DERMATOLOGY & VENEREFOLOGY

PAPER – I

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

Attempt all questions in order.
Each question carries 10 marks

1. Discuss the differential diagnosis of skin lesions present in the seborrhoiec distribution. (10)

2. a) What is Evidence Based Medicine (EBM)? (2)
b) What is meant by strength of evidence and quality of evidence? (4)
c) Discuss the importance of EBM in relation to treatment of acne vulgaris. (4)

3. a) Enumerate the functions of the skin. (2)
b) List the various layers of skin which are involved in performing these functions. (2)
c) Discuss the alterations in the functions in a patient with erythroderma. (6)

4. a) How is direct immuno fluorence (DIF) test performed? (4)
b) Enumerate any 2 variants of this test. (2)
c) Tabulate its usefulness in any 4 immunobullous diseases of skin. (4)

5. Discuss the changes which occur during the process of keratinisation in the keratinocytes in the following layers:
a. Basal layer (3)
b. Spinous layer (3)
c. Granular layer (3)
d. Horny layer (1)

6. a) List 10 special stains used in dermatopathology along with their target as well as the result seen in microscopy. (5)
b) Discuss the role of these stains in diagnosis of any 5 conditions affecting the dermis. (5)

7. a) Classify and enumerate leprosy vaccines. (4)
b) Discuss the efficacy and nonefficacy of MW vaccine in diseases other than leprosy. (6)

P.T.O

POSESSION / USE OF CELL PHONES OR ANY SUCH ELECTRONIC GADGETS IS NOT PERMITTED INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.
8.  a) Mention the steps of heme synthesis with enzymes involved. (4)
   b) Tabulate to compare all the abnormalities seen in congenital erythropoietic porphyria and erythropoietic proto-porphyria under the following heads:
      - Urine (2)
      - Blood (2)
      - Stool (2)

9. What are the principles of laboratory diagnosis of cutaneous viral infections? Discuss it under the following heads giving examples:
   a) Viral identification (4)
   b) Histological evaluation (1)
   c) Electron microscopy (1)
   d) Serological evaluation (4)

10. a) Classify causes of itching (3)
    b) Enumerate mediators of pruritus (3)
    c) Discuss the role of any 2 in pruritus (2+2)
1. A 6 month old child presents with multiple vesiculo-bullous lesions on the body and oral mucosa, and also shedding of the nails. Discuss the evaluation and management of the patient under the following headings:
   a) History and examination
   b) Laboratory evaluation
   c) Management

2. A 25 year old farmer from Himachal Pradesh presents with 2 ulcerated plaques on the right thumb and one just proximal to it. Discuss how you will establish the diagnosis and manage the patient. You could tabulate your answer.

3. Discuss the management of atopic dermatitis under the following heads:
   a) Avoiding triggers
   b) Maintenance of barrier function
   c) Corticosteroids and immuno modulators
   d) Antihistamines
   e) Other medications used

4. A 26 year old female patient presents with a few papulopustular lesions of acne and several moderately severe depressed scars. Discuss your approach to managing the scars under the following headings:
   a) Evaluation of patient
   b) Modalities of treatment available
   c) Pitfalls of each modality

5. Discuss the differences between squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma under the following points:
   a) Etiology
   b) Clinical features
   c) Histopathology
   d) Management

P.T.O
6. A 38 year old female patient presents with well defined scaly plaques on the palms and soles. Discuss the management of this housewife keeping in view:
   a. Establishing the diagnosis
   b. Treatment which is cost-effective

7. Discuss the clinical differential diagnosis of a patient who presents with multiple juicy nodular lesions on the face. How would you proceed to investigate such a patient? (5+5)
   a) How do you classify dermatosis of pregnancy? (2)
   b) Tabulate the clinical differences of any 2 common dermatosis of pregnancy. (4)
   c) Discuss the effect of the above 2 dermatosis on the present pregnancy and in future pregnancies. (4)

8. a) Enumerate the variants of linear verrucous epidermal nevi. (2)
    b) Discuss the clinical features of any 2 variants. (4)
    c) Discuss the management of linear verrucous epidermal nevus. (4)

9. Discuss the surgical management of vitiligo under the following heads:
   a) Evaluation of patient (1)
   b) Surgical techniques (4)
   c) Post operative management (2)
   d) Response and problems (3)
1. a) Discuss acanthosis nigricans. 
   b) Discuss any 2 syndromes associated with acanthosis nigricans.
   c) Describe the clinical manifestation of acanthosis nigricans associated with malignancies. Discuss its management.

