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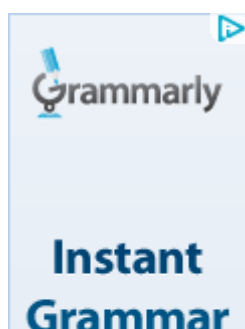
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IELTS is designed to assess the language ability of candidates who need to study or work where English is used as the language of communication. Tests are administered at accredited Test Centers throughout the world - there are currently more than 300 Centers, in over 120 countries.

ACADEMIC AND GENERAL TRAINING CANDIDATES

Candidates must select either the Academic or General Training Reading and Writing Modules depending on the stated requirement of their sponsor or receiving institution. The Academic Reading and Writing Modules assess whether a candidate is ready to study or train in the medium of English at an Undergraduate or Postgraduate level. The emphasis of General Training is on basic survival skills in a broad social and educational context. It is suitable for candidates who are going to English speaking countries to complete their Secondary Education, to undertake work experience or training programs not at degree level, or for immigration purposes.

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IELTS Band Scales

This exam tests your ability to use English. Score in each of the subtests and an overall (average) score is recorded as levels of ability, called Bands. Highest : 9 bands for each of the four language macro skills - Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. The above information is listed on the Test Report Form. The nine bands of language ability are described in general terms as follows:

Band 9 Expert User

Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

Band 8 Very Good User

Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

Band 7 Good User

Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

Band 6 Competent User

Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

Band 5 Modest User

Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

Band 4 Limited User

Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

Band 3 Extremely Limited User

Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

Band 2 Intermittent User

No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.

Band 1 Non User

Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.

Organizations Recognizing IELTS

This test is specified as fulfilling English language requirements for entry to academic courses by the majority of institutions of Further and Higher Education in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom and currently by over 380 universities and colleges in the USA. It is also used by a number of professional bodies world-wide, including the Ministry of Defense, and the General Medical Council in the UK, the Australian Medical Council and Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, the Medical Council of Ireland, the New Zealand Immigration Service and the Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools in the USA.

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Strategies for IELTS

TIPS TO PREPARE FOR IELTS

Important tips

- (1) First of all we suggest you to buy Cambridge IELTS 1, 2 & 3. Buy cassettes also, but for book one only.
- (2) Read the opening section of book 1
- (3) First concentrate on reading. that it is the most difficult part. Attempt the first test of book 1 "in the manner you want" and do it in 55 minutes and check your score. If you have not completed your test and time has run out, give zero to all wrong answers. Just mark yourself. This is your baseline

General tips

Become familiar with the test as early as possible. The skills being tested in the IELTS take a period of time to build up. Cramming is not an effective study technique. Use your study time efficiently. Study when you are fresh and, after you have planned a timetable, make sure that you keep to it. Set goals and ensure that you have adequate breaks. In the IELTS test, each of the four Band Modules **listening, Reading, Writing and speaking** carries the same weight. Study each skill carefully and spend more time on the skills in which you feel you are weak.

Be aware of the exact procedure for the test. Be very clear on the order of each section, its length and the specific question types. There are many resources available to help you practice these skills.

Having a study partner or a study group is an excellent idea. Other students may raise issues that you may not have considered.

Seek help from teachers, friends and native English speakers.

This is not a time for intensive study. It is a time to review skills and your test technique. It is important to exercise, eat, rest and sleep well during the week in which you will take the test.

Leave nothing to chance. If you do not know how to get to the test center, try going there at a similar time one or two weeks before the real test.

The night before the test

You must have a good dinner and go to bed at your normal time not too early and not too late, as you do not want to disrupt your sleep pattern if possible. Have everything ready that you need to take with you to the test so you can simply pick it up in the morning, for example, the test registration form, passport, test number, pens, pencils, erasers, etc. A pen that runs dry or a pencil that breaks can take several minutes to replace. Check before the exam exactly what articles you need. Set your alarm clock the night before or arrange a wake-up call.

On the morning of the test

Eat a good breakfast. You will have several hours of concentration ahead of you and you will need food and

drink in the morning. You may even want to bring more food or a snack with you, especially if your speaking test is at a later time that day. You cannot, however, take food or drink into the exam room. If possible, wear a watch in case you cannot see the clock in the exam room. It is essential that you keep track of time.

Give yourself plenty of time to get to the test center. You will be required to complete a registration form and to show your passport before you enter the examination room so you must arrive at the time specified by your test center. If you are early, you could go for a walk. If you are late, you will not be allowed to enter. Avoid the added tension of having to rush.

During the test

Most students at the test will feel nervous. This is quite normal. In fact, it can actually be quite helpful in terms of motivation. It may make you alert and help you to focus. The aim is for you to try to perform at your optimum level.

In contrast, high levels of anxiety can affect a student's performance. However, good preparation, familiarity with test details and a positive attitude can overcome much of this anxiety.

The examination room should be suitable for testing, that is, the lighting, ventilation and temperature should be appropriate. If you are uncomfortable because of any of these factors or if there is some other problem, such as not being able to hear the recording of the Listening Module, make sure you ask the person in charge to do something about it. For example, you may ask to change seats.

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Tips for Reading

ACADEMIC READING

The Academic Reading Module takes 60 minutes. There are 40 questions. There are three reading passages with a total of 1500 to 2000 words.

Tests are taken from magazines, journals, books, and newspapers. At least one text contains detailed logical argument. One text may contain non-verbal materials such as diagrams, graphs or illustrations.

A variety of questions are used, chosen from the following types:

- -Multiple choice
- -Short-answer questions
- -Sentence completion
- -Notes/ summary/ diagram/ flow chart/ table completion
- -Choosing from a "heading bank" for identified paragraphs/ sections of the text
- -Identification of writer's views / attitudes/ claims
- -Classification
- -Matching lists / phrases

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Texts and questions appear on a Question Paper which candidates can write on but not remove from the test room. All answers must be entered on an Answer Sheet during the 60-minute test. No extra time is allowed to transfer answers

In reading part one must follow the following part to solve it

- (1) In the reading part one have to read & understand, THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PASSAGE
- (2). Read the questions FIRST & remember them. Circle key words on the QUESTIONS like dates, names, places etc. This is so that you can have an idea of the type of information you will be looking for & when you are reading the passage these key words/triggers will ring a bell.
- (3). Read instructions carefully. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT because this is a READING test. You have to read instructions also
- (4). Read the first Para & glance through the questions and think if you can answer any question.
- (5). Read other paragraph & do the same
- (6). While reading paragraph also encircle the key words in the paragraph.
- (7). Remember one thing, all the questions in ONE PARTICULAR SET are in a sequence & order and SO is the information in the paragraph. So is you answer 1 of a SET then logically the info in the paragraph is for 2 and so on.
- (8). Do at least one hour of reading daily in quiet place & try to read 6 pages.
- (9). Daily in the night attempts just one passages (not three)& do it in 20 minutes.

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Tips for Writing

The writing part

The writing part has two tasks: minor & major. The minor task should be done in 20-25 minutes. Usually three things asked in the minor task;

1. Object (eg a cycle is shown & various parts are labeled)
2. Process (eg the various ways in which solar energy is used)
3. Data; (graphs of all types eg line graph, bar graph, pie charts, tables etc)

For data one have to write;

1. Introduction (what it is about do not copy the question what. Use your imagination & write in your own words what the data is about)
2. Then in the next Para write three things, this is very important.
The three things are General trend, Comparisons, differences.
3. In the last Para write conclusion.

Use pencil to write & take with you a new good quality eraser & sharpener. Write at least twenty words more than required. This way examiner gets an idea that you are confident & can write

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Tips for Listening Exam

Tips for listening part

The IELTS listening part is RELATIVELY easy but this does not mean that you take it lightly and do not prepare for it.

Some tips:

1. The questions are in SETS and you hear tape recording for one set at a time.
2. Glance through the SET of questions for which you will be hearing the tape.
3. Read the questions & find out what SPECIFIC information is required (name, place, date, number etc)
4. Circle key words (Clue/trigger words)
5. When the tape plays listen intently when you think your specific information will come.

E.g.:

Q 1-5

1. Kevin is arriving London at _____
2. Dave will be waiting for Kevin at _____
3. Kevin will be wearing a _____
4. Dave will be accompanied by _____
5. Kevin is coming for _____

It is obvious from above that the key word for 1 is at & you will be writing TIME.

In 2 you will write a PLACE. In 3 CLOTHES, in 4 PERSON ACCOMPANYING DAVE & in 5 PURPOSE of visit. So you have already guessed what to listen for!

Listen to English program on RADIO at least half an hour a day. Two things are important; RADIO not TV, because TV is visual & scenes & visuals easily distract us. The next important thing is LISTEN & not just hear!

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Tips for Speaking

The Speaking part of the test have been changed on July 1, 2001. It is now made up of three parts :-

In Part 1 the candidate answers general questions about themselves, their homes/ families, their jobs/studies, their interests, and a range of similar familiar topic areas. This part lasts between four and five minutes.

In Part 2 the candidate is given a verbal prompt on a card and is asked to talk on a particular topic. The candidate has one minute to prepare before speaking at length, for between one and two minutes. The examiner then asks one or two rounding-off questions.

In Part 3 the examiner and candidate engage in a discussion of more abstract issues and concepts which are thematically linked to the topic prompt in Part 2. The discussion lasts between four and five minutes.

The speaking part is usually a conversation about you, your plans for the future, your past studies, the reason for which you are taking the IELTS, your country, your town. Therefore be prepared for these subjects. You should prepare something to say about them. In addition, the examiner will show you a card with an argument you are supposed to discuss about. The thing you have to remember is: use easy words and expressions if you are not very confident and everything will go well. To be able to communicate what you think is far more important than doing it with a perfect English accent. Therefore, don't worry if your pronunciation is not exactly a British one. That's not the main point. Your understanding of what the examiner says and the ability to communicate without grammar mistakes is more important. The conversation lasts usually 15-20 minutes and will be recorded. Don't panic about that!!

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International English Language Testing System (IELTS)

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General Tips

Success in the IELTS exam requires a candidate to know the test format and the specific techniques for answering questions. Make sure you are fully equipped with this knowledge. (Please see Resources on the Internet and Books)

Don't believe people who tell you that IELTS needs no preparation if your English is good. Even if it is, you still need to learn the right skills for the test. I would suggest a period of **two weeks as preparation time**, though this would vary depending on your level of familiarity with English. The test fees are high and if you don't get the band score you need, you have to wait for three months before you can take the test again.

Like in all other exams, practice is the key to doing well in the IELTS. Make sure you have plenty of it before you appear for the test.

Answer all questions. There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

Preparing for the test

Start by familiarizing yourself with the test format. Then read the online resources I have suggested. After that you could start with Step Up to IELTS to build the basic skills that you will need to do the test. Lastly, go on to doing the 4 tests in Cambridge IELTS 3 under test conditions. This should get you ready to take on the IELTS.

The British Council offers preparatory courses for IELTS. A placement test is held first to assess the candidate's level of English. This costs Rs 400/-. A four day intensive course is held before the date of the test. This costs Rs 5600/-. If you can afford the fees, the course might be a good idea as it gives you an insight into IELTS along with lots of practice. I think it would not help those whose level is very poor (possibly they would not do well in the placement test itself) or very good (they may not need the course). It would be most useful for those who lie somewhere in the middle of the spectrum.

Test day

Make sure you have visited the venue of the test a few days before the test date. Arrive at least half an hour earlier than the reporting time specified. Arriving late could send your tension levels soaring and the exam requires you to be absolutely relaxed and ready to give of your best.

There is no break between the four components of the test. This means that for around 3-3.5 hours, you can't eat, drink or visit the restroom. However, water was provided in the test hall where I took the exam and students were allowed to visit the restroom, but only while the test was in progress (not in the period between different modules). Since time is

such a crucial factor in the exam, no one would want to waste time going to the toilet in the middle of the test. Make sure you visit the restroom before the test starts.

Carry your original and valid passport as it is mandatory. Also take the letter which gave you the venue of the test and your roll number. The receipt for the IELTS fee is another document that is sometimes asked for. Take it too.

Take a number of sharpened pencils, a pencil sharpener, an eraser and pens. Do all the components of the test in pencil. For listening and reading, use of a pencil is mandatory. For writing, it is much easier to erase what you write in pencil when you want to modify a sentence. If you use a pen, deleting sentences or words creates a mess.

Time is a crucial factor in the test. Make sure you take a watch that works and shows the correct time. Keep it in front of you on the desk as you work. It is all too easy to forget how much time has elapsed.

You can write anything you like on the question sheet. It is not read by the examiner. You can underline words, jot down your ideas for the writing test or write the answers for the listening test.

At our center (Delhi - INDIA), the Listening, Reading and Writing tests were held on one day and the Speaking test on the next day. The venue and time for the Speaking test are provided on the first day. Listen carefully to the instructions and remember to take the slip kept on your table which has the time for the Speaking test mentioned on it. You have to bring it along for the test. At some centers, all components of the test are held on the same day. This information is provided in the letter sent to you which gives you your roll number and the test venue.

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Listening TIPS

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IELTS - Tips for the Listening test

Answer all questions. There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

Read the [How to prepare for IELTS - Listening test manual](#) at the Hong Kong City University site to familiarize yourself with the test, the types of questions that are asked and strategies for answering them.

To get an idea of how this kind of test is conducted, you can try doing the practice tests at [Randall's ESL Cyber Listening Lab](#). The accent is American so it does not approximate the actual test very well. Still, it is useful practice for this type of test.

Practise doing the 4 listening tests in the book -- Cambridge IELTS 3. It helps a lot. It is the closest you can get to the actual test.

At the center where I did the test, each of us was given cordless headphones to listen to the recording. This feels very different from listening to the conversation over speakers. Check with the British Council at the time of registering for IELTS if these will be used for your test. If yes, it might be a good idea to do the practice tests at home using headphones.

Keep all your attention focused for the half hour or so that the test lasts. A lapse of concentration can make you lose the sequence of answers and panic sets in fast.

The test consists of four sections. Sections 1 and 3 are dialogues and sections 2 and 4 are monologues. There are 40 questions to be answered and the test lasts for 30 minutes. Ten minutes are provided at the end of the test to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Pay special attention to the dialogues sections (Sections 1 and 3). I found it more difficult to focus on these and the conversation tends to be faster than a monologue (Sections 2 and 4).

At the beginning of each section of the recording, time is provided to read the questions. Use this time to read the questions pertaining to that section (the voice on the tape tells you how many questions to read) and underline key words in each question on the question booklet like "when", "where", "who" and "what" which tell you what to listen for. Time is also provided at the end of each section to check your answers. Use this time also to read the questions for the next section.

Read the questions carefully. If the question says mark the answer as A, B, C or D on the answer sheet, make sure you don't write the phrase that A, B, C or D correspond to. Just write A, B, C or D. If the question specifies that you must not use more than three words in your answer, writing 4 words will get you no marks for that question.

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The answers usually appear in the conversation in the same order as the questions.

The speakers often correct themselves. They will say something initially and then change the statement. For example, "we will go in March" is said first and then "No, let's make it May". The correct answer is the final statement i.e. May and not March. Watch out for this and make sure you write the final correct answer.

If you miss an answer, don't panic. Keep listening for the next answer.

Write your answer immediately on the question sheet itself. Don't try to memorize the answers or to write on the answer sheet. The ten minutes provided at the end of the test are quite sufficient to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.



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TIPS READING

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Tips for the Reading test

Answer all questions. There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

The reading test is considered by many to be the most difficult part of IELTS. And with some justification. You have to read 3 long sections, each with multiple paragraphs, and answer 40 questions (13 to 14 per section). Unlike the listening test, no extra time is given at the end to transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Time can be a major constraint since you only have an hour to finish the test.

Start by reading the [How to prepare for IELTS - Reading test manual](#) at the Hong Kong City University site to familiarize yourself with the test, the types of questions that are asked and strategies for answering them.

The key to doing well in this part is practice. Read newspapers, magazines and books. Try and improve your reading skills and speed. Do the practice tests in Cambridge IELTS 3.

The most important thing to understand is that the test does NOT assess your comprehension of the paragraphs. It does NOT test how well you have understood the passage. It tests specific skills called Scanning and Skimming.

Scanning is what one does, for example, when looking for a phone number in a directory. You know the specific information you are looking for and you go down the page quickly to find it. This technique is used when answering questions such as multiple-choice and matching. You scan the passage to quickly find the information mentioned in the question. Once you find it, you get the answer from the passage and write it against the question.

Skimming refers to reading a paragraph quickly to get an idea of what it is about, without trying to understand its details. This technique is part of the initial reading (see below). It can be modified (reading a little slower) to answer "Provide headings for the paragraphs", "In which paragraph does this information appear in the text?" and "Author's views" type of questions.

The sections get progressively more difficult. Aim to spend about 15 to 17 minutes on Section 1, 20 minutes on Section 2 and 23 to 25 minutes on Section 3. If possible, keep some spare time to check your answers.

I would suggest (and this is how I did it) that you first read all the questions quickly to get an idea of what type of information is required and whether scanning or skimming (or a combination of the two) is called for. As you read the questions, use a pencil to underline important

information such as dates, places and names.

Once you are through with reading all the questions, skim over the text and underline / mark important parts. If you see any information relating to the questions, mark it straight away. You may even be able to answer some questions as you read.

Answer the questions one by one with the help of the underlined parts of the text. Having read the text once, you will find it easy to find specific information by scanning.

The answers usually appear in the text in the same order as the questions. That is, the answer to question 4 will be earlier in the text than the answer to question 5. This need not always be true. It may apply to each question type rather than to all the questions taken together. The answer to MCQ 2 will appear before that to MCQ 3 and the answer to Matching question 2 will usually appear earlier than that to Matching question 3. However, the answer to MCQ 3 may appear before the answer to Matching question 2. This will not apply to questions like "In which paragraph does this information appear?" and "Yes / No / Not given". For these question types, the information may be scattered randomly anywhere in the paragraphs.

As soon as you find an answer, write it against the question on the question paper. It is not always a good idea to try answering questions in the order in which they are asked.

Read the instructions for each question very carefully. If the question specifies that you must not use more than three words in your answer, stick to three words.

The toughest questions are the True / False / Not given and Yes / No / Not given ones. Practise doing these questions till you are confident. Make sure you do not answer True / False for a Yes / No question and vice versa. Such an answer will be considered wrong and fetch no marks.

Do not get stuck on any one question. If you can't get the answer, move on. You can always come back later.

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TIPS - WRITING

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Actually sit and write out tasks 1 and 2 while practising. It is very tempting to think of what you would write and not do the actual writing. You will appreciate the importance of using a structured format and avoiding being repetitive only if you practise writing.

Start by reading the [How to prepare for IELTS - Writing test manual](#) at the Hong Kong City University site to familiarize yourself with the test and to get useful hints.

Task 2 carries more marks. Spend more time on it. Twenty minutes on task 1 and 40 minutes on task 2 would be a good balance.

Since task 2 is more important, it may be a good idea to do task 2 first and task 1 later. However, make sure you write for each task in the allotted area since the answer sheet has separate areas designated for each task.

For both writing tasks, it is a good idea to jot down your ideas on the question sheet so that you know the outline of what you will be writing. It may take 2 or 3 minutes but the time spent is worth it.

Writing task 1 requires you to describe a graph / table / diagram in AT LEAST 150 words. I had practised on a lot of graphs but the task we had was to describe the data in a table! So practise describing all kinds of graphs / tables. See how much of your writing is 150 words. If you write less than 150 words, you lose marks. If you write more, you are likely to make more mistakes. Try and stick to around 150 words.

For task 1, first spend some time looking at the graph / table and understanding the information given. Don't start writing immediately. Make sure you know what each axis of the graph represents and in what units. The following structure is suggested for writing:

A sentence describing what the graph / table shows.

Another sentence describing the broad / important trends shown.

Description of the data. It may not be possible to describe all the data as there may be too much data presented. Describe the relevant and most important parts. If there is more than one graph / chart, describe any comparisons or trends that can be made out.

A concluding sentence which sums up the data / trends.

Practise using a variety of phrases to avoid being repetitive.

The best practice for task 2, which asks you to present an argument, is to read newspaper editorials and magazine articles on current topics. This will help you develop your ideas. A suggested structure for writing is:

1. Introduce the topic and state your stand, whether you agree or disagree.
2. Give arguments in support of your viewpoint supported by relevant examples.
3. State the contrary viewpoint and give reasons why you don't agree with it.
4. Conclude with a short concluding paragraph.
5. If there is time left at the end, revise your answers and correct any spelling or grammatical mistakes.

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TIPS Speaking

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IELTS - Tips for the Speaking test

The test consists of three parts. In the first part the examiner introduces himself and asks you your name, address, interests and occupation. This part, lasting 4 to 5 minutes, is fairly simple if you are not nervous and your conversational English is adequate.

In the second part you will be given a sheet of paper with a topic written on it. You have to speak for 2 minutes on this topic. You can't ask for another topic. You are given 1 minute to write down your ideas. A sheet of paper and a pen are provided.

1. Make sure you read all the questions relating to the topic, written on the paper. It usually has two or three parts which you will have to talk about. Don't miss out any question or you will lose marks.
2. Take the one minute provided to write down all the ideas you get about the topic. You lose no marks if you use up the one minute. Two minutes can be a long time to talk solo and the notes you make will help you keep talking for the full two minutes.

Once you finish your two minutes, the examiner will stop you and then ask you some questions on what you have talked about. The second part lasts a total of 3-4 minutes.

The third part involves a discussion between you and the examiner on a topic related to what you spoke about in part 2.

You will be marked on fluency, vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and ideas.

The most important thing which will help you in the speaking test is to use English in your everyday conversations. Avoid using your native language for a few weeks before the test and converse only in English. This will make you confident and you will talk fluently in the test. Watch English movies or English programmes on television to improve your pronunciation and to expand your vocabulary.

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Books for IELTS Test

1) **IELTS practice tests PLUS:** [Click here to purchase](#)

A MUST to have. The most reliable mock-up in the market. Readings in the real exam are closely similar to the book examples.

Rating 4.5 (Out of a total 5)

2) **IELTS reading tests (McCarter & Ash)** [Click here to purchase](#)

A MUST to study for those who will sit the academic module. The questions appear to be plain but they are absolutely challenging.

Rating 4.5 (Out of a total 5)

3) **Cambridge IELTS 3** [Click here to purchase](#)

Similar to the exam. Readings are slightly simpler than the real test.

Cambridge IELTS 3 provides students with an excellent opportunity to familiarize themselves with IELTS and to practice examination techniques using authentic test material. This collection contains four complete tests for Academic candidates, including practice in the updated Speaking test (June 2001 syllabus), plus extra Reading and Writing modules for General Training candidates. The book includes an introduction to these different modules together with an explanation of the scoring system used by UCLES. The inclusion of a comprehensive section of answers and tapescripts means that the material is ideal for students working partly or entirely on their own. The CDs contain material for the listening paper in the same timed format as the exam.

Rating 3.5(Out of a total 5)

4) **Insight into IELTS EXTRA** [Click here to purchase](#)

Like above. More useful

Insight into IELTS offers comprehensive preparation for the International English Language Testing System, known as IELTS. The course progressively develops skills and language for each test paper by examining the four IELTS papers one by one, including both Academic and General Training modules for the Reading and Writing modules. Insight into IELTS also introduces students to the types of communication tasks which they are likely to meet in an English-speaking environment. Insight into IELTS Extra is a workbook providing extensive practice material for each paper of the IELTS examination, with one unit corresponding to each unit of the Student's Book. It prepares students thoroughly for the updated Speaking Paper, and contains 'Vocabulary Builder' activities to develop and consolidate vocabulary, improving confidence and communicative skills for each exam paper. The answer key and transcripts of the recorded material make it ideal for self-study.

Rating 3.5 (Out of a total 5)

5) **Cambridge IELTS 2** [Click here to purchase](#)

Similar to the test except readings that are a bit more difficult.

This collection of practice material for the International English Language Testing system (IELTS) has been specially prepared for publication by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate. It provides students with an excellent opportunity to familiarize themselves with IELTS and to practice examination techniques using authentic test material. Cambridge IELTS 2 contains four complete tests for Academic candidates, plus extra Reading and Writing modules for General Training candidates. The book includes an introduction to these different modules together with an explanation of the scoring system used by U.C.L.E.S. The inclusion of a comprehensive section of answers and tapescripts means that the material is ideal for students working partly or entirely on their own. The cassettes contain material for the listening paper in the same timed format as the exam.

Rating 3.3 (Out of a total 5)

6) **Focus on IELTS + teacher's book** [Click here to purchase](#)

Very FASCINATING book for PATIENT starters.

This IELTS preparation course provides exam skills development and graded practice. It includes: exam briefings and task approach boxes; extra grammar, vocabulary and writing practice; a key language bank; and a writing practice bank

Rating 3.5 (Out of a total 5)

7) **IELTS preparation and practice-academic module** [Click here to purchase](#)

Worth to study if there were any extra time. Three complete reading tests.

IELTS Preparation and Practice is designed to meet the needs of students preparing to take the IELTS (International English Language Testing System). Each component in the series reflects the format of the IELTS and offers a complete guide to developing the skills required for each module. The series provides comprehensive preparation for and practice of the complete range of skills tested in the IELTS. The contributing authors have extensive experience in teaching English and are accredited IELTS examiners.

Rating 3.5 (Out of a total 5)

8) **Academic writing practice for IELTS** [Click here to purchase](#)

Very thorough, maybe boring for those who writes well.

Rating 3.5 (Out of a total 5)

9) **Cambridge IELTS 1** [Click here to purchase](#)

1996 and mostly simpler than today's tests except for some reading sections.. GOOD

"Cambridge Practice Tests for IELTS 1" contains four complete practice tests for the Academic module of the International English Language Testing System examination, plus extra Reading and Writing papers for the General Training module. Written by experienced IELTS examiners, one based in Britain and one based in Australia, the practice tests conform precisely to the April 1995 revised specifications for the exam. The Student's Book contains an introduction to the different modules of the exam together with an explanation of the different IELTS question types and how to approach them. The inclusion of annotated keys and tapescripts for each test makes the book useful for the purposes of self-study students. The cassettes contain listening material chosen to reflect the reality of the exam in terms of timing, format and the types of speaker and accent used.

Rating 3 (Out of a total 5)

10) **504 absolutely essential words** [Click here to purchase](#)

A MUST to know

May also be used as a classroom book to teach students and adults

Rating 3 (Out of a total 5)

11) **IELTS Speaking - Preparation and Practice** [Click here to purchase](#)

IELTS Speaking - Preparation and Practice' prepares students for the new speaking test, which has been in use since July 2001. The materials are suitable for students intending to sit either the General Training or the Academic Module, and systematically present a range of functions that students may need to express during the IELTS speaking test. Support is given to the development of appropriate vocabulary and grammatical forms. A wide variety of topics is explored with tasks that aid and encourage the students' formulation of their own ideas. Numerous activities focus on spoken fluency and attention is also paid to pronunciation and to the use of suitable examination strategies. The book consists of 9 units, the last of which provides a number of practice tests, and there is an accompanying cassette tape with recordings involving a range of English language accents.

Rating 4(Out of a total 5)

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1) **Insight into IELTS Cassette:** The Cambridge IELTS Course
[AUDIOBOOK] [Click here to purchase](#)

2) **IELTS Testbuilder:** Pack (with Key) [Click here to purchase](#)

The "Testbuilder" is aimed at those candidates preparing for a score band of six and above in the IELTS exam. The book contains four IELTS tests and further practice and guidance sections, and the free accompanying audio CDs contain all four listening tests.

3) **IELTS Speaking** - Preparation and Practice [Click here to purchase](#)

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1. What is the meaning of your name?
2. Does your name affect your personality?
3. Tell me something about your hometown.
4. What are the differences in accent between your hometown and Hanoi?
5. What is the character of the people like in your hometown?
6. What is people's favourite food in the region where you live?
7. Do you think that people have enough time for leisure now?
8. Are there any historic monuments in your region?
9. Describe your Job? How do you spend your typical day?
10. Tell me something about the Hue Festival.
11. How have weddings changed in recent years?
12. Tell me something about the <Holi> Festival. <change with the festival name of your country>
13. Describe a traditional wedding ceremony.
14. Name a person whom you admire? Why? What influence does he / she has on your life? Would you like to become like him / her in future?
15. Are there any traditions concerning the birth of a baby?
16. How do you like <The test city> Compare it to your hometown. How did you get to this place?
17. What place do you like best in Hanoi?
18. What places in Delhi should a foreigner visit?
19. What places would you recommend a visitor to go to in your region/hometown?
20. If you had the choice, where would you choose to live in India?
21. Which parts of India would you recommend a foreigner to visit?
22. Tell me something about your family.
23. Which is your favourite colour?
24. Do you think colours influence our life? How?
25. Which is the best place you've been to in India?
26. Who does most of the household chores in your family?
27. Are the traditional sexual roles within the family changing?
28. Why is the divorce rate increasing so rapidly? Is it a problem?
29. What is your opinion of the planning family policy?
30. How do you discipline your child?
31. Is it acceptable for couples to live together without marrying?
32. If you had the choice, would you have a son or a daughter?
33. Are you going to bring your child up any differently to the way your parents did?
34. What hopes do you have for your child? (if you are married)
35. Do women still have too heavy a burden in their day to day life?
36. Is the increasing influence of the West largely a positive or negative thing?
37. Are you looking forward to anything in particular in Australia / UK / USA ?
38. What do you do in your leisure time?
39. What will you do if you fail the IELTS?

40. Who should bear the responsibility for payment of tuition fees?
41. What can be done to improve education in rural areas?
42. Have recent changes affected your job in any way?
43. Do you agree with private education? Why?
44. What can be done to close the gap between urban and rural areas?
45. If you had the power, what changes would you carry out within education?
46. Describe a typical working day for you
47. How do you see yourself in ten years time?
48. If you had the opportunity to change your job, what would you do instead?
49. If you had one million dollars, what would you do with it?
50. If you could start your life again, would you do anything differently?


51. What ambitions do you have?
52. Which country/place would you most like to visit?
53. What changes do you think India will see in the next few years?
54. Will any possible future changes affect your job in any way?
55. How do you think you will cope abroad?
56. How does it feel to go abroad for the first time?
57. Are you looking forward to anything in particular in Australia / UK / USA ?
58. What do you do in your leisure time?
59. What will you do if you fail the IELTS?
60. Why are you giving IELTS? What course / job do you intend to pursue after IELTS.?

This is a probable list of questions that may be asked in speaking component of english ([speech exam](#)) Being confident as public speakers does help a lot in the exam.

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Part One

Where are you from?

Can you describe your hometown?

Is your hometown famous for any think?

What are your local industries?

What important changes have taken place recently in your town?

Part Two

I'd like you to describe last holiday (in detail)

You should say

With whom?

The destination,

How long did it take you to get to the destination?

And explain why it was good / bad

Part Three

Why xyz (your country) can attract people to travel?

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Part One

Where are you from?

Where is your hometown located in your country?

What is the best of your hometown?

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about friendship.

Do you like to play with your family or friends?
Do you like to have one or two close friends or more friends? Why?

Part Two

Which clothes do you like?
Tell me the prescript on clothes when you are working or studying at your university?

Part Three

We've been talking about school uniform and I'd like to discuss with you one or two question related to this. Let's consider:
Compare the different between the older and younger people on clothes.
How do the older people think of the youngster's dressing habit?

Sample 3

Part 1

What has the weather been like lately where you are living?
Is this typical of weather for this time of year?

Is this your hometown?
Describe your favourite part of your hometown?
What is do special about this place?
Is this area going to change or do you expect it to always be the same?
In what way?

Part 2

I'd like you to describe a travel experience you have.

You should say
Where did you travel?
What was there?
Why did you come there?

And explain what you expected it to be like before you went and whether it lived up to your expectations.

Part 3

The tourism industry

1. Compare the tourist trip of local people and foreign visitors to your country.
2. Evaluate how important tourism is to your country.
3. Discuss any disadvantages you think there may be for xyz (your country) in having a large tourist industry

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Speaking test samples page 2

Part One

What is your hometown's shape? Can you describe it for me?
What is your hometown's history?
Do you prefer going out or staying at home? Why?
What will you do if you go out?

Part Two A

I'd like you to tell me about an equipment of your household (such as computer, television, refrigerator, Mobile Phone as so on).

You should say
What it is?
What do you do with it?

And explain why it is important for you.

Part Two B

Will you always keep it?
Is it worth much?
Could you please explain with some examples about the changes of technology which are used by people in our daily life between now and the past 20 years?
Whether those equipment you've ever mentioned in your examples is used in your home?
How about other Indian families?
Do you think the technology will have what development in the future?
Do you think it is important?
How often do you access internet?
Do you have one computer?

Sample 2

Part One

Good morning. My name is ... could you tell me your name please?
Please show me your identification/ passport? That's fine thanks you.
Where are you from?
Do you have a large family or a small family?
Can you tell me something about them

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about your family
How much time do you manage to spend with members of your

family?
What sorts of things do you like to do together?
Do you get on well with your family? Why?

Part Two A

I'd like you to tell me about your learning English
All right? Remember, you have only 1 or 2 minutes for this so
doesn't worry if I stop you. I'll tell you when. Can you start
speaking now, please?

You should say
When and where you study English
What English course do you like best?
And explain why it is important for you.

Part two B

Why are you study English?
Do you think learning English will benefit to your first language
study?

We've been talking about household equipments and I'd like to
discuss with you one or two question related to this. let's consider:

What do you think is the best way to study English?
What is the most difficulties do you think of teaching of English in
you country?
How this can be solved in the future?

Sample 3

Part One

Good morning. My name is ... could you tell me your name
please?
Please show me your identification/ passport? Thats fine thanks
you.
Do you work or are you a student?
What subject are you a studying?
Why did you choose that subject?
Are there things you dont like about it?

Now Id like to ask you a few questions about transport systems in
your hometown
What is the most popular transport system in use? Talk about its
reliability, frequency and fare.
Do you have any problems using the public transport?

Part Two

Your topic

I'd like you to tell me about your favorite news channel

You should say
What is it
How often do you use it?

And explain why you like it.

Part Two B

What do you think for ordinary people the most effective media to get news is?

Whether all people will be interested in national or international news in your country.

Compare the people's attitude to media between now and the past 20 years?

Should we trust the journalists?

What do you think what a good journalist should be?



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Common connective words to be used

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While taking this test, many non native english speakers do not properly join 2 small sentences. The proper use of connectives mentioned below will be helpful. Try to use them in your sentences. Discuss more at [English Exam Forum](#)

Familiarity with these words would be useful in all IELTS test modules.



Common connective words indicating:

Addition	Sequence	Consequence	Contrast
in addition and similarly likewise as well as besides further more also moreover and then too not only ... but even besides this/that	first(ly) initially second(ly) etc.to begin with then next earlier/later after this/that following this/that afterwards	as a result thus so therefore consequently it follows that thereby eventually then in that case admittedly	however on the other hand despite in spite of though although but on the contrary otherwise yet instead of rather whereas nonetheless even though compared with in contrast alternatively
Certainty	Condition	Definition	Summary
obviously certainly plainly of course undoubtedly	if unless whether provided that for so that whether depending on	is refers to means that is consists of	in conclusion in summary lastly finally to sum up to conclude to recapitulate in short
Example	Reason	Time	
for instance one example for example just as in particular such as namely to illustrate	since as so because (of) due to owing to the reason why in other words leads to cause	before since as until meanwhile at the moment when whenever as soon as just as	

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IELTS Section AIPPG

IELTS Avoid Language Bias

Suggestions for avoiding language that reinforces stereotypes or excludes certain groups of people.

Sexism
Race Ethnicity, and National Origin
Age
Sexual Orientation
Depersonalization of Persons with Disabilities or Illnesses
Patronizing or Demeaning Expressions
Language That Excludes or Unnecessarily Emphasizes Differences

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Sexism

Sexism is the most difficult bias to avoid, in part because of the convention of using man or men and he or his to refer to people of either sex. Other, more disrespectful conventions include giving descriptions of women in terms of age and appearance while describing men in terms of accomplishment.

Avoid This

mankind,
man

man-made
man in the
street

Use This Instead

human beings, humans,
humankind, humanity, people,
society, men and women

synthetic, artificial
average person, ordinary
person

Using gender-neutral terms for occupations, positions, roles, etc.

Terms that specify a particular sex can unnecessarily perpetuate certain stereotypes when used generically.

Avoid This

anchorman
bellman,
bellboy
businessman
chairman
cleaning lady,
girl, maid
clergyman
clergymen
congressman

Use This Instead

anchor
bellhop
businessperson, executive, manager, business owner, retailer, etc.
chair, chairperson
housecleaner, housekeeper, cleaning person, office cleaner
member of the clergy, rabbi, priest, etc.
the clergy
representative, member of Congress, legislator

fireman	firefighter
forefather	ancestor
girl/gal Friday	assistant
housewife	homemaker
insurance man	insurance agent
layman	layperson, nonspecialist, nonprofessional
mailman, postman	mail or letter carrier
policeman	police officer or law enforcement officer
salesman, saleswoman, saleslady, salesgirl	salesperson, sales representative, sales associate, clerk
spokesman	spokesperson, representative
stewardess, steward	flight attendant
spokesman	flight attendant
weatherman	weather reporter, weathercaster, meteorologist
workman	worker
actress	actor

Replacing the pronoun *he*

Like *man*, the generic use of *he* can be seen to exclude women.

Avoid This

When a driver approaches a red light, he must prepare to stop.

When a driver approaches a red light, he or she must prepare to stop.

Use This Instead

When drivers approach a red light, they must prepare to stop.

When approaching a red light, a driver must prepare to stop.

Referring to members of both sexes with parallel names, titles, or descriptions

Don't be inconsistent unless you are trying to make a specific point.

Avoid This

men and ladies
Betty Schmidt, an attractive 49-year-old physician, and her husband, Alan Schmidt, a noted editor

Mr. David Kim and Mrs. Betty Harrow
man and wife
Dear Sir:

Use This Instead

men and women, ladies and gentlemen
Betty Schmidt, a physician, and her husband, Alan Schmidt, an editor

Mr. David Kim and Ms. Betty Harrow (unless Mrs. is her known preference)
husband and wife
Dear Sir/Madam:

Dear Madam or Sir:
To whom it may concern:
Governor Smith and President Jones

Mrs. Smith and
President Jones

Race, Ethnicity, and National Origin

Some words and phrases that refer to racial and ethnic groups are clearly offensive. Other words (e.g., *Oriental*, *colored*) are outdated or inaccurate. *Hispanic* is generally accepted as a broad term for Spanish-speaking people of the Western Hemisphere, but more specific terms (*Latino*, *Mexican American*) are also acceptable and in some cases preferred.

Avoid This	Use This Instead
Negro, colored, Afro-American	black, African-American (generally preferred to Afro-American)
Oriental, Asiatic	Asian or more specific designation such as Pacific Islander, Chinese American, Korean
Indian	<i>Indian</i> properly refers to people who live in or come from India. <i>American Indian</i> , <i>Native American</i> , and more specific designations (<i>Chinook</i> , <i>Hopi</i>) are usually preferred when referring to the native peoples of the Western hemisphere.
Eskimo native (n.)	Inuit, Alaska Natives native peoples, early inhabitants, aboriginal peoples (but not <i>aborigines</i>)

Age

The concept of aging is changing as people are living longer and more active lives. Be aware of word choices that reinforce stereotypes (decrepit, senile) and avoid mentioning age unless it is relevant.

Avoid This	Use This Instead
elderly, aged, old, geriatric, the elderly, the aged	older person, senior citizen(s), older people, seniors

Sexual Orientation

The term *homosexual* to describe a man or woman is increasingly replaced by the terms *gay* for men and *lesbian* for women. *Homosexual* as a noun is sometimes used only in reference to a male. Among homosexuals, certain terms (such as *queer* and *dyke*) that are usually considered offensive have been gaining currency in recent years. However, it is still prudent to avoid these terms in standard contexts.

Avoiding Depersonalization of Persons with Disabilities

or Illnesses

Terminology that emphasizes the person rather than the disability is generally preferred. *Handicap* is used to refer to the environmental barrier that affects the person. (Stairs handicap a person who uses a wheelchair.) While words such as *crazy*, *demented*, and *insane* are used in facetious or informal contexts, these terms are not used to describe people with clinical diagnoses of mental illness. The euphemisms *challenged*, *differently abled*, and *special* are preferred by some people, but are often ridiculed and are best avoided. (A I P PG . c om)

Avoid This	Use This Instead
Mongoloid	person with Down syndrome
wheelchair-bound	person who uses a wheelchair
AIDS sufferer, person afflicted with AIDS, AIDS victim	person living with AIDS, P.W.A., HIV+, (one who tests positive for HIV but does not show symptoms of AIDS)
polio victim	has/had polio
the handicapped, the disabled, cripple	persons with disabilities or person who uses crutches or more specific description
deaf-mute, deaf and dumb	deaf person

Avoiding Patronizing or Demeaning Expressions

These are expressions which can offend, regardless of intention. References to age, sex, religion, race, and the like should only be included if they are relevant.

Avoid This	Use This Instead
girls (when referring to adult women), the fair sex	women
sweetie, dear, dearie, honey	(usually not appropriate with strangers or in public situations)
old maid, bachelorette, spinster	single woman, woman, divorced woman (but only if one would specify "divorced man" in the same context)
the little woman, old lady, ball and chain	wife
boy (when referring to or addressing an adult man)	man, sir

Avoiding Language That Excludes or Unnecessarily Emphasizes Differences

References to age, sex, religion, race, and the like should be included only if they are relevant.

Avoid This

lawyers and their wives

a secretary and her boss

the male

nurse

Arab man

denies assault charge

the articulate

black student

Marie Curie

was a great woman

scientist

Christian

name

Mr. Johnson,

the black

representative,

met with the

President

today to

discuss civil-

rights

legislation.

Use This Instead

lawyers and their spouses

a secretary and boss, a secretary and his or her boss

the nurse

Man denies assault charge

the articulate student

Marie Curie was a great scientist (unless the intent is to compare her only with other women in the sciences)

given name, personal name, first name

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, met with the President today to discuss civil-rights legislation.

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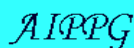
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Band 9 Expert User

Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

Band 8 Very Good User

Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

Band 7 Good User

Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

Band 6 Competent User

Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

Band 5 Modest User

Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

Band 4 Limited User

Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

Band 3 Extremely Limited User

Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

Band 2 Intermittent User

No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.

Band 1 Non User

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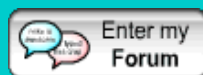
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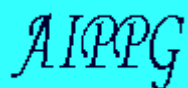
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D. Radiotherapy
Ans: b.

ANAESTHESIA

1. A child with bladder exstrophy and chronic renal failure. The anesthesia of choice for the child while operating exstrophy is –

- A. Atracurium
- B. Mivacurium
- C. Pancuronium
- D. Rocuronium

Ans: a.

2. Local anesthetic first used clinically –

- A. Procaine
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Bupivacaine
- D. Cocaine

Ans: d.

3. 55 yr old female a known case of thyrotoxicosis in control posted for abdomino perineal resection during surgery there was sudden drop in B.P., and end tidal CO₂ decreased from 40 to 10 mmHg. On auscultation there was a mill wheel murmur, what is the diagnosis?

- A. Thyroid storm
- B. Bleeding
- C. Hypoxia
- D. Air embolism

Ans: d.

4. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy done in a patient with cholelithiasis. Pathology report shows adenocarcinoma with invasion of muscular layer. CT show normal. Further t/t is –

- A. Wait and regular follow up
- B. Wedge hepatic resection with lymph node dissection
- C. Exercise all port sites

ANATOMY

4. The following structures are felt on per rectal examination except -

- A. Bulb of penis
- B. Ureter
- C. Anorectal ring
- D. Urogenital diaphragm

Ans: b.

6. All are true except –

- A. Superior thyroid artery is a branch of ext. carotid artery
- B. Posterior branch of superior thyroid artery supplies parathyroid gland
- C. Inferior thyroid artery is branch of thyrocervical trunk
- D. Thyroidea ima artery is invariably a branch of arch of aorta

Ans: d.

7. The following structure does not pass through flexor –

- A. Ulnar Nerve
- B. Median Nerve
- C. Flexor digitorum profundus
- D. Flexor digitorum superficialis

Ans: a.

8. True about left phrenic nerve –

- A. lies anterior to anterior scalenous muscle
- B. posterior to brachial plexus
- C. posterior to subclavian artery
- D. Posterior to hilum left lung

Ans: a.

9. In injury to head of fibula, all are involved except –

- A. Common peroneal N.
- B. Superficial peroneal N.
- C. Anterior Tibial N.

D. Tibial N.

Ans: d.

10. Deep peroneal nerve supplies –

- A. 1st web space nerve foot
- B. 5th web space of foot
- C. Antero lateral dorsum of foot
- D. Lateral part of leg

Ans: a.

11. True about prostatic urethra are all except –

- A. Trapezoid in cross-section
- B. Presence of verumontanum
- C. Opening of prostatic ducts
- D. Contains urethral crest

Ans: a.

12. Meissner's and Auerbach's plexus are derived from:

- A. Neural crest
- B. Yolk sac
- C. Primordial germ cell
- D. Epithelial lining of gut

Ans: a.

13. In post ductal coarctation of the aorta, blood flow to the lower limb is maintained through which of the following arteries?

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Suprascapular artery
- C. Intercostal arteries
- D. Internal thoracic artery

Ans: a.

14. Vaginal sphincter is found by all except –

- A. Internal urethral sphincter
- B. External urethral sphincter
- C. Pubovaginalis
- D. Bulbospongiosus

Ans: a.

15. Urothelium lines all except –

- A. Ureters

16. All of the following maintain the stability of ankle joint except –

- A. Cruciate ligament
- B. Shape of the bones
- C. Tendons of muscle which cross the joint
- D. Collateral ligament

Ans: a.

17. What is medial most in femoral triangle?

- A. Vein
- B. Artery
- C. Nerve
- D. Lymphatics

Ans: d.

CHEMISTRY

18. In CRP, the C stands for:

- A. Canavallin A
- B. Cellular
- C. Chondroitin sulfate
- D. C polysaccharide of streptococcus

Ans: d.

19. Glucose transporter in myocyte stimulated by insulin is:

- A. GLUT 1
- B. GLUT 2
- C. GLUT 3
- D. GLUT 4

Ans: d.

20. Karyotyping under light microscopy is done by:

- A. R banding
- B. Q banding
- C. G banding
- D. C banding

Ans: c.

21. Western Blot detects?

- A. DNA
- B. RNA

C. Protein
D. mRNA
Ans: c.

22. Which statement is incorrect:
A. Chemiluminescence: excited electron in higher orbit comes to lower orbit by emitting energy in form of photon
B. Bioluminescence: is a form of chemiluminescence
C. Phosphorescence: is energy emitted following absorption of EM radiation
D. Electrochemiluminescence: is energy emitted by photon
Ans: d.

23. Zinc is a cofactor for:
A. Pyruvate dehydrogenase
B. Pyruvate decarboxylase
C. α -keto glutarate dehydrogenase
D. Alcohol dehydrogenase

ENT

24. Acoustic neuroma commonly arises from –
A. Superior division of vestibular nerve
B. Inferior division of vestibular nerve
C. Cochlear nerve
D. VIIIth nerve
Ans: a.

25. Radiotherapy is treatment of choice for –
A. Nasopharyngeal Ca T3 N1
B. Supraglottic Ca T3N0
C. Glottic CaT3N1
D. Subglottic Ca T3N0
Ans: a.

26. Onodi cells and Haller cells are seen in relation to following respectively –
A. Optic nerve and floor of the orbit
B. Optic nerve and internal carotid artery
C. Optic nerve and nasolacrimal duct

D. Orbital floor and nasolacrimal duct
Ans: a.

FORENSIC

27. Section IPC 377 deals with –
A. Unnatural sex offenses
B. Rape
C. Incest
D. Adultery
Ans: a.

28. Antemortem burn differ from postmortem burns by all except –
A. Pus in vesicle
B. Vesicle with hyperemic base
C. Vesicle containing air
D. inflammatory red line
Ans: c.

29. A teacher slapped a 6th standard student after which she suffered from 25% hearing loss in left ear. This was corrected after a surgery. Which type of injury is this?
A. Simple
B. Grievous
C. Dangerous
D. Serious
Ans: b.

30. Dried semen stain in clothes is identified by:
A. UV light
B. Spectroscopy
C. Magnifying lens
D. Infra red
Ans: a.

31. Caustic poison corrodes mucosa because of –
A. It's hygroscopic nature
B. It has glue like action
C. It has affinity for mucosa
D. It is programmed to stick

Ans: a.

32. Hatter's shakes are seen in which poisoning –

- A. Arsenic
- B. Mercury
- C. Copper
- D. Lead

Ans: b.

MICRO

34. Most sensitive investigation for diagnosis of asymptomatic chlamydial infection –

- A. Culture
- B. Nucleic acid amplification
- C. Serology
- D. Direct microscopic examination of tissue scraping

Ans: b.

35. About H. Influenza all true except –

- A. Requires factor X and V for growth
- B. Rarely presents as meningitis in children less than 2 months of age
- C. Capsular polypeptide protein is responsible for virulence
- D. M.C. invasive disease of H influenza is meningitis

Ans: c.

36. Infective form for mosquito in Plasmodium falciparum is –

- A. Merozoites
- B. Sporozoites
- C. Gametocytes
- D. Trophozoites

Ans: c.

36. Which of the following is not true about Neisseria gonorrhoeae?

- A. It is an exclusive human pathogen
- B. Some strains may cause disseminated disease

C. Acute urethritis is the most common manifestation in males

D. All strains are highly sensitivity to penicillin

Ans: d.

37. All are correct regarding Widal test, except –

- A. Baseline titres differ depending on the endemicity of the disease
- B. High titre value in a single widal test is not confirmative
- C. O antibody lasts longer and hence is not indicative of recent infection
- D. H antibody cannot differentiate between types

Ans: c.

38. Regarding clostridium perfringens gas gangrene false is?

- A. Clostridium perfringens is the most common cause of gas gangrene
- B. Naegler reaction positive
- C. Most important toxin is hyaluronidase
- D. Food poisoning strains of clostridium perfringens produces heatresistant spores

Ans: c.

39. Regarding campylobacterium jejuni not true is?

- A. Most common cause of campylobacteriosis
- B. Poultry is the cause of disease
- C. Human is the only reservoir
- D. Cause of Guillain Barre syndrome

Ans: c.

40. 25 year old man with 3 weeks fever presented with tricuspid valve vegetation. Most common cause is? MC cause of Endocarditis in I.V. drug abuses –

- A. Staph aureus
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Streptococcus viridans

Ans: a.

41. A 7 year presented with intermittent abdominal cramps, loose stool and on stool examination ova of size 100 micrometre is seen. Which is not the cause?

- A. Fasciola gigantic
- B. Echinostorum ileocaxnum
- C. Gastrodiscoides hominis
- D. Opisthorcis viverrani

Ans: d.

42. Farmer presents with the features of high fever painful inguinal lymphadenopathy, vomiting and diarrhea with hypotension. Which stain will help in the diagnosis?

- A. Neisser stain
- B. Wayson's stain
- C. Alberts stain
- D. McFadyean's stain

Ans: b.

43. 25 year old labourer 3 years back presented with penile ulcer not treated. Later he presented with neurological symptoms for which he got treated. Test to monitor response to treatment is –

- A. VDRL
- B. FTA ABS
- C. TPI
- D. RPR

Ans: a.

44. Stain used for staining fungal elements –

- A. Acid fast stain
- B. Mucicarmine
- C. Methanamine silver
- D. Gram stain

Ans: c.

45. A 65 year old man presenting with complaints of chest pain fever, cough with sputum. O/E of sputum pus cells with gram positive cocci present. Blood agar

showed positive result. How will you differentiate this from other gram positive cocci?

- A. Bacitracin sensitivity
- B. Optochin sensitivity
- C. Bile solubility
- D. Positive coagulase

Ans: b.

46. Recent noble prize for –

- A. RNA i
- B. Lipoxin
- C. T beta transcription factor
- D. Mitochondrial DNA

Ans: a.

MEDICINE

47. Dissociated sensory loss in a case of tumor of central spinal cord is due to lesion of:

- A. Dorsal column fibres
- B. Anterior Spinothalamic tract
- C. decussating fibres of lateral spinothalamic tract
- D. Cilio spinal centre of spinal cord

Ans: c.

48. In immunofluorescence method to detect anti-nuclear antibody, which of the following rat tissue is used:

- A. Kidney
- B. Brain
- C. Liver
- D. Stomach

Ans: c.

49. In Asthma which of the following is seen –

- A. Increased FRC & increased RV
- B. Increased FRC & decreased RV
- C. Decreased RV, decreased FRC
- D. Decreased FRC, Increased RV

Ans: a.

50. 21 year old female presents with history of mild bilateral ptosis, proximal muscle weakness and easy fatiguability which among the following is best in diagnosing this condition –

- A. Muscle biopsy
- B. Edrophonium test
- C. Repetitive nerve stimulation
- D. Electro myography

Ans: b.

51. Hyperkalemia with no ECG finding, the drug that should not be used is –

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Calcium gluconate
- C. Glucose with insulin
- D. Resins

Ans: b.

52. Alkaline phosphatase is decreased in –

- A. Hypophosphatemia
- B. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- C. Hyperphosphatemia
- D. Hepatitis A

Ans is none.

53. A patient with limited systemic sclerosis for the past 10 years complaints of shortness of breath for the past one year. His pulmonary function tests are as follows –

PFT		
OBSERVED		
PREDICTED		
FVC	2.63	
	2.82	
FEV1	88%	
	80%	
DLCO	5.2	
	16.3	

Which among the following is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Interstitial lung disease
- B. Pulmonary hypertension
- C. Pnuemothorax
- D. Diaphragmatic weakness

Ans: a.

54. Murmur increasing with valsalva maneouvre –

- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. HOCM
- C. VSD
- D. Aortic stenosis

Ans: b.

55. Vasculitis not seen in adults –

- A. Kawasaki disease
- B. Henoch schonlein purpura
- C. Temporal arteritis
- D. PAN

AnsL a.

56. 28 year old male met with an accident and sustained severe crush injury. He is most likely develop –

- A. Acute renal failure
- B. Hypophosphatemia
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Acute myocardial infarction

Ans: a.

57. 26 year old man died while playing. His autopsy of the heart revealed myocyte hypertrophy. Diagnosis is –

- A. HOCM
- B. DCM
- C. Arrhythmogenic cardiac problem
- D. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

Ans: a.

58. An elderly female presents with the features of fever, headache, diplopia. Biopsy of the artery revealed panarteritis.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Nonspecific arteritis
- B. PAN
- C. Wegener's granulomatosis
- D. Temporal arteritis

Ans: d.

59. 21 year old female presented with aortic arch aneurysm she underwent resection and the specimen was sent to histopathological examination. It showed all three layers were involved and giant cells were present. What is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Tubercular aortitis
- B. Wegeners granulomatosis
- C. Giant cell arteritis
- D. Nonspecific aortoarteritis

Ans: D.

60. A patient presented with thunder clap headache. Followed by unconsciousness with progressive 3rd cranial nerve palsy –

- A. Extradural hemorrhage
- B. Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Basilar migraine
- D. Cluster headache

Ans: b.

61. ABO antigens are not seen in –

- A. C.S.F.
- B. Saliva
- C. Semen
- D. Sweat

Ans: a.

62. Necrotizing lymphadenitis is seen with –

- A. Kimura disease
- B. Kikuchi disease
- C. Castle Man disease
- D. Hodgkin's lymphoma

Ans: b.

63. A case of jaundice with 50% direct bilirubin, other LFTs normal. Diagnosis is –

- A. Rotor syndrome
- B. Gilbert syndrome
- C. Glucuronyl transferase deficiency
- D. PBC

Ans: a.

64. In congestive cardiac failure all are used except –

- A. Spironlactone
- B. Nitrates
- C. Nesiritide
- D. Trimetazidine

Ans: d.

65. HLA B27 is seen associated with –

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Ankylosing spondylitis
- C. Sjoren syndrome
- D. Scleroderma

Ans: B.

66. Best marker for prediction of coronary artery disease –

- A. LDL/HDL
- B. Serum cholesterol
- C. Cholesterol/TG
- D. Blood cholesterol

Ans: a.

67. Drug not used in visceral leishmaniasis –

- A. Pentamidine
- B. Paromomycin
- C. Miltefosine
- D. Hydroxychloroquine

Ans: d.

68. All are used in hyperkalemia except –

- A. 50 ml of 50% dextrose
- B. Sodium bicarbonate
- C. Salbutamol
- D. Calcium glucose

Ans: a.

69. Cross matching is not required for transfusion of –

- A. Cryoprecipitate
- B. Single donor platelets
- C. FFP transfusion
- D. Platelet rich plasma transfusion

Ans: a.

70. An adolescent female has headache which is intermittent in episode in associated with tinnitus, vertigo and hearing loss. There is history of similar complains in her mother. Most likely diagnosis –

- A. Basilar migraine
- B. Cervical spondylosis
- C. Temporal arteritis
- D. Vestibular neuronitis

Ans: a.

71. Type of anemia caused by pulmonary TB –

- A. Iron deficiency
- B. Megaloblastic
- C. Sideroblastic
- D. Microcytic Hypochromic anemia

Ans: d.

ORTHOPEDICS

72. Which of the following is not seen in pseudogout?

- A. small joints affected
- B. large joints affected
- C. chondrocalcinosis
- D. deposition of calcium pyrophosphate

Ans: a.

73. A young girl presented with swelling of right thigh, with history of trauma 2 months back. Now she presents with swelling at mid-shaft of femur & low grade fever. ESR is mildly raised. X-ray shows a laminated periosteal reaction. Next line of investigation would be –

- A. MRI
- B. Biopsy
- C. Bone scan
- D. Blood count & CRP

Ans: a.

74. Treatment of choice for non-united fracture of lower 1/4th tibia with multiple

discharging sinuses & various puckered scar with 4 cm shortening of leg –

- A. Plating
- B. External fixator
- C. Ilizarov's fixator
- D. Intramedullary nail

Ans: c.

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

75. Progesterone of choice in emergency contraception is –

- A. Norethisterone
- B. Medroxy progesterone
- C. Desogestrel
- D. Levonorgestrel

Ans: d.

76. Prelabour pains are mediated through –

- A. T₁₁-T₁₂
- B. T₂-L₃
- C. S₁-S₃
- D. L₃-L₄

Ans: a.

77. Genital warts in pregnancy treatment is –

- A. Podophylin
- B. Salicyclic acid & lactic acid
- C. Cryotherapy
- D. Imiquinod

Ans: c.

78. HPV vaccine is –

- A. Monovalent
- B. Bivalent
- C. Quadrivalent
- D. Both bivalent and Quadrivalent

Ans: d.

79. Impaired ciliary motility in –

- A. Nuvian syndrome
- B. Kartagener's syndrome

Ans: b.

80. Clue cell seen in –

- A. Bacterial vaginosis
- B. Candida
- C. Trichomonas vaginalis

Ans: a.

81. All of the following are true about MRKH (Mayer – Rokitansky – Kuster - Hauser) syndrome except –

- A. Absent uterus
- B. Absent cervix
- C. Absent ovary
- D. Absent vagina

Ans: c.

82. Most sensitive diagnosis test for ectopic pregnancy –

- A. Transvaginal USG
- B. Culdocentesis
- C. MRI
- D. Serial monitoring of beta-HCG

Ans: a.

83. A pregnancy women, previous LSCS with hematuria, diagnosis is –

- A. Impending scar rupture of uterus
- B. Prolonged labour
- C. Urethral injury
- D. Cystitis

Ans: b.

84. A 20 years female present primary amenorrhea, absent breast, hypoplastic uterus. Most probable diagnosis is –

- A. Turner's syndrome
- B. Mixed gonadal dysgenesis
- C. Meyer Rokitansky kuster Hauser syndrome
- D. Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Ans: a.

85. 35 year female with post coital bleeding. Next step is –

- A. Pap smear with clinical examination
- B. Visual examination with lugo L iodine

- C. Visual examination with acetic acid
- D. Colposcopy directed biopsy

Ans: a.

86. Patient with occipito posterior position. What is the management?

- A. Wait and watch for progress of labour
- B. Cesarean section
- C. Oxytocin infusion
- D. Rupture of membranes

Ans: a.

87. A pregnant patient with prosthetic valve should be switched to heparin in –

- A. 32 weeks
- B. 36 weeks
- C. 40 weeks
- D. Onset of labour

Ans: b.

88. Call exner bodies seen in –

- A. Granulosa cell tumor
- B. Endodermal sinus cell tumor
- C. Ovarian fibroma
- D. Teratoma

Ans: a.

89. Uterine blood flow at term is –

- A. 50-70 ml/min
- B. 100-150 ml/min
- C. 175-200 ml/min
- D. 500-750 ml/min

Ans: d.

90. Drug which interferes or hampers the effectiveness of OCP are all except –

- A. Aspirin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Rifampicin
- D. Phenytoin

Ans: a.

91. Tocolytic of choice in heart disease –

- A. Nifedepine
- B. Atosiban
- C. MgSo4

D. Salbutamol

Ans: b.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

92. Most common malignant tumor of eyelid is –

- A. Sebaceous gland carcinoma
- B. Basal cell carcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Malignant melanoma

Ans: b.

93. Blow out fracture of the orbit, most commonly leads to fracture of –

- A. Posteromedial floor of orbit
- B. Medial wall of orbit
- C. Lateral wall of orbit
- D. Roof of orbit

Ans: a.

94. Sclera is thinnest at –

- A. Limbus
- B. Equator
- C. Anterior to attachment of superior rectus
- D. Posterior to attachment of superior rectus

Ans: d.

95. A 26 year old male with restriction of eye movements in all directions & moderate ptosis but with no diplopia or squint. Diagnosis is –

- A. Thyroid ophthalmopathy
- B. Chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia
- C. Myasthenia gravis
- D. Multiple cranial nerve palsies

Ans: b.

96. Aniridita is associated with –

- A. Retinoblastoma
- B. Hepatoblastoma
- C. Nephroblastoma

D. Medulloblastoma

Ans: c.

97. A 19 year old young girl with previous history of repeated pain over medial canthus and chronic use of nasal decongestants, presented with abrupt onset of fever with chills & rigor, diplopia on lateral gaze, moderate proptosis & chemosis. On examination optic disc is congested. Most likely diagnosis is –

- A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- B. Orbital cellulites
- C. Acute ethmoidal sinusitis
- D. Orbital apex syndrome

Ans: a.

98. Headache with bitemporal hemianopia with 6/6 vision is seen in –

- A. Optic neuritis
- B. Trauma
- C. Chiasmatal lesion
- D. Bilateral; cavernous lesion

Ans: c.

99. Isolated third nerve palsy with papillary sparing is seen in –

- A. Aneurysmal rupture
- B. Trauma
- C. Diabetes
- D. Raised ICT

Ans: c.

PSYCHIATRY

100. Stimulation of which of the following nerve causes elevation in mood –

- A. Olfactory N
- B. Optic N
- C. Trigeminal N
- D. Vagus N

Ans: d.

101. 20 yr old female with complaints of nausea, vomiting and pain in the legs. Her physical examination and lab investigations are normal. What would be the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Generalized anxiety disorder
- B. Conversion disorder
- C. Somatoform pain disorder
- D. Somatisation disorder

Ans: c.

102. Substance dependence is due to all except –

- A. Personality
- B. Peer pressure
- C. Family history of substance abuse
- D. Intelligence

Ans: d.

103. Which is not included in personality trait?

- A. Sensation seeking
- B. Problem solving
- C. Openness to experience
- D. Neuroticism

Ans: b.

PHARMACOLOGY

104. Which of the following is associated with Thiazide diuretics –

- A. Hyperkalemic paralysis
- B. Hypouricemia
- C. Hypolipidemia
- D. Impotence

Ans: d.

105. Increased Prolactin is associated with –

- A. Increased FSH
- B. Increased libido
- C. Increased testosterone
- D. Increased estradiol

Ans: d.

106. Which of the following is a metabolic of prodrug Carisoprodol?

- A. Amphetamine
- B. Meprobamate
- C. Doxylamine
- D. Dimethadione

Ans: b.

107. Voriconazole is not effective against –

- A. Aspergillosis
- B. Mucormycosis
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Candida tropicalis

Ans: b.

108. Buspirone is an –

- A. Anxiolytic
- B. Muscle relaxant
- C. Sedation
- D. Anti convulsant

Ans: a.

109. Flumazenil, false is –

- A. It is specific antagonist of BZD
- B. It may be used in barbiturate poisoning as it acts on the same receptor i.e. GABA_A
- C. Given intravenously
- D. Acts on GABA_A receptor

Ans: b.

110. Erythromycin is given in decreased bowel motility because –

- A. It increases bacterial count
- B. It decreases bacterial count
- C. It binds to adenylyl cyclase
- D. It binds to motilin receptor

Ans: d.

111. One of the following caused nephrotoxicity –

- A. Azathioprine
- B. Cyclophosphamide
- C. Mycophenolate mofetil
- D. Tacrolimus

Ans: d.

112. Which of the following about phenytoin is true –

- A. It follows zero order kinetics
- B. Not a hepatic enzyme inducer
- C. It is excreted unchanged in urine
- D. It is not teratogenic

Ans: a.

113. Nitrates are not used in –

- A. CCF
- B. Esophageal spasm
- C. Renal Colic
- D. Cyanide poisoning

Ans: c.

114. In India all drugs are given under supervised regimen except?

- A. Dapsone
- B. Clofazimine
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. Rifampicin

Ans: a.

115. Which of the following is not a prodrug?

- A. Quinapril
- B. Fosinopril
- C. Benzopril
- D. Lisinopril

Ans: d.

116. Least narcotic –

- A. Morphine
- B. Codeine
- C. Heroine
- D. Papaverine

Ans: d.

117. Anti TNF is not used in –

- A. RA with HIV
- B. RA with Hepatitis B
- C. RA with HCA
- D. RA with pulmonary fibrosis

Ans: a.

118. Regarding COX-2 which of the following is its function –

- A. Cell adhesion
- B. Cell proliferation
- C. Cell migration
- D. Cell differentiation

Ans: b.

PHYSIOLOGY

119. Highest concentration of potassium is seen in:

- A. Rectum
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Ileal secretions
- D. Bile

Ans: a.

120. In peripheral tissues which of the following contains substance P:

- A. Plasma cell
- B. Mast cell
- C. Nerve terminal
- D. Vascular endothelium

Ans: c.

121. Stability of alveoli is maintained by:

- A. Compliance of the lungs
- B. Residual air in alveoli
- C. Negative intrapleural pressure
- D. Reduce surface tension by surfactant

Ans: d.

122. Memory cells doesnot undergo apoptosis due to presence of which growth factor –

- A. Platelet derived growth factor
- B. Nerve growth factor
- C. Insulin like growth factor
- D. Fibroblast growth factor

Ans: b.

123. Transection at mid pons level results in:

- A. Asphyxia

- B. Hyperventilation
 C. Rapid and shallow breathing
 D. Apneusis

Ans: d.

124. Pacemaker regulating the rate of respiration:

- A. Pneumotaxic centre
 B. Dorsal group of nucleus
 C. Apneustic centre
 D. Pre-Botzinger complex

Ans: d.

125. All of the following use c-AMP as a second messenger except –

- A. Corticotropin
 B. Dopamine
 C. Glucagon
 D. Vasopressin

Ans is none > 'd'

126. Events occurring in the past one week is an example of –

- A. Recent memory
 B. Remote memory
 C. working memory
 D. Delayed memory

Ans: a.

RADIOLOGY

127. On barium swallow which of the following will cause posterior impression –

- A. Left atrium
 B. Aortic knuckle
 C. Pulmonary sling
 D. Aberrant right subclavian artery

Ans: d.

128. Rib notching is seen in all except –

- A. Waterston Cooley shunt
 B. Aortic disruption
 C. Blalock Taussig shunt
 D. Pulmonary artesia with large VSD

Ans: a.

129. A child presents with respiratory distress. A vascular ring is suspected. Investigation of choice is –

- A. PET
 B. CT
 C. MRI
 D. Angiography

Ans: c.

130. Radiation induced necrosis can be diagnosis by –

- A. PET
 B. CT
 C. MRI
 D. Biopsy

Ans: a > d

131. Which of the following elements is obsolete in radiotherapy?

- A. Radium 226
 B. Cobalt 60
 C. Iridium 192
 D. Cesium 137

Ans: a.

PATHOLOGY

132. NARP is a –

- A. Lipid storage disorder
 B. Glycogen storage disorder
 C. Mitochondrial disorder
 D. Lysosomal storage disorder

Ans: c.

133. MIC-2-marker of –

- A. Ewing sarcoma
 B. Osteosarcoma
 C. Dermatofibrous protruberans
 D. Alveolar cell sarcoma

Ans: a.

134. Not a B cell marker –

- A. CD 19

- B. CD 20
- C. CD 134
- D. CD 10

Ans: C.

135. About Burkitt's lymphoma – What is true –

- A. CD34 + ve & surface Immuno Globulin + ve
- B. CD34 + ve & surface Immuno Globulin – ve
- C. CD34 - ve & surface Immuno Globulin – ve
- D. CD34 - ve & surface Immuno Globulin + ve

Ans: d.

136. About p53 all are true except –

- A. Encodes 53k Da protein
- B. Located on Chr. 17
- C. Arrests cell cycle at G1 phase
- D. Wild type p53 is associated with childhood tumors

Ans: d.

137. ANCA positive is –

- A. Goodpasture syndrome
- B. Wegener's granulomatosis
- C. Sjogren syndrome
- D. Relapsing polychondritis

Ans: b.

138. A 56 year old chronic smoker, mass in bronchus resected. Most useful immunohistochemical marker to make a proper diagnosis would be –

- A. Cytokeratin
- B. Vimentin
- C. Epithelial membrane cadherin
- D. Leucocyte common antigen

Ans: a.

139. Lipid in tissue detected by –

- A. Oil Red O
- b. Muciramine
- C. PAS

D. Myeloperoxidase

Ans: a.

140. Benzopyrene change to carcinogen in animal occurs due to all except –

- A. Epoxide formation
- B. p53 activation
- C. Cytochrome C activation
- D. By inducing metabolism of cyst p450

Ans: c.

141. DNA repairs defect associated with –

- A. Xeroderma pigmentosum
- B. Ichthyosis
- C. Mosaicism
- D. ?????

Ans: a.

142. Gene instability associated with malignancy in –

- A. Klippel field syndrome
- B. Ataxia telangiectasia
- C. Marfan's syndrome
- D. Sickle cell disease

Ans: b.

143. HLA is located on –

- A. Short arm of chr-6
- B. Long arm of chr-6
- C. Short arm of chr-3
- D. Long arm of chr-3

Ans: a.

144. Which of the following is true?

- A. BCL-6: Burkitts lymphoma
- B. BCL-2: Follicular & mantle cell lymphoma
- C. CD-10: Mantle cell lymphoma
- D. CD 34: Diffuse large B cell lymphoma

Ans: a.

145. In Wegeners glomerulonephritis characteristic feature seen in –

- A. Granuloma in the vessel wall
- B. Focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis
- C. Nodular glomerulosclerosis

D. Interstitial granuloma

Ans: b.

146. Low serum haptoglobin in hemolysis is masked by –

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Liver disease
- C. Bile duct obstruction
- D. Malnutrition

Ans: c.

PAEDIATRICS

147. The poor prognostic factor associated with ALL in children is –

- A. Total leucocyte count 4000-100000
- B. Age less than 2 years
- C. Testicular involvement
- D. Blast in peripheral smear

Ans: c.

148. A child with complaints of cough. Characteristic inspiratory whoop present. Not immunized. Sample for investigation is?

- A. Nasopharyngeal swab
- B. Tracheal aspiration
- C. Cough plate culture
- D. Sputum culture

Ans: a.

149. Which vitamin deficiency is responsible for neonatal seizure?

- A. Pyridoxine
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Thiamine
- D. Cobalamin

Ans: a.

150. Chromosomal anomalies more than 20% is associated with –

- A. Gastroschisis
- B. Omphalocele
- C. Spina Bifida
- D. Cleft Palate

Ans: b.

151. Most common sequelae due to periventricular Leukomalacia –

- A. Splastic Diplegia
- B. Splastic quadriplegia
- C. Mental retardation
- D. Seizures

Ans: a.

152. Kostmann's syndrome treatment is –

- A. Anti-thymocyte globulin + cyclosporine
- B. Anti-thymocyte globulin + cyclosporine + GM-CSF
- C. G-CSF
- D. GM-CSF

Ans: c.

153. Fetal alcohol syndrome is characterized by all except –

- A. Microcephaly
- B. Low intelligence
- C. Large proportionate body
- D. Septal defects of heart

Ans: c.

154. A baby is born with meconium stained liquor. Which of the following is taken account of in terming a baby Vigorous except?

- A. Tone
- B. Colour
- C. HR
- D. Respiration

Ans: b.

155. Infant of diabetic mother with weight 3.8 kg presented with seizures after 16 hours of birth. What is the cause?

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Birth asphyxia
- D. Intraventricular hemorrhage

Ans: a.

156. Regarding ASO titre all are seen except –
 A. ASO can be increased in school children
 B. May be negative in post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
 C. ASO titre included in major criteria in Jones criteria
 D. May not be elevated in 20% cases of carditis
 Ans: c.

157. Most common cause of sepsis in Indian within 2 months –
 A. H influenza
 B. E.coli
 C. Coagulase positive staph aureus
 D. Group B streptococcus
 Ans: b.

158. A 1.5 kg child born at 32 weeks through LSCS, presents with moderate respiratory difficulty. Which of the following is the appropriate management –
 A. CPAP
 B. Mechanical ventilation
 C. Warm oxygen
 D. Surfactant and ventilation
 Ans: a.

SPM

159. Effective leprosy control programme may be indicated by all of the following except:
 A. Increasing number of children affected
 B. decreasing grade 2 disability
 C. Low MDR resistant, multifacillary cases
 D. High new case detection rate
 Ans: a.

160. The vaccine not to given during pregnancy is:

A. MMR
 B. Rabies
 C. Hepatitis B
 D. Diphtheria
 Ans: a.

161. All are included in NRHM except:
 A. Strengthening of JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojna)
 B. Formation of health & family welfare societies
 C. State & district health mission
 D. Recruitment & Training of ASHA
 Ans: b.

162. All are about OPV except –
 A. It is a killed vaccine
 B. Stored at subzero temperature
 C. Induced intestinal & humoral immunity both
 D. Residual neurovirulence is a problem
 Ans: a.

163. Which of the following is the 'impact' indicator for evaluation of ASHA's performance?
 A. Number of ASHAs trained
 B. Infant mortality rate
 C. Number of ASHAs attending meeting
 D. Percentage of institutional deliveries
 Ans: B.

164. All of the following are true about standard error of mean except:
 A. Based on normal distribution
 B. It depends on standard deviation of mean
 C. As the sample size increases, standard error will also increase
 D. Used to estimate confidence limit
 Ans: c.

165. A learned behavior which is permanent and consistent but liable to change:-
 A. Attitude

- B. Knowledge
C. Practice
D. Cultural belief

Ans: c.

- A. 15.3%
B. 45.7%
C. 54.3%
D. 98.5%

Ans: c.

166. False about Japanese encephalitis is:

- A. Transmitted by Culex mosquitoes
B. Overhead tanks serve as breeding site
C. Pigs are amplifiers
D. Primary dose of vaccine consists of two dose

Ans: d.

171. The risk factor association of pancreatic cancer was studied in a case control study. The values of the odds ratio and the confidence interval for various risk factors are as below:

Risk factors	Odds ratio	95% confidence limit
A	2.5	1 – 3
B	1.4	1.1 – 1.7
C	1.6	0.9 – 1.7

Which is true:

- A. Risk A has strongest association with pancreatic cancer
B. Risk B has the strongest association
C. Risk C has the strongest association
D. All these are equally associated

Ans: b.

167. Reliability of a screening test refers to:

- A. Accurately measures what it is supposed to measure
B. Gives same values even on repeated testing
C. The extent to which the observer can go in finding the result
D. Depends on knowledge of the observer

Ans: b.

168. Disposal method of outdated cytotoxic drugs is:

- A. Autoclave
B. Destruction and dumping in a secure landfill
C. Disposal in municipal waste
D. Preserve for 10 years and landfill

Ans: b.

SKIN

169. Recall bias is most commonly associated with which study design –

- A. Cohort study
B. Case control study
C. Cross-sectional study
D. Randomized controlled trial

Ans: b.

172. A 7 year old boy with boggy swelling of the scalp with multiple discharge sinuses with cervical lymphadenopathy with easily pluckable hair. What would be done for diagnosis?

- A. Pus for culture
B. KOH mount
C. Biopsy

Ans: b.

170. In a population of 10,000 people the prevalence of disease is 20%. The sensitivity of a screening test is 95% and specificity is 80%. The positive predictive value of the test would be:

173. Flaccid Bullae lesions with oral mucosal lesion. The finding in immunofluorescence is –

- A. Fish net IgG in epidermis
B. Linear IgG in dermo epidermal junction

- C. Granular IgA in dermal papillae
D. Linear IgA in reticular dermis

Ans: a.

174. Sexually active males comes with complaints of recurrent ulcers over the glans which heals with hyperpigmentation probable diagnosis is –

- A. Aphthous ulcer
B. Fixed drug eruptions
C. Hepes-genitalis
D. Chlamydial infection

Ans: b.

175. All are dermatological manifestations of dermatomyositis except –

- A. Gottron's patches
B. Mechanic's hands
C. Periungual telangiectasia
D. Salmon rash

Ans: d.

SURGERY

176. True about branchial anomaly –

- A. Cysts are more common than sinuses
B. For sinuses surgery is not always indicated
C. Cysts present with dysphagia and hoarseness of voice
D. Most commonly due to 2nd branchial remnant

Ans: d.

177. Most important prognostic factor in congenital diaphragmatic hernia –

- A. Pulmonary hypertension
B. Size of hernia
C. Timing of surgery
D. Gestational age

Ans: a.

178. Risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma all except –

- A. Chronic typhoid carrier

- B. Chronic ulcerative colitis
C. Parasitic infestation
D. Choledocholithiasis

Ans: d.

179. In a case of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, the metabolic disturbance is

- A. Respiratory alkalosis
B. Metabolic acidosis
C. Metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
D. Metabolic alkalosis with alkaline urine

Ans: c.

180. Hirschsprung's disease is due to:

- A. Loss of ganglion cells in the sympathetic chain
B. Atrophy of longitudinal muscles
C. Failure of migration of neural crest cells from cranial to caudal direction
D. Malformed taenia coli

Ans: c.

181. A robust male baby with vigorous feeding and immediate vomiting at 2 months of age. Most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Paralytic ileus
B. Hirschsprung's disease
C. Brain tumor
D. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

Ans: d.

182. A 65 years old patient of coronary artery disease was on aspirin for 2 years. He now complains of black stools.

Abdominal examination is normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Ileocecal TB
B. Ca colon
C. Esophageal varices
D. Duodenal ulcer

Ans: d.

183. A 50 yr old male presents with obstructive symptoms. Biopsy of stomach reveals Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST). Most appropriate marker for GIST is –

- A. CD 34
- B. CD 117
- C. CD 30
- D. CD 10

Ans: b.

184. Ileocecal tuberculosis is associated with –

- A. Megaloblastic anemia
- B. Iron deficiency anemia
- C. Sideroblastic anemia
- D. Normocytic normochromic anemia

Ans: a.

185. Lynch syndrome is associated with –

- A. Endometrial ca, Colon ca & ovarian ca
- B. Breast ca, Colon ca & Ovarian ca
- C. Breast ca, Endometrial ca & Ovarian ca
- D. Breast ca, Stomach ca & Colon ca

Ans: a.

186. All are true about Flail chest, except –

- A. Fracture of atleast 3 ribs
- B. If overlapping of fractured ribs with severe displacement is seen then patients are treated surgically with open reduction and fixation
- C. $PaO_2 < 40$ with $FiO_2 > 60$ treated with intubation and PEEP
- D. Paradoxical movement may not be seen in conscious patients

Ans: d.

187. In a patient with head injury, eye opening is seen with painful stimulus, localizes the pain and there is inappropriate verbal response. What would be the score on Glasgow coma scale?

- A. 8

- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

Ans: c.

188. Full thickness graft can be obtained from all of the following except –

- A. Axilla
- B. Groin
- C. Supraclavicular area
- D. Elbow

Ans: a.

189. Blunt injury abdomen, patient was hemodynamically stable, next investigation –

- A. X-ray abdomen
- B. Barium swallow
- C FAST
- D. DPL

Ans: c.

190. Orchidopexy for cryptorchidism is done at the age of:

- A. 1 to 2 years
- B. 5 to 6 years
- C. Puberty
- D. Neonatal period

Ans: a.

191. Alpha feto protein is increased in –

- A. Hepatoblastoma
- B. Neuroblastoma
- C. Seminoma
- D. Renal cell carcinoma

Ans: a.

192. Desmoid tumor, treatment is –

- A. Local excision
- B. Wide excision
- C. Wide excision with radiotherapy
- D. Radiotherapy

Ans: b.

193. Which of the following colonic polyps has no risk for malignancy?

- A. Juvenile polyps
- B. Hamartomatous polyps associated with Peutz-Jegher's syndrome
- C. Juvenile polyposis syndrome
- D. Familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome

Ans: a.

194. A male with azoospermia found to have normal FSH & testosterone levels & normal size testes. Probable cause is –

- A. Vas obstruction
- B. Kallman syndrome
- C. Undescended testis
- D. Klinefelter's syndrome

Ans: a.

195. Presence of nephroblastomatosis in a biopsy specimen from wilm's tumor of left kidney indicates high possibility of –

- A. Denys-Drash syndrome
- B. Mutation in insulin like growth factor
- C. Increased risk of tumor in right kidney
- D. lymph node metastasis

Ans: c.

196. Tumors associated with infective etiology are all except –

- A. Nasopharyngeal ca
- B. Hepatocellular ca
- C. Non-small cell carcinoma lung
- D. Gastric ca

Ans: c.

197. All of the following are true about cryptorchidism, except –

- A. Cryptorchidism is a risk factor for testicular tumor
- B. Seminoma is the most common tumor
- C. Contralateral testis is also at risk
- D. Orchidopexy reduces the risk of malignancy

Ans: d.

**ALL INDIA Postgraduate Medical
Entrance Examination 2010
Subject- wise Questions with All
Options & Answers**

ANAESTHESIA

1. A patient with bilirubin value of 8 mg/dl and serum creatinine of 1.9 mg/dl is planned for surgery. What is the muscle relaxant of choice in this patient?

- A. Vecuronium
- B. Pancuronium
- C. Atracurium
- D. Rocuronium

Ans: C.

2. A 25 year old overweight female was given fentanyl-pancuronium anesthesia for surgery. After surgery and extubation she was observed to have limited movement of the upper body and chest wall in the recovery room. She was conscious and alert but voluntary respiratory effort was limited. Her blood pressure and heart rate were normal. The likely diagnosis is:

- A. Incomplete reversal of pancuronium
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Fentanyl induced chest wall rigidity
- D. Respiratory depression

Ans A.

3. All of the following statements about neuromuscular blockage produced by succinylcholine are true, except:

- A. No fade on train of four stimulation
- B. Fade on tetanic stimulation
- C. No post tetanic facilitation
- D. Train of four ratio > 0.4

Ans: B.

4. A 27 year old female was brought to emergency department for acute abdominal pain following which she was shifted to the operation theatre for

laparotomy. A speedy intubation was performed but after the intubation, breath sounds were observed to be decreased on the left side and a high end tidal CO₂ was recorded. The likely diagnosis is:

- A. Endotracheal tube blockage
- B. Bronchospasm
- C. Esophageal intubation
- D. Endobronchial intubation

Ans: D.

ANATOMY

5. Hypogastric Sheath is a condensation of

- A. Scarpa's fascia
- B. Colle's fascia
- C. Pelvic fascia
- D. Inferior layer of Urogenital diaphragm

Ans: C. Pelvic fascia

6. Which of the positions best describes the location of celiac plexus

- A. Anterolateral to aorta
- B. Posterolateral to aorta
- C. Anterolateral to sympathetic chain
- D. Anteromedial to sympathetic chain

Ans: A. Anterolateral to aorta

7. (a) Gluteus medius is supplied by

- A. Superior Gluteal Nerve
- B. Inferior Gluteal Nerve
- C. Nerve to Obturator Internus
- D. Nerve to Quadratus Femoris

Ans: A. Superior Gluteal Nerve

(b) Gluteus medius is supplied by

- A. Superior Gluteal Artery
- B. Inferior Gluteal Artery
- C. Obturator Artery
- D. Ilio-inguinal Artery

Ans: A. Superior Gluteal Artery

8. (a) Which of the following tendons passes below the sustentaculum tali

- A. Tibialis Anterior

- B. Tibialis Posterior
 - C. Flexor Digitorum Longus
 - D. Flexor Hallucis longus
- Ans: D. Flexor Hallucis longus

(b) Which of the following tendons has attachments on sustentaculum Tali

- A. Tibialis Anterior
- B. Tibialis Posterior
- C. Flexor digitorum longus
- D. Flexor Hallucis longus

Ans: B. Tibialis Posterior

9. Which of the following passes through the foramen magnum

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Sympathetic chain
- C. XIth cranial nerve
- D. Internal carotid artery

Ans: A. Vertebral artery

10. All of the following movements occur abduction of shoulder except

- A. Elevation of humerus
- B. Axial rotation of clavicle
- C. Medial rotation of scapula
- D. Acromioclavicular joint movement

Ans: C. Medial rotation of scapula

11. All of the following are composite muscles, except:

- A. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- B. Flexor digitorum profundus
- C. Pectineus
- D. Biceps femoris

Ans: A. Flexor carpi ulnaris

12. Urogenital Diaphragm is made up of the following, except:

- A. Deep transverse perineus
- B. Perineal membrane
- C. Colle's fascia
- D. Sphincter Urethrae

Ans: C. Colle's fascia

13. In post-ductal coarctation of aorta collaterals may be formed by all of the following, except:

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Suprascapular artery
- C. Subscapular artery
- D. Posterior intercostals artery

Ans: none

14. Left sided superior vena cava drains into:

- A. Right Atrium
- B. Left atrium
- C. Coronary sinus
- D. Pericardial space

Ans: A. Right Atrium

PHYSIOLOGY

15. All of the following statements about bronchial circulation are true, except:

- A. Contribute 2% of systemic circulation
- B. Contribute to gaseous exchange
- C. Cause venous admixing of blood
- D. Provide nutritive function to lung

Ans: B.

16. An important non-respiratory function of lungs is:

- A. Anion balance
- B. Sodium balance
- C. Potassium balance
- D. Calcium balance

Ans: B.

17. Maximum water reabsorption in the gastrointestinal tract occurs in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon

Ans: B.

18. The primary action of Nitric oxide (NO) in the gastrointestinal tract is:

- A. Vasodilatation

- B. Vasoconstriction
 - C. Gastrointestinal smooth muscle relaxation
 - D. Gastrointestinal slow smooth muscle contraction
- Ans: C.

19. Hot water bottle relieves pain of abdominal spasm by:

- A. Stimulation of adrenergic fibers
- B. Stimulation of cholinergic fibers
- C. Inhibition of cold receptors
- D. Inhibition of heat receptors

Ans: A.

20. Vitamin K deficiency coagulation factors include:

- A. II and III
- B. IX and X
- C. III and V
- D. VIII and XII

Ans: B. IX and X

21. During heavy exercise the cardiac output (CO) increase upto five fold while pulmonary arterial pressure rises very little. This physiological ability of the pulmonary circulation is best explained by:

- A. Increase in the number of open capillaries
- B. Sympathetically mediated greater distensibility of pulmonary vessels
- C. Large amount of smooth muscle in pulmonary arteries
- D. Smaller surface area of pulmonary circulation

Ans: A.

22. Venous return to heart during quiet standing is facilitated by all of the following factors, except:

- A. Calf muscle contraction during standing
- B. Valves in perforators
- C. Sleeves of deep fascia

D. Gravitational increase in arterial pressure

Ans: D.

23. During cardiac imaging the phase of minimum motion of heart is:

- A. Late systole
- B. Mid systole
- C. Late diastole
- D. Mid diastole

Ans: D.

24. Insulin secretion is inhibited by:

- A. Secretin
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Gastrin

Ans: B.

25. Which of the following is not seen in humans:

- A. Estrous cycle
- B. Menstrual cycle
- C. Endometrial cycle
- D. Ovarian cycle

Ans: A.

26. Lesions of the lateral cerebellum cause all of the following, except:

- A. Incoordination
- B. Intention tremor
- C. Resting tremor
- D. Ataxia

Ans: C.

27. Basal Metabolic Rate depends most closely on:

- A. Lean body mass
- B. Body mass index
- C. Obesity
- D. Body surface area

Ans: A.

28. Decreased Basal Metabolic Rate is seen in:

- A. Obesity

B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Feeding

D. Exercise

Ans: A.

29. Low CSF protein may be seen in all of the following conditions, except:

A. Recurrent lumbar puncture

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Pseudotumor cerebri

D. Infants

Ans: B.

BIOCHEMISTRY

30. Sphingomyelinase deficiency is seen in:

A. Niemann – pick disease

B. Farber’s disease

C. Tay Sach’s disease

D. Krabbe’s disease

Ans: A.

31. Which of the following lipoproteins does not move towards charged end in electrophoresis?

A. VLDL

B. LDL

C. HDL

D. Chylomicrons

Ans: D.

32. Insulin like fructans are used as prebiotics as they are non digestible. Resistance to digestion in the upper GI tract results from:

A. Absence of Digestive enzyme in the upper GIT

B. Beta configuration of anomeric C2

C. Low pH of the stomach

D. Presence of alpha-osidic linkages

Ans: B.

33. Method of chromatography in which molecules that are negatively charged are

selectively released from stationary phase into the positively charged molecules in mobile phase is termed.

A. Affinity chromatography

B. Ion – Exchange chromatography

C. Adsorption chromatography

D. Size – exclusion chromatography

Ans: B.

34. Which of the following techniques is used for detection of variation in DNA sequence and Gene expression?

A. Northern Blot

B. Southern Blot

C. Western Blot

D. Microarray

Ans: D.

35. Which of the following tests is not used for detection of specific aneuploidy?

A. FISH

B. RT-PCR

C. QF-PCR

D. Microarray

Ans: D.

