis, haematemesis oesophageal varices (ii) Abnormal clotting methodatic vein thrombosis</li> </ul>	chanism (II) Duodellai diceration (IV)	
	a) i, ii, iii c) i, iii, iv	b) ii, iii, iv d) i, ii, iv	
		up-B Type Questions)	3 x 5=15
3. I 4. \ 5. I	Berrium Meal X-ray finding on Achalasia Cardia. Explain the differential study of Pain in the night Whrite a short note on OBT. Explain the differtiating features of Piles, fistula a Write a short note on Barrett's esophagus.	& fisher.	(3) (3) (3) (3) (3)
	ر What a short note on Cucumber esophagus.	DR <sub>.</sub>	(3)
	Gro	oup-C	
	•	Type Questions)	5 x 6=30
<ul><li>8.</li><li>9.</li><li>10.</li><li>11.</li></ul>	How you diagnose and treat the Pancreatitis? What are the signs and Symptoms and diagnois What is Gastroenteritis? What is the gastric aspirant? Write its clinical u What is peptic perforation. Write its symptoms What is PUD? What are the causes of Peptic U	sage.	(5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5)
. •	What is Vomiting? What are the types of Vom	iting?	(5)
	•		•