2. a) Describe the non-infectious dermatosis associated with diabetes mellitus.
   b) Discuss their management.

3. Enumerate the nail changes associated with:
   a) Renal disease
   b) Cardiovascular diseases
   c) Liver disease
   d) Systemic lupus erythematosus

4. Discuss the use of cyclosporine in Dermatology under the following heads:
   a) Indications
   b) Mechanism of action
   c) Dose and schedule
   d) Side effects
   e) Monitoring

5. A 46 years old patient presents with a non healing ulcer on the right foot. Discuss the management of this patients under the following headings:
   a) Establishing diagnosis clinically
   b) Evaluating with laboratory assistance
   c) Treatment -medical
   d) Treatment -surgical
6. An 8 year old boy comes with a diagnosis of neurofibromatosis:
   a) Discuss the extra-cutaneous manifestation.  
   b) Laboratory evaluation which needs to be done.  
   c) Advice you would give to such a patient.

7. a) Discuss the difference between chronic telogen effluvium and androgenetic alopecia in a female.
   b) Discuss the hair changes seen in acrodermatitis enteropathica.
   c) Discuss the hair changes seen in chronic anemia.

8. a) Classify Langerhan's cell histiocytosis.
   b) Discuss the cutaneous manifestations on any one type.
   c) Enumerate the drugs used, their doses and schedule in this disorder.

9. a) What are cryoglobulins?
   b) Classify cryoglobulinemia.
   c) Discuss the salient cutaneous manifestations of cryoglobulinemia.

10. a) Classify the cutaneous manifestations of Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.
    b) Discuss the cutaneous manifestations which predict progress to AIDS.
1. a) Enumerate the causes of vaginal discharge
b) What are the NACO recommendations for managing a patient with vaginal discharge?
c) If all facilities are available, how would you manage a patient with vaginal discharge.

2. Discuss the role of viruses in causing skin cancer with special references to malignancies caused by human papilloma virus.

3. a) Discuss the structure of Treponema pallidum.
b) Discuss laboratory diagnosis of primary syphilis.
c) What is penicillin desensitization and name one indication for performing it?
d) Discuss Jarisch Herxheimer reaction.

4. Discuss the management of recurrent herpes genitalis in 3rd trimester of pregnancy.

5. a) Discuss the importance of early institution of HAART in HIV infection.
b) Resistance of HIV to antiretroviral.
c) Second line HAART
d) Side effects of HAART

6. a) Enumerate the main defects of immunity in leprosy.
b) Discuss in detail the immunological changes seen in:
   i) Paucibacillary leprosy.
   ii) Multibacillary leprosy.

7. Discuss steroid dependent type 2 reactions in leprosy under the following:
a) Clinical features
b) Management
c) Complications
8. Discuss the importance of the following in leprosy:
   a) New case detection rate
   b) Ophthalmological evaluation
   c) Radiological evaluation
   d) Renal function tests
   e) Liver function tests

9. Discuss the interaction of pregnancy and leprosy under the following:
   a) Effect of pregnancy on leprosy
   b) Effect of leprosy on pregnancy
   c) Treatment of leprosy in pregnancy
   d) Treatment of reactions of leprosy in pregnancy

10. Discuss the treatment of leprosy in the following situations:
    a) In a patient with severely deranged liver function.
    b) In a patient with dapsone syndrome.
    c) In a patient who has concomitant pulmonary tuberculosis.