36. Prenatal Diagnosis of hemophilia is best done by:

A. PCR

B. Linkage analysis

C. Cytometry

D. Microarray

Ans: A.

37. Rothera’s test used for detection of

A. Proteins

B. Glucose

C. Fatty Acid

D. Ketones

Ans: D.

38. Which of the following liver enzymes is predominantly mitochondrial?

A. SGOT (AST)

B. SGPT (ALT)

C. GGT

D. 5' Nucleotidase

Ans: A.

PHARMACOLOGY

39. (a) Mechanism of action of Theophylline in Bronchial Asthma include all of the following except:

- A. Phosphodiesterase inhibition
- B. Adenosine receptor antagonism
- C. Increased Histone deacetylation
- D. Beta-2 receptor stimulation

Ans: D.

(b) Mechanism of action of Theophylline in bronchial asthma in:

- A. Phosphodiesterase Inhibition
- B. Mast cell stabilization
- C. Leukotriene Antagonism
- D. Beta-2 agonist

Ans: A.

40. Narrow therapeutic index is seen with:

- A. Desipamine
- B. Lithium
- C. Penicillin
- D. Diazepam

Ans: B.

41. Which of the following is a 'Protein pump inhibitor'?

- A. Ranitidine
- B. Misoprostol
- C. Omeprazole
- D. Laxatidine

Ans: C.

42. Methyldopa is primarily used in:

- A. Parkinsonism
- B. Pregnancy Induced hypertension
- C. Hirsutism
- D. Refractory hypertension

Ans: B.

43. Fetal Hydantoin Syndrome is cause by

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Alcohol
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Sodium valproate

Ans: A.

44. Which of the following drugs should not be used with Rivastigmine in patients with Alzheimer's except:

- A. SSRI
- B. Tricyclic Antidepressant
- C. RIMA
- D. Atypical Antidepressants

Ans: B.

45. Ethosuxamide is the drug of choice for:

- A. Generalized Tonic clonic seizures
- B. Complex partial seizures
- C. Absence seizures
- D. Myoclonic seizures

46. Which of the following about Opioid receptor antagonists is false?

- A. Naloxone can be used to for treatment of opioid induced constipation
- B. Naltrexone may be used for treatment of alcohol dependence
- C. Nalmefine has a longer half life than Naloxone
- D. Naloxone is more potent than Naltrexone

Ans: D.

47. L-Dopa is combined with Carbidopa in the treatment of parkinsonism to:

- A. Decrease the efficacy of levodopa
- B. Inhibit peripheral decarboxylation of levodopa
- C. Increase the dose of levodopa required
- D. inhibit conversion of levodopa to dopamine in the CNS

Ans: B.

48. All of the following statements about Phenytoin are true, except:

- A. Follows saturation kinetics
 - B. Is teratogenic
 - C. Is highly protein bound
 - D. Stimulates insulin secretion
- Ans: D.

49. Which of the following teratogenic effects in incorrectly matched
- A. Phenytoin – Cleft lip / palate
 - B. Zidovudine – Skull Defects
 - C. Valproate – Neural tube effects
 - D. Warfarin – Nasal bone dysplasia
- Ans: B.

50. All of the following agents are used for prophylaxis of migraine, except
- A. Propranolol
 - B. Valproate
 - C. Topiramate
 - D. Ethosuxamide
- Ans: D.

51. MAO inhibitors should not be used with
- A. Pethidine
 - B. Pentazocine
 - C. Buprenorphine
 - D. Morphine
- Ans: A > B.

52. Serotonin syndrome may be precipitated by all of the following medications, except:
- A. Chlorpromazine
 - B. Pentazocine
 - C. Buspirone
 - D. Meperidine
- Ans: A.

53. A young male presents with meningococcal meningitis and allergy to penicillin. Which is the most suitable drug:
- A. Chloramphenicol
 - B. Meropenem
 - C. Ciprofloxacin

- D. Teicoplanin
- Ans: A.

54. All of the following drugs may cause Hirsutism, except
- A. Danazol
 - B. Phenytoin
 - C. Norethisterone
 - D. Flutamide
- Ans: D.

55. Most common congenital anomaly associated with lithium
- A. Cardiac Malformations
 - B. Neural tube defects
 - C. Renal anomaly
 - D. Fetal Hydantoi syndrome
- Ans: A.

56. Which of the following should be monitored in patient receiving linezolid therapy?
- A. Renal function
 - B. Liver function
 - C. Auditory function
 - D. Platelet count
- Ans: D.

57. All of the following statements about thalidomide are true, except:
- A. It has been re introduced for its activity in ENL.
 - B. Developed as antiemetic in pregnancy but withdrawn because of phacomelia
 - C. Used for new and relapsed cases of multiple myeloma
 - D. Most common side effects are diarrhea and euphoria
- Ans: D.

58. Pancreatitis occurs with:
- A. Abacavir
 - B. Zidovudine
 - C. Lamivudine
 - D. Didanosine
- Ans: D.

59. Which of the following agents is recommended for treatment of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GIST)?

- A. Sorafenib
- B. Imatinib
- C. Gefitinib
- D. Erlotinib

Ans: B.

60. Amphoterecin B toxicity can be lowered by

- A. Giving it with Glucose
- B. Decreasing the dose
- C. Using Liposomal Delivery systems
- D. Combining with flucytosine

Ans: C > D.

61. Which of the following newer drugs has activity on both HER 1 and HER 2 new Receptors?

- A. Erlotinib
- B. Gefitinib
- C. Canertinib
- D. Lapatinib

Ans: D.

62. Tyrosine kinase inhibitors are used in the treatment of

- A. Gastrointestinal strimal tumors (GIST)
- B. Acute myeloid leukemia
- C. Neurofibromatosis
- D. Small cell carcinoma lung

Ans: A.

63. Which of the following statements about Mycophenolate Mofetil is not true?

- A. Most common adverse effect is Nephrotoxicity
- B. Used in Transplant rejection
- C. It is a prodrug and converted to Mycophenolic acid
- D. Is not used with Azathioprine

Ans: A.

64. Which of the following drugs is recommended for the treatment of Heparin induced thrombocytopenia?

- A. Abciximab
- B. Lepirudin
- C. Warfarin
- D. Alteplase

Ans: B.

65. All of the following statements about Trientine are true, except:

- A. More potent than penicillamine and orally absorbed
- B. Alternative to penicillamine in non tolerant
- C. Not given with iron within two hours of ingestion
- D. May cause iron deficiency anemia

Ans: A.

66. Allopurinol is used in the treatment of

- A. Osteoarthritis
- B. Gout
- C. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- D. Ankylosing spondylitis

Ans: B.

67. In equivalent concentrations, steroids are more potent in which form:

- A. Gel
- B. Cream
- C. Ointment
- D. Lotion

Ans: C.

PATHOLOGY

68. Caspases are involved in:

- A. cell division
- B. necrosis
- C. apoptosis
- D. Inflammation

Ans: C.

69. (a) Actions of Bradykinin include all of the following, except:

- A. Vasodilatation
- B. Bronchodilatation
- C. Increased vascular permeability
- D. Pain

Ans: B.

(b) What is the most important role of Bradykinin in acute inflammation?

- A. Increase in vascular permeability
- B. Vasodilatation
- C. Mediation of pain
- D. Bronchoconstriction

Ans: A.

70. Heterozygous sickle cell anemia gives protection against:

- A. G6PD
- B. Malaria
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Dengue fever

Ans: B.

71. Burkitt's Lymphoma is associated with:

- A. t (8:14)
- B. t (11:14)
- C. t (15:17)
- D. t (14:18)

Ans: A.

72. Translocation t (2:8)(p12;q24) is associated with:

- A. Chronic Myeloid leukemia (CML)
- B. Acute Myeloid Leukemia (LML)
- C. T cell - ALL
- D. Burkitt's Lymphoma

Ans: D.

73. (a) The characteristic feature of apoptosis on light microscopy is

- A. cellular swelling
- B. nuclear compaction
- C. intact cell membrane
- D. Cytoplasmic eosinophilia

Ans: B.

(b) All of the following are features of apoptosis, except

- A. Cellular swelling
- B. nuclear compaction
- C. intact cell membrane
- D. Cytoplasmic eosinophilia

Ans: A.

74. (a) PNH is associated with deficiency of:

- A. DAF
- B. MIRL
- C. GPI Anchored protein
- D. All of the above

Ans: D.

(b) PNH is associated with deficiency of:

- A. DAF (Decay accelerating factor)
- B. MIRL (Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis)
- C. GPI Anchored Protein (Glycosyl phosphatidyl inositol anchored proteins)
- D. LFA (Lymphocyte function associated antigen)

Ans: C.

75. Plasmacytoid lymphomas may be associated with:

- A. IgG
- B. IgM
- C. IgA
- D. IgE

Ans: B.

76. Which of the following have most friable vegetation?

- A. Infective endocarditis
- B. Libman Sack's endocarditis
- C. Rheumatic heart disease
- D. SLE

Ans: A.

77. Characteristic pathological finding in carcinoid heart disease is:

- A. Fibrous endocardial thickening of right ventricle, tricuspid valve & pulmonary valve
- B. Endometrial thickening of tricuspid valve with severe tricuspid stenosis
- C. Collagen rich, elastic deposits in endocardium of right ventricle and pulmonary valve
- D. Calcification of tricuspid and pulmonary valve

Ans: A.

78. A female presents with history of progressive breathlessness. Histology shows heterogenous patchy fibrosis with several fibroblastic foci. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia
- B. Non specific interstitial pneumonia
- C. Usual interstitial pneumonia
- D. Desquamative interstitial pneumonia

Ans: C.

79. Chromophobe variant of renal cell carcinoma is associated with

- A. VHL gene mutations
- B. Trisomy of 7 and 17 (+7, +17)
- C. 3 p deletions (3p-)
- D. Monosomy of 1 and Y (-1, -Y)

Ans: D.

80. All of the following condition are associated with granulomatous pathology, except:

- A. Wegner's granulomatosis (WG)
- B. Takayasu Arteritis (TA)
- C. Polyarteritis Nodosa (Classic PAN)
- D. Giant cell arteritis (GCA)

Ans: C.

81. Electron microscopy is diagnostic in:

- A. Goodpasture's syndrome
- B. Alport's syndrome
- C. Wegener's syndrome
- D. Chung strauss syndrome

Ans: B.

82. Which of the following is the most characteristic ultrastructural feature of paraganglioma on electron microscopy?

- A. Shrunken mitochondria
- B. Large Golgi apparatus
- C. Frequent mitoses
- D. Dense core neuroendocrine granules

Ans: D.

83. Which of the following is a marker of langerhans cell histiocytosis?

- A. CD 1a
- B. CD 10
- C. CD 30
- D. CD56

Ans: A.

84. Hypercoagulation in nephritic syndrome is caused by

- A. Loss of Antithrombin III
- B. Decreased fibrinogen
- C. Decreased metabolism of vitamin K
- D. Increase in protein C

Ans: A.

85. Which of the following markers is specific for Gastro intestinal stromal tumors (GIST)?

- A. CD 117
- B. CD 34
- C. CD 23
- D. S – 1000

Ans: A.

86. Down's syndrome is most commonly caused by:

- A. Maternal nondisjunction
- B. Paternal Nondisjunction
- C. Translocation
- D. Mosaicism

Ans: A.

87. Cystic fibrosis is inherited as an autosomal recessive condition. A normal couple has one daughter affected with the

disease. They are now planning to have another child. What is the cause of her sibling being affected by the disease?

- A. 0
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. $\frac{1}{4}$
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$

Ans: C.

88. Males are more commonly affected than females in:

- A. Autosomal Dominant
- B. Autosomal Recessive
- C. X-linked dominant
- D. X-linked recessive

Ans: D.

MICROBIOLOGY

89. Peptide binding site on class I MHC molecules for presenting processed antigen to CD8 T cells is formed by:

- A. Proximal domain to alpha subunits
- B. Distal domain of alpha subunit
- C. Proximal domains of Alpha and Beta subunit
- D. Distal domains of alpha and beta subunit

Ans: B.

90. All of the following statements about staphylococcus aureus are true, except:

- A. Most common source of infection is cross infection from infected people
- B. About 30% of general population is healthy nasal carriers
- C. Epidermolysin and TSS toxin are superantigens
- D. Methicillin resistance is chromosomally mediated.

Ans: A.

91. A child presents with sepsis. Bacteria isolated showed beta hemolysis on blood agar, resistance to bacitracin, and a

positive CAMP test. The most probable organism causing infection is:

- A. *S. pyogenes*
- B. *S. agalactiae*
- C. *Enterococcus*
- D. *S. pneumoniae*

Ans: B.

92. All of the following statements about EI-Tor Vibrios are true, except:

- A. Humans are the only reservoir
- B. Can survive in ice cold water for 2-4 weeks
- C. Killed boiling for 30 seconds
- D. Enterotoxin can have direct effects on other tissues besides intestinal epithelial cells.

Ans: D.

93. Isolation of Chlamydia from tissue specimen can be done by

- A. ELISA (Enzyme linked immune assay)
- B. Yolk sac inoculation
- C. Direct immunofluorescence antibody test (DFA)
- D. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Ans: B.

94. Varicella Zoster remains latent in:

- A. Trigeminal ganglion
- B. T cells
- C. B cells
- D. Macrophages

Ans: A.

95. Most common genital lesion in HIV patient is:

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Herpes
- C. Syphilis
- D. Candida

Ans: B.

96. A diabetic patient present with bloody nasal discharge, orbital swelling and pain. Culture of periorbital pus showed

branching septate hyphae. Which of the following is the most probable organism involved?

- A. Mucor
- B. Candida
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Rhizopus

Ans: C.

97. (a) All of the following statements about Penicillin binding proteins (PBP) are true, except:

- A. PBP's are localized on the outer face of cell wall
- B. PBP's are essential for cell wall synthesis
- C. PBP's act as carboxypeptidases and transpeptidases
- D. Alteration in PBP's is the primary bases of resistance in MRSA

Ans: A.

(b) All of the following statements about Penicillin Resistance are true, except:

- A. Beta lactamase production is the most common mechanism of resistance
- B. Alteration in target PBPs is an important resistance mechanism in Gram negative bacteria
- C. Alteration in permeability / penetration of antibiotic causes resistance only in gram negative bacteria
- D. Beta lactamase production causes resistance in both gram positive and gram negative bacteria

Ans: B.

98. Which of the following may cause biliary obstruction?

- A. Ancylostoma
- B. Entrobilus
- C. Strongyloides
- D. Clonorchis

Ans: D.

99. A young woman complains of recurrent rhinitis, nasal discharge and bilateral nasal blockage since one year. She also had history of allergy and asthma. On examination, multiple polyps with mucosal thickening and impacted secretions are seen in nasal cavities. Biopsy was taken and the material on culture showed many hyphae with dichotomous branching typically at 45 degree. Which of the following is most likely organism responsible?

- A. Rhizopus
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Mucor
- D. Candida

Ans: B.

FORENSIC

100. Primary impact injuries are commonly seen on:

- A. Chest
- B. Abdomen
- C. Legs
- D. Head

Ans: C.

101. A woman died within 5 years of marriage under suspicious circumstances. Her parents complained that her in laws used to frequently demand for dowry. Under which of the following sections can a magistrate authorize autopsy of the case:

- A. Section 174 CrPc
- B. Section 176 CrPc
- C. Section 304 IPC
- D. Section 302 IPC

Ans: B.

102. A factory worker presents with excessive salivation, blue lines on gums, tremors, disturbed personality, insomnia and lose of appetite. The most likely poisoning is:

- A. Mercury
- B. Lead
- C. Arsenic
- D. Phosphorus

Ans: A.

103. Which of the following bullets leaves a visible mark, so that a person can see it:

- A. Tandem bullet
- B. Tracer bullet
- C. Dum dum bullet
- D. Incendiary bullet

Ans: B.

104. Lightening flash can cause injury by all of the following, except:

- A. Direct effect of electric current
- B. Super Heated air
- C. Expanded and repelled air
- D. Compressed air pushed in front of the current

Ans: D.

105. Aconite poisoning causes all except:

- A. Hypersalivation
- B. Tingling and numbness
- C. Increased BP
- D. Chest pain

Ans: C.

106. Which of the following drug is used for Narcoanalysis?

- A. Atropine
- B. Phenobarbitone
- C. Scopolamine
- D. Pethidine

Ans: C.

SPM

107. Which of the following is associated with emotional valence and is most likely to be influenced by motivation?

- A. Attitude
- B. Belief

- C. Practice
- D. Knowledge

Ans: C.

108. ASHA is posted at:

- A. Village level
- B. Primary Health centre
- C. Community health centre
- D. Subcentre

Ans: A.

109. Movement across socioeconomic levels is termed as:

- A. Social Equality
- B. Social upliftment
- C. Social Mobility
- D. Social insurance

Ans: C.

110. "JSY" stands for:

- A. Janani Surksha yojana
- B. Jeevan swastha yojana
- C. Jan sewa yojna
- D. Jan suraksha yojna

Ans: A.

111. Provision of primary Health care was done by:

- A. Bhore committee
- B. Alma – Ata declaration
- C. Shrivastava committee
- D. National Health policy

Ans: B.

112. Which of the following best reflects the highest level of community participation?

- A. Planning of intervention by community
- B. Intervention based on assessment of community needs
- C. Provision of resources by community
- d. Community supports and cooperates with workers

Ans: A.

113. Which of the following regarding maternal mortality rate (MMR) is not true?
A. Numerator includes total number of females deaths within 42 days of delivery
B. Denominator includes still births and abortions
C. it is expressed as a rate and not ratio
D. It is expressed per 100
Ans: B.

114. Perinatal mortality rate includes:
A. Still borns and death within 7 days of birth
B. Neonatal deaths within 30 days of birth
C. Abortions and death within 7 days of birth
D. Deaths between 7 and 28 days of birth
Ans: A.

115. Which of the following is not an essential component of primary health care?
A. Provision of essential drugs
B. Cost effectiveness
C. Immunization against major infectious diseases
D. Health education
Ans: B.

116. Which of the following is the current trend in health care?
A. Qualitative enquiry
B. Community Participation
C. Equitable distribution
D. Primary health care
Ans: B.

117. IMNCI differs from IMCI in all of the following, except:
A. Malaria and anemia are included
B. 0-7 days neonates are included
C. Emphasis on management of sick neonates over sick older children
D. Treatment is aimed at more than one disease at a time

Ans: D.

118. Mass chemoprophylaxis is endemic area is recommended for all of the following, except:
A. Yaws
B. Leprosy
C. Trachoma
D. Filaria
Ans: B.

119. Rural and urban difference in prevalence is seen in all of the following, except:
A. Lung cancer
B. Tuberculosis
C. Mental illness
D. Chronic Bronchitis
Ans: B.

120. All of the following factors contribute to Resurgence of malaria, except:
A. Drug resistance in host
B. drug resistance in parasite
C. Drug resistance in vectors
D. Antigenic variations in parasite
Ans: A.

121. A case of acute flaccid paralysis must be observed for how many days for residual weakness:
A. 30 days
B. 42 days
C. 60 days
D. 90 days
Ans: C.

122. India aims to eliminate which of the following diseases by 2015:
A. Malaria
B. Tuberculosis
C. Kala Azar
D. Filariasis
Ans: D.

123. The screening strategy for prevention of blindness from diabetic retinopathy according to the NPCB involves:

- A. Opportunistic screening
- B. High risk screening
- C. Mass screening
- D. Screening by primary care physician

Ans: B.

124. All of the following statements about Tuberculosis annual rate of infection (ARI) are true, except:

- A. The average estimated ARI for India in 1.7%.
- B. 1% ARI corresponds 75 new cases of smear positive TB/ 100,00 population
- C. ARI reflects the current trend and effectiveness of control measures
- D. ARI represents the percentage new infections

Ans: B.

125. All of the following statements about scrub are true, except:

- A. caused by O. Tsutsugamushi
- B. Mites as reservoirs
- C. Transmitted when adult mites feed on hosts
- D. Tetracycline is the drug of choice

Ans: C.

126. Which of the following statements about confidence limits / interval is true:

- A. Smaller the confidence level larger will be the confidence interval
- B. Less variable the data, wider will be the confidence interval
- C. Sample size does not affect the confidence interval
- D. 95% confidence interval will cover 2 standard errors around the mean

Ans: D.

127. A standard 'z-score' is related to:

- A. Binomial distribution
- B. Normal distribution

C. Chi-square test

D. t-test

Ans: B.

128. A new test for diabetes was carried out of the 80 people who were tested positive, it was found that actually 40 had diabetes and out of 9920 people who were tested negative only 9840 did not have the disease actually. The sensitivity of this new test is:

- A. 33%
- B. 50%
- C. 65%
- D. 99%

Ans: A.

129. Which of the following is not a Synthetic Pyrethroid Compound?

- A. DDT
- B. Permethrin
- C. Proparathrin
- D. Cypermethrin

Ans: A.

130. The population of a community on the 1st of June was recorded as 1,65,000. Total no. of new cases of Tuberculosis, recorded from 1st January to 31st June were 22. Total registered cases of tuberculosis in the community were recorded as 220. what is the incidence of TB in this community per 10 lakh population?

- A. 133
- B. 220
- C. 13.3
- D. 22

Ans: A.

131. All of the following about 'Red Cross' emblem are true, except:

- A. Size of bars in the cross in equal horizontally and vertically
- B. Can be used by personnel of United Nations Organizations (UNO)

C. Misuse of emblem is punishable offence under Indian Law
D. Was convened in Geneva
Ans: B.

MEDICINE

132. A 16 year old young girl present with a history of fatigability weakness and lethargy. Complete blood picture (CBC) reveals a Hemoglobin of 7.0, MCV of 70, MCH of 20 pg/cell and red cell distribution width (RDW) of 20. The most likely diagnosis is:
A. Iron deficiency anemia
B. Thalassemia Minor
C. Thalassemia Major
D. Sickle cell trait
Ans: A.

133. Which of the following investigations should be done immediately to best confirm a non matched blood transfusion reaction?
A. Indirect Coomb's test
B. Direct Coomb's test
C. Antibody in patient's serum
D. Antibody in donor serum
Ans: B.

134. Bence Jones proteinuria may be seen in:
A. Alpha heavy Chain disease
B. Gamma heavy chain disease
C. 'Mu' heavy chain disease
D. Epsilon heavy chain disease
Ans: C.

135. Bence Jones proteins are derived from:
A. Alpha Globulins
B. Beta Globulins
C. Gamma globulins
D. Delta globulins
Ans: C.

137. Which of the following is a major criteria for diagnosis of polycythemia vera?
A. Presence of JAK-2 mutation
B. Low Erythropoetin levels
C. High leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (increase LAP score)
D. Thrombocytosis
Ans: A.

138. All of the following statements about Fanconi's anemia are true, except:
A. Autosomal dominant inheritance
B. Hypocellular bone marrow
C. Congenital Anomalies
D. Usually normocytic / macrocytic cell morphology
Ans: A.

139. All of the following statements about third heart sound (S3) are true, except:
A. Occurs due to rapid filling of the ventricles during atrial systole
B. Seen in in constrictive pericarditis
C. Seen in atrial septal defect (ASD)
D. Seen in Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
Ans: A.

140. A young asymptomatic female is observed to have a Midsystolic Click on routine examination. Valves are likely to show:
A. Myxomatous degeneration
B. Aschoff bodies
C. Calcific degeneration
D. Ruptured chordae tendinae
Ans: A.

141. Beck's Triad is seen in:
A. Constrictive Pericarditis
B. Cardiac tamponade
C. Right ventricular Myocardial infarction (RVMI)
D. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

Ans: B.

142. A patient presents with following parameters pH 7.5, p CO₂ 30 mmHg, pO₂ 102 mmhg and HCO₃ 16 meq/l. Which of the following correctly describes the compensatory mechanisms?

- A. Respiratory alkalosis
- B. Metabolic Alkalosis
- C. Respiratory Acidosis
- D. Metabolic Acidosis

Ans: D.

143. A 29 year old anxious lady presents with a history of progressive breathlessness and exercise intolerance since four months. Her FVC is 90% and FEV₁ / FVC is 86%. Oxygen saturation after exercise was observed to drop from 92% to 86%. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Primary alveolar hypoventilation
- B. Primary pulmonary hypertension
- C. Anxiety disorder
- D. Interstitial lung disease

Ans: B.

144. Accelerated Idioventricular Rhythm (AIVR) is the most common arrhythmia associated with:

- A. Dilated cardiomyopathy
- B. Myocardial Reperfusion
- C. Digitalis intoxication
- D. Myocarditis

Ans: B.

145. Streptokinase and urokinase are contraindicated in:

- A. Intracranial malignancy
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. A V fistula
- D. Thrombophlebitis

Ans: A.

146. A truck driver presented with history of fever since four weeks, and dry cough. He also gives a history of weight loss of

about 10 kg. X-ray shows bilateral reticulonodular infiltrates. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Pneumocystis carinii Pneumonia
- C. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- D. Interstitial lung disease

Ans: B.

147. Cavitary lesions in lung are seen in:

- A. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Staphylococcal pneumonia
- C. Pneumoconiosis
- D. Interstitial lung disease

Ans: B.

148. Pre-renal azotemia is characterized by all of the following except:

- A. Fractional excretion of Na < 1%
- B. Urinary osmolality > 500 mosm/kg
- C. Urinary sodium concentration > 40 meq/l
- D. Reversible with replacement fluids

Ans: C.

149. A patient is found to be positive for HBs Ag on routine laboratory evaluation. Other serological tests for hepatitis are unremarkable. He is clinically asymptomatic and liver enzymes are within the normal range. Which of the following best describes his diagnosis?

- A. Inactive HBV carrier
- B. Acute Hepatitis B
- C. Chronic Hepatitis B
- D. Active HBV carrier

Ans: A.

150. A male patient is observed to be HBs Ag antigen positive HBe Ag antigen negative and anti-HBe antibody positive. HBV DNA copies are observed to be 100,000/ml while SGOT and SGPT are elevated to 6 times the upper limit of

normal value. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. HBV surface mutant
- B. HBV precore mutant
- C. Wild HBs Ag
- D. Inactive HBV carrier

Ans: B.

151. (a) A patient presents with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia and presence of urobilinogen in urine. Which amongst the following is the least likely diagnosis?

- A. Hemolytic jaundice
- B. Crigler Najjar syndrome
- C. Gilbert's syndrome
- D. Dubin Johnson syndrome

Ans: D.

(b) A patient presents with unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia and elevated urobilinogen levels in urine. The most diagnosis is:

- A. Hemolytic Jaundice
- B. Crigler Najjar syndrome
- C. Gilbert's Syndrome
- D. Dubin Johnson Syndrome

Ans: A.

152. A lady presented with no progressive dysphagia only for solids. Barium study showed proximal esophageal dilatation with distal constriction. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Peptic Stricture
- B. Carcinoma esophagus
- C. Achalasia cardia
- D. Lower esophageal ring

Ans: D.

153. A young girl presents with abdominal pain and a recent change in bowel habit, with passage of mucus in stool. There is no associated blood in stool and symptoms are increased with stress. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
- B. Ulcerative colitis
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Amebiasis

Ans: A.

154. Which of the following statements about lung carcinoma is true:

- A. Squamous cell variant accounts for 70% of all lung cancers
- B. Oat cell variant typically present with cavitation
- C. Oat cell variant is typically associated with hilar adenopathy
- D. Adenocarcinoma variant is typically central in location

Ans: C.

155. Plasma urea / creatinine ratio of 20:1 may be seen in:

- A. Rhabdomyolysis
- B. Ureteric calculi
- C. Pre-renal failure
- D. Chronic Glomerulonephritis

Ans: C.

156. An elderly patient presents with a prolonged history of weakness and lethargy. On examination he is found to be anemic and stool is positive for occult blood. Which of the following is the investigation of choice?

- A. Colonoscopy
- B. Barium meal
- C. Barium enema
- D. CT abdomen

Ans: A.

157. Which of the following statements about Wilson's disease is true:

- A. Low serum ceruloplasmin and low urinary copper
- B. Low serum ceruloplasmin and high urinary copper
- C. High serum ceruloplasmin and low urinary copper

D. High Serum ceruloplasmin and high urinary copper

Ans: B.

158. Gout is a disorder of:

- A. Purine metabolism
- B. Pyrimidine metabolism
- C. Ketone metabolism
- D. Protein metabolism

Ans: A.

159. Which of the following is recommended in a woman with antiphospholipid antibodies and history of prior abortions / still birth?

- A. Aspirin only
- B. Aspirin + low molecular weight heparin
- C. Aspirin + Low molecular weight heparin + prednisolone
- D. No treatment

Ans: B.

160. All of the following may be associated with Thymoma, except:

- A. SIADH
- B. Myaesthesia gravis
- C. Hypogammaglobulinemia
- D. Cushing's syndrome

Ans: A.

161. Plasmapheresis is used in all of the following except:

- A. Myaesthenic crisis
- B. Cholinergic crisis
- C. Gullian barre syndrome
- D. Polymyositis

Ans: B.

162. All of the following statements about primary Gout Arthritis are true, except:

- A. 90% of cases are caused by over production of uric acid
- B. Uric acid levels may be normal at the time of an acute attack

C. Men are more commonly affected than women (Male > Females)

D. Definitive diagnosis requires aspiration of synovial fluid

Ans: A.

163. Antiphospholipid Antibody (APLA) syndrome is associated with all of the following except:

- A. Bleeding disorders
- B. Thrombotic disorders
- C. Coagulation disorders
- D. Recurrent fetal loss

Ans: A.

164. All of the following statements about Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APLAb) are true except:

- A. Single titre anticardiolipin is diagnostic
- B. Commonly presents with recurrent fetal loss
- C. May cause pulmonary hypertension
- D. Warfarin is given as treatment

Ans: A.

165. Low calcium and high phosphate is seen in:

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Hypoparathyroidism
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Hypothyroidism

Ans: A.

166. All of the following statements about Pseudohypoparathyroidism are true, except:

- A. Decrease serum PTH
- B. Decrease serum calcium
- C. Increase serum phosphate
- D. Albright's hereditary osteodystrophy

Ans: A.

167. A patient presents with symptoms of Hypoglycemia. Investigations reveal decreased blood glucose and increased insulin levels. C-peptide assay is done

which shows normal level of C-peptide.

The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Insulinoma
- B. Accidental sulfonylurea ingestion
- C. Accidental exogenous insulin administration
- D. Accidental metformin ingestion

Ans: C.

168. Which of the following is associated with peripheral artery disease, coronary heart disease and stroke?

- A. Insulin deficiency
- B. Hyperstrogonemia
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hyperprogesteronemia

Ans: A.

169. All of the following statements about hyponatremia are true, except:

- A. Pseudohyponatremia is associated with low plasma osmolality
- B. Hyponatremia associated with hyperglycemia has high plasma osmolality
- C. Hyponatremia associated with SIADH is normovolemic
- D. NSAIDs increase the potency of vasopressin

Ans: A.

170. A patient presents with ataxia, urinary incontinence and dementia. The likely diagnosis is:

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Parkinson's disease
- C. Steel richardson syndrome
- D. Normal pressure hydrocephalus

Ans: D.

171. A patient known to have mitral stenosis and atrial fibrillation, presents with acute onset of weakness in the left upper limb which recovered completely in two weeks. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Transient ischemic attack

- B. Ischemic stroke
- C. Hemorrhagic stroke
- D. Vasculitis

Ans: B.

172. A 25 year old person presents with acute onset of fever and focal seizures. MRI scan shows hyperintensity in the temporal lobe and frontal lobe with enhancement. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Meningococcal meningitis
- B. Herpes simplex encephalitis
- C. Japanese encephalitis
- D.-----

Ans: B.

173. IN a patient with head injury damage in the brain is aggravated by

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Hypocapnia
- D. Serum osmolality

Ans: A > C.

174. (a) All of the following are associated with hypergonadotrophic hypogonadism in males, except:

- A. Viral orchitis
- B. Klinefelter's syndrome
- C. Kallman's syndrome
- D. Noonan syndrome

Ans: C.

(b) Which of the following is the most common cause of hypogonadotrophic hypogonadism in males?

- A. Viral orchitis
- B. Klinefelter's syndrome
- C. Kallman's syndrome
- D. Noonan syndrome

Ans: B.

175. Which of the following represents the site of the lesion in Motor Neuron disease?

- A. Anterior Horn cells
 - B. Peripheral nerve
 - C. Spinothalamic tract
 - D. Spinocerebellar tract
- Ans: A.

176. All of the following are true about Guillain Barre Syndrome (GBS), except:

- A. Ascending paralysis
 - B. Flaccid paralysis
 - C. Sensory level
 - D. Albumino-Cytological dissociation
- Ans: C.

177. Kaye – Fleischer rings (KF rings) are seen in:

- A. Pterygium
 - B. Hematochromatosis
 - C. Wilson's disease
 - D. Menke's kinked hair syndrome
- Ans: C.

SURGERY

178. Lord's placcation is done for:

- A. Inguinal hernia
 - B. Testicular cancer
 - C. Hydrocele
 - D. Testicular varices
- Ans: C.

179. A 50 year old female is admitted with abdominal pain and anuria. Radiological studies revealed bilateral impacted ureteric stones with hydronephrosis. Urine analysis showed RBCs with pus cells in urine. Serum creatinine level was 16 mg/dl and urea level was 200 mmol/l which of the following should be the immediate treatment?

- A. Hemodialysis
- B. 'J' stent drainage
- C. Lithotripsy
- D. Ureteroscopic removal of stones

Ans: B.

179. What complication should be one except when PCNL is done through 11th intercostals space?

- A. Hydrothorax
- B. Hematuria
- C. Damage to colon
- D. Ramnants fragments

Ans: A.

180. Which of the following stones is hard to break by ESWL?

- A. Calcium oxalate monohydrate
- B. Calcium oxalate dehydrate
- C. Uric acid
- D. Struvite

Ans: A.

181. Which of the following is the most common renal vascular anomaly?

- A. Supernumerary renal arteries
- B. Supernumerary renal veins
- C. Double renal arteries
- D. Double renal veins

Ans: A.

182. First autologous renal transplantation was done by:

- A. Hardy
- B. Kavosis
- C. Higgins
- D. Studor

Ans: A.

183. Best time for surgery of undescended testis is:

- A. Just after birth
- B. 6 months of age
- C. 12 months of age
- D. 21 months of age

Ans: C.

184. The Grayhack shunt is established between

- A. Corpora cavernosa and corporo spongiosa
 - B. Corpora cavernosa and saphenous vein
 - C. Corpora cavernosa and dorsal vein
 - D. Corpora cavernosa and glands
- Ans: B.

185. Most common site of urethral carcinoma in men is:

- A. Bulbomembranous urethra
- B. Penile urethra
- C. Prostatic urethra
- D. Fossa Navicularis

Ans: A.

186. An adult presented with hematemesis and upper abdominal pain. Endoscopy revealed a growth at the pyloric antrum of the stomach. Ct scan showed growth involving the pyloric antrum without infiltration or invasion into surrounding structures and no evidence of distant metastasis. At laparotomy neoplastic growth was observed to involve the posterior wall of stomach and the pancreas extending 6 cm up to tail of pancreas. What will be the most appropriate surgical management?

- A. Closure of the abdomen
- B. Antrectomy and vagotomy
- C. Partial gastrectomy + distal pancreatectomy
- D. Partial gastrectomy + distal pancreatectomy + splenectomy

Ans: C.

187. All of the following about Gastrointestinal carcinoid tumors are true, except:

- A. Small intestine and appendix account for almost 60% of all gastrointestinal carcinoid
- B. Rectum is spared
- C. 5 year survival for carcinoid tumors is >60%

D. Appendical carcinoids are more common in females than males

Ans: B.

188. Treatment of choice for annular pancreas is:

- A. Division of pancreas
- B. Duodenoduodenostomy
- C. Duofenojejunosomy
- D. Roux-en-Y loop

Ans: C.

189. A lady presented with recurrent attacks of giddiness and abdominal pain since three months. Endoscopy was normal. Her fasting blood glucose was 40 mg % and insulin levels were elevated. CT abdomen showed a well defined 8 mm enhancing lesion in the head of pancreas, with no other abnormal findings. What should be the treatment plan for this patient?

- A. Whipple's operation
- B. Enucleation
- C. Enucleation with radiotherapy
- D. Administration of streptozotocin

Ans: B.

190. A young male patient presents with complete rectal prolapse. The surgery of choice is:

- A. Abdominal rectopexy
- B. Delerome's procedure
- C. Anterior resection
- D. Goodsall's procedure

Ans: A.

191. According to the Bismuth / Strasberg classification 'cystic blow out' is classified is:

- A. Type A
- B. Type B
- C. Type C.
- D. Type D.

Ans: A.

192. In orthotopic liver transplantation, which is the best way to get bile drainage in donor liver?
A. Donor bile duct with recipient bile duct or Roux en Y choledochojejunostomy
B. Donor bile duct with duodenum of recipient
C. Donor bile duct with jejunum of recipient
D. External drainage for few days followed by choledochojejunostomy
Ans: A.

193. Most common cysts of the spleen are:
A. Hydatid Cyst
B. Dermatoid cyst
C. Pseudocyst
D. Lymphangioma
Ans: A.

194. All of the following are primary restrictive operations for morbid obesity, except:
A. Vertical band gastroplasty
B. Switch duodenal operations
C. Roux en Y operation
D. Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding
Ans: B.

195. Trauma and injury severity score (TRISSI) includes
A. GCS + BP + RR
B. RTS + ISS + Age
C. RTS + ISS + GCS
D. RTS + GCS + BP
Ans: B.

196. (a) A 27 year old patient presented with left sided abdominal pain to the emergency room; 6 hours after an RTA. He was hemodynamically stable and FAST positive. Contrast enhanced CT (CECT) scan showed grade III splenic laceration. What will be the most appropriate treatment?

A. Splenectomy
B. Splenorrhaphy
C. Splenic artery embolization
D. Conservative management
Ans: D.

(b) A 27 year old patient presented with left sided abdominal pain to the emergency room; 6 hours after an RTA. He was hemodynamically stable and FAST positive. A CECT scan shows a contrast blush along with a grade III laceration. What will be the most appropriate management?
A. Splenectomy
B. Splenorrhaphy
C. Splenic artery embolization
D. Conservative management
Ans: C.

197. A lady presented in the emergency department with a stab injury to the left side of the abdomen. She was hemodynamically stable and a contrast enhanced CT scan revealed a laceration in spleen. Laparoscopy was planned however the patient's pO₂ suddenly dropped as soon as the pneumoperitoneum was created. What is the most likely cause?
A. Gaseous embolism through splenic vessels
B. Injury to the left lobe to the diaphragm
C. Inferior vena cava compression
D. Injury to colon
Ans: A.

198. A patient presents with fever for 3 weeks. On examination he is observed to have splenomegaly. Ultrasonography reveals a hypoechoic shadow in spleen near the hilum. Gram negative bacilli were isolated on blood culture. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism?
A. Cytomegalovirus

- B. Toxoplasmosis
 - C. Salmonella
 - D. Lymphoma virus
- Ans: C.

199. A patient with ITP has a platelet count of 50,000 and is being planned for splenectomy. What is the best time for platelet infusion in this patient?

- A. 2 hours before surgery
- B. At the time of skin incision
- C. After ligating the splenic artery
- D. Immediately after removal of spleen

Ans: C.

200. Most common cause of abdominal Aortic aneurysm is:

- A. Atherosclerosis
- B. Trauma
- C. Syphilis
- D. Vasculitis

Ans: A.

201. Which of the following grading methods is used to evaluate the prognosis / outcome after subarachnoid hemorrhage?

- A. Glasgow coma scale
- B. Hess and hunt scale
- C. Glasgow – Blatchford bleeding score
- D. Intracerebral hemorrhage score

Ans: B.

PEDIATRICS

202. Health status of a child under 5 years of age will be adversely affected by all of the following, except:

- A. Malnutrition
- B. Low birth weight
- C. Maternal Hb of 11 gm%
- D. Infections

Ans: C.

203. A seven year old asymptomatic girl is found to have persistent hypertension. There is no significant history and urine examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Essential hypertension
- B. Renal parenchymal disease
- C. Polycystic kidney disease
- D. Coarctation of aorta

Ans: B.

204. A child presented with intermittent episodes of left sided flank pain. Ultrasonography reveals a large hydronephrosis with dilated renal pelvis and cortical thinning with a normal ureter. Kidney differential function was observed to be 19% which of the following is the best management:

- A. Nephrectomy
- B. Pyeloplasty
- C. External drainage
- D. Endopyelostomy

Ans: B.

205. A neonate presented with fever, lethargy, abdominal distension, vomiting and constipation. Clinically he was diagnosed as volvulus neonatorum with suspected perforation. Best investigation would be:

- A. Plain X-ray
- B. Barium enema
- C. Upper GI endoscopy
- D. Barium meal follow through

Ans: A.

206. A ten year old boy presents to the pediatric emergency unit with seizures. Blood pressure in the upper extremity measured as 200/140 mm Hg. Femoral pulses were not palpable. The most likely diagnosis amongst the following is:

- A. Takayasu aortoarteritis
- B. Renal parenchymal disease
- C. Grandmal seizures

D. Coarctation of Aorta

Ans: D.

207. A child presents with hepatomegaly and hypoglycemia. There is no improvement in blood sugar even after administration of epinephrine. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Von Girke's disease
- B. Anderson's disease
- C. Pompe's disease
- D. Mc Ardle's disease

Ans: A.

208. All of the following factors are associated with a substantially greater risk of developing epilepsy after febrile seizures, except:

- A. Complex febrile seizures
- B. Early age of onset
- C. Development abnormalities
- D. Positive family history of epilepsy

Ans: B or None

209. A child presents with short episodes of vacant stare several times a day. The vacant episode begins abruptly and the child remains unresponsive during the episode. There is no associated history of aura or postictal confusion and the child is otherwise normal. The likely diagnosis is:

- A. Grandmal seizures
- B. Absence seizures
- C. Complex partial seizures
- D. Day dreaming

Ans: B.

210. Which of the following is the most common cause of meningoencephalitis in children?

- A. Mumps
- B. Arbovirus
- C. HSV
- D. Enterovirus

Ans: D.

211. Which of the following agents is most commonly associated with recurrent meningitis due to CSF leaks?

- A. Meningococci
- B. Pneumococci
- C. Hemophilus influenza
- D. E. Coli

Ans: B.

212. A two year old child with a long history of purulent nasal discharge & fever now presents with conjunctive congestion and edema. His fever is 102 / 103 F and WBC count 12,000. The culture of eye discharge was negative. X-rays show opacification of ethmoid sinus. Which of the following should be next step in evaluating this patient?

- A. CT scan
- B. Urine culture
- C. Blood culture
- D. Repeat culture of eye discharge

Ans: A.

213. A boy presented with weakness in lower limbs, calf hypertrophy, positive Gower's sign and an elevated CPK value of 10,000. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- B. Spinal muscular atrophy
- C. Myotonia congenita
- D. Myotonic dystrophy

Ans: A.

214. Primary metabolic bone disorder in scurvy is:

- A. Decreased mineralization
- B. Decreased osteoid matrix formation
- C. Increased bone resorption
- D. Decreased bone mass with normal mineralization and osteoid formation

Ans: B.

215. Which of the following drugs is not used in Juvenile Myoclonic epilepsy (JME)?

- A. Topiramate
- B. Zonisamide
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Valproate

Ans: C.

216. A child presents to the clinic with history of seizures and mental retardation. Clinical examination reveals multiple hypopigmented macules. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Tuberous sclerosis
- B. Neurofibromatosis
- C. Sturge weber syndrome
- D. Linear epidermal nevus syndrome

Ans: A.

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

217. Which of the following condition present with absence of both Mullerian and Wolffian duct structures?

- A. Antimullerian hormone deficiency
- B. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- C. FSH receptor defect
- D. Ovotesticular syndrome

Ans: B.

218. A lady presented with secondary amenorrhea 6 months after having an abortion. Her FSH levels were measured as 6 mIU/ml what is the most probable diagnosis:

- A. Pituitary failure
- B. Ovarian failure
- C. Fresh pregnancy
- D. Uterine synechia

Ans: D.

219. Which of the following methods for assessment of female fertility during a menstrual cycle can best predict the timing of ovulation?

- A. Basal body temperature (BBT)
- B. Fern test

- C. Spinnbarkeit phenomenon
- D. Hormonal study

Ans: D.

220. (a) Primary Amenorrhea with absent uterus, normal breasts and scant pubic hair is seen in:

- A. Mayer Rokitanski Kuster Hauser syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- D. Noonan syndrome

Ans: C.

(b) Primary amenorrhea with normal ovaries normal external genitalia and normal breasts is seen in:

- A. Mayer Rokitanski Kuster Hauser syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- D. Noonan syndrome

Ans: A.

221. Which of the following agents is most commonly associated with carcinoma cervix?

- A. HPV 16
- B. HPV 18
- C. HPV 33
- D. HPV 35

Ans: A.

222. (a) A 52 year old lady presents with constant leakage of urine and dysuria two weeks after a complicated total abdominal hysterectomy. A diagnosis of Vesicovaginal fistula is suspected. The most important test for the diagnosis is:

- A. Triple swab test
- B. Urine culture
- C. Cystoscopy
- D. IVP

Ans: A.

(b) A 52 year lady with a vesicovaginal fistula after abdominal hysterectomy is not responding to conservative management. Most useful / important next investigation is:

- A. Triple swab test
- B. Urine culture
- C. Cystoscopy
- D. IVP

Ans: C.

223. Which of the following statements about partial mole is false:

- A. Usually associated with triploidy
- B. Rarely causes persistent gestational trophoblastic neoplasia
- C. Usually present as Missed abortions
- D. Can be reliably diagnosed by USG in early gestation

Ans: D.

224. (a) Conversion of a complete hydatiform mole into invasive mole is indicated by all of the following except:

- A. Plateau HCG
- B. Enlarged uterine size
- C. Persistence of Theca-lutein cysts
- D. Suburteral nodule

Ans: D.

(b) Conversion of a complete hydatiform mole into choriocarcinoma is indicated by all, except:

- A. Plateau HCG
- B. Enlarged uterine size
- C. Persistence of Theca-lutein cysts
- D. Suburteral nodule

Ans: None > D

225. A 40 year old woman presents with abnormal cervical cytology on PAP smear suggestive of CIN III (HSIL). The next, best step in management is:

- A. Hysterectomy
- B. Colposcopy and LEEP
- C. Colposcopy and Cryotherapy

D. Conization

Ans: B.

226. Sentinel lymph biopsy is most useful for which of the following gynecological malignancies:

- A. Carcinoma endometrium
- B. Carcinoma cervix
- C. Carcinoma vulva
- D. Carcinoma vagina

Ans: C.

227. All of the following are associated with polycystic ovarian syndrome, except:

- A. Ovarian carcinoma
- B. Endometrial carcinoma
- C. Insulin resistant
- D. Osteoporosis

Ans: D.

228. Which of the following is the most specific marker for neural tube defects?

- A. Acetylcholinesterase
- B. Pseudocholinesterase
- C. Alpha fetoprotein (AFP)
- D. Human chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG)

Ans: A.

229. AFP is raised in:

- A. Teratoma
- B. Yolk sac tumor
- C. Choriocarcinoma
- D. Dysgerminoma

Ans: B.

230. Weight gain in pregnancy depends on all of the following factors, except:

- A. Socioeconomic status
- B. Prepregnancy weight
- C. Smoking
- D. Ethnicity

Ans: C.

231. Which of the following statements about 'multiple pregnancies' is true?

- A. Fetuses of same gender excludes dichorionicity
 - B. Twin peak sign is seen in dichorionicity
 - C. Thick separating membrane is a feature of monochorionic twins
 - D. Chorionicity can be reliably detected only after 16 weeks of gestation
- Ans: B.

232. Treatment of choice for intrahepatic cholestasis in pregnancy is:
- A. Cholestyramine
 - B. Ursodiol (Ursodeoxycholic acid)
 - C. Corticosteroids (Dexamethasone)
 - D. Antihistaminics
- Ans: B.

233. All of the following are cardiac contraindications to pregnancy, except:
- A. Eisenmenger's syndrome
 - B. Pulmonary hypertension
 - C. Coarctation of aorta
 - D. WPW syndrome
- Ans: D.

234. (a) The drug of choice to treat Chlamydia infection in pregnancy is:
- A. Tetracycline
 - B. Doxycycline
 - C. Erythromycin
 - D. Azithromycin
- Ans: D.

- (b) The drug of choice to treat Chlamydia infection in pregnancy is:
- A. Tetracycline
 - B. Doxycycline
 - C. Erythromycin
 - D. Penicillin
- Ans: C.

235. Which of the following conditions is associated with polyhydramnios?
- A. Posterior urethral valves
 - B. Cleft palate

- C. Congenital Diaphragmatic hernia
 - D. Bladder extrophy
- Ans: B.

236. Increased nuchal translucency at 14 weeks gestation is seen in:
- A. Turner's syndrome
 - B. Down's syndrome
 - C. Hydrocephalus
 - D. Skeletal dysplasia
- Ans: B.

237. Non immune hydrops fetalis is caused by:
- A. CMV
 - B. Parvovirus
 - C. HSV
 - D. HIV
- Ans: B.

238. A lady presented with features of threatened abortion at 32 weeks of pregnancy. Which of the following statements with regard to antibiotic usage is not correct?
- A. Antibiotic prophylaxis even with unruptured membranes
 - B. Metronidazole if asymptomatic but significant bacterial vaginosis
 - C. Antibiotics if asymptomatic but significant bacteremia
 - D. Antibiotics for preterm premature rupture of membranes
- Ans: A.

239. A woman presents with leakage of fluid per vaginum and meconium stained liquor at 34 weeks of gestation. The most likely organism causing infection would be:
- A. Listeria monocytogenes
 - B. Toxoplasmosis
 - C. CMV
 - D. Herpes
- Ans: A.

240. (a) Which of the following interventions is not recommended in active management of third stage of labour?

- A. Administration of uterotonic within 1 minutes of delivery
- B. Immediate clamping, cutting and ligation of cord
- C. Gentle massage of uterus
- D. Controlled cord traction

Ans: B.

(b) Active management of third stage of labor includes all of the following except:

- A. Oxytocin injection
- B. Ergometrine injection
- C. Controlled cord traction
- D. Gentle massage of uterus

Ans: None

241. All of the following maneuvers are used in shoulder dystocia, except:

- A. Woods corkscrew maneuver
- B. Mc Roberts Maneuver
- C. Suprapubic pressure
- D. Mauriceau – Smellie veit maneuver

Ans: D.

242. All of the following interventions are recommended to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV, except:

- A. Avoid ergometrine in third stage of labour
- B. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)
- C. Elective Caesarian section
- D. Intrapartum Zidovudine

Ans: A.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

243. A PERSON WITH PROLONGED usage of contact lenses presented with irritation of left eye. After examination a diagnosis of keratitis was made and

corneal scrapings revealed growth of pseudomonas aeruginosa. The bacteria were observed to be multidrug resistant. Which of the following best explains the mechanism to antimicrobial resistance in these isolated pseudomonas aeruginosa strains?

- A. Ability to transfer resistance genes from adjacent commensal flora
- B. Improper contact lens hygiene
- C. Frequent and injudicious use of topical antibiotics
- D. Ability to pseudomonas to produce biofilms

Ans: D.

244. Endophthalmitis involves inflammation of all of the following, except:

- A. Sclera
- B. Uvea
- C. Retina
- D. Vitreous

Ans: A.

245. Which of the following is the least common corneal dystrophy?

- A. Macular dystrophy
- B. Lattice type I
- C. Lattice III
- D. Granular corneal dystrophy

Ans: A.

246. Cherry red spot is seen in all except

- A. Niemann pick disease
- B. GM1 gangliosidosis
- C. Tay sach's disease
- D. Gaucher's disease

Ans: None

247. Relative afferent papillary defect (RAPD) is characteristically seen in damage to:

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Optic tract
- C. Lateral geniculate body

D. Oculomotor nerve

Ans: A.

248. A patient with ptosis presents with retraction of the ptotic eye lid on chewing.

This represents:

- A. Marcus gum jaw winking syndrome
- B. Third nerve misdirection syndrome
- C. Abducent palsy
- D. Oculomotor palsy

Ans: A.

249. Which of the following statements regarding corneal transplantation is true?

- A. Whole eye needs to be preserved in tissue culture
- B. Donor not accepted if age > 60 years
- C. Specular microscopy analysis is used to assess endothelial cell count
- D. HLA matching is mandatory

Ans: C.

250. Arden Index is related to

- A. ERG (Electroretinogram)
- B. EOG (Electrooculogram)
- C. VER (Visual Evoked response)
- D. Perimetry

Ans: B.

251. A patient with known mutation in the 'Rb gene' is 'disease free' from retinoblastoma. The patient is at highest risk of developing which of the following malignancies:

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Pinealoblastma
- D. Chondrosarcoma

Ans: B.

ENT

252. Vestibular Schwannoma arises most frequently from:

- A. Superior vestibular nerve

B. Inferior vestibular nerve

C. Cochlear nerve

D. Facial nerve

Ans: A > B

253. Otoacoustic emissions arise from:

- A. inner hair cells
- B. outer hair cells
- C. organ of corti
- D. Both outer & inner hair cells

Ans: B.

254. All of the following statements about sodium in otosclerosis are true, except:

- A. Acts by inhibiting proteolytic enzymes in cochlea
- B. Acts by inhibiting osteoblastic activity
- C. In contraindicated in chronic nephritis
- D. In indicated in patients with a positive schwartze sign

Ans: B.

255. All of the following statements about CSF leak are true, except:

- A. Most common site of CSF leak is fovea ethmoidalis
- B. Beta is transferring estimation is highly specific for diagnosis of
- C. Fluorescin Dye can be used intratheclly for diagnosis of site of leak
- D. MRI (Gladilonium chanced) T1 images are best for diagnosis of site of leak

Ans: D.

256. All of the following statements about Nasopharyngeal carcinoma are true, except:

- A. Bimodal age distribution
- B. Nasopharyngectomy with radical neck dissection is the treatment of choice
- C. IgA antibody to EBV is observed
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common histological subtype

Ans: B.

257. All of the following are extrinsic laryngeal membranes / ligaments, except:

- A. Hyoepiglottic
- B. Cricothyroid
- C. Cricotracheal
- D. Thyrohyoid

Ans: B.

258. Which of the following structure is not seen on bronchoscopy?

- A. Trachea
- B. Vocal cords
- C. Subcarinal lymph nodes
- D. First segmental division of bronchi

Ans: C.

259. A child presents with stridor, barking cough and difficulty in breathing since 2-3 days. He has fever and elevated leukocyte count. All of the following statements about his condition are true, except:

- A. Subglottis stenosis and hypopharyngeal dilatation may be seen on X-rays
- B. Boys are more commonly affected than girls
- C. Symptoms are predominantly caused by involvement of the subglottis
- D. Antibiotics form the mainstay of treatment

Ans: D.

260. Drug of choice in Laryngeal stenosis is:

- A. Cyclophosphamide
- B. Doxorubicin
- C. Adriamycin
- D. Mitomycin C

Ans: D.

261. Which of the following Lasers is most commonly used in Laryngeal surgery?

- A. CO2 laser
- B. Nd YAG laser
- C. Argon laser
- D. KTP laser

Ans: A.

ORTHOPEDECS:

262. Which of the following statements about 'Menisci' is not true?

- A. Medial meniscus is more mobile than lateral
- B. Lateral meniscus covers more tibial articular surface than lateral
- C. Medial meniscus is more commonly injured than lateral
- D. Menisci are predominantly made up of type I collagen

Ans: A.

263. Which of the following statements about changes in articular cartilage with aging is not true?

- A. Total proteoglycan content is decreased
- B. Synthesis of proteoglycans is decreased
- C. Enzymatic degradation of proteoglycans is increased
- D. Total water content of cartilage is decreased

Ans: C.

264. Metal on metal articulation should be avoided in:

- A. Osteonecrosis
- B. Young female
- C. Inflammatory arthritis
- D. Revision surgery

Ans: B.

265. A patient developed breathlessness and chest pain, on second postoperative day after a total hip replacement. Echocardiography showed right ventricular dilatation and tricuspid regurgitation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute MI
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Hypotensive shock

D. Cardiac tamponade

Ans: B.

266. The characteristic triad of Klippel – Feil syndrome includes all of the following, except:

- A. Short neck
- B. Low hair line
- C. Limited neck movements
- D. Elevated scapula

Ans: D.

267. Progression of congenital scoliosis is least likely in which of the following vertebra anomalies:

- A. Fully segmented hemivertebra
- B. Wedge vertebra
- C. Block vertebra
- D. Unilateral unsegmented bar with hemivertebra

Ans: C.

268. A patient involved in a road traffic accident presents with quadriparesis, sphincter disturbance, sensory level up to the upper border of sternum and a respiratory rate of 35/minutes. The likely level of lesion is:

- A. C1-C2
- B. C4-C5
- C. T1-T2
- D. T3-T4

Ans: B.

269. All of the following statements about synovial cell sarcoma, are true, except:

- A. Originate from synovial lining
- B. Occur more often at extra articular sites
- C. Usually seen in patients less than 50 year of age
- D. Knee and foot are common sites involved

Ans: A.

270. Lift off test is done to assess the function of:

A. Supraspinatus

B. Infraspinatus

C. Teres Minor

D. Subscapularis

Ans: D.

271. Median nerve lesion at the wrist causes all of the following, except:

- A. Thenar atrophy
- B. Weakness of adductor pollicis
- C. Weakness of 1st and 2nd lumbricals
- D. Weakness of flexor pollicis brevis

Ans: B.

272. Hyperglycemia is associated with:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. Osteosarcoma
- D. Chondrosarcoma

Ans: None

273. Brown Tumor is seen in:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Hyperparathyroidism

Ans: D.

SKIN:

274. A 17 year old girl with Acne has been taking a drug for the last two years. She now presents with blue black pigmentation of nails. The likely medication causing the above pigmentation is:

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Minocycline
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Azithromycin

Ans: B.

275. Treatment of erythematous skin rash with multiple pus lakes in a pregnant woman is:

- A. Corticosteroids
- B. Retinoids
- C. Methotrexate
- D. Psoralen with PUVA

Ans: A.

276. Which of the following stains is used study fungal morphology in tissue sections?

- A. PAS
- B. Von-kossa
- C. Alizarin red
- D. Masson's Trichrome

Ans: A.

277. A young lady presents with white lacy lesions in oral cavity and her proximal nail fold has extended onto the nail bed. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Geographic tongue
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Candidiasis

Ans: C.

278. An otherwise healthy male presents with a creamy curd like white patch on the tongue. The probable diagnosis is:

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Histoplasmosis
- C. Lichen planus
- D. Aspergillosis

Ans: A.

RADIOLOGY

279. Walls of the CT scanner room are coated with:

- A. Lead
- B. Glass
- C. Tungsten
- D. Iron

280. The major difference between X-rays and light is:

- A. energy
- B. Mass
- C. Speed
- D. Type of wave

Ans: A.

281. Which of the following best estimated the amount of radiation delivered to an organ in the radiation field?

- A. Absorbed dose
- B. Equivalent dose
- C. Effective dose
- D. Exposure dose

Ans: A.

282. Which of the following statements about "Stochastic effects" of radiation is true?

- A. Severity of effect is a function of dose
- B. Probability of effect is a function of dose
- C. It has a threshold
- D. Erythema and cataract are common examples

Ans: B.

283. 'Egg on side' Appearance is seen in:

- A. Tricuspid atresia
- B. Tetralogy of fallot
- C. Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
- D. Transposition of great arteries

Ans: D.

284. Which of the following is the most ionizing radiation?

- A. Alpha
- B. Beta
- C. X rays
- C. Gamma

Ans: A.

285. Which of the following statements best describes 'Background radiation'/?

- A. Radiation in the background of nuclear reactors
 - B. Radiation in the background during radiological investigations
 - C. Radiation present constantly from natural sources
 - D. Radiation from nuclear fall out
- Ans: C.

286. All of the following statements about CT scan features of adrenal adenoma are true, except:
- A. Calcification is rare
 - B. Low attenuation
 - C. Early enhancement with slow wash out of contrast
 - D. Regular margins
- Ans: C.

287. A patient presents with acute renal failure and anuria. The USG is normal. Which of the following investigation will give best information regarding renal function?
- A. intravenous pyelogram
 - B. retrograde pyelography
 - C. Antegrade pyelography
 - D, DTPA scan
- Ans: D.

288. A dense renogram is obtained by
- A. Dehydrating the patient
 - B. Increasing the dose of contrast media
 - C. Rapid (Bolus) injection of dye
 - D. Using non ionic media
- Ans: C.

PSYCHIATRY

289. A 30 year old man since 2 months suspects that his wife is having an affair with his boss. He thinks his friend is also involved from abroad and is providing technology support. He thinks people talk ill about him. His friends tried to convince

- him but he is not convinced at all. Otherwise he is normal, he doesn't have any thought disorder or any other inappropriate behavior. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. Paranoid personality disorder
 - B. Persistent delusion disorder
 - C. Schizophrenia
 - D. Acute and transient psychosis
- Ans: B.

290. A 25 year old lady presented with sadness, palpitation, loss of appetite and insomnia. There is no complaint of hopelessness, suicidal thought and there is no past history of any precipitating event. She is remarkably well in other areas of life. She is doing her office job normally and her social life is also normal. What is the probable diagnosis in this case?
- A. GAD
 - B. Mixed anxiety depression
 - C. Adjustment disorder
 - D. Mild depressive episode
- Ans: A.

291. All of the following are done in behavior therapy to increase a behavior except:
- A. Punishment
 - B. Operant conditioning
 - C. Negative reinforcement
 - D. Reward
- Ans: A.

292. All of the following are parts of cognitive behavior change technique except:
- A. Pre-contemplation
 - B. Consolidation
 - C. Action
 - D. Contemplation
- Ans: B.

293. A 60 year man had undergone cardiac bypass surgery 2 days back. Now he started forgetting things and was not able to recall names and phone numbers of his relatives. What is the probable diagnosis?

- A. Depression
- B. Post traumatic psychosis
- C. Cognitive dysfunction
- D. Alzheimer's disease

Ans: C.

294. Alcohol paranoia is associated with:

- A. Fixed delusions
- B. Drowsiness
- C. Hallucinations
- D. Impulse agitation

Ans: A.

295. Autistic disorder is characterized by all of the following, except:

- A. Visual impairment
- B. Lack of social interaction
- C. Delayed development of speech
- D. Stereotypic movements

Ans: A.

296. Which of the following is not a cognitive error / dysfunction?

- A. Catastrophic thinking
- B. Arbitrary inference
- C. Overgeneralization
- D. Thought block

Ans: D.

297. A 60 year male is brought by his wife. He thinks that he had committed sins all through his life. He is very much depressed and has considered suicide but has not through hot do go about it. He had also attached sessions with a spiritual guru. He is not convinced by his wife that he has lead a pious life. He does not want to hear anything on the contrary. How will you treat him?

- A. Antipsychotic + Anti depressant

- B. Antidepressant with cognitive behavioural therapy
- C. Guidance & counselling with guru + anti depressant
- D. Anti depressant alone

Ans: A.

298. A patient presents to the emergency department with self harm and indicates suicidal intent. Which of the following conditions does not warrant an immediate specialist assessment?

- A. Formal thought disorder
- B. Acute severe intoxication
- C. Chronic severe Physical illness
- D. Social isolation

Ans: B.

299. Lymphatics from the spongy urethra drain into the following Lymph nodes:

- A. Superior inguinal nodes
- B. Internal inguinal nodes
- C. Deep inguinal nodes
- D. Sacral nodes

Ans: C. Deep inguinal nodes

300. Branched chain ketoacid decarboxylation is defective in:

- A. Maple syrup urine disease
- B. Hartnup disease
- C. Alkaptonuria
- D. GM1 Gangliosidosis

Ans: A.

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May 11 2003 Answer..

1. A dead born foetus does not have:

1. Rigor mortis at birth.
2. Adipocere formation.
3. Maceration.
4. Mummification.

Ans 2/4??

2. False sense of perception without any external object or stimulus is known as:

1. Illusion.
2. Impulse.
3. Hallucination.
4. Phobia.

Ans 3

3. Species identifications is done by:

1. Neutron activation analysis (N.A.A.).
2. Precipitin test.
3. Benzidine test.
4. Spectroscopy.

Ans 2 -Tests for species identification are Precipitin test, Latex agglutination test, Haem-agglutination inhibition test.

4. In a suspected case of death due to poisoning where cadaveric rigidity is lasting longer than usual, it may be a case of poisoning due to:

1. Lead.
2. Arsenic.

3. Mercury.

4. Copper.

Ans 2

5. 'Whip-lash' injuries is caused due to:

1. A fall from a height.

2. Acute hyperextension of the spine.

3. A blow on top to head.

4. Acute hyper flexion of the spine.

Ans 2 (Ref Maheshwari page 147, **CSDT 11th ed 1206**)- This injury occurs due to rear end automobile collision. The body of victim is accelerated by the impact force but the head is left behind. Sudden hyperextension followed by sudden hyperflexion occurs. It is mentioned that in mild forms only subtle hyperextension injuries are found in X Ray. So hyperextension being the primary injury is most important answer.

Other questions about Whiplash-

Characteristic feature is that Plain X ray may be normal. Radiological features suggestive of this unstable injury are

1) Widening of anterior disc space

2) Injury to facets joints, pedicle or lamina

3) Avulsion fractures of anterior vertebral body

4) Retropharyngeal swelling / Fracture of posterior facet. Reversal of cervical lordosis suggests damage to posterior facets and manifests as S Shaped (swan neck deformity) Kyphosis seen most often at C4-C5, C5-C6 levels.

6. All of the following form radiolucent stones except:

1. Xanthine.

2. Cysteine.

3. Allopurinol.

4. Orotic acid.

Ans 2. Radio-opaque stone are Struvite, cysteine, oxlate. Radiolucent are Xanthine, uric acid and uric acid. Allopurinol stones do not exist as such but

7. A young female presents with history of dyspnoea on exertion. On examination, she has wide, fixed split of S2 with ejection systolic murmur (III/VI) in left second intercostals space. Her EKG shows left axis deviation. The most probable diagnosis is :

1. Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage.

2. Tricuspid atresia.

3. Ostium primum atrial septal defect.

4. Ventricular septal defect with pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Ans 3

8. Which test is performed to detect reversible myocardial ischemia ?

1. Coronary angiography.

2. MUGA scan.

3. Thallium scan.

4. Resting echocardiography.

Ans 3

9. A 62 years old man with carcinoma of lung presented to emergency department with respiratory distress. His EKG showed electrical alternans. The most likely diagnosis is :

1. Pneumothorax.

2. Pleural effusion.

3. Cardiac tamponade.

4. Constrictive pericarditis.

Ans 3

10. Atrial fibrillation may occur in all of the following conditions, except:

1. Mitral stenosis.
2. Hypothyroidism.
3. Dilated cardiomyopathy.
4. Mitral regurgitation.

Ans 2 (Causes of AF include hyperthyroidism)

11. A patient with recent-onset primary generalized epilepsy develops drug reaction and skin rash due to phenytoin sodium, The most appropriate course of action is :

1. Shift to clonazepam.
2. Restart phenytoin sodium after 2 weeks.
3. Shift to sodium valproate.
4. Shift to ethosuximide.

Ans 3

12. Which of the following is the commonest location of hypertensive hemorrhage?

1. Pons.
2. Thalamus.
3. Putamen/external capsule.
4. Cerebellum.

Ans 3

13. Which of the following is the most common central nervous system parasitic infection?

1. Echinococcosis.
2. Sparganosis.
3. Paragonimiasis.
4. Neurocysticercosis.

Ans 4. Echinococcosis- Most common site is liver & lungs. Paragonimiasis occurs in lungs.

14. Which of the following is the most common tumor associated with type I neurofibromatosis?

1. Optic nerve glioma.
2. Meningioma.
3. Acoustic Schwannoma.
4. Low grade astrocytoma.

Ans 1 [Ranjita Pallavi, K.J.Somaiya; Mumbai] Neurofibromatosis Type 1 (von Recklinghausen's Disease is an Autosomal dominant disorder. Gene involved = 17, gene product = Neurofibromin.

Criteria for diagnosis of neurofibromatosis type 1 (any two of the following seven will do)

- 1) Neurofibromas (one plexiform neuroma, or two +)
- 2) Cafe au lait spots (six or more measuring at least 1.5 cm in greatest dimension)
- 3) Freckling in axillary or inguinal areas
- 4) Two or more iris hamartomas (**Lisch nodules**)
- 5) **OPTIC GLIOMA**
- 6) Sphenoid dysplasia or thinning of cortex of long bones.
- 7) Immediate Relative with Neurofibromatosis Type 1

Since, optic nerve glioma is one of the diagnostic criteria for **NF 1** it is the commonest. Other tumours associated with NF1 are Astrocytic tumours, neurofibrosarcomas, pheochromocytoma. Compressive myelopathy, compressive peripheral neuropathy and scoliosis also occur.

NF type 2 is also Autosomal dominant, the defect being located on chromosome **22**. It is characterized by bilateral acoustic neuromas. (remember type **2 -22** chromosome) / (type **1-17** chromosome)

15. A patient undergoing surgery suddenly develops hypotension. The monitor shows that the end tidal carbon dioxide has decreased abruptly by 15mmHg. What is the probable diagnosis?

1. Hypothermia.
2. Pulmonary embolism
3. Massive fluid deficit

4. Myocardial depression due to anesthetic agents.

Ans 2

16. The commonest cause of death in a patient with primary amyloidosis is

1. Renal failure
2. Cardiac involvement
3. Bleeding diathesis
4. Respiratory failure

Ans 1

17. A middle aged old man, with chronic renal failure is diagnosed to have sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis. His creatinine clearance is 25ml/min. All of the following drugs need modification in doses except.

1. Isoniazid
2. Streptomycin
3. Rifampicin
4. Ethambutol.

Ans 3 Rifampin has hepatic metabolism, Isoniazid has hepatic metabolism but dose $\bar{}$ needed in mild to moderate renal failure. Streptomycin & ethambutol have RENAL metabolism.

18. An HIV- positive patient is on anti retroviral therapy with zidovudine, lamivudine and indinavir. He is proven to be suffering from genitor- urinary tuberculosis. Which one of the following drugs not is given to this patient?

1. Isoniazid
2. Rifampicin
3. Pyrazinamide
4. Ethambutol

Ans 2 As Rifampin is an enzyme inducer.

19. A high amylase level in pleural fluid suggests a diagnosis of :

1. Tuberculosis
2. Malignancy
3. Rheumatoid arthritis
4. Pulmonary infarction

Ans 2. High amylase in pleural fluid may also be seen in pancreatic pleural effusion and esophageal rupture
q

20. Which of the following conditions is associated with Coomb's positive hemolytic anaemia:

1. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.
2. Progressive systemic sclerosis
3. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
4. Polyarteritis nodosa.

Ans 3. Other condition associated with Coombs positive hemolytic anemia is drug Methyldopa.

21. Which of the following marker in the blood is the most reliable indicator of recent hepatitis B-infection?

1. HBsAg
2. IgG anti - HBs
3. IgM anti - HBc
4. IgM anti - HBe

Ans 3

22. The severity of mitral stenosis is clinically best decided by:

1. Length of diastolic murmur.
2. Intensity of diastolic murmur

3. Loudness of first heart sound.
4. Split of second heart sound.

Ans 1

23. The risk of developing infective endocarditis is the least in a patient with:

1. Small ventricular septal defect
2. Severe aortic regurgitation.
3. Severe mitral regurgitation
4. Large atrial septal defect.

Ans 4 IE is less in ASD as such, with large pressure ASD pressure difference $\bar{\quad}$ so risk is lesser.

24. The severity of mitral regurgitation is decided by all of the following clinical findings except:

1. Presence of mid- diastolic murmur across mitral valve.
2. Wide split of second heart sound.
3. Presence of left ventricular S3 gallop.
4. Intensity of systolic murmur across mitral valve.

Ans 1 (mid diastolic murmur heard only in MR with MS)

25. Congenital long QT syndrome can lead to:

1. Complete heart block
2. Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia.
3. Acute myocardial infarction.
4. Recurrent supraventricular tachycardia.

Ans 2

26 With reference to bacteroides fragilis all of the following statements are true except.

- 1 It is the most frequent anaerobe isolated from clinical samples.
2. It is not uniformly sensitive to metronidazole.
3. The lipopolysaccharide formed by *B. fragilis* is structurally and functionally different from the conventional endotoxin.
4. Shock and disseminated intravascular coagulation are common in bacteremia due to *B. fragilis*

Ans 4 DIC and purpura are less common as LPS lacks biological potency as seen in other gram -ve bacteria.

27. All of following statements are true regarding Q fever except.

1. It is a zoonotic infection.
2. Human disease is characterized by an interstitial pneumonia
3. No rash is seen
4. Weil Felix reaction is very useful for diagnosis.

Ans 4

28. The following statements are true regarding botulism except.

1. Infant botulism is caused by ingestion of preformed toxin.
2. *Clostridium botulinum* A, B, C and F cause human disease.
3. The gene for botulinum toxin is encoded by a bacteriophage.
4. *Clostridium boriatti* may cause botulism.

Ans 1

29. Streptococcal Toxic shock syndrome is due to the following virulence factor.

1. M protein

2. Pyrogenic exotoxin
3. Streptolysin O.
4. Carbohydrate cell wall.

Ans 2 M protein resists phagocytosis. Pyrogenic toxin causes TSS.

30. A 24 year old male presents to a STD clinic with a single painless ulcer on external genitalia. The choice of laboratory test to look for the etiological agent would be:

1. Scrappings from ulcer for culture on chocolate agar with antibiotic supplement.
2. Serology for detection of specific IgM antibodies.
3. Scrappings from ulcer for dark field microscopy.
4. Scrappings from ulcer for tissue culture.

Ans 3 (presumably to look for *Treponema pallidum*.)

31. There has been an outbreak of food borne salmonella gastroenteritis in the community and the stool samples have been received in the laboratory. Which is the enrichment medium of choice:

1. Cary Blair medium
2. V R medium
3. Selenite "F" medium
4. Thioglycollate medium.

Ans 3

32. A 20 year old male had pain abdomen and mild fever followed by gastroenteritis. The stool examination showed presence of pus cells and RBCs on microscopy. The etiological agent responsible is most likely to be:

1. Enteroinvasive *E. coli*.
2. Enterotoxigenic *E. coli*.
3. Enteropathogenic *E. coli*.
4. Enterocytotoxic *E. coli*.

Ans 1

33. A man presents with fever and chills 2 weeks after a louse bite. There was a maculo-papular rash on the trunk which spread peripherally. The cause of this infection can be:

1. Scrub typhus.
2. Endemic typhus.
3. Rickettsial pox.
4. Epidemic typhus.

Ans 2

34. The virulence factor of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* includes all of the following except.

1. Outer membrane proteins
2. IgA Protease
3. M- Proteins
4. Pili

Ans 3

35 A patient in an ICU is on a CVP line. His blood culture shows growth of gram positive cocci which are catalase positive and coagulase negative. The most likely etiological agent is:

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
3. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
4. *Enterococcus faecalis*.

Ans 2

36. According to WHO criteria, the minimum normal sperm count is:

- 1 10 million/ml
- 2 20 million/ml
- 3 40 million/ml
- 4 60 million/ml

Ans 2 (Below 20 is oligospermia, Normal is 60-120 Million/ ml)

37 In triple screening test for Down's syndrome during pregnancy all of the following are included except.

1. Serum beta hCG
2. Serum oestriol
3. Maternal serum Alfa fetoprotein
4. Acetyl cholinesterase

Ans 4

38 An optic nerve injury may result in all of the following except.

1. Loss of vision in that eye.
2. Dilatation of pupil.
3. Ptosis
4. Loss of light reflex.

Ans 3

39. The commonest cause of occipito- posterior position of fetal head during labour is:

1. Maternal obesity
2. Deflexion of fetal head
3. Multiparity
4. Android pelvis.

Ans 2

40. The commonest cause of breech presentation is

1. Prematurity
2. Hydrocephalus
3. Placenta previa
4. Polyhydramnios

Ans 1

41. The commonest congenital anomaly seen in pregnancy with diabetes mellitus is

1. Multicystic kidneys
2. Oesophageal atresia
3. Neural tube defect
4. Enalapril

Ans 3

42. Use of which of the following drug is contra-indicated in pregnancy.

1. Digoxin
2. Nigedipine
3. Amoxycillin
4. Ealapril

Ans 4

43. Following renal disorder is associated with worst pregnancy outcome.

1. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- 2 IgA nephropathy
3. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
4. Scleroderma

Ans 1 COGDT 2003 says that "Scleroderma remains the same or improves slightly during pregnancy." ADPKD presents like scleroderma after 40. IgA nephropathy improves in pregnancy. SLE is associated with a bad outcome about 30% stillbirths. SO SLE is the answer here. ALSO as COGDT says that in quiescent SLE pregnancy may be normal or result in preterm baby without other serious complications.

44. A perimenopausal lady with well differentiated adenocarcinoma of uterus has more than half myometrial invasion, vaginal metastasis and inguinal lymph node metastasis. She is staged as:

1. Stage III B
- 2 Stage III C
3. Stage IV a
4. Stage IV b

Ans 4 Page 1109 CSDT 11 ed. (Table). Only vaginal metastasis would be stage IIIB, only more than half invasion of myometrium would have been stage IC.

45. The following combination of agents are the most preferred for short day care surgeries

1. Propofol, fentanyl, isoflurane
- 2 Thiopentone sodium, morphine, halothane
3. Ketamine, pethidine halothane
4. Propofol, morphine, halothane

Ans 1 Ref Lee.

46. All of the following drugs have been used for medical abortion, except.

1. Mifepristone.
2. Misoprostol
3. Methotrexate
4. Atosiban

Ans 4 [Page 547 Dutta "Atosiban is an oxytocin analogue, It counteracts the effect of endogenous oxytocin. So, It can inhibit oxytocin induced preterm labour.]

[Medical abortion: Done when women come within 49 days from LMP.

Protocol is **IM Methotrexate** (50 mg/metre square) given on **day 1** and then **Misoprostol** (prostaglandin E1) inserted Vaginally on day **5,6,7**. Suction curettage may be needed after 2 weeks if pregnancy appears viable, IF gestational sac persists for more than 4 weeks after methotrexate or IF excessive bleeding occurs during anytime. (only 10-15 % require Suction curettage)]

[About **Mifepristone**: = **RU-486**, **It is a synthetic steroid. It occupies progesterone binding sites but does not release heat shock protein**[Progesterone does].

So this drug **blocks stimulatory effect of progesterone on endometrial growth**, also it **blocks inhibitory effect of progesterone on uterine contractility**--causing abortion.

It has been used with prostaglandins to cause abortions]

[Team AIPPG; & Murali, Bangalore (MMC)]

47. A 21 year old primigravida is admitted at 39 weeks gestation with painless antepartum haemorrhage. On examination uterus is soft, non tender and head engaged. The management for her would be:

1. Blood transfusion and sedatives.
2. A speculum examination
3. Pelvic examination in OT
4. Tocolysis and sedatives.

Ans 3

48. Which statement is true regarding VENTOUSE (Vacuum Extractor)

1. Minor scalp abrasions and subgaleal haematomas to new born are more frequent than forceps.
2. Can be applied when foetal head is above the level of ischial spine.
3. Maternal trauma is more frequent than forceps.
4. Can not be used when fetal head is not fully rotated.

Ans 2

49. A drop in fetal heart rate that typically lasts less than 2 minutes and is usually associated with umbilical cord compression is called.

1. Early declaration
2. Late declaration
3. Variable declaration
4. Prolonged declaration

Ans 3 [Visit AIPPG forum / Message Board at www.aippg.net/forum]

50. All the following are known side effects with the use of tocolytic therapy except.

1. Tachycardia
2. Hypotension
3. Hyperglycemia
4. Fever

Ans 2

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51 All of the following factors decrease the minimum Alveolar Concentration (MAC) of an inhalation anaesthetic agent except.

1. Hypothermia
2. Hyponatremia
3. Hypocalcaemia
4. Anemia

Ans 3

52 The narrowest part of larynx in infants is at the cricoid level. In administering anesthesia this may lead to all except.

1. Choosing a smaller size endotracheal tube.
2. Trauma t the subglottic region.
3. Post operative stridor
4. Laryngeal oedema

Ans ?

53. The administration of succinylcholine to a paraplegic patient led to the appearance of dysarrhythmias, conduction abnormalities and finally cardiac arrest. The most likely cause is:

1. Hypercalcemia
2. Hyperkalemia
3. Anaphylaxis
4. Hyermagnesemia

Ans 1

54. Following spinal subarachnoid block patient a develop hypotension. This can be managed by the following means except.

1. Lowering the head end
2. Administration of 100 ml of Ringers lactate before the block
3. Vasopressure drug like methoxamine
4. Us of ionotrope like dopamine.

Ans 4

55. In the immediate post operative period the common cause of respiratory insufficiency could be because of the following, except.

1. Residual effect of muscle relaxant
2. Overdose of narcotic analgesic

3. Mild Hypovalemia
4. Myocardial infarction

Ans 4

56 On mutation, which of the following may give rise to hereditary glaucoma.

1. Optineurin
2. Ephrins
3. RBA8
4. Huntingtin

Ans 1 [Ref : PMID: 11834836 PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [PUBMED is a free service by the US Govt health department , it indexes almost all studies/ Research papers published worldwide] It can be found at url <http://nlm.nih.gov>.

"optineurin gene is implicated in transmission of hereditary primary open angle glaucoma"

Other points about Optineurin gene taken from the same study:

- Located on chromosome **10 p 14** [Short arm: P = Petite!, Next letter q was taken for long arm]
- Optineurin is expressed in trabecular meshwork, nonpigmented ciliary epithelium, retina, and brain, and we speculate that it plays a neuroprotective role.
- The OPTN gene codes for a conserved 66-kilodalton protein of unknown function that has been implicated in the tumor necrosis factor-alpha signaling pathway and that interacts with diverse proteins including Huntingtin, Ras-associated protein RAB8, and transcription factor IIIA.
- Inheritance is supposedly **Autosomal Dominant**.

Taken from "Rezaie T, Child A, Hitchings R, Brice G, Miller L, Coca-Prados M, Heon E, Krupin T, Ritch R, Kreutzer D, Crick RP, Sarfarazi M. Molecular Ophthalmic Genetics Laboratory, Surgical Research Center, Department of Surgery, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT 06030, USA."

[Dr Sid; Dr Sanjeev Bansal ,LLRM Meerut]

57 Brain lipid binding protein is expressed by which of the following:

1. Mature astrocytes.
2. Oligodendrocytes.
3. Purkinje cells
4. Pyramidal neurons

Ans 2?

58. All of the following ligaments contribute to the stability of ankle (talocrural) joint except.

1. Calcaneonavicular (spring)
2. Deltoid
3. Lateral
4. Posterior tibiofibular

Ans 1 (associated with arch integrity)

59. In angina pectoris, the pain radiating down the left arm is mediated by increased activity in afferent (sensory) fibres contained in the : -

1. Carotid branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.
2. Phrenic nerve
3. Vagus nerve and recurrent laryngeal nerve.
4. Thoracic splanchnic nerve

Ans 4

60. All the following signs could result from infection within the right cavernous sinus except.

1. Constricted pupil in response to light
2. Engorgement of the retinal veins upon ophthalmoscopic examination.
3. Ptosis of the right eyelid.
4. Right ophthalmoplegia.

Ans 1?

61. In dislocation of the jaw, displacement of the articular disc beyond the articular tubercle of the temporomandibular joint results from spasm or excessive contraction of the following muscle?

1. Buccinator
2. Lateral pterygoid
3. Masseter
4. Temporalis

Ans 2

62. Following surgical removal of a firm nodular cancer swelling in the right breast and exploration of the right axilla, on examination the patient was found to have a winged right scapula. Most likely this could have occurred due to injury to the :

1. Subscapular muscle
- 2 Coracoid process of scapula
3. Long thoracic nerve
4. Circumflex scapular artery

Ans 3

63 A 50 year old man suffering from carcinoma of prostate showed areas of sclerosis and collapse of T10 and T11 vertebrae in X-ray. The spread of this cancer to the above vertebrae was most probably through:

1. Sacral canal
2. Lymphatic vessels
3. Internal vertebral plexus of veins
4. Superior rectal veins

Ans 3 Vertebral plexus also known as bateson's plexus.

64 Father to son inheritance is never seen in case of:

1. Autosomal dominant inheritance
2. Autosomal recessive inheritance
3. X- linked recessive inheritance
4. Multifactorial inheritance

Ans 3

65 A 3- year old boy is detected to have bilateral renal calculi. Metabolic evaluation confirms the presence of marked hypercalciuria with normal blood levels of calcium, magnesium, phosphate, uric acid and creatinine. A diagnosis of idiopathic hypercalciuria is made. The dietary management includes all, except

1. Increased water intake
2. Low sodium diet
3. Reduced calcium intake
4. Avoid meat proteins.

Ans 3

66. The hormone associated with cold adaption is :

1. Growth hormone.
2. Thyroxine.
3. Insulin.
4. Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone.

Ans 2

67. All of the following are characteristic features of Kwashiorkor, except :

1. High blood osmolarity.
2. Hypoalbuminemia.
3. Edema.
4. Fatty liver.

Ans 1

68. Acetyl Co-A acts as a substrate for all the enzymes except :

1. HMG-Co A synthetase.
2. Malic enzyme.
3. Malonyl Co A synthetase.
4. Fatty acid synthetase.

Ans 2 [Dr Kailash Prasad Verma, Calicut]

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69. The activity of the following enzyme is affected by biotin deficiency:

1. Transketolase,
2. Dehydrogenase.
3. Oxidase.
4. Carboxylase.

Ans 4

70. A 55-year-old male accident victim in casualty urgently needs blood. The blood bank is unable to determine his ABO group, as his red cell group and plasma group do not match. Emergency transfusion of patient should be with:

1. RBC corresponding to his red cell group and colloids/crystalloid.
2. Whole blood corresponding to his plasma group.
3. O positive RBC and colloids/ crystalloid.
4. AB negative whole blood.

Ans 3

71. Although more than 400 blood groups have been identified, the ABO blood group system **remains the most important in clinical medicine** because. :

1. It was the blood group system to be discovered.
2. It has four different blood groups A, B, AB, O(H).
3. ABO (H) antigens are present in most body tissues and fluids.
4. ABO (H) antibodies are invariably present in plasma when persons RBC lacks the corresponding antigen.

Ans 4 [Major importance in Clinical medicine is TRANSFUSION] [Sanjay, Assam]

72. Km of an enzyme is :

1. Dissociation constant.
2. The normal physiological substrate concentration.
3. The substrate concentration at half maximum velocity.
4. Numerically indential for all isozymes that catalyze a given reaction.

Ans 1

73. At the physiological pH the DNA molecules are :

1. Positively charged.
2. Negatively charged.
3. Neutral.
4. Amphipathic.

Ans 2 (harper, this question has been in last 2-3 exams)

74. Cholesterol present in LDL :

1. Represents primarily cholesterol that is being removed from peripheral cells.
2. Binds to a receptor and diffuses across the cell membrane.
3. On accumulation in the cell inhibits replenishment of LDL receptors.
4. When enters a cell, suppresses activity of acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase ACAT.

Ans 3

75 A newborn infant refuses breast milk since the 2nd day of birth, vomits on force-feeding but accepts glucose-water, develops diarrhea on the third day, by 5th day she is jaundiced with liver enlargement and eyes show signs of cataract. Urinary reducing sugar was positive but blood glucose estimated by glucose oxidation method was found low. The most likely cause is deficiency of :

1. Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyl transferase.
2. Beta galactosidase.
3. Glucose-6-phosphatase.
4. Galactokinase.

Ans 4

76 An obese lady aged 45 years, was brought to emergency in a semi comatose condition. The laboratory investigations showed K^+ (5.8 mmol/L); Na^+ (136 mmol/L); blood pH (7.1), HCO_3^- (12 mmol/L), ketone bodies (350 mg/dl). The expected level of blood glucose for this lady is:

1. < 45 mg/dl.
2. < 120 mg/dl.
3. >180 mg/dl.
4. < 75 mg/dl.

Ans 2?/ 3? Pseudohyponatremia / Diabetic ketoacidosis (to be updated any points?)

77. Replication and transcription are similar processes in mechanistic terms because both :

1. Use RNA primers for initiation.
2. Use deoxyribonucleotides as precursors.
3. Are semi conserved events
4. Involve phosphodiester bond formation with elongation occurring in the 5' - 3' direction.

Ans 2

78. Commonest cause of neonatal mortality in India is :

1. Diarrheal diseases.
2. Birth injuries.
3. Low birth weight
4. Congenital anomalies.

Ans 3

79. All of the following features are suggestive of asbestosis except:

1. Occurs within five years of exposure.
2. The disease progresses even after removal of contact.
3. Can lead to pleural mesothelioma.
4. Sputum contains asbestos bodies.

Ans 1

80. In calculating Dependency Ratio, the numerator is expressed as :

1. Population under 10 years and 60 and above.
2. Population under 15 years and 60 and above.
3. Population under 10 years and 65 and above
4. Population under 15 years and 65 and above

Ans 4

81. A adult male patient presented in the OPD with complaints of cough and fever for 3 months and haemoptysis off and on. His sputum was positive for AFB. On probing it was found that he had already received treatment with RHZE for 3 weeks from a nearby hospital and discontinued. How will you categorize and manage the patient ?

1. Category III, start 2 (RHZ)3.
2. Category II, start 2 (RHZE)3.
3. Category I, start 2 (RHZE)3.
4. Category II, start 2 (RHZES)3.

Ans 4

82. A screening test is used in the same way in two similar populations; but the proportion of false positive results among those who test positive in population A is lower than those who test positive in population B. What is the likely explanation?

1. The specificity of the test is lower in population A.
2. The prevalence of the disease is lower in population A.

3. The prevalence of the disease is higher in population A.
4. The specificity of the test is higher in population A.

Ans 3 (PPV increases with incidence)

83 Residence of three village with three different types of water supply were asked to participate in a study to identify cholera carries. Because several cholera deaths had occurred in the recent past, virtually everyone present at the time submitted to examination. The proportion of residents in each village who were carries was computed and compared. This study is a :

1. Cross- sectional study.
2. Case-control study.
3. Concurrent cohort study.
4. Non-concurrent.

Ans 1

84. A drug company is developing a new pregnancy-test kit for use on an outpatient basis. The company used the pregnancy test on 100 women who are known to be pregnant. Out of 100 women, 99 showed positive test. Upon using the same test on 100 non-pregnant women, 90 showed negative result. What is the sensitivity of the test ?

