



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women**  
(Deemed to be University under Category A by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)  
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B  
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Continuous Internal Assessment Test –II - April – 2025**  
**SEMESTER-III**

**Class: II UG**  
**Major: Physician Assistant**

**Time: 2 Hrs.**  
**Max.Marks:40**

**23BV BMC4 - Medical camp IV**

**Part A - Choose the correct answer 20X1=20**

1. The hallmark symptom of Parkinson's disease is:
  - a. Muscle wasting
  - b. Tremors
  - c. Paralysis
  - d. Diplopia
2. The most common cause of peptic ulcer disease is:
  - a. Helicobacter pylori infection
  - b. High-fiber diet
  - c. Excessive water intake
  - d. Vitamin C deficiency
3. The main risk factor for stroke is:
  - a. Hyperthyroidism
  - b. Hypertension
  - c. Hypoglycemia
  - d. Tuberculosis
4. The characteristic sign of Graves' disease is:
  - a. Moon face
  - b. Goiter and exophthalmos
  - c. Hyperpigmentation
  - d. Cyanosis
5. The primary cause of cirrhosis of the liver is:
  - a. Viral hepatitis
  - b. Smoking
  - c. Excessive protein intake
  - d. Hypothyroidism
6. The most common complication of diabetes mellitus is:
  - a. Osteoporosis
  - b. Nephropathy
  - c. Pneumonia
  - d. Appendicitis
7. The most common cause of iron deficiency anemia is:
  - a. Increased iron absorption
  - b. Chronic blood loss

- c. High intake of green vegetables
  - d. Genetic mutation
8. The disease characterized by progressive degeneration of motor neurons is:
- a. Myasthenia gravis
  - b. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
  - c. Multiple sclerosis
  - d. Guillain-Barré syndrome
9. The hallmark sign of nephrotic syndrome is:
- a. Hematuria
  - b. Polyuria
  - c. Massive proteinuria
  - d. Hypoglycemia
10. The leading cause of chronic kidney disease (CKD) is:
- a. Hypertension
  - b. Liver cirrhosis
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Asthma
11. The most common bacterial cause of pneumonia in adults is:
- a. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
  - b. *Legionella pneumophila*
  - c. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
  - d. *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
12. The characteristic feature of Hodgkin's lymphoma is:
- a. Reed-Sternberg cells
  - b. Philadelphia chromosome
  - c. Sickle-shaped cells
  - d. Howell-Jolly bodies
13. The condition associated with the loss of dopamine-producing neurons:
- a. Parkinson's disease
  - b. Alzheimer's disease
  - c. Huntington's disease
  - d. Muscular dystrophy
14. The primary symptom of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is:
- a. Hemoptysis
  - b. Heartburn
  - c. Polyuria
  - d. Chronic diarrhea
15. The most common congenital heart defect is:
- a. Tetralogy of Fallot
  - b. Ventricular septal defect
  - c. Coarctation of the aorta
  - d. Transposition of great arteries
16. The autoimmune disorder affecting the joints and leading to chronic inflammation:
- a. Rheumatoid arthritis

- b. Osteoarthritis
  - c. Gout
  - d. Fibromyalgia
17. The deficiency of this vitamin causes pernicious anemia:
- a. Vitamin A
  - b. Vitamin B12
  - c. Vitamin C
  - d. Vitamin K
18. The most common type of leukemia in children is:
- a. Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
  - b. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
  - c. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
  - d. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)
19. The primary cause of gastroenteritis in children is:
- a. Rotavirus
  - b. Salmonella
  - c. E. coli
  - d. Giardia
20. The characteristic finding in celiac disease is:
- a. Villous atrophy
  - b. Hepatic cirrhosis
  - c. Pulmonary fibrosis
  - d. Pancreatic insufficiency

**Part – B**  
**Answer the following**

**2x10= 20**

21. a. Explain the pathophysiology, causes, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and management of Myocardial Infarction (MI). (or)
- b. Discuss the etiology, risk factors, symptoms, complications, and treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).
22. a. Describe the types, causes, clinical features, diagnostic tests, and management of Diabetes Mellitus. (or)
- b. Explain the pathogenesis, clinical signs, complications, and treatment strategies for Cirrhosis of the Liver.

