1. Discuss the following
   a) The endocrine causes of hypertension. (5)
   b) The complications of right internal jugular vein cannulation. (7)
   c) Clinical features and treatment of a patient with organophosphate poisoning. (8)
   d) Complications of endotracheal intubation. (5)

2. a) Discuss the basic principles of management of poisoning. (15)
   b) Discuss the causes and approach to a patient with jaundice. (10)

3. A general practitioner refers a 40-year-old female patient who is suspected of having advanced acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The basis for the suspicion is a history of weight loss (62 to 41kg), recurrent oral ulcers, fatigue, painful joints and hair loss. However all standard diagnostic tests for HIV and TB are negative
   a) Outline categories of medical disorders that you would consider. Give examples of diseases in each category. (10)
   b) State the relevant clinical signs you would search for in each category of diseases. (5)
   c) List the clinical tests you would consider as relevant for diagnosis in each category. (10)

4. Write short notes on the following
   a) The management of a patient with confirmed acute pulmonary embolism. (10)
   b) The non-infective pulmonary manifestations of HIV. (10)
   c) The treatment of an acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (5)
1. Write short notes on the following: (25 marks)
   a) Causes of anaemia in Malaria infection. (5)
   b) Renal complications of HIV infection. (3)
   c) Monitoring of patients on highly active antiretroviral therapy [HAART]. (7)
   d) Indications for lumbar puncture. (5)
   e) Complications of blood transfusion. (5)

2. Discuss the management of a pulmonary oedema. (10)
   Discuss the causes of hypercalcemia. (10)
   List the indications for acute haemodialysis. (5)

3. A 25-year-old Soweto resident spent the Christmas holidays in Maputo, Mozambique. A week following her return, she is brought to emergency room in a state of confusion. She soon experiences a generalised convulsion and relapses into coma. Her husband is accompanying her.
   a) In questioning her husband, what information would you regard as of diagnostic value? (5)
   b) State the categories of disorders that you would consider for diagnosis. (10)
   c) List the clinical and laboratory test you would carry out. Briefly explain relevance of each test. (10)

4. A 45-year-old male presents with a transient ischaemic attack, the blood pressure is normal, further investigation reveals a haemoglobin of 21g/dl. Write short notes on the differential diagnosis and approach to reach a final diagnosis. (10)
   A 60-year-old lady presents with sudden onset of hemiplegia on her left side. A CT scan of the brain reveals a large infarct in the right capsulainterna. Discuss briefly the complications of an ischaemic stroke. (10)
   Name the main features of a Wallenberg syndrome (Lateral Medullary Syndrome). (5)