1. 90%
2. 99%
3. Average of 90 & 99.
4. Cannot be calculated from the given data.

Ans 2

85. An investigator wants to study the association between maternal intake of iron supplements (Yes/ No) and birth weights (in gms) of newborn babies. He collects relevant data from 100 pregnant women and their newborns. What statistical test of hypothesis would you advise for the investigator in this situation ?

1. Chi-Square test.
2. Unpaired or independent t-test.
3. Analysis of Variance.
4. Paired t-test.

Ans 4

86. Pin index system is a safety feature adopted in anaesthesia. Machines to prevent:

1. Incorrect attachment of anaesthesia machines.
2. Incorrect attachment of anaesthesia face masks.
3. Incorrect inhalation agent delivery.
4. Incorrect gas cylinder attachment.

Ans 4

87. A 9- years old boy has steroid dependent nephrotic syndrome for the last 5 years. He has received corticosteroids almost continuously during this period and has cushingoid features. The blood pressure is 120/86 mmHg and there are bilateral subcapsular cataracts. The treatment of choice is:

1. Levamisole.
2. Cyclophosphamide.
3. Cyclosporin A.
4. Intravenous pulse corticosteroids.

Ans 2

88. After a minor head injury a young patient was unable to close his left eye and had drooling of saliva from left angle of mouth. He is suffering from :

1. VIIth nerve injury.
2. Vth nerve injury.
3. IIIrd nerve injury.
4. Combined VIIth and IIIrd nerve injury.

Ans 1

89. Which one of the following does not produce cyanosis in the first year of life. :

1. Atrial septal defect.
2. Hypoplastic left heart syndrome.
3. Truncus arteriosus.
4. Double outlet right ventricle.

Ans 1

90. All of the following are given global prominence in the VISION 2020 goals, except:

1. Refractive errors.
2. Cataract.
3. Trachoma.
4. Glaucoma.

Ans 1

91. For the field diagnosis of trachoma, the WHO recommends that follicular and intense trachoma inflammation should be assessed in :

1. Women aged 15-45 years.
2. Population of 10 to 28 year range.
3. Children aged 0-10 years.
4. Population above 25 years of age irrespective of sex.

Ans ?

92. The eye condition for which the world Bank assistance was provided to the National Programme for Control of Blindness (1994-2001) is :

1. Cataract.
2. Refractive errors.
3. Trachoma.
4. Vitamin A deficiency.

Ans 4

93. Under the school eye screening programme in India, the initial vision screening of school children is done by :

1. School teachers.
2. Primary level health workers.
3. Eye specialists.
4. Medical officers.

Ans 1

94. The usefulness of a screening test depends upon its :

1. Sensitivity.
2. Specificity.
3. Reliability.
4. Predictive value.

Ans 1

95. For testing the statistical significance of the difference in heights of school children among three socio-economic groups, the most appropriate statistical test is :

1. Student's 't' test.
2. Chi-squared test.
3. Paired 't' test.
4. One way analysis of variance (one way ANOVA).

Ans 4

96. Reservoir of Indian Kala azar is :

1. Man.
2. Rodent.
3. Canine.

4. Equine.

Ans 1 (new park)

97. The following is true about the term 'New Families':

1. It is a variant of the 3-generation family.
2. It is applied to all nuclear families of less than 10 years duration.
3. It is a variant of the joint family.
4. It is applied to all nuclear families of less than 2 years duration.

Ans 2

98. A 24 year old female has flaccid bullae in the skin and oral erosions. Histopathology shows intraepidermal acantholytic blister. The most likely diagnosis is :

1. Pemphigoid.
2. Erythema multiforme.
3. Pemphigus vulgaris.
4. Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Ans 3

99. Podophyllum resin is indicated in the treatment of :

1. Psoriasis.
2. Pemphigus.
3. Condyloma acuminata.
4. Condylomata lata.

Ans 3

100. The following drug is indicated in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor :

1. Ketoconazole.
2. Metronidazole.
3. Griseofulvin.
4. Chloroquine.

Ans 3

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101. Direct impact on the bone will produce a :

1. Transverse fracture.
2. Oblique fracture.
3. Spiral fracture.
4. Comminuted fracture.

Ans 4

102. All of the following are seen in rickets, except.

1. Bow legs.
2. Gunstock deformity.
3. Pot belly.
4. Cranio tabes.

Ans 2

103. Post-dural puncture headache is typically :

1. A result of leakage of blood into the epidural space.
2. Worse when lying down than in sitting position.
3. Bifrontal or occipital.
4. Seen within 4 hours of dural puncture.

Ans 3

104. Kenny Packs were used in the treatment of :

1. Poliomyelitis.
2. Muscular dystrophy.

3. Polyneuropathies.

4. Nerve Injury.

Ans 1

105. A patient was administered epidural anaesthesia with 15ml 1.5% lignocaine with adrenaline for hernia surgery. He developed hypotension and respiratory depression within 3 minutes after administration of block. The commonest cause would be.

1. Allergy to drug administered.

2. Systemic toxicity to drug administered.

3. Patient got vasovagal shock.

4. Drug has entered the sub arachnoid space.

Ans 3

106. Which one of the following is the shortest acting intravenous analgesic :

1. Remifentanyl.

2. Fentanyl.

3. Alfentanyl.

4. Sufentanyl.

Ans 1

107. The etiology of anterior ethmoidal neuralgia is :

1. Inferior turbinate pressing on the nasal septum.

2. Middle turbinate pressing on the nasal septum.

3. Superior turbinate pressing on the nasal septum.

4. Causing obstruction of sphenoid opening.

Ans 2

108. The treatment of choice for stage 1 cancer larynx is:

1. Radical Surgery.

2. Chemotherapy.

3. Radiotherapy.

4. Surgery followed by radiotherapy.

Ans 3

109. Stapes footplate covers :

1. Round window.

2. Oval window.

3. Interior sinus tympani.

4. Pyramid.

Ans 2

110. All the following muscles are innervated by the facial nerve except.

1. Occipito- frontalis.

2. Anterior belly of digastric.

3. Risorius.

4. Procerus.

Ans 2 [Anterior belly of digastric supplied by Mandibular Division of 5th CN] [Dr Indra Nagar, MMC Bangalore]

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111. The following statements regarding Turner syndrome are true except.

1. Occurrence of Turner syndrome is influenced by maternal age.

2. Most patients have primary amenorrhoea.

3. Most patients have short stature.

4. Edema of hands and feet is an important feature during infancy.

Ans 1 Turner's syndrome is not related to mother's age. Pts have chromatin negative buccal smear and 46 X configuration.

112. All of the following methods are used for the diagnosis of HIV infection in a 2 month old child, except :

1. DNA-PCR.
2. Viral culture.
3. HIV ELISA
4. p24 antigen assay.

Ans 3

A I I M S A I P P G P A P E R

113. In neonatal screening programme for detection of congenital hypothyroidism, the ideal place and time to collect the blood sample for TSH estimation is :

1. Cord blood at time of birth.
2. Heal pad blood at the time of birth.
3. Heal pad blood on 4 day of birth.
4. Peripheral venous blood on 28 day.

Ans 1

114. The Pin index code of Nitrous oxide is :

1. 2, 5.
2. 1,5.
3. 3,5.
4. 2,6.

Ans 1 Lee's

115. A three years old boy presents with poor urinary stream. Most likely cause is :

1. Stricture urethra.
2. Neurogenic bladder.
3. Urethral calculus.
4. Posterior urethral valves.

Ans 4

116. Peroconceptional use of the following agent leads to reduced incidence of neural tube defects :

1. Folic acid.
2. Iron.
3. Calcium.
4. Vitamin A.

Ans 1

117. A 11- month old boy, weighing 3 kg, has polyuria, polydipsia and delayed motor milestones. Blood investigations show creatinine of 0.5 mg/dl, potassium 3mEq/l, sodium 125 mEq/l, chloride 88 mEq/l, calcium 8.8 mg/dl, pH 7.46 and bicarbonate 26 mEq/l. Ultrasonography shows medullary nephrocalcinosis.

The most likely diagnosis is :

1. Renal tubular acidosis.
2. Diabetes insipidus.
3. Bartters syndrome.
4. Pseudohypoaldosteronism.

Ans 3 ghai page 384

118. The treatment of choice for primary grade V vesico-ureteric reflux involving both kidneys in a 6 month old boy is:

1. Antibiotic prophylaxis.
2. Ureteric reimplantation.
3. Cystoscopy followed by subureteric injection of teflon.
4. Bilateral ureterostomies.

Ans 1 (Nelson says that chemo prophylaxis as even severe reflux resolves over time.)

119. The most common leukocytoclastic vasculitis affecting children is :

1. Takayasu disease.
2. Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome. (Kawasaki disease).
3. Henoch Schonlein purpura.
4. Polyarteritis nodosa.

Ans 3

120. A-13-year old boy is referred for evaluation of nocturnal enuresis and short stature. His blood pressure is normal. The hemoglobin level is 8g/dl. Urea 112 mg/dl, creatinine 6 mg/dl, sodium 119 mEq/dl, potassium 4 mEq/l, calcium 7 mg/dl, phosphate 6 mg/dl and alkaline phosphatase 300 U/l. Urinalysis shows trace proteinuria with hyaline casts; no red and white cells are seen. Ultrasound shows bilateral small kidneys and the micturating cystourethrogram is normal. The most likely diagnosis is :

1. Alport's syndrome.
2. Medullary sponge kidney.
3. Chronic glomerulonephritis.
4. Nephronophthisis.

Ans 4 exp?

121. The most common infectious agent associated with chronic pyelonephritis is :

1. Proteus vulgaris.
2. Klebsiella pneumoniae.
3. Staphylococcus aureus.
4. Escherichia coli.

Ans 1

122. Which of the following hepatitis viruses is a DNA virus:

1. Hepatitis C virus.
2. Hepatitis B virus.
3. Delta agent.
4. Hepatitis E virus.

Ans 2

123. The mechanism that protects normal pancreas from autodigestion is :

1. Secretion of bicarbonate.
2. Protease inhibitors present in plasma.
3. Proteolytic enzymes secreted in inactive form.
4. The resistance of pancreatic cells.

Ans 3

124. All of the following type of lymphoma are commonly seen in the orbit except.

1. Non Hodgkin's lymphoma, mixed lymphocytic & histiocytic.
2. Non Hodgkin's lymphoma, lymphocytic poorly differentiated.
3. Burkitt's lymphoma.
4. Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Ans 3

125. "Tophus" is the pathognomonic lesion of which of the following condition:

1. Multiple myeloma.
2. Cystinosis.
3. Gout.
4. Eale's disease.

Ans 3

126. Common ocular manifestation in Trisomy 13 is :

1. Capillary hemangioma.
2. Bilateral microphthalmos.
3. Neurofibroma.

4. Dermoid Cyst.

Ans 1 Ghai

127. Haemorrhagic pericarditis occurs in all of the following conditions except. :

1. Transmural myocardial infarction.
2. Dissecting aneurysm of aorta.
3. Metastatic disease of pericardium.
4. Constrictive pericarditis.

Ans 2

128. A 60- years man presented with fatigue weight loss and heaviness in left hypochondrium for 6 months. The hemogram showed Hb 10 gm/dL, TLC 5 laks/mm³, platelet count 4 laks/mm³, DLC; neutrophil 55%, lymphocytes 4% monocytes 2 % basophiles 6% metamyelocytes 10% myelocytes 18%, promyelocytes 2% and blasts 3%. The most likely cytogenetic abnormality in this case is :

1. t (8; 21).
2. t (9; 22).
3. t (15; 17).
4. trisomy 21.

Ans 2

129. On sectioning of an organ at the time of autopsy, a focal, wedge-shaped firm area is seen accompanied by extensive hemorrhage, with a red appearance. The lesion has a base on the surface of the organ. This finding is typically of :

1. Lung with pulmonary thromboembolism.
2. Heart with coronary thrombosis.
3. Liver with hypovolemic shock.
4. Kidney with septic embolus.

Ans 1

130. Upper GI endoscopy and biopsy from lower esophagus in a 48 year old lady with chronic heart burn shows presence of columnar epithelium with goblet. The feature is most likely consistent with :

1. Dysplasia.
2. Hyperplasia.
3. Carcinoma in-situ.
4. Metaplasia.

Ans 4

.com

131. The light brown perinuclear pigment seen on H&F staining of the cardiac muscle fibers in the grossly normal appearing heart of an 83- year old man at autopsy is due to deposition of. :

1. Hemosiderin.
2. Lipochrome.
3. Cholesterol metabolic.
4. Anthracotic pigment.

Ans 2

132. A renal biopsy from a 56 years old women with progressive renal failure for the past 3 years shows glomerular and vascular deposition of pink amorphous material. It shows apple-green birefringence under polarized light after Congo red staining. These deposits are positive for lambda light chains. The person is most likely to suffer from :

1. Rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
4. Multiple myeloma.

Ans 4

133. A 40-year-old man has a chronic cough with fever for several months. The chest radiograph reveals a diffuse reticulonodular pattern. Microscopically on transbronchial biopsy there are focal areas of inflammation containing epithelioid cell granuloma, Langhans giant cells, and lymphocytes. These findings are typical for which of the following type of hypersensitivity immunologic responses :

1. Type-I.
2. Type-II.
3. Type-III.
4. Type-IV.

Ans 4

134. An adult old man gets a burn injury to his hands. Over few weeks, the burned skin heals without the need for skin grafting. The most critical factor responsible for the rapid healing in this case is :

1. Remnant skin appendages.
2. Underlying connective tissue.
3. Minimal edema and erythema.
4. Granulation tissue.

Ans 4

135. A 12 year old girl complains of pain persisting in his left leg. For several weeks with a low grade fever. A radiograph reveals a mass in the diaphyseal region of the left femur with overlying cortical erosion and soft tissue extension. A biopsy of the lesion shows numerous small round cells, rich in PAS positive diastase sensitive granules. The most likely histological diagnosis is :

1. Osteogenic sarcoma.
2. Osteblastoma.
3. Ewing's sarcoma.
4. Chondroblastoma.

Ans 3 (PAS positive diastase resistant granules seen in Hereditary haemochromatosis in Liver biopsy)

136. In a 2 months old infant undergoing surgery for biliary atresia, you would avoid one of the following anaesthetic:

1. Thiopentone
2. Halothane.
3. Propofol.
4. Sevoflurane.

Ans ?

137. The ideal muscle relaxant used for a neonate undergoing porto-enterostomy for biliary atresia is :

1. Altracurium.
2. Vecuronium
3. Pancuronium.
4. Rocuronium.

Ans ?

138. Visual analogue scale (VAS) is most widely used to measure :

1. Sleep.
2. Sedation.
3. Pain intensity.
4. Depth of Anaesthesia.

Ans 3

139. Sodium 2-mercapto ethane sulfonate (mesna) is used as a protective agent in :

1. Radiotherapy.
2. Cancer chemotherapy.
3. Lithotripsy.
4. Hepatic encephalopathy.

Ans 2

140. During laryngoscopy and endo-tracheal intubation which of the maneuver is not performed:

1. Flexion of the neck.
2. Extension of Head at the atlanto-occipital joint.
3. The laryngoscope is lifted upwards levering over the upper incisors.
4. In a straight blade laryngoscope, the epiglottis is lifted the tip.

Ans 1

141. In a young patient who had extensive soft tissue and muscle injury, which of these muscle relaxants used for endotracheal intubation might lead to cardiac arrest :

1. Atracurium.
2. Suxamethonium.
3. Vecuronium.
4. Pancuronium.

Ans 2

142. The diuretic group that does not require access to the tubular lumen to induce diuresis is :

1. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor.
2. Na-Cl symport inhibitor.
3. Mineralocorticoid antagonist.
4. Na-K symport inhibitor.

Ans 3

143. A vasopressin analogue does not produce therapeutic effect through vasopression V-2 receptor in which of the following:

1. Central diabetes insipidus.
2. Bleeding esophageal varices.
3. Type I van Willebrand's disease.
4. Primary nocturnal enuresis.

Ans 2 [See AIPPG download section at www.aippg.com/pg/.]

144. Regarding neonatal circumcision, which one of the following is true :

1. It should be done without anaesthesia, as it is hazardous to give anaesthesia.
2. It should be done without anesthesia, as neonates do not perceive pain as adult.
3. It should be done under local anaesthesia only.
4. General anaesthesia should be given to neonate for circumcision as they also feel pain as adult.

Ans 3 as per CPDT but lee says that GA should be given normally.

145. The following statement is not true about the use of clonidine in the treatment of hypertension.:

1. Reduction in central sympathetic outflow.
2. Increase in LDL-cholesterol in prolonged use.
3. Sedation ad xerostomia are common side effects.
4. It can be combined with vasodilators.

Ans 2 AI PP G

146. The following is not true about the use of beta-blockers in heart failure:

1. It should be initiated at a very low dose.
2. It is most effective in new-onset decompensated heart failure.
3. Slow upward titration of dose is required.
4. Carvedilol is most widely used in this condition.

Ans 2

147. The following statement is not true about sotalol :

1. It is a non-selective beta-blocker.
2. It prolongs action potential duration throughout the heart.
3. It is excreted through bile following hepatic metabolism.
4. Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia is a common side effect.

Ans 4 [A I P P G]

148. For drugs with first-order kinetics, the time required to achieve steady state levels can be predicted from :

1. Volume of distribution.
2. Half life.
3. Clearance.
4. Loading dose.

Ans 2 (4 and half life req //)

149. All of the following drugs are metabolised by acetylation except. :

1. INH.
2. Sulfonamides.
3. Ketoconazole.
4. Hydralazine.

Ans 3

150. All the following cephalosporins having good activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* except :

1. Cephadroxil.
2. Cefepime.
3. Cefoperazone.
4. Ceftazidime.

Ans 1

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151. Low dose progestational contraceptives primarily act on. :

1. Oviductal motility.
2. Uterine endometrium.
3. Cervix.
4. Pituitary.

Ans 3

152. There is a mid-cycle shift in the basal body temperature (BBT) after ovulation in women. This is caused by :

1. FSH-peak.
2. LH-peak.
3. Oestradiol.
4. Progesterone.

Ans 4

153. Various cells respond differentially to a second messenger (such as increased CAMP) because they have different.

1. Receptors.
2. Enzymatic composition.
3. Nuclei.
4. Membrane lipids.

Ans 1

154. A 60 year old hypertensive patient on Angiotensin II receptor antagonists (losartan) is posted for hernia repair surgery. The anti-hypertensive drug should be :

1. Continued till the day of operation.
2. Discontinued 24 hrs. preoperatively.
3. Discontinued one week preoperatively.
4. Administered in an increased dosage on the day of operation.

Ans 2 (this is done to prevent Hypotension)

155. Infertility is a common feature in 'Sertoli cell only' syndrome, because :

1. Too many Sertoli cells inhibit spermatogenesis via inhibin.
2. Proper blood -testis barrier is not established.
3. There is no germ cells in this condition.
4. Sufficient numbers of spermatozoa are not produced.

Ans 3

156. Most accurate measurement of extracellular fluid volume (ECF) can be done by using :

1. Sucrose.
2. Mannitol.
3. Inulin.
4. Aminopyrine

Ans 3

157. A shift of posture from supine to upright posture is associated with cardiovascular adjustments. Which of the following is NOT true in this context :

1. Rise in central venous pressure.
2. Rise in heart rate.
3. Decrease in cardiac output.
4. Decrease in stroke volume.

Ans 3

158. Dystrophic gene mutation leads to :

1. Myasthenia gravis.
2. Motor neuron disease.
3. Poliomyelitis.
4. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

Ans 4

159. Osteoclast has specific receptor for :

1. Parathyroid hormone.
2. Calcitonin.
3. Thyroxin.
4. Vit D3.

Ans 2

160. Which of the following is not a usual feature of right middle cerebral artery territory infarct ?

1. Aphasia.
2. Hemiparesis.
3. Facial weakness.
4. Dysarthria.

Ans 1

161. The treatment of choice in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is :

1. Haloperidol.
2. Imipramine.
3. Methylphenidate.
4. Alprazolam.

Ans 3

162. The following is a Schneider's first rank symptom :

1. Persecutory delusion.
2. Voices commenting on actions.
3. Delusion of guilt.
4. Incoherence.

Ans 2

163 A middle aged man presented with pain in back, lack of interest i recreational activities, low mood,

lethargy, decreased sleep and appetite for two months. There was no history suggestive of delusions of hallucinations. He did not suffer from any chronic medical illness. There was no family history of psychiatric illness. Routine investigations including haemogram, renal function tests, liver function tests and electrocardiogram did not reveal any abnormality. This patient should be treated with :

1. Haloperidol.
2. Sertraline.
3. Alprazolam.
4. Olanzapine.

Ans 3

164. An elderly house wife lost her husband who died suddenly of Myocardial infarction couple of years ago. They had been staying alone for almost a decade with infrequent visits from her son and grandchildren. About a week after the death she heard his voice clearly talking to her as he would in a routine manner from the next room. She went to check but saw nothing. Subsequently she often heard his voice conversing with her and she would also discuss her daily matters with him. This however, provoked anxiety and sadness of mood where she was preoccupied with his thought. She should be treated with:

1. Clomipramine.
2. Alprazolam.
3. Electroconvulsive therapy.
4. Haloperidol.

Ans 4

165 Yawning is a common feature of

1. Alcohol withdrawal
2. Cocaine withdrawal
3. Cannabis withdrawal
4. Opioid withdrawal

Ans 2

166 The differential diagnosis of retinoblastoma would include all except.

1. Persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous
2. Coat's disease.
- 3 Retinal astro cytoma
4. Retinal detachment

Ans 4 [ref CPDT page 813 ed 15th] . "leucoria is the most common sign(60%) in retinoblastoma, D/d of leucoria includes Toxocara canis granuloma, astrocytic hamartoma, retinopathy of prematurity, coats disease, retinopathy of prematurity, persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous."

Also rarely in 7 % patients painful red eye with glaucoma, hyphema, or proptosis is the initial manifestation.

Imp about retinoblastoma : Biopsy not needed for diagnosis: characteristic features on ophthalmologic examination are intraocular calcification and vitreous seeding. Retinoblastoma can undergo spontaneous remission (Q) Also read question in past papers on aippg.com about treatment of retinoblastoma.

Reference # 2 kanski 5th ed.page 339 and 340 table courtesy **Ranjita Pallavi**,K.J.Somaiya college; Mumbai.

167 Which of the following imaging modality is most sensitive to detect early renal tuberculosis.

1. Intravenous urography
2. Ultrasound
3. Computed tomography
4. Magnetic resonance imaging

Ans 1

168. A young man with tuberculosis presents with massive recurrent hemoptysis. For angiographic treatment which vascular structure should be evaluated first.

1. Pulmonary
2. Bronchial artery

3. Pulmonary vein
 4. Superior vena cava
- Ans 2 CMDT page 218 ed 2003

169 Which one of the following imaging modalities is most sensitive for evaluation of extra- adrenal pheochromocytoma.

1. Ultrasound
2. CT
3. MRI
4. MIBG scan

Ans 4

170 On 3 phase ^{99m}Tc-MDP bone scan, which of the following bone lesions will show least osteoblastic activity.

1. Paget's disease
2. osteoid Osteoma
3. Fibrous Displasia
4. Fibrous cortical defect

Ans 4

171. Use of tamoxifen in carcinoma of breast patients does not lead to the following side effects.

1. Thromboembolic events
2. Endometrial Carcinoma
3. Cataract
4. Cancer in opposite breast

Ans 4

172 For the treatment of deep seated tumors, the following rays are used.

1. X- rays and Gamma- rays
2. Alpha rays and Beta -rays
3. Electrons and positrons
4. High power laser beams

Ans 1 (4??)

173 Stereotactic Radio-surgery is a form of:

1. Radiotherapy
2. Radioiodine therapy
3. Robotic surgery
4. Cryo Surgery

Ans 1 This is focused high dose radiation to destroy tumors less than 3 cm.

174 Which of the following is not an oncological emergency

1. Spinal cord compression.
2. Superior venacaval syndrome
3. Tumorlysis syndrome
4. Carcinoma cervix stage- III"B" with Pyometra.

Ans 4

175 The level of alpha fetoprotein is raised in all of the following except.

1. Cirrhosis of liver.
2. Hepatocellular carcinoma
3. Yolk sac tumor
4. Dysgerminoma

Ans 4 (Dr.Maniah Kasliwal, AIIMS) AFP is raised in the following conditions

hepatitis, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, open neural tube defects, germ cell tumours (not pure seminoma) and yolk sac tumour.

176 Aniseikonia means:

1. Difference in the axial length of the eyeballs.
2. Difference in the size of corneas
3. Difference in the size of pupils
4. Difference in the size of images formed by the two eyes.

Ans 4

177. Ophthalmoplegic migraine means:

1. When headache is followed by complete paralysis of the IIIrd and VI nerve on the same side as the hemicrania.
2. When the headache is followed by partial paralysis of the IIIrd nerve on the same side as the hemicrania with out any scotoma.
3. Headache associated with IIIrd, IVth and VIth nerve paralysis.
4. Headache associated with optic neuritis

Ans 3. In Ophthalmoplegic Migraine headache occurs in conjunction with diplopia. As the intensity of an ipsilateral severe headache subsides after a day or more, paresis of 1 or more of cranial nerves III, IV, and VI occurs. The third cranial nerve is affected in about 80% of cases, initially with ptosis and then oculomotor paresis, which is usually complete but may be partial. This is usually transient; but may outlast pain for a few weeks. Other symptoms are vomiting, nausea. CMDT also says that ophthalmic division of V CN may be affected. MYDRIASIS may occur in 50% cases.

Important about Ophthalmoplegic Migraine: In ADULTS if it occurs always consider the possibility of aneurysms.(these are very rare in childhood). Exclude Other D/D by imaging including-- Tolosa-Hunt syndrome (granulomatous inflammation in the cavernous sinus), orbital pseudotumor (an idiopathic infiltration of orbital structures with chronic inflammatory cells), Diabetic cranial neuropathy.

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- Ref CMDT 2003 Pg 947, HPIM 15th Page 76

Answer is 3 as choice one specifically mentions complete paralysis that is usually but not always not the case & choice 3 is absolutely correct.

Other Migraine questions:

In CLASSIC migraine Throbbing headache is CONTRALATERAL to visual display. (Contrast to Ophthalmoplegic migraine)

SCOTOMA called as "fortification spectra"Q begins as a small Para central scotoma - expands in a C shape manner. It has scintillating lights around it in a serrated (fortification) form. It expands and disappears out of visual field in 20-25 minutes.

Carotidynia Q is lower jaw/ Facial migraine like headache. (Older age group, with carotid pulsations)

Bikersaff's Migraine: Basilar migraine in young adolescent females with blindness.

Rizatriptanq is the fastest acting Triptan.

Aspirin, NSAIDS, isomethepteneq used to abort mild migraine.

BIOFEEDBACK q therapy is useful in helping patients deal with stress.

Triggering factors include Chocolate, alcohol, Food additives, Bright light, menstrual cycle (around menstruation), anxiety, stress, exercise, OCPs.

178 Surface ectoderm gives rise to all of the following structures except.

1. Lens

2. Corneal epithelium
3. Conjunctival epithelium
4. Anterior layers of iris.

Ans 4 Lens is formed by surface ectoderm. Cornea epithelium is formed by surface ectoderm rest of layers are formed by mesothelium (these are endothelium, descemet's membrane, stroma, bowman's layer. Iris is formed by neuroectoderm - epithelial layers. Blood vessels of iris derived from mesoderm.

Other questions: Retina, Pineal Gland, Neurohypophysis, CNS neurons, preganglionic neurons derived from Neuroectoderm.

Dilator and sphincter pupillae muscles, ciliary muscle, carotid body, most bones of face, skull except occipital bone, bones of middle ear, pia and arachnoid layer, schwann cells, parafollicular cells, postganglionic neurons and odontoblasts derived from NEURAL CREST.

Extraocular muscles, skeletal muscles of head-neck-trunk, muscles of tongue, vertebrae ribs occipital bone and dura matter are derived from PARAXIAL MESODERM

179 Enucleation of the eyeball is contraindicated in

- 1 Endophthalmitis
2. Panophthalmitis
3. Intraocular tumour
4. Painful blind eye

Ans 2

Indications for enucleation are -ABSOLUTE -Retinoblastoma and malignant melanoma. Relative are Painful blind eye following glaucoma, Endophthalmitis, mutilating ocular injuries, anterior staphyloma and pthysis bulbi q

Indications for evisceration are Panophthalmitis, expulsive choroidal hemorrhage and bleeding anterior staphyloma. In Panophthalmitis we prefer evisceration to prevent infection reaching meninges.

180. The treatment of congenital glaucoma is

1. Essentially topical medications
2. Trabeculoplasty
3. Trabeculotomy with trabeculectomy
4. Cyclocryotherapy.

Ans 3

181. Hypochloremia hypokalemia and alkalosis are seen in:

1. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
2. Hirschsprung's disease.
3. Esophageal atresia
4. Jejunal atresia

Ans 1

182 There is a high risk of renal dysplasia in

1. Posterior urethral valves.
2. Bladder extrophy
3. Anorectal malformation
4. Neonatal sepsis

Ans 1 (ref Schwartz surgery.)

183. Cells from the neural crest are involved in all except.

1. Hirschsprung's disease
2. Neuroblastoma
3. Primitive neuroectodermal tumour
4. Wilm's tumour

Ans 4

184 A 'Malignant pustule' is a term used for

1. An infected malignant melanoma
2. A carbuncle
3. A rapidly spreading rodent ulcer.
4. Anthrax of skin

Ans 4 [neeharika, Aurangabad]

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185 A warthin's tumour is:

1. An adenolymphoma of parotid gland
2. A pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid
3. A carcinoma of the parotid.
4. A carcinoma of submandibular salivary gland

Ans 1 Warthin's tumour is also known as papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum. Occurs more in males, age ~ 60 yrs, Diagnosis possible without biopsy by ^{99}Tc pertechnate scan. T/t is superficial parotidectomy.

186 A newborn baby had normal APGAR score at birth and developed excessive frothing and choking on attempted feeds. The investigation of choice is:

1. Esophagoscopy
2. Bronchoscopy
3. MRI chest
4. X-ray chest and abdomen with the red rubber catheter passed per orally into esophagus

Ans 4

A I P P G AIIMS Answers

187. A new born baby has been referred to the casualty as a case of congenital diaphragmatic hernia. The first clinical intervention is to:

1. Insert a central venous pressure line.
2. Bag and mask ventilation
3. Insert a nasogastric tube.
4. Ventilate with high frequency ventilator

Ans 3

188 One year old male child is presented with poor urinary stream since birth. The investigation of choice for evaluation is:

1. Voiding cystourethrography (VCUG)
2. USG bladder
3. Intravenous urography
4. Uroflowmetry

Ans 1

189. Which of the following statements about peptic ulcer disease is true.

1. Helicobacter pylori eradication increases the likelihood of occurrence of complications.
2. The incidence of complications has remained unchanged.
3. The incidence of Helicobacter pylori re-infection in India is very low.
4. Helicobacter pylori eradication does not alter the recurrence ratio.

Ans ?

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190. Which of the following is not a contraindication for extra corporeal Shockwave Lithotripsy (ESWL) for renal calculi?

1. Uncorrected bleeding diathesis
2. Pregnancy
3. Ureteric stricture
4. Stone in a calyceal diverticulum.

Ans 4

191. Which of the following is not an appropriate investigation for anterior urethral stricture?

1. Magnetic Resonance Imaging
2. Retrograde urethrogram
3. Micturating cystourethrogram
4. High frequency ultrasound

Ans 1

192. The recommended treatment for preputial adhesions producing ballooning of prepuce during micturition in a 2-year-old boy is: -

1. Wait and watch policy
2. Circumcision
3. Dorsal slit
4. Preputial adhesions release and dilatation

Ans 3

193 All are correct about potassium balance except.

1. Most of potassium is intracellular
2. Three quarter of the total body potassium is found in skeletal muscle.
3. Intracellular potassium is released into extra- cellular space in response to severe injury or surgical stress.
4. Acidosis leads to movement of potassium from extracellular to intracellular fluid compartment.

Ans 4

194. Hypocalcaemia characterized by all except.

1. Numbness and tingling of circumoral region.
2. Hyperactive tendon reflexes and positive Chvostek's sign.
3. Shortening of Q-T interval in ECG.
4. Carpopedal spasm

Ans 3

195 Which of the following not true of gas gangrene.

1. It is caused by clostridium perfringens
2. Clostridium Perfringens is a gram-negative spore-bearing bacillus.
3. Gas gangrene is characterized by severe local pain crepitus and signs of toxemia.
4. High dose penicillin and aggressive debridement of affected tissue is the treatment of established infection.

Ans 2 they are gram +ve

196. "Sleep apnea", is defined as a temporary pause in breathing during sleep lasting at least.

1. 40 seconds
2. 30 seconds
3. 20 seconds
4. 10 seconds

Ans 4 HPIM 15th page 1520. Sleep apnea is of two types Obstructive & central. Nocturnal Polysomnography used to diagnose & distinguish between Obstructive & central apnea. (Monitoring of multiple physiological factors during sleep.)

Current pediatric diagnosis and treatment page 30, 15th Ed mentions apnea as "any cessation of respiration longer than 20 sec, or any cessation of respiration with the appearance of cyanosis." Also apnea in neonate most common cause in prematurity. If question comes of apnea of prematurity it is better mark 20 sec otherwise "HARRISON IS ALWAYS RIGHT"

Hypopnoea is defined as decrease in respiration with drop in oxygenated hemoglobin levels by at least 4 %.

197. In a blast injury, which of the following organ is least vulnerable to the blast wave.

1. G.I. tract
2. Lungs
3. Liver
4. Ear drum

Ans (3) Ref Bailey & Love . Exp: In Blast injury - Eardrum, Hollow Organs, Lungs are most affected. Liver is spared due to its homogeneity.[Saurabh Tripathi, TN Medical College ,Mumbai; Dipak Gupta, BPKIHS, Nepal]

198 Regarding testicular tumour, the following are false except.

1. They are commonest malignancy in older man
2. Seminomas are radiosensitive
3. Only 25% of Stage 1 teratomas are cured by surgery alone.
4. Chemotherapy rarely produces a cure in those with Metastatic disease.

Ans 3 Seminomas are radioSensitive, Slowly growing. [SSS]

199 A young patient presents with history of dysphagia more to liquid than solids. The first investigation you will do is:

1. Barium Swallow
2. Esophagoscopy
3. Ultrasound of the chest
4. C.T. Scan of the chest

Ans 1

200. A 45 years old hypertensive male presented with sudden onset severe headache, vomiting and neck stiffness. On examination he didn't have any focal neurological deficit. His CT scan showed blood in the Sylvain fissure. The probable diagnosis is:

1. Meningitis
2. Ruptured aneurysm
3. Hypertensive bleed.
4. Stroke

Ans 2?3?

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aiims

1. All are true about tubercle bacilli except:

- a) discovered by Thomas Kocher
- b) produces no pigment
- c) grows well at 37°C

2. Best test to diagnose early pregnancy in modern day

- (1) HCG urine
- (2) HCG serum
- (3) USG

3. A 2yr old child presents with jaundice & anemia with increased HbF. Most probable diagnosis is :

- a) sickle cell anemia
- b) thalassemia

4. Blood supply to the TERM uterus is

- (1) 100
- (2) 200 ml
- (3) 600
- (4) 1000 ml/min

5. Rx of endometriosis in a young infertile lady

- (1) clomiphene
- (2) progestin
- (3) GnRH
- (4) danazol

6. Erythroblastosis fetalis occurs in first delivery in

- (1) Rh+ baby
- (2) Rh + transfusion
- (3) Rh +ve mother
- (4) Rh -ve baby

7. Agent which increase ICT

- (1) ketamine
- (2) thiopentone
- (3) propofol

8. Tubercle bacilli was discovered by:

- a) Robert Koch
- b) Louis Pasteur
- c) John snow

9. In which stage of labour 'stage of PHYSIOLOGICAL chills' occurs:

- (1) stage-1
- (2) stage-2
- (3) stage-3
- (4) stage-4

10. Most common Cause of death in eclampsia is (1) intracerebral hage

- (2) acute renal failure

11. Pseudomeigs syndrome is seen in

- a) fibroid
- b) ovarian tumor

12. A 35yr old asymptomatic female,has a small nodule at the domeof the uterus,which has gradually increased in size over last 4yrs.She is in oethrwise normal health.Most prbly it is:

- a)congenital anomaly
- b)a benign neoplasm
- c)a malignant neoplasm

13. Most important prognostic factor of carcinoma

- (1) grade
- (2) stage
- (3) mitotic index
- (4) metastasis

14. Alcoholic hepatitis shows

- (1) malory hyaline
- (2) lewy body
- (3) negri body

15. Mosst important prognostic factor of carcinoma

- (1) grade
- (2) stage
- (3) mitotic index
- (4) metastasis

16. All are seen in Anemia of chronic disease EXCEPT

- (1) decreased Fe
- (2) decreased ferritin
- (3) microcytic hypochromic anemia
- (4) transferrin

17. Wein- Reid test is for

- (1) abruptio pl
- (2) pl previa
- (3) succunturiate
- (4) vasa previa

18. Weid Reiner test is done to diagnose

- (1)abruptio placenta
- (2) placenta previa
- (3)placenta succunturiata
- (4) vasa previa

19. All can be seen in HIV positive individual except:

- a)Kaposi's Sarcoma
- b)primary CNS lymphoma
- c)Invasive Ca Cervix
- d)small cell Ca lung

20. Length of duodenum is:

- a)10cm
- b)15cm
- c)25cm
- d)30cm

21. Post spinal head-ache is treated by

- (1) blood patch
- (2) head up position

(3)

22. True about Meckel's diverticulum is:

- a) present in mesenteric border
- b) all 3 layers of muscles are present
- c) treated by diverticulectomy & invagination of stump as done in appendicectomy

23. The structure preserved in modified radical mastectomy is :

- a) pectoralis major
- b) internal mammary artery
- c) axillary nerve
- d) lymphatics

24. Most important prognostic factor in malignant melanoma is :

- a) tumor size
- b) tumor thickness
- c) irregular margin
- d) haemorrhage

25. Balint's syndrome is characterised by all except:

- a) aphasia
- b) oculomotor apraxia
- c) optic ataxia
- d) simultagnosia

26. Satellite lesions in malignant melanoma is due to :

- a) vascular spread
- b) tumor embolization
- c) lymphatic permeation

27. Vibrio cholera produces its pathogenetic effects by:

- a) exotoxin
- b) enterotoxin
- c) endotoxin

28. Congenital pyloric stenosis is:

- a) due to hypertrophy of pyloric antral circular muscles
- b) vomitus bile stained
- c) treated by removing the hypertrophied pylorus & reanastomosis

29. In chronic pancreatitis not seen is:

- a) parenchymal calcification
- b) hypercalcemia
- c) respiratory insufficiency
- d) pancreatic abscess

30. Right testicular vein drains into:

- a) right renal vein
- b) left renal vein
- c) IVC
- d) internal iliac

31. Cortical mastoidectomy is absolutely indicated in :

- a) CSOM-safe ear
- b) severe ASOM
- c) A/c coalescent mastoiditis
- d) serous otitis media

(Manipal Answers 2004)

32. A 40 yr old multigravida with multiple fibroids in the lower segment of uterus in 3rd trimester. Most appropriate management would be:
- vaginal delivery
 - classical caesarean
 - lower segment caesarean
 - classical caesarean with hysterectomy
33. True about Warthin's tumor is :
- rare & most commonly affects submandibular gland
 - on technetium scan shows as cold spot
 - intensely eosinophilic cytoplasm with double layered columnar cells
 - nodular & firm
34. Ectopic gastric mucosa is the main cause of ulcer in:
- duodenum
 - jejunum
 - Meckel's diverticulum
 - colon
35. Streptococcus causes all except:
- erysipelas
 - psoriasis
 - scarlet fever
 - toxic shock syndrome
36. Angular conjunctivitis is caused by:
- Moraxella
 - phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - tubercle bacilli
37. Maintenance dose of digoxin:
- 0.25 mg
 - 2.5 mg
 - 250 mg
 - none of the above
38. Dendritic corneal ulcer is characteristically caused by:
- fungus
 - herpes simplex
 - pneumococcus
 - pseudomonas
39. Ultrashort acting action of thiopentone is due to
- redistribution
 - fast metabolism
 - rapid excretion
40. Pulmonary embolism may present as:
- pleuritic chest pain
 - hemoptysis always present
 - hemorrhagic pleural effusion always
 - always an abnormal chest X ray
41. Components of Biophysical profile all except
- placental maturity index

- (2) fetal tone
- (3) resp movt
- (4) non stress test

42. DVT can present as:

- a) almost no symptoms
- b) high grade fever
- c) cyanosis
- d) tachycardia

43. Cherry Red spot is seen in all except:

- a) central retinal artery occlusion
- b) Tay Sachs disease
- c) Gaucher's disease

44. A child presents with generalized edema & weakness. The BP was normal. The child responded well to steroid therapy. Most probable diagnosis is:

- a) acute glomerulonephritis
- b) minimal change disease
- c) Ig A nephropathy
- d) HSP

45. Oral anticoagulant is monitored by

- (1) PT
- (2) clot retraction
- (3) clot lysis
- (4) clotting time

46. Antineutrophilic cytoplasmic antibody is seen characteristically in:

- a) Wegner's granulomatosis
- b) Churg Strauss
- c) proliferative glomerular disease

47. LDL lipoprotein is:

- a) apo A
- b) apo B 48
- c) apo B 100 & apo C
- d) apo C

48. CCF can be treated by all except:

- a) dopamine & dobutamine
- b) diuretics
- c) vasodilators
- d) amiodarone

a i p p g . c o m

49. Toxicity of Plasmodium falciparum is due to:

- a) its ability to affect young erythrocytes
- b) cytoadherence
- c) antibody & immune complex mediated damage
- d) all of the above

50. Trauma Score does not take into account:

- a) Glasgow coma scale
- b) heart rate
- c) bp
- d) respiratory rate

51. On 8th May 1980,WHO declared the eradication of:

- a)polio
- b)small pox
- c)measles
- d)chicken pox

52. Erythema marginatum is seen in:

- a)measles
- b)rheumatic fever
- c)rubella

53. most effective drug in leprosy for persisters is:

- a)dapsone
- b)rifampicin
- c)clofazimine

54. Reversal reaction is characterise by all except:

- a)increased multiplication of lepra bacilli
- b)lesions become erythematous & painful
- c)irreversible destruction os axons of the affected nerves
- d)seen in BL types

55. hyperkalemia with metabolic alkalosis is seen in:

- a)RTA type 1
- b)RTA type 2
- c)RTA type 4

56. Capsulated yeat fungus is :

- a)histoplasma
- b)cryptococcus neoformans

57. +ve tuberculin test means:

- a)presence of active infection
- b)high susceptibility to infection
- c)either
- d)none

58. Most important criteria in reading a tuberculin test is:

- a)erythema
- b)induration
- c)erythema+ induration

a ip p g. co m

59. Fertilization usually takes place in:

- a)uterus
- b)medial part fallopian tube
- c)lateral part fallopian tube
- d)ovary

60. Fallopian tube length is:

- a)2cm
- b)3-4cm
- c)10-12 cm
- d)25 cm

61. A 15yr old boy with mass shaft of tibia complains of pain in the limb & fever.Histopatholgy shows small round cells.Most probable diagnosis is:

- a)ewing's sarcoma

- b)osteosarcoma
- c)osteochondroma
- d)giant cell carcinoma

62. Physical quality of life index doesnt includes:

- a)IMR
- b)MMR
- c)life expectancy at age 1
- d)literacy

63. Post mortal nasal swab is useful in death due to:

- a)cocaine poisoning
- b)angioneuritic edema
- c)hanging
- d)drowning

64. Completely destroyed aortic valve with friable vegetations are charcetristics of endocarditis due to:

- a)candida albicans
- b)streptococcus pyogens
- c)staph aureus
- d)staph epidermidis

65. Small Pox vaccine is prepared by:

- a)cow pox
- b)vaccinia
- c)variola major
- d)variola minor

66. All are viral diseases except:

- a)pertusis
- b)measles
- c)mumps
- d)rubella

67. CD 3 is a marker for :

- a)T lymphocytes
- b) B lymphocytes
- c)macrophages
- d)activated B lymphocytes

68. All are true about MHC except:

- a)cell surface glycoproteins
- b)Class I present on all cells
- c)Class II present on T cells ,activated B cells & macrophages
- d)present on chrormose 6

69. Passing decidual cast is characteristic of:

- a)missed abortion
- b)threatened abortion
- c)tubal abortion
- d)incomplete abortion

70. A 40yr old female with h/o brownis vaginal discharge which is ometimes foul smelling.There is previous history of abortions.She complains of hemoptysis & the chest Xray & blood lab studies are highly suggestive.Most probable diagnosis is:

- a)endometrial carcinoma
- b)chorio carcinoma with lung secondaries

- c)endometriosis
- d)missed abortion

71. Unilateral fetid blood stained nasal discharge is most commonly due to:

- a) sinusitis
- b) foreign body nose
- c) carcinoma
- d) polyp

72. All open into the middle meatus except:

- a)maxillary sinus
- b)anterior ethmoid
- c)middle ethmoid
- d)posterior ethmoid

73. Vomiting in poisoning is induced by

- (1) Apomorphine injection
- (2) Ipecac
- (3)copper sulphate
- (4) sodium chloride

74. Nasal endoscopic surgery is used for the treatment of:

- a)maxillary polyps
- b)chronic sinusitis
- c)ethmoidal carcinoma

75. Unexplained afebrile acute onset dyspnoea in a child is suspected as:

- a)foreign body tracheobronchial tree
- b)pneumonia
- c)epiglottitis
- d)asthma

76. An ascitic fluid with protein $> 2.8\text{gm}\%$ & serum ascites albumin gradient > 1 . Most probable diagnosis is :

- a)CCF
- b)nephrotic syndrome
- c)malignancy
- d)cirrhosis

77. A 35yr old female with anemia ,bleeding tendency,with 20% blasts in circulation.DIC is diagnosed.Most probable reason could be:

- a)CLL
- b)promyelocytic leukemia M3
- c)monocytic leukemia M5
- d)lymphoblastic leukemia

78. All are seen in calcium deficient states except:

- a)increased calcitonin
- b)increased mobilization from bones
- c)increased absorption from intestines
- d)decreased reabsorption from renal tubules

79. Calcium absorption is increased by the presence of:

- a)oxalates
- b)1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol

80. A lady 1 week after delivery comes with lability of mood

- (1) post partum blues

- (2) post partum psychosis
- (3) post part depression
- (4)

81. A 40 yr old male presents with anemia, enlarged spleen. Peripheral smear shows large lymphocytes which are TRAP positive. Most probable diagnosis is:

- a) acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- b) hairy cell leukemia
- c) CML

82. Pleural effusion is seen in all except:

- a) Pneumocystis Carinii pneumonia
- b) tuberculosis
- c) synpneumonic effusion

83. Most effective drug in TB for persisters?

- a. INH
- B. rifampicin
- c. pyrazinamide.
- d. capreomycin.

84. All are tributaries of coronary sinus except:

- a) small cardiac vein
- b) great cardiac vein
- c) anterior cardiac vein
- d) middle cardiac vein

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AIPPG PGI 2003 Solved paper.
PGI chandigarh answers with some explanations.

Q1. A 24 yr old patient was brought to emergency department with a history of trauma, blood pressure 100/60 mm of Hg and tachycardia. Bedside USG revealed splenic laceration. I.V. Fluids were administered and his blood pressure stabilized at 120/70mm of Hg. Further management includes?

- A. Monitoring and surgery only if patient deteriorates
- B. Immediate laparotomy and splenic repair
- C. Immediate laparotomy and splenectomy
- D. Laparoscopic splenic repair

Ans: A, D

Q2.True about Barret's oesophagus is/are ?

- A. Causative agent is Herpes virus
- B. Occurs due to chronic reflux oesophagitis
- C. Is associated with oesophageal varices
- D. Here squamous epithelium is replaced with intestinal type
- E. Is a premalignant condition

Ans: B, D, E

Q3.Catheter insertion per urethra, is done in all of the following conditions, except?

- A. BPH
- B. Urethral trauma
- C. Prostatic cancer
- D. Postoperative retention of urine
- E. Urethral stricture

Ans: B

Q4.The true statement (s) about hernia is/are?

- A. Inguinal Hernias are more common on the right side
- B. Femoral hernia is the commonest type in females
- C. Femoral hernia is more common in females
- D. Strangulated hernia may be asymptomatic
- E. Strangulation is more common in a direct inguinal hernia

Ans: A, C, E

Q5.For diagnosis in a patient presenting with a breast lump, the best investigation is?

- A. FNAC
- B. Bidirectional mammography
- C. CT Scan
- D. MRI
- E. Angiography

Ans[a]

Q6. The major criteria four HIV include?

- A. Cough > 1 months-----minor criteria
- B. Diarrhoea > 1 months
- C. Weight loss > 10%
- D. Fever > 1 months
- E. Oropharyngeal candidiasis-----minor criteria

Ans: [B], [C], [D]

Q8. The following induce weakness in the contraction of the heart?

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hyopphosphatemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Metabolic acidosis

E. Respiratory alkalosis

Q10. Complete palsy of the third cranial nerve is associated with?

- A. Preservation of accommodation
- B. Ptosis
- C. Paralysis of superior and inferior rectus
- D. Dilated pupils
- E. Medial deviation of eyes

Ans: B, C, D, [ref: basak]

{Preservation of accommodation: papillary reaction and accommodation preserved bcoz E.W.N normal [e] : lateral rectus acting so deviated outward}

Q13. Snow ball opacities in the vitreous humor, are seen in the eye in?

- A. Anterior uveitis
- B. Endothelial dystrophy
- C. Pars planitis
- D. Retinitis pigmentosa
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis

Q14. A patient of retinal detachment may be investigated by?

- A. Direct ophthalmoscopy
- B. Indirect ophthalmoscopy
- C. USG
- D. Gonioscopy
- E. Triple mirror test

ans: B,E,C,D [ref: basak]

{Indirect ophthalmoscopy: used to enhance visualization of extreme peripheral retina. USG: Used if media hazy. Triple mirror test;to check breaks in retina and vitreous condition}

Q15. The substance used in intraocular lens is?

- A. Glass
- B. Fibre
- C. Methyl polysiloxane
- D. Poly methyl methacrylate
- E. Silicone

ans: D,E [REF :BASAK}

SILICONE USED 4 FOLDABLE LENSES , ALSO poly hydroxy ethyl metha acryl ate.

Q16. Among the following, the tests that would be useful to diagnose a case of cataract include?

- A. USG
- B. Slit lamp examination
- C. Contrast sensitivity
- D. Colour vision test
- E. Gonioscopy

Ans:A,B,D

- A.USG-----to calculate power of lens to be placed and check retina and vitreous
- B. Slit lamp examination-----4 detail examination of eye and to know type of cataract
- C Colour vision test-----part of macular function test
- d. Tonometry done to check IOP if any abnormality found then gonioscopy.

Q17. Features of spring catarrh include?

- A. Arlt's line
- B. Horner's spots
- C. Tantra's spots
- D. Follicular hyperplasia
- E. Papillary hyperplasia

Ans: A, B, E [REF:BASAK]

REST R SEEN IN TRACHOMA

Q18. True statement about rigor mortis includes all of the following, except?

- A. First appears in the neck
- B. During summer starts by 24 - 48 hrs
- C. During winter starts by 48 - 72 hrs
- D. Appears and disappears in ascending and descending order
- E. Occurs early following drowning

Q19. Putrefaction is delayed in poisoning due to?

- A. Arsenic
- B. Mercury
- C. Nitric acid
- D. Lead
- E. Iron

Ans: A

Q20. Activated charcoal is used in poisoning with?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Arsenic
- C. Barbiturates
- D. Lead
- E. Mercury

ans: [b], [c]

Q21. A patient is brought with opium poisoning. The antagonists to opium include?

- A. Buprenorphine
- B. Meptazinol
- C. Nalorphine
- D. Neostigmine
- E. Pyridostigmine

Ans: C

Q22. Among the following, the ones that are organophosphates include?

- A. Dieldrin
- B. Kepone
- C. Malathion
- D. Parathion
- E. Propoxur

ans:C,D [ref:park]

Dieldrin -----organochlorine

Kepone-----organochlorine

Propoxur-----carbamate

Other commonly asked Opcompds

1.chlorthione

2.diazinone

3.fenithione

4.abate

5.fenitrothione

Q23. Among the following, the drugs that are of use in a case of Ectopic pregnancy include?

- A. Adriamycin
- B. Actinomycin D
- C. Cyclophosphamide
- D. Methotrexate
- E. Potassium fluoride

Ans: D

Potassium chloride can also be used.

Q24. The tests that may help to know the occurrence of ovulation in a female include?

- A. USG
- B. Levels of progesterone

- C. Temperature changes
- D. Levels of oestradiol
- E. Examination of cervical mucus

ans:A,B,C,E

USG ----- ova can be seen, ruptured ovarian membrane

Levels of progesterone-----increased becoz of stimulation by LH

Temperature changes----- inc in body temp by 0.5`C

Examination of cervical mucus----- spinbarkeit phenomenon, excessive stretchability

Q25. True about Complete Hydatidiform mole?

- A. it is associated with Diploidy-----complete mole[46xx]
- B. it is associated with Triploidy-----partial mole
- C. it is treated with cyclophosphamide-----methotrexate used
- D. Malignant change is seen in 2% cases-----2-10%
- E. it is associated with abortion

ans: [a] ,[d], [ref: dutta]

Q26. True about Stein Levinthal syndrome is?

- A. Seen in postmenopausal women
- B. May present with amenorrhoea / oligomenorrhoea
- C. Follicular cysts may be present
- D. LH levels are increased
- E. There is hypertrophy of theca interna

Ans: B, C, D

Q27. True about testicular feminization syndrome is/are ?

- A. 46 XY
- B. 46 XX
- C. Female genitalia
- D. Ambiguous genitalia
- E. Well developed mullerian structures

ans: A, C

Phenotypically male with well dev breasts but lack axillary and pubic hair. Small blind vagina, mullerian dysgenesis.

Testis sec testosterone present.

Q28. The engaging diameter in brow presentation is?

- A. Mentovertical
- B. Submentovertical
- C. Suboccipitofrontal
- D. Suboccipitobregmatic
- E. Submentobregmatic

Ans. A, B

Q29. The causes of Breech presentation are?

- A. Placenta praevia
- B. Previous caesarian section
- C. Contracted pelvis
- D. Oligohydramnios
- E. Hydrocephalus

Ans: A, C, D, E

Q30. Management of a 26 yrs woman with dead fetus in transverse lie, with hand prolapse, now in second stage of labour, includes?

- A. Decapitation
- B. Craniotomy
- C. Amniotomy
- D. Caesarian section

E. Cleidotomy

ans: [a], [d]

Q31. reatment of Cervical CIS in a 45 yrs old woman presenting with bleeding per vaginum, includes?

- A. Cautery
- B. Conization
- C. Cyclophosphamide
- D. Cryosurgery
- E. Laser surgery

ans:B

best tratment in this case will br hysterectomy .[a], [d] , [e] r done in CIN I & II.

Q32. Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, is associated with following abnormalities in the foetus?

- A. VSD
- B. IUGR----- generally big baby
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hyperglycemia----- hypoglycemia
- E. Neural tube defects

ans: [c],[a], [e]

Other metabolic abnormalities

- 1.dec Mg
- 1. inc bilirubin
- 2. sacral agenesis highly specific of diabetic mother

Q33. Foetal cardiac motion can be observed by transvaginal USG, at early as?

- A. 4 weeks
- B. 6 weeks
- C. 7 weeks
- D. 8 weeks
- E. 10 weeks

Ans:[b]

for transabdominal scan ----- 7 wks

Q34. In a woman suffering from Complicated PID, the treatment modalities include?

- A. Culdocentesis-----colpotomy is done for pelvic abscess
- B. Broad spectrum antibiotics
- C. Laparoscopic assisted vaginal hysterectomy-----trans abdominal hysterectomy in chronic cases. Not laproscopic becoz excess adhesions
- D. Laparotomy
- E. Drainage of Tubo-ovarain abscess

ans:[b],[d],[e]

Q35. The etiologic agent implicated in causation of carcinoma of cervix is?

- A. HPV types - 6, 11
- B. HPV types - 11, 22
- C. HPV types - 16, 18
- D. HPV types - 21, 22
- E. HPV types - 31, 33

ans:[c],[e]

Q36. Cervicits may be caused by?

- A. Staphylococci
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Trichomonas vaginalis
- E. Chlamydia trachomatis

Ans: D,E most common cause is gonorrhoea [ref: robbins]

Q37. True statement (s) about bacterial vaginosis include?

- A. pH of vaginal is < 4.5----- >4.5
- B. Amine test is positive----- fishy odour
- C. Clue cells are seen-----diagnostic
- D. No pus cells are seen in the discharge-----no WBC
- E. Metronidazole is used in treatment

Ans:[b],[c],[d],[e] [ref: Shaw}

Q38. True about Intrahepatic cholestasis in pregnancy is/are ?

- A. Jaundice is present
- B. Pruritus is a feature
- C. Associated with increased maternal mortality
- D. Associated with increased foetal abnormality
- E. Serum bilirubin is < 5mg/dL

ans: [a], [b],[e]

It is 2nd MC cause for jaundice in pregnancy.first being viral hepatitis.occurs MC in last trimester . resolves within 2 wks postpartum.

Q39. A 22 year old lady gave birth to a 2.2 kg baby. Her date of LMP was not known. The approximate age of the baby can be calculated using?

- A. Helix of ear
- B. Birth weight
- C. Articular cartilage
- D. Anterior fontanelle
- E. Sole crease

Q40. The immunoglobulin that can be transferred to the foetus transplacentally is?

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgM
- D. IgE
- E. IgD

Ans: B

Q41. The immunoglobulin activating classical complement pathway is?

- A. IgG
- B. IgD
- C. IgA-----activates alternative pathway
- D. IgM
- E. IgE

ans: [a] ,[d] ref:ananthnarayan

Q42. A non-alcoholic, diabetic patient with increased serum ferritin levels and hyperpigmentation, may be suffering from ?

- A. Aceruloplasminemia
- B. Atransferrinemia
- C. Sideroblastic anaemia
- D. Thalassemia
- E. Wilson's disease

Ans: B ref to haemochromatosis

Q43. Diabetes mellitus is associated with all of the following except?

- A. Encephalopathy
- B. Myopathy
- C. Myelopathy
- D. Myelitis
- E. Neuropathy

Ans: C, D

Q44. A patient presented with headache, and his blood pressure was found to be 190/120. The management may be with?

- A. Beta blockers
- B. Oral enalapril
- C. Sublingual nifedipine
- D. Intravenous enalapril
- E. I.V. nitroglycerine

Ans: B, c, a

Q45. The hormone that is predominantly secreted by an extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma is?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Norepinephrine
- C. Epinephrine-----if associated with MEN or in intraadrenal tumor
- D. phenylalanine
- E. VMA

Ans: b

Q46. There is an association of pulmonary hypertension with?

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Bronchial asthma
- C. Congestive cardiac failure
- D. Interstitial lung fibrosis
- E. Mitral stenosis

Ans: A, B, C, D, E

Q47. Paraneoplastic effects in a patient of bronchogenic carcinoma, include?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Jaundice
- E. Lytic bone lesions

Ans: A, B, C,

Q48. "Susruha Samhita" was translated by?

- A. Bernard
- B. Bagha bhatta
- C. Milliard
- D. Celsius
- E. Maurice

Q49. A patient was brought to the emergency with dehydration, Blood pressure was 90/70 mm of Hg, and blood examination revealed a pH of 7.28. Further management includes?

- A. Adrenaline injection
- B. Potassium supplementation
- C. Dopamine infusion
- D. Bicarbonate injection
- E. I.V. fluids to correct dehydration

ans: [e]

Q50. Acute injury to lungs is associated with?

- A. pericardial effusion
- B. pulmonary parenchymal oedema
- C. normal pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
- D. selective dilatation of pulmonary blood vessels
- E. Shunting of blood

Ans: B,C,D, E case of A.R.SD

Q51. Vanishing bile duct syndrome is associated with?

- A. Polyarteritis nodosa
- B. Graft versus host disease
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Non - cirrhotic portal fibrosis

Also called ALEGILLE SYNDROME

Q52. Scraping of the skin is useful in diagnosis of which of the following:

- A. Botryomycosis
- B. Coccidiomycosis
- C. Dermatomycosis
- D. Herpes virus infection
- E. Sporothrix

Ans: C

Q53. True statement(s) about impetigo include?

- A. caused by staphylococci-----phage type 71
- B. caused by streptococci-----Gp A beta hemolytic streptococci
- C. non contagious-----contagious
- D. intraepidermal-----epidermal
- E. does not form scar on healing

Ans:[a], [b], [e]

Q54. Left border of the heart is formed by which of the following?

- A. Arch of aorta
- B. Ascending aorta
- C. Right ventricle
- D. Pulmonary artery
- E. Pulmonary vein

Ans: A, C, D

Q55. Egg shell calcification is seen in?

- A. Berylliosis
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Silicosis

Ans: C, D, E

Q56. Among the following, the tumors that are sensitive to radiotherapy, include?

- A. Adenocarcinoma of the stomach-----surgery is best
- B. Leukemia-----chemotherapy
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Sarcoma-----surgery
- E. Seminoma

ANS: [C], [E]

Q57. Radiological features of Osteosarcoma include?

- A. Soap bubble appearance
- B. Codman's triangle
- C. Onion peel appearance
- D. Sun ray appearance
- E. New bone formation

Ans: [B], [D], [E].

Q58. Honey comb appearance is seen in?

- A. Aspergilloma
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Interstitial fibrosis of lung
- D. Silicosis
- E. Tuberculosis

Ans: C, D, E

Q59. The causes of posterior mediastinal mass include?

- A. Anterior thoracic meningocele
- B. Bronchogenic cyst
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Neuroenteric cyst
- E. Neurogenic cyst

Ans: D, E

Q60. Epstein Barr virus is implicated in causation of ?

- A. Burkitt's lymphoma
- B. Hogkin's lymphoma-----can cause acc to Robbins
- C. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma-----anaplastic variety
- D. Renal cell carcinoma
- E. Hepatocellular carcinoma

Ans: A, C

Other lesions caused by it; ----

- 1.oral hairy leukoplakia
- 2.chronic fatigue syndrome
- 1. tonsillar Ca
- 2. duncan's d/s

Q61. Among the following microorganisms, the ones that posses a capsule are?

- A. Cryptococci
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Haemophilus influenzae
- D. Histoplasma capsulatum

Ans: A, C,

Other important capsulated bacterium is pneumococcus. India ink used to demo capsule.

Q62. The causative agent(s) of pseudomembranous colitis include?

- A. Staphylococci
- B. Streptococci
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Clostridium difficile
- E. Candida albicans

Ans:[d]

Q63. In a precipitation reaction, prozone formation ?

- A. is due to excess antigens
- B. is due to excess antibodies
- C. is due to broken antibodies
- D. is due to false negative reaction
- E. is due to false positive reaction

Ans: A

Q64. True statment(s) about babesiosis include?

- A. It is caused by Babesia microti
- B. Causes bone marrow suppression----- causes renal failure
- C. The organism is found within RBC's
- D. The organism is found within WBC's
- E. Chloroquine is used in its treatment-----quinine with clindamycin / azithromycin

ans: [a], [c],

Q65. True about cerebral malaria include?

- A. Most commonly caused by P.vivax-----P. Falciparum
- B. Pathogenesis involves ischemia following capillary blockage
- C. There is hyperviscosity of blood-----hypo
- D. There is hyperglycemia-----hypoglycemia
- E. Signs of meningitis may be absent

Ans: [b],[e]

Features

1. Diffuse symmetrical encephalopathy
2. Focal neurological signs unusual.
3. Plantar reflex may be plantar or extensor.
4. Abdominal and cremastic –absent
5. 15% will have retinal h’age.

Q66. True statement about Typhoid is/are ?

- A. The bacteria are transported in water
- B. Subclinical cases are rare-----common
- C. Chronic carrier state is common
- D. Widal test is positive in the 1st week-----2nd week
- E. Ty21a is an oral vaccine

Ans: C, E

Remember BASU

1st wk--- Blood

2ndwk----widal

3rd-----stool

4th wk -----urine

Q67. Among the following, the ones that affect metaphyses are?

- A. Osteoclastoma-----epiphysis
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Osteomyelitis
- D. Ewing's sarcoma-----diaphysis
- E. Metaphyseal fractures

Ans: B, C, E

Q68. The commonly affected site by adventitious bursitis, due to tuberculosis, are?

- A. Bursa at Greater trochanter of femur
- B. Metatarsal bursa
- C. Subolecranon bursa
- D. Prepatellar bursa
- E. Subacromial bursa

{Ans:[b] ref: bailey}

Q69. Caries spine is associated with all of the following, except?

- A. Night sweats
- B. Weight gain
- C. Gibbus
- D. Lordosis
- E. Spasticity-----1st sign

Ans: [b] caries spine~ TB

Q70. Rocker bottom foot deformity is seen in ?

- A. Over correction of CTEV
- B. Congenital vertical talus
- C. Forefoot correction with persistent equinus deformity
- D. Posteromedial soft tissue contractures
- E. Gracilis abnormality

Ans: [a], [b]

Q71. For primary bone grafting, the best donor site is?

- A. Olecranon
- B. Pelvis
- C. Fibula
- D. Greater trochanter of femur
- E. Medial malleolus

Q72. [A patient has lower Ulnar nerve palsy. He will show?

- A. Thenar wasting-----median nerve
- B. Weakness of hand movements
- C. Loss of abduction of thumb

- D. Loss of extension at carpometacarpal joints
- E. Sensory loss over dorsal surface of medial 4 fingers

Ans: [b] becoz supply dorsal and palmar interosseous. The ulnar nerve, in the hand Passes between the pisiform and hook of the hamate, in front of flexor retinaculum and pisohamate ligament;

- divides into deep and superficial branch;
- is covered by deep fascia and then by palmaris brevis (cutaneous muscle)
- o 1) Superficial branch gives cutaneous branches to medial 1 1/2 fingers and motor branch to palmaris brevis. It communicates with the median nerve.
- o 2) Deep branch supplies 3 hypothenar muscles and all short muscles of hand, except for the 5 muscles innervated by median nerve

HYPOTHENAR MUSCLES have a common origin from the flexor retinaculum, pisiform and hook of hamate.

- o ABDUCTOR DIGITI V or MINIMI attaches to the base of the proximal phalanx of digit 5
- o FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITI V or MINIMI attaches to the base of proximal phalanx of digit 5
- o OPPONENS DIGITI V or MINIMI attaches to the 5th metacarpal bone.
- Are innervated by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve.

Thenar muscles innervated by ULNAR NERVE

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS lies deep to the thenar muscles

- Attaches from the middle metacarpal and capitate
- To the base of 1st phalanx.
- Is innervated by the ulnar nerve.

Flexor pollicis brevis attaches to the base of proximal phalanx of digit 1

- Are innervated by median nerve (C8, T1) and the deep branch of ulnar nerve (innervating the deep part of flexor pollicis brevis)

Q73. Differential diagnosis of arthritis affecting the right knee joint in a young patient include?

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis-----SYMMETRICAL INVOLVEMENT MOST COMMONLY
- B. Osteoarthritis-----B/L
- C. Gonococcal arthritis
- D. Tuberculous arthritis
- E. Gout----- MC SITE GREAT TOE

Ans: C, D,

Q74. Displaced fracture of patella should be treated by?

- A. Patellectomy
- B. Wiring with absorbable sutures
- C. External fixators
- D. POP cast
- E. Tension band wiring

Ans: A, E

Q75. L-bupivacaine can be used?

- A. intrathecally
- B. epidurally
- C. intravenously
- D. orally
- E. via a nasogastric tube

Ans: B,

Q76. Erb's point is the point of confluence of?

- A. C2, C3
- B. C4, C5
- C. C5, C6
- D. C7, C8
- E. C8, T1

Ans: c5, c6

Q77. Structures derived from the neural crest are?

- A. Dorsal horn cells
- B. Sympathetic ganglia
- C. Cauda equina
- D. Adrenal medulla
- E. Adrenal cortex

Ans: B, D

Neural crest derivatives

- 1.spinal posterior nerve root ganglion
- 2.sympathetic ganglia
- 3.sensory ganglia of V, VII, VIII, IX, X cranial nerves.
- 4.dental papillae
- 5.chromaffin tissue
- 6.melanoblasts
- 7.pia and arachnoid mater

Q78. The blood supply of the stomach includes?

- A. Splenic artery----- largest branch of celiac artery
- B. Short gastric arteries-----branch of splenic artery
- C. Phrenic artery-----supplies diaphragm
- D. Left gastric artery----smallest Br of celiac artery
- E. Left gastroepiploic artery-----br of splenic artery

Ans: B, D, E

Q79. Superficial perineal muscles include?

- A. Ischiocavernosus
- B. Ileococcygeous
- C. Pubococcygeous
- D. Bulbospongiosus
- E. Transversus perineii superficialis

Ans: A, D, E

Q80. Thenar muscles are supplied by?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Anterior interosseous nerve
- E. Posterior interosseous nerve

Ans: A, B

Q81. Left ureter is in close relation to?

- A. Left renal artery
- B. Gonadal vessels
- C. Sigmoid mesocolon
- D. Quadratus lumborum muscle
- E. Iliac vessels

ANS:[b],[e]

Relation of left ureter

- 1.testicular artery
- 2.left colic artery
- 3.sigmoid colon

Posterior relation

- 1.internal iliac vessels

Anterior relations

- 1.ductus deferens
- 2.uterine artery

Q82. The true statement about stem cells include?

- A. They divide to form different cell lines
- B. They are used in gene therapy
- C. They are terminally differentiated cells
- D. They are present in peripheral circulation
- E. They are incapable of division

Ans: A, B [A I P P G pgi answers]

Q83. The aortic opening transmits following structures?

- A. Thoracic duct
- B. Aorta
- C. Sympathetic vein----passes behind medial arcuate ligament
- D. Azygous vein
- E. Hemiazygous vein

Ans: A, B,C, D,E

also left phrenic nerve,subcostal nerve.

Q84. Regarding Inguinal canal, true statements include?

- A. It contains round ligament in females
- B. The superficial ring is superomedial to pubic tubercle
- C. The deep ring is an fascial condensation of fascia transversalis
- D. It contains testicular artery and veins in males
- E. It is intramuscular

Ans: A, B, C, and D

Q85. True statement is/are?

- A. Frontal lobe is better developed in humans as compared to monkeys
- B. The brain size is bigger in monkeys
- C. Color vision is absent in monkeys
- D. Brain body ratio is more in humans
- E. There are more convolutions in brain of the monkeys

Q86. The technique (s) which differentiate between proteins on the base of their size (and not on charge) include?

- A. Sedimentation
- B. Electrophoresis
- C. Ion exchange chromatography
- D. Paper chromatography
- E. SDS PAGE

ans: [a] rest all depend on charge

Q87. True statement (s) about reverse transcriptase ?

- A. Used in gene therapy
- B. Involves formation of DNA from RNA
- C. Involves formation of RNA from DNA
- D. Requires NADPH
- E. Useful in HIV infection

ans: [a],[b],[e]

Q88. Formation of hydrogen peroxide requires following enzymes?

- A. Ligase
- B. Dehydrogenase
- C. Oxygenase
- D. Oxidase
- E. Peroxidase

ans:[e]

Q89. Repeat DNA segments are seen in?

- A. Telomeres
- B. DNA satellites
- C. Cloned DNA
- D. Histone DNA complex

Q90. DNA formed using reverse transcriptase Q90. "Triple repeat sequence" diseases include?

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- C. Ataxia telangiectasia
- D. Huntington's chorea
- E. Spinocerebellar ataxia

Ans: D, E

Other examples r----

1. Spinocerebellar atrophy
2. Myotonic Dystrophic
3. Friedreich Ataxia
4. Fragile X syndrome
5. Kennedy disease
6. Huntington's disease

Q91. Introduction of gene into the cells, in gene therapy is done using?

- A. electroporation
- B. Intraporation
- C. Intranuclear injection
- D. Peroxisomal liposomes
- E. All

Ans: [a], [c],[d]

All above methods r used 4 nontargeted delivery.

For targeted delivery

1. ligand DNA conjugates
2. Adenovirus ligand DNA conjugates

Q92. Among the follownig disease, the ones that have enzyme defects, include?

- A. Ataxia telangiectasia
- B. Achondroplasia
- C. Phenylketonuria-----
- D. von Willebrand's disease
- E. Alkaptonuria----homogentisic oxidase

Ans: [c], [e]

Q93. True statements about iron absorption include?

- A. It occurs in duodenum-----distal duodenum and jejunum
- B. increased in decreased body iron stores
- C. increased by increase in gastric acidity
- D. absorption mainly occurs in ferrous state
- E. decreased in inflammatory bowel disease

ans: [a], [b],[c],

Q94. Regulation of Phosphofructokinase I and II , and pyruvate kinase is seen in?

- A. Brain
- B. Muscle
- C. Skin
- D. Liver
- E. RBCs

Q95. All of the following are treatments for hypercalcemia, except?

- A. Levamisole
- B. Plicamycin
- C. Streptozocin
- D. Saline diuresis and hydrochlorothiazide
- E. Gallium nitrate

Ans: B, D, E

other drugs used

1. steroids---calciuric action
2. frusemide with forced diuresis
3. bisphosphonates
4. methramycin
5. calcitonin

Q96. Features of progressive systemic sclerosis are?

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Antifibrillin antibodies
- C. Calcinosis cutis

- D. Raynaud's phenomenon
- E. Sclerodactyly

Ans: B,C, D, E

Q97. Acute phase reactants include?

- A. Albumin
- B. Alpha 1 amyloid protein
- C. Fibrinogen
- D. Haptoglobulins
- E. Globulins

Ans: B, C, D

Q98. Increased LAP scores are seen in ?

- A. Chronic myeloid leukemia----dec LAP
- B. Hodgkin's disease
- C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria-----dec LAP
- E. Polycythemia

Ans: [c], [e]

Q99. The true statement (s) about acanthosis nigricans include?

- A. It is associated with obesity
- B. It is associated with insulin resistance
- C. There is hyperpigmentation
- D. It occurs in axillary region
- E. It is a marker for internal malignancies

Ans: A, B, C, D, E

Q100. Regarding bronchial asthma, the true statements is/are ?

- A. Increased FVC-----normal or dec
- B. Decreased PEF
- C. Increased DLCO-----dec
- D. Increased FRC
- E. Increased Tidal volume-----dec

Ans: B, D

Q101. Reduction of blood cholesterol levels is achieved by?

- A. Regular exercise
- B. Increased vegetable and fibre in diet
- C. Increased saturated fatty acid in diet
- D. Decreased total fat intake
- E. Increased polyunsaturated fatty acid in diet

Ans: A, B, D, E

Q102. All of the following statements are true about a man suffering from low back pain with progressive stiffness of the back, except?

- A. Association with HLA B 27
- B. Association with Anterior uveitis
- C. More commonly seen in females
- D. Xrays of Sacroiliac joints may be helpful
- E. Xrays of Abdomen is useful

Ans: [c], [e] all features of ankylosing spondylitis

Q103. Diseases caused by Prions include ?

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Creutzfeldt Jacob's disease
- C. Familial fatal insomnia
- D. Gerstmann Strausler Disease
- E. Huntington's disease

Ans: B, C, D

Prion diseases in humans are

1. Creutzfeldt Jacob disease
2. Gerstmann Straussler Scheinker disease
3. Kuru
4. Familial fatal insomnia
5. Sporadic fatal insomnia

Q105. Palpable Purpura is seen in?

- A. TTP
- B. HUS
- C. DIC
- D. Scurvy
- E. Henoch Schonlein Purpura

Ans: E

Palpable purpura

1. Acute meningococemia
2. Disseminated gonococcal infection
3. Infective endocarditis
4. Polyarteritis nodosa

Q106. Peripheral neuropathy is seen in all of the following conditions, except?

- A. Diabetes Mellitus
- B. Polyarteritis Nodosa
- C. SLE
- D. Tuberculosis
- E. Vitamin B 12 deficiency

Ans: D

go thru table no.337-3 on p-2501 in Harry 15th Ed

Q107. Among the following, the ones that predispose a patient to hepatic encephalopathy is/are ?

- A. Bacterial peritonitis
- B. Constipation
- C. Dehydration
- D. Haemorrhage
- E. Hyperkalemia-----hypokalemia, not hyper

Ans: A, B, C, D

also occurs in ---

1. azotemia
2. hyponatremia
3. hypoxia
4. Alkalosis

Q108. True statement(s) regarding alpha - 1 - antitrypsin deficiency include?

- A. It is inherited as autosomal recessive-----autosomal dominant
- B. It is associated with enzyme defect-----antiprotease deficiency
- C. It has an association with emphysema-----causes panacinar type
- D. There is presence of Orcein positive granules in the liver
- E. There is presence of PAS positive diastase resistant granules in the liver-----true

Ans: B, C, and E

Q109. Transient weakness is seen in?

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Lambert Eaton syndrome
- C. Guillain Barre syndrome
- D. Myasthenia gravis
- E. Multiple sclerosis

ans: [a], [b], [d], [e] ref to table 22-3 on page 122 in harry 15th Ed

Q110. The infusion of glucose in a suspected case of hypoglycemia coma is based upon?

- A. Clinical assessment only
- B. After blood glucose estimation
- C. After urinary glucose determination
- D. After excluding electrolyte imbalance
- E. After endocrinologist consultation

Ans: A

Q111. Extrahepatic biliary obstruction is associated with?

- A. Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- B. Ascites
- C. Malabsorption
- D. serum alkaline phosphatase
- E. Pale stools

Ans: A, C, D, E

Q112. Secretory diarrhoea is caused by?

- A. Carcinoid tumor
- B. Gastrinoma
- C. Lactase deficiency----- osmotic d’hea
- D. Mastocytosis
- E. Short bowel syndrome---- osmotic d’hea

Ans: A, B, D

Q113. Herpes Zoster infection in a patient suggests that he is suffering from?

- A. Nephrotic syndrome
- B. HIV
- C. Leukemia
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Diabetes mellitus

ans: [b], [c], [d]

Q114. Sestamibi is used in diagnosis of?-----REF TO TECHNETIUM SCAN

- A. Adrenal tumors
- B. Goitres
- C. Ectopic parathyroid tissue
- D. Parathyroid adenomas
- E. Parathyroid hyperplasia

ANS: [C], [D], [E],

Q115. Features of Schizophrenia include?

- A. Avolition
- B. Flight of ideas
- C. Made effect
- D. Thought broadcasting
- E. Though insertion

Ans: C, D, E, AIPPG

Q116. Flight of ideas is seen in?

- A. Mania
- B. Schizophrenia----thought block, mutism
- C. Depression-----dec speech
- D. Obsessive disorders
- E. Hysteria

Ans: [a]

Q117. True statement regarding the tonsils include?

- A. Lies on superior constrictor muscle

- B. Vertical axis is directed anteromedially
- C. Most common cause of tonsillitis is Streptococci
- D. Infection spreads to jugulodigastric nodes
- E. Pain of tonsillitis is referred to ears

Ans: A, C, D, E

Q118. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery is indicated in ?

- A. Allergic polyps
- B. Frontoethmoidal mucocele
- C. Inverted papilloma
- D. Maxillary polyp
- E. Mucoromycosis

Ans:[b],[d].[a]

Especially used 4 ethmoidal polyp

Q119. True statement about supraglottic carcinoma is/are ?

- A. It is more common in females
- B. Cigarette smoking is most important predisposing factor
- C. hot potato voice seen
- D. Rarely presents with neck nodes-----MC mode of presentation
- E. Treated by surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy

Ans: B, D

Q120. True about otosclerosis is/are ?

- A. More common in females
- B. Causes sensorineural deafness----- noninfective conductive deafness
- C. Aggravated in pregnancy
- D. Autosomal dominant inheritance in > 50%
- E. Treated with sodium fluoride

Ans: A, C, D, E

Q121. CSF - Rhinorrhoea is associated with fractures of ?

- A. Nasal bone
- B. Zygomatic bone
- C. Mandibular bone
- D. Frontoethmoidal fracture
- E. Lefort-I

ans: [d]

Q122. All of the following sinus drain into middle meatus except?

- A. Anterior ethmoidal sinus
- B. Frontal sinus
- C. Maxillary sinus
- D. Sphenoidal sinus
- E. Posterior ethmoidal sinus

Ans: A, B, C

Q123. The age at which an infant can follow horizontally for 180 degrees and has almost full head control but cannot sit without support is?

- A. 2 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 9 months
- E. 10 months

Ans: 6 mths

Q124. True statement about nephrotic syndrome in a patient suffering from minimal change disease is?

- A. Minimal change disease is the commonest cause of nephrotic syndrome in children
- B. Hematuria is a prominent presenting feature-----seen in acute glomerulonephritis

- C. Treatment is initiated only after biopsy
- D. Steroids are used in the treatment
- E. Cyclophosphamide and levamisole are used in the management----- 2nd line if steroids fail

Ans: A, D, E

Q125. Features of childhood rickets include all of the following except?

- A. Decreased calcium
- B. Weight gain
- C. Increased alkaline phosphatase
- D. Large anterior fontanelle
- E. Excessive sweating

Ans: [a], [c],[d]

Q126. A 2 yrs old child is suffering from leukemia. The changes that may be present in the bones include?

- A. Lytic lesions
- B. Osteosclerotic lesions
- C. Osteoporotic lesions
- D. Periosteal new bone formation
- E. Metaphyseal band

Ans: [a]

Q127. Physiological jaundice?

- A. Appears within 24 hours-----after 24 hrs
- B. Occurs due to increased RBC destruction
- C. Occurs due to biliary obstruction
- D. Lasts upto 3 weeks-----not more than 2 wks
- E. Is an indication to stop breast feeding

ans: [b],

Q128. True statement(s) above apoptosis includes?

- A. Intranuclear chromosomal clumping
- B. Caspases are activated
- C. Macrophages engulf remnants of apoptotic material
- D. Lymphocytes and neutrophil migrate to apoptotic site
- E. Vacuoles in lysosomes is characterstic feature

Ans: A, B, C

Q129. In Acute inflammation, the mediator for migration and attachment of neutrophils to the endothelium is?

- A. Adhesins
- B. Integrins
- C. Perforins
- D. Opsonins
- E. Selectins

Ans: Integrins

Q130. Among the following, the ones that are premalignant are?

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Hyperplastic polyp
- C. Menetrier's disease
- D. Peutz Jegher's syndrome
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Ans: A, E

Q131. Among the following, all are premalignant, except?

- A. Familial adenomatosis polyposis
- B. Hyperplastic polyp
- C. Menetrier's disease
- D. Peutz Jegher's syndrome
- E. Villous adenoma

Ans: D

Q132. Factors predisposing colonic cancer include?

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Familial adenomatous polyposis
- E. Animal fat consumption

Ans: [a], [b], [d], [e]

Q133. The cells seen in Hodgkin's disease are all of the following, except?

- A. Langerhans cells
- B. Lacunar cells
- C. Reed sternberg cells
- D. Hodgkin's cells
- E. L & H cells

Ans: B, C

Q134. Factors promoting tumor growth include?

- A. $p53$
- B. $bcl-2$
- C. $bcl-2$: bax ratio
- D. $p53$: bcl-2: bax ratio
- E. $p53$: bcl-2

Q135. Platelet dysfunction is seen in?

- A. Bernard Soulier disease
- B. Glanzmann's disease
- C. HUS
- D. Polycythemia
- E. Von willebrandt's disease

ans: [a], [b], [e]

Q136. Increased thrombosis of arteries is seen in ?

- A. Protein C deficiency
- B. Protein S deficiency
- C. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
- D. Decreased Antithrombin III
- E. Increased Fibrinogen

Ans: A, B, D,

Q137. Call Exner bodies are seen in?

- A. Brenner's tumor
- B. Endodermal sinus tumor
- C. Embryonal cell carcinoma
- D. Leydig cell tumor
- E. Granulosa cell tumor

Ans: E

Q138. Splenic dysfunction is seen in?

- A. SLE
- B. Tropical splenomegaly
- C. Coeliac sprue
- D. Polycythemia
- E. Weber Christian disease

Ans: [a], [b], [d]

Q139. The etiologic agents implicated in the pathogenesis of coronary artery disease include?

- A. CMV
- B. Chlamydia pneumoniae
- C. Herpes virus
- D. Hemophilus influenzae
- E. Streptococcus pneumoniae

ans: [e]

Q140. Inheritance of mitochondrial DNA is ?

- A. Paternal
- B. Horizontal
- C. X linked
- D. maternal
- e.Vertical

ans: [d]

Q141. All of the following are autosomal recessive, except?

- A. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. Hereditary hemochromatosis
- D. Hereditary spherocytosis
- E. Phenylketonuria

Ans: [a], [b], [c],[e]

Q142. Regarding the site of lesion in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, true statement (s) include?

- A. Anterior horn cells
- B. Posterior horn cells
- C. Pyramidal tracts
- D. Neuromuscular junction
- E. Extrapyrmidal tracts

Ans: [a] both UMN and LMN r involved

Q143. Anti-parkinsonian drugs include?

- A. Amatadine
- B. Mazindol
- C. Levodopa
- D. Metronidazole
- E. Methyl phenidate

Ans: A, C

Q144. Complications associated with the use of Dapsone therapy include?

- A. Jaundice
- B. Rashes
- C. Bone marrow suppression
- D. Hemolysis in G6PD deficient patients
- E. Exacerbation of leprosy

Ans: A, B, D, E

Q145. Antibiotics which are used as anticancer drugs include?

- A. Actinomycin D
- B. Bleomycin
- C. Cyclophosphamide
- D. Methotrexate
- E. Plicamycin

Ans: A, B, E

Q146. True statement (s) regarding Esmolol include?

- A. Can be used in asthma--- it is selective β_1 blocker
- B. Can be used in renal disease
- C. Is given as continuous i.v. infusion
- D. Is non-selective beta blocker
- E. Actions last more than 6 hrs-----ultra short acting

Ans: A, B, C

Q147. Among the following, the ones that are selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are?

- A. Fluoxetine
- B. Paroxetine
- C. Fluvoxamine
- D. Mirtazapine----- Enhances release of both Noradrenaline & Serotonin by blocking alpha2 receptors.
- E. Venlafaxine -----Serotonin & Noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor.

Ans: A, B, C

Q148. Prostaglandins with vasodilator properties include?

- A. Leukotriene D4
- B. PGE2
- C. PGF2α
- D. TXA2
- E. Prostacyclin

Ans: B, C, E

Q149. Warfarin induced Skin necrosis occurs due to?

- A. Antithrombin III deficiency
- B. Protein C deficiency
- C. Protein S deficiency
- D. Increased Factor VII levels
- E. Increased Platelet counts

Ans: [b]

Occurs on 3rd – 10th day of therapy

Unrelated to dose or underlying d/s

MC site – breast , thigh, buttocks

Treatment: vit k and heparin

Q150. True statement(s) regarding propranolol include?

- A. It is a non selective beta blocker
- B. It does not have intrinsic sympathomimetic activity
- C. It has a short half life
- D. It increases the airway resistance
- E. It can be given to reduce anxiety

Ans: [a], [b]

Q151. Drugs causing Torsades de pointes include?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Disopyramide
- C. Lignocaine
- D. Procainamide
- E. Quinidine

ans:[B], [d], [e].

other drugs-----

1. amiodarone
2. astemizole
3. cisapride
4. clomipramine
5. desipramine
6. erythromycin

Q152. Drugs causing bone marrow suppression in a patient suffering from HIV infection are?

- A. Nelfinavir
- B. Didanosine
- C. Indinavir
- D. Steroids
- E. Zalcitabine

Q153. Drugs that are effective against anaerobes include?

- A. Amikacin
- B. Aztreonam
- C. Imipenems
- D. Metronidazole
- E. Vancomycin

ans:[c], [d]

Q154. Newer anti-histamines are?

- A. Azelastine
- B. Chlorpheniramine
- C. Desloratadine
- D. Fexofenadine
- E. Levalorphenol

Ans [c], [d] other egs----

- 6. terfenadine
- 7. astemazole
- 8. loratidine
- 9. cetirizine

Q155. The true statement about Vancomycin is/are ?

- A. It acts on cell wall
- B. Useful against gram negative organisms-----g+ve bacteria
- C. Can also be used for anaerobic organisms-----no
- D. Rash is one of the side effects-----skin allergy occurs
- E. Useful in MRSA

Ans: A, E

Q156. The drugs that are preferred in a patient who develops cyclosporine induced hypertension are?

- A. Beta blockers
- B. Calcium channel blockers
- C. Clonidine
- D. Enalapril
- E. Frusemide

Ans: [b] ref: cmdt

Q157. A 24 yr old patient was brought to emergency department with a history of trauma, blood pressure 100/60 mm of Hg and tachycardia. Bedside USG revealed splenic laceration. I.V. Fluids were administered and his blood pressure stabilized at 120/70mm of Hg. Further management includes?

- A. Monitoring and surgery only if patient deteriorates
- B. Immediate laparotomy and splenic repair
- C. Immediate laparotomy and splenectomy
- D. Laparoscopic splenic repair

Ans: A, D

Q158. Tracheostomy may be required in ?

- A. Cardiac tamponade
- B. Flail chest injury
- C. Fracture of pelvis
- D. Fracture of femur
- E. Tetanus

Ans: [e]

Q159. Swan Ganz Catheter is used to know?

- A. Pulmonary artery pressure
- B. Capillary wedge pressure
- C. Collapsing pressure of pulmonary vessels
- D. Oxygen saturation in pulmonary vessels
- E. Oxygen saturation in capillaries

Ans: A, B

Swan ganz catheter

The pressure in the left atrium of the heart may be estimated by measuring the pulmonary wedge pressure.

