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Neurology

PAPER-1

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1. A 60 years male patient presented with fever and headache. On examination – neck stiffness present, kernig's sign (+). On CSF study- colour- cloudy, glucose- decreased, protein- increased, lymphocyte count $4000 \times 10^6/L$. What is the most possible diagnosis?

- a) Acute bacterial meningitis
- b) Tuberculous meningitis
- c) Viral meningitis
- d) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- e) Multiple sclerosis

B

2. A 24 years old man presents complaining of visual disturbance Examination reveals a right superior homonymous Quadrantopia where is the lesion most likely to be?

- a) Optic Chiasma
- b) Left temporal lobe
- c) Rt. temporal lobe
- d) Lt optic Nerve
- e) Lt parietal lobe

Ans: B

3. A 55 years male presented with limb muscle weakness and dysphagia. On examination- Muscle wasting associated with exaggerated tendon reflexes and extensor plantar responses. On investigation mildly raised creatinine kinase. CT scan of brain- normal, MRI scan of dorso-lumbar spine – normal. Now, what is the most suspected diagnosis?

- a) Guillain- Barre syndrome
- b) Muscular dystrophies
- c) Spinal cord compression in cervical region
- d) Motor neuron disease
- e) Mixed motor and sensory polyneuropathy

D

Neurology: **Important topics of Neurology:**

1. Cortical lobar functions and Effects of damage.
2. Visual pathways and visual field's defects.
3. Major focal brainstems syndromes.
4. Indication of NCS (Nerve conduction study) .
5. Indication, contra Indication of lumba pundure .
6. How to mterpnet CSF results.
7. The evolution of symptoms.
8. Bell's palsy.
9. Pattern's of sensory loos.
10. Common Causes of damage to cranial nerve 3,4,6.

11. Causes of ptosis C/F-3rd nerve palsy, Horner's syndrome.
12. Pseudo bulbar palsy's Bulbar palsy.
13. Headache syndrome's.
14. Choice of First line antiepileptic drug's .
15. Epilepsy in pregnant.
16. Causes of Hypersomnolence
17. Disease Modifying treatments in multiple sclerosis.
18. Parkinson's disease→ Details.
19. Multiple system atrophy, progressive supra nuclear palsy.
20. Essential tremor.

21. Motor neuron disease
22. Acoustic neuroma, Neurofibromatosis.
23. Normal pressure Hydrocephalus.
24. Idiopathic intracranial Hypertension.
25. Cervical and lumbar nerve not compression.
26. Symptom's and sign's in common entrapment neuropathies.
27. GBS.
28. Myasthenia gravis, Lambert eaton myasyhenic syndrome.
29. Risk factor of stroke.
30. Clinical and Radiological features of the stroke syndromes and outline of stroke management.
31. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.

Gastroenterology

1. Control of acid secretion.
2. Gut hormones and peptides.
3. Indication, Contraindication and complications of endoscopy, colonoscopy.
4. Investigation of dysphasia.
5. Alarming features of dyspepsia.
6. Causes of Upper and lower GIT bleeding.
7. Malabsorption causes and physical consequence.
8. Gastro esophageal reflux disease.
9. Achalasia of the esophagus.
10. Carcinoma of the esophagus.

11. Peptic ulcer disease.
12. Carcinoma of stomach.
13. Coeliac disease.
14. Consequence of ileal resection.
15. Protein losing enteropathy.
16. Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
17. Irritable bowel syndrome.
18. Colorectal cancer.
19. Hirsch'sprung's disease, Hemorrhoids.
20. Acute Pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis.

Hepatology

1. Function of ITO Cells.
2. Important liver function.
3. Acute liver failure .
4. Causes of elevated serum trayaminase.
5. Jaundice.
6. Ascites, Hepato renal syndrome, Spontaneous Bacterial peritonitis
7. Hepatic encephalopathy.
8. Cirrhosis: Causes, C/F, prognosis.

9. Portal Hypertension: cause, complication, Management.
10. HBV, HCV.
11. Primacy biliary cholangitis, Primacy sclerosing Cholangitis.
12. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
13. Drug's Induced hepatotoxicity .
14. Hereditary Haemochromatosis, Wilson's disaye.
15. α_1 antitrypsin deficiency, gilbert's syndrome.
16. Budd-chiarli syndrome.

Haematology Most Important Topics:

- Haemoglobin –oxygen dissociation curve.
- The stages of normal haemostasis.
- How to interpret a red cell appearance.
- coagulation screening test .
- causes of erythroaytosis, thrombocytosis, thrombocytopenia.
- causes of lymphadenopathy.
- Management of acute transfusion reactions.
- Haematopietic stem cell transplantation Indication and complication.
- Indication of anticoagulation.

***** Mechanism of anticoagulant and antithrombotic drug's**

- Iron deficiency anemia → cause, investigation finding.
- megaloblastic Anaemia: C/F, Investigation, cause.
- Neurological finding in B₁₂ deficiency.
- Causes and classifications of haemolysis.
- Investigation results Indicating active Haemolysis.
- Coombs test.
- Sickle cell anemia, thalassaemia.
- CML, CLL
- Lymphoma.
- Multiple Myeloma.
- polycythemia rubra vera
- Hemophilia.
- DIC.

General aspects of medical practice

Most Important topics:

- ✓ Causes of diagnostic error in studies.
- ✓ Reason's for errors in clinical reasoning.
- ✓ sensitivity and specificity, prevalence of disease.
- ✓ Type-I and type-II thinking.
- ✓ Clinical development of new drugs.
- ✓ Novel therapeutic alternatives of conventional small molecule drug.
- ✓ Drugs commonly monitored by plasma drug concentration.

Clinical genetics

- Characteristic features of Autosomal dominant, Autosomal recessive, X-linked dominant and X-linked recessive disease.
- Example of Autosomal dominant, Autosomal recessive, X-linked dominant and X-linked recessive disease.
- Gene sequencing
- Down syndrome, turner's syndrome, klinefelter's syndrome
- Method's used in prenatal testing, Gene therapy, Genetic counseling.

Principles of oncology

- cell cycle and sites of action of chemotherapeutic agents,
- commonly used serum tumor markers.
- Ectopic Hormone production by tumor
- Superior vena cava obstruction.
- Tremor lysis syndrome.
- Brain metastases, lung metastases, liver metastases, Bone metastases.
- Adverse effect of chemotherapy and radiotherapy

Climate and Environmental factor's in disease

- Properties of different ionising radiations and effects of radiation exposure.
- Hypothermia
- cold Injury, Heat related illness,
- Drowning and Near Drowning.

Thank You