



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – B.Physiotherapy-2021/B.Physiotherapy-2022/B.Physiotherapy-2023

Course Name – General Medicine, Cardiology and Pediatrics

Course Code - BPTC603

(Semester VI)

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

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify the Vitamin whose deficiency can lead to nyctalopia
 - a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin D
 - c) Vitamin B
 - d) Vitamin C
- (ii) Identify the vitamin known as thiamine
 - a) Vitamin B2
 - b) Vitamin B1
 - c) Vitamin B3
 - d) Vitamin B6
- (iii) Identify the vitamin whose deficiency leads to condition called pellagra
 - a) Thiamine
 - b) Niacin
 - c) Riboflavin
 - d) Vitamin D
- (iv) Identify the anemia in which RBCs are smaller in size with less color
 - a) Microcytic hypochromic
 - b) Macrocytic hypochromic
 - c) Normocytic hypochromic
 - d) Normocytic normochromic
- (v) Identify CML
 - a) Chronic Myeloid Leukemia
 - b) Critical Myeloid Leukemia
 - c) Chronic Myelotrophic Leukemia
 - d) None
- (vi) Identify the clinical feature in diabetic neuropathy
 - a) Loss of tendon reflexes in the lower limbs
 - b) Diminished perception of vibration sensation
 - c) 'Glove and stocking' impairment of all other modalities of sensation
 - d) All
- (vii) Interpret the management for Cushing's syndrome which prevents mortality
 - a) Both
 - b) Surgical
 - c) Medical
 - d) None
- (viii) Identify the condition in which there is deficient production of vasopressin by the hypothalamus

- a) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus b) Cranial Diabetes insipidus
c) Diabetes mellitus d) None
- (ix) Identify the condition in which des-amino-des aspartate-arginine vasopressin (desmopressin, DDAVP) is administered
- a) Cranial diabetes insipidus b) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
c) Diabetes mellitus d) None
- (x) Identify Why is unstable angina an emergency
- a) Causes permanent damage b) Signals possible infarction
c) Harmless with rest d) Only happens in CHD
- (xi) Choose the modifiable risk factor for myocardial infarction
- a) Age b) Family history
c) Gender d) Smoking
- (xii) Identify the most common complication of chronic mitral stenosis is
- a) Myocardial infarction b) Pulmonary hypertension
c) Aortic aneurysm d) Infective endocarditis
- (xiii) Identify the most common valvular abnormality seen in rheumatic heart disease.
- a) Aortic regurgitation b) Pulmonary stenosis
c) Mitral stenosis d) Tricuspid regurgitation
- (xiv) Identify that pigment is responsible for the coloration of skin, hair, and eyes.
- a) Hemoglobin b) Bilirubin
c) Melanin d) Carotene
- (xv) Name the conditions that is associated with generalized hyperpigmentation
- a) Addison's disease b) Vitiligo
c) Tinea versicolor d) Albinism

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Describe Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) (3)
3. Write a brief note on Myocardial infarction (3)
4. Report the clinical features in pituitary dwarfism (3)
5. Write about the clinical features of hypothyroidism (3)
6. Explain about the cardinal signs of Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. (3)

OR

Explain any four symptoms of cerebral palsy (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Differentiate between stable angina, unstable angina, and myocardial infarction. (5)
8. Define respiratory failure. Explain its types, causes, clinical features, diagnosis, and management. (5)
9. Differentiate between Type 1 and Type 2 respiratory failure with causes and management. (5)
10. Define Hypertension. Explain its classification, complications, and management. (5)
11. Define Jaundice. Classify it with causes and clinical features. (5)
12. Define rheumatoid arthritis. Explain its pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnosis, and management. (5)

OR

Explain Hemophilia its cause, clinical features, severity grading, management, and complications. (5)