This technique uses an inflated balloon-tipped catheter, which is passed through the chambers of the heart from an incision in a peripheral artery. The catheter is directed by the force of the blood flow on the balloon. It is eventually positioned so that the tip of the catheter is wedged into one of the small vessels leading to the lungs. Since this blocks the local flow, the pressure in the capillary bed of the lungs can be measured. The pressure across the capillary bed of the lungs is small and so this approximates to the left atrial pressure. Such catheters can be positioned without fluoroscopic (X- ray) assistance and can be used for medium-term monitoring in the intensive care unit as well as in the cardiac catheter laboratory. The left atrial pressure is a useful index of cardiac performance

Q160. A 70 yr old patient presenting with abdominal pain, in a state of shock, was found to have abdominal aneurysm. The management includes all of the following, except?

- A. Correction of shock with fluids and crystalloids
- B. Arranging for 6 units of blood
- C. USG
- D. CT Scan
- E. Immediate laparotomy with repair

Ans: A, B, D, E

Q161. Following an RTA, a patients was brought with a pulsatile swelling in the groin with palpable distal pulses, Doppler showed injuieres to femoral vessels. Further management includes?

- A. Repair of femoral vessels
- B. Ligation of artery and repair of vein
- C. Ligation of vein and repair of artery
- D. Ligation of both the vessels
- E. Wait and watch

Q162. True statement (s) about mesenteric artery thrombosis include?

- A. Melena is a rare feature-----common feature
- B. Presents as chronic abdominal pain----sudden onset of abdominal pain
- C. Presentation is with distension of abdomen and simulates intestinal obstruction
- D. Heparin is used in its treatment
- E. Short bowel syndrome is a problem if intestinal resection is undertaken

ans [c], [e]

Q163. The tone of LES (Lower esophageal sphincter) is reduced by?

- A. Antacids
- B. Alcohol
- C. Coffee/ Tea
- D. Diazepam
- E. Fat intake

ans; [b], [c] ,[e]

Q164. True about Barret's oesophagus is/are ?

- A. Causative agent is Herpes virus
- B. Occurs due to chronic reflux oesophagitis
- C. Is associated with oesophageal varices
- D. Here squamous epithelium is replaced with intestinal type
- E. Is a premalignant condition

Ans: B, D, E

Q165. A patient with gastric outlet obstruction has presented with recurrent episodes of vomiting. Fluid deficit is to be corrected prior to surgery, with?

- A. Ringer's lactate
- B. Dextrose 5%
- C. Normal saline with potassium supplementation
- D. Hypertonic saline with potassium supplementation
- E. Normal saline only

Ans: A

Q166. True statements about inflammatory bowel disease are all of the following, except?

- A. It is associated with melena-----severe heamorrhage can occur
- B. Surgery is useful in intractable ulcerative colitis

- C. Proctocolectomy with ileoanal anastomosis is useful in Crohn's disease-----for ulcerative colitis
- D. Steroids have no role in management
- E. Chronic ulcerative colitis may become malignant-----only 3.5%cases after 20 yrs

Ans: [c], [d]

Q167. The investigation advised in a patient with intestinal obstruction is/are ?

- A. Xray abdomen
- B. Upper GI Endoscopy
- C. Barium meal follow through
- D. USG
- E. CT Scan

Ans: A, D, E

Q168. True statement (s) about Peutz jeghers syndrome include?

- A. About 50% cases are inherited as autosomal dominant
- B. It is a premalignant condition
- C. It is associated with hyperkalemia
- D. It is associated with hypokalemia
- E. It is associated with peri-oral pigmentation

ans:[e]

Q169. True statement(s) about intestinal neoplasia is/are?

- A. Peutz Jegher's syndrome is a premalignant condition----benign condition
- B. Villous adenoma is not premalignant-----is premalignant
- C. Sessile polyps have a greater malignant potential
- D. Familial adenomatous polyposis is associated with a high incidence of malignancy
- E. Lymphoma is the most common intestinal tumor-----adenocarcinoma is MC

Ans: C, D

Q170. True about the measures that can be helpful in the prevention of colonic carcinoma is/are?

- A. Increased fat intake
- B. Increased fibre diet
- C. Increased fibre in diet with decreased fat intake
- D. Smoked fish intake-----causes gastric carcinoma

Ans:, [B],[C]

Q171. A 60 yr old male with left sided carcinoma of colon is brought features of intestinal obstruction. Management includes?

- A. Decompression
- B. Left hemicolectomy
- C. Hartmann's operation
- D. Proctocolectomy with ileoanal anastomosis
- E. Radiotherapy

Ans: A, B, C,

Q172. A patient who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy, developed fever on 3rd post operative day and his USG revealed subhepatic fluid collection measuring 12cms. Further management includes?

- A. Cystic duct ligation
- B. Hepatojejunostomy
- C. Laparoscopic clipping of cystic duct with drain placement
- D. Laparotomy with Roux en Y loop formation
- E. Laparotomy with repair and T-tube placement

Q173. Catheter insertion per urethra, is done in all of the following conditions, except?

- A. BPH
- B. Urethral trauma
- C. Prostatic cancer
- D. Postoperative retention of urine
- E. Urethral stricture

Ans: B

Q174. A patient with strangulated inguinal hernia may be investigated by all of the following, except?

- A. Aspiration of fluid
- B. Xray abdomen
- C. USG
- D. CT Scan
- E. Laparotomy

Q175. The true statement (s) about hernia is/are?

- A. Inguinal Hernias are more common on the right side
- B. Femoral hernia is the commonest type in females
- C. Femoral hernia is more common in females
- D. Strangulated hernia may be asymptomatic
- E. Strangulation is more common in a direct inguinal hernia

Ans: A, C, E

Q176. Regarding hypospadias, true statements include?

- A. Urethral stricture may be present
- B. Meatal stenosis may be present
- C. Ventral meatal opening is the commonest
- D. Dorsal hooding of prepuce
- E. Lateral bending of penis

Ans:[b], [c] ,[d], [a] -----not sure

Q177. For diagnosis in a patient presenting with a breast lump, the best investigation is?

- A. FNAC
- B. Bidirectional mammography
- C. CT Scan
- D. MRI
- E. Angiography

ans: [a]

Q178. True statements about lymphangioma include all except?

- A. congenital origin
- B. infection is the commonest cause
- C. cystic hygroma is one of the types
- D. sclerotherapy is the treatment modality of choice
- E. surgical excision is the treatment modality of choice

ans:[b]

It is sequestration of a portion of jugular lymph sac from the lymphatic system for the appearance of these swelling.

Q179. True statement(s) about ludwig's angina, include?

- A. Caused by H. influenzae
- B. caused by anaerobes
- C. is an infection of the floor of the mouth
- D. may involve submandibular and sublingual spaces
- E. treatment is with antibiotics only

Ans: A, C, D

Q180. True about Revised Natural Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) ?

- A. Active case finding is done-----patients come seeking treatment
- B. Active surveillance is done
- C. It has been implicated all over India replacing the earlier NTCP
- D. Drugs are dispensed in multiblister packs
- E. DOTS is an essential mode of treatment

Ans: C, D, E

Q181. About tuberculosis, true statements include?

- A. Prevalence of infection is 30%
- B. Prevalence of disease is 4/1000

- C. Incidence of infection is 20% -----1-2%
- D. Incidence of disease is 3/1000-----1.5/1000(excluding <5 yr old)
- E. Incidence of disease is calculated by Tuberculin conversion index-----TCI tells about incidence of infection

Ans: A, B

Q182. Steps that can help in primary prevention of dental caries include?

- A. Calcium supplementation
- B. Cleaning of teeth and dental filling
- C. Fluoridation of water
- D. Health education
- E. Screening-----SECONDARY PREVENTION

Ans: [B], [C], [D]

Q183. Diseases that have been eradicated worldwide are?

- A. Chicken pox
- B. Guinea worm
- C. Measles
- D. Polio
- E. Small pox

Ans:[B], [E]

Q184. Complications associated with the use of Oral polio vaccine include?

- A. Vaccine induced Poliomyelitis
- B. Fall in immunity
- C. Myopathy
- D. Polio in contacts of vaccine recipients-----esp by type3
- E. Guillain Barre syndrome

Ans: A, D

Q185. The major criteria four HIV include?

- A. Cough > 1 months-----minor criteria
- B. Diarrhoea > 1 months
- C. Weight loss > 10%
- D. Fever > 1 months
- E. Oropharyngeal candidiasis-----minor criteria

Ans: [B], [C], [D]

Q186. About PHC referral services, the true statement is/are?

- A. Health education
- B. Registration of births and deaths
- C. Maternal and child health
- D. Basic laboratory investigations
- E. Speciality services-----at community health centre

Ans: [A],[B], [C], [D]

Q187. The enzyme which is a marker for Golgi apparatus is?

- A. Acid phosphatase----- lysosome
- B. Glutamate dehydrogenase-----mitochondria
- C. Glucose 6 phosphatase-----ER
- D. Galactosyl transferase
- E. N-acetyl galactosamine

Ans: [d]

Q188. The resting membrane potential is dependent upon?

- A. Calcium

- B. Chloride
- C. Magnesium
- D. Potassium
- E. Sodium

Ans: Potassium[d]

As the membrane is impermeable to most anions in cell, potassium efflux is not accompanied by equal movement of anions, and the membrane is maintained in a polarized state, with outside positive relative to the inside.]

Q189. The following induce weakness in the contraction of the heart?

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hyopphosphatemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Metabolic acidosis
- E. Respiratory alkalosis

Q190. Features of spinal shock include?

- A. Areflexia
- B. Deep tendon reflexes increased
- C. Spasticity
- D. Sensory level
- E. Urinary retention

Q191. Production of aldosterone is stimulated by?

- A. Atrial natriuretic peptide-----inhibits
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Renin
- D. Dopamine-----inhibits
- E. Endorphin

Ans: [c], [e] check out table 33-1 on page no. 2089 in Harrison

Q192. In carbonmonoxide toxicity, true is/are?

- A. Oxygen content of the arterial blood is decreased-----remains normal
- B. Left shift of oxygen dissociated curve is noted-----inhibits release of oxygen
- C. Oxygen saturation at 50% PaO₂ is decreased
- D. There is metabolic acidosis
- E. Oxygen is used in its treatment-----100% oxygen

Ans:[b], [c], [d], [e]

Q193. DNA Polymerase has which of the following actions:

- a. 3-5 exonuclease-----proof reading activity
- b. 3-5 polymerase
- c. 5-3 polymerase-----esp by type III
- d. hn RNA lyase
- e. Ligase

Ans: [a],[c]

Q194. To Differentiate between mitochondrial and peroximsomal enzyme activity, it would be found that in peroxizomes

- a. there is higher enzymatic activity
- b. Higher number of cascades
- c. Hydrogen peroxide forming enzymes are present
- d. NADPH is required

Ans: [c]

Q195. Electron microscopy is useful in which of the following diseases

- a. Prion disease
- b. Rota virus
- c. CMV
- d. HSV

e. Calci virus

Q196. CMV retinitis is treated with

- a. Ribavirin
- b. Gancyclovir
- c. Valacyclovir
- d. Acyclovir
- e. Amantadine

Ans: [b] also foscarnet can be used.

Q197. True about Vitamin K treatment include

- a. Increases formation of II, VII, IX, X factors
- b. Does not cause hemolysis-----can cause hemolysis in dose dependent manner
- c. Causes formation of I, II, X, XII, XIII factors
- d. Can be used in liver disease

Ans: [a]

Q198. A young boy presented with fever , sinusitis , multiple cranial nerve palsies and proptosis. The diagnosis is/are

- a. Temporal lobe abscess
- b. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- c. Meningitis
- d. Petrositis
- e. Zygomatic abscess

Ans: [d]

Q199. Features of Meniers disease include

- a. Vertigo
- b. Nystagmus
- c. Deafness----- sensorineural type
- d. Diplopia
- e. tinnitus

Ans: [a], [c], [e]

Q200. True about etiopathogenesis of Alzhiemers disease include

- a. APP gene defect-----point mutation
- b. Prion disease
- c. Autoantibody formation
- d. Herpes infection

Ans; [a] also seen--- 1. neurofibrillary tangles

- 2. senile plaques
- 3. amyloid angiopathy
- 4. hirano bodies

Q201. True about Rabies includes:

- a. Encephalitis is a feature-----peripheral nerve involvement
- b. Low mortality rate-----high
- c. Negribodies are seen in thalamus and pituitary gland-----hippocampus
- d. Can be prevented by post exposure prophylaxis-----preexposure prophylaxis
- e. Caused by DNA virus-----RNA

Ans: none

Q201. Complications in the use of thiopentone sodium include

- a. Arterial spasm----- if given intra arterial
- b. Hypotension
- c. Urticarial rash
- d. Increased airway resistance
- e. Cholinergic symptoms

Ans; [a] ,[b],,,,,,, anaphylaxis and tachyphylaxis can occur

Q202. True about Dezocin as compared to morphin include

- a. Lesser histamine release
- b. Lesser potency than morphine-----similar potency
- c. Greater potency than morphine
- d. Lesser dependency

Ans: [d]

- 1. onset and duration similar to morphine
- 2. less risk of abuse

Q203. Which of the following are associated with ion channel receptors

- a. N-M junction
- b. GABA-A
- c. GABA-B
- d. Opiod alkaloids

Ans: [b] also ----1. nicotinic cholinergic

- 2. glycine
- 3. excitatory AA

Q204. True about calciums is/are

- a. Entry is regulated by calmodulin uptake
- b. Extracellular concentration of calcium is 10,000 times more than intracellular
- c. Symport uptake
- d. Entry into cell is passive
- e. Released by sarcoplasmic reticulam

Q205. Folic acid prophylaxis is useful in preventing

- a. IUGR
- b. Neural tube defects
- c. Preeclammpsia
- d. Anaemia
- e. Cong heart d/s

Ans: [b]

Q206. Trophoblast derivatives include

- a. Amnion
- b. Placenta
- c. Chorion
- d. Innner cell mass-----blastocyst
- e. Cytotrophoblast

Ans: a, b, c, e.

Q207. Tumor markers of hepatocellular carcinoma include

- a. CEA
- b. Des gamma carboxyprothrombin
- c. CA 19-9
- d. Fucosilated alpha protein
- e. Alpha fetoprotein elevated in greater than 70% pts

Ans: [b] [e]

Q208. Absolute lymphocytosis is seen in which of the following

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- c. HIV
- d. Giardiasis
- e. H. Influenza infection

Q209. Tumor markers of testicular include

- a. CA 15-3-----Ca breast
- b. LDH-----dysgerminoma
- c. HCG-----gonadal germ cell
- d. Alpha fetoprotein-----gonadal germ cell
- e. Alpha 1 antitrypsin

Ans:[b], [c], [d]

Q210. True about pulmonary hypertension include

- a. Primary is more common in men
- b. Occurs in left ventricular dysfunction
- c. Interstitial lung fibrosis is a cause
- d. Multiple emboli can cause

Q211. Tumors sensitive to radiotherapy include

- a. leukemia
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Sarcoma
- d. Gastric adenocarcinoma
- e. Seminoma

Ans : [b], [e]

Q212. Which of the following are causes of posterior mediastinal mass

- a. Neuroenteric cyst
- b. Neurogenic cyst
- c. Anterior thoracic meningocele
- d. Lymphoma
- e. Bronchogenic cyst

Ans[a], [b]

Q213. True about small intestinal tumors include

- a. Most common small intestinal tumor is lymphoma-----adenocarcinoma
- b. Most common site is duodenum-----ileum
- c. Adenocarcinoma occurs more commonly in ileum-----distal duodenum and proximal jejunum
- d. Presents usually with intestinal obstruction-----malabsorption

Ans; none

Q214. Thickened muscosal walls in the stomach occur due to

- a. Lymphoma
- b. Giardiasis
- c. Varicosis
- d. Herpes infection
- e. Atrophic gastritis

Ans: [a] also in meneteirs disease

Q215. All of the following cells are seen in hodgkins except

- a. Hodgkin cells
- b. L & H cells
- c. Langerhan cells
- d. Reed sternberg cells
- e. Lacunar cell

Ans: [a], [b]

Q216. Nasal foreign body in children in associated with

- a. Inanimate objects more common
- b. Presents with unilateral foul smelling discharge

- c. Serous discharge bilaterally is a common presentation
- d. Sometimes associated bilaterally with unilateral bloody discharge
- e. Most common cause of epistaxis

Ans; [a], [b], [d]

Q217. True about diarrhea due to vibrio cholera

- a. Vaccine is very effective
- b. Subclinical cases are rare
- c. Infection is spread by water
- d. Antibiotics can be used as prophylaxis----- but not for mass prophylaxis
- e. Chronic carrier state is used is persistent

Ans: [c] [d]

Q218. True about extradrenal pheochromocytoma include

- a. Nor epinephrine is the predominant hormone secreted
- b. Epinephrine is the predominant hormone excreted----- in intra adrenal tumor
- c. Most common site is retroperitoneal region-----bifurcation of aorta
- d. Headache is a feature

Ans; [a], [d]

Q219. True about malaria include

- a. P. Vivax is most common form of cerebral malaria-----P.falciparum
- b. Hyperglycemia is a feature-----hypoglycemia
- c. Sporozoites are the infective form
- d. Hyperviscosity is a feature-----anaemia occurs so , viscosity dec
- e. Man is definitive host-----mosquito

Ans; [c],

Q220. Which of the following normal changes in pregnancy

- a. Increased Tidal volume
- b. Increased respiratory rate -----unaffected
- c. Increased FVC -----dec
- d. Increased total lung capacity-----dec
- e. Increased residual volume-----dec by 20%

Ans: [a]

Q221. Features of Meniers disease include

- a. Nystagmus
- b. Deafness
- c. Tinnitus
- d. Diplopia
- e. Vertigo

Ans; [b], [c], [e]

Q222. Which of the following are seen in apoptosis

- a. Membrane blebs
- b. Macrophages engulf the disintegrated remaining cell
- c. Nuclear fragmentation occurs
- d. Caspases are activated
- e. Cell swelling occurs

Ans: [d] [c]

Q223. Two most common symptoms of biliary cirrhosis are

- a. Fatigue

- b. Jaundice
- c. Pruritis
- d. Pain abdomen
- e. Vomiting

Ans: [b], [c]

Q224. Which of the following causes recurrent abortion ?

- a. Rubella
- b. Toxoplasma
- c. CMV
- d. Antiphospholipid Antibody syndrome

Ans: all; remember TORCH infection

Q225. Following crush injury muscle vitality can be considered using which of the following indicators

- a. Colour
- b. Function of muscle
- c. Contractility of muscle
- d. Oozing of blood at cut ends
- e. Presence of pain

Ans: [d]

Q226. Which of the following predispose a patient to prehepatic encephalopathy

- a. Constipation
- b. Bacterial peritonitis
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Hyperkalemia----- HYPOKALEMIA
- e. Dehydration

Ans:A, B, C.

Also PPT by

- 1. azotemia
- 2. alkalosis
- 3. hypoxia
- 4. hypernatremia

Q227. Basal ganglia calcification is seen in which of the following

- a. hypothyroidism
- b. hyperthyroidism
- c. hypoparathyroidism
- d. hyperparathyroidism
- e. Cushing's disease

ans: [c]

Q228. Treatment of amblyopia includes

- a. orthoptics
- b. surgery-----Eg correction of cataract
- c. occlusion
- d. Penalization----- adm of atropine to blur the sound eye
- e. Pleoptics----- to reestablish foveal fixation

Ans; B, C, D, E.

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1. An anesthetist orders a new attendant to bring the oxygen cylinder. He will ask the attendant to identify the correct cylinder by following color code:

1. Black cylinder with white shoulders.
2. Black cylinder with gray shoulders.
3. White cylinder with black shoulders.
4. Grey cylinder with white shoulders.

Ans. 1

2. During rapid sequence induction of anesthesia:

1. Slick's maneuver is not required.
2. Pre-oxygenation is mandatory.
3. Suxamethonium is contraindicated.
4. Patient is mechanically ventilated before end tracheal intubation.

Ans. 2?

3. A 5-year-old boy suffering from Duchenne muscular dystrophy has to undergo tendon-lengthening procedure. The most appropriate anaesthetic would be:

1. Induction with intravenous thiopentone and N₂O; and halothane for maintenance.
2. Induction with intravenous protocol and N₂O; and oxygen for maintenance.
3. Induction with intravenous suxamethonium and N₂O; and halothane for maintenance.
4. Inhalation induction with inhalation halothane and N₂O; oxygen for maintenance.

Ans. 2

4. A 25 years old male is undergoing incision and drainage of abscess under general anesthesia with spontaneous respiration. The most efficient anaesthetic circuit is:

1. Mapleson A.
2. Mapleson B.
3. Mapleson C.
4. Mapleson D.

Ans. 1

5. In all of the following conditions neuraxial blockade is absolutely contraindicated, except:

1. Patient refusal.
2. Coagulopathy
3. Severe hypovolemia.
4. Pre-existing neurological deficits.

Ans. 4? 1?

6. Interscalene approach to brachial plexus block does not provide optimal surgical anaesthesia in the area of distribution of which of the following nerve:

1. Musculocutaneous.
2. Ulnar
3. Radial
4. Median.

Ans. 2?

7. The commonest variation in the arteries arising from the arch of aorta is:

1. Absence of brachiocephalic trunk.
2. Left vertebral artery arising from the arch.
3. Left common carotid artery arising from brachiocephalic trunk.
4. Presence of retroesophageal subclavian artery.

Ans. 3 [Ref Gray 38th ed page 1513. 65% Normal pattern > 27 % Left common carotid from brachiocephalic trunk > 2.5 % four major arteries branched separately]

8. The blood vessel related to the paraduodenal fossa is:

1. Gonadal Vein.
2. Superior mesenteric artery.
3. Portal vein.
4. Inferior mesenteric vein.

Ans. 4

9. The nerve commonly damaged during McBurney's incision is:

1. Subcostal
2. Iliohypogastric.
3. 11th Thoracic.
4. 10th thoracic.

Ans. 2

10. The lumbar region of the vertebral column permits all of the following movements except:

1. Flexion
2. Extension
3. Lateral Flexion
4. Rotation

Ans.4

11. All of the following are examples of traction epiphysis, except:

- 1.Mastoid process.
- 2.Tubercles of Humerus.
- 3.Trochanters of femur.
- 4.Condyles of tibia.

Ans.4

12. All of the following statements are true for metaphysis of bone except:

- 1.It is the strongest part of bone.
- 2.It is the most vascular part of bone.
- 3.Growth activity is maximized here.
- 4.It is the region favouring hematogenous spread of infection.

Ans.3 [Growth activity is max at epiphyseal plate, fractures are least common at metaphysis. chaurasia handbook of general anatomy.

GRAY Pg 454 38th edition Metaphysis-developing, juxta-epiphysical regions of shaft.

Grays Anatomy Page 477 38th Edition -growth plate next to the metaphysis soon becomes the most active region, and rapidly enlarging cell columns are directed towards the metaphyseal plate.....]

13. All of the following features can be observed after the injury to axillary nerve except:

- 1.Loss of rounded contour of shoulder.
- 2.Loss of sensation along lateral side of upper arm.
- 3.Loss of overhead abduction.
4. Atrophy of deltoid muscle.

Ans.3

14. All of the following muscles are grouped together as muscles of mastication except:

- 1.Buccinator.
- 2.Masseter.
- 3.Temporalis.
- 4.Pterygoids.

Ans. 1

15. Referred pain from ureteric colic is felt in the groin due to involvement of the following nerve:

- 1.Subcostal.
- 2.Iliohypogastric.
- 3.Ilioinguinal.
- 4.Genitofemoral

Ans.4 [GRAY ANATOMY - Referred pain due to ureteric colic - It shoots down and forwards from the loin to the groin and scrotum or labium majus and may extend into the proximal anterior aspect of

the thigh by projection to the genitofemoral nerve (L1, 2); the cremaster (which has the same innervation) may reflexly retract the testis] By this the answer should be 4 We should go for answer 4 but S das textbook of surgery suggests otherwise read below....more discussion at "[Question Forum](#)"]

[Das textbook surgery page 1136 1st ed says that upper ureteric colic referred to loin and groin is carried by Iliohypogastric and Ilioinguinal nerve. Since skin is supplied by Iliohypogastric then is should be the answer. When ureteric colic pain is referred to testicles / thigh then Genitofemoral nerve is involved]

16. The right coronary artery supplies all of the following parts of the conducting system in the heart except:

- 1.SA Node.
- 2.AV Node.
- 3.AV Bundle.
- 4.Right bundle branch.

Ans.3

17. A commonest cause for neuralgic pain in foot is:

- 1.Compression of Communication between medial and lateral planter nerves.
- 2.Exaggeration of longitudinal arches.
- 3.Injury to deltoid ligament.
- 4.Shortening of planter aponeurosis.

Ans.?1

18. The main enzyme responsible for activation of xenobiotics is:

- 1.Cytochrome P-450
- 2.Glutathione S-transferase.
- 3.NADPH cytochrome P-450-reductase.
- 4.Glucuronyl transferase.

Ans. 3 [Harper ed 23rd page 705 Chapter 61-Xenobiotics Mentions that NADPH cytochrome P-450-reductase is involved NOT NADH]

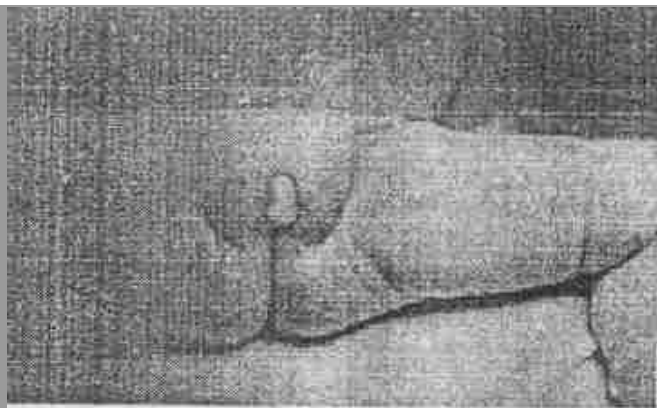
19. The primary defect which leads to sickle cell anemia is:

- 1.An abnormality in porphyrin part of hemoglobin.
- 2.Replacement of glutamate by valine in B-chain of HbA.
- 3.A nonsense mutation in the B-chain of HbA.
- 4.Substitution of valine by glutamate in the a-chain of Hba.

Ans. 2

20. A 40 years old lady delivered a full term baby. On examination of the baby, the neonatologist noted certain urogenital abnormality. He took the following the picture. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1.Urogenital sinus.
- 2.Hypertrophied clitoris.
- 3.Miocropenis.



4.Vulval hematoma.

Ans. 2 <pic 20>[ref: picture in OP Ghai]



21. Decreased Glycolytic activity impairs oxygen transport by hemoglobin due to:

- 1.Reduced energy production.
- 2.Decreased production of 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate.
- 3.Reduced synthesis of hemoglobin.
- 4.Low levels of oxygen.

Ans. 2

22. The primary role of chaperones is to help in:

- 1.Protein synthesis.
- 2.Protein degradation.
- 3.Protein denaturation.
4. Protein folding.

Ans. 4

23. The conversion of an optically pure isomer (enantiomer) into a mixture of equal amounts of both dextro and levo forms is called as:

- 1.Polymerization.
- 2.Stereoisomerization.
- 3.Racemization.
- 4.Fractionation.

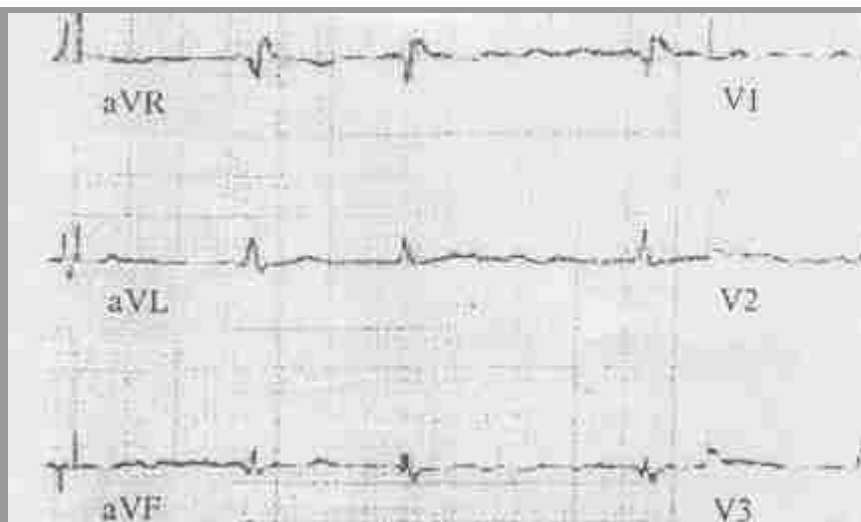
Ans. 3

24. The protein rich in basic amino acids, which functions in the packaging of DNA in chromosomes, is:

- 1.Histone.
- 2.Collagen.
- 3.Hyaluronic acid binding protein.
- 4.

Ans.1

25. A 56 year old man presents in the casualty with severe chest pain and difficulty in breathing. His ECG was taken immediately.\



The above ECG suggest the following diagnosis:

1. Ventricular fibrillation.
2. Acute pulmonary embolism.
3. Second degree heart block.
4. Atrial fibrillation.

Ans. ? [Here ECG appears insignificant, as history is suggestive of PE] [other view - Varying R - R interval which can only be

in 3/4 choice]

26. An enzyme involved in the catabolism of fructose to pyruvate in the liver is:

1. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate Dehydrogenase.
2. Phosphoglucomutase.
3. Lactate-dehydrogenase.
4. Glucokinase.

Ans. 1 [Harper 25th Page 192,225 Only choice 1 comes in cycle between Fructose and pyruvate]

27. The following separation technique depends on the molecular size of the protein:

1. Chromatography on a carboxymethyl (CM) cellulose column.
2. Iso-electric focusing.
3. Gelfiltration chromatography.
4. Chromatography on a diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) cellulose column.

Ans. 3

28. The substances present in the gall bladder stones or the kidney stones can be best identified by the following technique:

1. Fluorescence spectroscopy.
2. Electron microscopy.
3. Nuclear magnetic resonance.
4. X-ray diffraction.

Ans 4

29. Which of the following symbol represent adopted individuals:

[[[]] [O] (choice 4 - correct choice)

Ans. 4

30. The parameters of sensitivity and specificity are used for assessing:

1. Criterion validity.
2. Construct validity.

3. Discriminant validity.

4. Content validity.

Ans. 1

31. An increase in which of the following parameters will shift the O₂ dissociation curve to the left.

1. Temperature.

2. Partial pressure of CO₂

3. 2,3 DPG concentration.

4. Oxygen affinity of haemoglobin.

Ans. 4

32. At the end of a balanced anaesthesia technique with non-depolarizing muscle relaxant, a patient recovered spontaneously from the effect of muscle relaxant without any reversal. Which is the most probable relaxant the patient had received?

1. Pancuronium.

2. Gallamine.

3. Atracurium.

4. Vecuronium.

Ans. 3

33. A 64 Year old hypertensive obese female was undergoing surgery for fracture femur under general anaesthesia. Intra operatively her end-tidal carbon-dioxide decreased to 20 from 40mm of Hg. followed by hypotension and oxygen saturation of 85%. What could be the most probable cause?

1. Fat embolism.

2. Hypovolemia.

3. Bronchospasm.

4. Myocardial infarction.

Ans.2 [Fat Embolism takes 2-3 days to develop, no documentation of hypotension in Fat embolism Causes of End Tidal fall in Co₂ listed as Hypovolemia, Pulmonary Embolism. not Fat embolism] Any references??

34. A lesion of ventrolateral part of spinal cord will lead to loss (below the level of lesion) of:

1. Pain sensation on the ipsilateral side.

2. Proprioception on the contralateral side.

3. Pain sensation on the contralateral side.

4. Proprioception on the ipsilateral side.

Ans. 3

35. A 30 year old man came to the outpatient department because he had suddenly developed double vision. On examination it was found that his right eye, when at rest, was turned medially. The most likely anatomical structures involved are:

1. Medial rectus and superior division of oculomotor nerve.

2. Inferior oblique and inferior division of oculomotor nerve.

3. Lateral rectus and abducent nerve.
4. Superior rectus and trochlear nerve.

Ans. 3

36. The cells belonging to the following type of epithelium are provided with extra reserve of cell membrane:

1. Transitional
2. Stratified squamous
3. Stratified cuboidal.
4. Stratified columnar.

Ans. 1 [Robbins- Urinary Bladder has a trilaminar membrane given in introduction part of urology, Dr Vivekanand]

37. Injury to radial nerve in lower part of spiral groove:

1. Spares nerve supply to extensor carpiradialis longus.
2. Results in paralysis of anconeus muscle.
3. Leves extension at elbow joint intact.
4. Weakens pronation movement.

Ans. 3

38. In a patient with a tumor in Superior medistinum compressing the superior vena cava, all the following venis would serve as alternate pathways forthe blood to return to the right atrium, except:

1. Lateral thoracic vein.
2. Internal thoracic vein.
3. Hemiazygos vein.
4. Vertebral venous plexus.

Ans. 4 [Ref Fundamentals of humal anatomy by Dr A S Moni, Vol II Page 46; Figure 182,183 Page no 236-7 in McGregor Surgical Anatomy. Veins involved in superior vena cava obstruction are Subclavian, Internal Thoracic, Superior & inferior Epigastric, common illiac, Anterior & posterior Intercostal, HemiAzygos & Acc Hemiazygos, Brachiocephalic, Lateral Thoracic, Thoraco-epigastric, Azygos, Veins on Anterior Abdominal wall, Inferior vena cava.] [Ashok L & Anand L, Stanlet Medeical College]

39. B-oxidation of odd-chain fatty acids produces:

1. Succinyl CoA.
2. Propionyl CoA.
3. Acetyl CoA.
4. Malonyl CoA.

Ans 2

40. The buffering capacity of a buffer is maximum at pH equal to:

1. 0.5pKa.
2. pKa

3. pK_a+1
4. $2pK_a$

Ans. 2

41. Which of the following is present intracellularly in muscle cells:

1. Insulin.
2. Corticosteroid.
3. Epinephrine.
4. Glucagon.

Ans. 2

42. Which of the following is not a post transcriptional modification of RNA?

1. *Splicing*.
2. *5' Capping*.
3. *3' polyadenylation*.
4. *Glycosylation*.

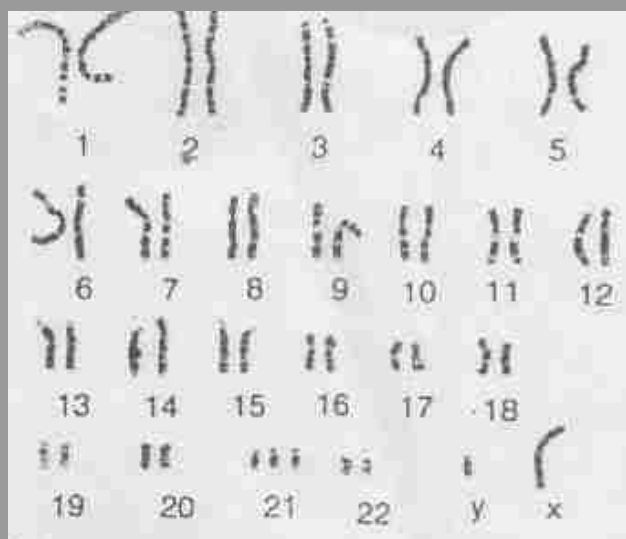
Ans. 4

43. Serum total lactate dehydrogenase level will NOT be raised in:

1. Muscle crush injury.
2. Stroke.
3. Myocardial infraction.
4. Hemolysis.

Ans. 2

44. A married middle aged female gives history of repeated abortions for the past 5 years. The given below is conceptions pre-natal karyogram.



This karyogram suggests the following:

1. Klinefelter's syndrome.
2. Turner's syndrome.
3. Down's syndrome.
4. Patau's syndrome.

Ans. 3

45. Chi-square test is used to measure the degree of:

1. Causal relationship between exposure and effect.
2. Association between two variables.
3. Correlation between two variables.
4. Agreement between two observations.

Ans. 4

46. Elements of primary health care include all of the following except:

1. Adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation.
2. Providing essential drugs.
3. Sound referral system.
4. Health Education.

Ans. 3

47. For the calculation of positive predictive value of a screening test, the denominator is comprised of:

1. True positives + False negatives.
2. False positives + True negatives.
3. True positives + False positives.
4. True positives + True negatives.

Ans. 3

48. Elemental iron and folic acid contents of pediatric iron-folic acid tablets supplied under Rural child Health (RCH) Program are:

1. 20 mg iron & 100 micrograms folic acid.
2. 40 mg iron & 100 micrograms folic acid.
3. 40 mg iron & 50 micrograms folic acid.
4. 60 mg iron & 100 micrograms folic acid.

Ans.1

49. In the management of leprosy, Lepromin test is most useful for:

1. Herd Immunity.
2. Prognosis.
3. Treatment.
4. Epidemiological investigations.

Ans. 2

50. A measure of location which divides the distribution in the ratio of 3:1 is:

1. Median.
2. First quartile.
3. Third quartile.
4. Mode.

Ans. 3

51. The following statements about meningococcal meningitis are true, except:

1. The source of infection is mainly clinical cases.
2. The disease is more common in dry and cold months of the year.
3. Chemoprophylaxis of close contacts of cases is recommended.
4. The vaccine is not effective in children below 2 years of age.

Ans. 1

52. The Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) is defined as:

1. The gain in weight of young animals per unit weight of protein-consumed.
2. The product of digestibility coefficient and biological value.
3. The percentage of protein absorbed into the blood.
4. The percentage of nitrogen absorbed from the protein absorbed from the diet.

Ans. 1

53. The Vitamin A supplement administered in "Prevention of nutritional blindness in children programme" contain:

1. 25,000 i.u./ml.
2. 1 lakh i.u./m.l.
3. 3 lakh i.u./m.l.
4. 5 lakh i.u./m.l.

Ans. 2

54. The syndromic management of urethral discharge includes treatment of:

1. Neisseria gonorrhoeae and herpes genitalis.
2. Chlamydia trachomatis and herpes genitalis.
3. Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Chlamydia trachomatis.
4. Syphilis and chancroid.

Ans. 3

55. Acantholysis is characteristic of:

1. Pemphigus vulgaris.
2. Pemphigoid.
3. Erythema multiforme.
4. Dermatitis hepetiformis.

Ans.1

56. Mummification refers to:

1. Hardening of muscles after death.
2. Colliquative putrefaction.
3. Saponification of subcutaneous fat.
4. Dessication of a dead body.

Ans. 4

57. A patient has been allegedly bitten by cobra snake. The venom in such a bite would be:

1. Musculotoxic.
2. Vasculotoxic.
3. Cardiotoxic.
4. Neurotoxic.

Ans. 4

58. All the following are related to legal responsibility of an insane person except.

1. Mc Naughten's rule
2. Durham's rule.
3. Curren's rule.
4. Rule of nine.

Ans. 4

59. All of the following infections are often associated with acute intravascular hemolysis except:

1. Clostridium tetani.
2. Bartonella bacilliformis.
3. Plasmodium falciparum.
4. Babesia microti.

Ans. 1

60. All of the following are the electrocardiographic features of severe hyperkalemia except.

1. Peaked T waves.
2. Presence of U waves.
3. Sine wave pattern.
4. Loss of P waves.

Ans. 2

61. The correct sequence of cell cycle is:

1. G₀-G₁-S-G₂-M.
2. G₀-G₁-G₂-S-M.
3. G₀-M-G₂-S-G₁.
4. G₀-G₁-S-M-G₂.

Ans. 1

62. In suspected case of death due to poisoning where cadaveric rigidity is lasting longer than usual, it may be a case of poisoning due to:

1. Lead.
2. Arsenic.

3. Mercury.
4. Copper

Ans. 2 ?[putreficiation takes linger in arsenic poisonong but cadeveric rigidity?]

63. A 70 year old male patient presented with history of chest pain and was diagnosed to have coronary artery disease. During routine evaluation, an ultrasound of the abdomen showed presence of gallbladder stones. There was no past history of biliary colic or jaundice. What is the best treatment advice for such a patient for his gallbladder stones.

1. Open cholecystectomy.
2. Laproscopic cholecystectomy.
3. No surgery for gallbladder stones.
4. ERCP and removal of gallbladder stones.

Ans. 3

64. Commonest cause of sporadic encephalitis is:

1. Japanese B Virus
2. Herpes Simplex Virus.
3. Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
4. Rubeola Virus.

Ans. 2

65. Raised serum level of lipoprotein (a) is a predictor of:

1. Cirrhosis of liver.
2. Rheumatic arthritis.
3. Atherosclerosis.
4. Cervical cancer.

Ans. 3

66. Haemorrhage secondary to heparin administration can be best corrected by administration of:

1. Vitamin K.
2. Whole blood.
3. Protamine.
4. Ascorbic acid.

Ans. 2

67. An anxious mother brought her 4 year old daughter to the pediatrician. The girl was passing loose bulky stools for the past 20 days. This was often associated with pain in abdomen. The pediatrician ordered the stool examination which showed the following organisms. Identify the organism:

<pic 67>

1. Entamoeba histolytica
2. Giardia lamblia
3. Cryptosporidium
4. E. Coli

Ans. 2

68. Which one of the following conditions may lead to exudative pleural effusion

1. Cirrhosis.
2. Nephrotic syndrome.
3. Congestive heart failure.
4. Bronchogenic carcinoma.

Ans. 4

69. Heat labile instruments for use in surgical procedures can be best sterilized by:

1. Absolute alcohol.
2. Ultra violet rays.
3. Chlorine releasing compounds.
4. Ethylene oxide gas.

Ans. 4

70. A 60 years old man is diagnosed to be suffering from Legionnaires disease after he returns home from attending a convention. He could have acquired it:

1. From a person suffering from the infection while traveling in the aeroplane.
2. From a chronic carrier in the convention center.
3. From inhalation of the aerosol in the air conditioned room at convention center.
4. By sharing an infected towel with a fellow delegate at the convention.

Ans. 3

71. In post-operative intensive care unit, five patients developed post-operative wound infection on the same day. The best method to prevent cross infection occurring in other patients in the same ward is to:

1. Give antibiotics to all other patients in the ward.
2. Fumigate the ward.
3. Disinfect the ward with sodium hypochlorite.
4. Practice proper hand washing.

Ans. 4

72. The earliest immunoglobulin to be synthesized by the fetus is:

1. IgA.
2. IgG.
3. IgE.
4. IgM.

Ans. 4

73. The following are true regarding Lyme's Disease, except:

1. It is transmitted by ixodes tick.

2. Erythema chronicum migrans may be a clinical feature.
3. Borrelia recurrentis is the aetiological agent.
4. Rodents act as natural hosts.

Ans. 3

74. A 55 year old lady presenting to out patient department (OPD) with postmenopausal bleeding for 3 months has a 1x1 cm nodule on the anterior lip of cervix. The most appropriate investigation to be done subsequently is:

1. Pap smear.
2. Punch biopsy.
3. Endocervical curettage.
4. Colposcopy.

Ans. 2

75. A hemodynamically stable nulliparous patient with ectopic pregnancy has adnexal mass of 2.5 x 3 cms and Beta hCG titre of 1500 mIU/ml. What modality of treatment is suitable for her:

1. Conservative management.
2. Medical Management.
3. Laparoscopic Surgery.
4. Laparotomy.

Ans. 2 [Three Criteria have been mentioned for medical therapy of ectopic pregnancy

- i) Hemodynamically stable patient
- ii) Mass less than 4 cm in size
- iii) Cardiac activity absent in ectopic mass

No mention is made in these criteria for HCG level. First two criteria are satisfied here and no mention of third. No shock present. So answers should be 2]

76. A primigravida at 37 week of gestation reported to labour room with central placenta praevia with heavy bleeding per vaginum. The fetal heart rate was normal at the time of examination. The best management option for her is:

1. Expectant management.
2. Caesarean section.
3. Induction and vaginal delivery.
4. Induction and forceps delivery.

Ans. 2

77. A case of Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia belongs to high risk group if disease develop after:

1. Hydatidiform mole.
2. Full term pregnancy.
3. Spontaneous abortion.
4. Ectopic Pregnancy.

Ans. 2

78. All of the following are known risk factors for development of endometrial carcinoma except:

1. Obesity.
2. Family History.
3. Use of Hormone Replacement Therapy
4. Early Menopause.

Ans. 4

79. In actinomycosis of the spine, the abscess usually erodes:

1. Intervertebral disc.
2. Into the pleural cavity.
3. Into the reteroperitoneal space.
4. Towards the skin.

Ans ?? 3/4

80. A ten-year old girl presents with swelling of one knee joint. All of the following conditions can be considered in the differential diagnosis, except:

1. Tuberculosis.
2. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
3. Haemophilia.
4. Villonodular synovitis.

Ans. 3 [Hemophilia does not occur in girls, it is almost an exclusively a male disease pg 512 CMDT 2003]

For information :Juvenile Arthritis is usually bilateral, in vilonodular synovitis: Most common joint is knee joint, sex ratio equal, in young 8-15 yr old children.

81. A vascular necrosis can be possible sequelae of fracture of all the following bones, except:

1. Femur neck
2. Scaphoid.
3. Talus.
4. Calcaneum.

Ans. 4

82. A 5 year old boy has been diagnosed to have posterior superior retraction pocket cholesteatoma. All would constitute part of the management, except:

1. Audiometry.
2. Mastoid exploration.
3. Tympanoplasty.
4. Myringoplasty.

Ans 4 [Posterio superior is unsafe type,only myringoplasty is not sufficient.If any other proceedure is done then tymoanoplasty is the name of proceedure.]

83. A 31 year old female patient complaints of bilateral impairment of hearing for the past 5 years. On examination, tympanic membrane is normal and aduiogram shows a bilateral conductive deafness.

Impedance audiometry. Shows as type of curve and acoustic reflexes are absent. All constitute part of treatment, except:

1. Hearing aid.
2. Stapedectomy.
3. Sodium Fluoride.
4. Gentamicin.

Ans. 4

84. A middle aged male comes to the outer patient department (OPD) with the only complaint of hoarseness of voice for the past 2 years. he has been a chronic smoker for 30 years. On examination, a reddish area of mucosal irregularity overlying a portion both cords was seen. Management would include all except:

1. Cessation of smoking.
2. Bilateral cordectomy.
3. Microlaryngeal surgery for biopsy.
4. Regular follow-up.

Ans. 2

85. A couple, with a family history of beta thalassemia major in a distant relative. has come for counseling. The husband had HbA₂ of 4.8% and the wife has HbA₂ of 2.3%. The risk of having a child with beta thalassemia major is:

1. 50%
2. 25%
3. 5%
4. 0%

Ans. 4 [Thalassemia is autosomal recessive, wife level of HbA₂ is normal (1-3% CMDT or HPIM 1.5-3.2 %). Husband has thalessemia.Children born can be at most carriers]

86. A 5 year old boy passed 18 loose stools in last 24 hour and vomited twice in last 4 hour. he is irritable but drinking fluids. The optimal therapy for this child is:

1. Intravenous fluids.
2. Oral rehydration therapy.
3. Intravenous fluid initially for 4 hours followed by oral fluids.
4. Plain water ad libitum.

Ans. 2

87. A 2 month old baby with accute icteric viral hepatitis like illness slips into encephalopathy after 48 hours. The mother is a known hepatitis B carrier. Mother's hepatitis B virus serological profile is most likely to be:

1. HBsAg positive only.
2. HbsAg and HBeAg positve.
3. HBsAg and HBe antibody positive.
4. HBV DNA positive.

Ans. 2

88. Thirty-eight children consumed eatables procured from a single source at a picnic party. Twenty children developed abdominal cramps followed by vomiting and watery diarrhea 6-10 hours after the party. The most likely etiology for the outbreak is:

1. Rotavirus infection.
2. Enterotoxigenic E. coli infection
3. Staphylococcal toxin.
4. Clostridium perfringens infection.

Ans. 4 [Clostridium Perfringens diarrhoea occurs 8-16 hrs after ingestion, diarrhoea, cramps are prominent. Vomiting is not a feature but *may* be present. (CMDT 03 page 1258) Staphylococcal food poisoning takes 1-6 hrs to develop which is characteristic.]

89. A 7 year old girl from Bihar presented with three episodes of massive hematemesis and melena. There is no history of jaundice. On examination, she had a large spleen, non-palpable liver and mild ascites. Portal vein was not visualized on ultrasonography. Liver function tests were normal and endoscopy revealed esophageal varices. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Kala azar with portal hypertension.
2. Portal hypertension of unknown etiology.
3. Chronic liver disease with portal hypertension.
4. Portal hypertension due to extrahepatic obstruction.

Ans. 4 [Hepatomegaly is present in Kala Azar, Bihar does not always mean Kala Azar. Since portal vein is not visualized it means absence or reduced flow of blood across portal vein. This signifies extrahepatic obstruction: which can also explain splenomegaly]

90. A 40 year old male had undergone splenectomy 20 years ago. Peripheral blood smear examination would show the presence of:

1. Dohle bodies
2. Hypersegmented neutrophils.
3. Spherocytes.
4. Howell-Jolly bodies.

Ans. 4

91. Which of the heart valves is most likely to be involved by infective endocarditis following a septic abortion?

1. Aortic valve.
2. Tricuspid valve.
3. Pulmonary valve.
4. Mitral valve.

Ans. 2

92. Central nervous system manifestations in chronic renal failure are a result of all of the following, except:

1. Hyperosmolarity.
2. Hypocalcemia.
3. Acidosis.
4. Hyponatremia.

Ans. 1? [page 882 CMDT 2003 says that neurologic manifestation of CRF start when calcium levels reach above 12 -15 mg/dL. Does this mean opposite is also true?]

93. An increased incidence of cholangiocarcinoma is seen in all of the following, except:

1. Hydatid cyst of liver.
2. Polycystic disease of liver.
3. Sclerosing cholangitis.
4. Liver flukes.

Ans. 1

94. Strong correlation with colorectal cancer is seen in:

1. Peutz-Jegher's polyp.
2. Familial polyposis coli.
3. Juvenile polyposis.
4. Hyperplastic polyp.

Ans. 2

95. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid is associated with which of the following syndrome:

1. MEN I.
2. MEN II.
3. Fraumeni syndrome.
4. Hashimoto's thyroiditis

Ans. 2

96. Granulocytopenia, gingival hyperplasia and facila hirsutism are all possible side effects of one of the following anticonvulsant drugs.

1. Phenytoin.
2. Valproate.
3. Carbamazepine.
4. Phenobarbitone.

Ans. 1

97. Bacitracin acts on:

1. Cell Wall
2. Cell Membrane.
3. Nucleic Acid.
4. Ribosome.

Ans. 1

98. All of the following drugs act on cell membrane, except:

1. Nystatin.
2. Griseofulvin.
3. Amphotericin B
4. Polymixin B.

Ans. 2 [Griseofulvin Inhibits separation of mitotic spindles, and affects dividing cells]

99. Two students. Vineet and Kamlesh were asked to demonstrate in dogs the role of sinus nerve in hypovolemic shock. Vineet severed the sinus nerve when the mean blood pressure (MBP) was 85mm Hg and Kamlesh cut the sinus nerve when the mean blood pressure was 60mm Hg. On cutting the sinus nerve:

1. Vineet recorded an increase in MBP but Kamlesh recorded a decrease in MBP.
2. Vineet recorded a decrease in MBP but Kamlesh recorded an increase in MBP.
3. Both recorded an increase in MBP.
4. Both recorded in decrease in MBP.

Ans. 1? [What is the mean BP for dogs?!! ask your Vet]

100. As a part of space-research program, a physiologist was asked to investigate the effect of flight-induced stress on blood pressure. Accordingly, the blood pressure of the cosmonauts were to be measured twice: once before the take-off, and once after the spacecraft entered the designated orbit around the earth. For a proper comparison, the pre-flight blood pressure should be recorded in:

1. The lying down position.
2. The sitting position.
3. The standing position.
4. Any position, as long as the post-flight recording is made in the same position.

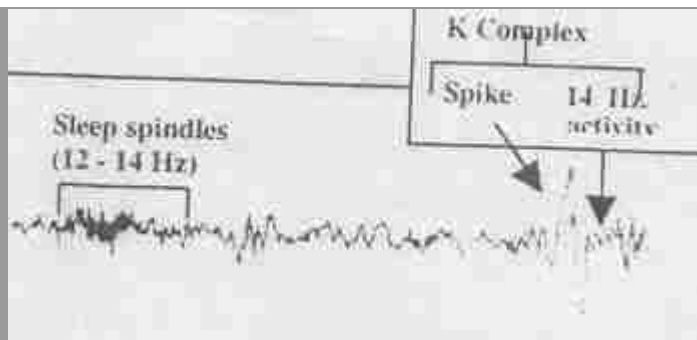
Ans. 1 [Since we are investigating flight induced stress we should try to eliminate other factors such as gravity. While lying down blood flow is perpendicular to direction of gravity hence no effect on BP]

101. The renal plasma flow (RPF) of a patient was to be estimated through the measurement of Para Amino Hippuric acid (PAH) clearance. The technician observed the procedures correctly but due to an error in the weighing inadvertently used thrice the recommended does of PAH. The RPF estimated is likely to be:

1. False-high.
2. False-low
3. False-high or false-low depending on the GFR.
4. Correct and is unaffected by the PAH overdose.

Ans. ? [Ganong mentions that PAH clearance is accurate only in low doses, but what loss of accuracy?? but formula is not affected]

102. The EEG record shown below is normally recordable during which stage of sleep?



1. Stage I.
2. Stage II.
3. Stage III.
4. Stage IV.

Ans. 2 Ref Ganong 19th ed Page 190 [Dr Rajiv, Dr Bruno, Dr Ashok L , Dr Anand L]

103. Figure below represents the pH of the digestive juices aspirated from the alimentary tract as a function of position along the alimentary tract during digestion of a meal:

<pic 103>

1. A typical value for Y2 is 9.0
2. A typical value for Y3 is 10.0
3. The segment C represents the pylorus.
4. The digestive enzymes active in segment A are inactivated in segment B.

Ans. 4

104. Which of the following statements represent most correct interpretation from the ECG wave from given below:

<pic 104>

1. X originated from an atrial ectopic focus.
2. X reset the cardiac rhythm.
3. Both heart sounds would have been present at X beat.
4. The path of spread of excitation was normal.

Ans. 4

105. All of the following are features of hallucinations, except:

1. It is independent of the will of the observer.
2. Sensory organs are not involved.
3. It is as vivid as that in a true sense perception.
4. It occurs in the absence of perceptual stimulus.

Ans. 2

106. All of the following statements regarding bio availability of a drug are true except:

1. It is the proportion (fraction) of unchanged drug that reaches the systemic circulation.
2. Bioavailability of an orally administered drug can be calculated by comparing the Area Under Curve (AUC) after oral and intravenous (iv) administration.
3. Low oral bioavailability always and necessarily mean poor absorption.
4. Bioavailability can be determined from plasma concentration or urinary excretion data.

Ans. 3

107. The extent to which ionisation of a drug takes place is dependent upon pKa of the drug and the pH of the solution in which the drug is dissolved. which of the following statements is not correct.

1. pKa of a drug is the pH at which the drug is 50% ionized.
2. Small changes of pH near the pKa of a weak acidic drug will not affect its degree of ionisation.
3. Knowledge of pKa of a drug is useful in predicting its behaviour in various body fluids.
4. Phenobarbitone with a pKa of 7.2 is largely ionized at acid pH and will be about 40% non-ionised in plasma.

Ans. 4

108. Presence of food might be expected to interfere with drug absorption by slowing gastric emptying, or by altering the degree of ionisation of the drug in the stomach. Which of the following statements is not correct example:

1. Absorption of digoxin is delayed by the presence of food.
2. Concurrent food intake may severely reduce the rate of absorption of phenytoin.
3. Presence of food enhances the absorption of hydrochlorothiazide.
4. Antimalarial drug halofantrine is more extensively absorbed if taken with food.

Ans. 3 [by exclusion, choice 4 is correct mentioned in CMDT 2003 page 1441]

109. Delirium tremens is characterized by confusion associated with:

1. Autonomic hyperactivity and tremors.
2. Features of intoxication due to alcohol.
3. Sixth nerve palsy.
4. Korsakoff psychosis.

Ans. 1

110. High resolution computed tomography of the chest is the ideal modality for evaluating:

1. Pleural effusion.
2. Interstitial lung disease.
3. Lung mass.
4. Mediastinal adenopathy.

Ans. 2

111. Which one of the following is a recognized X-Ray feature of rheumatoid arthritis?

1. Juxta-articular osteosclerosis.
2. Sacroilitis.
3. Bone erosions.

4. Peri-articular calcification.

Ans 3

112. A 25 year old man presented with fever, cough, expectoration and breathlessness of 2 months duration. Contrast enhanced computed tomography of the chest showed bilateral upper lobe fibrotic lesions and mediastinum had enlarged necrotic nodes with peripheral rim enhancement. Which one of the following is the most probable diagnosis?

1. Sarcoidosis.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Lymphoma.
4. Silicosis.

Ans. 2 [Rim enhancement ~egg shell???)

113. A 60 year old male presented to the emergency with breathlessness, facial swelling and dilated veins on the chest wall. The most common cause is:

1. Thymoma
2. Lung Cancer.
3. Hodgkin's lymphoma.
4. Superior vena caval obstruction.

Ans. 4

114. A vitreous aspirate has been collected in an emergency at 9 pm what advice you like to give to the staff on duty regarding the overnight storage of the sample.

1. The sample should be kept at 4° C.
2. The sample should be incubated at 37°C.
3. The sample should be refrigerated deep freezer.
4. The sample should be refrigerated for the initial 3 hours and then incubated at 37°C.

Ans. 1

115. A 20 year old man complains of difficulty in reading the newspaper with his right eye. Three weeks after sustaining a gunshot injury to his left eye. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Macular edema.
2. Sympathetic ophthalmia.
3. Optic nerve avulsion.
4. Delayed vitreous hemorrhage.

Ans 2

116. A recurrent bilateral conjunctivitis occurring with the onset of hot weather in young boys with symptoms of burning, itching, and lacrimation with polygonal raised areas in the palpebral conjunctiva is:

1. Trachoma.
2. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.
3. Mucopurulent conjunctivitis.

4. Vernal kerato conjunctivitis.

Ans. 4

117. A patient is on follow-up with you after enucleation of a painful blind eye. After enucleation of the eyeball, a proper sized artificial prosthetic eye is advised after a postoperative period of:

1. About 10 days
2. About 20 days.
3. 6-8 weeks.
4. 12-24 weeks.

Ans. 3 [3-4 weeks , page 339 Basak Ophthalmology; Dr Ashok & Anand, Stanley Medical College Chennai]

118. A patient using contact lens develops corneal infection. Laboratory diagnosis of acanthamoeba keratitis was established. The following is the best drug for treatment:

1. Propamidine.
2. Neosporine.
3. Ketocanazole
4. Polyhexamethylene biguanide.

Ans. 1

119. One unit of fresh blood raisesthe HB% concentration by:

1. 0.1gm%
2. 1gm%
3. 2gm%
4. 2.2gm%

Ans. 2

120. Early stage of trauma is characterized by:

1. Catabolism
2. Anabolism
3. Glycogenesis.
4. Gluconeogenesis.

Ans. 4

121. All of the following conditions may predispose to pulmonary embolism except:

1. protein S deficiency.
2. Malignancy.
3. Obesity.
4. Progesterone therapy.

Ans. 4

122. An early systolic murmur may be caused by all of the following except:

- 1.Small ventricular septal defect.
- 2.Papillary muscle dysfunction.
- 3.Tricuspid regurgitation.
- 4.Aortic stenosis.

Ans. 4 [In Harrison 14 ed, All others are mentioned to cause early systolic murmur only choice 4 is not mentioned (see both CVS and general Murmurs chapter). BUT 'Physical Diagnosis by Golwala says that papillary muscle dysfunction causes late systolic murmur, only when muscle ruptures murmur becomes early / pan systolic]

123. Bedsore is an example of:

- 1.Tropical ulcer.
- 2.Trophic ulcer.
- 3.Venous ulcer.
- 4.Post thrombotic ulcer.

Ans. 2

124. Marjolin's ulcer is a:

- 1.Malignant ulcer found on the scar of burn.
- 2.Malignant ulcer found on infected foot.
- 3.Tropic ulcer.
- 4.Melency's gangrene.

Ans. 1

125. If a patient with Raynaud's disease immersed his hand in cold water, the hand will

- 1.Become red.
- 2.Remain Unchanged.
- 3.Turn white.
- 4.Become blue.

Ans 3 [this develops on exposure to cold, Order is Pallor--->Cyanosis ---> Rubor (redness due to vasodilation Mnemonic PCR)

126. The best treatment for cystic hygroma is:

- 1.Surgical excision.
- 2.Radiotherapy.
- 3.Sclerotherapy.
- 4.Chemotherapy.

Ans. 1

127. which of the following is most suggestive of neonatal small bowel obstruction:

- 1.Generalised abdominal distension.
- 2.Failure to pass meconium in the first 24 hours.
- 3.Bilious vomiting.
- 4.Refusal of feeds.

Ans. 3

128. What is most characteristic of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis:

1. Affects the first born female child.
2. The pyloric tumour is best felt during feeding.
3. The patient is commonly marasmic.
4. Loss of appetite occurs early.

Ans. 2

129. What is the most appropriate operation for a solitary nodule in one lobe of thyroid:

1. Lobectomy.
2. Hemithyroidectomy.
3. Nodule removal.
4. Partial lobectomy with 1 cm margin around nodule.

Ans. 2

130. All of the following may occur in Noonan's syndrome except:

1. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
2. Crypto orchitis
3. Infertility in females.
4. Autosomal dominant transmission.

Ans. 3

131. SAFE strategy has been developed for the control of:

1. Onchocerciasis.
2. Trachoma.
3. Refractive error.
4. Ocular trauma.

Ans. 2 [ref khurana:International trachoma Initiative sponsors a programme to control Trachoma- "SAFE" = Surgery, Antibiotics, Facewash & Environmental change]

132. The commonest cause of low vision in India is:

1. Uncorrected refractive errors.
2. Cataract.
3. Glaucoma.
4. Squint.

Ans. 1

133. Most important epidemiological tool used for assessing disability in children is:

1. Activities of Daily living (ADL) scale.
2. Wing's Handicaps, Behavior and Skills (HBS) Schedule.
3. Binet and Simon IQ tests.

4.Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)

Ans 1 ? [Dr Bruno, see post in question forum]

134. Scope of family planning services include all of the following except:

- 1.Screening for cervical cancer.
- 2.Providing services for unmarried mothers.
- 3.Screening for HIV infection.
- 4.Providing adoption services.

Ans. 3

135. Class II exposure in animal bites includes the following:

- 1.Scratches without oozing of blood.
- 2.Licks on a fresh wound.
- 3.Scratch with oozing of blood on palm.
- 4.Bites from wild animals.

Ans. 2

136. Elemental iron and folic acid content of iron & folic acid adult tablets supplied under the National Programme for Anaemia Prophylaxis are:

1. 60mg of elemental iron and 250 micrograms of folic acid.
2. 100 mg of elemental iron and 500 micrograms of folic acid.
3. 120 mg of elemental iron and 750 micrograms of folic acid.
4. 200 mg of elemental iron and 1000 micrograms of folic acid.

Ans. 2? [Dr Ajay, The dosage has been changed to 100 mg of elemental iron and 500µG of folic acid for prophylaxis and double for treatment according to new CSSM manual issued by MOHFW, India]
To Confirm

137. Denominator while calculating the secondary attack rate includes:

1. All the people living in next fifty houses.
2. All the close contacts.
3. All susceptibles amongst close contact.
4. All susceptibles in the whole village.

Ans. 3

138. The response which is graded by an observer on an agree or disagree continuum is based on:

- 1.Visual analog scale.
- 2.Guttman Scale.
- 3.Likert Scale.
- 4.Adjectival scale.

Ans. 3? [Dr Bruno, for discussion see post in question forum]

139. For calculation of sample size for a prevalence study all of the following are necessary except:

1. Prevalence of the disease in population.
2. Power of the study.
3. Significance level.
4. Desired precision.

Ans. 3

140. Leprosy is considered a public health problem if the prevalence of leprosy is more than:

1. 1 per 10,000
2. 2 per 10,000
3. 5 per 10,000
4. 10 per 10,000

Ans. 1

141. In one single visit, a 9 month-old, unimmunized child can be given the following vaccination:

1. Only BCG.
2. BCG, DPT-1, OPV-1.
3. DPT-1, OPV-1, Measles.
4. BCG, DPT-1, OpV-1, Measles.

Ans. 4 [Acc to GHAI 5th ed page 167 two live viral vaccines can be administered together if their route of administration is different. See under heading of 'Some Practical Points' .]

[At the same time it is mentioned in CPDT that two live viral vaccines cannot be given together (except for those which are given in combination like MMR) and there should be a minimum 30 days gap between them] Any other ref?

142. For controlling an outbreak of cholera, all of the following measures are recommended except:

1. Mass chemoprophylaxis.
2. Proper disposal of excreta.
3. Chlorination of Water.
4. Early detection and management of cases.

Ans. 1

143. A child aged 24 months was brought to the Primary Health Centre with complaints of cough and fever for the past 2 days. On examination, the child weighed 11 Kg. respiratory rate was 38 per minute, chest indrawing was present. The most appropriate line of management for this patient is?

1. Classify as pneumonia and refer urgently to secondary level hospital.
2. Classify as pneumonia, start antibiotic and advise to report after 2 days.
3. Classify as severe pneumonia, start antibiotics and refer urgently.
4. Classify as severe pneumonia and refer urgently.

Ans. 3 [Ans on page 135 table no 5 park 16th edition, page 136 in park 17th edition; the book says that you administer first dose of antibiotic and then refer.]

144. A 5 year old boy has multiple asymptomatic oval and circular faintly hypopigmented macules with fine scaling on his face. The most probable clinical diagnosis is:

1. Pityriasis versicolor.
2. Indeterminate leprosy.
3. Pityriasis alba.
4. Acrofacial vitiligo.

Ans.3

145. A 40 year old male developed persistent oral ulcers followed by multiple flaccid bullae on trunk and extremities. Direct examination of a skin biopsy immunofluorescence showed intercellular igG deposits in the epidermis. The most probable diagnosis is:

1. Pemphigus vulgaris.
2. Bullous Pemphigoid.
3. Bullous Lupus erythematosus.
4. Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita.

Ans.1

146. The test likely to help in diagnosis of a patient who presents with an itchy annular plaque on the face is

1. Gram Stain
2. KOH Mount
3. Tissue Smear
4. Woods Lamp Examination

Ans: 2

147. Blackening and tattooing of skin and clothing can be best demonstrated by

1. Luminol spray
2. Infra red photography
3. UV light
4. Magnifying lens

Ans 2

148 Post mortem lividity is unlikely to develop in a case of

1. Drowning in well
2. Drowning in fast flowing river
3. Post mortem submersion
4. Drowning in chlorinated swimming pool

Ans 2

149 The following situations are associated with rise of temperature after death EXCEPT

1. Burns
2. Heat Strokes
3. Pontine Hemorrhage
4. Septicemia

Ans 1

150 Troponin T is preferable to CPK-MB in the diagnosis of acute MI in all of the following situations except

1. bed side diagnosis of MI
2. Post operatively after CABG
3. Reinfarction after 4 days
4. Small Infarcts

Ans 3

151. In prenatal diagnostic technique Act 1994 which one of the following is not a ground for carrying out prenatal test?

1. Pregnant women above 35 years of age
2. History of two or more spontaneous abortion of fetal loss.
3. When fetal heart rate is 160 per min at fifth and 120 per min at ninth month.
4. History of exposure to potentially teratogenic drugs.

Ans. 3

152. Perjury means giving willfull false evidence by a witness while under oath, the witness is liable to be prosecuted for perjury and the imprisonment may extend to seven years. This falls under which section of IPC?

1. 190 of Indian Penal Code.
2. 191 of Indian Penal Code.
3. 192 of Indian Penal Code.
4. 193 of Indian Penal Code.

Ans. 4 [Dr Bruno] Reddy 17th Ed page 12. Other IPC relevant are explained below.

[177 Furnishing False Information

178 Refusing Oath or affirmation when duly required by public servant to make it

179 Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question

182 False information with an intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person

191 False evidence of Medical Practitioner

192 False evidence of Medical Practitioner

193 Punishment of False evidence - 7 years

194 Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence

195 Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment

197 Issuing or signing False Certificate

201 Causing disappearance of evidence of offence or giving false information to screen offenders

202 Not informing Police

203 Giving false information respecting an offence committed

204 Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence]

153. The most reliable criteria in Gustafson's method of identification is:

1. Cementum apposition.
2. Transparency of root.

3. Attrition.
4. Root resorption.

Ans. 2

154. The most common cause of tricuspid regurgitation is secondary to:

1. Rheumatic heart disease.
2. Dilatation of right ventricle.
3. Coronary artery disease.
4. Endocarditis due to intravenous drug abuse.

Ans. 2

155. An eleven year old boy is having tinea capitis on his scalp. The most appropriate line of treatment is:

1. Oral griseofulvin therapy.
2. Topical griseofulvin therapy.
3. Shaving of the scalp.
4. Selenium sulphide shampoo.

Ans. 1

156. Absence seizures are characterized on EEG by:

1. 3Hz spike & wave.
2. 1-2Hz spike & wave.
3. Generalized polysikes.
4. Hyparrhythmia.

Ans 1

157. All of the following are associated with low C3 levels except:

1. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis.
2. Membrano-proliferative Glomerulonephritis.
3. Good pasture's disease.
4. Systemic lupus erythematosus.

Ans. 3

158. Diagnostic features of allergic broncho-pulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) include all of the following except:

1. Changing pulmonary infiltrates.
2. Peripheral eosinophilia.
3. Serum precipitins against Aspergillus fumigatus.
4. Occurance in patients with old cavitory lesions.

Ans. 4[page 243 CMDT 2003, Choice 4 may mean invasive aspergillosis]

159. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is caused by:

1. Cholera.
2. Starvation
3. Ethylene glycol poisoning.
4. Lactic acidosis.

Ans. 1 [?According to CMDT cholera increases anion gap but Harrison says that in cholera anion gap is normal]

160. The syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone is characterized by the following

1. Hyponatremia and urine sodium excretion $>20\text{meq/l}$.
2. Hyponatremia and urine sodium excretion $< 20\text{meq/l}$.
3. Hyponatremia and hyperkalemia.
4. Hyponatremia and hypokalemia.

Ans. 1

161. All of the following heart sounds occur shortly after S2 except:

1. Opening snap.
2. Pericardial knock.
3. Ejection click.
4. Tumor plop.

Ans. 3

162. Pulmonary hypertension may occur in all of the following conditions except:

1. Toxic oil syndrome.
2. Progressive systemic sclerosis.
3. Sickle cell anaemia.
4. Argemone mexicana poisoning.

Ans. 4/1??

163. Causes of metabolic alkalosis include all the following except.

1. Mineralocorticoid deficiency.
2. Bartter's syndrome.
3. Thiazide diuretic therapy.
4. Recurrent vomiting.

Ans. 1

164. The most frequent cause of recurrent genital ulceration in a sexually active male is:

1. Herpes genitalis.
2. Aphthous ulcer.
3. Syphilis.
4. Chancroid.

Ans. 1

165. The most effective drug against *M. leprae* is:

1. Dapsone.
2. Rifampicin.
3. Clofazamine.
4. Prothionamide.

Ans. 2

166. An 8 month old child presented with itchy, exudative lesions on the face, palms and soles, The siblings also have similar complaints. The treatment of choice in such a patient is:

1. Systemic ampicillin.
2. Topical betamethasone.
3. Systemic prednisolone.
4. Topical permethrin.

Ans 4

167. A 30-year-old HIV positive patient presents with fever, dyspnoea and non-productive cough. Patient is cyanosed. His chest X-ray reveals bilateral, symmetrical interstitial infiltrates. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Tuberculosis.
2. Cryptococcosis.
3. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.
4. Toxoplasmosis.

Ans. 3

168. Extensive pleural thickening and calcification especially involving the diaphragmatic pleura are classical features of:

1. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis.
2. Asbestosis.
3. Silicosis.
4. Siderosis.

Ans. 2

169. Commonest presentation of neurocysticercosis is:

1. Seizures.
2. Focal neurological deficits.
3. Dementia.
4. Radiculopathy.

Ans. 1?

170. A 55 year old man who has been on bed rest for the past 10 days, complains of breathlessness and chest pain. The chest X-ray is normal. The next investigation should be:

1. Lung ventilation-perfusion scan.

2. Pulmonary arteriography.
3. Pulmonary venous angiography.
4. Echocardiography.

Ans. 1

171. Which of the following is the most common location of hypertensive hemorrhage?

1. Pons.
2. Thalamus.
3. Putamen/external capsule.
4. Subcortical white matter.

Ans. 3

172. A 60 year-old man with diabetes mellitus presents with painless, swollen right ankle joint. Radiographs of the ankle show destroyed joint with large number of loose bodies. The most probable diagnosis is:

1. Charcot's joint
2. Clutton's joint.
3. Osteoarthritis.
4. Rheumatoid arthritis.

Ans. 1

173. All of the following statements regarding the ECG in acute pericarditis are true except:

1. T-wave inversions develop before ST elevations return to baseline.
2. Global ST segment elevation is seen in early pericarditis.
3. Sinus tachycardia is a common finding.
4. PR segment depression is present in majority of patients.

Ans. 1

174. Type IV hypersensitivity to Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen may manifest as:

1. Iridocyclitis.
2. Polyarteritis nodosa.
3. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.
4. Giant cell arteritis.

Ans. 3

175. In a patient with AIDS chorioretinitis is typically caused by:

1. Cytomegalovirus.
2. Toxoplasma gondii.
3. Cryptococcus neoformans.
4. Histoplasma capsulatum.

Ans. 1 [CMV causes retinitis, is more common than toxoplasma]

176. The following are true for *Bordetella pertussis* except.

1. It is a strict human pathogen.
2. It can be cultured from the patient during catarrhal stage.
3. It leads to invasion of the respiratory mucosa.
4. Infection can be prevented by a acellular vaccine.

Ans. 3

177. All of the following drugs are used for management of post partum haemorrhage except:

1. Misoprostol.
2. Oxytocin.
3. Prostaglandin.
4. Mifepristone (RU-486)

Ans.4

178. Laparotomy performed in a case of ovarian tumor revealed unilateral ovarian tumor with ascities positive for malignatn cells and positive pelvic lyjph nodes. All other structures were free of disease. what is stage of the disease:

1. Stage IIc.
2. Stage IIIa.
3. Stage IIIb.
4. Stage IIIc.

Ans. 4 [Lymph nodes positive, ovarian carcinoma satging is an often confused & repeated topic]

179. B Lynch suture is applied on:

1. Cervix.
2. Uterus.
3. Fallopian tubes.
4. Ovaries.

Ans. 2 [B- Lynch sutures are applied to uterus to control PPH. Ref Dewhurst 6th ed Page 321]
[this is an alternative to vessel ligation techniques to compress the uterus in cases of diffuse bleeding from atony or percreta. this may lead to avoidance of hysterectomy as evidenced by a small study]
[see Discussion and Diagram at Question Forum\[new window\]](#)

180. Pure gonadal dysgenesis will be diagnosed in the presence of::

1. Bilateral streak gonads.
2. Bilateral dysgenetic gonads.
3. One side streak and other dygenetic gonads.
4. One side streak and other normal looking gonad.

Ans 1

181 Cut-off value of cervical length at 24 weeks of gestation for prediction of preterm delivery is:

1. 0.5cm.

2. 1.5cm
3. 2.5cm
4. 3.5cm

Ans. ?

182. All of the following may be observed in a normal pregnancy except:

1. Fall in serum iron concentration falls.
2. Increase in serum iron binding capacity.
3. Increase in blood viscosity increases.
4. Increase in blood oxygen carrying capacity.

Ans 3

183. A 50 Kg. man with severe metabolic acidosis has the following parameters:pH 7.05. pCO₂ 12mm Hg., pO₂ 108mm Hg. HCO₃ 5 meq/L. base excess-30 mEq/L. The approximate quantity of sodium bicarbonate that he should receive in half hour is:

1. 250mEq.
2. 350mEq.
3. 500mEq.
4. 750mEq.

Ans. 2 [Dr Bijender. To confirm]

184. Pyometra is a complication associated with all of the following conditions except:

1. Carcinoma of the vulva.
2. Carcinoma of the cervix.
3. Carcinoma of endometrium.
4. Pelvic radiotherapy.

Ans. 1

185. A hypertensive pregnant woman at 34 weeks comes with history of pain in abdomen, bleeding per vaginum and loss of fetal movements. On examination the uterus is contracted with increased uterine tone. Fetal heart sounds are absent. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Placenta praevia.
2. Hydramnios.
3. Premature labour.
4. Abruption placenta.

Ans.4

186. Most common cause of first trimester abortion is:

1. Chromosomal abnormalities.

2. Syphilis.
3. Rhesus isoimmunisation.
4. Cervical incompetence.

Ans.1

187. A 38 year old man is posted for extraction of last molar tooth under general anaesthesia as a day care case. He wishes to resume his work after 6 hours. which one of the following induction agents is preferred:

1. Thiopentone sodium
2. Ketamine.
3. Diazepam.
4. propofol

Ans 4

188. All of the following are mechanisms of action of emergency contraception except:

1. Delaying ovulation.
2. Inhibiting fertilization.
3. Preventing implantation of the fertilized egg.
4. Interrupting an early pregnancy.

Ans. 2

189. A 20 year old woman gives a history of sharp pain in the lower abdomen for 2-3 days every month approximately 2 weeks before the menses. The most probable etiology for her pain is:

1. Endometriosis.
2. Dysmenorrhea.
3. Pelvic tuberculosis.
4. Mittelschmerz.

Ans. 4

190. The blood gas parameters: pH 7.58, PCO₂ 23 mmHg PO₂, 300 mmHg and oxygen saturation 60% are most consistent with:

1. Carbon monoxide poisoning.
2. Ventilatory malfunction.
3. Voluntary hyper ventilation.
4. Methyl alcohol poisoning.

Ans. 2

191. Sciatic nerve palsy may occur in the following injury:

1. Posterior dislocation of hip joint.
2. Fracture neck of femur.
3. Trochanteric fracture.
4. Anterior dislocation of hip.

Ans. 1

192. A 30 year old male was brought to the casualty following a road traffic accident. His physical examination revealed that his right lower limb was short, internally rotated, and flexed and adducted at the hip. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Fracture neck of femur.
2. Trochanteric fracture.
3. Central Fracture dislocation of hip.
4. Posterior dislocation of hip.

Ans.4

193. Which one of the following tests will you adopt while examining a knee joint where you suspect an old tear of anterior cruciate ligament?

1. Posterior drawer test.
2. MC Murry test.
3. Lachman test.
4. Pivot shift test.

Ans.4 [Acute ACL tear - Lachman test , Old ACL tear - Pivot shift and Anterior Drawer test]

194. Type I Thyroplasty is for:

1. Vocal cord medialization.
2. Vocal cord laterlization.
3. Vocal Cord shortening.
4. Vocal cord lengthening.

Ans. 1 [Type I or Isshiki Thyroplasty is for vocal cord medialization , Type II is for Lateralization.]
[Dr Sujit. Trivendrum]

195. Carharts notch in audiogram is deepest frequency of:

1. 0.5KHz
2. 2 KHz.
3. 4 KHz.
4. 8 KHz.

Ans. 2

196. An eight-year-old boy had abdominal pain, fever with bloody diarrhea for 18 months. His height is 110 cms and weight is 14.5 kg. stool culture was negative for known enteropathogens. The sigmoidoscopy was normal. During the same period, child had an episode of renal colic and passed urinary gravel. The mantoux test was 5X 5 mm. The most probable diagnosis is:

1. Ulcerative colitis.
2. Crohn's disease.
3. Intestinal tuberculosis.\
4. Strongyloidosis

Ans. 2? [tuberculosis montoux negative?]

197. A 45 day old infant developed icterus and two days later symptoms and signs of acute liver failure appeared. Child was found to be positive for HBs Ag. The mother was also HBs Ag carrier. The mother's hepatitis B serological profile is likely to be:

1. HBs Ag positive only.
2. HBsAg and HBeAg positivity.
3. HBsAg and anti-Hbe antibody positivity.
4. Mother infected with mutant HBV.

Ans. 2

198. A 15 year old healthy boy with no major medical problem complains that he breaks out with blocky areas of erythema that are pruritic over skin of his arm, leg and trunk every time within an hour of eating sea foods. The clinical features are suggestive of:

1. Localised immune-complex deposition.
2. Cell mediated hypersensitivity.
3. Localized anaphylaxis.
4. Release of complement C3b.

Ans. 3 [similar to Prauznitz Kustner reaction]

199. A 2-month baby presents with history of jaundice, turmeric colored urine and pale stools since birth. Examination reveals liver span of 10 cms. Firm in consistency and spleen of 3 cms. The most specific investigation for establishing the diagnosis would be:

1. Liver function tests.
2. Ultrasound abdomen
3. Peroperative Cholangiogram.
4. Liver biopsy.

Ans. 4 [robbins 5th Ed page 867 say that in neonatal hyperbillurubinemia clinical data + biopsy are used for diagnosis]

200. Transient myeloproliferative disorder of the new born is seen in association with:

1. Turner syndrome.
2. Down syndrome.
3. Neurofibromatosis.
4. Ataxia telangiectasia.

Ans. 2

201. A 1-moth old baby presents with frequent vomiting and failure to thrive. There are features of moderate dehydrtion. Blood sodium is 122mEa/l and potassium is 6.1 mEq/l. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Gitelman syndrome.
2. Bartter syndrome.
3. 21-hydroxylase deficiency.

4. 11-b hydroxylase deficiency.

Ans.3

202. A male child of 15 years, with a mental age of 9 years has an IQ of:

1. 50
2. 60
3. 70
4. 80

Ans. 2

203. The most appropriate drug used for chelation therapy in beta thalassemia major is:

1. Oral desferrioxamine.
2. Oral deferiprone.
3. Intramuscular EDTA.
4. Oral Succimer.

Ans.2

204. Which endocrine disorder is associated with epiphyseal dysgenesis?

1. Hypothyroidism.
2. Cushings syndrome.
3. Addison's disease.
4. Hypoparathyroidism.

Ans. 1

205. An albino girls gets married to a normal boy. What are the chances of their having an affected child and what are the chances of their children being carriers?

1. None affected, all carriers.
2. All normal.
3. 50% carriers.
4. 50% affected. 50% carriers.

Ans. 1

206. A 63-year-old man presented with massive splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and a total leucocyte count of 17000 per mm³. The flowcytometry showed CD 19 positive, CD5 positive, DC 23 negative,

monoclonal B cells with bright kappa positivity comprising 80% of the peripheral blood lymphoid cells. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Mantle cell lymphoma.
2. Splenic lymphoma with villous lymphocytes.
3. Follicular lymphoma.
4. Hairy cell leukemia.

Ans. 1

207. Memory T cells can be identified by using the following marker:

1. CD45 RA.
2. CD45 RB.
3. CD45RC.
4. CD45RO.

Ans. 4

208. All of the following statements about NK cells are true, except:

1. They are derived from large granular cells.
2. They comprise about 5% of human peripheral lymphoid cells.
3. They are MHC restricted cytotoxic cells.
4. They express IgG Fc receptors.

Ans. 3

209. Which of the following increases the susceptibility to coronary artery disease:

1. Type V hyperlipoproteinaemia.
2. Von Will Brandt's disease.
3. Nephritic syndrome.
4. Systemic lupus erythematosus.

Ans. 1

210. MHC class 3 Genes Encode;

1. Complement Component C3
2. Tumor necrosis factor.
3. Interleukin 2.
4. Beta 2 microglobulin.

Ans. 2 [Paniker 5th ed, page 120 says that only C3 convertase is derived from HLA class III, also derived is TNF. BUT ROBBINS 5th ed page 175 figure 6-4 clearly tells on 6th chromosome TNF is derived from cytokines gene, and all complement from MHC genes.]

211. The HLA class 3 rejection genes are important elements in :

1. Transplant rejection phenomenon.
2. Governing susceptibility of autoimmune diseases.
3. Immune surveillance.

4. Antigen presentaion and elimination.

Ans 2

212. Gluten sensitive enteropathy is most strongly associated with:

1. HLA-DQ2
2. HLA-DQ4
3. HLA-DQ3
4. Blood group 'B'

Ans. 1

213. Most sensitve and specific test ofr diagnosis of iron efficiency is :

1. Serum iron levels.
2. Serum ferrition levels.
3. Serum transferring receptor population :
4. Transferrin saturation.

Ans. 2

214. All the statrment about lactoferrin are true, except:

1. It is present in secondary granules of neutrophil
2. It is present in exocrine secretios of body.
3. It has great affinity for iron.
4. It transports iron for erythroipoiesis.

Ans.4

215. All of the following are poor prognostic factors for acute myeloid leukemias, except:

1. Age more than 60 years.
2. Leucocyte count more than 1,000,000/ul.
3. Secondary leukenias.
4. presence of t (8:21)

Ans.4

216. Leukoelrythroblastic picture may be seen in all of the following except:

1. Myelofibrois.
2. Metastatic careinoma.
3. Gaucher's disease.
4. Thalassemia.

Ans.4

217. Vortex vein invasion is commonly seen in:

1. Retinoblastoma.
2. Malignant melanoma.

3. Optic nerve gliomas.
4. Medullo-epitheliomas.

Ans. 2 (or 1?)

[Web Ref [Link for Malignant Melanoma](#)

For Choice 1 See SK Basak pg 237.

It occurs in both but most commonly?]

218. Hereditary retinoblastomas develop the following chorosomal deletion:

1. 13q 14
2. 13p14
3. 14p13
4. 14q13

Ans.1

219. All of the following are useful intravenous therapy for hypertensicve emergencies except:

1. Fenoldopam.
2. Urapidil
3. Enalpril
4. Nifedipine.

Ans. 4

220. Porphobilinogen in urine produces pink color with:

1. Fouchet's reagent.
2. Benedict's reagent.
3. Sodium nitropruside.
4. Ehrlich's aldehyde reagent.

Ans. 4 Dr Bruno [This is also known as Watson-Schwartz reaction. It employs the use of Ehrlich's Reagent, paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde. The mixture of urine and reagent produce a color which, if extracts into chloroform, confirms the presence of urobilinogen.

Interpretations of this test are

- i. If positive in Varigate Porphyria - Acute attack as Watson-Schwartz reaction is negative in quiescent VP.
- ii If positive in Acute intermittant porphyria - Acute attack not confirmed as this test is also positive in remission phase. Absolute confirmation of the presence of an acute attack can only be gained by performing accurate ALA and PBG quantitation in the laboratory and comparing them with previous values for the same patient. Therefore it is suggested that any patient known to have porphyria and who shows a positive Watson-Schwartz reaction, and has compatible clinical features, must be considered to be suffering from the acute attack.

Web Reference: 1) http://web.uct.ac.za/~~/porphyria_notes/acute_attack_management.htm

2) [VH : Virtual Hospital Site Link Last Paragraph.](#)]

221. Cardiac output measured by thermodilution technique is unreliable in all of the following situations except:

1. Ventricular septal defect.
2. Tricuspid regurgitation.
3. Low cardiac output
4. Pulmonary regurgitation

Ans.4

222. Exercise testing is absolutely contraindicated in which one week following :

1. One week following myocardial infarction
2. Unstable angina.
3. Aortic stenosis
4. peripheral vascular disease.

Ans. 3 CMDT 2003 pg 338 Mentions that Aortic stenosis is a contraindication. It also says that patients with pain at rest / pain on minimal exercise should not be tested. But Davidson, Harrison mention that Patients with unstable angina / MI more than 5 days are candidates for stress testing. [With some inputs from Bruno] A I P P G . C O M

223. Osteomalacia is associated with:

1. Decrease in osteoid volume.
2. Decrease in osteoid surface.
3. increase in osteoid maturation time
4. Increase in mineral apposition rate.

Ans.3

224. A nineteen year old female with short stature wide spread nipples and primary amenorrhoea most likely has a karyotype of :

1. 47, XX +18
2. 46,XXY
3. 47,XXY
4. 45X.

Ans. 4

225. Which of the following procedures are used as routine technique for karyotyping using light microscopy ?

1. C- banding
2. G- banding
3. Q- banding
4. B-rd V- staining

Ans.2

226 A 23- year old woman has experience episode of myalgias, pleural effusion, pericarditis and arthralgias without joint deformity over course of several years.

The best laboratory screening test to diagnose her disease would be:

1. CD4 Lymphocyte count.
2. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate.
3. Antinuclear antibody.
4. Assay for thyroid hormones.

Ans. 3

227. A 5-year old boy is detected to be HBs Ag positive in two separate occasions during a screening program for hepatitis B. He is otherwise asymptomatic. Child was given 3 doses of recombinant hepatitis B vaccine at the age of one year. His mother was treated for chronic hepatitis B infection around the same time. The next relevant step for further investigating the child could be to:

1. Obtain Hbe antibodies.
2. obtain anti - HBs levels.
3. Repeat HBs Ag
4. Repeat another course of hepatitis B vaccine.

Ans. 1 [we now would like to know whether the child is chronically affected/ Carrier]

228. Which of the following hepatitis viruses have significant perinatal transmission:

1. Hepatitis E virus.
2. Hepatitis C virus.
3. Hepatitis B virus.
4. Hepatitis A virus.

Ans. 3

229. The diffusion capacity of lung (DL CO) is decreased in all of the following conditions except:

1. Interstitial lung disease.
2. Goodpasture's syndrome.
3. Emphysema.
4. primary pulmonary hypertension.

Ans. 2

230. Osler's nodes are typically seen in which one of the following :

1. chronic candida endocarditis.
2. Acute staphylococcal endocarditis
3. pseudomonas endocarditis.
4. Libman sack's endocarditis.

Ans. 2

231. Thiamine deficiency is known to occur in all of the following except:

1. Food faddist.
2. Homocystinemia
3. Chronic alcoholic.
4. chronic heart failure patient on diuretics.

Ans.2

232 . During cardiopulmonary resuscitation intravenous calcium gluconate is indicated under all for the following circumstances except:

1. After 1 min. of arrest routinely.
2. Hypocalcemia
3. Calcium channel blocker toxicity
4. Electromechanical dissociation.

Ans.1

233. Radiation exposure during infancy has been linked to which one of the following carcinoma :

1. Breast.
2. Melanoma.
3. Thyroid.
4. Lung.

Ans.3

234. The induction agent of choice in day care anaesthesia is :

1. Sevoflurane.
2. Ketamine .
3. propofol.
4. Methohexitone .

Ans.3

235. Bosentan is a:

1. Serotonin uptake inhibitor.
2. Endothelin receptor antagonist.
3. Leukotriene modifier.
4. Calcium sensitizer.

Ans. 2 [Generic name: Bosentan

Manufacturer: Actelion

Drug Class: Dual endothelin receptor antagonist

Indications: Treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension

taken from http://www.pharmacist.com/new_drug/tracleer.cfm] [Dr Bruno]

236. Recurrent ischemic events following thrombolysis has been patho-physiologically linked to which of the following factors :

1. Antivodies to thrombolytic agents
2. fibrinopeptide A
3. Lipoprotein (a) [LP(a)]
4. Triglycerides.

Ans. 3

237 The middle cardiac vein is located at the

1. Anterior interventricular sulcus.
2. Posterior interventricular sulcus.
3. Posterior AV groove.
4. Anterior AV groove

Ans. 2

238. Induction agent that may cause adrenal cortex suppression is :

1. Ketamine
2. Etomidate.
3. propofol.
4. Thiopentone

Ans.2

239 Which of the following statements is true about the autonomic nerves system

1. The sympathetic outflow the CNS is through both the cranial nerves and the sympathetic chain
2. The parasympathetic outflow from the CNS is through cranial nerves only
3. The superior hypogastric plexus is located at the anterior aspect of the aortic bifurcation and fifth lumbar vertebra.
4. The superior hypogastric plexus contains sympathetic fibers only.

Ans.3

240. Which of the following is pan - T lymphocyte marker?

1. CD 2.
2. CD 3.
3. CD 19.
4. CD 25.

Ans.1

241. Study this formula carefully:

True positives

-----X100

True positives +False negatives

This denotes:

1. Sensitivity.
2. Specificity.
3. Positive Predictive value.
4. Negative Predictive value.

Ans. 1

242 A posteriorly perforating ulcer in the pyloric antrum of the stomach is most likely to produce initial localized peritonitis or abscess formation the following :

1. Omental bursa [lesser sac].
2. Greater sac.
3. Right subphrenic space.
4. Hepatorenal space [pouch of Morison].

Ans 1

243 The "P" value of a randomised controlled trial comparing operation A [new procedure] & operation B [Gold standard] is 0.04. From this, we conclude that:

1. Type II error is small & we can accept the findings of the study.
2. The probability of false negative conclusion that operation A is better than operation B, when in truth it is not, is 4%.
3. The power of study to detect a difference between operation A&B is 96% .
4. the probability of a false positive conclusion that operation 'a is better that operation B, when in truth it is not, is 4%.

Ans. 4 [Question taken verbatim from sabiston surgery pretest, chapter 2 q no 22]

244. Which of the following statements is true for excitatory postsynaptic potentials [EPSP];

1. Are self propagating.
2. Show all or none response.
3. Are proportional to the amount of transmitter released by the presynaptic neuron.
4. Are inhibitory at presynaptic terminal.

Ans.3

245. Synaptic conduction is mostly orthodromic because:

- 1 Dendrites cannot be depolarized.
2. Once repolarized, an area cannot be depolarized,
3. The strength of antidromic impulse is less synaptic terminal.
4. Chemical mediator is located only in the presynaptic terminal.

Ans.4

246. Following are the features of corticospinal involvement except;

1. Cog-wheel rigidity.
2. Spasticity.
3. Planter extensor response.
4. Exaggerated deep tendon reflexes.

Ans. 1

247. A 55- year -old woman has recurrent urinary retention after a hysterectomy done for huge fibroid. The most likely cause is:

1. Atrophic and stenotic urethra.

2. Lumbar disc prolapse.
3. Injury to the bladder neck.
4. Injury to the hypogastric plexi.

Ans.?

248. The cell junctions allowing exchange of cytoplasmic molecules between the two cells are called:

1. Gap junctions.
2. Tight junctions.
3. Anchoring junctions.
4. Focal junctions.

Ans.1

249. The collagen triple helix structure is not found in :

1. Cytoplasm.
2. Golgi apparatus.
3. Lumen of endoplasmic reticulum.
4. Intracellular vesicles.

Ans 1

250. Restriction fragment length polymorphism is used for:

1. Analysis of chromosome structure.
2. DNA estimation.
3. Synthesis of nucleic acid.
4. Detecting proteins in a cell.

Ans 1

251. Positive feedback action of estrogen for inducing luteinizing hormone surge is associated with one of the following steroid hormone ratios in peripheral circulation:

1. High estrogen: low progesterone.
2. Low estrogen: high progesterone.
3. Low estrogen: low progesterone.
4. High estrogen: high progesterone.

Ans.1

252. All of the following are impulse control disorders except;

1. Pyromania.
2. Trichotillomania.
3. Kleptomania.
4. Capgras' syndrome.

Ans.4

253. A 20- year-old man has presented with increased alcohol consumption and sexual indulgence,

irritability, lack of sleep, and not feeling fatigued even on prolonged periods of activity. Activity. All these changes have been present for 3 weeks. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Alcohol dependence.
2. Schizophrenia.
3. Mania.
4. Impulsive control disorder.

Ans.3

254. An alcoholic is brought to the Emergency OPD with the complaint of irrelevant talking. He had stopped using alcohol three days back. On examination, he is found to be disoriented to time, place and person. He also has visual illusions and hallucinations. There is no history of head injury. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Dementia praecox.
2. Delirium tremens.
3. Schizophrenia.
4. Korsakoff's psychosis.

Ans.2

255. A 41 year old married female presented with headache for the last six months. She had several consultations. All her investigations were found to be within normal limits. She still insists that there is something wrong in her head and seeks another consultation. The most likely diagnosis is :

1. Phobia.
2. Psychogenic headache.
3. Hypochondriasis Depression.
4. Depression

Ans.3

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256. Behaviour therapy to change maladaptive behaviors using response as reinforcer uses the principles of :

1. Classical conditioning
2. Modeling.
3. Social learning.
4. Operant conditioning.

Ans.4

257. A 15 year old boy feels that the dirt has hung onto him whenever he passes through the dirty street. This repetitive thought causes much distress and anxiety. He knows that there is actually no such thing after he has cleaned once but he is not satisfied and is compelled to think so. This has led to social withdrawal. He spends much of his time thinking about the dirt and contamination. This has affected his studies also. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Obsessive compulsive disorder.
2. Conduct disorder.

3. Agoraphobia.
4. Adjustment disorder.

Ans.1

258. A 50 year old man has presented with pain in back, lack of interest in recreational activities. Low mood, lethargy, decreased sleep and appetite for two months. There was no history suggestive of delusions or hallucination. He did not suffer from any chronic medical illness. There was no family history of psychiatric illness. Routine investigations including haemogram, renal function tests, liver function tests, electrocardiogram did not reveal any abnormality. This patient should be treated with:

1. Haloperidol.
2. Sertraline.
3. Alprazolam.
4. Olanzapine.

Ans.2

259. Fraying and cupping of metaphyses of long bones in a child does not occur in:

1. Rickets.
2. Lead poisoning.
3. Metaphyseal dysplasia.
4. Hypophosphatasia.

Ans.2 [Ref Stephen Chapman & Richard Nakielny Radiology Differential Diagnosis Page 52,3rd ed. In Lead poisoning a dense metaphyseal band is seen]

260. A classical expansive lytic lesion in the transverse process of a vertebra is seen in:

1. Osteosarcoma.
2. Aneurysmal bone cyst.
3. Osteoblastoma.
4. Metastasis.

Ans. 2 [EXPANSILE lytic lesion seen in this Ref : Das Textbook of surgery]

261. CT scan of a patient with history of head injury shows a biconvex hyperdense lesion displacing the grey-white matter interface. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Subdural hematoma.
2. Diffuse axonal injury.
3. Extradural hematoma.
4. Hemorrhagic contusion.

Ans.4 [Since grey white matter interface is disturbed that is inside brain tissue, also infarcts are pale, hemorrhages are brighter on CT within 2 weeks of injury]

262. Which of the following is the best choice to evaluate radiologically a posterior fossa tumor?

1. CT scan.

2. MRI.
3. Angiography
4. Myelography.

Ans. 2

263. Most suitable radioisotope of *iodine* for treating hyperthyroidism is:

1. I 123
2. I 125
3. I 131
4. I 132

Ans.3

264. In the presence of vasopressin the greatest fraction of filtered water is re-absorbed which part of the nephron:

1. Proximal tubule.
2. Distal tubule.
3. Loop of Henle.
4. Collecting duct.

Ans.1 [Do not get distracted by "in presence of vasopressin" as greatest fraction is always absorbed from PT; Vasopressin acts on remaining fraction of water after absorption from PT]

265. A one-year-old child having leucocoria was detected to be having a unilateral, large retinoblastoma filling half the globe. Current therapy would involve:

1. Enucleation.
2. Chemotherapy followed by local dyes.
3. Direct Laser ablation using photo dynamic cryotherapy.
4. Scleral radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy.

Ans.1

266. A child has got a congenital cataract involving the visual axis which was detected by the parents right at birth. This child should be operated.

1. Immediately.
2. At 2 months of age.
3. At 1 year of age when the globe becomes normal sized.
4. After 4 year when entire ocular and orbital growth become normal.

Ans.?4

267. A lady wants LASIK surgery for her daughter. She asks for your opinion. All the following things are suitable for performing LASIK except:

1. Myopia of 4 Diopters.
2. Age of 15 years.
3. Stable refraction for 1 year.
4. Corneal thickness of 600 microns.

Ans.2

268. Fasanella Servat operation is specifically indicated in:

- 1 Congenital ptosis.
2. Steroid induced ptosis.
3. Myasthenia gravis.
4. Horner's syndrome.

Ans. 1

269. The operation of plication of inferior lid retractors is indicated in:

1. Senile ectropion.
2. Senile entropion.
3. Cicatricial entropion.
4. Paralytic entropion.

Ans. 2

270. Which of the following lasers is used for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia as well as urinary calculi?

1. CO₂ laser.
2. Excimer laser.
3. Ho: YAG laser.
4. Nd: YAG laser.

Ans. 3 Bailey Page 1247 , This is Holmium YAG laser. There has been considerable interest in this device, as it seems to combine the cutting properties of the carbon dioxide laser with the coagulation properties of the neodymium:YAG laser, making it particularly appealing for many surgical applications. Recently being used as a substitute for ESWL (lithotripsy).

Prostate: Holmium Laser Resection of the Prostate (HoLRP) for BPH- Using HOLRP, the prostate can be accurately resected down to the capsule with minimal bleeding, little fluid absorption or secondary haemorrhage. Journal of Endourology, Vol. 13 Supplement 1, A98, Sep 1999

271. A 65-year-old male smoker presents with gross total painless hematuria. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Carcinoma urinary bladder.
2. Benign prostatic hyperplasia.
3. Carcinoma prostate.
4. Cystolithiasis.

Ans.1

272. A 10-mm calculus in the right lower ureter associated with proximal hydronephrosis is best treated with:

1. Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy.
2. Antegrade percutaneous access.
3. Open ureterolithotomy.

4. Ureteroscopic retrieval.

Ans.3 [Ref Das Text book of surgery]

273. Semen analysis of a young man who presented with primay infertility revealed low volume, fructose negative ejaculate with azoospermia. Which of the following is the most useful imaging modality to evaluate the cause of his infertility?

1. Colour duplex ultrasonography of the scrotum.
2. Transrectal ultrasonography.
3. Retrograde urethrography.
4. Spermatic venography.

Ans.2 [For fructose negetive azoospermia - causes may be Ejaculatory duct obstruction, Atresia of vas / seminal vesicle. And investigations for Obstructive pathology in seminal pathology are Transrectal USG / pelvic CT with Vasography. Choices 1,4 will be fructose +ve]

274. An eight-year-old boy presents with back pain and mild fever. His plain X-ray of the dorso-lumbar vertrbra with preserved disc spaces. There was no associated soft tissue shadow. The most likely diagnoisi is:

1. Ewing's sarcoma.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Histiocytosis.
4. Metastasis.

Ans. 4 [Maheshewari Orthopaedics textbook says that in TB spine disc spaces are narrowed which is to be compaerd with normal disc space in metastasis]

275. Cardiac or central nervous system toxicity may result when standard lidocaine doses are administered to patients with circulatory failure. This may be due to the following reason:

1. Lidocaine concentration are initially higher in relatively well perfused tisseues such as brain and heart.
2. Histamine receptors in brain and heart gets suddenly activated in circulatory failure.
3. There is a sudden out-burst of release of adreneline, noradreneline and dopamine in brain and heart.
4. Lidocaine is converted into a toxic metabolite due to its longer stay in liver.

Ans.1

276. A post-operative cardiac surgical patient developed sudden hypotension, raised central venous pressure, pulses paradoxus at the 4th post operative hour. The most probable diagnosis is .

- 1.Excessive mediastinal bleeding.
2. Ventricular dysfunction.
3. Congestive cardiac failure.
4. Cardiac tamponade.

Ans.4

277. A 70 year old patient with benign prostatic hyperplasia underwent transurethral resection of prostate under spinal anaesthersia. One hour later, he developed vomiting and altered sensorium. The

most probable cause is:

1. Over dosage of spinal anaesthetic agent.
2. Rupture of bladder.
3. Hyperkalemia.
4. Water intoxication

Ans. 4

278. Kienbock's disease is due to avascular necrosis of:

1. Femoral neck.
2. Medial cuneiform bone.
3. Lunate bone.
4. Scaphoid bone.

Ans. 3

279. A 50-year old male. Working as a hotel cook, has four dependent family members. He has been diagnosed with an early stage squamous cell cancer of anal canal. He has more than 60% chances of cure. The best treatment option is:

1. Abdomino-perineal resection.
2. Combined surgery and radiotherapy.
3. Combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy.
4. Chemotherapy alone.

Ans. 3

280. Which one of the following radio-isotopes is commonly used as a source for external beam radiotherapy in the treatment of cancer patients:

1. Strontium-89.
2. Radium-226.
3. Cobalt-59.
4. Cobalt-60.

Ans.4

281. All of the following statements are correct about potassium balance, except:

1. Most of potassium is intracellular.
2. Three quarter of the total body potassium is found in skeletal muscle.
3. Intracellular potassium is released into extra-cellular space in response to severe injury.
4. Acidosis leads to movement of potassium from extracellular to intracellular fluid compartment.

Ans. 4

282. Hypocalcemia is characterized by all of the following features except:

1. Numbness and tingling of circumoral region.
2. Hyperactive tendon reflexes.
3. Shortening of Q-T interval in ECG.

4. Carpopedal spasm.

Ans.3

283. The best time for surgery of hypospadias is:

1. 1-4 months of age.
2. 6-10 months of age.
3. 12-18 months of age.
4. 2-4 years of age.

Ans. ?4[S Das surgery says 5-7 yrs]

284. Which of the following is not true about Berger's disease?

1. The pathologic changes are proliferative and usually confined to mesangial cells:
2. Hematuria may be gross or microscopic.
3. On immunofluorescence deposits contain both IgA and IgG.
4. Absence of associated proteinuria is pathognomonic.

Ans. 4

285. The organism most commonly causing genital filariasis in most parts of Bihar and Eastern U.P. is:

1. Wuchereria bancrofti.
2. Brugia malayi.
3. Onchocerca volvulus.
4. Dirofilaria.

Ans.1

286. Which one of the following statements is false with regard to Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis in children.

1. Often affects those younger than 8 years of age.
2. It affects the kidney focally more frequently than diffusely.
3. Boys are affected more frequently.
4. Clinical presentation in children is same as in adults.\

Ans.?

287. The Hunterian Ligature operation is performed for:

1. Varicose veins.
2. Arteriovenous fistulae.
3. Aneurysm.
4. Acute ischemia.

Ans.3

288. Pseudoclaudication is due to the compression of:

1. Femoral artery.
2. Femoral nerve.
3. Cauda Equina.
4. Popliteal artery.

Ans. 3

289. Sympathectomy is indicated in all the following conditions except:

1. Ischaemic ulcers.
2. Intermittent claudication.
3. Anhidrosis.
4. Acrocyanosis.

Ans. 3

290. Which one of the following statements is false with regard to pyuria in children?

1. Presence of more than 5 WBC/hpf (high power field) for girls and more than 3 WBC/hpf for boys.
2. Infection can occur without pyuria.
3. Pyuria may be present without Urinary tract infection.
4. Isolated pyuria is neither confirmatory nor diagnostic for Urinary tract infection.

Ans.2

291. Which one of the following is the most common cause of abdominal mass in neonates?

1. Neuroblastomas.
2. Wilms' tumour.
3. Distended bladder.
4. Multicystic dysplastic kidneys.

Ans. 4 [In neonate Abdominal mass is due to renal causes 55% of cases: Hydronephrosis in 25 % and Multicystic kidneys in 15 % of (TOTAL) cases. Non renal retroperitoneal causes including Neuroblastoma, adrenal hemorrhage, and teratoma account together for 10 % of cases. GIT & Genital causes in 15 % each] [IN CHILDREN: Neuroblastoma most common mass then Wilms tumour and hydronephrosis] Ref Stephen Chapman & Richard Nakielny Radiology Differential Diagnosis page 200/1 3rd ed, Ghai page 362] [Dr Bhuvnesh Kansara]

292. All of the following are risk factors for deep vein thrombosis (DVT) except:

1. Duration of Surgery more than thirty minutes.
2. Obesity.
3. Age less than forty years.
4. Use of the oestrogen-progesterone contraceptive pills.

Ans. 3?

293. A labourer involved with repair-work of sewers was admitted with fever, jaundice and renal failure. The most appropriate test to diagnose the infection in this patient is:

1. Weil Felix test.
2. Paul Bunnell test.

3. Microscopic agglutination test.
4. Micro immunofluorescence test.

Ans.3

294. A chest physician performs bronchoscopy in the procedure room of the out patient department. To make the instrument safe for use in the next patient waiting outside. The most appropriate method to disinfect the endoscope is by:

1. 70% alcohol for 5 min.
2. 2% gluteraldehyde for 20 min.
3. 2% formaldehyde for 10 min.
4. 1% sodium hypochlorite for 15 min.

Ans.2

295. Which of the following statements is true about rabies virun:

1. It is a double stranded RNA virus.
2. Contains a DNA dependant RNA polymerase.
3. RNA has a negative polarity.
4. Affects motor neurons

Ans. 3 [Harrison : Rabies affects sensory nerve endings pg 1149 15th]

296. Which of the following statements is true about endemic typhus.

1. Is caused by R. rickettsii.
2. Is transmitted by the bite of fleas.
3. Has no mammalian reservoir.
4. Can be cultured in chemical defined culture medium.

Ans. 2

297. A 45 year old female is having bilatertal ovarian mass, ascites and omental caking on CT scan, There is high possibility that patient is having .

1. Benign ovarian tumor.
2. Malignant epithelial ovarian tumor.
3. Dysgerminoma of ovary.
4. Lymphoma of ovary.

Ans. 2

298. The commonest cause of an obliterative stricture of the membranous urethra is:

1. Fall-astride injury.
2. Road-traffic accident with fracture pelvis and rupture urethra.
3. Prolonged catheterization
4. Gonococcal infection.

Ans.2 [Bailey 1359]

299. Which of the following is an absolute indication for surgery in cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia:

1. Bilateral hydroureteronephrosis.
2. Nocturnal frequency.
3. Recurrent urinary tract infection.
4. Voiding bladder pressures > 50 cm of water.

Ans.1

300. A 27 year old man presents with a left testicular tumor with a 10 cm retroperitoneal lymph node mass. The treatment of choice is

1. Radiotherapy .
2. Immunotherapy with interferon and interleukins.
3. Left high inguinal orchiectomy plus chemotherapy.
4. Chemotherapy alone.

Ans. 3

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Last updated 1 December, 2005 10:40 PM IST (explanation to question 21 added)

Q1. Which of the following signs is **not** suggestive of a cervical spinal cord injury ?

- A) Flaccidity.
- B) Increased rectal sphincter tone.
- C) Diaphragmatic breathing.
- D) Priapism.

Answer 3, As Diaphragmatic breathing is reduced significantly in cervical spinal cord injury.

In lesions of C1, C2 vital capacity is only 5-10% of normal, and cough is absent.
If C3 to C6 are injured vital capacity is 20 % of normal and weak cough is present.
Diaphragm is supplied by cervical spinal roots C3,4,5.

Clinical features of **cervical spine injury**

Features of spinal shock	Features of Neurogenic Shock
Flaccidity	Hypotension
Areflexia	Paradoxical bradycardia
Loss of anal sphincter tone	Flushed, dry, and warm peripheral skin :
Fecal incontinence	Vasodilation
Priapism	Autonomic dysfunction
Loss of bulbocavernosus reflex	Ileus
	Urinary retention
	Poikilothermia

Q2) With regard to Ketamine, all of the following are true except

- A) It is a direct myocardial depressant.
- B) Emergence phenomena are more likely if anticholinergic premedication is used.
- C) It may induce cardiac dysarrhythmias in patients receiving tricyclic antidepressants.
- D) Has no effect on intracranial pressure

**Answer 4, raises all iot, icranial, intra anta abdominal, (choice 1, 3 is also incorrect, but we prefer 4 also).
Page number 78 Ajay Yadav.**

Q3) Placement of a double lumen tube for lung surgery is best confirmed by:

- a) EtCo2 ?
- b) Airway pressure measurement
- c) Clinically by auscultation
- d) Bronchoscopy ?

Answer 4

Reference FRCA website (<http://www.frca.co.uk/article.aspx?articleid=246>) See summary below.

Tube position can be confirmed clinically by breath sounds heard on one side only but Fiberoptic bronchoscopy reveals the carina and the top edge of the blue bronchial cuff should be just visible in the intended main stem bronchus. When a right-sided tube is used, the fibrescope should be used to visualise the orifice of the right upper lobe bronchus.

Direct visualisation would obviously be a better choice than clinical sounds, and the question asks for BEST.. (Authors opinion)

But Ajay yaday 31, 46.

4. The most common cause of hypoxia during one lung ventilation is:

- a) Malposition of the double lumen tube.
- b) Increased shunt fraction
- c) Collapse of one lung
- d) Soiling of lung by secretions.

Answer 2?

5. A head injured patient, who opens eyes to painful stimulus, is confused and localizes to pain. What is his Glasgow coma Score?

- a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 11
- d) 13

Answer 3. Eye opening with pain 2, confused mentl status 4, localization of pain 5. Therefore $2+2+5 = 11$

6. The outcome following resuscitation of a cardiac arrest is worsened if during resuscitation patient is given:

- a) Ringer's Lactate
- b) Colloids
- c) 5% Dextrose
- d) Whole blood transfusion

Answer 3,

5 % dextrose Ajay Yadav 188. (Glucose and calcium can be detrimental to injured neurons)

7. A 5 year old child is suffering from cyanotic heart disease. He is planned for corrective surgery. The induction agent of the choice would be:

- a) Thiopentone
- b) Ketamine
- c) Halothane
- d) Midazolam

Answer 2, Ajay Yadav 130. Ketamine is induction agent, relaxant of choice is pancrurionium, reason we need system hypertension in cyanotic heart disease and same for pancrurionium,

8. A 30-year-old woman with coarctation of aorta is admitted to the labour room for elective caesarean section. Which of the following is the anaesthesia technique of choice:

- a) Spinal anaesthesia
- b) Epidural anaesthesia
- c) General anaesthesia
- d) Local anaesthesia with nerve blocks.

Answer 2

9. Which of the following is not a cardiovascular monitoring technique:

- a) Transesophageal echocardiography

- b) Central venous pressure monitoring
- c) Pulmonary artery catheterization
- d) Capnography

Answer 4 Ajay Yadav page 46, Capnography is a respiratory monitoring technique.

10. A 6 month old child is suffering from patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) with congestive cardiac failure. Ligation of ductus arteriosus was decided for surgical management. The most appropriate inhalational anaesthetic agent of choice with minimal haemodynamic alteration for induction of anaesthesia is:

- a) Sevoflurane
- b) Isoflurane
- c) Enflurane
- d) Halothane

Answer 1 / PDA is a left to right. So we need systemic hypotension and pulmonary hypertension during surgery.

In children choice is sevoflurane as it causes the same, and used as a preferred agent. Adults it would have been desflurane.

Isoflurane is agent of choice in all cardiac surgery except cardiac ischaemia. Page 62, 63, 130, 158 Ajay Yadav, Anaesthesia

11. A 45 year old woman, presenting with the history of diplopia and dysphagia worsening as the day progresses, can be diagnosed to have:

- a) Thyrotoxicosis
- b) Myasthenia gravis
- c) Muscular dystrophy
- d) Brain tumor

Answer 2

12. The most sensitive and practical technique for detection of myocardial ischemia in the **perioperative** period is:

- a) Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
- b) Radio labeled lactate determination
- c) Direct measurement of end diastolic pressure
- d) Regional wall motion abnormality detected with the help of 2 D transoesophageal echocardiography

Answer 4, AIIMS people have a liking for perioperative investigations!

Choice 1) Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy is not the answer as it is impractical to do MRI while operating as MRI takes time, and MRI machine is bulky and would not fit most operation theatres..

Correct answer is Regional wall motion abnormality

The abnormalities in wall motion associated with ischemia are characterized by diminished or absent inward endocardial motion and by impaired systolic myocardial thickening. TEE is highly sensitive for the detection of acute ischemia and is therefore used extensively for real-time monitoring of regional wall motion as well as global left ventricular function.

As an example, the continuous high-quality imaging of the left ventricle afforded by TEE **during surgical procedures** makes it ideally suited for the early detection of ischemia

Reference : Beaupre, PN, Kremer, PF, Cahalan, MK, et al. Intraoperative detection of changes in left ventricular segmental wall motion by transesophageal two-dimensional echocardiography. Am Heart J 1984; 107:1021.

13. While introducing the Swan-ganz catheter, its placement in the pulmonary artery can be identified by the following pressure tracing:

- a) Diastolic pressure is lower in PA than in RV
- b) Diastolic pressure is higher in PA than in RV.

- c) PA pressure tracing has diastolic notch from closure of pulmonary valve.
- d) RV pressure tracing for plateau and sharp drop in early diastole.

Answer 3?

14. A 63 year old man presents with a triad of angina, syncope and congestive heart failure. Which of the following valvular heart lesion can be suspected?

- a) Mitral stenosis
- b) Tricuspid regurgitation
- c) Aortic stenosis
- d) Aortic regurgitation.

Answer3

15. In the treatment of severe bradycardia, all of the following can be the best modality of treatment except:

- a) Atropine
- b) Pacing
- c) Isoproterenol
- d) Diltiazem

Answer 4, page number 184 Ajay Yadav

16. All of the following statements about the splenic artery are true except that it:

- a) Has a tortuous course
- b) Is a branch of the coeliac trunk
- c) Has branches that anastomose freely within the spleen
- d) Supplies the greater curvature of stomach.

Answer 3

17. All of the following statement about the vagus nerve are true except that it:

- a) Supplies heart and lung
- b) Carries postganglionic parasympathetic fibers.
- c) Innervates right two third of transverse colon.
- d) Stimulates peristalsis & relaxes sphincters.

Answer 2

18. All of the following structures pass through the superior aperture of throat except:

- a) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
- b) Left common carotid artery
- c) Left sympathetic trunk
- d) Thoracic duct

Answer 1?

19. The vertebral artery traverses all of the following except:

- a) Foramen magnum
- b) Subarachnoid space
- c) Intervertebral foramen
- d) Foramen transversarium

Answer 3?, passes thru upper six vertebrae's transverse foramen,

20. Which of the following among axillary lymph nodes is a terminal group ?

- a) Pectoral
- b) Central

- c) Lateral
- d) Apical

Answer 4

21. The distribution of random blood glucose measurements from 50 first year medical students was found to have a mean of 3.0 mmol/litre with a standard deviation of 3.0 mmol/litre. Which of the following is a correct statement about the shape of the distribution of random blood glucose in these first year medical students?

- a) Since both mean and standard deviation are equal, it should be a symmetric distribution
- b) The distribution is likely to be positively skewed
- c) The distribution is likely to be negatively skewed.
- d) Nothing can be said conclusively.

Answer 2? (to be confirmed, but we support 2 as the answer)

Regarding skew deviation of blood glucose curve

Option 4 is essentially an answer of exclusion.

Option 1 and 2 are easily ruled out.

But option 3, positive skew deviation cannot be ruled out.

Coming to think of it, it may be then best answer.

Only a positive skewed curve can cause a sd of 3 mmol/lit when the mean is 3 mmol/lit.. The SD is so high because of few hyperglycemics have very large values and have stretched the sd to 3 mmol without having much effect on the mean. SD tells us the dispersion of values but not the side on which the values are dispersed.

Explanation with thanks to : Raman Gaikwad, MIMSR Medical college Latur.

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22. In an investigation to study the effect of smoking on renal cell cancer, it is observed that 30 of the 50 patients were smokers as compared to 10 out of 50 control subjects. The odd ratio of renal cancer associated with smoking will be:

- a) 3.0
- b) 0.33
- c) 6.0
- d) 0.16

Answer 3

23. A chest physician observed that the distribution of forced expiratory volume (FEV) in 300 smokers had a median value of 2.5 litres with the first and third quartiles being 1.5 and 4.5 litres respectively. Based on this data how many persons in the sample are expected to have a FEV between 1.5 to 4.5 litres ?

- a) 75
- b) 150
- c) 225
- d) 300

Answer 2

24. If the distribution of intra-ocular pressure (IOP) seen in 100 glaucoma patients has an average 30 mm with a SD of 10 what is the lower limit to the average IOP that can be expected 95% of times?

- a) 28
- b) 26
- c) 32
- d) 25

Answer 1

25. A diagnostic test for a particular disease has a sensitivity of 0.90 and specificity of .90. A single test is applied to each subject in the population in which the diseased population is 10%. What is the probability that a person positive to this test, has the disease?

- a) 90%
- b) 81%
- c) 50%
- d) 91%

Answer 3

26. Henoch-Schonlein purpura is characterized by the depositin of the following immunoglobulin around the vessels:

- a) Ig M
- b) Ig G
- c) Ig A
- d) Ig E

Answer 3

27. Angiod streaks in the eyes are seen in :

- a) Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
- b) Tendinous xanthoma
- c) Xanthelasma
- d) Eruptive xanthoma

Answer 1

28. Exclamation mark hair is a feature of:

- a) Telogen effluvium
- b) Androgenetic alopecia
- c) Alopecia areata
- d) Alpecia mucinosa

Answer 3

29. Pautrier's micro-abscess is a histological feature of:

- a) Sarcoidosis
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Mycosis fungoides
- d) Pityriasis Lichenoides Chronica

Answer 3

30. Adenoma sebaceum is a feature of:

- a) Neurofibromatosis
- b) Tuberous sclerosis
- c) Xanthomatosis
- d) Incontinentia pigmenti

Answer 2

31. A 25 year old male presented with pigmentation of nose and pinna. After voiding, his urine becomes dark. His spine is most likely to show:

- a) Atlantoaxial subluxation
- b) Spondyloptosis
- c) Basilar invagination

d) Calcification of disc

Answer 4

32. A one year old child presented with multiple fractures seen in various stages of healing. The most probable diagnosis in this case is:

- a) Scurvy
- b) Rickets
- c) Battered baby syndrome
- d) Sickle cell disease

Answer 3

33. A 50 year old man presented with multiple pathological fractures. His serum calcium was 11.5mg/dl and phosphate was 2.5 mg/dl. Alkaline phosphatase was **940 I.U./dl**. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a) Osteoporosis
- b) Osteomalacia
- c) Multiple Myeloma
- d) Hyperparathyroidism

Answer 4

34. Pain and tenderness over the lateral condyle of humerus with a painful dorsiflexion of the wrist is indicative of:

- a) Golfer's Elbow
- b) Tennis Elbow
- c) Pitcher's Elbow
- d) Cricket Elbow

Answer 2

35. The pain around the hip with flexion adduction & internal rotation of lower limb in a young adult after a road traffic accident is suggestive of:

- a) Intracapsular fracture of the femoral neck.
- b) Extra capsular fracture of the femoral neck.
- c) Posterior dislocation of hip.
- d) Anterior dislocation of hip

Answer. 3

36. The inheritance pattern of familial Retinoblastomas is:

- a) Autosomal recessive
- b) Autosomal dominant
- c) X-linked dominant
- d) X-linked recessive

Answer 2

37. The lymphocytic and histiocytic variant of Reed-Sternberg cell is seen in:

- a) Follicular center lymphoma
- b) Lymphocyte depleted Hodgkin's disease
- c) Nodular sclerosis Hodgkin's disease
- d) Lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin's disease

Answer. 4

38. A metastatic carcinoma in the brain of an adult, most often comes from a primary in the :

- a) Stomach

- b) Ovary
- c) Oral cavity
- d) Lung

Answer 4

39. Features, which are evaluated for histological grading of breast carcinoma include all of the following except:

- a) Tumour necrosis
- b) Mitotic count
- c) Tubule formation
- d) Nuclear pleomorphism

Answer 1

40. Internucleosomal cleavage of DNA is characteristic of:

- a) Reversible cell injury
- b) Irreversible cell injury
- c) Necrosis
- d) Apoptosis

Answer 4

41. Which of the following is not a common site for metastatic calcification?

- a) Gastric mucosa
- b) Kidney
- c) Parathyroid
- d) Lung

Answer 3

42. On electron microscopy, amyloid characteristically exhibits:

- a) B-pleated sheet
- b) Hyaline globules
- c) 7.5-10nm fibrils
- d) 20-25 nm fibrils

Answer 3

43. Which of the following is not compatible with a diagnosis of juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia?

- a) Peripheral blood monocytosis, more than $1 \times 10^9/L$
- b) Increased of bcr/abl fusion gene
- c) Presence of bcr/abl fusion gene.
- d) GM-CSF hypersensitivity of myeloid progenitors in vitro.

Answer 3

44. A 48 year old woman was admitted with a history of weakness for two months. On examination, cervical lymph nodes were found enlarged and spleen was palpable 2 cm below the costal margin. Her hemoglobin was 10.5g/dl, platelet count $237 \times 10^9/L$, which included 80% mature lymphoid cells with coarse clumped chromatin. Bone marrow revealed a nodular lymphoid infiltrate. The peripheral blood lymphoid cells were positive for CD19, CD5, CD20 and CD23 and were negative for CD79B and FMC-7.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) T-cell rich B-cell lymphoma with leukemic spill over in blood.
- b) Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- c) Mantle cell lymphoma
- d) A definite diagnosis cannot be made in this patient without lymph node biopsy.

Answer 2

45. All of the following are examples of a round cell tumor, except:

- a) Neuroblastoma
- b) Ewing's sarcoma
- c) Non Hodgkin,s Lymphoma
- d) Osteosarcoma

Answer 4

46. Which of the following surface glycoproteins is most often expressed in human hematopoietic stem cell?

- a) CD22
- b) CD40
- c) CD15 `
- d) CD34

Answer 4

47. The tumor suppressor gene p53 induces cell cycle arrest at:

- a) G2-M phase
- b) S-G2 phase
- c) G1-phase
- d) G0 phase

Answer. 3

48. During which phase of the cell cycle the cellular content of DNA is doubled?

- a) Mitotic phase
- b) G1 phase
- c) G2 phase
- d) S phase

Answer 4

49. Acute diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis will have all of the following features, except:

- a) Microscopic haematuria
- b) Raised blood urea level
- c) Raised serum creatinine level
- d) Hypoalbuminaemia

Answer 4

50. All of the following are mediators of acute inflammation except:

- a) Angiotensin
- b) Prostaglandin E2
- c) Kallikrein
- d) C3a

Answer 1

51. A 50 year old male feels uncomfortable in using lift, being in crowded places and traveling. The most appropriate line of treatment is:

- a) Counselling
- b) Relaxation therapy
- c) Exposure
- d) Covert sensitization

Answer 3 (exposure & response prevention is TOC)

52. A 9 year old child disturbs other people is destructive, interferes when two people are talking, does not follow

instructions and cannot wait for his turn while playing a game. He is likely to be suffering from:

- a) Emotional disorders
- b) Behavioural problems
- c) No disorders
- d) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Answer 4

53. Which of following statements differentiates the obsessional ideal from delusions ?

- a) The idea is not an conventional belief.
- b) The idea is held inspite of contrary evidence
- c) The idea is regarded as senseless by patient.
- d) The idea is held on inadequate ground

Answer. 3

54. Dementia of Alzheimer's type is not associated with one of the following:

- a) Depressive symptoms
- b) Delusions
- c) Apraxia and aphasia
- d) Cerebral infarcts

Answer 4

55. A person who laughs one minute and cries the next without any clear stimulus is said to have:

- a) Incongruent affect
- b) Euphoria
- c) Labile affect
- d) Split personality

Answer 3

56. The most common facial abnormality seen in Gardener's syndrome is:

- a) Ectodermal dysplasia
- b) Odontomes
- c) Multiple osteomas`
- d) Dental cysts.

Answer 3

57. The most common retrobulbar orbital mass in adults is:

- a) Neurofibroma
- b) Meningioma
- c) Cavernous haemangioma
- d) Schwannoma

Answer 3

58. The typical movement of mitra valve calcification is:

- a) Upwards and downwards
- b) Counterclock wise
- c) Side to side
- d) Circular

Answer ?

59. The most common cause of peripheral limb, ischaemia in India is:

- a) Trauma

- b) Altherosclerosis
- c) Burger's disease
- d) Takayasu's disease

Answer 3

60. Which of the following is the most common location of intracranial neurocysticercosis?

- a) Brain parenchyma
- b) Subarachnoid space
- c) Spinal cord
- d) Orbit

Answer 1

61. The chemotherapeutic agent, most commonly administered by continuous infusion is:

- a) Ara-C
- b) F-FU
- c) Cisplatin
- d) Etoposide

Answer 1 (Cytarabine)

62. Which of the following carcinoma most frequently metastasizes to brain?

- a) Small cell carcinoma lung
- b) Prostate cancer
- c) Rectal carcinoma
- d) Endometrial cancer

Answer 1

63. For which malignancy, Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy (IMRT) is the most suitable?

- a) Lung
- b) Prostate
- c) Leukemias
- d) Stomach

Answer 2 CMTD Page 1604 2003 edition. (remember IMRT is also used for lung)

Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) is an advanced mode of high-precision radiotherapy that utilizes computer-controlled x-ray accelerators to deliver precise radiation doses to a malignant tumor or specific areas within the tumor. Currently, IMRT is being used to treat cancers of the prostate, head and neck, breast, thyroid and lung, as well as in gynecologic, liver and brain tumors and lymphomas and sarcomas. IMRT is also beneficial for treating pediatric malignancies.

64. In treatment of Papillary Carcinoma thyroid, Radioiodine destroys the neoplastic cells predominantly by:

- a) X rays
- b) B rays
- c) Y rays
- d) α particles

Answer 2 X rays traces, beta particle for destructive action, KD Tripathi 5th edition page 233

65. Which of the following chemotherapeutic drugs has selective action on hypoxic tumor cells?

- a) Mitromycin C
- b) Cisplatin
- c) Doxorubicin
- d) 5-Fluorouracil

Answer 1 (All?)

66. The paraneoplastic syndrome associated with Hodgkin's disease is:

- a) Nephrotic syndrome
- b) Retinopathy
- c) Cerebellar degenerative disease
- d) Acanthosis nigricans

Answer 3, Hodgkin's disease causes two paraneoplastic syndromes, One is Cerebellar degenerative disease , other is guillain barre syndrome .

67. Platelets can be stored at:

- a) 20-24 Degree C for 5 days
- b) 20-24 Degree C for 8 days
- c) 4-8 Degree for 5 days
- d) 4-8 Degree C for 8 days

Answer 1 Ajay yaday page 15. This is why platelet transfusion has increased risk of infection.

68. Which of following radioactive isotopes is not used for brachytherapy.

- a) Iodine-125
- b) Iodine-131
- c) Cobalt-60
- d) Iridium-192

Answer 1 (used for diagnosis)

69. All of the following soft tissue sarcomas have a propensity for lymphatic spread except:

- a) Neurofibrosarcoma
- b) Synovial sarcoma
- c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d) Epitheloid sarcoma

Answer 1

70. The expression of the following oncogene is associated with a high incidence of Medullary carcinoma of thyroid:

- a) P 53
- b) Her 2 neu
- c) Ret proto Oncogene
- d) Rb gene

Answer 3

71. A 30 year old patient with history of recurrent headache was sent for fundus evaluation. He was found to be having generalized arterial attenuation with multiple cotton wool spots and flame shaped haemorrhages in both eyes. The most likely cause is:

- a) Diabetic retinopathy
- b) Hypertensive retinopathy
- c) Central retinal artery occlusion
- d) Temporal arteritis

Answer 2

72. A 55 year old female comes to the eye casualty with history of severe eye pain, redness and diminution of vision. On examination the visual acuity is 6/60, there is circumcorneal congestion, corneal oedema and a shallow anterior chamber. Which of the following is the best drug of choice?

- a) Atropine ointment

- b) I.V. Mannitol
- c) Ciprofloxacin eye drops
- d) Betamethasone eye drops

Answer 2

73. A 55 year old patient complains of decreased distance vision. However, now he does not require his near glasses for near work. The most likely cause is:

- a) Posterior subcapsular cataract
- b) Zonular cataract
- c) Nuclear sclerosis
- d) Anterior subcapsular cataract

Answer 3

74. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in a patient with history of sulfa allergy presenting with an acute attack of angle closure glaucoma?

- a) Glycerol
- b) Acetazolamide
- c) Mannitol
- d) Latanoprost

Answer 2

75. A patient has a right homonymous hemianopia with saccadic pursuit movements and defective optokinetic nystagmus. The lesion is most likely to be in the:

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Occipital lobe answer
- c) Parietal lobe
- d) Temporal lobe

Answer 3 (1? saccadic pursuit movements and defective optokinetic nystagmus)

76. A young tall, thin male with archnodactyly has ectopia lentis in both eyes. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Marfan's Syndrome
- b) Marchesani's Syndrome
- c) Homocystinuria
- d) Ehler's Danloss syndrome

Answer 1

77. The most common systemic association of scleritis is:

- a) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- b) Disseminated systemic sclerosis
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Giant cell arteritis

Answer 3

78. The following is not a method of isolation of Chlamydia from clinical specimens.

- a) Yolk sac inoculation
- b) Enzyme immunoassay
- c) Tissue culture using irradiated McCoy cells
- d) Tissue culture using irradiated BHK cells.

Answer 2

79. According to WHO, blindness is defined as a visual acuity of the better eye, less than:

- a) 6/60
- b) 5/60
- c) 4/60
- d) 3/60 Answer

Answer 4

80. A female presented with loss of vision in both eyes and on examination has normal papillary responses and normal fundus. Her visually evoked response (VER) examination shows extinguished responses. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Hysteria
- b) Cortical blindness
- c) Optic Neuritis
- d) Retinal Detachment

Answer 2 antons syndrom

81. All the following can be used to predict severe acute pancreatitis except

- a) Glasgow score 3
- b) APACHE II score 9
- c) CT severity score 6
- d) C-reactive protein < 100

Answer 4

82. Regarding bile duct injuries following Cholecystectomy which of the following statements is false:

- a) The incidence following open cholecystectomy which is in the range of 0.2-0.3%
- b) The incidence rate following Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy is three times higher than the rates following open cholecystectomy
- c) Untreated cases may develop secondary biliary cirrhosis
- d) Routine use of open technique of laparoscopic port insertion has resulted in a decline in the incidence of post laparoscopic cholecystectomy bile duct injuries

Answer 4

83. All of the following extraintestinal manifestations of ulcerative colitis respond to colectomy except:

- a) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- b) Pyoderma gangrenosum
- c) Episcleritis
- d) Peripheral arthralgia

Answer 1

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84. Solitary hypoechoic lesion of the liver without septa or debris is most likely to be:

- a) Hydatid cyst
- b) Caroli's disease
- c) Liver abscess
- d) Simple cyst ANSWER

Answer 4

85. All of the following are features of Zollinger Ellison syndrome except:

- a) Intractable peptic ulcers
- b) Severe diarrhoea
- c) Beta cell tumours of the pancreas

d) Very high acid output

Answer 3

86. The posterior urethra is best visualized by:

- a) Static cystogram
- b) Retrograde urethrogram
- c) Voiding cystogram
- d) CT cystogram

Answer 3

87. Which of the following is the most effective intravesical therapy for superficial bladder cancer?

- a) Mitomycin
- b) Adriamycin
- c) Thiotepa
- d) BCG

Answer 4

88. The narrowest part of the ureter is at the :

- a) Uretero-pelvic junction
- b) Iliac vessel crossing
- c) Pelvic ureter
- d) Uretero-vesical junction

Answer 4

89. The most common histological variant of renal cell carcinoma is:

- a) Clear cell type
- b) Chromophote type
- c) papillary type
- d) Tubular type

Answer 1

90. In which of the following tumors alpha fetoprotein is elevated?

- a) Choriocarcinoma
- b) Neuroblastoma
- c) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- d) Seminoma

Answer 3

91. The diagnosis of congenital megacolon is confirmed by:

- a) Clinical features
- b) Barium enema
- c) Rectal biops
- d) Recto-sigmoidoscopy

Answer 3

92. All of the following are the markers for malignant germ cell tumors of ovary except:

- a) CA-125
- b) Alphafetoprotein
- c) B-HCG
- d) LDH

Answer 2

93. All of the following are indications for surgery in gastric lymphoma except:

- a) Bleeding
- b) Perforation
- c) Residual disease following chemotherapy
- d) Intractable pain

Answer 4

94. Programmed cell death is known as:

- a) Cytolysis
- b) Apoptosis
- c) Necrosis
- d) Proptosis

Answer 2

95. The most definitive method of diagnosing pulmonary embolism is:

- a) Pulmonary ateriography
- b) Radiotope perfusion pulmonary scintigraphy
- c) EKG
- d) Venography

Answer 1

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96. Which of the following statements is true regarding fat embolism:

- a) Most patients with major trauma involving long bones have urinary fat globules.
- b) All patients with urinary fat globules develop fat embolism.
- c) Peak incidence of respiratory insufficiency for pulmonary fat embolism is around day 7 after injury.
- d) Heparin as an anticoagulant decrease mortality and morbidity in fat embolism syndrome.

Answer 1

97. Which of the following statement is true regarding subclavian steal syndrome:

- a) Reversal of blood flow in the ipsilateral vertebral artery.
- b) Reversal of blood flow in the contralateral carotid artery.
- c) Reversal of blood flow in the contralateral vertebral artery.
- d) Bilateral reversal of blood in the vertebral arteries.

Answer 1

98. In patients with breast cancer, chest wall involvement means involvement of any one of the following structures except:

- a) Serratus Anterior
- b) Pectoralis Major
- c) Intercostal Muscles
- d) Ribs

Answer 2

99. A 45 year old male presents with 4x4 cm mobile right solitary thyroid nodule of 5 months duration. The patient is euthyroid. The following statements about his management are true except:

- a) Cold nodule on thyroid scan is diagnostic of malignancy.
- b) FNAC is the investigation of choice

- c) The patient should undergo hemithyroidectomy if FNAC report is inconclusive
- d) Indirect laryngoscopy should be done in the preoperative period to assess mobility of vocal cords.

Answer 1, only 20 % cold nodule malignant.

100. Xeroderma Pigmentosum is caused due to a group of closely related abnormalities in:

- a) The patient should be prescribed antibiotics and asked to come after a week
- b) Colour flow Doppler will be very useful in diagnosis
- c) Scrotal exploration should be done without delay if doppler is not available
- d) If left testis is not viable on exploration, patient should undergo left Orchiectomy and right orchidopexy.

Answer 1

101. Xeroderma Pigmentosum is caused due to a group of closely related abnormalities in:

- a) Mismatch repair
- b) Base excision repair
- c) Nucleotide excision repair
- d) SOS repair

Answer 3

102. To synthesize insulin on a large scale basis, the most suitable starting material obtained from the beta cells of the pancreas is:

- a) Genomic DNA
- b) Total cellular RNA
- c) cDNA of insulin
- d) mRNA of insulin

Ans 3

103. By which of the following anticoagulants used in estimating blood glucose, glycolysis is prevented?

- a) EDTA
- b) Heparin
- c) Sodium fluoride (Answer)
- d) Sodium citrate

Answer 3

104. Apart from occurring in nucleic acids, pyrimidines are also found in:

- a) Theophylline
- b) Theobromine
- c) Flavin mononucleotide
- d) Thiamin

Answer 4

105. Vitamin A is stored mainly as retinal esters in:

- a) Kidney
- b) Muscle
- c) Liver
- d) Retina

Answer 3

106. Which of the following is a component of the visual pigment rhodopsin:

- a) B-Carotene
- b) Retinal
- c) Retinol

d) Retinoic acid

Answer 2

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107. Idiopathic nyctalopic is due to a hereditary:

- a) Absence of rod function
- b) Absence of cone function
- c) Absence of rod and cone function
- d) Decrease of cone function

Answer 1

108. The following disease have defect in DNA repair mechanism except for:

- a) Xeroderma Pigmentosa
- b) Fanconi Syndrome
- c) Huntington's disease
- d) Hereditary non polyposis colon cancer

Answer 3

109. The most potent stimulator of naïve T cells is:

- a) B Cell
- b) Mature dendritic cells
- c) Epithelial cells
- d) Macrophages

Answer 2

110. Substitution of which one of the following amino acids in place of alanine would increase the absorbance of protein at 280 nm?

- a) Leucine
- b) Arginine
- c) Tryptophan
- d) Protein

Answer 3

111. Which of the following situation will lead to increased viscosity of blood?

- a) Fasting state
- b) Hypoglycemia
- c) Multiple myeloma
- d) Amyloidogenesis

Answer 3

112. If cellular proteins do not fold into a specific conformation their functions are affected. Certain disorders arise, if specific proteins are misfolded. Which of the following disorders arises due to conformational isomerization?

- a) Familial fatal insomnia
- b) Hepatitis delta
- c) Pernicious anemia
- d) Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome

Answer 1

113. Side effects of a drug arise due to the interactions of the drug of molecules other than the target. These effects

of a drugs can be minimized by its high:

- a) Specificity
- b) Affinity
- c) Solubility
- d) Hydrophobicity

Answer 1

114. Secretory proteins are synthesized in:

- a) Cytoplasm
- b) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- c) First in cytoplasm and then in Endoplasmic
- d) First in Endoplasmic Reticulum and then in cytoplasm

Answer 4

115. Tetracycline inhibits protein synthesis by:

- a) Inhibiting initiation and causing misreading of mRNA
- b) Binding to 30 S subunit and inhibits binding of aminoacyl tRNA
- c) Inhibiting peptidyl transference activity
- d) Inhibiting translocation

Answer 2

116. At physiological pH, the carboxy-terminal of a peptide is:

- a) Positively charged
- b) Negatively charged
- c) Neutral
- d) Infinitely charged

Answer 2

117. Which of the following drugs has covalent interaction with its target?

- a) Aspirin
- b) Penicillin
- c) Nitric oxide
- d) Bosentan

Answer 1

118. Which of the following property of drug will enable it to be used in low concentrations?

- a) High affinity ans
- b) High specificity
- c) Low specificity
- d) High stability

Answer 1

119. Several studies have shown that 85% of cases of lung Cancer are due to cigarette smoking. It is a measure of:

- a) Incidence rate
- b) Relative risk
- c) Attributable risk
- d) Absolute risk

Answer 3

120. It is probable that physician have a higher index of suspicion for tuberculosis in children without BCG scar than those with BCG scar. It this is so and an association is found between Tuberculosis and not having BCG scar,

the association may be due to:

- a) Selection bias
- b) Interviewer bias ans
- c) Surveillance bias
- d) Non-response bias

Answer 2

121. When an intervention is applied to community to evaluate its usefulness, it is termed as a trial for:

- a) Efficacy
- b) Effectiveness
- c) Efficiency
- d) Effect modification

Answer 2

122. The drug of choice for treating cholera in pregnant women is:

- a) Tetracycline
- b) Doxycycline
- c) Furazolidone
- d) Cotrimoxazole

Answer 3

123. The most common cause of blindness in India is:

- a) Cataract
- b) Trachoma
- c) Refractive errors
- d) Vitamin A deficiency

Answer 1

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124. In a study 400 smokers and 600 non-smokers were followed up over a period of 10 years to find out the incidence of hypertension. The following table summarizes the data at the end of the study:

Hypertension	Yes	No	Total
Smoking Yes	120	280	400
No	30	570	600
Total	150	850	1000

The risk ratio in this study is:

- a) 0.06
- b) 0.60
- c) 6.0
- d) 60.0

Answer 3

125. In the WHO recommended EPI Cluster sampling for assessing primary immunization coverage, the age group of children to be surveyed is:

- a) 0-12 months
- b) 6-12 months
- c) 9-12 months
- d) 12-23 months

Answer 4

126. Of the different epidemiological study designs available to test the association between risk factor and disease, the best design is of :

- a) Case-control study.
- b) Ecological study.
- c) Cohort study.
- d) Cross-sectional study.

Answer 3

127. If the objective of the investigator is to assess the incidence of tuberculosis infection in a community, the most appropriate methodology would be to :

- a) Identify all individuals with positive tuberculin test.
- b) Perform sputum examination of chest symptomatics.
- c) Identify new converters to Tuberculin test.
- d) Screen all under-five children with Tuberculin test.

Answer 3

128. All of the following statements are true about the childhood mortality rates in India except :

- a) Almost 3/5th of infant mortality rate (IMR) occurs in neonatal period.
- b) Almost 3/4th of the under-five mortality occurs in the first year of life.
- c) About one in ten children die before they reach the age of five years.
- d) Neonatal mortality is higher among female children as compared to males.

Answer 4

129. Which of the following statements is true about the epidemiological determinants of measles ?

- a) Measles virus survives outside the human body for 5 days
- b) Carriers are important sources of infection.
- c) Secondary attack rate is less than that of rubella.
- d) Incidence of measles is more in males than females.

Answer 4

130. Study the following table carefully and answer the question :

Disease	Present	Absent
Test result +ve	40	225
-ve	10	225

- a) 45
- b) 20
- c) 80
- d) 50

Answer 3

131. The usual incubation period for pertussis is :

- a) 7-14 days
- b) 305 days
- c) 21-25 days
- d) less than 3 days

Answer 1

132. Risk of the damage of fetus by maternal rubella is maximum if mother gets infected in:

- a) 6-12 weeks of pregnancy
- b) 20-24 weeks of pregnancy
- c) 24-28 weeks of pregnancy

d) 32-36 weeks of pregnancy

Answer 1

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133. Deficit in weight for height in a 3 year old child indicates :

- a) Acute malnutrition.
- b) Chronic malnutrition.
- c) Concomittant acute and chronic malnutrition
- d) Under weight.

Answer 1

134. Under Nationa Programme for Prevention of Nutritional Blindness, a child in the age group of 6-11 months is given a mega dose of vitamin A equal to :

- a) 50,000 IU
- b) 1 Lakh IU
- c) 1.5 Lakh IU
- d) 2 Lakh IU

Answer 2

135. According to a joint study "Healthcare In India : The Road Ahead" done by CII and MekinSey and Company in 2002, India's execting bed population rates is :

- a) 2 : 1000
- b) 1.5 : 1000
- c) 9 : 1000
- d) 2.5 : 1000

Answer 3

136. 'Vagitus uterinus' is :

- a) An infection of vagina
- b) An infection of uterus
- c) A cry of unborn baby from uterus.
- d) Infection of both vagina and uterus

Answer 3

'Vagitus uterinus' is : Crying of the fetus while still within the uterus, occurring at times when the membranes have been ruptured and air has entered the uterine cavity.

137. Gunshot residue on hands can be detected by :

- a) Phenolphthalein test
- b) Dermal nitrate test.
- c) Benzidine test
- d) Hydrogen activation analysis

Answer 2

138. 'La facies sympathique' is a condition seen in cases of :

- a) Hanging
- b) Strangulation
- c) Myocardial insufficiency
- d) Railway accidents

Answer 2, This is a french word , literal meaning of this is "The facial sympathetic nerve"

139. A dead body is found to have marks like branching of a tree on front of chest. The most likely cause of death could be due to :

- a) Fire-arm
- b) Lightning injury
- c) Injuries due to bomb blast
- d) Road traffic accident

Answer 2

140. A person has been brought in casualty with history of road accident. He had lost consciousness transiently and then gained consciousness but again became unconscious. Most likely, he is having brain hemorrhage of :

- a) Intracerebral
- b) Sub arachnoid
- c) Sub dural
- d) Extra dural

Answer 4

141. Pulmonary function abnormalities in interstitial lung disease include all of the following except :

- a) Reduced vital capacity
- b) Reduced FEV1/FVC ratio
- c) Reduced diffusion capacity
- d) Reduced total lung capacity

Answer 2

142. Which of the following antihypertensives is not safe in pregnancy ?

- a) Clonidine
- b) ACE inhibitors
- c) a-methyldopa
- d) Amlodipine

Answer 2

143. Which of the following drugs is known to cause granuloma in the liver ?

- a) Allopurinol
- b) Nifedipine
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Methyl testosterone

Answer 1

Sarcoidosis is the most important noninfectious cause; liver involvement occurs in about 2/3 of patients with sarcoidosis and occasionally is the dominant clinical manifestation. Various drugs can be responsible (eg, quinidine, sulfonamides, allopurinol, phenylbutazone). Hepatic granulomas can also occur in polymyalgia rheumatica and other collagen vascular diseases; in Hodgkin's disease, sometimes without other morphologic evidence of the lymphoma; and in many other systemic conditions.

From : <http://www.merck.com/mrkshared/mmanual/section4/chapter45/45a.jsp> (A free online textbook : The Merck Manual)

144. Following liver transplantation, recurrence of primary disease in the liver most likely occurs in :

- a) Wilson's disease
- b) Autoimmune hepatitis
- c) Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
- d) Primary biliary cirrhosis

Answer 2

145. A patient presented to emergency ward with massive upper gastrointestinal bleed. On examination, he has mild splenomegaly. In the absence of any other information available. Which of the following is the most appropriate therapeutic modality ?

- a) Intravenous propranolol
- b) Intravenous vasopressin
- c) Intravenous pantoprazole
- d) Intravenous somatostatin

Answer 4

146. All of the following are modalities of therapy for herpatocellular carcinoma except :

- a) Radiofrequency ablation
- b) Transarterial catheter embolization
- c) Percutaneous acetic acid
- d) Nd Yag laser ablation

Answer 3

147. Which of the following is the established biological therapy for Crohn's disease ?

- a) Anti TNF α -antibody
- b) IL-1 antagonist
- c) IL-6 antagonist
- d) IL-8 antagonist

Answer 1

148. Which of the following is the established biological therapy for Crohn's disease ?

- a) Frusemide
- b) Hydrochlorothiazide
- c) Spironolactone
- d) Demeclocycline

Answer 4

149. Nephrotoxicity is a side effect of one of the following immuno-suppressives :

- a) Sirolimus
- b) Tacrolimus
- c) Mycophenolate mofetil
- d) Azathioprine

Answer 2 , TACROLIMUS NEPHROTOXICITY Tacrolimus (FK-506) can cause all of the forms of nephrotoxicity that have been associated with cyclosporine, Page 331 Paul G Killenberg, Pierre-Alain Clavien - Medical - 2001 - 443 pages, Harrisons 16th Table number 263-2.

While Sirolimus has little or no nephrotoxicity and causes hyperlipidemia and thrombocytopenia.

150. Minimal change glomerulopathy may be seen in association with all of the following except :

- a) Hepatitis B
- b) HIV
- c) Drug-induced interstitial nephritis
- d) Hodgkin's disease

Answer 1

151. All of the following poisons are dialyzable **except** :

- a) Ethylene glycol
- b) Methanol
- c) Barbituates
- d) Copper sulphate

Answer 4

152. All the following drugs may cause hyperkalemia except :

- a) Cyclosporine
- b) Amphotericin
- c) Heparin
- d) NSAISDs

Answer 2, Usually renal toxic drugs cause hyperkalemia, but Amphotericin is opposite/

153. Acalculous cholecystitis can be seen in all the followign conditions except :

- a) Enteric fever
- b) Dengue haemorrhagic fever
- c) Leptospirosis
- d) Malaria

Answer 4

154. A 30 year old lady presents with features of malabsorption and iron deficiency anaemia. Duodebnal biopsy shows complete villous atrophy. Which of the following antibodies is likely to be present ?

- a) Antiendomysial antibodies]
- b) Anti-goblet cell antibodies
- c) Anti-Saccharomyces cervisiae antibodies
- d) Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies.

Answer 1

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155. A 25 year old woman presents with recurrent abdominal pain and anemia. Peripheral blood smear shows basophilic stippling of the red blood cells. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- a) Coeliac disease
- b) Hookworm infestation
- c) Sickle cell disease
- d) Lead poisoning

Answer 4

156. A patient presents with lower gastrointestinal bleed. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcers in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows ulcers in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows flaskshaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment ?

- a) Intravenous ceftriaxone
- b) Intravenous metronidazole
- c) Intravenous steroids and sulphasalazine
- d) Hydrocortisone enemas.

Answer 2

157. A 25-year old farmer presented with history of high grade fever for 7 days and altered sensorium for 2 days. On examination, he was comatosed and had conjunctival he4morrhage. Urgent investigations showed a hemoglobin of 11 gm/dl, serum bilirubin 8 mg/dl and urea 78 mg/dl. Peripheral blood smear was negative for malarial parasite. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- a) Brucellosis
- b) Weil's disease
- c) Acute viral hepatitis
- d) Q fever

Answer 2

158. A 50-year old lady presented with history of pain upper abdomen, nausea and decreased appetite for 5 days. She had undergone cholecystectomy 2 years back. Her bilirubin was 10 mg/dl, SGOT 900 IU/l, SGPT 700 IU/l and serum alkaline phosphatase was 280 IU/l. What is the most likely diagnosis ?

- a) Acute pancreatitis
- b) Acute cholangitis
- c) Acute viral hepatitis
- d) Posterior penetration of peptic ulcer

Answer 3

159. A 70-year old male patient presented to the emergency department with pain in epigastrium and difficulty in breathing for 6 hours. On examination, his heart rate was 56 per minute and the blood pressure was 106/60 mm Hg. Chest examination was normal. The patient has been taking omeprazole for gastroesophageal reflux disease for last 6 months. What should be the initial investigation ?

- a) An ECG
- b) An upper GI endoscopy
- c) Urgent ultrasound of the abdomen
- d) An x-ray chest

Answer 1

160. A 30-year old delivered a healthy baby at 37 week of gestation. She was a known case of chronic hepatitis B infection. She was positive for HBs Ag but negative for HBeAg. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment for the baby ?

- a) Both active and passive immunization soon after birth.
- b) Passive immunization soon after birth and active immunization at 1 year of age.
- c) Only passive immunization soon after birth.
- d) Only active immunization soon after birth

Answer 1

161. The blood culture from a patient of febrile neutropenia has grown *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. When tested for antimicrobial susceptibility, it was found to be a producer of extended spectrum beta lactamase enzyme. The best choice of antimicrobial therapy should be :

- a) Ceftazidime+amikacin
- b) Aztreonam+amikacin
- c) Cefepime+amikacin
- d) Imipenem+amikacin

Answer 3

162. A known HIV positive patient is admitted in an isolation ward after an abdominal surgery following an accident. The resident doctor who changed his dressing the next day found it to be soaked in blood. Which of the following would be the right method of choice of discarding the dressings :

- a) Pour 1% hypochlorite on the dressing material and send it for incineration in a appropriate bag.
- b) Pour 5% hypochlorite on the dressing material and send it for incineration in a appropriate bag.
- c) Put the dressing material directly in an appropriate bag and send for incineration
- d) Pour 2% Lysol on the dressing material and send it for incineration in a appropriate bag

Answer. 1

163. A 45 year old female complains of lower abdominal pain and vaginal discharge. On examination there is cervicitis along with a mucopurulent cervical discharge. The gram smear of the discharge shows presence of abundant pus cells but no bacteria. The best approach to isolate the possible causative agent would be :

- a) Culture on chocolate agar supplemented with Heemin
- b) Culture on McCoy cells
- c) Culture on a bilayer human blood agar
- d) Culture on vero cells lines

Answer 2

164. The sputum specimen of a 70 year old male was cultured on a 5% sheep blood agar. The culture showed the presence of a-haemolytic colonies next day. The further processing of this organism is most likely to yield :

- a) Gram positive cocci in short chains, catalase negative and bile resistant.
- b) Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble.
- c) Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase positive and oxidase positive

Answer. 2

165. A major step in the pathogenesis of listeriosis is :

- a) The formation of antigen-antibody complexes with resultant complement activation and tissue damage.
- b) The release of hyaluronidase by *L. monocytogenes*, which contributes to its dissemination from local sites.
- c) The antiphagocytic activity of the *L. monocytogenes* capsule.
- d) The survival and multiplication of *L. monocytogenes* within mononuclear phagocytes and host epithelial cells.

Answer 4

166. In HIV infected individual Gram stain of lung aspirate shows yeast like morphology.

All of the following are the most likely diagnosis except :

- a) *Candida tropicalis*
- b) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- c) *Penicillium marneffi*
- d) *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Answer 4

167. A patient of Acute lymphocytic leukemia with fever and neutropenia develops diarrhoea after administration of amoxicillin therapy, which of the following organism is most likely to be the causative agent ?

- a) *Salmonella typhi*
- b) *Clostridium difficile*
- c) *Clostridium perfringens*
- d) *Shigella flexneri*

Answer 2

168. The following statements are true with reference to *Mycoplasma* except :

- a) They are the smallest prokaryotic organisms that can grow in cell free culture media.
- b) They are obligate intracellular organisms.
- c) They lack a cell wall.
- d) They are resistant to Beta-lactam drugs

Answer 2

169. Which of the following strategy has been recommended to reduce the hereditary risk for ovarian cancer in women with BRCA I & BRCA II mutations ?

- a) Use of Oral Contraceptive Pills.
- b) Screening with Transvaginal Ultrasound.
- c) Screening with CA-125.
- d) Prophylactic oophorectomy.

Answer 2

170. The corneal transparency is maintained by :

- a) Keratocytes
- b) Bowman's membrane
- c) Descemet's membrane
- d) Endothelium

Answer 4

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171. The most important indication for surgical repair of a Bicornuate Uterus is :

- a) Infertility
- b) Dysmenorrhoea
- c) Menorrhagia
- d) Habitual abortion

Answer 4

172. The one measurement of fetal maturity that is not affected by a 'bloody tap' during amniocentesis is :

- a) L/S ratio.
- b) Phosphatidyl glycerol
- c) a fetoprotein
- d) Bilirubin as measured by AOD 450

Answer 2

173. Which of the following test is the most sensitive for detection of iron depletion in pregnancy ?

- a) Serum iron
- b) Serum transferrin
- c) Serum ferritin
- d) Serum Erythropoietin

Answer 3

174. At what gestation does the switchover from fetal to adult hemoglobin synthesis **begin** ?

- a) 30 weeks
- b) 36 weeks
- c) 7 days postnatal
- d) 3 weeks postnatal

Answer 1

175. In which of the following conditions would maternal serum a-fetoprotein values be the highest ?

- a) Down's syndrome
- b) Omphalocele ANSWER
- c) Gastroschisis
- d) Spina bifida occulta

Answer 2

176. The drug of choice in treatment of typhoid fever in pregnancy is :

- a) Ampicillin
- b) Chloramphenicol
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Ceftriaxone

Answer 4 The current DOC for children and pregnant women is parenteral ceftriaxone. Reference <http://www.emedicine.com/oph/topic686.htm#section~treatment>

177. The treatment of choice for Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid infiltrating trachea and sternum will be :

- a) Anaplastic carcinoma
- b) Follicular carcinoma
- c) Papillary carcinoma
- d) Palliative/Symptomatic treatments

Answer 3

178. The treatment of choice for Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid infiltrating trachea and sternum will be:

- a) Radical excision
- b) Chemotherapy
- c) Radiotherapy
- d) Palliative/Symptomatic treatment

Answer 3 /4 (We prefer 4 as it is broad term and encompasses pain / other care needed for a terminal patient)

179. A 10 year old boy developed hoarseness of voice following an attack of diphtheria. On examination, his Rt vocal cord was paralysed. The treatment of choice for paralysed vocal cord will be:

- a) Gel foam injection of right vocal cord
- b) Fat injection of right vocal cord
- c) Thyroplasty type I
- d) Wait for spontaneous recovery of vocal cord.

Answer 4

180. The current treatment of choice for a large Antro-choanal polyp in a 30 year old man is:

- a) Intranasal polypectomy
- b) Caldwell Luc operation
- c) E.S.S. (Endoscopic sinus surgery)
- d) Lateral Rhinotomy and excision

Answer 3

181. A 2 year old boy presents with fever for 3 days which responded to administration of paracetamol. Three days later he developed acute renal failure, marked acidosis and encephalopathy. His urine showed plenty of **oxalate crystals**. The blood anion gap and osmolar gap were increased. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Paracetamol poisoning
- b) Diethyl glycol poisoning
- c) Severe malaria
- d) Hanta virus infection

Answer 2

182. What is the drug of choice to control supraventricular tachycardia?

- a) Adenosine
- b) Propranolol
- c) Verapamil

d) Digoxin

Answer 1

183. A child presents with diarrhea and peripheral circulatory failure. The arterial pH is 7.0 PCO₂ 15 mmHg, and PO₂ 76mm Hg. What will be the most appropriate therapy?

- a) Sodium bicarbonate infusion
- b) Bolus of Ringers lactate
- c) Bolus of hydroxyethyl starch
- d) 5% Dextrose infusion

Answer 2

184. A 5 year old child is rushed to casualty reportedly electrocuted while playing in a park. The child is apneic and is ventilated with bag mask. There are burns on each hand. What will be the next step in the management?

- a) Check pulses
- b) Start chest compressions
- c) Intubate
- d) Check oxygen

Answer 3

185. Arterial blood gas of a 5 year old done at sea level gives the following results: pH 7.41, PaO₂ 100 mmHg and PaCO₂ 40mmHg. The child is being ventilated with 80% oxygen. What is the (A-a) PO₂?

- a) 570.4 mm Hg
- b) 520.4 mm Hg
- c) 470.4 mm Hg
- d) 420.4 mm Hg

Answer 4

186. Recurrent respiratory tract infections may occur in all of the following except:

- a) Ventricular septal defect
- b) Tetralogy of fallot
- c) Transposition of great arteries
- d) Total anomalous venous return

Answer 2

187. A 6 month old boy weighting 3.2 kg presents with recurrent vomiting and polyuria. Investigations show blood urea 60 mg/dL creatinine 0.7 mg/dL, calcium 12.8 mg/dL, phosphate 3 mg/dL, pH 7.45, bicarbonate 25 mEq/L and PTH 140 pg/ml (normal < 60 pg/ml). Daily urinary calcium excretion is reduced. Ultrasound abdomen show bilateral nephrocalcinosis. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Bartter syndrome
- b) Mutation of the calcium sensing receptor.
- c) Pseudo-pseudohypoparathyroidism
- d) Parathyroid adenoma

Answer 4

188. A female child has recently learned to eat with spoon without spilling; to dress and undress herself with supervision; and to understand that she is a girl. These skills are FIRST mastered between the ages of:

- a) 2 & 3 years
- b) 3 & 4 years
- c) 4 & 5 years
- d) 5 & 6 years

Answer 1

189. Which of the following antiepileptic agents acts on the GABAergic system to decrease the uptake of GABA into neurons and glial cells:

- a) Vigabatrin
- b) Progabide
- c) Gabapentin
- d) Tiagabine

Answer 3

190. The Mu receptor of the opioids is responsible for the following clinical actions except:

- a) Analgesia
- b) Respiratory depression
- c) Sedation
- d) Diuresis

Answer 4

191. Which one of the following drugs does not produce central anticholinergic syndrome:

- a) Atropine sulphate
- b) Glycopyrrolate
- c) Antihistaminics
- d) Tricyclic antidepressants

Answer 2

192. Heparin is the commonly used anticoagulant in cardiac surgery. All of the following are true about heparin except:

- a) Weakest acid found in living things
- b) Most commercial preparations of heparin now utilize pig intestinal slimes
- c) Act via Antithrombin activation
- d) Produce thrombocytopenia

Answer 1

193. The new agent, useful in breast cancer, belongs to which of the following category of drugs?

- a) Antitumor antibiotic
- b) Alkylating agent
- c) Hormonal agent
- d) Antimetabolite

Answer 4 (pemetrexed is anti folate agent discovered for malignant mesothelioma. Only drug proven to improve malignant mesothelioma. 2003 CMTD 1611 pg.)

194. Bradycardia is common after injection of:

- a) Midazolam
- b) Succinyl choline
- c) Dopamine
- d) Isoprenaline

Answer 2

195. According to myogenic hypothesis of renal autoregulation, the afferent arterioles contract in response to stretch induced by:

- a) No release
- b) Noradrenaline release
- c) Opening of Ca²⁺ channels
- d) Adenosine release

Answer 3

196. All of the following transport processes follow 'saturation kinetics' except:

- a) Facilitated diffusion
- b) Na⁺-Ca²⁺ exchanger
- c) Simple diffusion
- d) Na⁺ coupled active transport

Answer 3

197. An anterolateral cordotomy relieving pain in right leg is effective because it interrupts the:

- a) Left dorsal column
- b) Left ventral spinothalamic tract
- c) Left lateral spinothalamic tract
- d) Right lateral spinothalamic tract

Answer 3

198. Fetal haemoglobin has all the following characteristic features except:

- a) Strong affinity for 2,3-DPG
- b) Oxygen dissociation curve is shifted to left
- c) At low fetal PO₂ gives up more oxygen to tissues than adult hemoglobin.
- d) Forms 80% of haemoglobin at birth

Answer 1

199. Beta waveforms in electroencephalogram designate which of the following states of the patient?

- a) Deep Anaesthesia
- b) Surgical Anaesthesia
- c) Light Anaesthesia, eyes closed, relaxed
- d) Awake/alert state

Answer 4

200. A 24 years old primigravida wt=57 kg. Hb 11.0 gm% visits an antenatal clinic during 2nd trimester of pregnancy seeking advice on dietary intake. She should be advised:

- a) Additional intake of 300 kcal
- b) Additional intake of 500 kcal
- c) Additional intake of 650 kcal
- d) No extra kcal

Answer 1

This text is under updation, we hope to provide a better referenced and explanatory version soon. When our final version is released we will also make available a printable pdf document to reduce the number of pages. If you feel an answer is wrong / want to contribute an explanation please email aippg@aippg.com or use this [form here](#). We are thankful to Dr Vipul Mathur for help in many References.

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AIIMS 12 May 2002 pre pg entrance question paper

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1. When the axial length of the eyeball is changed by 1 mm then the power changes by
 - a. 2 dioptres
 - b. 3 dioptres
 - c. 4 dioptres
 - d. 1 dioptres

2. A patient presented with a red eye with complaints of pain, photophobia, and blurring after trauma to his eye with a vegetable matter. On examination the cornea there was a dendritic ulcer. The corneal scrapings were taken and examined, microscopy showed macrophage like cells. The corneal scrapings were cultured over chocolate agar and blood agar but there was no growth. But on culturing over 5% non-nutrient agar with an overlay of E.coli there were plaque formations. The likely etiological agent is
 - a. Acanthameaba
 - b. Herpes simplex
 - c. Adeno virus
 - d. Candida

3. Horner's syndrome is best explained as having
 - a. Miosis and Exophthalmos
 - b. Miosis and ptosis
 - c. Mydriasis and enophthalmos
 - d. Miosis and ptosis

4. In a lesion in the optic radiation involving the Meyers loop causes which of the following
 - a. Homonymous heminaopia
 - b. Superior quadrantionopia
 - c. Central scotoma
 - d. Bilateral hemianopia

5. In a lesion in which of the following would lead to internuclear ophthalmoplegia
 - a. Lateral lemniscus
 - b. Medial longitudinal fasciculus
 - c. Parapontine reticular fibres
 - d. Occipital lobes

6. In a patient with multiple bilateral nasal polyps with x ray showing opacity in the Para nasal sinuses .The treatment consists of all of the following except
 - a. Antihistamines
 - b. Corticosteroids
 - c. Amphoterecin B
 - d. Epinephrine

7. An 18-year-old boy presented with repeated epistaxis and there was a mass arising from the lateral wall of his nose extending into the nasopharynx. It was decided to operate him. All of the following are true regarding his management except
 - a. Requires adequate amount of blood to be transfused
 - b. A lateral rhinotomy approach may be used
 - c. Transpalatal approach used
 - d. Trans maxillary approach

8. Which is the best rinsing solution that can be used in the extra capsular cataract extraction
 - a. Ringer lactate
 - b. Normal saline
 - c. Balanced salt solution
 - d. Balanced salt solution with glutathione

9. The oldest cells in a lens are present in
 - a. Anterior capsule
 - b. Posterior capsule
 - c. Nucleocortical junction
 - d. Nucleus

10. A patient presented with a 15 days history of proptosis in his right eye .His vision was found to be 6/12 in that eye, and he complained of pain on eye movement. There was difficulty in upward and downward gaze movements. Ultrasound and CT scans showed a cystic lesion with hyperdense opacity within it, located in the superior oblique muscle. The diagnosis is
 - a. Cysticercosis cellulosae
 - b. Orbital abscess
 - c. Hemangioma
 - d. Dermoid

11. Recurrent chalazion is predisposed to develop
 - a. Basal cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - d. Epidermoid carcinoma

12. In a patient hoarseness of voice was found to be having pachydermis larynges .All of the following are true except
 - a. It is a hyperkeratotic lesion present within the anterior 2/3rd of the vocal cords
 - b. It is not premalignant
 - c. Diagnosed is made by biopsy
 - d. On microscopy it shows acanthosis and hyperkeratosis

13. In a patient presenting with well defined rash with scales over the elbows and the knees. Which of the following simple bedside test would help in coming to a diagnosis
 - a. Tzank smear
 - b. Auspitz sign
 - c. Split skin smear
 - d. Examination under KoH solution.

14. Treatment of pustular psoriasis is
 - a. Hydroxyurea
 - b. Retinoids
 - c. Thalidomide
 - d. Steroids

15. In a patient presenting with nodulocystic lesions the treatment would include
 - a. Retinoids
 - b. Antibiotics
 - c. Steroids

- [contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click here a new window will open\)](#)

16. A woman presented with an itchy lesion below her right breast. On examination it was found to have well formed ring scales. The diagnosis is
 - a. Candida

- b. Trichophyton rubrum
 - c. Lichen planus
 - d. Bacterial infection
17. Flourescein angiography is used to identify lesions in all of the following except
- a. Retina
 - b. Iris
 - c. Lens
 - d. Optic nerve head
18. In a patient presenting with hemoptysis the x-ray was found to be normal. The investigation done to aid in diagnosis is.
- a. Helical CT scan
 - b. High resolutions CT scan
 - c. Bronchoscopy
 - d. MRI
19. A patient suffering from HIV came with history of difficulty in breathing. The X ray showed the parahilar region to be widened. But there was no adenopathy or effusion. The likely cause of his problem is
- a. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 - b. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. CMV
20. In a patient with mitral stenosis will show all of the following findings on x-ray except
- a. Raising up of the left bronchus
 - b. Shadow in shadow appearance
 - c. Kink in the esophagus in barium swallow studies
 - d. Obliteration of retrosternal shadow on lateral x ray
21. In a patient with air embolism all of the following are true except
- a. TEE (transesophageal echo) is the most sensitive investigation
 - b. It should be measured over a continous cycle
 - c. It can calculate the volume of the air
 - d. It interferes with Doppler readings when they are used together
22. A 60-year man gives a 10-year history that he suspects his neighbours and he feels that whenever he passes by they sneeze and plan against behind his back. He feels that his wife has been replaced by a double and calls police for help. He is quite well groomed, alert, occasionally consumes alcohol. The likely diagnosis is
- a. Paranoid personality
 - b. Paranoid schizophrenia
 - c. Alcoholic hallucinations
 - d. Dementia
23. A 66-year-old lady is brought in by her 6 children saying that she has gone senile. Six months after her husbands death she has become more religious, spiritual and gives lot money in donation. She is occupied in too many activities and sleeps less. She now believes that she has a goal to change the society. She does not like being brought to the hospital and is argumentative on being questioned on her doings. The diagnosis is
- a. Manic excitement
 - b. Brief reaction
 - c. Dementia
 - d. Depression
24. A teacher complains that a 9-year-old child does not pay attention in the class, gets distracted very fast and also disturbs and distracts the other students. The diagnosis is
- a. Autism
 - b. Attention deficit hyperkinetic disease
 - c. Conduct disorder

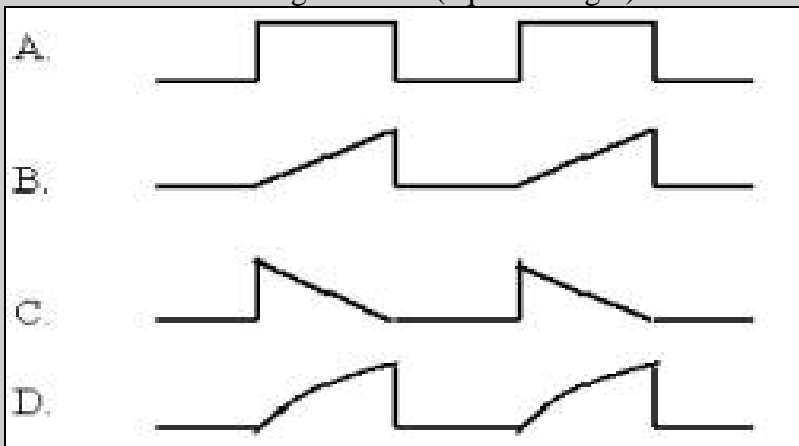
25. A patient is brought with a 6 months history of odd behaviour. There is a history of a family member having disappeared some years back. He seems to be talking to himself and sometimes muttering to himself loudly. The diagnosis
- Depression
 - Schizophrenia
 - Paranoia
 - Mania
26. Regarding Temporo mandibular joint least vascularity is seen in which of the following
- Anterior portion
 - Central part
 - Posterior part
 - Articular cartilage
27. Protonopia implies complete abnormality in which of the following colours
- Red
 - Blue
 - Green
 - Yellow
28. When chorionic villous biopsy is done before ten weeks it causes which of the following adverse effects
- Fetomaternal haemorrhage
 - Cardiac defects
 - Limb defects
 - Renal defects
29. In a patient with red degeneration all of the following are true except
- It occurs as its outgrows its blood supply
 - It presents with pain abdomen and nausea
 - Surgery is required in treatment
 - It occurs only during pregnancy
30. The compliment is fixed best by which of the following immunoglobulins
- IgG
 - IgM
 - IgA
 - IgD
31. Regarding the HMG CoA reductase inhibitors all of the following are true except
- The CNS accumulation of drugs Simvastatin and Lovastatin is high and it is less for Pravastatin and Fluvastatin
 - Simvastatin is extensively metabolised and Pravastatin is least
 - Bioavailability is minimally modified when Pravastatin is taken along with food
 - Fibrinogen levels are increased by Pravastatin
32. All of the following have proximal myopathy except
- Myotonic dystrophy
 - Spinomuscular atrophy
 - Polymyositis
 - Duchenne muscular dystrophy
33. Skeletal maturation depends most upon

- a. Growth hormone
 - b. Thyroxin
 - c. Testosterone and estrogen ratio
 - d. Cortisol
34. Toxoplasmosis in the foetus can be best confirmed by
- a. IgG antibodies against Toxoplasma in the mother
 - b. IgM antibodies against toxoplasma in the Foetus
 - c. IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in the mother
 - d. IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in the foetus
35. Which of the following branches of External carotid artery is arising from the medial side
- a. Superior Thyroid
 - b. Ascending pharyngeal
 - c. Internal maxillary
 - d. Superior Lingual
36. In a patient with medial condyle fracture with injury to a nerve passing by leads to all of the following except
- a. Weakness of adduction of fingers
 - b. Ulnar deviation and wrist flexion affected
 - c. Total paralysis of 4th and 5th fingers
 - d. Sensory loss over (...)
37. A patient rameshwar presented with weakness of hand over a past few months with atrophy of the thenar eminence on examination. Which of the following nerves is implicated
- a. Ulnar
 - b. Median
 - c. Radial
 - d. Axillary
38. Mental foramen is closely related to which of the following
- a. 2nd premolar
 - b. 1st molar
 - c. 1st molar maxillary
 - d. Canines of mandible
39. To give inferior alveolar nerve block the nerve is approached medial to pterygomandibular raphe between the buccinator and
- a. Temporalis
 - b. Internal pterigoid
 - c. Superior pharyngeal constrictor
 - d. Middle pharyngeal constrictor
40. Blood supply to the first two cms of duodenum is from all of the following except
- a. Supradoudenal
 - b. Gastrodoudenal
 - c. Hepatic
 - d. Superior pancreaticodoudenal
41. All of the following are tributaries anatomising with cavernous sinus except
- a. Superficial middle cerebral vein
 - b. Superior petrosal
 - c. Inferior ophthalmic
 - d. Sphenoparietal veins
42. In a mutation if valine is replaced by which of the following would not result in any change in the amino acid
- a. Proline

- b. Glycine
 - c. Aspartic acid
 - d. Leucine
43. A mutation in the codon, which causes a change in the amino acid being coded, is referred to as
- a. Missense mutation
 - b. Recombination
 - c. Somatic mutation
 - d. Mitogenesis
44. In a patient with starvation for 72 hours which of the following would be seen
- a. Increased ketosis due to breakdown of fats
 - b. Increased gluconeogenesis by muscle protein breakdown
 - c. Increased Glycogenolysis
 - d. Increased glycolysis
45. Which of the following membranes would be having highest protein content
- a. Inner mitochondrial membrane
 - b. Outer mitochondrial membrane
 - c. Plasma membrane
 - d. Myelin sheath
46. The presence of lone pair on the oxygen in water molecule results in
- a. Makes water apolar solvent
 - b. Slightly positive charge
 - c. Slightly negative charge
 - d. Covalent bond in ice
47. Defect in folding proteins would result in a clinical disease in which of the following
- a. Myopia
 - b. Hypothyroidism
 - c. Migraine
 - d. Kuru
48. When deoxyhemoglobin gets converted into oxyhemoglobin the changes seen would include
- a. Haemoglobin becomes more acidic by accepting protons
 - b. Increased binding of 2,3 DPG
 - c. Increased binding to glutathione
 - d. Increased formation of formation of Carbamino compounds
49. In alkaptonuria there is increased pigmentation in all of the following except
- a. Eyes
 - b. Nose
 - c. Ear
 - d. Articular cartilage
50. The transfer of iron from sertoli cells to adluminal germ cells is by which of the following
- a. Transferrin
 - b. FSH
 - c. Androgen binding protein
 - d. Sulfated glycoprotein
51. All of the following cross cell membrane easily except
- a. Glucose
 - b. Glucose 6 phosphate
 - c. Nitric oxide
 - d. Carbon monoxide

52. Viscosity in synovial fluid depends upon
- Chondroitin sulphate
 - Hyaluronic acid
 - Keratin sulphate
53. All of the following are extracellular proteins except
- Laminin
 - Integrin
 - Collagen
 - Elastin
54. Anomeric c-atom is seen in which of the following
- Glycine
 - Alanine
 - Valine
 - Leucine
55. Homeostatic mechanisms in a body system depends upon all of the following except
- Value of controlled variable is compared to the reference value
 - Value of controlled variable oscillates near a set point
 - Positive feedback stabilizes system
 - Values revolve around the mean

56. Which of the following stimulus (equal strength) is least likely to cause a nerve stimulation [action potential].



[2 choices by dinesh p , Banglore]

57. On ascending to a height of 6500 Mts (347 mm Hg). What is the PO₂ of inspired moist air
- 53
 - 63
 - 73
 - 83
58. In a study, dye ABC is used to measure cardiac output and blood volume. The dye is replaced with a new dye XYZ. A rival pharmaceutical company informs that the dye XYZ diffuses more rapidly out of the capillaries. This would affect the study by
- Normal cardiac output, altered blood volume estimation
 - Altered cardiac output and blood volume
 - Normal cardiac output and blood volume
 - Altered cardiac output and normal blood volume
59. A substance is present in concentration of 2mg in the afferent arteries and the veins contain 0 mgs and excreted with a concentration of 2mgs in urine. True about the substance is
- It is freely filtered in GFR
 - Secreted in cortical nephron
 - Impermeable in loop of henle

d. Absorbed in PCT

[contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click herea new window will open\)](#)

60. In a chronic smoker with mild hemoptysis He also gave a history of hypertension and obesity. Lab data showed raised ACTH levels, which were not suppressed by dexamethazone. The cause for the Cushings syndrome in the patient is
- Pituitary adenoma
 - Ectopic ACTH
 -
61. In a patient with BPH all of the following are used except
- Flutamide
 - Finasteride
 - Testosterone
 - DES
62. Acute lung injury includes all of the following except
- Aspiration
 - Toxic gas inhalation
 - Cardiopulmonary bypass with heart lung machine
 - Lung contusion
63. All of the following are seen in a patient with cystic fibrosis except
- Metabolic acidosis
 - Steatorrhoea
 - Hypochloremia
 - Reccurent pneumonias
64. Which of the following is most commonly associated with uvietis
- Still 's disease
 - Pauciarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
 - Polyarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
65. A lady with 2 children presented with a history of ammenorrhea and galactorrhea over the past 12 months. The likely diagnosis is
- Pregnancy
 - Pituitary tumour
 - Sheehans syndrome
 - Hypothyroidism
66. The most common cause of Addison disease is
- Tuberculosis
 - Autoimmune adrenelitis
 - Meningococcal septicaemia
 - Malignancy

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67. In an accident there was rupture of the pituitary stalk. This would lead to all of the following except
- Hyperprolactenimia
 - Diabetes Insipidus
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Diabetes Mellitus

68. In a patient with NIDDM which of the following is seen
- Ketosis commonly occurs on stopping treatment
 - There are increased levels of insulin in blood
 - Pancreatic beta cells stop producing insulin
 - Hypercholestroemia never occurs
69. Necrotizing papilitis is seen in all of the following except
- Salicylate poisoning
 - Renal vascular thrombosis
 - PNH
 - Diabetes Mellitus
70. A chronic alcoholic presented to the casualty with altered sensorium. His blood sugar level was normal. Which of the following is the treatment to be given
- IV dextrose 5%
 - IV dextrose 50%
 - Inj Vitamin B1
 - IV Normal saline
71. In the treatment of syphilis which of the following is the best mode of follow up to ensure that the patient is responding to treatment
- FTA-Abs
 - TPHA
 -
73. To say twin discordance the difference in the two twins should be
- 25% with the larger twin as index
 - 15% with the smaller twin as index
 - 25% with the smaller twin as index
 - 15% with the larger twin as index
74. If the mother is infected with hepatitis B virus and is HbsAG positive at 32 weeks of pregnancy. To prevent neonatal infection which of the following needs to be given to the newborn
- Hepatitis B vaccine
 - Human immunoglobulins
 - Hepatitis B vaccine + Immunoglobulins
 - Immunoglobulins followed by vaccine 1 month later if HbsAG negative
75. A full term baby exclusively breast fed, at the end of 1 week was passing golden yellow soft stools, and was found to be having adequate hydration and with no abnormality on systemic examination. The weight of the neonate at the end of 1 week is just the same as it was at birth, the paediatrician should now advise
- Start top feeds
 - Oral solutions along with breast-feeding
 - Investigate for late lactic acidosis
 - Reassure the mother that there is nothing abnormal
76. A 2-year child with Vitamin D resistant rickets was found to have the following lab data on investigation. Ca²⁺ 9mg/dl, phosphate 2.4 mg/dl, alkaline phosphate 1041 IU and immunocytochemical studies showed parathormone to be 59 units. The probable diagnosis is
- Hypophosphetemic rickets
 - Vitamin D dependant rickets
 - Hyperparathyroidim
 - Distal renal tubular acidosis
77. Skeletal maturation depends most upon
- Thyroxin
 - Growth hormone

- c. Testosterone/Estrogen ratio
 - d. Cortisone
78. All of the following are ductus dependent congenital heart diseases except
- a. Transposition of great vessels with intact septum
 - b. Truncus arteriosus
 - c. Obliterated aortic arch syndrome
 - d. Hypo plastic left ventricle
79. Transient tachypnea of new born (TTN) is commonly seen in which of the following situations
- a. Full term requiring ceasarian section
 - b. Term requiring forceps
 - c. Term requiring venthouse
 - d. Premature with vaginal delivery
80. In rentrolental fibroplasias the most important association has been with
- a. Intrauterine infection
 - b. Low birth weight
 - c. Meconium aspiration
 - d. Prolonged labour
81. If the mother has been exposed to Dethyl stibesterol during pregnancy. All of the following features may be seen the child after birth except
- a. Vaginal adenosus
 - b. Malformation of the vagina and uterus
 - c. Microglandular hyperplasia
 - d. Clear cell carcinoma
82. In which of the following sterilization procedures is best reversible
- a. Pomeroy's technique
 - b. Irwinne's technique
 - c. Laproscopic placement of sialatic bands
 - d. Laproscopic placement of Hulka clips
83. A neonate with severe anaemia and hepatosplenomegaly died after birth. Which of the following is the cause for his anaemia
- a. Alpha thallessima
 - b. Beta thallessmia
 - c. Hereditary spherocytosis
 - d. Sickle cell anaemia
84. Which of the following is responsible for maintaining the structure of the RBC membrane
- a. Spectrin
 - b. Fibrin
 - c. Integrin
85. Pap smear would be useful in all of the following conditions except
- a. Gonococcal infection
 - b. Human papilloma virus
 - c. Trychomoniasis
 - d. Inflammatory changes
86. On examination of cervix after staining with acetic acid would help to identify all the following showing stain except
- a. Squamous metaplasia
 - b. Carcinoma in situ
 - c. Cervical dysplasia
 - d. Cervical polyp

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87. On performing per vaginal examination the fingers could feel the anterior fontanelle and the superior orbital ridges. The presentation is
- Vertex
 - Brow
 - Deflexed
 - Extended
88. In excitation contraction coupling in smooth muscle true is
- The presence of intracellular calcium is essential to cause contraction
 - Presence of troponin is essential
 - Phosphorylation of actin occurs
 - Increased calcium in sarcoplasmic reticulum causes sustained contraction
89. All of the following are present in mucosa of small intestine except
- Paneth cells
 - Goblet cells
 - Neck mucosa cells
 - Stem cells
90. In study to measure BP 2 students Sameer and Rahul are conducting a study on a dog. Sameer measure BP using a mercury sphygmomanometer on the right femoral artery and Rahul measures using a pressure transducer and pulse tracing on the left femoral artery. Both get a value of 100 mm Hg. After giving Inj of 30micrograms of epinephrine they measure the BP again. Sameer obtains a value of 130 mm Hg and rahul 120 mm Hg. Discrepancy in values is explained by
- Right femoral artery is more sensitive to epinephrine
 - Falsely high values at low pressures in pulse tracings
 - Falsely low values at high pressures in pulse tracings
 - Diastole period is affected by the ventricular filling
91. In a patient CVP and Intra arterial pressure were monitored. During the monitoring the patient suddenly developed an attack of supra ventricular Tachycardia. Changes seen in the pressure readings due to the effect of Tachycardia are
- Increased CVP and decreased BP
 - Increased CVP and BP
 - Decreased CVP and increased BP
 - Decreased CVP and BP
92. A cardiologist asks for measurement of electromechanical systole QS2 and left ventricular ejection time LVET, and pre-ejection period. The technician doing the study informs the cardiologist that the carotid transducer measuring pressure is not functioning. Which of the following cannot be measured
- QS2
 - LVET and PEP
 - QS2 and LVET
 - QS2 and PEP
93. Which of the following is involved is in metastasis cascade of
- Fibronectin
 - E-Cadherin
 - Type IV collagenase
 - Tyrosine kinase
94. Gastrointestinal stromal malignancy arises from which of the following
- Smooth muscle
 - Interstitial cells

- c. Nerve cells of cajal
d. Vascular Endothelium
95. In tumour lysis syndrome all of the following are seen except
a. Hyperkalemia
b. Hypercalcemia
c. Hyperphosphatemia
d. Hyponatremia
96. Which of the following is true regarding vascularity of lung
a. Hypoxia causes vasodilatation
b. Distended capillaries in lower lobe
c. Increased perfusion of apical lobe
d. Pulmonary resistance is half of the systemic vascular resistance
97. Foreign body aspiration in supine position causes which of the following parts of the commonly to be affected
a. Apical lobe of right lung
b. Posterobasal segment of Left lung
c. Apical part of right lower lobe
d. Apical left lobe
98. Regarding hydatid cyst of lung which of the following is true
a. Always associated with cyst in the liver
b. Calcification is common
c. More common in lower lobe
d. Never ruptures
99. Myopathy is caused by all of the following except
a. Oral Prednisolone
b. IV hydrocortisone
c. Chloroquine
d. Chloramphenicol
100. Pancreatitis is caused by all of the following except
a. Methyl Dopa
b. Corticosteroid
c. Furosemide
d. Somatostatin
101. Gingival hyperplasia, hirsutism, osteomalacia is caused by which of the following drugs
a. Carbamazepine
b. Sodium Valproate
c. Phenytoin
d. Furosemide
102. Enantiomeric drugs are used in racemic mixtures, which have different pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties and also vary in the stereoisomeric responses to the receptors. Which of the following drugs is a racemic mixture
a. Verapamil
b. Dilantin
c. Lithium
d. Digoxin

[contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click here a new window will open\)](#)

103. All are used in acute asthma except
- Ipratropium
 - Salbutamol
 - Montelukast
 - Hydrocortizone
104. Chlorodiazepoxide used in elderly patients is more likely to cause toxicity due to all of the following reasons except
- Increased receptor sensitivity
 - Decreased plasma clearance
 - Decreased volume of distribution
 - Decreased metabolism
105. All of the following are true about beta blockers except
- Atenolol has a longer half life than Metoprolol
 - Propranolol potentiates hypoglycemia in diabetics
 - Labetalol is a non selective Beta blocker
 - Carvedilol is selective Beta-1 blocker and also has vasoconstrictor activity due to alpha 1 adrenergic blocking action
106. All of the following are true about Metformin except
- Alcohol potentiates increased lactic acidosis along with it
 - It does not cause release of insulin
 - It inhibits Glycogenolysis and increases peripheral utilization of glucose
 - Causes severe hypoglycaemia both in diabetics and non diabetics
107. All of the following drugs precipitate hypertensive crisis in pheochromocytoma except
- Propranolol
 - Saralasin
 - Phenoxybenzamine
108. Which of the following actions are associated with action on μ receptors
- Miosis
 - Hypothermia
 - Bradycardia
 - Diuresis
109. Which of the following can be used safely in a carcinoma patient with intractable pain
- Inj Pethidine
 - Oral morphine
 - Inj ibuprofen
 - Inj Ketamine
110. Which of the following is specifically avoided in a patient with head trauma
- Diazepam
 - Morphine
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Inj Ketamine
111. Antigen presenting cells are all of the following except
- Astrocytes
 - Endothelial cells
 - Epithelial cells
 - Langerhans cells
112. Child presented with fever for 2 days, altered sensorium and purpuric rash. BP was 90/60 mm Hg. Which of the following is indicated in the treatment
- I/V artesunate
 - I/V Quinine

- c. I/V Penicillin
 - d. Chloroquine
113. A child was suffering through nephritic syndrome and had hypoalbuminemia, All the following drugs half life is altered due to high protein binding except
- a. Diazepam
 - b. Morphine
 - c. Tolbutamide
114. A patient presented with pain abdomen ataxia constipation. Peripheral blood smear examination showed basophilic stippling of RBC's. He is suffering from poisoning due to
- a. Iron
 - b. Lead
 - c. Cadmium
 - d. Arsenic
115. A patient was brought with history of pyrexia contracted pupils, Hyptotension cyanosis progressing to coma is suspected to be suffering from poisoning due to
- a. Cannabis
 - b. Dhatura
 - c. Phenobarbitone
 - d. Diphenhydramine
116. A bullet which fails to leave the gun on firing but is ejected out with the subsequent shot is
- a. Dum dum bullet
 - b. Tandem bullet
 - c. Rocketed bullet
 - d. Rickochet bullet
117. Sexual asphyxia is associated with which of the following perversions
- a. Voyeurism
 - b. Masochism
 - c. Sadism
 - d. Fetishism
118. Hysteroscopy is useful in all of the following except
- a. Uterine didelphis
 - b. Infertility
 - c. Still births
 - d. Vaginal bleeding
119. All of the following are used in post coital contraception except
- a. Danazol
 - b. Levonorgestrol
 - c. Ethinyl estradiol
 - d. Misoprostol
120. In the management of post partum haemorrhage all of the following can be used except
- a. Ergometrine
 - b. Carboprost
 - c. Misoprostol
 - d. Mefiprestone
121. A child was found to have pauci immune crescentic glomerulonephritis. The treatment to be given in this child is
- a. Methylprednisolone
 - b. Prednisolone + cylcophosphamide
 - c. Immunoglobulins
 - d. Cylcophosphamide

122. Post menopausal estrogen therapy causes increase in which of the following
- Cholesterol
 - VLDL
 - LDL
 - Triglycerides
- [contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click herea new window will open\)](#)
123. FSH acts on which of the following cells primarily
- Stromal cells
 - Theca cells
 - Granulosa cells
 - Fibrin cells
124. A child presents with hypotonia and hyporeflexia. During its intrauterine period it had been seen that there was polyhydramnios and there was decreased foetal movements. The probable diagnosis is
- Congenital myasthenia
 - Spinal muscular atrophy
 - Muscular dystrophy
 - Congenital Myotonia
125. Most common cause of pseudohermaphroditism in a female is
- Ovarian dysgenesis
 - Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
 - Turners syndrome
 - PCOD
126. A newborn developed encephalitis and fever but there was no rash. Likely etiological agent is
- Meningococci
 - Herpes type 2
 - Streptococcal infection
 - Herpes type 1 infection
127. Bad prognostic indicator in ALL is
- Age greater then 1 year
 - Leukocyte count <50,000
 - Hypoploidy
 - Female sex
128. The most common site of admantinoma of the long bones is
- Fibula
 - Tibia
 - Ulna
 - Femur
129. Which of the following sites is chondroblastoma of the femur likely to occur
- Metaphysis
 - Epiphysis
 - Diaphysis
 - Medullary cavity
130. An 8-year boy presented with pain in the arm. X ray of the humerus demonstrated an expansile lesion in the metaphysis with break in the cortex. The likely diagnosis is
- Chondroblastoma
 - Unicameral bone cyst
 - Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - Osteoclastoma

131. A torsional injury in the leg would most commonly cause lesion of
- Meniscus
 - Collateral ligament
 - Enchondral fracture
 - Anterior cruciate ligament tear
132. Twisting force in the leg would result in injury to all of the following except
- Anterior cruciate ligament
 - Capsular tear
 - Fibular collateral ligament
 - Meniscal tear
133. In RNTPC the schedule for sputum examination for category I patients is
- 2,3 and 5 months
 - 2,4 and 6 months
 - 1,3 and 5 months
 - 2,5 and 7 months
134. In a plague epidemic all of the following are done except
- Tetracycline prophylaxis to be given
 - Isolation of contacts
 - Susceptible to be vaccinated
 - Surveillance
135. In a study on comparison of a common drug(NSAID) and a rare drug (Dypirone) causing disease the attributable(AR) and relative risk (RR) were calculated. It will be found that the
- NSAIDS will have greater AR and RR as compared to Dypirone
 - NSAIDS will have lesser RR but greater AR
 - There will be no difference between the findings
 - NSAIDS will have lesser AR and RR
136. True morbidity in a population can be calculated by
- Sentinel surveillance
 - Active surveillance
 - Monitoring
 - Passive surveillance
137. Which of the following is best in evaluating the leprosy eradication programme
- Detection of new cases
 - The ratio of the multibacillary to the paucibacillary cases
 - The ratio of disability as compared to the new cases
 - Number of cases lepromin positive
138. In a negatively skewed curve
- The mean is less than the median
 - The mean is greater than the mode
 - The mean is equal to median
 - The mean and the mode are equal to 0
139. In a Chloroquine resistant zone the presumptive treatment of malaria to be given is
- Chloroquine +primaquine 45mg
 - Chloroquine + pyremethamine
 - Sulphalene 1000mgs
 - Sulphadoxine + pyremethamine
140. The drug having most rapid action on leprosy is
- Dapsone
 - Rifampicin

- c. Clofazamine
- d. Corticosteroids

a i p p g . c o m aiims papers

141. In a school of 100 students 1 of them developed measles on jan1st. Subsequently 35 children developed measles. Three on 3rd Jan. And the others 2 weeks later. The secondary attack rate of measles is
- a. 33.5%
 - b. 36.2
 - c. 35%
 - d. 37.5%
142. All of the following are associated with the use of DMPA except
- a. Cyclic bleeding
 - b. Change in quantity and quality of breast milk
 - c. Cyclic bleeding altered
 - d. Increased reproductive tract infection
143. Danazol is used in the treatment of
- a. Breast cysts
 - b. Cyclic mastalgia
 - c. Acyclyic mastalgia
 - d. Fibrous tumour
144. The period between primary and secondary case is known as
- a. Generation time
 - b. Serial interval
 - c. Incubation period
 - d. Multiplying time
145. Regarding poliomyelitis all of the following are true except
- a. Type I is associated with major epidemic
 - b. Type I is responsible for vaccine associated poliomyelitis
 - c. It is difficult to eradicate
 - d. Type I is given in higher quantity as compared to Type2
146. A patient presented with stridor, which he developed after an attack of upper respiratory tract infection. On examination he was found to have a 3mm glottic chink .All of the following are used in the management except
- a. Tracheostomy
 - b. External arrhetenoidopexy
 - c. Teflon injection
 - d. Cordectomy
147. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is seen in which of the following conditions
- a. Renal failure
 - b. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Lactic acidosis
148. A 7-year child gave history fever for which she was treated with paracetamol following which the fever subsided. Later she developed seizures and altered sensorium. The urine examination revealed oxalate crystals on microscopy. Blood anion and osmolality gap were increased .The diagnosis is
- a. Paracetamol poisoning
 - b. Dithelene glycol
 - c. Renal tubular acidosis

149. Chondrocalcinosis is seen in which of the following conditions
- Hypervitaminosis D
 - Hypoparathyroidism
 - Oochronosis
 - Rickets
150. Endogenous polypeptide decreasing serum calcium levels is
- Calcitonin
 - Calcitriol
 - Parathormone
151. ST elevation is seen in all of the following conditions except
- Constrictive pericarditis
 - Ventricular aneurysm
 - Coronary artery spasm
 - MI
152. Which of the following physical signs is seen in a patient with severe aortic stenosis
- Holosystolic murmur
 - Diastolic rumble
 - Opening snap
 - Delayed upstroke of carotid
153. In a patient with myocardial infarction the valvular lesion commonly seen is
- Mitral regurgitation
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - Aortic stenosis
 - Septal defect
154. A patient had an antero inferior myocardial infarction and was in shock. The reason for the patient being in shock is
- Infarction causing septal defect
 - Right ventricular infarction
 - Decreased ejection fraction from left ventricle
 - Mitral regurgitation
155. In a patient vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine the serology would reveal presence of which of the following in his serum
- Anti IgM HBcAg
 - Anti HbsAG
 - Anti IgG HBcAg
 - Anti HbeAg
156. In a patient with compensated liver cirrhosis presented with history of variceal bleed. The treatment of choice in this patient is
- Endoscopic sclerotherapy
 - Liver transplantation
 - TIPS (Trans jugular intrahepatic portal shunt)
 - Propranolol
157. A patient presented with headache and flushing. He has a family history of his relative having died of a thyroid tumour. The investigation that would be required for this patient would be
- Measurement of 5 HIAA
 - Measurement of catecholeamines
 - Intravenous pyelography
 - Chest x ray
158. A patient had undergone a renal transplantation 2 months back and now presented with difficulty

- breathing. X-ray showed bilateral diffuse Interstitial pneumonia. The probable etiologic agent would be
- CMV
 - Herpes virus
 - Ebstein Barr virus
 - Varicella
159. In a mycetoma foot infection, there are multiple discharging sinuses. The granules in the discharge are
- Pus cells
 - Fungal organisms
 - Inflammatory cells
 - Sulphur granules
160. Lateral aberrant thyroid implies
- Congenital thyroid abnormality
 - Metastatic foci from primary in thyroid
 - Lingual thyroid
161. Parathyroid most commonly involves which of the following sites
- Superior parathyroid lobe
 - Inferior parathyroid lobe
 - In the mediastinum
 - In the thyroid
162. Features to differentiate parathyroid adenoma from hyperplasia would include which of the following
- Presence of excess chief cells
 - Infiltration of capsule
 - Identifying hyperplasia involving all 4 glands at surgery in parathyroid hyperplasia
 - High levels of parathormone
163. Asbestosis of the lung is associated with all of the following except
- Progression of lesion even after stopping exposure to asbestos
 - Nodular lesions involving upper lobe
 - Asbestos bodies in sputum
 - Mesothelioma
164. Actinic keratosis predisposes to which of the following lesions commonly
- Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Melanoma
 - Freckles
165. All of the following are true regarding warthins tumour except
- More common in females
 - 10% are bilateral
 - Commonly involve the parotid glands
 - They arise from the epithelial and the lymphoid cells
166. Which of the following mutations in a tumour suppressor agent causes breast carcinoma
- P43
 - P53
 - P73
 - P83
167. A female patient presented with a firm mass of 2*2 cms in the upper outer quadrant of the breast. She gives a family history of ovarian carcinoma .The investigation that needs to be done

- to assess for mutation in
- BRCA2
 - Her2/Neu gene
 - P53
 - C-myc gene
168. For comparison grading of pain the scale used is
- Face's scale
 - Visual chart
 - CHEOPES
 - Numerical charts
169. Phelps sign is seen in
- Glomus jugulare
 - Vestibular shwanoma
 - Menniers disease
170. Citelli's angle is
- CP angle
 - Dural sinus angle
 - Solid angle
 - Part of Mac Evans triangle
171. A child with cervical Ependymoma receives radiotherapy for his treatment. On follow-up he has been found to gain a lot of weight. The cause for his weight gain is
- Steroid induced obesity
 - Hypothalamic lesion
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Pan hypopituitarism
172. In a DNA the coding region reads 5-CGT-3. This would code in the RNA as
- 5-UAG-3
 - 5-ACG-3
 - 3-GCA-5
 - 3-ACG-3
173. A 10 year boy presented with polyuria , polydypsia Laboratory data showed (in meq) Na 154 , K 4.5 , serum osmolality 295 Bicarbonate 22 meq. Blood urea was 50 and specific gravity of urine 1.005. Diagnosis is
- Diabetes Insipidus
 - Renal tubular acidosis
 - Recurrent UTI's
 - Bartters syndrome
174. A lady presented with bilateral nodular lesions on shins. She was also found to have bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy on chest X-ray. Mantoux test reveals induration of 5 mms. Skin biopsy would reveal
- Non caeseating Granuloma
 - Vasculitis
 - Caeseating Granuloma
 - Malignant cells
175. In a patient with ascending paralysis there is subsequently respiratory muscle involvement. CSF examination showed albuminocytological dissociation. Treatment to be given is
- Oral Prednisolone
 - IV methyl Prednisolone
 - IV immunoglobulins
 - Cyclosporin

176. In a patient presenting with a swelling of the thyroid, the radionuclide scan showed a cold nodule and the ultrasound showed a non cystic solid mass. The management of this patient would be
- Lobectomy
 - Hemithyroidectomy
 - Eltroxin
 - Radio Iodine therapy
177. A patient presenting with jaundice the HIDA scan would be most useful for which of the following
- Biliary atresia
 - Bile duct carcinoma
 - Cholelithiasis
 - Benign biliary disease
178. Insulinoma is most commonly located in which part of the pancreas
- Head
 - Body
 - Tail
 - Can be located at head neck or body equally distributed
179. In the synthesis of fatty acids the energy is supplied by
- NAD
 - NADPH
 - FAD
 - GTP
180. In a patient with frontal lobe abscess pigment released on exposure to UV rays showed red fluorescence. The organism implicated is
- Bacteroids
 - Peptostreptococci
 - Streptococci
 - Provetella
181. A patient operated for thyroid surgery for a thyroid swelling later in the evening developed difficulty in breathing. There was swelling in the neck. The immediate management would be
- IV calcium gluconate
 - Open the wound sutures in the ward
 - Epinephrine inj
 - Tracheostomy

[contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click herea new window will open\)](#)

182. Which of the following mechanisms is important in staphylococcal enterotoxin causing vomiting
- Increased activation of camp
 - Stimulation of vagal fibres
 - Release of IL-4 cytokine
 - Increased cGMP
183. The diagnosis of rota virus is made by
- Demonstration of Antibody in stool
 - Demonstration of antigen in stool
 - Direct visualization
 - Stool culture
184. Toxoplasmosis infection in the foetus can be best diagnosed by

- a. IgM antibody against toxoplasma in foetus
 - b. IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in foetus
 - c. IgM antibodies in mother
 - d. IgG antibodies in mother
185. True about V Cholera is
- a. Pathogenicity of 0139 V.Cholera is due to the presence of the O antigen in it
 - b. One attack of V cholera gives life long immunity
 - c. Affects adults and children with equal propensity in non endemic regions
 - d. V.Cholera survives in the carriers in the inter epidemic period
186. Which of the following is associated with hypersensitive pneumonitis
- a. Asbestosis
 - b. Bysinosis
 - c. Berylliosis
 - d. Silicosis
187. Dr. Trehan, was accidentally exposed by a needle stick injury while taking sample of a patient who was HIV positive .The prophylaxis to be given is
- a. Zidovudine+Lamuvudine for 4 weeks
 - b. Zidovudine+Stamuvudine for 4 weeks
 - c. Ziduvudine+Lamuvudine+Nevirapine for 4 weeks
 - d. Ziduvudine +Lamuvudine +Indinavir for 4 weeks
188. Egg shell calcification is characteristically seen in
- a. Silicosis
 - b. Sarcoidosis
 - c. Asbestosis
 - d. Berylliosis
189. A patient presenting with polyuria, pain abdomen, nausea , altered sensorium was found to have bronchogenic carcinoma .The electrolyte abnormality seen in him would be
- a. Hypocalcemia
 - b. Hypercalcemia
 - c. Hypokalemia
 - d. Hyperkalemia
190. A patient presented with a swelling in his right foot with multiple discharging sinuses. The lesion did not respond to antibiotics. The likely etiological agent would be
- a. Actino-madura
 - b. Nocardia
 - c. Sporothrix
 - d. Madurella mycetoma
191. In Video assisted thoracoscopic surgery for better vision the space in the operative field is created by
- a. Co2 insufflation
 - b. Collapse of ipsilateral lung
 - c. Self retaining retractor
 - d. Rib spacing
192. Which of the following malignancies would spread to cervical lymph nodes more commonly
- a. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - b. Ca Base of tongue
 - c. Glottic Ca
 - d. Transglottic carcinoma
193. A patient presented with a 1 by 1.5 cms growth on the lateral border of the tongue. The treatment

indicated in management of this patient is

- a. Laser ablation
- b. External beam radiotherapy
- c. Interstitial Brach therapy
- d. Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy

194. A patient presented with a 3.5 cms size lymph node enlargement, which was hard and present in the submandibular region. Examination of the head and neck did not yield any lesion. The next investigation to be done in this patient is

- a. Triple endoscopy
- b. Supra vital oral mucosal staining
- c. Chest X ray
- d. Laryngoscopy

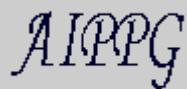
195. A patient with solitary pulmonary nodule. The best investigation to come to a diagnosis would be

- a. MRI
- b. CT scan
- c. Ultrasound
- d. Imaging guided FNAC

[contribute questions /choices /answers or explanations by using this form \(click herea new window will open\)](#)

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WITH **SUGGESTED ANSWERS.**

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Last Updated 4 JAN 2002

1. Young patient developed painless sudden loss of vision which spontaneously improved over a period of 3 months .what is the most probable diagnosis ?

- MACULAR HOLE
- CENTRAL SEROUS RETINOPATHY
- ANGLE GLAUCOMA
- RETINAL DETACHMENT

ANS B

ref: page 194 rao ophthalmology selflimiting and recurrent cause allergic, stress and vasomotor instability. [saurabh gupta]

2. Leucoria seen in all EXCEPT

- RETINOBLASTOMA
- CONGENITAL GLAUCOMA
- PERSISTANT HYPERPLASTIC VITREOUS
- FUNGAL ENDOPHTHALMITIS

ANS (B)

3. Female patient complains of blurring of vision, was prscribed -0.5D spherical lenses, retinoscopy done at 1m with a plane mirror will cause the image to move in which manner?

- IMAGE MOVES IN DIRECTION OF MIRROR
- IMAGE MOVES IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION
- NO MOVEMENT OF THE IMAGE
- SCISSORS REFLEX IS SEEN

ANS- (A)

4. What is the most common eye manifestation of allergy to tubercular bacilli?

- KOEPPES NODULES
- POSTERIOR SCLERITIS
- PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS
- OPTIC NEURITIS

ANS - (C) [param,indore]

Harrison-----"Tuberculosis may cause chorioretinitis, uveitis, panophthalmitis, and painful hypersensitivity-related PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS [aman jindal]

5. What is the diagnosis for ropy discharge from the eyes, along with itching, which occurs every summer?

- VERNAL CATARRH
- BACTERIAL CONJUNCTIVITIS
- TRACHOMA
- PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS

ANS (A)

6. Which wall is most often fractured in a blow out fracture of the orbit due to fisticuff injury?

- SUPERIOR
- INFERIOR
- MEDIAL
- LATERAL

ANS (B)

7. Which of these is NOT useful in arriving at a diagnosis of moderate papilledema in a patient of head injury?

- IMPAIRED PUPILLARY REFLEX
- HYPEREMIA
- FILLING OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CUP
- BLURRING OF THE MARGINS

ANS (A)

8. What is represented by ETDRS in a diabetic vision chart?

- ELECTIVE TREATMENT FOR DIABETIC RETINOPATHY SCALES
- EXTENDED RX FOR DIABETES REVIEW STUDY
- EARLY TREATMENT DIABETIC RETINOPATHY STUDY
- EYE TEST DRUM REVIEW STUDY

ANS (C) [kunnal batra,jhansi ; Pinaki sensarma,kolkata , Jinesh Thomas,Ernakulam, Saurabh gupta, Dr. Vaibhav Jain,Raipur and others]

The Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) evaluated the effectiveness of laser treatment for the leaking phase of diabetic retinopathy. Patients with macular edema (leaking near or within the center part of the retina, that part which is used for reading, driving etc, see photo), were randomly assigned to receive either laser treatment to the leaking microaneurysms or were simply observed without treatment. The results showed that timely laser treatment reduced the risk of moderately severe visual loss by about three-fold at three years after treatment and significantly increased the likelihood of moderate visual gain. More importantly, this study provides the treating retinal specialist with a detailed guide as to when laser therapy is necessary based upon the location of leaking areas. With this knowledge, we can treat patients at the appropriate time so as to prevent vision loss and conversely, avoid unnecessary treatment for those for whom it is not beneficial. [bhavna, jaipur]

9. What drug can be used that will provide only mydriasis and no cycloplegia, for a fundus examination in a young adult patient?

- ATROPINE OINTMENT
- PHENYLEPRINE
- HOMATROPINE
- TROPICAMIDE

ANS (B)

10. Which of these is NOT caused by amphotericin B?

- AZOTEMIA
- GLOMERULONEPHRITIS
- HYPOKALEMIA
- RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS

ANS (B)

11. Ingestion of what product by the mother may cause the infant to have cleft palate, spina bifida and an (ASD doubtful)?

- ISOTRETINOIN
- VALPROATE
- PHENYTOIN
- CARBAMAZEPINE

ANS (B)

12. What is the most common cardiac defect caused due to lithium?

- EBSTEINS ANOMALY
- HOCM
- AORTIC ANEURYSM
- EISENMENGER SYNDROME

ANS (A)

13. A man is arrested for possession of narcotics, the culprit is found to have black tongue. What is likely to have been the substance of abuse?

- HEROIN
- COCAINE
- CANNABIS
- ARSENIC

ANS (B)

14. A 25 yr old male experienced severe flushing, fall in blood pressure after intake of alcohol. The above described attack can be precipitated by the simultaneous intake of all the following drugs along with alcohol EXCEPT which?

- CEFAMANDOLE
- METRONIDAZOLE
- DEXAMETHASONE
- CHLORPROPAMIDE

ANS (C)

15. A patient with H/O asthma develops respiratory tract infection. He is on theophylline, which of the following antibiotics may precipitate theophylline toxicity?

- ERYTHROMYCIN
- SPARFLOXACIN

- AMPICILLIN
- COTRIMOXAZOLE

ANS (A)

16. In which condition is granulomatous vasculitis NOT seen?

- MICROSCOPIC POLYANGIITIS
- WEGENERS GRANULOMATOSIS
- GIANT CELL ARTERITIS
- CHURG STRAUSS SYNDROME

ANS (A)

17. A 30 year old suffers from nephrotic syndrome, has been on steroids for 14 years. Has bilateral difficulty in abduction and internal rotation of the hip. Attempt to flex results in abduction. What is the cause?

- AVASCULAR NECROSIS OF FEMUR HEAD
- SEPTIC ARTHRITIS
- RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY
- HETEROTOPIC CALCIFICATION

ANS (A)

18. In which of these conditions in elevated HCG level NOT seen?

- CHORIOCARCINOMA
- POLYEMBRYOMA
- ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR
- EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA

ANS (C)

Harrison-- Endodermal sinus tumor is the malignant counterpart of the fetal yolk sac and is associated with secretion of AFP. Pure embryonal carcinoma may secrete AFP, or hCG, or both; this pattern is biochemical evidence of differentiation.[Dr Jindal]

19. What could be the cause of tall QRS with coarse features and hepatosplenomegaly?

- GLYCOGEN STORAGE DISEASE TYPE II
- MARFANS SYNDROME
- ROMANO WARD SYNDROME
- POMPES DISEASE

ANS (D) [param,indore]

ref. Harrison 15th pg 2288,Pompe`s disease (GSD 2 are of 4 types so pompe`s is specific ans.) Har 14 th 2182

20. What is the rx for torsades de pointes in a patient who has had a prolonged QT interval since birth?

- MAGNESIUM SULPHATE

- OVERDRIVE PACING
- ISOPROTERENOL
- METAPROLOL

ANS (D)

Har14 th 1273

21. Which of these is NOT a congenital myopathy?

- CENTRAL CORE DISEASE
- NEMALINE DYSTROPHY
- CENTRAL NUCLEAR DYSTROPHY
- Z BAND MYOPATHY

ANS (D) [sivasubramanian coimbatore , param indore]

(Har14th 2477)

22. In which of these conditions may CPK be raised?

- MUSCLE DISEASE
- LIVER CIRRHOSIS
- BILIARY COLIC
- AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

ANS (A)

23. Which of these following does NOT require the drug dose to be reduced in a patient having hypertension, serum urea 55, serum creatinine 5.6

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PYRAZINAMIDE
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

24. What drug should be avoided in the case of an HIV patient who is receiving zalcitabine, indinavir and lamivudine?

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PZA
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

25. What is NOT true about multiple myeloma?

- MORE IN THOSE OVER 50 YEARS
- CLONES OF PLASMA CELLS
- BENCE JONES PROTEINS ARE ABNORMAL WHOLE IG IN URINE
- THERE IS A PREDISPOSITION TO AMYLOIDOSIS

ANS (C)

26. What is the likely diagnosis in a patient who has low back ache, L3 tenderness, and the following data: proteins 8.9, a-g ratio 2.9/5.9, serum creat 5.5, TLC 4500, DLC neutrophil55, lymphocyte40, eosinophil2 : Urea was 93 and serum creat was 1.2.ESR was 90 mm

- WALDENSTROMS MACROGLOBULINEMIA
- MULTIPLE MYELOMA
- AMYLOIDOSIS
- BONE SECONDARIES

ANS (B) [Dr Anuj ,Hubli]

27. Patient has target cells, nucleated RBCs, microcytic hypochromic anemia and a positive family history; what is the investigation of choice?

- COOMBS TEST
- OSMOTIC FRAGILITY
- Hb ELECTROPHORESIS
- SUCROSE LYSIS TEST

ANS (C)

28. Which of these is NOT a clinical feature of hypercarbia?

- MIOSIS
- COLD CLAMMY EXTREMITIES
- BRADYCARDIA
- HYPERTENSION

ANS (B,C)

[click here\(new window will \)](#)

29. A 25 year old male has a mantoux of 14 x 17, weight loss, off and on fever, and hemoptysis for 4 months; sputum is negative for AFB, ESR is raised; what is the likely diagnosis?

- PTB
- VIRAL PNEUMONIA
- FUNGAL PNEUMONIA
- BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA

ANS (A)

30. What is NOT true about prion disease?

- 10% HAVE MYOCLONUS

- CAUSED BY AN INFECTIOUS PROTEIN
- DEMENTIA IS **UNIVERSAL**
- BRAIN BIOPSY IS DIAGNOSTIC

ANS (C) AND (A)

31. What is the likely diagnosis in a 25 year old who develops hematuria after 3 days of URI?

- IgA NEPHROPATHY
- PSGN
- HSP
- HUS

ANS (A)

32. An individual who underwent renal transplantation one year ago is found positive for HBsAg and HCV. Rx with which of the following will give this patient maximum benefit?

- LAMIVUDINE AND IFN
- LAMIVUDINE ALONE
- RIBAVARINE
- IFN

ANS (B) [vikas,jipmer ;Dr. Binit Shekhar,Jamshedpur,Jitendra Agrawal,Gwalior]

As lamivudine is beneficial for chr.hep.B(replecative phase)& here in this question there is no serum marker of replecative phase i.e. HBeAg & HBV DNA in serum or intrahepatic HBcAg.Secondly,Lamivudine has got no role in the t/t. of HCV.Whereas Interferon is effective in t/t. of both HBV & HCV.REFF.page-1698(Last para.)1699(1st.para)1700(2nd.para)1701(t/t.of chr.hcv.) Harrison,14th edition-IIInd VOL.2

Ref : Harrison 1745 15th edition

33. In which condition should propranolol NOT be used?

- ASTHMA
- PANIC ATTACK
- PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTIONS
- HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY

ANS (A)

34. Which of these is NOT a CNS anomaly seen in HIV?

- PERIVASCULAR INFILTRATION
- MICROGLIAL NODULES
- VASCULAR MYELOPATHY OF THE POSTERIOR COLUMN
- TEMPORAL LOBE INVOLVEMENT

ANS (D)

35. What is NOT true regarding toxoplasmosis?

- IgG INDICATES CONGENITAL INFECTION
- MOST INFECTIONS ARE ANTHROPONOTIC
- ADULT INFECTIONS ARE MAINLY SYMPTOMATIC
- TOXO ENCEPHALITIS OCCURS IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PERSONS

ANS (C) (corrected question)

36. What is NOT true regarding an adult hemophiliac who visits a dentist?

- CRYOPRECIPITATE MAY BE NEEDED
- DOSE OF LIDOCAINE REQUIRED IS INCREASED
- HIV SCREENING IS REQUIRED
- MONITORED GA CARE TO BE GIVEN

ANS (B)

a i p p g

37. What is NOT true about fibrolamellar cancer of liver?

- NOT MORE IN MALES
- BETTER PROGNOSIS
- AFP IS RAISED OVER 1000
- SEEN IN YOUNGER AGE GROUP

ANS (C)

38. Which of these is adult PCKD associated with ?

- FUSIFORM ABDOMINAL ANEURYSM
- BERRY ANEURYSM
- SACULAR ANEURYSM OF ASCENDING AORTA
- ANEURYSM OF THE ARCH OF AORTA

ANS (B)

39. 18 year old boy presents with massive hematemesis, spleen is evidently enlarged upto the umbilicus. He is then found to have varices on esophagoscopy. What could be the diagnosis?

- BUDD CHIARI
- VENO OCCLUSIVE DISEASE
- NON CIRRHOTIC PORTAL FIBROSIS
- CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

ANS (C)

40. what is NOT true with regard to the adult polycystic kidney?

- HEMATURIA

- HYPERTENSION IS RARE
- AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT TRANSMISSION
- CYSTS ARE SEEN IN THE LIVER, SPLEEN AND PANCREAS

ANS (B)

41. 18 yr old presents with massive hematemesis; history of fever for the past 14 days; rx with drugs; moderate spleen present; diagnosis?

- NSAID INDUCED DUODENAL ULCER
- DRUG INDUCED GASTRITIS
- ESOPHAGEAL VARICES
- PORTAL HYPERTENSION

ANS (C)

42. A 25 year old male with no previous cardiac complaints presents with arrhythmias. He gives a recent history of binge drinking. What is the pathology likely in this patient?

- ATRIAL FIBRILLATION
- SUPRAVENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA
- VENTRICULAR ECTOPICS
- ATRIAL FLUTTER

ANS (A)

[click here\(new window will.\)](#)

43. which condition may cause hypothalamic hypogonadism?

- FROLICH SYNDROME
- FOSTER KENNEDY SYNDROME
- KALLMAN SYNDROME
- FRAGILE X SYNDROME

ANS (C)

44. What is the next line of management for a 25 year old woman who develops acute pulmonary embolism?

- THROMBOLYSIS
- LMW HEPARIN
- ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS
- IVC FILTER

ANS (A)

45. A 30 yr old male patient presented with H/O dizziness, vertigo, diplopia, dysphagia , weakness on the right side of the body, along with Horners syndrome on the same side. Loss of pain and temperature sensations on the left side was noted. Patient also has loss of memory. The artery most likely to be involved in the condition described above is?

- ANTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR
- POSTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR
- MIDDLE CEREBRAL
- SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR

ANS (B) [bhavna, shimla]

Harrison 14th This is Lateral medullary syndrome d/t involvement of any of the 5 vessels Viz: Vertebral,Posterior Inferior cerebellar,Sup/meddle or Inferir medullary arteries So the ans is B(PICA)

46. In which of the following conditions is plasmapheresis IS useful?

- WEGENERS GRANULOMATOSIS
- HSP
- GOOD PASTEURS SYNDROME
- GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME

ANS (C) [nidhi,shimla]

47. which of these does NOT feature eye manifestations in association with a sero negative arthropathy?

- PSORIASIS
- RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
- REITERS SYNDROME
- ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

ANS (B)

a i p p g .com

48. Why is the sickle cell carrier state usually asymptomatic?

- THE HbS CARRIER STATE HAS HIGHER OXYGEN AFFINITY
- LESS THAN 50% SATURATION DOES NOT CAUSE SICKLING
- THERE IS ALLOSTERIC BINDING OF HbA to the HbS CARRIER STATE
- THERE IS AMPLE HbF TO MAKE UP FOR THE CARRIER STATE

ANS (B)

49. An HIV patient is in treatment with Didinosine ,Stavudine , Indinavir . He is dignosed to have pulmonary tuberculosis,which one of the following ATT drugs is to be avoided?

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PZA
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

50. A lady with congenital heart disease underwent a dental extraction and developed endocarditis. Which is the organism most likely to have been involved in the pathogenesis?

- STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE

- STREPTOCOCCUS SANGUIS
- STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS

ANS (C)

51. In Rheumatic heart disease the vegetations are seen along the line of closure of the mitral valve. These vegetations are likely to get lodged in any of the following sites EXCEPT ?

- BRAIN
- LUNG
- SPLEEN
- KIDNEY

ANS (B)

52. which of these is Hepatitis B infection most commonly associated with?

- PAN
- CRYOGLOBULINEMIA
- SLE
- POLYMYOSITIS

ANS (A)

53. Which of these is NOT caused by enteroviruses?

- HERPANGINA
- HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
- PLEURODYNIA
- ASPETIC MENINGITIS

ANS (B)

54. Which of these is a calicivirus?

- HAV
- HBV
- HCV
- HEV

ANS (D)

55. From which area should a biopsy be taken in the case of a viral esophageal ulcer?

- EDGES
- SURROUNDING MUCOSA
- BASE
- INDURATED AREA

ANS (A) [Sony, kerala; harsh]

[CMV ulcer biopsy is done from center but CMV is not the most common ulcer: most common biopsy in viral oesophagitis is edge: HPIM 14th]

"Harrison 14th: VIRAL ESOPHAGITIS Mucosal cells from a biopsy sample taken at the edge of an ulcer or from a cytologic smear show ballooning degeneration, ground-glass changes in the nuclei with eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions Mucosal cells from a biopsy sample taken at the edge of an ulcer or from a cytologic smear show ballooning degeneration, ground-glass changes in the nuclei with eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions "

56. What is the investigation for an 8 yr old boy with a lesion on the back, featuring peripheral scaling and central scarring?

- TZANCK TEST
- KOH MOUNT
- SKIN BIOPSY
- PATCH TEST

ANS (C)

This patient is suffering from lupus vulgaris, hence best diagnosed by skin biopsy.

57. What is the investigation for invasive amebiasis?

- ELISA
- BIOPSY
- IHA
- PCR

ANS (A)

58. A 30 yr old patient who had laparotomy recently, developed an intraperitoneal abscess (Peritonitis) caused by Gram -ve cocci resistant to vancomycin, bacitracin, it is hydrolyzed by 6.5% NaCl, Optochin +ve. Which is likely to be the causative organism?

- ENTEROCOCCUS FECALIS
- STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA
- STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS

ANS (A)

enterococcus (except for them all are Gm +ve)

59. Patient has a brain abscess, the aspirated material from the same is foul smelling, and reveals red fluorescence on UV light. What organism could be implicated?

- STAPH AUREUS
- PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS
- BACTEROIDES
- ACANTHAMEBA

ANS (C)

60. Which of these does NOT feature preformed toxins?

- STAPH AUREUS

- ETEC
- B CERUS
- CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM

ANS (B)

Food poisoning in 1-6 hours is due to PREFORMED TOXINS viz -Staph.aureus -Bacillus cerus Cl. botulinum grows in anaerobic foods and produces toxin (24-96 hours) BUT.ETEC grows in GIT and produces Toxin so the toxin is NOT preformed But formed in BODY.

61. Which of these is a marker for recent infection? (which is diagnostic of an acute infection?)

- IgM HBsAg
- IgM HBcAg
- HBeAg
- HBsAg

ANS (B)

62. what may be seen in a case of acute hepatitis B infection?

- DANE PARTICLE
- HBsAg
- IgM ANTI HBc
- ANTI HBe

ANS (C)

63. If a PCR is functioning at 100% efficiency, how many particles are produced after 3 cycles?

- DOUBLE THE INITIAL
- THRICE THE INITIAL
- FOUR TIMES
- EIGHT TIMES

ANS (D)

64. For which of these is northern blotting with hybridization useful?

- PROTEIN ANTIGEN
- RNA
- DNA
- HISTONE

ANS (B)

65. Which of these may feature auto infection?

- ANCYLOSTOMA
- ENTEROBIUS
- ASCARIS
- PARAGONIMUS

ANS (B)

66. What medium is used for culture in a suspected case of legionnaires disease?

- THAYER MARTIN
- BUFFERED CHARCOAL WITH YEAST EXTRACT
- CHOCOLATE AGAR
- BORDET GENGOU

ANS (B)

67. Following a bee sting, the person develops periorbital edema, laryngospasm .breathing difficulty . These reactions are mediated through which of the following?

- CYTOTOXIC T CELL
- IGE MEDIATED
- IGA MEDIATED
- IMMUNE COMPLEX REACTIONS

ANS (B)

68. CLED is preferred to McConkeys medium because?

- IT IS A DIFFERENTIAL MEDIUM
- PREVENTS SWARMING OF PROTEUS
- SUPPORTS THE GROWTH OF PSEUDOMONAS
- SUPPORTS GROWTH OF CANDIDA AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS

ANS (D) [rajesh,pondicherry]

CLED is preferred over MacConkey because it supports growth of Staph.Strp and Candida (ref:Mackey Mackartney Texbook of Microbiology)

69. Two farmers were brought dead, autopsy done revealed viscera that had the smell of bitter almonds. The most likely poisoning is due to that by?

- ORGANOPHOPSPHORUS
- HYDROCYANIC ACID
- MORPHINE
- ATROPINE

ANS (B)

70. A case of poisoning was brought to the casualty ,a gastric lavage was done ,and the lavage turned black when it was heated after being treated with silver nitrate. The poisoning is most likely to have been due to which of the following?

- TIK-20
- CELFOS
- MALATHION
- PARATHION

ANS B (dr rajeev& ashish, udaipur and anuj gupta,hubli)

71. Hemodialysis is mandatory in which poisoning ?

- COPPER SULPHATE POISONING
- ETHANOL POISONING
- AMPHETAMINE POISONING
- ORGANOPHOSPHORUS POISONING

ANS (B) ref HPIM 14

72. Fine leathery froth that emanates from the nostrils on chest compression is diagnostic of death due to?

- DROWNING
- HANGING
- MORPHINE POISONING
- STRANGULATION

ANS (A)

73. Which of these ectopic pregnancies is likely to progress for the maximum period ?

- ISTHMIC
- AMPULLARY
- INTERSTITIAL
- FIMBRIAL

ANS (C)

74. What is the most likely cause for a 26 year old pregnant woman from bihar referred to a tertiary centre with hepatic encephalopathy?

- HAV
- HBV
- HCV
- HEV

ANS (D)

75. At what time during gestation does phosphatidyl glycerol appear?

- 20 WEEKS
- 28 WEEKS
- 32 WEEKS
- 35 WEEKS

ANS (D)

.Surfactant is formed in amniotic fluid at 28 weeks but phosphatidylglycerol takes longer.

76. 22 year old nullipara presents with 1 and half months amenorrhea, abdominal pain. USG reveals empty uterine cavity and free fluid in the pouch of douglas. What is the likely diagnosis?

- TWISTED OVARIAN CYST
- THREATENED ABORTION

- ECTOPIC PREGNANCY
- MISSED ABORTION

ANS (C)

77. 36 year old G3P3 patient had LCB 6 years ago, no medical evaluation since then. She now complains of has excessive vaginal itching, skin pigmentation, lethargy, lack of axillary and body hair, cold intolerance, hoarseness of voice. On examination, her vagina is found to be atrophic. Which of these agents is NOT likely to improve her condition?

- INSULIN
- THYROID EXTRACT
- PREDNISOLONE
- ESTROGEN

ANS (A)

78. what is the stage of an ovarian cancer with bilateral involvement, capsular rupture, positive ascitic fluid for malignant cells?

- I
- II
- III
- IV

ANS (A)

This is a stage Ic ovarian cancer.

79. following an FTND, a woman develops post partum hemorrhage after 2 days. APTT is raised, factor VIII is 10% of normal value, PT and TT values are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?

- ACQUIRED FACTOR 8 DEFICIENCY
- HEREDITARY FACTOR 8 DEFICIENCY
- DIC
- ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME

ANS (A)

[click here\(new window will.\)](#)

80. which of these is NOT a clinical sign of scar rupture?

- MATERNAL BRADYCARDIA
- FETAL BRADYCARDIA
- HEMATURIA
- BLEEDING PER VAGINUM

ANS (A)

81. what is true about a diabetic pregnancy?

- CVS ANOMALIES IS MOST COMMONLY SEEN
- DEXAMETHASONE CONTRAINDICATED SINCE IT CAUSES HYPERGLYCEMIA
- SCREENING FOR DOWNS SYNDROME NOT EFFECTIVE
- BETA AGONISTS ARE CONTRAINDICATED IN PRE TERM LABOR

ANS (A)

82. what is the approximate pH of amniotic fluid?

- 6.7-6.9
- 6.9-7.0
- 7.1-7.2
- 7.4-7.5

ANS (C)

Ref-COGDT, williams PH of amniotic fluid is : 7.2 So the closest choice C that is 7.1-7.2

83. Which of the following is a normal finding in the third trimester of pregnancy?

- APEX BEAT SHIFTED TO THE 4TH IC SPACE
- CARDIOMEGALY
- DIAPHRAGM IS PUSHED UP
- SHORT MID DIASTOLIC MURMUR

ANS (A)

84. What could be the cause for difficulty in abduction and internal rotation in a 11 yr old 70 kg boy, having tenderness in scarpas triangle, painful hip movements, and tendency of the limb to go into abduction upon flexion of the hip?

- PERTHES DISEASE
- SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMORAL EPIPHYSIS
- TUBERCULOSIS OF HIP
- OBTURATOR HIP

ANS (A)

85. What is the likely cause of a circumscribed osteosclerotic lesion in the tibial diaphysis in an 10 year old?

- OSTEIOD OSTEOMA
- EWINGS SARCOMA
- BONE SECONDARIES
- TUBERCULOSIS

ANS (A)

Ref- Maheshwari -ewing,s(10 - 20 yrs) and osteoid osteoma(5- 25 yrs) both occur in Diaphysis, - differentiating feature here is RADIOLOGICAL app osteoid osteoma - Zone of sclerosis Ewing,s - onion peel appearance [DR Harsh]

86. Which of the following features the best bone apposition?

- CHONDROBLASTIC ACTIVITY IN ENDOCHONDRIMUM

- OSTEOBLASTIC ACTIVITY IN MEMBRANE
- PERIOSTEAL CHANGES
- ENCHONDRAL OSSIFICATION

ANS (B?)

87. Which condition is NOT likely to feature the painful arc syndrome?

- SUPRASPINATUS TENDINITIS
- SUBACROMIAL BURSITIS
- COMPLETE SUPRASPINATUS TEAR
- FRACTURE OF GREATER TUBEROSITY HUMERUS

ANS (C)

88. What is used to correct ilio tibial tract contracture in a neonate?

- CHARNLEY'S Test
- OSBON' Test
- OBER'S Test
- JONES Test

ANS (C) confirmed [Dr Viraj, Jodhpur]

Obers test: Ask the subject to lie laterally on his/her normal side. Raise and flex the side to be tested with the support of (doctors) our arm at the knee and ankle. On removing the support if illiotibial tract contracture is to be found the raised foot stays in raised position due to contracture

a i p p g . c o m

89. what is the most common type of malignant melanoma?

- SUPERFICIAL SPREADING
- ACRAL LENTIGINOUS
- NODULAR
- LENTIGO MALIGNA

ANS (A)

90. what is the most common site for a lentiginous melanoma?

- SOLE OF FOOT
- FACE
- LEG
- TRUNK

ANS (A)

91. A melanoma at which site is most likely to undergo malignant transformation?

- BLUE NEVUS
- JUNCTIONAL
- EPIDERMAL
- DEEP DERMAL

ANS (B)

92. Which condition may feature fat laden histiocytes in the gastric mucosa?

- SIGNET RING CA
- EROSIVE GASTRITIS
- POST GASTRECTOMY STATUS
- LYMPHOMA

ANS (C)

93. Where do call exner bodies occur?

- GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR
- THECA CELL TUMOR
- DYSGERMINOMA
- BRENNERS TUMOR

ANS (A)

94. Which condition does NOT feature granulomas?

- MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE
- MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE
- YERSINIA ENTEROCOLITICA

ANS (A)

95. What is NOT TRUE about apoptosis?

- SURROUNDING INFLAMMATION
- MACROPHAGES TAKE UP DEAD TISSUE
- ACTIVATION OF CAPSASE OCCURS (??)
- ENDONUCLEASES MEDIATE CHROMATOLYSIS

ANS (A)

96. Which of these is a feature of aging cells?

- LIPOFUSCIN ACCUMULATION
- INCREASED OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION
- INCREASED GLYCOGEN STORES
- INCREASED NUCLEAR MATERIAL AND MITOCHONDRIA

ANS (A)

97. From where do dividing cancer cells derive energy?

- GLYCOLYSIS
- MITOCHONDRIA
- OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION

•ANEROBIC METABOLISM

ANS (A)

98. Which of these is clathrin involved in ?

- RECEPTOR MEDIATED ENDOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR INDEPENDENT ENDOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR MEDIATED EXOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR INDEPENDENT EXOCYTOSIS

ANS (A)

99. What parameter of the casts are used to assess the severity in crescentic glomerulonephritis?

- SIZE
- SHAPE
- NUMBER
- PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION

ANS (C) If crescents are > 50% then it is RPGN

100. What is NOT true with regard to FAP?

- C-MYC GENE EXPRESSION DECREASED
- ANTIBODIES TO NORMAL MUCIN
- DUE TO DEFECT IN THE FAP GENE
- PROLIFERATION OF COLONIC EPITHELIUM

ANS (A) [Dr Vishal,Jabalpur; DR RAJEEV ,ASHISH ,CHARAN JEET,Udaipur]

c-myc being a protooncogene will increase expression.ref robbins

101. Which of the following is the true statement regarding minimal change disease?

- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES
- ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY COMPLEXES
- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES ALONG WITH LOSS OF CHARGE ACROSS MEMBRANE,HENCE LEADING TO PROTEINURIA
- DESTRUCTION OF THE GLOMERULUS, WITH MINIMAL TISSUE ONLY REMAINING INTACT

ANS (C)

102. what is the enzyme by which cancer cells become immortalised?

- DNA POLYMERASE
- mRNA POLYMERASE
- TELOMERASE
- TOPOISOMERASE

ANS (C) [Itnal]

ref; robbins 5th ed- page 32

103. Which of these features a reversible change in cell polarity?

- DYSPLASIA

- METAPLASIA
- ANAPLASIA
- HYPERPLASIA

ANS (A)

104. What does diapedesis refer to?

- ATTACHMENT OF NEUTROPHILS TO BLOOD VESSEL
- ESCAPE OF NEUTROPHILS FROM CAPILLARIES FROM CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIUM
- STIMULATION OF CYTOKINE SECRETION BY INFLAMMATORY CELLS
- RESPONSE OF MEDIATOR CELLS TO CYTOKINE SECRETION

ANS (B)

105. what term is used to denote the replacement of alveolar epithelium by stratified squamous epithelium, seen on biopsy of a smokers lung?

- ANAPLASIA
- METAPLASIA
- DYSPLASIA
- HYPERPLASIA

ANS (B)

106. Child under 6 years, with nephrotic syndrome, responsive to steroids, biopsy done, what will be seen under the light microscope?

- NOTHING
- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES
- TUBULE ATROPHY
- CRESCENTS

ANS (A)

107. Which of these does not regress?

- SALMON PATCH
- STRAWBERRY ANGIOMA
- PORTWINE STAIN
- LYMPHANGIOMATOSIS CIRCUMSCRIPTA

ANS (C)

108. What could be the cause of improvement in the condition of a child having a perimembranous VSD and heart failure?

- REDUCTION IN SIZE OF THE VSD
- PULMONARY VASCULAR CHANGES
- INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS
- AORTIC REGURGITATION

ANS (B)

109. Neonate has cyanosis, pulmonary oligemia, normal cardiac shadow. What could be the diagnosis?

- TOF
- PULMONARY ATRESIA
- TRANSPOSITION OF GT VESSELS
- EBSTEINS ANOMALY

ANS (C)

110. 5 yr old child with anaemia,increased reticulocyte count,peripheral smear shows target cells ,normoblasts. The patients younger brother also suffers from the same condition. What investigation should be performed?

- Hb ELECTROPHORESIS
- BONE MARROW BIOPSY
- OSMOTIC FRAGILITY TEST
- CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS

ANS (A)

111. what is the likely diagnosis in a 10 month old child with weakness, coarse features and a normal ECG?

- HURLERS
- HUNTERS
- GLYCOGEN STORAGE DISORDER
- PHENYLKETONURIA

ANS (B)

robbins 5th ed---the s/s are common to all mucopolysaccharadoses----

coarse facial features ,clouding of cornea ,joint stiffness ,mental retardation

he also states the diff b/n hurlers & hunters:as--hunters has a milder clinical course where as hurlers child dies of cvs complications at 6-10 yrs of age since the question asks of a normal ecg the ans should be hunters syndrome

112. A young boy has retarded physical and mental development. Xrays reveal fragmentation of epiphyses and presence of wormian bones. What is the diagnosis?

- HYPOPITUITARISM
- HYPOTHYROIDISM
- HYPOGONADISM
- SCURVY

ANS (B)

113. Injection of hypotonic saline into the carotid artery causes activation of the hypothalamus via which of the following?

- MEDIAL NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS
- SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS OF HYPOTHALAMUS
- PREOPTIC NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS
- PARAVENTRICULAR NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS

ANS (B)

114. Respiratory physiology of a newborn is different from that of an adult by all EXCEPT which of the following?

- INCREASED OXYGEN DEMAND OF THE NEWBORN
- DECREASED FRC IN THE NEWBORN
- ADULT HB HAS DECREASED AFFINITY FOR OXYGEN
- TOTAL LUNG VOLUME IS SMALL/DECREASED IN THE NEWBORN

ANS ()

115. what is the mechanism by which hyperventilation may cause muscle spasm?

- DECREASED CALCIUM
- DECREASED CARBON DIOXIDE
- DECREASED POTASSIUM
- DECREASED SODIUM

ANS (A) Harrison 1520>

116.true statement regarding presynaptic inhibition

- a.axoaxonal synapse mediated
- b.prolongs ipsp
- c.prolonged by anaesthesia
- d.not affected by pharmacological agents
- e.it affects motor endplate potential
- f.decreased by stychnine
- g.decreased by picrotoxin

A. a d f

B.b e f

C.a c f

D.a c f

ANS (C.) [madhu shankar,coimbatore] Tripathi 477.

117. What is NOT true with regard to semen analysis?

- ABSTINENCE FOR 6 WEEKS PROVIDES THE BEST SAMPLE
- SPERM MOTILITY IS A GOOD INDICATOR OF SPERM QUALITY
- COLLECTION SHOULD BE AT THE SITE OF ANALYSIS
- ABSENCE OF FRUCTOSE MAY INDICATE A BLOCKED EJACULATORY DUCT OR LACK OF SEMINAL VESICLES

ANS (A)

118. What is the median of these set of values 2, 5, 7, 10, 10, 15, 20.

- 2
- 10
- 15
- 20.

ANS (B)

119. What can be true regarding the coefficient of correlation between IMR and economic status?

- $r=+1$
- $r= -1$
- $r= +0.22$
- $r = - 0.8$

ANS (D)

120. Which is best in order to make a comparison between 2 populations?

- STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATE
- DISEASE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE
- PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY RATE
- AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

ANS (A)

121. Which is the best index for burden of disease?

- CASE FATALITY RATE
- DISABILITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS
- DEPENDENCE RATE
- MORBIDITY DATA

ANS (B)

122. How much ethinyl estradiol does the new low dose oral contraceptive pill contain? (IN MICROGRAMS)

- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35

ANS (A) [brand name = femilon in india, CMDT 2000 pg 747]

123. Among a 100 women with average Hb of 10 gm%, the standard deviation was 1, what is the standard error?

- 0.01
- 0.1
- 1
- 10

ANS (B)

124. In a particular trial, the association of lung cancer with smoking is found to be 40% in one sample and 60% in another. What is the best test to compare the results?

- CHI SQUARE TEST
- FISCHER TEST

- PAIRED T TEST
- ANOVA TEST

ANS (A)

125. How much of the sample is included in 1.95 SD?

- 99%
- 95%
- 68%
- 65%

ANS (B)

126. If the correlation of height with age is given by the equation $y = a + bx$, what would be the nature of the graph?

- STRAIGHT LINE
- PARABOLA
- HYPERBOLA
- SIGMOID CURVE

ANS (A)

127. What is NOT true about a case control study?

- GIVES ATTRIBUTABLE RISK
- IS LESS EXPENSIVE
- INVOLVES LESS SUBJECT
- PROVIDES QUICK RESULTS

ANS (A)

128. In a town of 36,000 people, there are 1200 live births, and 60 infant deaths. What is the IMR?

- 50
- 25
- 10
- 5

ANS (A)

129. At what point in time is the population assessed for calculation of the crude death rate?

- 1ST JAN
- 1ST MAY
- 1ST JULY
- 31ST DEC

ANS (C)

130. Which of these is NOT useful in the prevention of KFD?

- VACCINATION
- DEFORESTATION
- PREVENTION OF ROAMING CATTLE
- PERSONAL PROTECTION

ANS (B)

131. A study was undertaken to assess the effect of a drug in lowering serum cholesterol levels. 15

obese women and 10 non-obese women formed the 2 limbs of the study. Which test would be useful to correlate the results obtained?

- UNPAIRED T TEST
- PAIRED T TEST
- CHI SQUARE TEST
- FISCHER TEST

ANS (B)

132. The incidence of carcinoma cervix in women with multiple sexual partners is 5 times the incidence seen in those with a single partner. Based on this, what is the attributable risk?

- 20%
- 40%
- 50%
- 80%

ANS (D)

133. What is the best determinant of the health status of a country?

- COUPLE PROTECTION RATE
- IMR
- MMR
- CRUDE BIRTH RATE

ANS (B)

134. Which of these is NOT a component of the human development index?

- LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE ONE
- EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
- PER CAPITA INCOME
- IMR

ANS (D)

135. Which of these is NOT a component of the PQLI?

- IMR
- LIFE EXPECTANCY AT ONE YEAR
- MMR
- LITERACY RATE

ANS (C)

136. A study of BP is done on 100 healthy individuals aged 25-27 years. The result is a normal distribution with median BP of 120 mm Hg. What percentage of the subjects will have BP reading higher than 120?

- 25
- 50
- 75
- 100

ANS (B)

137. In which of these conditions is post exposure prophylaxis NOT useful?

- MEASLES
- RABIES
- PERTUSSIS

•HEPATITIS B

ANS (C)

138. Hb of less than what value is the cut off used by WHO guidelines to label an infant under 6 months of age as being anemic?

- 100 g/L
- 105 g/L
- 110 g/L
- 115 g/L

ANS (D) Cut off for 6 months to 6 yrs is 110 gms/L. Considering that answer could be 115 gms/L.

139. What are the amounts of calories and proteins received by a pregnant woman from the anganwadi worker?

- 300 CALS, 15 GM PROTEIN
- 500 CALS, 15 GM PROTEIN
- 300 CALS, 25 GM PROTEIN
- 500 CALS, 25 GM PROTEIN

ANS (D) pg 400 park

140. The incidence of malaria in an area is 20,20 ,50 ,56,60,5000,678,898,345,456. which of these methods is the best to calculate the average incidence?

- ARITHMETIC MEAN
- GEOMETRIC MEAN
- MEDIAN
- MODE

ANS (C)

141. 6 yr old child, has history of birth asphyxia, does not communicate well , has slow mental and physical growth, does not mix with people, has limited interests, gets wildly agitated if disturbed: diagnosis?

- AUTISTIC DISORDER
- HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY
- ADHD ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER
- SCHIZOPHRENIA

ANS (A)

142. man feels that his nose is too long; friends feel otherwise. He has consulted 3 plastic surgeons but all have refused to treat him. He suffers from what condition?

- HYPOCHONDRIASIS
- SOMATISATION
- MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME
- DELUSIONAL DISORDER

ANS (D)

143. In a patient with no significant previous history, no history of any drug intake and a normal ECG, what is the likely cause of palpitations, sweating and feeling of impending doom, each episode lasting about 10 minutes?

- HYSTERIA
- PANIC ATTACK
- AGORAPHOBIA
- GENERALISED ANXIETY DISORDER

ANS (B)

144. A person on treatment with lithium for mood disorder presents with seizures , increased reflexes , epileptic fits. The patient also has a H/O severe gastroenteritis . On investigating the serum lithium was found to be 1.95mEq/L . This patient is most likely to be suffering from ?

- SEVERE DEHYDRATION
- LITHIUM TOXICITY
- EPILEPSY
- MANIC EPISODE

ANS (B)

145. A 25 yr old female was brought to the casualty after she allegedly attempted suicide, her wrists are slashed. She has a past H/O difficulty in maintaining interpersonal relationships and also recurrent mood fluctuation episodes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- DEPRESSION
- BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER
- HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY
- SCHIZOPHRENIA

ANS (B)

146. A 70 yr old man presents with a H/O prosopagnosia , loss of memory , 3rd person hallucinations since 1 month. On examination deep tendon reflexes are increased, mini mental state examination score is 20/30. what is the most likely diagnosis?

- DISSOCIATED DEMENTIA
- SCHIZOPHRENIA
- MULTI INFARCT DEMENTIA
- ALZHEIMERS DISEASE

ANS (C)

147. What is the investigation of choice for a parameningeal rhabdomyosarcoma?

- CECT
- CSF CYTOLOGY
- MRI
- SPECT

ANS (C) [corrected]

148. What is the investigation of choice for neuroendocrine tumors?

- ENDOSCOPIC USG
- SPECT
- RADIONUCLIDE STUDY

•MRI

ANS (C)

149. What is the investigation of choice for screening for renovascular hypertension with bilateral renal artery stenosis?

- DUPLEX DOPPLER STUDY
- CAPTOPRIL ENHANCED RADIONUCLIDE SCAN
- USG
- MR ANGIOGRAPHY

ANS (A)

150. What is the next investigation to be done in a case with recurrent hemoptysis, normal CXR, production of purulent sputum?

- SPIRAL CT
- HRCT
- MRI
- BRONCHOSCOPY

ANS (B)

[click here\(new window will.\)](#)

151. What is the diagnosis in a woman who has scarring alopecia, thinning of nails, hyperpigmented patches over the leg?

- LICHEN PLANUS
- PSORIASIS
- SECONDARY SYPHILIS
- DERMATOPHYTOSIS

ANS (A)

152. Acne vulgaris involves which one of the following?

- PILOSEBACEOUS GLANDS
- ECCRINE GLANDS
- APOCRINE GLANDS
- SEBACEOUS GLANDS

ANS (A)

153. A patient diagnosed with psoriasis was put on treatment with high dose dexamethasone for 2 weeks. The patient stopped treatment after which he develops high-grade fever and generalized pustular lesions all over his body. The most likely diagnosis is that of?

- SEPTICAEMIA
- DRUG REACTION
- PUSTULAR PSORIASIS
- SECONDARY BACTERIAL INFECTION

ANS (C)

154. what is the rx of choice for hyperparathyroidism ?

- REMOVAL OF THE HYPERPLASTIC GLAND
- REMOVAL OF ALL 4 GLANDS
- RADICAL PARATHROIDECTOMY
- 3 AND ½ PARATHYROIDECTOMY

ANS (B) Bailey 738

155. which gastric surgery will result in the least degree of bilious vomiting, dumping and diarrhea?

- TRUNCAL VAGOTOMY AND PYLOROPLASTY
- TV AND ANTRECTOMY
- HSV
- GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY

ANS (C)

156. 20 year old male presents with massive hematemesis. Gives history of taking some drugs for fever for the past 2 weeks. What is the likely diagnosis?

- ACUTE PEPTIC ULCERATION DUE TO NSAIDS
- EROSIVE GASTRITIS
- ESOPHAGEAL EROSION
- ESOPHAGEAL VARICES

ANS (d)

157. what is NOT true in a case of urethral injury?

- RARE IN WOMEN
- IMMEDIATE CATHETERISATION INDICATED
- POSTERIOR URETHRAL INJURY OCCURS IN FRACTURE PELVIS
- BLOOD AT URINARY MEATUS IS DIAGNOSTIC

ANS (B)

158. what is the likely source of hematuria that is persisting for the past 3 days, with red cell casts evident upon urinalysis?

- BLADDER
- URETHRA
- KIDNEY
- URETER

ANS (C)

159. Treatment of choice for pleomorphic adenoma?

- SUPERFICIAL PAROTIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION
- DEEP PAROTIDECTOMY
- RADICAL PAROTIDECTOMY

ANS (A)

160. What is the most effective rx for a warthins tumor?

- SUPERFICIAL PAROTIDECTOMY
- DEEP PAROTIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION
- RADIOTHERAPY

ANS (A)

161. What is the rx for a stage I testicular tumor?

- HIGH ORCHIDECTOMY
- HIGH ORCHIDECTOMY PLUS RT
- SCROTAL ORCHIDECTOMY
- BILATERAL ORCHIDECTOMY

ANS (B)

162. Ameloblastoma of the mandible is most likely to involve which of the following locations?

- AT SYMPHYSIS MENTI
- MOLAR REGION OF MANDIBLE
- IN RELATION TO UPPER 2ND MOLAR
- IN RELATION TO INCISORS

ANS (B) May involve third molar region extending into coronoid process, body and angle of mandible. Less frequently ant part of mandible is involved. Presents mostly in 4th or 5th decade, slow growing, painless unless infected, locally invasive within bone and soft tissue and should be excised with a 1 cm margin. Does not metastasize to LN but does so to lung esp after incomplete removal. They are not radiosensitive.

163. What is the most common tumor involving the mandible?

- OSTEOSARCOMA
- AMELOBLASTOMA
- LYMPHOMA
- SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

ANS (B) Bailey p.598

164. What is the rx for a cancer lateral border of tongue with lower neck lymph node secondaries?

- RADICAL NECK DISSECTION
- SUPRAOMOHYOID DISSECTION
- SUPRAHYOID NECK DISSECTION
- TELEETHERAPY

ANS (A)

165. What is the rx of choice for an old man who has reflux of foul smelling food?

- CRICOPHARYNGEAL MYOTOMY
- SAC REMOVAL
- LASER EVAPORATION
- MYOTOMY WITH SAC EXCISION

ANS (D)

166. What is the rx for a 4 x 6 mm dysgerminoma in a 12 year old girl?

- RIGHT CYSTECTOMY
- RIGHT OOPHORECTOMY
- TAH WITH BSO
- BILATERAL OOPHORECTOMY

ANS (A)

167. What is NOT true about a varicocele?

- MORE COMMON ON THE RT SIDE
- ASSOCIATED WITH INFERTILITY
- LEFT VARICOCELE CAN BE A LATE SIGN OF A TUMOR IN AN ELDERLY MAN
- 10% CASES ARE BILATERAL

ANS (A)

168. What is NOT true about torsion of the testes?

- ABSENCE OF FLOW ON DOPPLER CLINCHES DIAGNOSIS
- PRESENCE OF PYURIA ASSISTS THE DIAGNOSIS
- THE OPPOSITE SIDE TESTES SHOULD BE FIXED
- RAISING THE TESTES WORSENS THE PAIN

ANS (B)

169. What is NOT true about congenital PUJ obstruction?

- DUE TO COMPRESSION BY AN ABERRANT VESSEL THAN DUE TO INTRINSIC CAUSES
- RETROGRADE PYELOGRAPHY IS USEFUL TO FIND SITE OF OBSTRUCTION
- WHITAKERS FORMULA IS USEFUL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND RX ASSESSMENT
- ANTE NATAL DIAGNOSIS IS POSSIBLE

ANS (A)

In child hood congenital malformations including marked narrowing of the ureteropelvic junction, anomalous retrocaval location of the Ureter and posterior urethral valves predominate. So intrinsic cause is more common than vascular aberrations. Harrison 14 th 1574

170. What is best for the diagnosis of a firm hard mobile nodule in the right breast of a post menopausal woman?

- FNAC
- EXCISION BIOPSY
- MAMMOGRAPHY
- NEEDLE BIOPSY

ANS (B)

FNAC alone can give false negatives, FNAC + mammography can improve sensitivity. FNAC is use to diagnose cystic mass not hard mobile mass.

171. Which should NOT be done in a testicular tumor?

- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY
- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY WITH CHEMOTHERAPY
- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY AND RT
- TRANSCROTAL BIOPSY FOR TISSUE DIAGNOSIS

ANS (D)

172. what is NOT likely to be the cause of stridor occurring 2 hours after a thyroidectomy ?

- HYPOCALCEMIA
- WOUND HEMATOMA
- TRACHEOMALACIA
- RLN INJURY BILATERALLY

ANS (A)

aippg.com

173. What is the likely cause of central cyanosis and oligemic lung fields in a neonate with a normal sized heart?

- PULMONARY ATRESIA
- TOF
- TGA
- VSD

ANS (B)>

174. A child has fever, jaundice, clay colored stools, biopsy suggests giant cell hepatitis; what is the clinical diagnosis?

- VIRAL HEPATITIS
- NEONATAL JAUNDICE AND EHBA
- NEONATAL JAUNDICE AND IHBA
- NON CIRRHOTIC PORTAL FIBROSIS

ANS (B)

175. What is the diagnosis in a case of 30 year old male with jaundice, unconjugated bilirubinemia, increased urine urobilinogen, urine bilirubin is negative, normal direct bilirubin, normal alk phos?

- HEMOLYTIC JAUNDICE
- VIRAL HEPATITIS
- OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE

ANS (A)

176. What is the diagnosis in a 65 yr old with fever, flank pain, calculi with fat densities?

- XANTHOMATOUS PYELONEPHRITIS
- RENAL ABSCESS
- CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS
- TUBERCULOUS KIDNEY

ANS (A)

177. What is the likely diagnosis in a case with renal calcification, irregular bladder wall outline, and hematuria?

- TUBERCULOSIS
- SCHISTOSOMIASIS
- AMYLOIDOSIS
- HUNNERS CYSTITIS

ANS (B)

178 .In INDIA sentinel surveillance is done for following diseases./conditions ,EXCEPT

- (a)Hepatitis B
- (b)Diarrhoea
- (c)Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- (d)HIV.

ANS [B]

179. what is NOT true with regard to 'triple' stones?

- STRUVITE STONES ARE COMPOSED OF TRIPLE PHOSPHATE
- THEY ARE CALLED STAGHORN CALCULI WHEN THEY ARE FORMED IN THE RENAL PELVIS
- FORM IN ACIDIC URINE
- ASSOCIATED WITH UTI

ANS (C)

180. Tumor/mass lesion of the kidney with extension into the IVC, Gerotas' fascia is intact.all the following are true EXCEPT

- IVC INVASION IS A CONTRAINDICATION FOR SURGERY
- CHEST X-RAY TO RULE OUT PULMOARY METS
- PRE-OP RADIOTHERAPY IS NOT INDICATED
- PRE-OP BIOPSY IS NOT INDICATED

ANS (A)

181. Which of these is a criterion for conservative rx in a ureteric calculus?

- INFECTION AND HYDRONEPHROSIS PRESENT
- SIZE UNDER 6 MM
- NO MOVEMENT FOR 2 WEEKS
- HIGHLY SYMPTOMATIC

ANS (B)

182. What is NOT true about a urinary bladder calculus?

- PRIMARY STONES RARE IN INDIAN CHILDREN
- TRANSURETHRAL REMOVAL IS POSSIBLE
- MOST ARE RADIO OPAQUE
- KUB CLINCHES THE DIAGNOSIS

ANS (A) [debashish, banglore ; harsh , pune, imdad,sunil delhi]

183. What investigation should be done for a prostatic nodule in a 60 year old man?

- EXPRESSED PROSTATIC SECRETION ANALYSIS
- CT SCAN PELVIS
- TRANSRECTAL USG
- MRI

ANS (C)

184. What is NOT true about carcinoma penis?

- CIRCUMCISION ANY TIME BEFORE PUBERTY IS 100% PROTECTIVE
- ERYTHROPLASIA OF QUEYRAT IS PREMALIGNANT
- OCCURS IN UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS
- PRESENTS WITH INGUINAL NODE ENLARGEMENT IN 50% OF THE CASES

ANS (A) Circumcision done at birth offers 100% protection but not afterwards.

185. Which type of malignancy occurs in longstanding multinodular goitre?

- PAPILLARY
- FOLLICULAR
- ANAPLASTIC
- MEDULLARY

ANS (B)

186. Which condition may feature pulsatile varicose veins?

- TRICUSPID REGURGITATION
- DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS
- KLIPPEL TRENAUNAY SYNDROME
- RIGHT VENTRICULAR FAILURE

ANS (C)

187. What may cause local gigantism with varicosities?

- AV FISTULAE
- DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS
- ACROMEGALY
- OSTEOSARCOMA

ANS (A)

188. All the following are used as sclerosing agents EXCEPT

- ALCOHOL
- ACETIC ACID
- CRYSOLATE
- POLYDIOCONOL

ANS (B)

189. Pelviureteric obstruction on the left side in a 33 year old male who presents with fever and infection.

All the following are correct EXCEPT

- DISMEMBERING PYLOPLASTY IS THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE
- ENDOSCOPIC PYLOPLASTY IS CONTRAINDICATED
- MOST COMMON CAUSE IS AN ABBERANT VESSEL
- TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE A CAUSE

ANS (??)

190. 60 yr old hypertensive comes with abdominal pain, fusiform dilatation of the abdominal aorta. What could be the most probable etiology

- MARFANS SYNDROME
- SYPHILIS
- ATHEROSCLEROSIS
- CYSTIC MEDIAL NECROSIS

ANS (C)

191. which of these is most often secreted by a pheochromocytoma?

- EPINEPHRINE
- NOREPINEPHRINE
- DOPAMINE
- SEROTONIN

ANS (B)

192. In a surgery ward WHAT the best method of prevention of post op wound infection in the patients and hence preventing their spread to other patients?

- HAND WASHING PRIOR TO AND IN BETWEEN PATIENT EXAMINATION AND DRESSINGS
- FUMIGATION OF THE WARD
- CLEANING OF THE FLOOR WITH CERAMIDE
- VANCOMYCIN PROPHYLAXIS

ANS (A)

193. What is the preferred rx for a solitary thyroid nodule?

- HEMITHYROIDECTOMY
- TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY
- SUBTOTAL THYROIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION

ANS (A)

194. All of the following pass behind ischial spine except?

- OBTURATOR NERVE
- PUDENDAL NERVE
- INTERNAL PUDENDAL VESSELS
- NERVE TO OBTURATOR INTERNUS

ANS (A)

195. Injury to which nerve during a herniorrhaphy may cause paresthesia at the root of scrotum and base of penis?

- ILIOINGUINAL
- PUDENDAL
- GENITOFEMORAL
- ILIOHYPOGASTRIC

ANS (A)

196. Which of these statements regarding the kidney is NOT correct?

- RT. KIDNEY IS PREFERRED TO THE LEFT FOR TRANSPLANTATION
- RT. KIDNEY IS AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE LEFT
- RT KIDNEY IS RELATED TO THE DUODENUM IN THE ANTEROMEDIAL ASPECT
- RT RENAL VEIN IS SHORTER THAN THE LEFT

ANS (A)

197. All of the following enzyme deficiencies EXCEPT ONE may cause lens opacities and mental retardation in a child?

- GALACTOKINASE
- GALACTOSE UDP 1 TRANSFERASE
- GALACTOSE 4 EPIMERASE
- LACTASE

ANS (D)

198. Dietary fibres are degraded by colonic bacteria to form which of the following?

- BUTYRATES
- GLYCEROL
- SUCROSE
- FREE RADICALS

ANS (A)

199. what is the possible cause for gout in a patient who has a glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency?

- INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF PENTOSE
- INCREASED ACCUMULATION OF SORBITOL
- INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF GLYCEROL
- DECREASED FUNCTION OF KREBS CYCLE

ANS

200. consider a chain reaction where the sequence of events is: S1 =====>S2=====>S3=====>S4, converts to P1, converts to P2. the sequential enzymes at these 3 reactions are EA, EB and EC respectively; also consider the following information: enzyme EA has a positive feedback; enzyme EB has a negative feedback. If enzyme EC is absent.,then which of the following is true ??

- S1 ACCUMULATES
- S2 ACCUMULATES
- P1 ACCUMULATES
- P2 ACCUMULATES

ANS (B)

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1) A 65 year old female Kamala gives the history of severe unilateral headache on the right side and complains of blindness since 2 days .On examination there is a thick cord like structure on the lateral side of the head. The ESR is 80 mm/Hr in the first hour. The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Temporal arteritis b) Migraine c) cluster headache d) sinusitis

Ans (a)

2) A 60 year old man complaining of chest pain since 6 hrs is diagnosed as acute MI . Angiography showed the involvement of anterior descending branch of left coronary artery The most probable site of involvement is

- (a) Anterolateral b) Posterior c) Inferior d) Septal

Ans (a)

3) Pulmonary Kerley B lines are seen in all the following except

- (a) Pulmonary edema b) Mitral valve disease c) Interstitial fibrosis d) Broncho nb alveolar Ca

Ans (d)

4) Infective endocarditis is least likely to occur in

- (a) ASD b) Small VSD c) MVP d) TOF

Ans (a)

5)In a patient with chronic AF with a regular beat of 60/min, the most probable cause is

- a) sleep b) digitalis toxicity c) Sino nodal block d) Hypothyroidism

Ans (b)

6)An HIV positive female has an indurated ulcer over the tongue. Laboratory findings show growth in cornmeal agar at 20 Degrees, microscopy showing hyphae and growth in human serum at 37 degrees show budding yeasts. The probable cause is

- a)Candida albicans b)Histoplasmosis c)Blastomycosis d) Coccidiomycosis

Ans (a)

7) Kallu, a 30 year old man, presented with subcutaneous itchy nodules over the left iliac crest. On examination, they are firm, non tender and mobile .Skin snips contain microfilaria and adult worms of

- a) Loa Loa b) Onchocerca volvulus c) Brugia malayi d) Mansonella perstans

Ans (b)

8)In an ICU patient on invasive monitoring, all are causes of bacterial sepsis except

a) Orotracheal intubation b) Intra arterial line c) Humidified air d) Central venous catheter

Ans (c)

9) In Polycythemia vera, all the following are seen except

a) thrombocytopenia b) increased GI bleed c) thrombosis d) Transient visual loss

Ans (a)

10) A stem cell disorder affecting all the 3 cell lines - platelets, RBC's and leucocytes is

a) Hemolytic anemia b) Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria c) PNH d) Blackfan Diamond syndrome

Ans (c)

11) In beta thalassemia, there is

a) increase in Beta chain, decrease in Alpha chain b) decrease in Beta chain, increase Alpha chain c) decrease in Beta chain, decrease Alpha chain d) Increase in Beta chain, increase Alpha chain

Ans (d)

12) Non caseating granulomas are seen in all the following except

a) Tuberculosis b) Byssinosis c) Hodgkin's Lymphoma d) Metastatic carcinoma of lung

Ans (a)

13) All are paraneoplastic syndromes except

a) cerebellar degeneration b) Progressive Multifocal leukoencephalopathy c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis d) Opsoclonus myoclonus

Ans (c)

14) In Burkitts lymphoma, translocation seen is

a) 12-14 translocation b) 8-14 translocation c)

Ans (b)

15) Ingestion of arsenic causes

a) Hepatic Ca b) Hepatic adenoma c) Noncirrhotic portal fibrosis d) Hepatic cirrhosis

Ans (c)

16) In malignant hypertension, hyperplastic angiitis is seen in all except

a) Peripancreatic fat b) Kidney c) Heart d) Periadrenal fat

Ans (c)

17) In a chronic smoker, a highly malignant, aggressive and metastatic lung carcinoma is

a) Squamous cell Carcinoma b) Small cell Carcinoma c) Adenocarcinoma d) Large cell Carcinoma

Ans (b)

18) All are true about *Neisseria gonorrhoea* except

- a) Gram positive cocci b) causes stricture urethra c) Involves seminal vesicles and spreads to epididymis d) drug of choice is Ceftriaxone

Ans (a)

19) A 30 year old male, Kallu, with a history of sexual exposure comes with a painless indurated ulcer over the penis with everted margins. The diagnosis is

- a) Syphilis b) Chancroid c) LGV d) Granuloma inguinale

Ans (a)

20) All are features of peripheral neuritis in a patient with Hansens Disease except

- a) Predominant sensory involvement b) Decreased tendon reflexes c) Mutilations d)

Ans (b)

21) A 32 year old male, Kallu, who recently visited a sea coast presented with an ulcer over the left leg. The probable cause is

- (a) *Pasturella multocida* b) *Micrococcus halophilus* c) *Vibrio vulnificus* d)

Ans (a)

22) An 8 year old boy, Kallu, is brought to the casualty with a history of consuming something while playing outside in a play ground. On examination, there was altered sensorium, hyperpyrexia, dilated pupils. Most probable cause is

- a) Datura poisoning b) Organophosphorus poisoning c) Parthenium poisoning d) Barbiturate poisoning

Ans (a)

23) All the following viruses cause stomach and colon cancer except

- a) H pylori b) EB virus c) HBV d) HIV

Ans (c)

24) Which of the following is pathognomonic of renal disease

- a) Hyaline casts b) coarse granular casts c) cystine oxalate crystals d) epithelial cells

Ans (c)

25) Hypoglycemia is seen in

- a) Acromegaly b) Cushings syndrome c) Hypothyroidism d) Hypopituitarism

Ans (d)

26) A 76 year old male comes with a history of frequent falls and difficulty in looking downwards and laterally. The diagnosis is

- a) Alzheimer's disease b) Supranuclear palsy c) Amyotropic lateral sclerosis d) Oculomotor nerve palsy

Ans (b)

27) The commonest side effect of cisplatin in a patient using it for esophageal carcinoma is

- a) ATN b) Thrombocytopenia c) Hepatic failure d) Cardiomyopathy

Ans (a)

28) The most common late CNS complication of HIV is

- a) Dementia b) Ataxia c) Seizures d) Delirium

Ans (a)

29) In a patient with acute liver failure, the best prognostic indicator is

- a) Serum albumin b) Serum AFP c) Serum bilirubin d) Factor V estimation

Ans (d)

30) The commonest hepatotropic virus causing increased chronic carrier state is

- a) HEV b) HAV c) HBV d) HCV

Ans (d)

31) Regarding Addisonian pigmentation, all are true except

- a) involves moles and scars b) involves palmar creases c) does not involve oral mucosa d) involves sole pads

Ans (c)

32) In an HIV positive patient with tuberculosis, all are true except

- a) decreased cavitation b) increased sputum positivity c) highly variable tuberculin test d) decreased fibrosis

Ans (b)

33) In essential hypertension, changes seen in the heart are

- a) cardiac cell hyperplasia b) cardiac cell hypertrophy c) increase in the mitochondrial number d)

Ans (b)

34) In a 32 year old male presenting with the following blood chemistry : Na^+ 135, K^+ 5.0, HCO_3^- 14.0, Cl^- 116, PO_4 5.0, SO_4 5.0, Mg 2.0, Ca 8.0, the anion gap is

- a) 10 b) 15 c) 13 d) 20

Ans (a)

35) Pyramidal tract involvement with absent ankle jerk is seen in

- a) Frederick's ataxia b) Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord c) Lathyrism d) Tabes dorsalis

Ans (b)

36) A patient with BHP underwent TURP and developed altered sensorium. The cause is

- a) Hyponatremia b) Hypernatremia c) Hypomagnesemia d) Hypokalemia

Ans (a)

37) A patient of BHP underwent TURP under bupivacaine spinal anesthesia. One hour later, he developed nausea, vomiting and altered sensorium. The cause possibly is

- a) Hypernatremia b) Water intoxication c) Bupivacaine overdose d) Rupture Bladder

Ans (b)

38) Neuroblastoma differs from Wilm's tumor radiologically by all except

- a) same location b) intraspinal extension c) calcification d) aorta and IVC are not eroded but pushed aside

Ans (d)

39) A 60 year old male, Kallu, on CT scan was found to have a solid tumor involving the inferior vena cava and renal vein. The tumor was within the Gerota's fascia. All the following can be done except

- a) chest X-ray to rule out pulmonary metastasis b) pre-operative radiotherapy is not favorable c) IVC invasion is inoperable d) pre-operative biopsy is not indicated

Ans (c)

40) A male patient, Kamal, aged 50 years presents with gradually progressive hard scrotal swelling on the right side. All the following can be done except

- a) inguinal exploration b) chest Xray to rule out pulmonary metastasis c) CT abdomen d) biopsy through the scrotal skin

Ans (d)

41) Orchiectomy is done in all the following except

- a) male breast cancer b) filarial epididymo-orchitis c) seminoma testes d) prostate cancer

Ans (b)

42) The treatment of choice in congenital hydrocele is

- a) Eversion of the sac b) Excision of the sac c) Herniotomy d) Lord's procedure

Ans (c)

43) In a patient with pheochromocytoma, all the following are seen except

- a) diarrhea b) orthostatic hypotension c) episodic hypertension d) weight gain

Ans (d)

44) Splenectomy is done in all the following except

- a) splenic abscess b) hereditary spherocytosis c) sickle cell anemia d) myelofibrosis

Ans (c)

45) A patient with recurrent attacks of cholelithiasis had, on ultrasound examination, a dilated CBD of 1 cm. The next best line in management is

- a) ERCP b) PTC c) intravenous cholangiogram d) cholecystostomy

Ans (a)

46) A 40 year old male, Kallu, a chronic alcoholic, diagnosed as cirrhosis presents with a lump in the right lobe of the liver. Serum AFP levels are not elevated. The diagnosis is

- a) fibrohyperplasia b) hepatocellular carcinoma c) hepatocellular adenoma d) secondary from carcinoma colon

Ans (a)

47) A 60 year old male diagnosed to have carcinoma stomach had, on CT scan of the abdomen, a mass measuring 4x4 cm in the antrum with involvement of celiac nodes and right gastric nodes. The management of choice is

- a) palliative b) subtotal gastrectomy c) total gastrectomy d) chemotherapy and radiotherapy

Ans (b)

48) A 70 year old male, Kamal, presents with lower GI bleed for the last 6 months. On sigmoidoscopic examination, there is a hard non-obstructing mass of 4 cms about 3 cms above the anal verge. The treatment of choice is

- a) anterior resection b) abdominoperineal resection c) defunctioning anastomosis d) colostomy

Ans (b)

49) A 14 year old girl, Salu, a regular swimmer presents with sudden onset of pain abdomen, abdominal distension and fever of 39° , but without obliteration of the liver dullness. The diagnosis is

- a) ruptured typhoid ulcer b) ruptured ectopic pregnancy c) primary bacterial peritonitis d) UTI with PID

Ans (c)

50) Left sided pulmonary hypertension is best treated by

- a) splenectomy b) central spleno-renal shunt c) portocaval shunt d) distal lienorenal shunt

Ans (b)

51) A 28 year old male, Mallu, a chronic alcoholic, presents with sudden onset of epigastric pain that is radiating to the back. All the following can be seen except

- a) hypocalcemia b) increased serum amylase c) low serum lipase d) increased LDH

Ans (c)

52) A 28 year old male patient is brought to the casualty with severe hypotension following a car accident. On examination no external bleed or injuries are seen. The cause of hypotension is possibly

- a) intrathoracic and abdominal bleed b) fracture rib c) intracranial bleed d) neurogenic shock

Ans (a)

53) On prenatal ultrasound examination, the diagnostic feature of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is

- a) absence of gas bubble under the diaphragm b) mediastinal shift with normal heart axis c) peristalsis in the thoracic cavity d) a cyst behind the left atrium

Ans (c)

54) A 40 year old male, Kallu, a chronic smoker, presents with claudication and a medial leg ulcer. For the past one month, he gives a history of rest pain. All the following can be used to relieve the rest pain except

a) Omentoplexy b) conservative amputation c) lumbar sympathectomy d) femoropopliteal bypass

Ans (c)

55) A male patient aged 30 years following a road traffic accident presents with fracture of 4th to 10th ribs and respiratory distress. He is diagnosed to have flail chest and PaO₂ is < 60%. The treatment of choice is

a) fixation of ribs b) strapping of the chest c) IPPV with oral intubation d) tracheostomy

Ans (c)

56) A post-operative patient presents with duodenal leak and peritonitis with massive contamination. The appropriate management of choice is

a) duodenostomy + feeding jejunostomy + peritoneal lavage b) total parenteral nutrition c) duodenojejunostomy d) four quadrant peritoneal lavage

Ans (a)

57) A 52 year old male executive is seen in the casualty with hypotension, vomiting bright red blood at home and in the hospital. There is no previous suggestive history. The estimated blood loss is around 2 liters. The diagnosis is

a) esophageal varices b) gastritis c) duodenal ulcer d) Mallory-Weiss tear

Ans (c)

58) All are true about the right kidney except

a) it is related to the duodenum b) it is lower than the left kidney c) the right renal vein is shorter than the left d) right kidney is preferred over the left for transplantation

Ans (d)

59) Grade IV esophageal varices, on barium swallow appears as

a) a thick band b) mucosal folds above the carina c) mucosal folds below the carina

Ans (?)

60) A female patient presents with pigmentation of the lips and oral mucosa and colonic polyps. Her sister also has the same history. The diagnosis is

a) Peutz-Jeghers' syndrome b) Carcinoid c) melanoma d) villous adenoma

Ans (a)

61) The commonest site of carcinoma prostate is

a) Transitional zone b) Central zone c) Peripheral zone d) Anterior zone

Ans (c)

62) Dissociative sensory loss is seen with

a) Tabes dorsalis b) Syringomyelia c)

Ans (b)

63) In a patient with raised IgA levels, the commonest finding is

- a) proteinuria b) GI bleed c) hematuria d) hypertension

Ans (c)

64) In a patient with choledochal cyst, bile diversion into the small intestine is contraindicated because of risk of

- a) malignancy b) recurrent cholangitis c) pancreatitis d) increased gall stones

Ans (a)

65) Thyrotoxicosis differs from malignant hyperthermia by

- a) muscle rigidity b) CPK c) hypothermia d)

Ans (b)

66) In a female with sudden onset of severe headache, on CT, a diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage was made. The most common site of subarachnoid hemorrhage is

- a) subdural venous sinuses b) middle meningeal artery c) Berry aneurysm rupture d) basilar artery

Ans (c)

67) Chamavati, a 30 year old female from rural Assam with a history of chronic tobacco chewing since 15 years of age, presents with difficulty in opening the mouth. On oral examination, no ulcer is seen. The diagnosis is

- a) non-ulcerative carcinoma of buccal mucosa b) submucous oral fibrosis c) Temporomandibular joint arthritis

Ans (b)

68) A 40 year old female patient, Chamavati, presents with a lump that is gradually increasing in the parotid region. On oral examination, the tonsil was pushed medially. On biopsy, pleomorphic adenoma was diagnosed. The appropriate treatment is

- a) Superficial parotidectomy b) Lumpectomy c) Enucleation d) Conservative total dissection

Ans (a)

69) A female patient, 45 years of age, with a family history of breast carcinoma showed diffuse microcalcification on mammography. On biopsy, intraductal carcinoma in situ was found. The appropriate management is

- a) simple mastectomy b) quadrantectomy c) radical mastectomy with axillary sampling d) chemotherapy with CMF regime

Ans (c)

70) Tram track appearance on CT scan of the head is seen in

- a) Sturge Weber syndrome b) von Hippel Lindau disease c) Tuberous sclerosis d) neurofibroma

Ans (a)

71) A patient presents with minimal pleural effusion on the right side. The best method to detect this would be

- a) right side chest Xray b) Left sided chest Xray c) Left lateral decubitus chest Xray d) Right lateral decubitus chest Xray

Ans (d)

72) A 40 year old farmer with a history of recurrent attacks of porphyria complains of itching when exposed to the sun and maculopapular rash on sun-exposed areas. His symptoms are exaggerated in the summer. The diagnosis is

- a) Seborrheic dermatitis b) Contact dermatitis c) Psoriasis d) Porphyria cutanea tarda

Ans (d)

73) An 8 year old boy presents with a well defined annular lesion over the buttock with central scarring that is gradually progressing over the last 8 months. The diagnosis is

- a) annular psoriasis b) lupus vulgaris c) tinea corporis d)

Ans (b)

74) In adult polycystic kidney, all are true except

- a) Cysts are seen in the liver, spleen and the pancreas b) Hematuria occurs
c) Hypertension is rare d) Autosomal dominant transmission is seen

Ans (c)

75) In thymoma, all are seen except

- a) red cell aplasia b) hyperalbuminemia c) hypogammaglobulinemia d) Hypertension is rare
Autosomal dominant transmission is seen

Ans (c)

75) In thymoma, all are seen except

- a) red cell aplasia b) hyperalbuminemia c) hypogammaglobulinemia d) myasthenia gravis

Ans (b)

76) An adult presents with oval scaly hypopigmented macules over the chest and the back. The diagnosis is

- a) Leprosy b) Lupus vulgaris c) Pityriasis versicolor d) Lichen planus

Ans (c)

77) The characteristic nail finding in lichen planus is

- a) pitting b) pterygium c) Beau's lines d) Hyperpigmentation of the nails

Ans (b)

78) In an 8 day old child with no history of consanguinity in the parents, the mother reports blisters and peeling off of the skin at the site of handling and pressure. There was a similar history in the previous child which proved to be fatal. The diagnosis is

- a) Bullous pemphigoid b) Congenital syphilis c) Congenital epidermolysis bullosa d) Jetterer-Siwe disease

Ans (b/d)

79) The most common complication of hypermature sclerotic cataract is

- a) dislocation of the lens b) phakomorphic glaucoma c) uveitis d)

Ans (a)

80) A 14 year old boy complains of pain during reading . On examination, his both eyes are normal and vision with non Snellen's reading is 6/5. He still complains of pain on occluding one eye. The diagnosis is

- a) myopia b) pseudomyopia c) hyperopia d) emmetropia

Ans (b)

81) A 16 year old boy complains of pain in the right eye. After refractometry , he was prescribed a + 3.5 D sphere lens. The cover test is normal. There is no heterophoria. The diagnosis is

- a) organic amblyopia b) anisometric amblyopia c) emmetropic amblyopia d) toxic amblyopia

Ans (?)

82) A patient complains of pain in both eyes with congestion, blurring of vision, photophobia and mucopurulent discharge since one day. Many cases have been reported from the same community. The causative agent is probably

- a) adenovirus b) enterovirus 70 c) herpes simplex d)

Ans (b)

83) A male patient with a history of hypermature cataract presents with a 2 day history of ciliary congestion, photophobia, blurring of vision and on examination has a deep anterior chamber in the right eye. The left eye is normal. The diagnosis is

- a) phacomorphic glaucoma b) phakolytic glaucoma c) phakotoxic glaucoma d)phakoanaphylactic uveitis

Ans (d)

84) A 60 year old male patient operated for cataract 6 months back now complains of floaters and sudden loss of vision. The diagnosis is

- a) vitreous hemorrhage b) retinal detachment c) central retinal artery occlusion d) cystoid macular edema

Ans (a)

85) A 12 year old boy presents with recurrent attacks of conjunctivitis for the last 2 years with intense itching and ropy discharge. The diagnosis is

- a) vernal conjunctivitis b) phlyctenular conjunctivitis c) trachoma d) viral conjunctivitis

Ans (a)

86) A 25 year old lady presents with severe sudden onset of pain, corneal congestion, photophobia and deep anterior chamber in the right eye. The left eye is normal. Xray pelvis shows sacroiliitis. The diagnosis is

- a) anterior uveitis b) posterior uveitis c) intermediate uveitis d) scleritis

Ans (a)

87) A 30 day old neonate was presented with a history of photophobia and excessive lacrimation. On examination, both the lacrimal duct systems are normal, but there was a large cornea and corneal haziness. The diagnosis is

- a) megalocornea b) keratoconus c) congenital glaucoma d) Hunter's syndrome

Ans (c)

88) In high spinal anesthesia, seen are

- a) hypotension and bradycardia b) hypotension and Tachycardia c) hypertension and bradycardia d) hypertension and tachycardia

Ans (a)

89) A patient selected for surgery who was induced with thiopentone i.v through one of the antecubital veins complains of severe pain of the whole hand. The next line of management is

- a) give i.v propofol through the same needle b) give i.v ketamine through the same needle c) give i.v lignocaine through the same needle d) leave it alone

Ans (c)

90) A patient who was on aspirin for a long period was selected for an elective surgery. What should be done?

- a) stop aspirin for 7 days b) infusion of fresh frozen plasma c) infusion of platelet concentrate d) go ahead with the surgery maintaining adequate hemostasis

Ans (a)

91) A patient in the ICU was on invasive monitoring with intraarterial cannulation through the right radial artery for the last 3 days. Later, he developed swelling and discoloration of the right hand. The next line of management is

- a) stellate ganglion block b) brachial block c) radial nerve block on the same side d) application of lignocaine jelly over the site

Ans (a)

92) A 3 year old child with severe sensorineural deafness was prescribed hearing aids, but shows no improvement. The next line of management is

- a) cochlear implant b) fenestration surgery c) stapes mobilization d)

Ans (a)

93) A 4 year old girl diagnosed as having multiple juvenile papillomatosis of the larynx presents to the casualty with mild respiratory distress. The next line of management is

- a) tracheostomy b) microlaryngoscopy c) broad spectrum antibiotics d) systemic steroids

Ans (b)

94) A 28 year old female presents to the casualty with gradually increasing respiratory distress since 4 days. She gives history of hospitalization and mechanical ventilation with orotracheal intubation for 2 weeks. Now, she was diagnosed as having severe tracheal stenosis. The next line of management is

- a) tracheal resection and end to end anastomosis b) tracheal dilatation c) systemic steroids d) laser excision and stent insertion

Ans (d)

95) A 30 year old male, following excision of the 3rd molar for dental caries presents with trismus, fever of 39.5⁰ and swelling pushing the tonsil medially and spreading laterally posterior to the middle sternocleidomastoid. The diagnosis is

- a) parapharyngeal abscess b) retropharyngeal abscess c) Ludwig's angina d) submental abscess

Ans (a)

96) A 20 year old male, following a road traffic accident was brought to the casualty. His right leg is shortened, internally rotated and adducted. The diagnosis is

- a) fracture neck of femur b) anterior dislocation of the hip c) posterior dislocation of the hip d) trochanteric fracture of the femur

Ans (c)

97) An 8 year old boy presents with a gradually progressing swelling and pain since 6 months over the upper tibia. On Xray, there is a lytic lesion with sclerotic margins in the upper tibial metaphysis. The diagnosis is

- a) Osteogenic sarcoma b) Osteoclastoma c) Brodie's abscess d) Ewing's sarcoma

Ans (c)

98) An 8 year old boy with a history of fall from 10 feet height complains of pain in the right ankle. Xrays taken at that time are normal without any fracture line. But after 2 years, he developed a calcaneovalgus deformity. The diagnosis is

- a) undiagnosed malunited fracture b) avascular necrosis talus c) tibial epiphyseal injury

Ans (c)

99) A 6 year old boy has a history of recurrent dislocation of the right shoulder . On examination, the orthopedician puts the patient in the supine position and abducts his arm to 90 degrees with the bed as the fulcrum and then externally rotates it but the boy does not allow the test to be performed. The test done by the orthopedician is

- a) apprehension test b) sulcus test c)

Ans (a)

100) Regarding bone remodelling, all are true except

- a) osteoclastic activity at the compression site b) osteoclastic activity at the tension site c) osteoclastic activity and osteoblastic activity are both needed for bone remodelling in cortical and cancellous bones d) osteoblasts transforms into osteocytes

Ans (?)

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101) A child is spinned around by his father by holding both hands. While doing this the child started crying and does not allow his father to touch his elbow. The diagnosis is

- a) pulled elbow b) radial head dislocation c) Annular ligament tear d) Fracture olecranon process

Ans (a)

102) The structures piercing the clavipectoral fascia are all except:

- a) Cephalic vein b) Thoraco acromial artery c) Lateral pectoral nerve d) Lateral pectoral artery

Ans (d)

103) Crossed oculomotor palsy is seen in occlusion of

- a) Anterior cerebral artery b) Middle cerebral artery c) Posterior cerebral artery d) Superior cerebral artery

Ans (c)

104) Erection of penis is mediated by all the following except

- a) Nervi erigentes b) Pudendal nerve c) Sacral plexus d) Hypogastric plexus

Ans (d)

105) Active transport of chemicals across the cell membrane is mediated by:

- a) Channel protein b) Carrier protein c) G protein d) Na⁺- K⁺ ATPase.

Ans (b)

106) In a patient with respiratory rate of 14/min, tidal volume of 500 ml with a vital capacity 7000ml, the alveolar ventilation/minute is

- a) 2000 ml b) 4900ml c) 7000ml d) 7700ml.

Ans (b)

107) During sigmoidoscopy, if the rectum is inflated with gas, increased peristalsis is seen in

- a) Whole intestine b) Distal colon c) Proximal colon d) Whole colon

Ans (?)

108) In an unacclimatised person suddenly exposed to cold, the physiological effect seen is

- a) Hypertension b) Tachycardia c) Shift of blood from shell to core d) Non shivering thermogenesis

Ans (?)

109) Spuriously high BP is noted in all the following except

- a) Obesity b) Thick calcified vessels c) Small cuff d) Auscultatory gap

Ans (a)

110) Cerebellar herniation presents with all the following except

- a) Loss of consciousness b) Autonomic disturbances c) Neck stiffness d) Pupil dilatation

Ans (c)

111) Positive feedback is seen in all the following except

- a) LH Surge b) Stimulation of the gastric secretion by histamine and gastrin c) thrombolytic activity in the coagulation cascade d) Entry of Ca into the sarcoplasmic reticulum

Ans (d)

112) Vitamin K is needed for the post translational modification of

- a) Carboxylation b) Methylation c) Hydroxylation d) Transketolation

Ans (a)

113) Amber codon refers to

- a) Initiating codon b) Mutant codon c) Stop codon d) Codon coding for multiple amino acids

Ans (?)

114) At physiological pH, the most stable amino acid is

- a) Histidine b) Lysine c) Arginine d) Leucine

Ans (a)

115) In cystinuria, amino acids excreted are all the following except:

- a) Ornithine b) Arginine c) Lysine d) Histidine

Ans (d)

116) Dietary triglycerides are transported by

- a) Chylomicrons b) LDL c) VLDL d) HDL

Ans (a)

117) In which of the following reaction, thiamine is not used

- a) Alpha ketoglutarate to succinyl CoA b) Glucose to pentose c) Oxidative decarboxylation of Alpha keto amino acids d) Lactate to pyruvate

Ans (d)

118) In chromatography, mass movement of the substances is seen in

- a) Electrophoresis b) Diffusion c) Osmosis d) Paper chromatography

Ans (a)

119) The type of chromatography in which proteins are bound to another substance is

- a) Hydrophobic chromatography b) Absorption (Affinity) chromatography

Ans (b)

120) The end-product of citric acid cycle used in detoxification of ammonia in brain is

- a) Oxaloacetate b) Alpha keto glutarate c) Succinate d) Citrate

Ans (b)

121) Right parietal lobe lesions cause all the following except

- a) ideomotor apraxia b) Self neglect

Ans (?)

122) Investigation of choice for blood grouping in old blood stain on the cloth is

- a) Precipitin test b) Benzidine test c) Acid dilution test d) Hemin crystals

Ans (d)

123) Interleukin secreted by the macrophages stimulating lymphocytes is

- a) IL 1 b) INF Alpha c) TNF Alpha d) IL 6

Ans (a)

124) Following injection of lymphokines, the same class of immunoglobulins are produced. This is referred to as

- a) Clonal selection b) Class switching c) d)

Ans (a)

125) A patient receiving allopurinol requires dose reduction of

- a) 6 mercapto purine b) cyclophosphamide c) Azathioprine d) Cimetidine

Ans (a)

126) An elderly hypertensive has diabetes mellitus and bilateral renal artery stenosis. The best management is

- a) Enalapril b) Verapamil c) Beta blockers d) Thiazides

Ans (a)

127) A female suffering from psychosis, taking phenothiazines now complains of sudden onset of high grade fever, muscle rigidity and altered sensorium. The diagnosis is

- a) Malignant hyperthermia b) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome c) Tardive dyskinesia d) akathisia

Ans (b)

128) A patient on cisapride for Barretts ulcer suffers from pneumonia. The physician prescribes erythromycin. Which of the following is the correct statement

- a) Increase the dose of cisapride needed b) Increase the dose of erythromycin needed c) Increased risk of Ventricular arrhythmias present d) Decreased bioavailability of cisapride

Ans (c)

129) A 60 year old male comes to the casualty with acute retention of urine since 12 hours. On examination there was distended bladder . His son gives a history of taking some drugs by the patient since 2 days as he is suffering from depression . The most likely drug is

- a) Amitryptiline b) Chlorpromazine c) Haloperidol d)

Ans (a)

130) Kallu, a 22 year old male suffers from decreased sleep, increased sexual activity , excitement and spending excessive money excessively for the past 8 days. The diagnosis is

- a) Acute mania b) Acute psychosis c) Schizophrenia d) Psychosexual disorder

Ans (a)

131) Rathi, a 26 year old female diagnosed to be suffering from depression now for the past 2 days had suicidal tendencies, thoughts and ideas. The best treatment is

- a) Amitryptiline b) Selegiline c) Haloperidol + Chlorpromazine d) ECT

Ans (d)

132) Kallu, a 22 year old single unmarried man is suffering from sudden onset of 3rd person hallucinations for the past 2 weeks. He is suspicious of his family members and had decreased sleep and appetite. The diagnosis is

- a) Schizophrenia b) Acute psychosis c) Acute mania d) Delirium

Ans (b)

133) A 60 year old male suffering from auditory hallucinations is says that people staying upstairs are talking about him and conspiring against him. He dropped a police complaint against them but the allegations were proved to be wrong. The diagnosis is

- a) Schizophrenia b) Depression c) Dementia d) Delusional disorder

Ans (a)

134) In India the commonest cause of juvenile onset of DM is

- a) MODY b) Fibrocalcific pancreatopathy c) Gall stones d) IDDM

Ans (b)

135) A neonate has central cyanosis and short systolic murmur on the 2nd day of birth. The diagnosis is

- a) TGV b) TOF c) VSD d) ASD

Ans (a)

136) An 8 year old female child following URTI developed maculopapular rash on the face spreading onto the trunk which cleared on the 3rd day without desquamation and tender post auricular and suboccipital lymphadenopathy. The diagnosis is

- a) Measles b) Rubella c) Erythema infectiosum d) Kawasaki disease(Mucocutaneous LN Syndrome)

Ans (b)

137) A 4 month old HIV positive child following URTI ,developed sudden onset of breathlessness. The chest Xray shows hyperinflation. The O₂ saturation was greater than 90%. The treatment of choice is

- a) Nebulized acyclovir b) i.v Ganciclovir c) Ribavirin d) Cotrimoxazole

Ans (c)

138) All of the following are features of systemic juvenile Rheumatoid arthritis except

- a) Rash b) fever c) Hepato Splenomegaly d) Uveitis

Ans (d)

139)A child climbs with alternate steps , builds a tower of 8-9 cubes , tells "I" but not his name and cannot say his age and sex. The probable age is

- a) 24 Months b) 36 Months c) 30 Months d) 48 Months

Ans (c)

140) A child suffering from acute diarrhea is brought to the casualty and is diagnosed as having severe

dehydration with pH of 7.23 , Serum Na -125 , Serum K- 3 , Hco3 16. The best IV fluid of choice is

- a) 3% saline b) Normal saline c) N/3 saline + 10 % dextrose d) N/3 saline + 5% dextrose

Ans (?)

141) A child with recent onset of URTI after 2 days presents with acute onset of breathlessness, cough and fever. All of the following can be given except

- a) Antibiotics b) Antipyretics c) O2 inhalation d) Morphine

Ans (d)

142)A 6 month old child having severe dehydration comes to the casualty with weak pulse and unrecordable BP. Repeated attempts in gaining IV access has failed. The next best step is

- a) Venesection b) Jugular vein catheterization c) Intraosseous IV Fluids d) Try again

Ans (c)

143) A 6 year old child with acute onset of fever of 104 F developed febrile seizures and was treated. To avoid future recurrence of seizure attacks what should be given

- a) IV diazepam infusion over 12 Hrs b) Paracetamol 400 mg + Phenobarbitone daily c)paracetamol 400 mg 6th Hrly d) Oral diazepam 6th Hrly

Ans (c)

144) An 8 year old child suffering from recurrent attacks of polyuria since childhood presents to the paediatrics OPD. On examination, the child is short statured, vitals and BP are normal. Serum Cr 6 Mg %, HCO3 16 mEq , Na 134, K 4.2 On USG bilateral small kidneys The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Polycystic Kidney disease b) Medullary cystic Kidney disease c) Nephronophthisis d) Reflux nephropathy

Ans (c)

145) A 40 year old male presents with recurrent bouts of vomiting since 9 months because of pyloric obstruction. The compensatory biochemical change is

- a) Respiratory acidosis b) Respiratory alkalosis c) Metabolic acidosis d) Paradoxical aciduria with hyponatremia and hypo chloremia

Ans (d)

146)A diabetic female at 40 weeks of pregnancy delivered a baby by elective CS. Soon after birth the baby developed respiratory distress. The diagnosis is

- a) Hyaline membrane disease b) Transient tachypnea of the newborn c) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia d) Tracheo esophageal fistula

Ans (a)

147)All are prognostic indicators of PIH except

- a) Serum Uric acid b) Low platelets c) Serum Na d) Elevated liver enzymes

Ans (c)

148) In a woman on subdermal progesterone implant , the menstrual abnormality seen is

a) Amenorrhea b) Menorrhagia c) Metrorrhagia d) Polymenorrhoea

Ans (c)

149) Kalavathi ,a 29 year old nulliparous woman complains of severe menorrhagia and lower abdominal pain since 3 months. On examination, there is a 14 weeks size uterus with fundal fibroid . The treatment of choice is

a) Wait and watch b) Myomectomy c) GnRH analogues d) Hysterectomy

Ans (c)

150) A pregnant lady in the first trimester presented with random blood glucose of 177 mg /dl The treatment is

a) Insulin b) glipizide c) Phenformin d) Sulfonylurea

Ans (a)

151) In a non-diabetic high risk pregnancy, the ideal time for NST monitoring is

a) 24 Hrs b) 48 Hrs c) 72 Hrs d) 96 Hrs

Ans (?)

152) A woman comes with postdated pregnancy at 42 weeks. The initial evaluation should be

a) USG b) Induction of labor c) Review previous menstrual history d)

Ans (c)

153) In pregnancy, the most common cause of transient Diabetes Insipidus is

a) Severe pre-eclampsia b) Multiple pregnancy c) d)

Ans (a)

154) A 26 year old nulliparous woman is on oral contraceptive pills. She is currently diagnosed as having pulmonary tuberculosis. Which anti-tuberculous drug decreases the effect of OCP's?

a) Rifampicin b) INH c) Pyrazinamide d) Ethambutol

Ans (a)

155) The drug that inhibits uterine contractility causing pulmonary edema is

a) Ritodrin b) Nifedipine c) indomethacin d) Atabutin

Ans (a)

156) Post-coital test detects all of the following except

a) Sperm count b) Sperm abnormality c) Fallopian tube block d) Cervical factor abnormality

Ans (c)

157) A 48 year old female suffering from severe menorrhagia (DUB) underwent hysterectomy. She wishes to take hormone replacement therapy. Physical examination and breast are normal, but x ray shows osteoporosis. The treatment of choice is

a) Estrogen b) Progesterone c) Estrogen-Progesterone d) None

Ans (a/c)

158) A pregnant female, 38 years old, had a child with Down's syndrome. How do you assess the risk of Down's syndrome in the present pregnancy?

- a) Chorionic villus biopsy b) Maternal alpha fetoprotein levels c) Maternal hCG d) USG

Ans (a)

159) A 28 year old female with a history of 8 weeks amenorrhea complains of vaginal bleeding and lower abdominal pain. On USG examination, there is gestational sac with absent fetal parts. The diagnosis is

- (a) corpus luteum cyst b) ectopic pregnancy c) Incomplete abortion d) Threatened abortion

Ans (c)

160) Kamla, a 48 year old lady underwent hysterectomy. On the seventh day, she developed fever, burning micturition and urinary dribbling. She can also pass urine voluntarily. The diagnosis is

- a) uretero-vaginal fistula b) vesico-vaginal fistula c) Urge incontinence d) Stress incontinence

Ans (a)

161) A patient treated for infertility with clomiphene citrate presents with sudden onset of abdominal pain and distension with ascites. The probable cause is

- a) Hyperstimulation syndrome b) Uterine rupture c) Ectopic pregnancy rupture d) Multi fetal pregnancy

Ans (a)

162) A woman at 8 months of pregnancy complains of abdominal pain and slight vaginal bleed. On examination, the uterine size is above the expected date with absent fetal heart sounds. The diagnosis is

- a) Hydramnios b) Uterine rupture c) concealed hemorrhage d) active labor

Ans (c)

163) In a woman having a previous history of Caesarian section, all of the following are indications for trial labor except

- a) Occipito posterior position b) fetal distress c) breech presentation d) Mid pelvic contraction

Ans (b)

164) All are indicators for the assessment of the nutritional program except

- a) Weight and height of the preschool child b) Prevalence of low Birth weight less than 2.5 kg in community c) Nutritional assessment of the preschool child d) Prevalence of pregnant mothers having Hb < 11.5 g% in the 3rd trimester

Ans (d)

165) A concept directed against prevention of risk factors of CAD is

- a) Primordial prevention b) Secondary prevention c) Health education d) Primary prevention

Ans (a)

166) In a community, the specificity of ELISA is 99% and sensitivity is 99%. The prevalence of the disease is 5/1000. Then, the positive predictive value of the test is

a) 33% b) 67% c) 75% d) 99%

Ans (a)

167) In a village of 1 lakh population, among 20000 exposed to smoking, 200 developed cancer, and among 40000 people unexposed, 40 developed cancer. The relative risk of smoking in the development of cancer is

a) 20 b) 10 c) 5 d) 15

Ans (b)

168) A person wants to visit a malaria endemic area of low level chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria. The best chemoprophylaxis is

a) Chloroquine b) Proguanil + Chloroquine c) Sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine d) Mefloquine

Ans (d)

169) A 35 year old male suffering from sudden onset of high grade fever. On malarial slide examination, all stages of the parasite are seen with schizonts of 20 microns size with 14-20 merozoites per cell and yellow brown pigment. The diagnosis is

a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale

Ans (b)

170) A child after consuming food in a party complaints of vomiting and diarrhea within 1-5 hours. The diagnosis is

a) Staphylococcus aureus b) Streptococcus c) Clostridium Perfringens d) Clostridium Botulinum

Ans (a)

171) Culex tritaenorrhyncus transmits

a) Dengue fever b) Yellow fever c) KFD d) Japanese encephalitis

Ans (b)

172) For the disposal of the hospital refuse, the bag made by cadmium is not used because incineration of the bag causes poisonous toxic fumes evolution. The color of the bag is

a) Black b) Red c) Blue d) Yellow

Ans (?)

173) Berkesonian bias refers to

a) Different rates of admission to the hospital b) Interviewers bias

Ans (?)

174) A 10 year old boy following a road traffic accident presents to the casualty with contaminated wound over the left leg. He has received his complete primary immunization before preschool age and received a booster of DT at school entry age. All of the following can be done except

a) Injection of TT b) Injection of human antiserum c) Broad spectrum antibiotics d) Wound debridment and cleaning

Ans (a)

175) A malarial survey is conducted in 50 villages having a population of one lakh. Out of 20,000 slides examined, 500 turned out to be malaria positive. The annual parasite index is

- a) 20% b) 5/1000 Population c) 0.5% d) .4%

Ans (b)

176) For a typhoid endemic country like India, the immunization of choice is

- a) TAB Vaccine b) typhoral 21A oral vaccine c) monovalent vaccine d)

Ans (b)

177) Kallu, a 22 yr old male had an outing with his friends and developed fever of 38.5 degree C, diarrhea and vomiting following eating chicken salad. 24 hours back, two of his friends developed the same symptoms. The diagnosis is

- a) Salmonella enteritis poisoning b) Bacillus cereus c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Vibrio cholera

Ans (?)

178) Simple randomization is done for

- a) Every person has an equal and known chance of selection

Ans (c)

179) In a normal distribution curve, the true statement is

- a) Mean = SD b) Median =SD c) Mean =2 Median d)Mean = Mode

Ans (a)

180)On prescription of oral pills to the user, the health worker will ask about the following except

- a) Number of live children b) calf tenderness c) Headache d) Swelling of the feet

Ans (a)

181) A patient of paucibacillary tuberculoid leprosy completed 6 months of multidrug therapy. The response to therapy is good, but the lesion has not healed completely. According to the WHO criteria , which of the following should be done?

- a) Stop treatment and watch b) Continue the treatment for 6 more months c) Continue Dapsone for 2 more months d) Test for drug resistance

Ans (a)

182) General fertility rate is a better measure of fertility than the crude birth rate because the denominator includes

- a) 15-45 years of age female. b) Midyear population c) Total woman population d) Married woman population

Ans (a)

183) A patient with sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis is on ATT for the last 5 months but the patient is still positive for AFB in the sputum. This case refers to

a) New case b) Failure case c) Relapse case d) Drug defaulter

Ans (a)

184) Under the baby friendly hospital initiative program, all of the following can be done except

a) Breast feeding started 1-4 hours after birth b) Mother and the child are kept together for 24 hours of the day
c) Feeding on demand d) Exclusive breast feeding without any other food is preferred upto 4 months

Ans (a)

185) In India. all are direct causes of maternal mortality except

a) Cardiac disease b) Eclampsia c) Hemorrhage d) Abortion

Ans (5)

186) In a group of 100 children, the weight of a child is 15 Kg. The standard error is 1.5 Kg. Which one of the following is true

a) 95% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg b) 95% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg
c) 99% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg d) 99% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg.

Ans (a)

187) Malaria incidence in a village in the year 2000 is 430, 500, 410, 160, 270, 210, 300, 350, 4000, 430, 480, 540. Which of the following is the best indicator for assessment of malaria incidence in that village by the epidemiologist?

a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Median d) Mode

Ans (a)

188) In which of the following are granulomas not seen

a) Wegeners Granulomatosis b) Giant cell arteritis c) Microscopic polyangiitis d) Churg-Strauss vasculitis

Ans (a)

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1. If a missile enters the body just above the pubic ramus through the anterior abdominal wall, it will most likely pierce which of the following structures
 a.Abdominal aorta b.Left renal vein c.Urinary bladder d.Spinal cord

Ans: (c)**Ref:** Snell page 309(6th ed). Also the abdominal aorta splits at L4 and the spinal cord ends at L1.

2. Which of the following is not a boundary of the Koch's triangle
 a.Tendon of Todaro b.Limbus fossa ovalis c.Coronay sinus d.Tricuspid valve ring

Ans: (b)**Ref:** Gray's Anatomy p644(35th ed)

3. Which of the following aminoacids is associated with increased risk of Myocardial infarction
 a.Methionine b.Homocysteine c.Ornithine d.Valine

Ans: (b)**Ref:** Harrison 14th ed. p1348 and table 242-1

4. Kalloo 65 years presents with complaints of abdominal pain. On examination there was distension of abdomen and the stools were maroon colored. He gives a past history of Cerebro vascular accident and Myocardial infarction. What would be the probable diagnosis
 a.Ulcerative colitis b.Crohn's disease c.Acute mesenteric ischemia

Ans: (c)**Ref:** Harrison p1652

5. Which of the following ECG changes is least likely in a patient with left pneumothorax
 a.Inversion of Twave b.Left axis deviation c.Small R wave d.Electrical alternans

Ans:(b)**Ref:**Harrison p1240."Right axis deviation seen in condition such as right ventricular overload,infarction of lateral wall of left ventricle, dextrocardia, left pneumothorax or left posterior fascicular block.

6. A patient presents 12 hours following a Myocardial infarction. Which of the following enzymes will be elevated at this period
 a.Lactate dehydrogenase b.Serum Glutamate Oxaloacetate Transferase c.Creatinine Phospho Kinase d.Myoglobin

Ans:(c)**Ref:**Davidson 18th edn p 260

7. Which of the following features denote a contraindication for surgical resection in a case of carcinoma lung
 a.Malignant pleural effusion b.involvement of visceral pleura c.Hilar lymphadenopathy d.Consolidation of one lobe

Ans:(a)**Ref:**CMDT 2000, Chap 12, p312.Harrison Table 90-5

8. Lalloo 50 years, a chronic smoker, presents with history of hemoptysis. He was having trunkal obesity and hypertension. He had an elevated ACTH level which was not suppressible with high dose dexamethasone. What would be the most probable diagnosis
 a.Bilateral adrenal hyperplasia b.adrenal adenoma c.pituitary tumor d.ectopic ACTH producing lung cancer

Ans:(d)**Ref:**Harrison p2044, table 332-5

9. When the following aminoacids are separated by running them on agarose gel, at pH 7, which one of them will migrate slowest to the anodic end
 a.Glycine b.Valine c.Aspartic acid d.Lysine

Ans: d**Ref:** according to a similar question in NMS Step !

10. While bathing a 6 month old child, his mother noted that there was a swelling in the abdomen towards the left side. On examination there was an abdominal mass, which showed calcification near the left kidney. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Lymphoma b.Leukemia
c.Neuroblastoma d.Renal cell carcinoma

Ans: (c)**Ref:**

11. A G₂P₁+0+0, Diabetic mother presents at 32 weeks of pregnancy. She gives a history of full term fetal demise during her last pregnancy. Her sugar is now controlled and the child is stable. What is the best plan of action
a.Await spontaneous delivery b.Induce at 38 weeks c.Induce at 40 weeks
d.Cesarian section at 38 weeks

Ans: (a)**Ref:** DewHurst's OBG 6th edition, p205

12. Which of the following is an absolute indication for Cesarian section in pregnancy associated with heart disease
a.Pulmonary stenosis b.Coarctation of Aorta c.Eisenmenger syndrome
d.Ebstein's anomaly

Ans: (b)**Ref:** Dutta, p298

13. Basanti, 23 year old pregnant women presents with features of dilated cardiomyopathy. Which of the following drugs you will not give to treat her
a.Digoxin b.ACE Inhibitors
c.Diuretics d.vasodilators

Ans: (b)**Ref:** Due to the teratogenicity of the ACE inhibitors

14. The 9 month old child of a diabetic mother presents with tachypnea and hepatomegaly. Echo cardiography of the heart showed normal cardiac morphology with asymmetric septal hypertrophy. Which of the following you will give to treat this child
a.Digoxin b.Frusemide c.Propranolol
d.Isoptin

Ans: (c)**Ref:** Harrison p1331

15. Under the National Polio Eradication Program, a case of Acute Flaccid Paralysis is confirmed as Polio, under the following circumstances except
a.If a case is lost to follow up b.If a case could not be confirmed because the patient died before that
c.If a wild strain of polio virus is isolated from stool
d.If a patient develops paralysis 30 days after diagnosis of AFP

Ans: (d)**Ref:** Park p156

16. What is the number of FRU units per district
06 a.01-- 03 b.04 --
c.07 -- 09 d.10 -- 12

Ans: (d)**Ref:** Park page 308. Its given as 6-12 in addition to the district hospital. So we feel **d** is a better choice

17. Child of Vasanthi, was weaned from breast milk on the fifth day and was given sugar cane juice. The child developed hypoglycemia and hepatomegaly. Biochemical examination showed hypophosphatemia and reducing substances in urine. The child is probably suffering from which of the following enzyme deficiencies
a.Aldolase B b.Fructokinase c.Glucose 6 Phosphatase
d.Beta Galactosidase

Ans: (a)**Ref:** Harrison p2209, Nelson 16th edition, p407

18. Sex ratio in India according to the 1991 Census is
a.929 b.972 c.934 d.1012

Ans:(a)**Ref:**Park, p314

19. Calculate the median from the following values 1.9, 1.9, 1.9, 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.9
a.1.2 b.1.9 c.2.25 d.2.5

Ans:(c)**Ref:**Refer Park

20. Which of the following is not spread by Aedes mosquito a.Dengue fever
b.Chickungunya c.Japanese Encephalitis d.Yellow fever

Ans:(c)**Ref:**Refer any micro text book

21. Median weight of 100 children was 12kgs. The Standard Deviation was 3. Calculate the percent coefficient of variance a.25% b.35% c.45% d.55%

Ans:(a)**Ref:**It is calculated as Standard Deviation/Mean. So it is $3 \times 100 / 12 = 25\%$ See p436 of Mahajan's text book of preventive medicine

22. All of the following are random sampling methods except a.Simple random b.Cluster sampling
c.Stratified random d.Quota Sampling

Ans:(d)**Ref:**Park p582

23. In a group of persons taking part in a controlled trial of an antihypertensive drug, the Blood Pressures were measured before and after giving the drug. Which of the following tests will you use for comparison
a.paired t test b.F test c.t test d.Chi square test

Ans:(a)**Ref:**Refer any statistics book, you will get the explanation

24. Widmark's formula is used for measurement of blood levels of a.Benzodiazepines b.Barbiturates
c.Alcohol

Ans:(c)**Ref:**Refer text book of Forensic Medicine by Reddy

25. Cherry red color in post mortem staining is a feature of poisoning with
a.Nitrites b.aniline c.Phosphorus d.Carbon Monoxide

Ans:(d)**Ref:** Refer text book of Forensic Medicine by Reddy

26. Elevated levels of cyanide is seen in death due to which of the following a.Cold
b.Scald c.Starvation d.Thermal burns

Ans:(d)**Ref:** Refer text book of Forensic Medicine by Reddy

27. Kalloo 45 years old, having a 10 year history of alcoholism, presents with complaints of confusion, ataxia, ophthalmoplegia and peripheral neuropathy. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Wernicke's encephalopathy b.Korsakoff's psychosis c.Delerium tremens d.Alcoholic hallucinations

Ans:(a)**Ref:**Harrison p2455

28. Lalloo, 60 yrs of age, a known case of cirrhosis liver, presents with increased levels of Alpha fetoprotein, hepatomegaly 3 cm below costal margin. USG showed lesions involving the right lobe of the liver. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Focal nodular hyperplasia b.Hepato cellular carcinoma
c.Hepatic adenoma d.metastasis

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p579-580

29. What is the most common mode of inheritance of von Williebrand's disease
 a.Autosomal dominant b.Autosomal recessive c.X linked recessive
 d.Co dominant

Ans:(a)

Ref:What is the most common mode of inheritance of von Williebrand's disease a.Autosomal dominant
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Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p 733

30. 20 year old boy, presented with severe hematemesis. On examination there was no hepatomegaly, mild splenomegaly present. On endoscopy esophageal varices were seen. What is the most probable diagnosis
 a.Cirrhosis liver b.Budd Chiari syndrome c.Non cirrhotic portal fibrosis
 d.Veno occlusive disease

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harri p 1710

31. What is the most common cause for Budd Chiari syndrome a.Right ventricular failure
 b.PNH c.valve in hepatic veins d.Nephrotic syndrome

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p1709.Worldwide the commonest cause is a membrane in the IVC(Anderson's pathology p1415,10th edition)

32. Which of the following is not seen in Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria a.Hypocellular bone marrow
 b.Hemosiderinuria c.Increased LAP score d.Pancytopenia

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison p670

33. All of the following are seen in polycythemia rubra vera except a.Increased Vit B₁₂ binding capacity (>900micromols/dL)
 b.decreased LAP score c.Leucocytosis d.increased platelets

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p681

34. What is the size of the microfilter used in blood transfusion sets a.50micro meters
 b.150 micro meters c.170 micro meters d.250 micro meters

Ans:(c)

Ref:Clinical Practice of Transfusion Medicine p323

35. All of the following are part of Manning's criteria except a.Fetal respiratory movements b.Non stress test
 c.Fetal body movements d.Vibroacoustic stimulation

Ans:(d)

Ref:ObstetricsDutta p 115

36. A patient with choriocarcinoma, is not responding to the usual doses of methotrexate. She is having jaundice. Which drug will you prefer for further treatment a.Actinomycin D
 b.Cyclophosphamide c.Cisplatin d.Chlorambucil

Ans:(a)

Ref:ObstetricsDutta p 212

37. Which of the following is the most reliable indicator of Ectopic gestation a.No gestational sac in USG
 b.Arias Stella reaction c.Culdo centesis showing blood in the posterior cul-de-sac
 d.Absence of the normal doubling of hCG levels

Ans:(a)

Ref:ObstetricsDutta p199

38. A 22 year old lady present with pain in the right iliac fossa. On examination there was tenderness and

guarding . Which of the following should not be done in this case

Nil orally
ray abdomen

b.give I.V.glucose

c.Inj. Pethidine I.M.

a.Put patient
d.Plain X

Ans:(c)

Ref:Old Bailey p839

39. A child presents with history of blunt injury abdomen associated with splenic trauma. On examination the child is stable. Which of the following is the treatment of choice
- a.Splenorrhaphy
b.Observation c.Splenectomy d.Arterial embolisation

Ans:(b)

Ref:Synopsis of Emergency pediatric Medicine p687, Nelson p1527

40. Which of the following is true about carcinoma colon presents with features of anemia for surgery
- a.Lesion on the left side of the colon
b.Solitary metastasis is liver is not a contraindication
c.mucinous carcinoma has a good prognosis
d.Duke's A stage should receive adjuvant chemotherapy

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p576

41. A patient with Hodgkin's lymphoma is having a single cervical lymphnode. Biopsy showed lymphocyte predominant variant. Which of the following is the treatment of choice
- a.Chemotherapy with Radiotherapy
b.Chemotherapy only c.Radiotherapy only d.No treatment needed

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison p710

42. Lalloo, a 55 year old chronic smoker, presents with complaints of hoarseness of voice. On examination there is a single enlarged painless lymphnode in the left supraclavicular area. What is the next step to be done
- a.Excision biopsy of the node
b.Laryngoscopy and Chest X ray
c.CT scan
d.Sputum for AFB

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p550

43. A girl presents with complaints of melena. On examination there are pigmented lesions involving her mouth and lips. Two of her sisters also had similar complaints. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis
- a.Kronchite Canada syndrome
b.Puetz Jegher's syndrome
c.Gardner's syndrome

Ans:(b)

Ref:Old Bailey p799

44. 30 year old Basanti presents with light brown lesions involving both her cheeks. The lesions had never been erythematous. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis
- a.SLE
b.Chloasma
c.Air borne Contact Dermatitis
d.photodermatitis

Ans:(b)

Ref:Refer any skin text book

45. All the following malignancies are associated with HIV except
- a.Astrocytoma
b.Non Hodgkin's lymphoma
c.Gastric adenocarcinoma
d.Kaposi's sarcoma

Ans:()

Ref:Sorry I could not find a definite answer, it could be Astrocytoma according to a book called Cancer Medicine

46. Babloo, 5 years, presents with small hypopigmented scaly macules on his cheek. Some of his classmates also have similar lesions. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis
- a.Pityriasis alba
b.Pityriasis rosea
c.Pityriasis versicolor
d.Indeterminate leprosy

Ans:(a)

Ref:p258 Anderw's disease of Skin, 9th edition.....a very good book

47. A 11 month old child presents with complaints of respiratory distress. On examination there is bilateral crepitations and wheezing . Which of the following is the most likely cause
 a.pneumonia b.respiratory syncytial virus c.adenovirus d.rhinovirus

Ans:(b)
Ref:Old Ghai p282

48. A patient presents with features suggestive of chronic pancreatitis. ERCP examination showed "chain of Lakes" appearance. Which of the following is the most appropriate management for this patient
 a.Side to side pancreatico jejunostomy b.Distal pancreatic resection and end to side anastomosis.
 c.Whipple's resection d.sphincterotomy

Ans:(?a)
Ref:According to Schwartz pretest

49. A patient presents with a pancreatic pseudocyst 5cm in size, 3 weeks duration. What is the best method to manage this case
 a.External drainage b.USG and follow up
 c.cystogastrostomy d.Needle aspiration

Ans:(b)
Ref:Harrison p1746

50. Kalloo, 25yrs, presented with a mass in the right iliac fossa. On laprotomy it was found to be a carcinoid 2.5cms in diameter. What is the next step in management
 a.Segmental resection
 b.Right hemicolectomy c.Appendicectomy d.do yearly 5-HIAA

Ans:(b)
Ref:New Bailey p1092

51. A patient presents with head ache, intermittent claudication and dizziness. Which of following may be the underlying cause
 a.Tetrology of Fallot b.Coarctation of aorta c.Patent ductus arteriosus d.Atrial septal defect

Ans:(b)
Ref:Harrison p1306

52. A needle aspiration from the thyroid nodule of a patient with pituitary tumor and pheochromocytoma shows which of the following
 a.Follicular carcinoma b.Medullary carcinoma c.Anaplastic carcinoma d.Papillary carcinoma

Ans:()

53. Kalloo 45 years presents with a swelling in the thyroid gland and a lymphnode in the neck. Aspiration of the node shows amyloid material. What is the management of choice for this patient
 a. Hemithyroidectomy with neck dissection b.Total thyroidectomy with neck dissection c.Total thyroidectomy with neck irradiation
 d.Hemithyroidectomy

Ans:(b)
Ref:Harrison p2031

54. A patient presents with intermittent head ache. On examination there is hypertension and a thyroid nodule. Which of the following steps is to be taken next
 a.Urine HIAA levels
 b.Urine VMA and aspiration of the thyroid nodule

Ans:(b)
Ref:It is a case of MEN 2.

55. Basanti, 40 yrs, underwent subtotal thyroidectomy. In the recovery room she developed stridor. There was some staining of the wound with blood. Which of the following is the least likely cause
 a.Tracheomalacia b.Bilateral recurrent nerve palsy c.Hematoma formation d.Hypocalcemia

Ans:(d)

Ref: Probable explanation Old Bailey p522. Most cases of hypocalcemia presents on days 2-5

56. After thyroidectomy, a patient developed a wound hematoma in the ward associated with respiratory distress. Which of the following is the next best step to do
 a. Orotracheal intubation b. immediate opening of the wound
 c. observation d. Send the patient to the theatre to remove the clots

Ans:(b)

Ref: Old Bailey p522

57. A post thyroidectomy patient presents with tingling and perioral paresthesia. Serum calcium level was 7 mg/dL. Which of the following is the best line of management
 a. Oral vitamin D₃
 b. Oral vitamin D₃ with calcium c. I.V. calcium gluconate d. Observation

Ans:(c)

Ref:

58. Bowel does not get strangulated in which of the following
 a. Recto uterine pouch
 b. Omental bursa c. Ileo-colic recess d. Para duodenal and peritoneal recess

Ans:(a)

Ref: Old Bailey p823

59. Vocal cord paralysis is due to involvement of which of the following nerves
 a. External laryngeal b. Internal laryngeal c. Recurrent laryngeal d. Superior laryngeal

Ans:(c)

Ref:

60. Vasanti, 28 year old, presents with complaints of tightness of fingers. There is also history of dysphagia. Which of the following is the probable diagnosis
 a. Dermatomyositis
 b. Scleroderma c. Rheumatoid arthritis

Ans:(b)

Ref: Harrison p1892

61. A lady approaches a physician for contraceptive advice. On examination there were two symmetrical ulcers on vulva, which were well defined with a firm base. Which of the following is the most likely cause
 a. Syphilis b. Chancre c. Herpes d. Malignancy

Ans:(a)

Ref:

62. Carcinoma endometrium with involvement of inguinal nodes belongs to which stage
 a. Stage I b. Stage II c. Stage III d. Stage IV

Ans:(d)

Ref: Dewhurst's OBG p564

63. Cone biopsy is indicated in all the following conditions except
 a. Micro invasive carcinoma b. indefinite diagnosis on colposcopy
 c. CIN III d. Cervical metaplasia

Ans:(d)

Ref: Harrison p609

64. Pap smear from a lady shows CIN grade III. Which of the following is the next step in management
 a. cone biopsy b. punch biopsy c. large loop excision
 d. colposcopy directed biopsy

Ans:(d)

Ref:

65. A patient is diagnosed to have CIN II. She approaches you for advice. You can definitely tell her the risk of lesion progressing to malignancy as a.5% b.15% c.60% d.30%

Ans:()

Ref: The progress rate for CIN III is 18% by 10yrs and 36% by 20 yrs(Dew Hurst). So the answer could be 5%

66. A child presents with multiple permeating lesions involving all the bones in body. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis a.Neruoblastoma b.Histiocytosis X
c.Metastasis from osteosarcoma d.Metastasis from Wilm's tumor

Ans:(b)

Ref:Robbin's page 685

67. A 70 year old man presents with urinary retention and back pain. Which of the following investigations is needed next a.Serum acid phosphatase b.Serum alkaline phosphatase c.serum electrophoresis d.serum calcium

Ans:(a)

Ref:

68. Which of the following is not seen after trans urethral resection of prostate a.Hyponatremia b.Hybernatriemia c.Transient blindness d.convulsions

Ans:(b)

Ref:Old Bailey p978

69. A patient is having benign prostatic hyperplasia. He is having a blood pressure of 180/110mmHg and a serum Creatinine of 3.5. Which of the following drugs is not to be used to treat him a.Prazocin b.Enlapril c.Amlodipine d.Metoprolol

Ans:(b)

Ref: Enlapril is excreted mainly by kidney and Metoprolol mainly by liver. Patient's creatinine is high

70. A patient presents at 32 weeks of pregnancy with suspected antepartum hemorrhage. Her blood pressure is 80/60mmHg. Which of the following is the next step in management a.Immediate cesarian section b.careful observation c.blood transfusion

Ans:(c)

Ref:

71. Scanty, foul smelling, painless discharge from the ear is a characteristic feature of which of the following lesions a.Acute otitis media b.otitis externa c.central perforation d.cholesteatoma

Ans:(d)

Ref: Text book of ENT by Dingra

72. A 70 year old man presents with complaints of tinnitus. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis a.labrynthitis b.acoustic trauma c.ASOM d.acoustic neurinoma

Ans:(d)

Ref:Text Book of ENT Scott Brown, p3/21/10

73. A 55 year old smoker presents with complaints of hemoptysis. On bronchoscopic examination, there was a lesion in the distal trachea which was growing in to the lumen. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis a.Squamous cell carcinoma b.adenoid cystic carcinoma c.squamous papilloma d.Muco Epidermoid carcinoma

Ans:(a)

Ref:Robbin's 6th Edition p744

74. After hyperventilating for some time, holding the breath is dangerous since a.it can lead on to CO₂ narcosis b.due to the lack of stimulation by CO₂ anoxia can go into dangerous

levels c.decreased CO₂ shift the ODC to the left d.
alkalosis can lead on to tetany

Ans:(b)

Ref:

75. Blood gas measurements of a patient shows the following values pH 7.2 p CO₂ 80mmHg, pO₂ 46mmHg. Which of the following could be the most probable diagnosis a.acute
asthma b.acute exacerbation of COPD c.ARDS d.severe
pneumonia

Ans:(b)

Ref:

76. Sulfur granules in actinomycosis are composed of a.organisms
b.Neutrophils and lymphocytes c.monocytes d.eosinophils

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p991

77. In lipoprotein lipase deficiency which of the following is increased a.VLDL
b.LDL c. HDL d.Chylomicrons

Ans:(d)

Ref:Harrison p 2142

78. Lipid lowering agents Statins, act in all the following ways except a.decreased hepatic cholesterol
synthesis b.decreased LDL receptors c.Inhibiting HMG Co-A reductase d.decreasing
VLDL

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 2147

79. Statin induced myopathy is not exacerbated by which of the following drugs
a.Nicotinic acid b.Enalapril c.Erythromycin d.Clofibrate

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 2147

80. What is the attitude of the lower limb following posterior dislocation of hip a.abduction,
flexion and internal rotation b.adduction, flexion and internal
rotation c.abduction flexion and external rotation d.adduction
flexion and external rotation

Ans:(b)

Ref:

81. A child falls from a height and lands on his fully outstretched hands. On examination there is pain and
swelling over his right elbow. The probable diagnosis is a.Fracture both bones forearm
b.Supra condylar fracture of humerus c.posterior dislocation of elbow. d.Fracture
olecranon

Ans:(b)

Ref:

82. A man was diagnosed to have myositis ossificans progressiva at the age of 20 years. He died five years later.
What is the most probable cause of death a.starvation and chest infection b.myocarditis
c.hypercalcemia d.hyperphosphatemia

Ans:(a)

Ref:PostGraduate text book of Clinical Orthopedics, p61

83. A patient is having a left tibial fracture which is on POP cast for two months. Now he needs mobilization of

a single crutch. On which side will you use this crutch
side c.right side d.both sides

a.Any side b.left

Ans:(?c)

Ref:

84. A 10 year old child presents with a mass on his thigh which was found to be arising from the diaphysis and involving the soft tissues. The child was having fever also. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Osteosarcoma b.Ewing's sarcoma c.chondrosarcoma d.malignant fibrous histiocytoma

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p613

85. Histology of Ewing's sarcoma shows small round cells. These cells are filled with which of the following
a.Iron b.Fat c.Mucin d.Glycogen

Ans:(d)

Ref:Harrison p613

86. A 50 year old patient presents with a lesion in the midline involving the sacrum which is sclerotic. What is the likely diagnosis
a.osteosarcoma b.chordoma c.metastasis

Ans:(b)

Ref:Anderson pathology p1807

87. A child was taken to the doctor by his mother, complaining that there is decrease in his school performance. His teacher says that he frequently squeezes his eyes and says that there is difficulty in seeing the black board. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Myopia b.Hyperopia
c.Presbyopia

Ans:(a)

Ref:

88. Basanti, a 20 year old female presents with complaints of difficulty in reading near print. On examination there is ptosis and diplopia in looking in all directions. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Lateral rectus palsy b.Oculomotor palsy
c.presbyopia d.Myasthenia gravis

Ans:(?b)

Ref:

89. 25 year old Kalloo, presents with one day history of pain and redness associated with watering from his left eye. This was associated with intolerance to light. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Acute anterior uveitis b.acute posterior uveitis c.epidemic keratoconjunctivitis

Ans:(a)

Ref:Explanation-Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis is bilateral in 90% of cases

90. Which of the following is the commonest infection which causes blind ness in adult men
a.Toxocara b.Toxoplasma gondii c.Tenia solium d.Plasmodium falciparum

Ans:(b)

Ref:Provided by Ophthal PGs

91. All the following anatomical changes will predispose to primary angle closure glaucoma except
a.small cornea b.flat cornea c.anterior chamber shallow
d.short axial length of eye ball

Ans:(b)

Ref:Text book of Ophthalmology by Kansky

92. In a hypertensive patient with glaucoma which of the following is not used
a.Dipivefrine b.Beta blockers c.alpha agonist d.laser

trabeculoplasty

Ans:(?a)

Ref:

93. A patient complains of evening halos and occasional head aches for some months. On examination anterior chamber of both the eyes are shallow and the intra ocular pressure is normal. This condition represents what stage of glaucoma
a.constant instability b.prodrome c.absolute d.acute

Ans:(b)

Ref:Parson p217

94. A five year old child presents with mild proptosis and loss of vision of one eye. On examination direct pupillary reflex is absent and consensual reflex is present. What is the most probable diagnosis
a.Retinoblastoma b.optic disc angioma c.optic nerve glioma
d.optic sheath meningioma

Ans:(b)

Ref:Walsh and Hoyt's clinical neuroophthalmology p682

95. A 48year old lady presents with unilateral mild axial proptosis . There is no history of redness or pain. Which of the following is the most appropriate investigation
a.CT scan to rule out meningioma
b.USG to rule out orbital pseudotumor c.T3 and T4 measurement to rule out
thyrotoxicosis d.Thyroid scan

Ans:(?c)

Ref:Again Ophthal PGs in AIIMS

96. Ramesh 60 years, presents with generalized bone pain . On examination there is elevated ESR of 100mm, serum globulin 7, lytic lesions in the skull, serum creatinine of 3.5mg/dL and serum calcium of 11mg/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis
a.Waldenstrom'smacroglobulinemia b.Multiple
myeloma c.Hyperparathyroidism

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 715

97. Blood turbulence is increased in which of the following situations
a.Multiple myeloma b.lukemia
c.polycythemia d.anemia

Ans:(d)

Ref:

98. Serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in which of the following diseases
a.osteoporosis b.Paget's disease c.hyperparathyroidism d.Multiple myeloma

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 715 and p2267

99. 76 year old man presents with lytic lesions in the vertebra. X ray skull showed multiple punched out lesions . The most likely diagnosis
a.Multiple myeloma b.hyperparathyroidism

Ans:(a)

Ref: Harrison p714

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100. Basanti, an 8 year old girl, presents with recent onset of genu valgum and difficulty in walking. On X-ray examination there is metaphyseal widening and osteoporosis. Investigations showed a serum calcium of 11mg/dL, serum phosphorus of 2.5 mg/dL and Alkaline Phosphatase of 30KAU.PTH was elevated The possible cause is
a.Hypophosphatemic rickets b.nutritional rickets c.primary
hyperparathyroidism d.azotemic renal dystrophy

Ans:()

Ref:The features are suggestive of primary hyperparathyroidism. The points against are the age and the symptoms.

Refer Harrison p 2255 and reach a conclusion

101. Recurrent Giardiasis is associated with
 a. C_1 esterase deficiency
 b. Common variable immunodeficiency deficiency
 c. Di George syndrome
 d. C_8

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 1789

102. Which of the following best denotes classical complement pathway activation in immuno inflammatory conditions
 a. C_2 , C_4 and C_3 decreased
 b. C_2 and C_4 normal C_3 is decreased
 c. C_3 normal and C_2 , C_4 decreased

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p 1771

103. Vasanti, a 25 year old girl, presents with complaints of fever and weakness. On examination there is splenomegaly of 3cm below the costal margin. Hb is 8 mg/dL TLC is $3,000/mm^3$, platelet count is $80,000/mm^3$. Which of the following is the least likely diagnosis
 a. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
 b. Anemia of chronic disease
 c. Aplastic anemia
 d. Megaloblastic anemia

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison p 673

104. A child with Ventricular septal defect developed Eisenmenger syndrome. What is the correct sequence of events which leads to this change
 a. Left to right shunt, Right ventricular hypertrophy, Pulmonary hypertension, Right to left shunt
 b. Left to right shunt, Pulmonary hypertension, Right ventricular hypertrophy, Right to left shunt
 c. Left to right shunt, Right ventricular hypertrophy, Right to left shunt, Pulmonary hypertension
 d. Pulmonary hypertension, Right to left shunt, Right ventricular hypertrophy, Left to right shunt

Ans:(a)

Ref:Old Ghai p239,242

105. A child is diagnosed to have acute gastro enteritis. The doctor wants to sent a stool sample to a lab in the periphery which is 16 - 18 hrs away. Which of the following mediums should he use to sent this sample
 a. Charcol cotton bud
 b. Carry Blair medium
 c. sterilized jar
 d. A medium with high CO_2 content

Ref:

Ans:(c)

106. Laparotomy of a lady with a suspected ovarian tumor showed bilaterally enlarged ovaries with smooth surfaces. Histology showed mucin secreting cells with a signet ring appearance. What is the likely diagnosis
 a. primary adenocarcinoma of ovary
 b. granulosa cell tumor
 c. Krukenberg tumor
 d. Dysgerminoma

Ans:(b)

Ref: Harrison p606

107. Lalloo 54 years, who is a known diabetic patient develops cirrhosis. There is associated skin hyperpigmentation and restrictive cardiomyopathy. Which of the following is the best initial test to diagnose this case
 a. Total Iron Binding Capacity
 b. Serum ferritin
 c. Serum copper
 d. Serum ceruloplasmin

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p2151

108. A child presents with complaints of oliguria, abdominal distension and diarrhea. On examination there is deep jaundice. Hepatomegaly was present measuring 4cm below the costal margin. Conjugated bilirubin in blood was 38mg/dL, and there was urine urobilinogen and bile pigments. Hemoglobin was 4mg/dL and

serum creatinine was 3 mg/dL. Which of the following tests is of least importance to diagnose this case
 a.G-6-PD level in blood b.Serum ceruloplasmin c.reticulocyte count
 d.leptospirosis antibody level

Ans:()

Ref:

109. A farmer rearing sheep, presented with complaints of fever and weakness for the last one month. There is generalized lymphadenopathy. There was also associated hepatomegaly. Biopsy of liver showed non-caseating granuloma. These are most likely due to infection with
 a.Brucella melitensis b.Brucella canis c.Francisella tularensis d.Yersinia pestis

Ans:(a)

Ref:CMDT2000, p1360

110. A child presents with complaints of abdominal colic and hematuria. USG showed a renal stone 2.5cm in diameter in the renal pelvis. The next step in management of this case is
 a.ESWL b.pyelolithotomy c.nephroureterostomy d.Conservative

Ans:(?a)

Ref:

111. A hemophiliac patient is going to undergo a tooth extraction under monitored anaesthetic care. Which of the following is not true under this situation
 a.Factor 8 cryoprecipitate may be needed
 b.HIV screening should be done for all cases
 c.Dental extraction should be done only under General anesthesia
 d.The dose of lignocaine is same as their normal counterparts

Ans:(c)

Ref:

112. Which of the following is true regarding Mallet finger
 a.avulsion of extensor tendon at the base of the distal phalanx
 b.fracture of the distal phalanx
 c.fracture of the proximal phalanx
 d.avulsion of tendon at the base of the middle phalanx

Ans:(a)

Ref:

113. The most effective way of preventing tetanus is
 a.Surgical debridement and toilet
 b.hyperbaric oxygen
 c.antibiotics
 d.Tetanus toxoid

Ans:(d)

Ref:Park

114. Best epidemiological tool for investigation of Hepatitis B is
 a.Anti HBs Ag b.Anti HBc Ag c.Anti Hbe Ag d.HBc Ag

Ans:(b)

Ref:I don't have a reference for that, but traditionally this is the answer

115. A pregnant lady is diagnosed to be HBs Ag positive . Which of the following is the best way to prevent infection to the child
 a.Hepatitis B immunization to mother
 b.Hepatitis B vaccine to the child
 c.Full course of Hepatitis B vaccine and immunoglobulin to the child
 d.Hepatitis B immunoglobulin to mother

Ans:(c)

Ref:

116. A lady of 24 weeks of gestation presents with complaints of abdominal pain. On examination there is a tender mass in the lower abdomen which is in continuity with the uterus. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis
 a.Hyaline change in myoma
 b.Red degeneration of fibroid
 c.premature placental separation

Ans:(b)

Ref:

117. Fothergill's repair for prolapsed uterus will not lead to a.first trimester abortions
 b.cervical distocia c.premature labor d.premature rupture of membrane

Ans:(a)

Ref:Shaw's textbook of Gynecology, chapter on prolapse of uterus. Fothergill can lead to second trimester abortions but not in first trimester, and the fibrosis of cervix after amputation can lead on to dystocia

118. A patient presents with post coital bleeding. On speculum examination there is a friable mass in the cervix. What is the next step in management a.punch biopsy b.coloposcopy directed biopsy c.6 monthly pap smear

Ans:(?a)**Ref:**

119. A five year old child of normal intelligence presents with features of hypotonia. On examination there was tongue fasciculations and he keeps his body in a frog like position. What is the most probable diagnosis a.Down's syndrome b.Guillain Barre syndrome c.Spinal muscular atrophy d.Limb girdle atrophy

Ans:(c)

Ref:Nelson's p1887

120. Babloo, a 4 year old boy, presents with history of seizures. On examination there is hypopigmented patches on his face. There is mental retardation also. What is the most likely diagnosis a.Neurofibromatosis b.Tuberous sclerosis c.Sturge Weber syndrome d.incontinentia pigmenti

Ans:(b)**Ref:**

121. ANCA is not associated with which of the following diseases a.Wegener's granulomatosis b.Henoch Schonlein purpura c.microscopic PAN d.Churg Strauss syndrome

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p 1914, 1915

122. A child presents with a solitary white well defined patch of his right thigh. What is the diagnosis a.Piebaldism b.Nevus achromicus c.acral vitiligo d.albinism

Ans:(b)

Ref:Andrew's text book of Dermatology

123. What is the best prognostic indicator of multiple myeloma at the time of diagnosis of myeloma cells in the marrow a.number c.alkaline phosphatase level d.hyper calcemia b.beta₂ microglobulin

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p715

124. What is the line of management of a case of moderate to severe hepatic insufficiency with portal hypertension, according to the modified Pugh's classification a.sclerotherapy b.orthotopic liver transplantation c.shunt surgery d.conservative

Ans:(b)

Ref:CMDT2000 p 675

125. A five year old male child presents with complaints of fever and abdominal distension. He is having vomiting for the last five days. On examination there are 6 -- 8 pus cells/hpf in urine. WBC count shows 78% neutrophils. What is the best line of management a.send urine for culture and sensitivity and wait for results b.send for urine culture and sensitivity and start i.v. antibiotics immediately c.send urine for culture, do an USG and start choroquine

Ans:(b)

Ref:

126. What is the treatment of choice in a pregnant lady having Plasmodium vivax infection
 a.chloroquine b.chloroquine+primaquine c.quinine d.chloroquine+pyrimethamine

Ans:(a)

Ref:

127. Which of the following is not a feature of idiopathic cholestasis associated with pregnancy
 a.serum bilirubin of 2 mg/dL b.serum alkaline phosphatase of 30 KAU c.SGPT of 200 units
 d.prolongation of prothrombin time

Ans:(?c)

Ref:Check p28 of Harrison

128. A pregnant lady presents with fulminant hepatitis. Which of the following is the most likely causative agent
 a.Hepatitis A b. Hepatitis B c.Hepatitis E d. Hepatitis D

Ans:(c)

Ref:

129. A lady presents with complaints of hemoptysis. Her chest X ray appears to be normal. What is the next best investigation
 a.bronchoscopy b.High Resolution CT c.sputum cytology

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p198

B

130. A boy presents with one episode of painless gross hematuria. An excretory urogram showed a filling defect towards the lower renal infundibulum 1.5 cm in size. What is the next investigation to be done
 a.cystoscopy b.ultrasonography c.retrograde pyelography d.urine cytology

Ans:(?b)

Ref:Depending on a similar question from surgery pretest.

131. All are true regarding treatment with aminophylline except
 a.it decreases the oxygen tension b.its dose is to be decreased in smokers
 c.it increases the contractility of the diaphragm
 d.interaction with erythromycin can increase its toxicity

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison page 1424

132. What is the treatment of choice for myoclonic epilepsy in children
 a.phenytoin b.phenobarbitone c.sodium valproate d.ethosuximide

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison page 1424

133. A patient is having normal lung compliance and increased airway resistance. What is the most economical way of breathing for him
 a.slow and deep b.slow and shallow
 c.rapid and deep d.rapid and shallow

Ans:(?a)

Ref:Will give you the reference soon

134. A 45 year old man presents with history frequent falls. He has difficulty in looking down also. What is the most probable diagnosis
 a.Normal pressure hydrocephalus b.Parkinson's disease c.Alzheimer's disease
 d.Progressive supranuclear palsy

Ans:(d)

Ref:Harrison p2360

135. Impotence is a feature of which of the following
 a. Multiple sclerosis
 b. Poliomyelitis
 c. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 d. Meningitis

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison table 376-1

136. Non immune hydrops is not a feature of which of the following
 a. chromosomal abnormalities
 b. alpha thalassemia
 c. renal malformations in fetus
 d. fetal cardiac abnormalities

Ans:(c)

Ref:William's obstetrics 28th edition p994

137. A boy presents two weeks after an injury to his left eye. He complains of bilateral pain and redness and watering from right eye. What is the probable diagnosis
 a. endophthalmitis
 b. optic neuritis
 c. sympathetic irritation
 d. sympathetic ophthalmitis

Ans:(d)

Ref:

138. A 29 day old child presents with features of congestive cardiac failure and left ventricular hypertrophy. There was an associated short systolic murmur. Which of the following is the most likely cause
 a. Tetralogy of Fallot
 b. Ventricular septal defect
 c. Transposition of Great arteries
 d. Rheumatic fever

Ans:(?b)

Ref:The left ventricular hypertrophy could be a point against VSD

139. A five year old child presents with left ventricular hypertrophy and central cyanosis. Which of the following is the underlying cardiac lesion
 a. Partial anomalous pulmonary venous drainage
 b. Tricuspid atresia
 c. Eisenmenger syndrome
 d. Tetralogy of Fallot

Ans:(b)

Ref:Ghai

140. The murmur of HOCM is decreased in which of the following
 a. supine position
 b. standing position
 c. valsalva maneuver
 d. amyl nitrate inhalation

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p1234

141. A young lady presents with hypertension. DTPA scan was normal. USG showed a small kidney on left side. What is the next investigation
 a. DMSA
 b. Digital subtraction angiography
 c. CT scan abdomen
 d. Retrograde pyelogram

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p1559

142. A breast fed child presents with hyper natremia (serum sodium >170mEq/L). His urine sodium is 70mEq/L. Which of the following is the most likely cause
 a. Diabetes insipidus
 b. acute tubular necrosis
 c. severe dehydration
 d. excessive intake of sodium

Ans:(?d)

Ref:No reference till now. Please wait

143. Which of the following values are suggestive of acute tubular necrosis
 a. urine osmolality >500
 b. urine sodium >40
 c. Blood urea nitrogen/plasma creatinine >20
 d. Urine Creatinine / plasma creatinine >40

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison table 270-3

144. What is the management of a case of bullet injury to left side of the colon presenting at 12 hrs after the incident
 a. Primary closure
 b. proximal colostomy and bringing out the distal part as a mucus fistula
 c. resection and primary anastomosis
 d. proximal defunctioning colostomy

Ans:(b)

Ref:Old Bailey p23

145. Endoscopy of a patient having peptic ulcer disease showed features of chronic antral gastritis. Which of the following dyes will you use to stain a specimen taken from the stomach
 a.PAS
 Nielson stain
 b.gram stain
 c.Warthin starry stain
 d.Zeihl

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison p1599

146. All are done as part of radical mastoidectomy except
 cochlea
 c.removal of the ossicles
 d.exteriorisation of the mastoid
 a.closure of the Eustachian tube
 b.removing the

Ans:(b)

Ref:

147. All the following can lead on to trophic ulcers in the fingers except
 combined degeneration of spinal cord
 c.leprosy
 d.syringomyelia
 a.cervical disc prolapse
 b.subacute

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p2388, 2456

148. Zileuton is
 receptor antagonist
 a.5 lipooxygenase inhibitor
 b.TX A₂ inhibitor
 c.Leukotriene

Ans:(a)

Ref:Tripathi

149. In calculating crude birth rate which of the following is used as denominator
 15-49 yrs age group
 b.all persons in 15-49 yrs age group
 c.mid year population
 d.all live births
 a.women in

Ans:(c)

Ref:Park

150. The calculate infant mortality rate you take mortality of which of the following age group
 than 7 days
 year
 b.less than 28 days
 c.less than 1-4 days
 d.less than 1
 a.less

Ans:(d)

Ref:Park

151. If the greater tuberosity of the humerus is lost which of the following movements will be affected
 a.adduction and flexion
 b.abduction and lateral rotation
 c.medial rotation and adduction
 d.flexion and medial rotation

Ans:(b)

Ref:Snell's text book of anatomy

152. The prognosis of soft tissue sarcoma depends on which of the following
 grade
 b.tumor size
 c.histological type
 d.nodal metastasis
 a.tumor

Ans:(a)

Ref:Harrison p1012

153. While calculating the incubation period for measles in a group of 25 children, the standard deviation is 2 and the mean incubation period is 8 days. Calculate the standard error
 a.0.4
 b.1
 c.2
 d.0.5

Ans:(a)

Ref:Park

154. Chemoprophylaxis is not indicated in which of the following
 a.measles
 b.cholera
 c.meningococemia
 d.plague

Ans:(a)

Ref:

155. Which of the following is true regarding *Neisseria meningitidis* infection a. In India
 the sero type B is the most common cause b. all strains are uniformly sensitive to
 sulfonamides c. in children less than 2 years the vaccine is not effective d. it is
 the most common cause of meningitis in children

Ans:(c)

Ref: Traditionally this is the answer. I will come up with a reference

156. Extrapyrimal symptoms are not seen in a. paralysis agitans b. carbon
 monoxide poisoning c. cerebro vascular accident d. multiple sclerosis

Ans:(d)

Ref: Harrison p2413 table 376-2

157. According to the WHO, what is the minimum bacteriological standard for drinking water a. all the samples should not contain coliform organisms b. 3
 consecutive samples of water should not contain any coliforms c. 3 coliforms in a 100ml

Ans:(?a)

Ref: Please refer Park

158. Starvation and diabetes mellitus can lead on to ketoacidosis. Which of the following features is in favor of ketoacidosis due to diabetes mellitus a. increase in glucagon/insulin ratio, increased
 cAMP and increased blood glucose b. decreased insulin, increased free fatty acids which is
 equivalent to blood glucose c. decreased insulin, increased free fatty acids which is not
 equivalent to blood glucose

Ans:(a)

Ref: Harrison p2071

159. If correlation between weight and heights are very strong what will be the correlation coefficient
 a.+1 b.>1 c.0 d.- 1

Ans:(a)

Ref: Park

160. A lady presents with a history of fracture radius, which was put on plaster of paris cast for 4 weeks. After that she developed swelling of hands with shiny skin. What is the most likely diagnosis a. rupture of
 extensor pollicis longus tendon b. myositis ossificans c. reflex sympathetic
 dystrophy d. malunion

Ans:(c)

Ref:

161. In hand surgery which area is called "No man's land" a. proximal phalanx b. distal
 phalanx c. between distal palmar crease and proximal phalanx d. wrist

Ans:(c)

Ref:

162. While doing below knee amputation which of the following is the most important technical consideration a. posterior flap should be longer than the anterior flap b. anterior flap
 should be longer than the posterior flap c. stump should be long d. stump should be short

Ans:(?c)

Ref: Old Bailey p169. For ischemic limbs the posterior flap should be long. For amputations in general the stump seems to be more important

163. For breast reconstruction which of the following is not used a. Transverse rectus abdominus myocutaneous
 flap b. Transverse rectus abdominus free flap c. Pectoralis major myocutaneous

flap

d.Lattismus dorsi myocutaneous flap

Ans:(?c)**Ref:** Provided by Surgery PGs

164. Kalloo, a 24 year old occasional alcoholic has got a change in his behavior. He has become suspicious that people are trying to conspire against him though his father states that there is no reason for his fears. He is getting hallucinations of voices commenting on his actions. What is the most probable diagnosis a.Delerium tremens b.Alcohol induced psychosis c.Schizophrenia d.Delusional disorder

Ans:(c)**Ref:** He is an occasional alcoholic, which rules out alcohol induced psychosis. He is having typical third person auditory hallucinations and paranoid delusions, also his age is typical for schizophrenia.

165. Lalloo 40 years has recently started writing books. But the matter in his book could not be under stood by any body since it contained words which were not there in any dictionary and the theme was very disjoint. Now a days he has becomes very shy and self absorbed. When he addresses people he speaks about metaphilosophical ideas. What is the likely diagnosis a.Mania b.Schizophrenia c.A genius writer d.delusional disorder

Ans:(b)**Ref:** This is a classical case of schizophrenia, characterized by neologisms, loosening of association, thought disorder. The point that he is shy and self absorbed rules out mania.

166. A patient was on treatment with trifluperazine for some time. He presents with complaints of hyperthermia, lethargy and sweating. What is the next step in management a.do a CT scan brain and a hemogram b.Hemogram, electrolyte levels and creatinine c.ECG, chest X ray and hemogram d.Hemogram, CPK and RFT

Ans:(d)**Ref:** This is a case of malignant hyperthermia, for which d seems to be the best investigations

167. Vasanti, 45 years , was brought to casualty with abnormal movements which included persistent deviation of neck to right side. One day before she was prescribed Haloperidol 5mg three times daily from the psychiatry OPD. She also had an alternation with her husband recently. Which of the following is the most likely cause for her symptoms a.acute drug dystonia b.conversion reaction c.acute psychosis d.cerebro vascular accident

Ans:(a)**Ref:** Acute dystonias due to drugs occur withing 1-5dys after starting the drug, and the dystonic features of this lady are more in favour of a drug induced dystonia than a conversion disorder.

168. A patient presents with pain in the hip joint and the knee joint. There is defective adduction of his hip joint. Which of the following nerves is most likely involved a.femoral nerve b.obturator nerve c.saphenous nerve d.sciatic nerve

Ans:(b)**Ref:** Snell

169. A patient was undergoing abdominal surgery under local anesthesia. He suddenly developed sharp severe pain. Which of the following structures will be responsible for his pain a.parietal peritoneum b.liver parenchyma c.colon d.small intestine

Ans:(a)**Ref:**

170. While doing central venous catheterization of a patient through internal jugular vein, the patient suddenly developed respiratory distress and hypoxemia. What would be the likely cause a.pneumothorax b.tamponade c.hypovolemia d.septiciemia

Ans:(a)**Ref:**

171. Which of the following is true regarding cortical blindness
 a. Direct and consensual reflex absent in both the eyes
 b. Direct and consensual reflexes are present in both the eyes
 c. Direct reflex present and consensual reflex absent on the affected side
 d. Direct reflex present and consensual absent on the normal side

Ans:(b)

Ref:

172. A lowlander goes to the mountains. When he reaches about 50,000 feet high, he develops dyspnea. Which of the following is the correct explanation for his symptom
 a. Carbon dioxide wash out
 b. increased blood flow to the pulmonary tissues
 c. CNS depression

Ans:(a)

Ref: Ganong

173. All the following are radiological features of mitral stenosis except
 a. straight left heart border
 b. oligemia of upper lung fields
 c. pulmonary hemo siderosis
 d. lifting of the left bronchus

Ans:(b)

Ref: Harrison p1314

174. The sodium content of the filtrate in renal medulla is very high because
 a. at the loop of henle and vasa recta there is a counter current mechanism
 b. increased blood flow to vasa recta
 c. increased absorption of sodium from PCT

Ans:(a)

Ref: Ganong

175. Which of the following is the most common cause of late neurological deterioration in a case of cerebrovascular accident
 a. rebleeding
 b. vasospasm
 c. embolism
 d. hydrocephalus

Ans:(b)

Ref: Harrison p2345

176. Head trauma patient presents four weeks after his injury with features of irritability and altered sensorium. What is the most likely diagnosis
 a. electrolyte imbalance
 b. chronic subdural hematoma

Ans:(b)

Ref:

177. If a patient on digitalis develops ventricular tachycardia, which of the following drugs you will not use in management
 a. amiodarone
 b. quinidine
 c. phenytoin
 d. lidocain

Ans:(b)

Ref: Tripathi

178. An 85 year old man under went Trans urethral resection of prostate. A histological examination of his specimen showed foci of adenocarcinoma. What is the next step in management
 a. endocrine therapy
 b. no further treatment
 c. radical surgery
 d. hormone therapy

Ans:(b)

Ref: Old Bailey p984

179. Skin graft survival within 48hrs of transplantation is due to
 a. new vessels growing from the side
 b. plasmatic imbibition

Ans:(b)

Ref: New Bailey, chapter on skin grafts and plastic surgery

180. Which of the following drugs is used to reverse the effect of d-tubocurarin
 a. atropine
 b. neostigmine
 c. physostigmine

Ans:(b)

Ref: Tripathi

181. Which of the following congenital malformations is seen in a child of a mother who is on treatment with oral anticoagulants
 a.craniofacial malformations b.renal agenesis c.long bone defects

Ans:(d)

Ref:This choice I missed initially. This was chondrodysplasia punctata. If this was there in the choices this is the answer, otherwise it is craniofacial abnormalities

182. Which of the following is least likely to cause interstitial nephritis on chronic use
 a.methicillin b.cephalothin c.heparin d.ampicillin

Ans:(c)

Ref:Tripathi

183. What is the right time in the menstrual cycle to do endometrial biopsy as a part of investigation for infertility
 a.3--5 days b.12--14 days c.17--19 days d.22--24 days

Ans:(d)

Ref:

184. Which of the following is the best method to assess the adequacy of replacement fluid in a case of shock
 a.decrease in thirst b.increase in urine out put c.blood pressure d.increased Pa O₂

Ans:(b)

Ref:Bailey

185. Which of the following is not associated with increase in intracranial pressure
 a.increase in blood pressure b.respiratory depression c.tachycardia d.deterioration of consciousness

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison

186. Which of the following is not a myeloproliferative disease
 a.polycythemia rubra vera b.acute myeloid leukemia c.chronic myeloid leukemia d.essential thrombocytosis

Ans:(b)

Ref:Harrison p679

187. Too much false positives in a test is due to which of the following
 a.high prevalence with high specificity b.tests with high sensitivity c.tests with high sensitivity d.low prevalence b.tests

Ans:(c)

Ref:Park p112

188. According to the Central Birth and Death registration act of 1969, birth is to be reported within
 a.10 days b.14 days c.7 days d.4 days

Ans:(b)

Ref:Park

189. Which of the following gives the best idea regarding the morbidity in a community surveillance
 a.sentinal surveillance b.active surveillance c.passive surveillance

Ans:(b)

Ref:Park

190. Which of the following studies is best for calculating the incidence of a disease
 a.case control study b.cohort study c.cross sectional study

Ans:(b)

Ref:Park

191. A patient suffers a decelerating injury in which the pituitary stalk was damaged. Which of the following is least likely to occur
 a.Diabetes insipidus b.Diabetes mellitus c.thyroid insufficiency d.adreno cortical insufficiency

Ans:(b)

Ref:

192. Which of the following is not a feature of Mullerian dysgenesis a.46XX karyotype b.absent vagina b.absent uterus d.ovarian agenesis

Ans:(d)

Ref:Harrison p2105

193. A patient gets recurrent urticaria while doing exercising and on exposure to sunlight. Which of the following is the most likely cause a.chronic idiopathic urticaria b.universal dermographism c.cholinergic urticaria

Ans:(c)

Ref:Harrison p1864

194. On complete hydrolysis of DNA we will get all the following except a.Deoxy pentose sugar b.phosphoric acid c.adenosine d.purine bases

Ans:(c)

Ref:It was a direct pick from a practice question in Lippincott's text book of Biochemistry, chapter on DNA

195. Which of the following is true about autoclaving a.it kills by denaturation of proteins b.presence of air is good for the killing of organisms all organisms except HIV c.it is best for oils and jellys d.kills

Ans:(a)

Ref:Anantha Narayan, but there are supporters for b also

196. Which of the following methods is best for controlling an out break of Methicillin resistant staph aureus infection of wounds in a post operative ward a.using of a face mask by the personal b.washing the hands thoroughly before and after dressing the wounds c.thorough fumigation of the room d.pre operative vancomycin to every patients

Ans:(d)

Ref:Harrison p883

197. Transition temperature of lipid bilayers of cell membranes is increased by a.cholesterol b.saturated fatty acids c.unsaturated fatty acids d.hydrocarbons

Ans:(b)

Ref:

198. Regarding the vessels in the umbilical cord which of the following are true a.there are two arteries and two veins b.there are two arteries and the right vein c.there are two arteries and left vein d.there is only one artery and one vein

Ans:(c)

Ref:Obstetrics Dutta

199. What is the average protein requirement of a reference Indian man a.50gms b.60gms c.80gms d.40gms

Ans:(b)

Ref:Park

200. A patient presents with complaints of sciatica. On radiological examination, there were sclerotic lesions involving his pelvis, vertebrae and ribs. There were also sclerotic lesions on his skull. Which of the following markers is most likely to be elevated in this patient a.CEA b.Prostate specific antigen

Ans:(b)

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ALL INDIA 6th January 2002 MD/MS Entrance examination questions with suggested answers

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1 . In a case of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, the metabolic disturbance is

1. Respiratory alkalosis
2. Metabolic acidosis
3. Metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria
4. Metabolic alkalosis with alkaline urine

Ans 3

2 .Sentinel lymph node biopsy is an important part of the management of which of the following conditions?

1. Carcinoma prostate
2. Carcinoma breast
3. Carcinoma lung
4. Carcinoma nasopharynx

Ans 2

3. In hyperthyroidism during pregnancy, which of the following is absolutely contra-indicated?

1. Surgery
2. Radioiodine (I 131)
3. Antithyroid drugs
4. Iodine

Ans 2

4. The most premalignant lesion among the following is

1. Leukoplakia
2. Erythroplakia
3. Metaplasia
4. Dysplasia

Ans 2

5. A previously healthy 45 year old construction worker develops acute low back pain, right leg pain, and weakness of dorsiflexion of the great toe. True statements regarding this case include which of the following?

1. Immediate treatment should include analgesics, muscle relaxants, and back strengthening exercises.
2. The appearance of foot drop would be an early indication for early surgery.
3. Lumbar laminectomy and excision of any herniated nucleus pulposus should be performed if the presenting symptoms should fail to resolve in 1 week
4. If the neurological signs but not the back pain resolve in 2 to 3 weeks, proper treatment would include fusion of affected lumbar vertebrae.

Ans 2

6. A 26 year woman presents with a palpable thyroid nodule, and needle biopsy demonstrates amyloid in the stroma of the lesion. A cervical lymph node is palpable on the same side as the lesion. The preferred treatment should be

1. Removal of the involved node, the isthmus, and the enlarged lymph node
2. removal of the involved lobe, the isthmus, a portion of the opposite lobe, and the enlarged lymph node
3. Total thyroidectomy and modified neck dissection on the side of the enlarged lymph node
4. Total thyroidectomy and irradiation of the cervical lymph nodes

Ans 3

7. A 75 year old woman underwent neck exploration for hyperthyroidism 5 years ago, and a parathyroid adenoma was excised. At the present time, she is recovering from a myocardial infarction 6 weeks ago, and she is in mild congestive heart failure. Her electrocardiogram shows a slow atrial fibrillation. Measurement of her serum calcium shows a level of 13.0 mg/dl and urine calcium is 300 mg/24h. Studies suggest a small mass in the paratracheal position behind the right clavicle. Appropriate management at this time is
1. Observation and repeat calcium levels in two months
 2. Repeat neck exploration
 3. Treatment with technetium-99
 4. Ultrasound guided alcohol injection of the mass

Ans 4

8. A 24 year old man falls to the ground when he is struck in the right temple by a base ball. While being driven to the hospital he lapses into coma. He is unresponsive with a dilated right pupil when he reaches the emergency department. The most appropriate step in initial management is
1. CT scan of the head
 2. Craniotomy
 3. Doppler ultrasound examination of the neck
 4. X rays of the skull and cervical spine

Ans 2

9. All the following are correct about radiologic evaluation of a patient with Cushing's syndrome except
1. Adrenal CT scan distinguishes adrenal cortical hyperplasia from an adrenal tumor
 2. CT of sella tursica is diagnostic when a pituitary tumor is present
 3. MRI of the adrenals may distinguish adrenal adenoma from carcinoma
 4. Petrosal sinus sampling is the best way to distinguish tumor from an ectopic ACTH producing tumor

Ans 2

10. Ten days after a splenectomy for abdominal trauma, a 23 year old man complains of upper abdominal and lower chest pain exacerbated by deep breathing. He is anorectic but ambulatory and otherwise making satisfactory progress. On physical examination, his temperature is 38.2 C rectally, and he has decreased breath sounds at the left lung base. His abdominal wound appears to be healing well, bowel sounds are active, and there are no peritoneal signs. Rectal examination is negative. The white blood cell count is 12,500/mm³ with a shift to the left. Chest x-rays show plate like atelectasis of the left lung field. Abdominal x-rays show a nonspecific gas pattern in the bowel and an air fluid level in the left upper quadrant. Serum amylase is 150 Somogyi units per dl. The most likely diagnosis
1. Subphrenic abscess
 2. Subfascial wound infection
 3. Pancreatitis
 4. Pulmonary embolism

Ans 1

11. A 59 year old woman had a left femoral venous thrombosis during a pregnancy 30 yrs ago. The left greater saphenous vein had been stripped at age 21. She now presents with a large non healing ulceration over medial calf, which has progressed despite bedrest, elevation and use of a support stocking. Descending phlebography of the left leg demonstrates a patent deep venous system. With free flow of dye from the groin to foot. The first profunda femoris valve is competent. Appropriate management might include which of the following?
1. Division of the superficial femoral vein in the groin and transplantation of its distal end below the level of the competent profunda valve
 2. Saphenous venous crossover graft with anastomosis of the end of the right saphenous vein onto the side of the left common femoral vein
 3. Left iliofemoral venous thrombectomy with creation of a temporary arteriovenous fistula

4. Subfascial ligation of perforating veins in the left calf

Ans 1

12. A 16 year old girl who has nonpitting edema of recent onset affecting her right leg but no other symptoms is referred for evaluation. True statements about this patient include all the following except
1. A lymphangiogram probably will show hypoplasia of the lymphatics
 2. Prophylactic antibiotics are indicated
 3. Elastic support and diuretics will restore the affected limb to normal appearance
 4. A variety of operations will restore the affected limb to a normal appearance

Ans 4

13. A 14 year old girl sustains a steam burn measuring 6 by 7 inches over the ulnar aspect of her right forearm. Blisters develop over the entire area of the burn wound, and by the time the patient is seen 6 hour after the injury, some of the blisters have ruptured spontaneously. In addition to debridement of the necrotic epithelium, all the following therapeutic regimens might be considered appropriate for this patient except
1. Application of silver sulfadiazine and daily washes, but no dressing
 2. Application of Polyvinylpyrrolidone foam, daily washes and a light occlusive dressing changed daily
 3. Application of mafenide acetate cream, but no daily washes or dressing
 4. Heterograft application with sutures to secure in place and daily washes, but no washes

Ans 4

14. A man 70 kgs is transferred to a burn centre 4 weeks after sustaining a 2nd and 3rd degree burn injury to 45% of his total body surface area. Prior to accident the patient's weight was 90 kgs. The patient has not been given anything by mouth since the injury, except for antacids because of a previous ulcer history. On examination the patients burn wound are clean, but only minimal healing is evident and thick adherent eschar present. The patient's abdomen is soft and non distended and active bowel sounds are heard. His stools are trace positive for ` and he has a reducible right inguinal hernia, which appears to be easily reducible. He has poor range of motion of all involved joints and has developed early axillary and popliteal fossae flexion contractures. In managing this patient at this stage of his injury, top priority must be given to correcting
1. The open, poorly healing burn wounds by surgical excision and grafting
 2. The inguinal hernia by surgical repair using local anesthetic
 3. The nutritional status by enteral supplementation or parenteral hyperalimentation
 4. By increasing the dose of antacids and adding cimetidine

Ans 3

15. On her third of hospitalization, a 70 year old woman who is being treated for acute cholecystitis develops increased pain and tenderness in the right upper quadrant with a palpable mass. Her temperature rises to 104 F and her BP falls to 80/60. Heametamesis and malena ensue and petechiae are noted. Laboratory studies reveal thrombocytopenia, prolonged PT, and decreased fibrinogen level. The most important step in the correction of this patients coagulopathy
1. Administration of heparin
 2. administration of fresh frozen plasma
 3. Administration of Epsilon amino caproic acid
 4. Exploratory laparotomy

Ans 4

16. A 64 year old previously healthy man is admitted to a hospital because of a closed head injury and ruptured spleen following an automobile accident. During the first 4 days of hospitalization, following laparotomy and splenectomy, he receives 5% dextrose ½ normal saline solution at a rate of 125 mL/hr. Recorded daily fluid outputs include 450-600 mL of nasogastric tube drainage and 700-1000 mL of urine. The patient is

somnolent, but easily aroused until the morning of the 5th hospital day, when he is noted to be in deep coma, by the afternoon he begins having seizures. The following laboratory data are obtained.

Serum electrolytes: Na 130, K 1.9, Cl 96 and HCO₃ 19

Serum osmolality 260 mosm/L

Urine electrolytes: Na 61, K 18.

Which of the following statements about diagnosis or treatment of this patient's condition is true?

1. His Hypokalemia is probably secondary to metabolic acidosis
2. An emergency carotid arteriogram should be obtained as the first step in his management
3. An i.v infusion of 20 ml of 50% Magnesium Sulphate should be given over a 4 hour period as the first step in his management
4. A small quantity of hypertonic saline solution should be given as the first of his management

Ans 4

17. An ultrasound in a 3 year old child shows a 3 cm circumscribed hypoechoic mass in the abdomen. The diagnosis is most likely to be
1. Neuroblastoma
 2. Wilm's tumor
 3. Oncocytoma
 4. Renal cell carcinoma

Ans 2

18. A 6 month old child was found to have grade IV vesicoureteric reflux. The bladder wall is normal. The treatment of choice would be
1. Ureteric reimplantation
 2. Teflon injection to ureteric orifices
 3. Antibiotics and observe
 4. Endoscopic ureteric resection

Ans 1

19. All are seen in thromboangiitis obliterans except
1. Intermittent claudication
 2. Migratory superficial thrombophlebitis
 3. Raynaud's phenomenon
 4. Absent popliteal pulsation

Ans 4

20. A patient with external hemorrhoids develops pain while passing stools. The nerve mediating this pain is
1. Hypogastric nerve
 2. Pudendal nerve
 3. Splanchnic visceral nerve
 4. Sympathetic plexus

Ans 2

21. A patient operated for carcinoma colon 4 months back now presents with a 2 cm solitary mass in the liver. The best line of management is

1. Radiotherapy
2. Radiofrequency ablation
3. Resection
4. CT scan

Ans 3

22. The triad as originally described by Zollinger and Ellison is
1. Hypergastrinemia, raised gastric acid output, beta cell tumor
 2. Hypergastrinemia, raised gastric acid output, non beta cell tumor
 3. Hypochlorhydria, raised gastric acid output, beta cell tumor
 4. Tumor of papilla of Vater, hypergastrinemia, raised gastric acid output

Ans 2

23. The most appropriate route for the administration of significant proteins and calories to a patient comatose for a long period after an automobile accident is by
1. Nasogastric tube feedings
 2. Gastrostomy tube feedings
 3. Jejunostomy tube feedings
 4. Total parenteral nutrition

Ans 3

24. A patient is admitted to the hospital with burns. The young intern doing the saphenous cut down noted that the patient developed pain and paresthesia along the dorsomedial aspect of the leg following the procedure. The nerve most likely to have been involved is
1. Saphenous nerve
 2. Sural nerve
 3. Superficial peroneal nerve
 4. Deep peroneal Nerve

Ans 1

25. An edentulous patient has carcinoma of the oral cavity infiltrating into the alveolar margin. Which of the following would not be indicated in managing the case?
1. Segmental mandibulectomy
 2. Marginal mandibulectomy with removal of the outer table
 3. Marginal mandibulectomy with removal of upper half of mandible
 4. Radiotherapy

Ans 2

26. A 9 month old infant presented with features of intestinal obstruction. On barium enema, the diagnosis was confirmed to be intussusception. The most likely etiology would be
1. Meckel's diverticulum
 2. Hypertrophic Peyer's patch
 3. Mucosal polyp
 4. Lipoma

Ans 2

27. A newborn presenting with intestinal obstruction showed on abdominal Xray multiple air fluid levels. The diagnosis is not likely to be
1. Pyloric obstruction
 2. Duodenal atresia
 3. Ileal atresia
 4. Ladd's bands

Ans 3

28. In gastric outlet obstruction in a duodenal ulcer patient, the site of obstruction is most likely to be
1. Antrum
 2. Duodenum
 3. Pylorus
 4. Pyloric canal

Ans 1

29. The treatment modality of achalasia which has the maximum probability of causing a recurrence is
1. Pneumatic dilatation
 2. Laparoscopic myotomy
 3. Botulinum toxin
 4. Open surgical myotomy

Ans 3

30. True adenocarcinoma of esophagus is most likely to be due to
1. Achalasia
 2. Barret's esophagus
 3. Patterson Brown syndrome
 4. Scleroderma

Ans 2

31. Epithelium of Barret's mucosa is
1. Ciliated columnar
 2. Columnar
 3. Stratified squamous
 4. Squamous

Ans 2

32. The least recurrence of gastric hypersecretion following surgery for peptic ulcer is seen with
1. Vagotomy with gastrojejunostomy
 2. Antrectomy with vagotomy
 3. Highly selective vagotomy
 4. Truncal vagotomy

Ans 2

33. All the following indicates early gastric cancer except
1. Involvement of mucosa
 2. Involvement of mucosa and submucosa
 3. Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and muscularis
 4. Involvement of mucosa, submucosa and adjacent lymph nodes

Ans 3

34. Gastric malignancy is predisposed with
1. Duodenal ulcer
 2. Gastric hyperplasia
 3. Intestinal metaplasia III
 4. Blood group O

Ans 3

35. Thyroid storm is seen in all except

1. Thyrotoxicosis
2. Surgery for thyroiditis
3. Surgery on thyroid
4. I 131 therapy in thyrotoxicosis

Ans 4

36. In a young patient with Aplastic anemia, the treatment of choice is

1. ATG
2. Bone marrow transplantation
3. Danazol
4. G-CSF

Ans 2

37. Investigation of choice for invasive amebiasis is

1. Indirect hemagglutination
2. ELISA
3. Counter immune electrophoresis
4. Microscopy

Ans 2

38. Stimulation with TSH is useful for the diagnosis of

1. Prolactin
2. ACTH
3. Growth hormone
4. PTH

Ans 4

39. In which of the following conditions does hyperglycemia occur

1. Addison's disease
2. Uremia
3. Acromegaly
4. Fever

Ans 3

40. Hypergastrinemia with hypochlorhydria is seen in

1. Zollinger Ellison Syndrome
2. VIPoma
3. Pernicious anemia
4. Glucagonoma

Ans 3

41. Increased anion gap in urine signifies

1. Increased ammonium
2. Increased H^+
3. Increased K^+
4. Increased Mg^{2+}

Ans 1

42. Raised anion gap in blood is seen in all the following except

1. Diabetic ketoacidosis
2. Renal failure
3. Chronic respiratory failure
4. Antifreeze ingestion

Ans 3

43 .In Conn's syndrome, all the following are seen except

1. Hypokalemia
2. Hyponatremia
3. Hypertension
4. Edema

Ans 4

44 .In pheochromocytoma all the following are seen except

1. Episodic hypertension
2. Orthostatic hypotension
3. Wheezing
4. Headache

Ans 3

45 .A 35 year old lady, Kamli, presenting with severe headache was found to have a thyroid nodule with ipsilateral enlarged cervical lymph nodes. She gave a history of her mother dying of thyroid cancer. Which of the following investigations should be done prior to surgery?

1. Urinary metanephrine
2. Hydroxy indole acetic acid in urine
3. Urinary metanephrine and VMA
4. T₃, T₄ and TSH

Ans 3

46 .A diabetic patient with blood glucose of 600 mg/dL, Na 122 mEq/L was treated with insulin. After giving insulin the blood glucose decreased to 100 mg/dL. What changes in blood Na level is expected?

1. Increase in Na level
2. Decrease in Na level
3. No change would be expected
4. Na would return to previous level spontaneously on correction of blood glucose

Ans 4

47 .A young lady with spontaneous abortions has a history of joint pains and fever. She currently presents with thrombosis of her leg vein. Her APTT is prolonged. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Inherited protein C and S deficit
2. Factor XII deficiency
3. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
4. Increased antithrombin III levels

Ans 3

48 .In antiphospholipid antibody syndrome all the following are seen except

1. Recurrent fetal loss
2. Neurological symptoms
3. Thrombocytosis
4. Prolonged APTT

Ans 3

49 .Prophylactic spinal irradiation is given in all except

1. Acute lymphatic leukemia
2. Non Hodgkin's lymphoma
3. Hodgkin's lymphoma
4. Small cell carcinoma of lung

Ans 3

50. Craniospinal irradiation is useful in which of the following conditions?

1. Pilocytic astrocytoma
2. Oligodendroglioma
3. Medulloblastoma
4. Oncocytoma

Ans 3

51 .Medullary cystic disease of the kidney is best diagnosed by

1. Ultrasound
2. Nuclear scan
3. Urography
4. Biopsy

Ans 4

52 .A patient presents with hypertension and dizziness. The X-ray shows anterior rib notching. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Pheochromocytoma
2. Coarctation of the aorta
3. Neurofibromatosis
4. Marfan syndrome

Ans 2

53 .All the following are true regarding Ramsay Hunt syndrome except

1. It has a viral etiology
2. VII nerve is involved
3. VIII nerve may be involved
4. Excellent prognosis if spontaneous recovery occurs

Ans 4

54 .Renal vein thrombosis is most likely in which of the following conditions?

1. Membranous Glomerulonephritis
2. Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis
3. Rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis
4. Minimal Change disease

Ans 1

55 .Renal osteodystrophy differs from nutritional and metabolic rickets due to the presence of

1. Hyperphosphatemia
2. Hypercalcemia
3. Hypophosphatemia
4. Hypocalcemia

Ans 1

56 .A patient has presented to you with pleural effusion. The best site of aspiration of the fluid would be through the

1. 5th intercostal space in the midclavicular line
2. 2nd intercostal space close to the sternum
3. 7th intercostal space in mid axillary line
4. 10th intercostal space in paravertebral location

Ans 3

57 .A 10 year old child presents with anemia and recurrent fractures. The Xray shows diffuse hyperdensity of bone. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Osteogenesis imperfecta
2. Osteopetrosis
3. Osteochondroma
4. Hyperparathyroidism

Ans 2

58 .In the JVP, all the following combinations are true except

1. c wave ® atrial systole
2. ax descent ® atrial relaxation
3. cy descent ® ventricular relaxation
4. ya descent ® atrial filling

Ans 1

59 .All the following are correct statements regarding findings in JVP except

1. Cannon wave ® Complete heart block
2. Slow vy descent ® Tricuspid regurgitation
3. Giant cv wave ® Tricuspid stenosis
4. Increased JVP with prominent pulsations ® SVC obstruction

Ans 1

60 .While inserting a central venous catheter, a patient develops respiratory distress. The most likely cause is

1. Hemothorax
2. Pneumothorax
3. Pleural effusion
4. Hypovolemia

Ans 2

61 .The system internationale (SI) unit for blood pressure is

1. Torr
2. mm Hg
3. K Pa
4. cm H₂O

Ans 3

62 .Which of the following is not seen in atrial myxoma?

1. Fever
2. Increased ESR
3. Hypertension
4. Embolic phenomenon

Ans 3

63 .A patient with nephrotic syndrome with longstanding corticosteroid therapy may develop all the following except

1. Hyperglycemia
2. Hypertrophy of muscle
3. Neuropsychiatric symptoms
4. Suppression of the pituitary adrenal axis

Ans 2

- 64 .All the following statements about acute adrenal insufficiency are true except
1. Acute adrenal insufficiency is usually secondary to exogenous glucocorticoid administration
 2. Hyperglycemia is usually present
 3. Hyperkalemia may present as an acute cardiac problem
 4. Hyponatremia occurs as a result of renal tubule sodium reabsorption (****)

Ans 2

- 65 .A patient who came for blood donation was screened and found to be positive for HBsAg and HBeAg. His liver transaminases were normal. The most important next step is
1. Liver biopsy
 2. HBV DNA estimation
 3. Interferon therapy
 4. Observation and follow up

Ans 3

a i p g

- 66 .Antiretroviral prophylaxis decrease the chances of transmission of HIV to fetus during pregnancy by
1. 35%
 2. 50%
 3. 65%
 4. 75%

Ans 3

- 67 .All are true about De Quervain's thyroiditis except
1. Raised ESR
 2. Subsides spontaneously
 3. Autoimmune etiology
 4. Pain and swelling of the thyroid occurs

Ans 3

- 68 .Rheumatoid factor in rheumatoid arthritis is important because
1. RA factor is associated with bad prognosis
 2. Absent RA factor rules out the diagnosis of Rheumatoid arthritis
 3. It is very common in childhood Rheumatoid arthritis
 4. It correlates with disease activity

Ans 1

- 69 .Which of the following is seen in ITP?
1. Thrombocytosis
 2. Increased Prothrombin time
 3. Increased Bleeding time
 4. Increased clotting time

Ans 3

- 70 .A female 35 year old patient, Radha, having children aged 5 and 6 years has history of amenorrhea and

galactorrhea. Blood examination reveals increased prolactin. The CT of head is likely to reveal

1. Pituitary adenoma
2. Craniopharyngioma
3. Sheehan syndrome
4. Pinealoma

Ans 1

71 .Glucose mediated release of insulin is mediated through

1. ATP dependent K channels
2. cAMP
3. Carrier modulation
4. Receptor phosphorylation

Ans 1

72 .All the following are found in brain dead patients except

1. Decreased DTR
2. Absent pupillary reflexes
3. Complete apnea
4. Heart rate not responding to atropine

Ans 1

73 .A fracture of the lateral condyle of femur underwent malunion with angulation. Which of the following deformity is likely to occur

1. Genu varum
2. Genu valgum
3. Genu recurvatum
4. Tibia vara

Ans 2

74 .Patellar tendon bearing POP cast is to be applied in

1. Femoral fracture
2. Patellar fracture
3. Tibial fracture
4. Medial malleolar fracture

Ans 3

75 .Inversion injury of foot is associated with damage to all the following except

1. Lateral malleolus
2. Base of 5th metatarsal bone
3. Sustentaculum tali
4. Extensor digitorum brevis

Ans 4

76 .True supracondylar fracture is associated with all except

1. Extensor variety is more common
2. Uncommon in > 15 years of age
3. Varus is the most common deformity
4. Ulnar nerve is most commonly involved

Ans 4

77 .The nerve most commonly involved in Carpal tunnel syndrome is

1. Median

2. Ulnar
3. Radial
4. Musculocutaneous

Ans 1

78 .Fracture of surgical neck of humerus causes damage to

1. Axillary nerve
2. Radial nerve
3. Musculocutaneous nerve
4. Ulnar nerve

Ans 1

79 .The position commonly seen in posterior dislocation of hip is

1. Internal rotation, flexion and adduction
2. Internal rotation, extension and adduction
3. External rotation, flexion and adduction
4. External rotation, extension and adduction

Ans 1

80 .A 60 year old patient, Ramesh, has on Xray, an expansile solitary tumor in the center of the metaphysis with endosteal scalloping and with presence of punctuate calcification. The likely diagnosis is

1. Simple bone cyst
2. Chondrosarcoma
3. Osteochondroma
4. Osteosarcoma

Ans 2

81 .A patient had an accident and sustained fracture of his femur. 48 hours later, he developed tachypnea, disorientation and conjunctival petechiae. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Hypovolemia
2. Air embolism
3. Fat embolism
4. Hyponatremia

Ans 3

82 .A child is brought with severe scoliosis. On examination, there is partial fusion of lumbar vertebrae with overlying tuft of hair along with neurological deficit. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Caudal regression syndrome
2. Tight spinal band
3. Diastatomyelia
4. Coccygeal cyst

Ans 3

83 .The gas which produces systemic toxicity without causing local irritation is

1. Ammonium
2. Carbon monoxide
3. Hydrocyanic acid
4. Sulfur dioxide

Ans 2

84 .In a patient with fixed respiratory obstruction Helium is used along with Oxygen instead of plain oxygen because

1. It increases the absorption of oxygen
2. It decreases the turbulence
3. It decreases the dead space
4. For analgesia

Ans 2

85 .Upper respiratory tract infection is a common problem in children. All the following anesthetic complications can occur in children with respiratory infections except

1. Bacteremia
2. Halothane granuloma
3. Increased mucosal bleeding
4. Laryngospasm

Ans 2

86 .A 2 year old child weighing 6.7 kg and with a history of diarrhea and vomiting for 2 days is brought to the hospital. On examination, the skin when pinched up took almost seconds to return to normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1. No dehydration
2. Some dehydration
3. Severe dehydration
4. Skin pinching is not reliable in making a diagnosis

Ans 1

87 .A child was brought 6 hours after a snake bite. On examination a localized edema of less than two inches edema was present at the site of the bite. There were no systemic signs and symptoms. The most correct management would be

1. Incision and suction
2. Inject antivenom locally
3. Polyvalent antivenom should be started i.v
4. Observe for progression of symptoms

Ans 4

88 .In a newborn with respiratory distress syndrome, all the following are true except

1. Increased incidence in < 34 weeks
2. More common in infants of diabetic mothers
3. 100% oxygen is given in treatment
4. Cyanosis is present

Ans 3

a i p p g

89 .A newborn was brought with persistent crying and was found to have rashes. On laboratory examination, it was found to have lactic acidosis. The diagnosis is likely to be

1. Organic aciduria
2. Urea cycle defect
3. MELAS with lactic acidosis
4. Aminoacidopathy

Ans 1

90 .A 12 week old child should be further evaluated for developmental delay if found to have which of the following defects?

1. Failure to raise head to 90 degrees
2. Fails to vocalize

3. Unable to make babbling noises
4. Does not transfer a red ring even when given in hand

Ans 1

91 .A 6 month old infant develops high grade fever which subsided after 3 days following which there was appearance of a generalized rash which too subsided after 48 hours without any residual pigmentation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Fifth disease
2. Roseola infantum
3. Measles
4. Rubella

Ans 2

92 .All the following are seen in congenital rubella syndrome except

1. Mental retardation
2. Aortic stenosis
3. Deafness
4. Patent ductus arteriosus

Ans 2

93 .All are important causes of post neonatal mortality in India except

1. Respiratory infections
2. Diarrhea
3. Malnutrition
4. Tetanus

Ans 4

94 .An eleven month child was found to be very restless and hyperactive in the classroom making it difficult for the other students in the classroom to concentrate. He runs round the class all the day cannot sit at one place for a long time. He gets very agitated when the toy in his hand is taken away. The most probable diagnosis is

1. Autism
2. Conduct disorder
3. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
4. Conversion

Ans 3

95 .All are true regarding hallucinations except

1. It represents a state of inner mind's spatial orientation
2. It is independent of the observer
3. It is under voluntary control
4. It is the perception which occurs in the absence of stimulus

Ans 3

96 .A patient presents has a history of continuous headache for the past 8yrs. Repeated examinations had failed to reveal any lesion. The patient is not convinced and is convinced that he has a tumor in his brain. He is referred to a psychiatrist, who, after examination of his case comes to a conclusion. The diagnosis is most probably

1. Hypochondriasis
2. Somatization
3. Somatoform pain disorder
4. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Ans 1

97 .Which of the following behavioral problems would suggest an organic brain lesion?

1. Formal thought disorder
2. Auditory hallucinations
3. Visual hallucinations
4. Depression

Ans 3

98 .Delusions are seen in all the following except

1. Obsessive compulsive disorder
2. Depression
3. Mania
4. Schizophrenia

Ans 1

99 .A known alcoholic stops taking alcohol for 2 days. After which he develops insomnia, altered sensorium, restlessness. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Delirium tremens
2. Korsakoff's psychosis
3. Conversion
4. Schizophrenia

Ans 1

100 .A patient was brought with a history of behavioral problems. He has episodes of flailing of the arms and legs and he has no memory of these episodes. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Acute panic disorder
2. Temporal lobe seizures
3. Generalized anxiety
4. Hysteria and conversion disorders

Ans 2

101 .A young lady presents with a history of excessive food intake following which she would induce vomiting. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Binge eating disorder
2. Bulimia nervosa
3. Anorexia Nervosa
4. OCD

Ans 2

102 .Regarding cholestasis of pregnancy, all the following statements are true except

1. Bilirubin more than 5 mg/dL
2. SGPT/SGOT ratio less than 60 units
3. Presence of severe itching
4. Alkaline phosphatase is increased maximally

Ans 1

103 .A young male patient presenting with infertility underwent semen analysis. His sperm count was 15000 with motility 60% and no clot formation and his sperm count being 30000 with 40% normal cells. The interpretation of this would be

1. Oligospermia
2. Azoospermia
3. Motility disorder
4. Antisperm antibodies

Ans 1

104 .All are true about cephalhematoma except

1. Occurs due to subcutaneous edema
2. Seen mostly over occipital bone
3. Treatment is by aspiration
4. Varies in size when the child cries

Ans 4

105 .All are true regarding episiotomy except

1. Increases the size of the birth canal
2. Midline episiotomy causes less bleeding and heals early
3. Involvement of rectum is classified as grade 3/ 4
4. Higher infection rate in mediolateral episiotomy

Ans 2/4

106 .All are indications for cesarean section except

1. Placenta previa grade 4
2. Abruptio placenta
3. Carcinoma cervix Stage IB
4. Active herpetic lesion

Ans 2

107 .A patient, Shalu, presents with vaginal discharge. Examination of the discharge reveals the presence of Chlamydial infection. The treatment of choice is

1. Azithromycin + contact tracing
2. Doxycycline + Metronidazole
3. Fluconazole + Doxycycline
4. Metronidazole

Ans 1

108 .Which of the following is seen in infant of a diabetic mother?

1. Hypercalcemia
2. Hyperflycemia
3. Increased blood viscosity
4. Hyperkalemia

Ans 3

109 .A 45 year old female presents with polymenorrhea of 6 months duration. Which of the following is the next best line of management?

1. Dialtation and curettage
2. Oral contraceptives for 3 cycles
3. Progesterone for 3 cycles
4. Hysterectomy

Ans 4

110 .A patient presents with menorrhagia. All the following are possible treatment modalities except

1. NSAIDs
2. Tranexamic acid
3. Progesterone
4. Clomiphene

Ans 4

111 .In a patient suspected to have polycystic ovarian disease, LH and FSH should be examined in which part of the menstrual cycle?

1. 1-3 days
2. 8-10 days
3. 13-16 days
4. 24-28 days

Ans 3

112 .Endometrial carcinoma is predisposed to by all the following except

1. Ethinyl estradiol
2. Tamoxifen
3. Oral contraceptives
4. Nulliparity

Ans 3

113 .Complete failure of fusion of the mullerian duct leads to

1. Uterus didelphys
2. Arcuate uterus
3. Subseptate uterus
4. Unicornuate uterus

Ans 1

114 .A patient with infertility and PID was investigated and was found in hysterosalpingogram to have beaded fallopian tubes with clubbing of the ampullary end. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Gonococcus
2. Chlamydia
3. Tuberculosis
4. Ureaplasma

Ans 3

115 .All the following are causes of breech presentation except

1. Cornual implantation
2. Uterine malformation
3. Fetal malformation
4. Placenta accreta

Ans 4

116 .Which is true regarding instrumental deliveries

1. The only pre-requisite is full cervical dilatation
2. If venthouse fails, forceps may be used
3. Forceps can be used in breech deliveries
4. Venthouse cannot be used in rotational deliveries (posterior and transverse presentations)

Ans 3

117 .A 25 year old female, Kamla, with mitral stenosis having Class II symptoms, underwent pregnancy. All the following are done for managing this patient except

1. Application of outlet forceps to cut short the 2nd stage
2. After delivery of the placenta, intravenous frusemide to be given
3. Methergine is to be administered after delivery of the anterior shoulder
4. Antibiotic is to be given

Ans 3

118 .Which of the following changes occurs in the vagina during pregnancy?

1. pH increases
2. Increase in lactobacilli
3. Increase in anaerobic bacteria
4. Decrease in glycogen content

Ans 4

119 .A patient presented with sudden onset of amenorrhea, hirsutism and voice changes. Which of the following would help in diagnosis?

1. Testosterone
2. 17 hydroxy progesterone
3. Dihydroxy epi androsterone
4. LH and FSH

Ans 1

120 .The commonest content in vaginal prolapse is

1. Urethrocele
2. Cystocele
3. Enterocele
4. Rectocele

Ans 2

121 .For a menopausal patient having hot flushes, which of the following can be given as treatment?

1. Ethinyl estradiol
2. Progesterone
3. Gonadotropin
4. Danazol

Ans 1

122 .Exfoliative dermatitis is seen in all the following except

1. Pityriasis Rosea
2. Pityriasis Rubra pilaris
3. Psoriasis
4. Drug reaction

Ans 1

123 .In a patient, annular erythematous lesions on the trunk were seen circumscribed by collarete scales. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Pityriasis versicolor
2. Pityriasis Rosea
3. Pityriasis rubra pilaris
4. Lichen planus

Ans 2

124 .Wikham's striae are seen in

1. Lichen sclerosis
2. Lichen planus
3. Lichen atrophicus
4. Psoriasis

Ans 2

125 .A patient with psoriasis was started on systemic steroids. After stopping treatment, the patient developed generalized pustules all over his body. The cause is most likely to be

1. Drug induced reaction
2. Pustular psoriasis
3. Bacterial infections
4. Septicemia

Ans 2

126 .To do myringotomy, the incision is put in the posterior inferior region. This is the preferred region for all the following reasons except

1. It is easily accessible
2. Damage to chorda tympani is avoided
3. Damage to ossicular chain does not occur
4. It is the least vascular region.

Ans 4

127 .A false positive fistula test is seen in all the following except

1. Hypermobility of ossicular chain
2. Labyrinthine fistula
3. Dead ear
4. Post fenestration

Ans 3

128 .Weber test is done by

1. Placing the tuning fork on the vertex and examined after partial occlusion of the auditory canal
2. Placing the tuning fork on the mastoid and assessing the side of better hearing
3. Placing the tuning fork on the mastoid and examined after partial occlusion of the auditory canal
4. Placing the tuning fork on the forehead and by assessing the side of better hearing

Ans 4

129 .An eight month old infant had stridor with respiratory difficulty which worsened on crying. On examination, it was found to have a subglottic reddish mass. All the following can be used in the management except

1. Tracheostomy
2. Laser vaporization
3. Corticosteroid
4. Radiotherapy

Ans 4

130 .A chronic smoker with history of hoarseness was found on examination to have keratosis of the larynx. All the following are possible treatment modalities except

1. Laser
2. Radiotherapy
3. Stripping of the vocal cord
4. Partial laryngectomy

Ans 4

131 .The treatment of choice of a glottic cancer with stage T₁N₀M₀ is

1. Brachytherapy
2. External beam radiotherapy
3. Laryngectomy
4. Chemotherapy

Ans 2

132 .A 2 year old child develops acute respiratory distress and was brought to the casualty. On examination, there were decreased breath sounds with wheeze on the right side. The Chest Xray showed diffuse opacity in the right hemithorax. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Pneumothorax
2. Foreign body aspiration
3. Pleural effusion
4. Unilateral emphysema

Ans 2

133 .A young boy, ram lal developed respiratory distress. On examination, the Chest Xray showed hyperinflation of one lung. Which of the following is the most possible diagnosis?

1. Congenital lobar emphysema
2. Foreign body aspiration
3. Bronchiectasis
4. Atelectasis

Ans 2

134 .A 2 year old boy presented with fever. On examination, he had a respiratory rate of 50 per minute with bilateral crepitations and no chest indrawing. Cyanosis was present. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Pneumonia
2. No pneumonia
3. Severe pneumonia
4. Upper respiratory tract infection

Ans 1

135 .Epiphora is

1. An epiphenomenon of ophthalmic allergy
2. Excess flow of tears due to blockade of nasolacrimal duct
3. Ectropion is the most common cause
4. Due to irritation of cornea by eyelashes

Ans 2

136 .You have been referred a case of open angle glaucoma. Which of the following would be important point in diagnosing the case?

1. Shallow anterior chamber
2. Optic disc cupping
3. Narrow angle
4. Visual acuity and refractive error

Ans 2

137 .Tonography is important in

1. Detecting the formation of aqueous humor
2. Detecting the drainage of aqueous humor
3. Gives continuous intraocular pressure tracings
4. Represents field changes

Ans 2

138 .Cone is the most sensitive cell in the retina. It picks up images from a mix of red, blue and yellow colors. Abnormality in color perception needing increased use of red color for normal perception is

1. Protanomaly
2. Deuteranomaly

3. Tritanomaly

Ans 1

139 .Which color would be best for foveal color testing?

1. Red and Green
2. Blue and Green
3. Yellow and Green
4. Red and Blue

Ans 1

140 .Omar has hypermetropia needs + 1.5 D glasses for distant vision. What would happen to his near vision when his glasses slip down his nose?

1. Distorted
2. Remains unchanged
3. Becomes better
4. Becomes worse

Ans 1

141 .A 12 year old child with complaints of headache and decreased vision has visual acuity of 6/36 in the right eye and 6/6 in the left eye. On Retinoscopy at 66 cms, the right eye showed correction of 1.5 D and left eye 5 D. The anterior chamber and fundus of the eye were normal. What may be the cause of decreased vision in the right eye?

1. Amblyopia
2. Anisometropia
3. Optic neuritis
4. Refractive error

Ans 1

142 .Oculomotor nerve paralysis causes all the following except

1. Medial rectus
2. Lateral rectus
3. Inferior oblique
4. Levator palpebrae superioris

Ans 2

143 .A patient with photophobia and redness of the eye, on examination, showed vertically oval and mid dilated pupil. The diagnosis is

1. Acute congestive glaucoma
2. Iridocyclitis
3. Keratitis
4. Conjunctivitis

Ans 1

144 .In a patient with Wernicke's presents with hemianopic pupillary response, the most likely site of involvement is

1. Optic nerve
2. Optic tract
3. Lateral geniculate body
4. Optic radiation

Ans 2

145 .You are asked to examine the peripheral field of vision of a patient. On examination you normally find

decreased field of vision

1. Upwards
2. Downwards
3. Looking towards right side(temporal)
4. Looking towards left side (Nasal)

Ans 1

146 .Which of the following is seen in Pindborg's tumor?

1. Sunray appearance
2. Onion peel appearance
3. Driven snow appearance
4. Cherry Blossom appearance

Ans 3

147 .All the following are true about loculated pleural effusion except

1. It makes an obtuse angle with the chest wall
2. The margins are diffuse when viewed end on
3. Not confined to any bronchopulmonary segment
4. Air bronchograms are seen within the opacity

Ans 1

148 .The maximum penetration among the following is seen with which ray

1. Alpha
2. Beta
3. Gamma
4. Electron beam

Ans 3

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149 .In a patient having heavy dense bones, penetration is best achieved by

1. Increase in mA
2. Increase in kVp
3. Increased exposure time
4. Increased developing time

Ans 2

150 .Measurement of intravascular pressure by a pulmonary catheter should be done

1. At end expiration
2. At peak of inspiration
3. During mid expiration
4. During mid inspiration

Ans 2

151 .The cumulative pregnancy rate for Levonorgestrel Intrauterine Device (LN-IUD) for a period of 5 years is

1. 0.5
2. 1.0
3. 1.5
4. 2.0

Ans

152 .About direct standardization all are true except

1. Age specific death rate is not needed
2. A standard population is needed
3. Population should be comparable
4. Two populations are compared

Ans 1

153 .Active and passive immunity should be given together in all except

1. Tetanus
2. Rabies
3. Measles
4. Hepatitis B

Ans 3

154 .Which of the following statements is true regarding pertussis?

1. Neurological complication rate of DPT is 1 in 50000
2. Vaccine efficacy is more than 95%
3. Erythromycin prevents spread of disease between children
4. Leukocytosis correlates with the severity of cough

Ans 3

155 .Xavier and Yogender stay in the same hostel of the same university. Xavier develops infection with Group B meningococcus. After a few days, Yogender develops infection due to Group C meningococcus. All the following are true statements except

1. Educate students about meningococcal transmission and take preventive measures
2. Chemoprophylaxis against both Group B and Group C
3. Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Xavier
4. Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Yogender

Ans 3

156 .Acute flaccid paralysis is reported in a child aged

1. 0-3 years
2. 0-5 years
3. 0-15 years
4. 0-25 years

Ans 3

157 .The infectivity of chicken pox lasts for

1. Till the last scab falls off
2. 6 days after onset of rash
3. 3 days after onset of rash
4. Till the fever subsides

Ans 2

158 .All the following are sexually transmitted infections except

1. Candida
2. Group B streptococcus
3. Hepatitis B
4. Echinococcus

Ans 4

159 .Which vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy?

1. Rubella
2. Diphtheria
3. Tetanus
4. Hepatitis B

Ans 1

160 .Positive Schick test indicates

1. Immunity to diphtheria
2. Susceptibility to diphtheria
3. Hypersensitivity to diphtheria
4. Infection with diphtheria

Ans 2

161 .Carriers are important in all the following except

1. Polio
2. Typhoid
3. Measles
4. Diphtheria

Ans 3

162 .The most important function of sentinel surveillance is

1. To find total amount of disease in a population
2. To plan effective control measures
3. To determine the trend of disease in a population

Ans 1

163 .Iron and Folic acid supplementation forms

1. Health promotion
2. Specific protection
3. Primordial prevention
4. Primary prevention

Ans 2

164 .Serial interval is

1. Time gap between primary and secondary case
2. Time gap between index and primary case
3. Time taken for a person from infection to develop maximum infectivity
4. The time taken from infection till a person infects another person

Ans 1

165 .All the following are advantages of case control studies except

1. Useful in rare diseases
2. Relative risk can be calculated
3. Odds ratio can be calculated
4. Cost-effective and inexpensive

Ans 2

166 .For a 60 kg Indian male, the minimum daily protein requirement has been calculated to be 40 g (mean) \pm 10 (Standard deviation). The recommended daily allowance of protein would be

1. 60 g/ day
2. 70 g/ day
3. 40 g/ day

4. 50 g/ day

Ans 1

167 .Cereals and proteins are considered complementary since

1. Cereals are deficient in methionine
2. Cereals are deficient in methionine and pulses are deficient in lysine
3. Cereals are deficient in lysine and pulses are deficient in methionine
4. Both cereals and pulses contain threonine

Ans 3

168 .The biological oxygen demand indicates

1. Organic matter
2. Bacterial content
3. Anaerobic bacteria
4. Chemicals

Ans 1

169 .A population study showed a mean glucose of 86 mg/ dL. In a sample of 100 showing normal curve distribution, what percentage of people have glucose above 86% ?

1. 65
2. 50
3. 75
4. 60

Ans 2

170 .In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is

1. Unpaired t test
2. Paired t test
3. Chi square test
4. Fisher's test

Ans 2

171 .The correlation between variables A and B in a study was found to be 1.1. This indicates

1. Very strong correlation
2. Moderately strong correlation
3. Weak correlation
4. Computational mistake in calculating correlation

Ans 4

172 .The association between coronary artery disease and smoking was found to be as follows.

	Coronary Art Dis	No Coronary Art Dis
Smokers	30	20
Nonsmokers	20	30

The Odds ratio can be estimated as

1. 0.65

2. 0.8

3. 1.3

4. 2.25

Ans 4

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173 .In a prospective study comprising 10000 subjects, 6000 subjects were put on beta carotene and 4000 were not. 3 out of the first 6000 developed lung cancer and 2 out of the second 4000 developed lung cancer. What is the interpretation of the above?

1. Beta carotene is protective in lung cancer
2. Beta carotene is not protective in lung cancer
3. The study design is not sufficient to draw any meaningful conclusions
4. Beta carotene is carcinogenic

Ans 2

174 .The best method to show the association between height and weight of children in a class is by

1. Bar chart
2. Line diagram
3. Scatter diagram
4. Histogram

Ans 4

175 .In a low prevalence area for Hepatitis B, a double ELISA test was decided to be performed in place of a single test which used to be done. This would cause an increase in the

1. Specificity and positive predictive value
2. Sensitivity and positive predictive value
3. Sensitivity and negative predictive value
4. Specificity and negative predictive value

Ans 1

176 .Retroviruses contain

1. DNA polymerase
2. Reverse transcriptase
3. Segmented DNA
4. ds DNA

Ans 2

177. Ureteric constriction is seen at all the following positions except

1. Ureteropelvic junction
2. Ureterovesical junction
3. Crossing of iliac artery
4. Ischial spine

Ans 4

178 .A patient with complete transection of the spinal cord at the C₇ level will show all the following except

1. Anesthesia below the level of lesion
2. Areflexia
3. Hypotension
4. Limited respiratory effort

Ans 4

179 .In unexplained hypotension, which part of the vertebra should be examined?

1. Upper cervical
2. Lumbar
3. Thoracic
4. Lower cervical

Ans 3

180 .In dividing cells, spindle is formed by

1. Ubiquitin
2. Tubulin
3. Laminin
4. Keratin

Ans 2

181 .The superficial external pudendal artery is a branch of

1. Femoral artery
2. External iliac artery
3. Internal iliac artery
4. Aorta

Ans 1

182 .The weight of the upper limb is transmitted to the axial skeleton by

1. Coracoclavicular ligament
2. Coracoacromial ligament
3. Costoclavicular ligament
4. Coracohumeral ligament

Ans 1

183 .Which of the following muscles is supplied by mandibular nerve

1. Masseter
2. Buccinator
3. Tensor veli palati
4. Posterior belly of digastric

Ans 3

184 .Elastic cartilage is found in

1. Auditory tube
2. Nasal septum
3. Articular cartilage
4. Costal cartilage

Ans 1

185 .The sensory supply of the palate is through all the following except

1. Facial nerve
2. Hypoglossal nerve
3. Glossopharyngeal nerve
4. Maxillary division of trigeminal

Ans 2

186 .Diaphragmatic hernia can occur through all the following except

1. Esophageal opening
2. Costovertebral triangle
3. Costal and sternal attachment of diaphragm
4. Inferior vena caval opening

Ans 1

187 .All the following are true regarding blood supply to the kidney except

1. Arcuate artery is an end artery
2. It is a site for portal systemic anastomosis
3. The renal artery divides into five segmental arteries before entering the hilum

Ans 2

188 .All the following are derivatives of the neural crest except

1. Melanocyte
2. Adrenal medulla
3. Sympathetic ganglia
4. Cauda equina

Ans 4

189 .Which of the following is true regarding gastrulation?

1. Leads to formation of the three germ layers
2. Occurs at the caudal end prior to the cranial end
3. Inner cell mass gives rise to the yolk sac
4. Usually occurs at 4 weeks

Ans 1

190 .All the following are true about dorsal root ganglia except

1. Occurs in the cranial nerves
2. Derivative of neural crest
3. Contains multipolar cells
4. Contains lipofuscin granules

Ans 3

191 .Which of the following is required for the synthesis of nitric oxide?

1. NADPH, NAD, FMN
2. Dioxygenase
3. NADH
4. NADH, FAD

Ans 4

192 .Which of the following is true regarding hydroxyl ethyl starch?

1. It is an anesthetic agent
2. It is a plasma expander
3. It is a crystalloid
4. Used as a nutritional agent

Ans 2

193 .In a well fed state, acetyl CoA obtained from diet is least used in the synthesis of

1. Palmityl CoA
2. Citrate
3. Acetoacetate

4. Oxalosuccinate

Ans 3

194 .Substrate level phosphorylation is seen in conversion of

1. Acetoacetate to alpha keto glutarate
2. Succinyl CoA to Succinate
3. Fumarate to malate
4. Succinate to fumarate

Ans 2

195 .Elasticity of the corneal layer of skin is due to the presence of

1. Histidine
2. Keratin
3. Lysine
4. Cysteine

Ans 4

196 .Apo B 48 and apo B 100 differ due to

1. RNA splicing
2. Apo B gene
3. Chromosomal loci
4. Gene rearrangement

Ans 1

197 . "All enzymes are not proteins." This statement is justified by

1. All enzymes do not follow the Michaelis Menten hypothesis
2. RNA acts as ribozymes
3. Antibodies take a part in the catalysis of many reactions
4. Metals are involved in attachment and catalysis

Ans 2

198 .Enzymes mediating transfer of one molecule to another are

1. Transferases
2. Oxidases
3. Lyases
4. Peptidases

Ans 1

199 .In oxidative phosphorylation, the ATP production and respiratory chain are linked by

1. Chemical methods
2. Physical methods
3. Chemiosmotic methods
4. Conformational changes

Ans 3

200 .In which of the following reactions is Magnesium required?

1. Na-K ATPase
2. Transferases
3. Phosphatases
4. Aldolases

Ans 1

201 .Thiamine level is best monitored by

1. Transketolase level in blood
2. Thiamine level in blood
3. G6PD activity
4. Reticulocytosis

Ans 1

202 .Vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid supplementation in megaloblastic anemia leads to the improvement of anemia due to

1. Increased DNA synthesis in bone marrow
2. Increased Hemoglobin production
3. Erythroid hyperplasia
4. Increased iron absorption

Ans 1

203 .Phenylalanine is the precursor of all the following except

1. Tyrosine
2. Epinephrine
3. Thyroxine
4. Melatonin

Ans 4

204 .All the following can be used to detect mutation except

1. Single chain polymorphism
2. Ligase chain reaction
3. Polymerase chain reaction
4. Genome sequence chain

Ans 2

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205 .Sudden decrease in serum calcium is associated with

1. Increased thyroxin and PTH
2. Increased phosphate
3. Increased sensitivity of muscle and nerve
4. Cardiac conduction abnormality

Ans 3

206 .Ablation of the "somatosensory area 1" of the cerebral cortex leads to

1. Total loss of pain sensation
2. Total loss of touch sensation
3. Loss of tactile localization but not two point discrimination
4. Loss of tactile localization and two point discrimination

Ans 4

207 .Nonshivering thermogenesis in adults is due to

1. Thyroid hormone
2. Brown fat between the shoulders
3. Noradrenaline
4. Muscle metabolism

Ans 1

208 .In metabolic acidosis, which of the following changes are seen?

1. Increased K^+ excretion
2. Increased K^+ reabsorption from tubules
3. Increased Na^+ excretion
4. Increased Na^+ reabsorption

Ans 2

209 .Tropomyosin is involved in

1. Helps in the fusion of actin and myosin
2. Covers myosin and prevents attachment of actin and myosin
3. Slides over myosin
4. Causes Ca^{2+} release

Ans 2

210 .Entropy in a biological system does not increase because

1. It is an open system
2. It is a closed system
3. It is governed by vitalism
4. It is not related to thermodynamics

Ans 2

211 .Which of the following is true regarding a system which favors oscillatory responses?

1. Proportional component
2. Has a greater gain
3. Has a lesser gain
4. Positive feedback system

Ans 2

212 .The most common cause for female pseudohermaphroditism is

1. Ovarian dysgenesis
2. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
3. Virilising ovarian tumors
4. Exogenous androgen

Ans 2

213 .In a chronic alcoholic all the following are seen in the liver except

1. Fatty degeneration
2. Chronic hepatitis
3. Granuloma formation
4. Cholestatic hepatitis

Ans 3

214 .All the following are causes for granuloma of the liver except

1. Sarcoidosis
2. Candidiasis
3. Hepatic metastasis
4. Halothane

Ans 3

215 .Corkscrew esophagus is seen in which of the following conditions?

1. Carcinoma esophagus

2. Scleroderma
3. Achalasia cardia
4. Diffuse esophageal spasm

Ans 4

216 .In polycythemia vera, all the following are seen except

1. Hyperuricemia
2. Thrombosis
3. Evolution into acute leukemia
4. Spontaneous bacterial infection

Ans 4

217 .All the following are seen in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria except

1. Increased leukocyte alkaline phosphatase
2. Aplastic anemia
3. Thrombosis
4. Iron deficiency anemia

Ans 1

218 .In thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, all the following are seen except

1. Fever
2. Hypertension
3. Thrombocytopenia
4. Anemia

Ans 2

219 .In Henoch-Schonlein purpura, which of the following is seen?

1. Blood in stool
2. Recurrent infections
3. Thrombocytopenia
4. Intracranial hemorrhage

Ans 1

220 .Increased venous thrombosis in pregnancy is due to

1. Increased antithrombin III levels
2. Increased hepatic production of clotting factors
3. Changes in blood viscosity
4. Increased progesterone

Ans 2

221 .An 18 year old girl, Vimla, was diagnosed to have ulcerative colitis. All the following conditions are associated with it except

1. Sclerosing cholangitis
2. Iritis
3. Ankylosing spondylitis
4. Pancreatitis

Ans 4

222 .A patient with history of wheezing, bronchospasm and hemoptysis has bilateral perihilar bronchiectatic shadows on Chest skiagram. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
2. Sarcoidosis

3. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis
4. Fibrosing alveolitis

Ans 3

223 .HLA association in Diabetes mellitus is seen in

1. Type I
2. Type II
3. MODY
4. Malnutrition associated

Ans 1

224 .In primary tuberculosis, all the following are seen except

1. Cavitation
2. Caseation
3. Calcification
4. Langhan giant cell

Ans 1

225 .The most common tumor of the salivary gland is

1. Mucoepidermoid tumor
2. Warthin's tumor
3. Acinic cell tumor
4. Pleomorphic adenoma

Ans 4

226 .Crescents in renal biopsy is seen in

1. Membranous Glomerulonephritis
2. Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis
3. Rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis
4. Post Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis

Ans 3

227 .Necrotizing papillitis is seen in all except

1. Sickle cell disease
2. Tuberculous pyelonephritis
3. Diabetes mellitus
4. Analgesic nephropathy

Ans 2

228 .All the following are seen in asbestosis except

1. Mesothelioma
2. Pleural plaque
3. Calcification
4. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis

Ans 4

229 .A 10 year old boy, Pappu, died of acute rheumatic fever. All the following can be expected on autopsy except

1. Aschoff nodules
2. Rupture of chordae tendinae
3. MacCallum patch
4. Fibrinous pericarditis

Ans 2

230 .Kamli, a 50 year old lady presents episodic hypertension and gives a history of repeated episodes of flushing. All the following can be associated with this except

1. von Hippel Lindau's disease
2. Tuberous sclerosis
3. Marfan syndrome
4. von Recklinghausen's disease

Ans 3

231 .The intestinal biopsy findings in celiac sprue are all except

1. Infiltration of lymphocytes in the lamina propria
2. Crypt hyperplasia
3. Mucosal thickening
4. Inflammatory cells in submucosa

Ans 3

232 .An intestinal biopsy specimen showed macrophages with partially and completely digested bacteria. Which of the following conditions could produce such a picture?

1. Whipple's disease
2. Immunoproliferative Small Intestinal Disease
3. Cholera
4. Lymphoma

Ans 1

233 .All the following are true about large intestine except

1. Large intestine secretes acidic mucus which helps in the formation of stools
2. It is a site of mucocutaneous junction
3. Its epithelium contains goblet cells in large numbers
4. Absorbs salt and water

Ans 1

234 .Disease or infarction of neurological tissue causes it to be replaced by

1. Fluid
2. Neuroglia
3. Proliferation of adjacent nerve cells
4. Blood vessel

Ans 2

235 .A 2 year old child with Down syndrome was investigated. Her father was found to have a balanced 21-21 translocation. What is the chance of the next offspring to have Down syndrome?

1. 0%
2. 4%
3. 50%
4. 100%

Ans 3

236 .The tumor most commonly metastasizing to bone is

1. Neuroblastoma
2. Wilm's tumor
3. Glioma
4. Sarcoma

Ans 1

237 .Which of the following does not cause interstitial lung disease?

1. Tobacco smoke
2. Sulfur dioxide
3. Thermophilic actinomycetes
4. Coal dust

Ans 1

238 .The most common inheritance pattern of congenital heart disease is

1. Autosomal dominant
2. Autosomal recessive
3. Sporadic mutations
4. Multifactorial

Ans 4

239 .In granuloma, epithelial and giant cells are derived from

1. T cells
2. B cells
3. Plasma cells
4. Monocyte/ macrophages

Ans 4

240 .Gouty tophi for microscopic examination is transferred in

1. Formalin
2. Alcohol
3. Distilled water
4. Normal saline

Ans 2

241 .The most common genetic disorder causing liver disease in children is

1. Hemochromatosis
2. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
3. Glycogen storage diseases
4. Cystic fibrosis

Ans 2?

242 .Which among the following shows Autosomal dominant inheritance 'except' (given in exam!!)

1. Sickle cell anemia
2. Cystic fibrosis
3. Hereditary spherocytosis
4. Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

Ans 3 (treat as if thereis no misprint)

243 .All the following statements are true regarding Losartan except

1. It is a competitive angiotensin receptor antagonist
2. It has a long acting active metabolite
3. Associated with negligible cough
4. Causes hyperuricemia

Ans 4

244 .All the following are selective beta blockers except

1. Esmolol
2. Bisoprolol
3. Acebutolol
4. Celiprolol

Ans 4

245 .A patient on treatment for glaucoma develops blepharoconjunctivitis. The drug implicated is

1. Dipivefrine
2. Pilocarpine
3. Lanatoprost
4. Timolol

Ans 4

246 .All the following drugs cause renal failure except

1. Cephaloridine
2. Amphoterecin B
3. Cefoperazone
4. Gentamicin

Ans 3

247 .Drug A and drug B are 2 drugs to treat a skin lesion. Drug A cured 95% adults and children. Drug B cured 47% adults and 90% children. Drug A was twice as costly as drug B. Two general practitioners, Dr.Raman and Dr. Yogender use these drugs. Dr. Raman prescribes drug A to all patients. Dr. Yogender prescribes drug B at first and drug A if there is no response to drug B. Without considering indirect costs, which of the following is incorrect?

1. Drug A is more beneficial than B in adults
2. Drug B is more cost effective than drug A in children
3. Dr. Yogender's approach is more cost effective than Dr. Raman's for children
4. Dr. Raman's approach is more cost effective than Dr. Yogender's for children

Ans 4

248 .Regarding efficacy and potency of a drug, all are true except

1. In a clinical setup, efficacy is more important than potency
2. The log dose response curve, the height of the curve corresponds with efficacy
3. ED₅₀ of the drug corresponds to efficacy
4. For a given pharmacological effect, different drugs should have different efficacy

Ans 4

249 .A highway truck driver has profuse rhinorrhea and sneezing. Which among the following drugs would you prescribe to him?

1. Pheniramine
2. Promethazine
3. Dimenhydrinate
4. Cetirizine

Ans 4

250 .A 60 year old man taking opium for 20 years stops suddenly and presents after 2 days. Which of the following is likely to occur in him due to withdrawal?

1. Rhinorrhea
2. Pupillary constriction
3. Hypotension
4. Drowsiness

Ans 1

251 .A 60 year old man taking opium for 20 years stops suddenly and presents after 2 days. Which of the following is likely to occur in him due to withdrawal?

1. Rhinorrhea
2. Pupillary constriction
3. Hypotension
4. Drowsiness

Ans 1

252 .Digoxin is contraindicated in

1. Supraventricular tachycardia
2. Atrial fibrillation
3. Congestive heart failure
4. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

Ans 4

253 .Gemcitabine is effective in cancers of the

1. Head and neck
2. Pancreas
3. Lung
4. Soft tissue sarcoma

Ans 2

254 .Tianeptine is an antidepressant which is very popular nowadays. It's mechanism of action is by

1. Selective serotonin reuptake enhancer
2. Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor
3. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
4. Norepinephrine agonist

Ans 1

255 .Which of the following is not effective in tinea versicolor?

1. Clotrimazole
2. Ketoconazole
3. Griseofulvin
4. Selenium sulfide

Ans 3

256 .Which of the following drug does not cross the placenta?

1. Carbimazole
2. Heparin
3. Diazepam
4. Phenytoin

Ans 2

257 .Which of the following undergoes hepatic metabolism before it is excreted?

1. Phenytoin
2. Diazepam
3. Penicillin G
4. Cimetidine

Ans 2

258 .The primary mechanism of action of fluoride on topical application is

1. Conversion of hydroxyapatite to fluoroapatite by replacing the OH ions
2. Inhibition of plaque bacteria
3. Increases anaerobic bacteria
4. Improves the tooth morphology

Ans 1

259 .In a patient taking oral contraceptive, the chance of pregnancy increases after taking which of the following drugs?

1. Phenytoin
2. Griseofulvin
3. Ciprofloxacin
4. Cimetidine

Ans 1/2

260 .Barbiturates are absolutely contraindicated in which of the following conditions?

1. Kernicterus
2. Epilepsy
3. Acute intermittent porphyria
4. Alcoholics

Ans 3

261 .The duration of therapy with Griseofulvin for tinea unguium is

1. 4 weeks
2. 6 weeks
3. 2 months
4. 3 months

Ans 4

262 .The renal toxicity of aminoglycosides is increased by all the following except

1. Prior aminoglycoside therapy
2. Concomitant penicillin administration
3. Hypokalemia
4. Advanced age

Ans 2

263 .Proton pump inhibitors are most effective when

1. Given before meals
2. Given with meals
3. Along with an H₂ blocker
4. Given after meals

Ans 1

264 .Hepatic granuloma is caused by which of the following?

1. Alcohol
2. Amiodarone
3. Cimetidine
4. Metronidazole

Ans 2

265 .All the following belong to the steroid receptor superfamily except

1. Vitamin D₃ receptor

2. Thyroid receptor
3. Retinoid receptor
4. Epinephrine receptor

Ans 4

266 .The mechanism of action of sodium nitroprusside is

1. Increases cAMP
2. Increases guanylate cyclase
3. Calcium channel blocker
4. K channel opener

Ans 2

267 .Which of the following combination is correct

1. Deferioxamine - lead
2. Penicillamine - Copper
3. Dimercaprol - Iron
4. EDTA - Arsenic

Ans 2

268 .Which of the following is the drug of choice for hypertensive uveitis?

1. Lanatoprost
2. Phosphatidyl iodine
3. Divinyl epinephrine
4. Pilocarpine

Ans 3

269 .All the following are transmitted by blood transfusion (EXCEPT: not there in exam!!)

1. Hepatitis G
2. Cytomegalovirus
3. Dengue
4. Parvovirus B 19

Ans 3

270 .In a patient, corneal scraping reveals narrow angled septate hyphae. Which of the following is the likely etiologic agent?

1. Mucor
2. Aspergillus
3. Histoplasma
4. Candida

Ans 2

271 .The most common cause of ASOM in children is

1. Streptococcus pneumonia
2. Hemophilus influenza
3. E. coli
4. Moraxella

Ans 1

272 .The most common cause of osteomyelitis is

1. Staphylococcus aureus
2. Salmonella
3. Streptococcus

4. Tuberculosis

Ans 1

273 .Genital elephantiasis is seen in

1. Donovanosis
2. Lymphogranuloma venerum
3. Herpes simplex
4. Syphilis

Ans 2

274 .Bacteria acquire characteristics by all of the following except

1. Through plasmids
2. Incorporating part of host DNA
3. Through bacteriophages
4. Through conjugation

Ans 2

275 .An 8 year old patient presented with fever and cervical lymphadenopathy with prior history of sore throat. There was no hepatomegaly. The peripheral blood smear shows more than 20 lymphoplasmacytoid cells. The diagnosis is most likely to be

1. Tuberculosis
2. Infectious mononucleosis
3. Acute leukemia
4. Influenza

Ans 2

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276 .Epstein Barr virus causes all the following except

1. Infectious mononucleosis
2. Measles
3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
4. Non Hodgkins lymphoma

Ans 2

277 .In a patient with typhoid, diagnosis after 15 days of onset of fever is best done by

1. Blood culture
2. Widal
3. Stool culture
4. Urine culture

Ans 2

278 .Heat stable enterotoxin causing food poisoning is caused by all the following except

1. Bacillus cereus
2. Yersinia enterocolitica
3. Staphylococcus
4. Clostridium perfringens

Ans 4

279 .Which of the following is transmitted by Rat urine?

1. Leptospira
2. Listeria

3. Legionella
4. Mycoplasma

Ans 1

280 .All the following are true about listeria except

1. Transmitted by contaminated cheese
2. Gram negative bacteria
3. Causes abortion in pregnancy
4. Causes meningitis in neonates

Ans 2

281 .A patient, Gobi, had lepromatous leprosy. Which of the following is true regarding globi in leprosy?

1. Consists of lipid laden macrophages
2. Consists of macrophages filled with bacteria
3. Consists of neutrophils filled with bacteria
4. Degenerated neural tissue

Ans 2

282 .Staphylococcus aureus differs from staphylococcus epidermidis by

1. Is coagulase positive
2. Forms white colonies
3. A common cause of UTI
4. Causes endocarditis in drug addicts

Ans 1

283 .HIV virus is a

1. Single stranded DNA
2. Single stranded RNA
3. Double stranded RNA
4. Double stranded DNA

Ans 2

284 .Regarding HIV which of the following is not true

1. It is a DNA retrovirus
2. It infects CD4 cell
3. It produce hypergammaglobulinemia by activation of B cells
4. It can infect monocytes also

Ans 1

285 .CMV retinitis in HIV occurs when the CD4 counts fall below

1. 50
2. 100
3. 200
4. 150

Ans 1

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286 .Which of the following statements is true about Bacteroides

1. It is a gram positive bacilli
2. It is strictly aerobic
3. It can cause peritonitis

4. Presence in stools culture indicates need for treatment

Ans 3

287 .Which of the following is common to NK cells and Cytotoxic T cells?

1. Antibody production
2. Antiviral action
3. Antibody is required for cytotoxicity
4. HLA class II is involved

Ans 2

288 .Neonatal thymectomy leads to

1. Decreased size of germinal center
2. Decreased size of paracortical areas
3. Increased antibody production by B cells
4. Increased bone marrow production of lymphocytes

Ans 2

289 .Intestinal epithelial cells contain

1. T cells
2. B cells
3. Plasma cells
4. Macrophages

Ans 3

290 .All the following are true about acute infection except

1. Specific IgM antibody occurs in acute infection
2. Specific IgM indicates rubella immune status
3. Immunofluorescence indicates influenza infection
4. ELISA is useful in Hepatitis B infection

Ans 2?

291 .IL-1 is involved in

1. T lymphocyte activation
2. Decreased wound healing
3. Gain in body weight
4. Macrophage activation

Ans 1

292 .At autopsy, a body was found to have fine froth from the nose and mouth which increased on compression of the chest. Which of the following is the most likely cause of death?

1. Opioid poisoning
2. Hanging
3. Drowning
4. Cyanide poisoning

Ans 3

293 .A patient with myocardial infarction, after death, underwent autopsy. Microscopic examination of the cardiac tissue as part of autopsy revealed granulation tissue. The time from infarction till death is most likely to be

1. < 24 hours
2. < 2 hours
3. < 10 days
4. < 1 month

Ans 3

294 .A skull was found which had an oval nasal opening, horseshoe shaped palate, round orbits and a cephalic index greater than 80. The race to which it belongs is probably belongs is most probably

1. Negroes
2. Mongols
3. Caucasians
4. Aryans

Ans 2

295 .On firearm injury, blackish discoloration around the entry wound is due to

1. Flame
2. Smoke
3. Deposition of unburnt powder
4. Hot gases

Ans 3

296 .In cattle poisoning due to the ingestion of linseed oil, which of the following is incriminated

1. Aconite
2. Atropine
3. Pilocarpine
4. Physostigmine

Ans 1

297 .Endotracheal intubation prior to gastric lavage is done in cases of poisoning

1. To prevent aspiration
2. Due to fear of cardiac arrest
3. For ventilatory support
4. For easy passage of gastric tube

Ans 3

298 .A drug addict gives history of tactile sensations all over his body. He is likely ot have consumed

1. Cannabis
2. Cocaine
3. Heroin
4. Opium

Ans 2

299 .Tentative cuts are seen in a case of

1. Homicide
2. Suicide
3. Accident
4. Fall from height

Ans 2

300 .Tests for heavy metals are all except

1. Harrison and Gilfroy's test
2. Neutron
3. Atomic spectroscopy
4. Paraffin test

Ans 4

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1. All of following are correct about Thromboxane A₂ except

- a. low dose aspirin inhibit it
- b.
- c. secreted by WBC
- d.

Ans. c

2. A lady, while driving a car mets with an accident. She was admitted in an ICU for 6 months. After being discharged, she often gets up in night and feels terrified and has fear to sit in car again. The diagnosis

- a. panic disorder
- b. phobia
- c. conversion disorder
- d. post traumatic stress disorder

Ans. d

3. true statement is about neurocysticercosis

- a. usually presents with seizure resistant to anti epileptic drugs
- b. albendazole is more effective than praziquantel
- c. usually presents with 6th nerve palsy and hemiparesis
- d.

Ans. a

4. In brain, free radicals are detoxified by

- a. Superoxide dismutase
- b. MAO
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

5. An elderly man has abdominal pain, found to have fusiform dilatation of the descending aorta. Likely cause is

- a.
- b. atherosclerosis
- c. right ventricular failure
- d. syphilis aortitis

Ans. b

6. A woman complains of headache associated with paresthesias of the right upper and lower limb:

- a. trigeminal neuralgia
- b. glossopharyngeal neuralgia
- c. migraine
- d. cluster headache

Ans. c

7. a patient with B/L proptosis, heat intolerance and intolerance, unlikely diagnosis

- a. hashimoto's thyroiditis
- b. thyroid adenoma
- c. diffuse thyroid goitre
- d. reidel's thyroiditis

Ans. d

8. A patient presents with MEN II

a. Which of the following is not a feature of this:

- a. pituitary adenoma
- b. pheochromocytoma
- c. medullary ca thyroid
- d. neuromas

Ans. a

9. A patient is brought with head injury, head on collision and BP 90/60. Tachycardia present. diagnosis.

- a. EDH
- b. SDH
- c. Intracranial hemorrhage
- d. Intraabdominal bleed

Ans. d

10. Primary peritonitis is more common in females because

- a. ostia of Fallopian tubes communicate with abdominal cavity
- b. peritoneum overlies the uterus
- c. rupture of functional ovarian cysts
- d.

Ans. a

11 digoxin is NOT indicated in

- a. atrial flutter
- b. atrial fibrillation
- c. high output failure
- d. PSVT

Ans. c

12. All of the following are correct regarding AV fistula except

- a. arterialisation of the veins
- b. proximal compression causes increase in heart rate
- c. Causes arrhythmia
- d. Cause LV enlargement and LVF

Ans. b

13. A country with population of 1000 million, birth rate 23, death rate 6, is in which phase?

- a. early expanding
- b. late expanding
- c. plateau
- d. declining

Ans. b

14. best test to detect iron deficiency in community

- a. transferrin
- b. serum ferritin
- c. serum iron
- d. hemoglobin

15. Babu presents h/o road accident. He is hypotensive. Most likely ruptured organ is

- a. spleen
- b. mesentery
- c. kidney
- d. rectum

Ans. a

16. A patient has an accident with resultant transection of the pituitary stalk: what will NOT occur

- a. diabetes mellitus
- b. diabetes insipidus
- c. hyperprolactinemia
- d. hypothyroidism

Ans. a

17. pancreatic ca is caused by

- a. fasciola
- b. clonorchis
- c. paragonimus
- d. Ans b

18. man weighs 68 kg, consumes 325 gm carbohydrate, 65 gm protein, 35 gms fat: applicable statement:

- a. his total calorie intake is 3000
- b. he has a equal proportion of fat/carbo/protein as with balanced diet
- c. he has a negative nitrogen balance
- d. he is consuming 30 % of diet as fat.

Ans. b

19. Characteristic finding in CT of a TB case is

- a. exudates seen in basal cistern
- b. hydrocephalus is commonly seen
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

20. A man with fever wt loss and cough, mantoux is 17 x 19 mm induration, sputum cytology negative for AF

- b. Diagnosis:
 - a. pulm tuberculosis
 - b. fungal infection
 - c. viral pneumonia
 - d. pneumonia

Ans. a

21. A 30-year-old male complains of loss of erection with low testosterone and high prolactin level in blood

d. What is the likely diagnosis (sent in by AMIT BATLA) a) Pituitary adenoma b) Testicular failure c) Cranio pharyngioma d) Cushing's syndrome

Ans. a

22. A 18 yr old presents with massive hematemesis; history of fever for the past 14 days; rx with drugs; moderate spleen present; diagnosis

- a. NSAID induced gastritis
- b. Drug induced gastritis
- c. Esophageal varices
- d. duodenal ulcer

Ans. a

23. patient has tumor of the lower jaw, involvement of the alveolar margin. He is edentulous. Rx of choice

- a. hemimandiblectomy
- b. commando operation
- c. segmental mandiblectomy
- d. marginal mandibulectomy Ans c (ref CSDT)

24. Virulence of a disease is indicated by

- a. proportional mortality rate
- b. specific mortality rate
- c. case fatality ratio
- d. amount of GDP spent on the disease

Ans. c

25. most common site for squamous ca esophagus

- a. upper third
- b. mid third
- c. lower third
- d. GE jn.

Ans. b

26. In a 27 yr old male most common cause of a colo-vesical fistula:

- a. crohns
- b. ulcerative colitis
- c. TB
- d. Cancer

Ans. a

27. ulcer developing in burns tissue

- a. marjolins
- b. rodent
- c. melanies
- d. curlings

Ans. a

28. pts semen sample reveals 15 million sperms, 60 % normal morphology, 60% motile, sperm volume is 2 ml, no agglutination: diagnosis

- a. azoospermia
- b. aspermia
- c. oligospermia
- d. normospermia

Ans. c

29. ca prostate commonly metastasises to the vertebrae because

- a. valveless communication with batsons plexus
- b. Drain to Sacral lymph node
- c. Direst Spread
- d.

Ans. a

30. patient presents after trauma, with blood at the tip of urinary meatus. Can only pass a drop of urine. Next step:

- a. arrange for dialysis
- b. MCU
- c. Catheterise, drain bladder, remove foleys
- d. Catheterise and retain foleys.

Ans. b

31. patient with pancreatitis undergoes sudden loss of vision; possibility:

- a. methanol toxicity
- b. ethanol toxicity
- c. methanol toxicity followed by ethanol therapy
- d. purtschers retinopathy

Ans. d

32. what is true regarding pyloric stenosis

- a. more common in girls
- b. hypochloremic alkalosis

c. hellers myotomy is the procedure

d. most often manifests at birth

Ans. b

33. Glycosylated Hb is used for

a. identification of long term Glucose level

b. identification of recent Glucose level

c.

d.

Ans. a

34. in a population of 10,000, beta carotene was given to 6000; not given to the remainder. 3 out of the first group got lung cancer; 2 out of the other 4000 also got lung cancer; conclusion:

a. beta carotene and lung cancer have no relation to one another

b. the p value is not significant

c. the study is not designed properly

d. beta carotene is associated with lung cancer

Ans a

35. patient undergoes thyroid surgery, following which he develops perioral tingling. Blood Ca is 8.9 meq, next step is

a. vit D orally

b. oral Ca and vit D

c. intravenous calcium and serial monitoring

d. wait for Ca to decrease to < 7.0

Ans. c

36. Under the national TB programme, for a PHC to be called a PHI-R, requisite is

a. microscopy

b. microscopy plus radiology

c. radiology

d.

Ans. b

37. male pt, 20 yrs old, from jaipur, has erythematous lesion with central crusting, on cheek; diagnosis:

a. SLE

b. Lupus vulgaris

c. Chilblains

d. Cutaneous leishmaniasis

Ans. d

38. tumor associated with polycythemia vera

a. sarcoma

b.

c. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma

d.

Ans. c

39. population of 10,000, birth rate 36 per 1000, 5 maternal deaths, the MMR is

a. 14.5

b. 13.8

c. 20

d. 5

Ans. b

40. Correct about theophyllin is

a. t_{1/2} is less in CHF

b. t_{1/2} is less in smoker

c.

d.

Ans. a

41. 10 babies are born in a hospital on same day. All weight 2.8 kg each; calculate the standard deviation.

a. zero

b. one

c. minus one

d. 0.28

Ans. a

42. A 45 yrs old man presents with progressive cervical lymph nodes enlargement, since 3 months, most appropriate investigation

a. xray soft tissue

b. FNAC

c. Lymph node biopsy

d.

Ans. c

43. ELISA is performed on a population. What would be the result of performing double screening ELISA tests?

- a. Increased sensitivity and positive predictive value
- b. Increased sensitivity and negative predictive value
- c. Increased specificity and positive predictive value
- d. Increased specificity and negative predictive value

Ans c

44. hundred children out of whom 28 are immunise

d. 2 of them get measles simultaneously. Subsequently 14 get measles. Assume the efficacy of the vaccine to be 100%. What is the sec. Attack rate?

- a. 5%
- b. 10%
- c. 20%
- d. 21.5%

Ans. c

45. male aged 60 has foul breath, regurgitates food that is eaten 3 days ago:

- a. zenkers diverticulum
- b. meckels diverticulum
- c. scleroderma
- d. achalasia cardia

Ans a

46. Of 11 births, 5 babies weighed over 2.5 kg and 4 weighed less than 2.5 kg. What value does 2.5 represent

- a. geometric average
- b. arithmetic average
- c. median average
- d. mode

Ans. c

47. subcentre in a hilly area caters to

- a. 1000
- b. 2000
- c. 3000
- d. 5000

Ans. c

48. adenosine deaminase deficiency is seen which condition

- a. hypolipoproteinemia
- b. Hypercholestrolemia
- c. chronic granulomatous disease
- d. nezefof syndrome

Ans. c

49. All of the following are true except

- a. E coli grows in alkaline media
- b.
- c.
- d.

Ans. ?

50. True about albumin is

- a. low molecular weight, high conc
- b. high molecular weight, low conc
- c. low molecular weight, low conc
- d. high molecular weight, high conc

Ans. a

51. Urinalysis shows RBC casts, likely source is

- a. kidney
- b. ureter
- c. bladder
- d. urethra

Ans. a

52. FALSE about DOTS is

- a. continuation phase drugs are given in a multiblister pack
- b. medication is to be taken in presence of a health worker
- c. biweekly dosage
- d. improves compliance

Ans. c

53. All of the following are correct about axillary vein thrombosis except

- a. cervical rib may cause
- b. can be treated with iv anticaogulant
- c. Embolectomy done in all cases
- d.

Ans. c

54. lacunar infarcts are caused by:

- a. lipohyalinosis of penetrating arteries
- b. middle carotid artery involvement
- c. emboli to anterior circulation
- d.

Ans. a

55. An elderly man has features of dementia, ataxia and difficulty in downward gaze: diagnosis:

- a. parkinsons
- b. supranuclear gaze palsy
- c. alzheimers disease
- d.

Ans. b

56. All of the following are correct about cortisol except

- a. increase glucose, glycogen synthesis in liver
- b. attached to membrane and then act on nucleus
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

57. microfilaria are seen in peripheral blood in which stage of filariasis:

- a. tropical eosinophilia
- b. early elephantiasis
- c. early adenolymphangitis stage
- d.

Ans. ? c

58. Treatment of of kawasaki disease in children

- a. oral steroids
- b. iv steroids
- c. iv Ig
- d. mycophenolate mofetil

Ans. c

59. man aged 30y, has alopecia, boggy scalp swelling; hair easily pulled out; diagnostic test:

- a. KOH staining
- b. Culture sensitivity
- c. Biopsy
- d.

Ans. a

60. girl aged 19 with arthritis, alopecia, photosensitive rash on the cheek

- a. SLE
- b. Not SLE
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

61. Most useful investigation in diabetic mother to identify DM in first trimester

- a. Glycosylated Hb
- b.
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

62. disease NOT to be screened for in workers to be employed in a dye industry in gujarat?

- a. anemia
- b. bronchial asthma
- c. bladder cancer
- d. Precaancerous lesion

Ans. a

63. patient with arthritis, skin hyperpigmentation, hypogonadism, diagnosis

- a. hemochromatosis
- b. SLE
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

64. man aged 19 gets painless penile ulcer 10 days after sexual intercourse with a professional sex worker. Diagnosis is

- a. chancroid
- b. herpes
- c. primary chancre

d. traumatic ulcer

Ans. c

65. Which of the following is NOT seen in Wilson's disease

- a. cerebellar ataxia
- b. peripheral neuropathy
- c. dysphagia
- d. stocking and gloving in right hand

Ans. d

66. boy aged 8 from TN has a white non-anesthetic non-scaly hypopigmented macule on his face:

- a. pityriasis alba
- b. pityriasis versicolor
- c. indeterminate leprosy
- d.

Ans. c

67. child with itchy lesions over the groin and the prepuce. What will NOT be advised

- a. bathe and apply scabicide
- b. treat family
- c. burn clothes
- d. IV antibiotics

Ans. d

68. A man presents with mass at duodenojejunal flexure invading renal papilla

- a. HPE reported as lymphoma, true statement is
- a. staging will not be done until bone marrow examination performed
- b. II E stage
- c. III E Stage
- d. IV E stage

Ans. ?

69. girl aged 19 has light brown pigmentation over the malar eminences; diagnosis:

- a. chloasma
- b. SLE
- c. photodermatitis
- d.

Ans. a

70. most common organism causing tinea capitis

- a. trichophyton tonsurans
- b. microsporum
- c. epidermophyton
- d. candida albicans

Ans. a

71. Young patient presents with jaundice. Bilirubin is 21, direct is 9.6, alkaline phosphatase 84 KA units. Diagnosis.

- a. hemolytic jaundice
- b. viral hepatitis
- c. chronic active hepatitis
- d. obstructive jaundice

Ans. d

72. fistula in ano, what is true.

- a. post-fistulae have straight tracks
- b. high fistulae can be operated with no fear of incontinence
- c. high and low division is based on pelvic floor
- d. intersphincteric is the most common

Ans. c

73. A person who is on starvation for 5 days. Glucose is given for GTT. Findings will be all except

- a. GH decrease ???
- b. decreased ? insulin
- c. increase cortisol ???
- d. insulin tolerance ???

Ans. ?

74. 60 yr old man with suspected bronchogenic carcinoma; TB has been ruled out in this patient. What investigation would be chosen.

- a. CT guided FNAC
- b. Bronchoscopy and biopsy
- c. X-ray
- d. sputum examination

Ans. b

75. A patient of acute right ventricle infarction. modalities of treatment

- a. IV fluids

- b. digoxin
- c. diuretics
- d.

Ans. a

76. Most common cause of unilateral parotid swelling in a 27 yr old male

- a. warthins tumor
- b. pleomorphic adenoma
- c. adenocarcinoma
- d. Haemangioma

Ans. b

77. A destitute woman admitted with altered sensorium, dehydration; urine analysis showed mild proteinuria and no sugar; what other test would be desirable.

- a. fouchet
- b. rothera
- c. hays
- d.

Ans. b

78. Reagrding HIV infection, not true is

- a. p24 is used for early diagnosis
- b. lysis of infected CD4 cells
- c. dendritic cells support replication
- d. macrophage is reservoir of virus

Ans. c

79. young male presents with recurrent abdominal pain and gallbladder stone; serum bilirubin 2.5, Hb 6, urine shows urobilinogen positive; diagnosis

- a. hemolytic anaemia
- b. G6 PD deficiency
- c. hepatocellular jaundice
- d. protoporphyria

Ans. a

80. All of the following are true about type I respiratory failure except

- a. decreased PaO₂
- b. decreased PaCO₂
- c. normal PaCO₂
- d. normal A-a gradient

Ans. d

81. dry marrow tap, peripheral smear has tear drop cells, being investigated for anemia

- a. leukemia
- b. lymphoma
- c. myelofibrosis
- d. polycythemia rubra vera

Ans. c

82. person received tetanus full immunisation 10 years ago, now has clean wound without lacerations 2.5 hours ago. Next step:

- a. full course of tetanus toxoid
- b. single tetanus booster dose
- c. tet globulin
- d. tet glob and booster dose

Ans. b

83. A diabetic female on INH and rifampin for TB suffers DVT: started on warfarin: PT is not raised: next step:

- a. Long term heparin therapy
- b. increase dose of warfarin
- c. switch ethambutol for rifampin
- d. use LMW heparin

Ans. ? c/d

84. Chandu. A 45 yrs male has calcification on AP view Rt side of abdomen. In lateral view the calcification is seen to overlie the spine. most likely diagnosis

- a. gallstones
- b. calcified mesenteric nodes
- c. renal stones
- d. Calcifird Rib Ansc c

85. False statement regarding tetanus is

- a. five dose immunisation provides life long immunity
- b. TT provides no protection in the present injury
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

86. A patient on phenytoin for seizures, develops depression, rx with tricyclics, now complains of lassitude, Hb is 8; next test to do.

- a. chest x ray
- b. MCV
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

87. A woman has bilateral headache worsening with emotional stress; both children doing badly in school; diagnosis

- a. migraine
- b. cluster headache
- c. tension headache
- d.

Ans. c

88. Basanti, aged 30, episodic throbbing headache for past 4 yrs, nausea, vomiting:

- a. migraine
- b. cluster headache
- c. angle closure glaucoma
- d. temporal arteritis

Ans. b

89. Pulm edema associated with normal PCWP. Which of the following is NOT a cause

- a. high altitude
- b. narcotics overdose
- c. post cardiopulm bypass
- d. bilateral renal artery stenosis

Ans. d

90. In myasthenia gravis, correct statement regarding thymectomy is

- a. done in all cases
- b. done in cases with ocular involvement only
- c. not required if controlled by anticholinesterases
- d. most cases are associated with thymoma

Ans. ?

91. A young basketball player with ht 184 cm and arm span 197 cm has a diastolic murmur. Possibility:

- a. AS
- b. Coarctation of aorta
- c. AR
- d. MS

Ans. c

92. A woman has septic abortion done; vegetation on tricuspid valve is likely to go to:

- a. lung
- b. liver
- c. spleen
- d. brain

Ans. a

93. A patient with engorged neck veins, BP 80/50 and pulse rate of 100 following blunt trauma to the chest:

- a. pneumothorax
- b. right ventricular failure
- c. cardiac tamponade
- d.

Ans. c

94. A patient with Hb level of 6, WBC 2000, normal Different. Count except for having 6% blasts, platelets reduced to 20,000; moderate splenomegaly; possible diagnosis.

- a. Acute leukemia
- b. aplastic anemia
- c. Lymphoma
- d. ITP

Ans. a

95. A patient presents with LVH. On ECG, left axis deviation and some pulmonary complications. Most likely diagnosis is

- a. TOF
- b. tricuspid atresia
- c. TAPVC
- d. VSD

Ans. b

96. All of the following are associated with HUS except

- a. thrombocytopenia
- b. ab

- d. pain
- c. purpura
- d.

Ans. a

97. In a community, increase in new cases denotes

- a. increase incidence rate
- b. increase prevalence rate
- c. decrease incidence rate
- d. decrease prevalence rate

Ans. a

98. All of the following are true regarding fibrolamellar cancer of the liver, except

- a. more in women
- b. better prognosis than HCC
- c. increase AFP
- d.

Ans. c

99. Following a sexual intercourse, person develops left testes pain that does not get relieved on elevation of scrotum. Diagnosis is

- a. epididymo-orchitis
- b. torsion testis
- c. fourniers gangrene
- d. tumor

Ans. b

100. A man presents with non productive cough 4 weeks, grade III clubbing, apical lobe lesion on xray. Diagnosis?

- a. small cell ca
- b. non small cell ca
- c. fungal infection
- d. tuberculosis

Ans. b

101. Which of the following is a post blood transfusion complication:

- a. metab alkaosis
- b. metab acidosis
- c. resp alkalosis
- d. resp acidosis

Ans. b

102. A patient presents with hemoptysis and cushingoid features with a lack of dexamethasone suppression, likely reason

- a. adrenal hyperplasia
- b. adrenal adenoma
- c. ca lung
- d. ectopic ACTH production

Ans. d

103. mitral valve vegetations do NOT embolise usually to

- a. brain
- b. liver
- c. spleen
- d. lung

Ans. d

104. Kussmaul's sign is NOT seen in

- a. restrictive pericarditis
- b. constrictive pericarditis
- c. cardiac tamponade
- d. RV infarction

Ans. ?

105. Most common fungal infection in febrile neutropenia

- a. aspergillus niger
- b. candida
- c. mucormycosis
- d. asper. Fumigatus

Ans. b

106. Beta blocker which has less first pass metabolism and more excretion through kidney is

- a. propranolol
- b. sotalol
- c. bisprolol
- d. nadolol

Ans. b

107. NOT associated with thymoma

- a. red cell aplasia
- b. myasthenia gravis
- c. hypergammaglobulinemia
- d. compression of the supr mediastinum

Ans. c

108. All of the following are true regarding DIC except

- a. decreased platelets
- b. decreased fibrinogen
- c. decreased PTT
- d.

Ans. c

109. which of the following is NOT seen on hemoglobin electrophoresis in sickle cell anemia:

- a. HbA
- b. HbA2
- c. HbF
- d. HbS

Ans. a

110. A patient is on ventilator. His pH is 7.5 with $PO_2 = 85\text{mmHg}$ and $pCO_2 = 25\text{mmHg}$. $HCO_3 = 23$ mmol per litre. Most likely condition is

- a. resp. alklosis
- b. resp. acidosis
- c. metabolic alkalosis
- d. metabolic acidosis

Ans. a

111. man aged 60 has testicular tumor; most likely to be:

- a. germ cell
- b. sertoli cell
- c. teratocarcinoma
- d. lymphoma

Ans. d

112. Chandreash, age 61 years, complains of intermittent claudication, dizziness and headache. Most likely cardiac lesion

- a. TOF
- b. ASD
- c. PDA
- d. Coarctation of aorta

Ans. d

113. BP Samples from two community are best compared by

- a. Paired T test
- b. student's test
- c. chi square test
- d. cohort

Ans. a

114. secondary hyperparathyroidism due to vit D deficiency shows

- a. hypocalcemia
- b. hypercalcemia
- c. hyper phosphatemia
- d. hypo phosphatemia

Ans. d

115. Congenital syphilis can be best diagnosed by

- a. IgM FTAabs
- b. IgG FTAabs
- c. VDRL
- d. TPI

Ans. a

116. Dinesh, age 29 years has h/o sore throat 3 days back. Now he has complains of dysure

- a. On urine examination dysmorphic RBC are seen. Most likely cause is
- a. post strpt. GN
- b. Ig A nephropathy
- c. ATN
- d.

Ans. b

117. A patients CSF report is sugar of 40, protein of 150, chloride of 550, lymphocytosis present, diagnosis is

- a. fungal meningitis
- b. viral meningitis
- c. TB meningitis
- d. leukemia meningitis

Ans. c

118. A person comes in contact with other. This is called

- a. locard principle
- b.
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

119. A 45 years male presents with hypertension. He has abnormal movements in right upper and lower limbs. Mostly likely site of haemorrhage is

- a.
- b. caudate nuclei
- c. pons
- d. subthallmic nuclei

Ans. d

120. Impaired consciousness, visual hallucination, hyperactivity and fragmentary delusions are typically seen in

- a. delirium
- b. dementia
- c. paranoid psychosis
- d. schizophrenia

Ans. a

121. Which test is not useful in optic neuritis

- a. ERG
- b. Evoked Potential Retinogram
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

122. A 23 year lady presents with dizziness and chest pain. On examinations there is tachycardia and systolic ejection murmur at mitral are

- a. Investigation of choice is
- a. echo cardiography
- b. ECG
- c. Angiography
- d. CT

Ans. a

123. in 2 communities X and Y, Y shows more false +ve cases as compared to X. The possibility is

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. Y community has low prevalence

Ans. d ?

124. In ASD all are seen except

- a. LVH
- b. RVH
- c. right axis deviation
- d. pul. hypertension

Ans. a

125. All of the following anaesthetic agents can be given in children except

- a. halothene
- b. ether
- c. morphine
- d.

Ans. c

126. Basanti, age 28 presents with 6 weeks of amenorrhoe

- a. She has developed pain ab
- d. fluid in pouch of douglous. Most probable diag. Is
- a. ovarian cyst
- b. ectopic Preg.
- c. red degeneration of fibroid
- d.

Ans. b

127. All are true regarding inguinal canal except

- a. roof is formed by conjoint tendon
- b. deep inguinal ring is formed by transverse abdominus
- c. superficial inguinal ring is formed by ext. obliq. Muscle
- d. int. obliq muscle forms anterior and post. wall

Ans. b

128. Chandu, age 32 presents with ab

- d. pain and vomiting. He also complains some psychiatric symptoms and visual hallucinations. Most likely diagnosis is
- a. a
 - c. Intermittent. Porphyria
 - b. hypothyroidism
 - c. hyperthyroidism
 - d.

Ans. a

129. In low doses aspirin acts on

- a. cyclo-oxygenase
- b. thromboxane A₂
- c. PGI₂
- d. lipoxygenase

Ans. b

130. More false positive cases in a community signifies that the disease has

- a. high prevalence
- b. high sensitivity
- c. low prevalence
- d. low sensitivity

Ans. c ?

131. All of the following are false except

- a. Oxytocin sensitivity is increased during delivery
- b. Prostaglandins should be given during II trimester
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

132. All of the following are true except

- a. halothane is a good analgesic
- b. halothane sensitise the heart for catecholamines
- c. halothane
- d.

Ans. a

133. Autoimmune haemolytic anemia is seen in

- a. ALL
- b. AML
- c. CLL
- d. CML

Ans. c

134. IPPV can cause

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. barotraumas

Ans. d

135. A neonate presents with resp. distress. On investigations, his mediastinum was shifted towards right side.

- a.
- b. Diaphragmatic hernia
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

136. Bilateral ptosis is not seen in

- a.
- b. marfan's syndrome
- c. Mys. gravis
- d.

Ans. b

137. Protein responsible for contractility of muscles

- a. troponin
- b. tetnoin
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

138. which of the following is not mediated mediated through negative feed back mechanism

- a. BP
- b. GH formation

- c. thrombin formation
- d. ACTH release

Ans. c

139. Digoxin is indicated in all of the followings except

- a. atrial flutter
- b. WPW syndrome
- c. atrial fibrillation
- d. PSVT

Ans. b

140. True about Haemophilia A are all except

- a. PTT increased
- b. decreased PT
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

141. Ocular symptom not seen in Herpes zoster

- a. se
- c. glaucoma
- b. viral keratitis
- c. ant. uvetis
- d.

Ans. a

142. Which of the following is seen in First order kinetics

- a. rate depends upon plasma conc.
- b. rate does not depend on plasma conc.
- c. rate depends upon plasma protein binding
- d.

Ans. a

143. Left sided lateral gaze is affected in lesion of

- a. right frontal lobe
- b. right occipetal lobe
- c. left occipetal lobe
- d. left frontal lobe

Ans. a

144. Which of the following is not seen in Huntington's disease

- a. cognitive symptoms
- b. cog wheel rigidity
- c. corea
- d.

Ans. b

145. Sampling error is

- a. alpha error
- b. beta
- c. gamma
- d.

Ans. Tell us!

146. Alzheimer's disease is associated with

- a. down syndrome
- b. marfan's syndrome
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

147. Anaesthetic agent of choice in renal failure

- a. methoxyflurane
- b. isoflurane
- c. enflurane
- d.

Ans. c

148. All of the following are false except

- a.
- b.
- c. Cox I is inducible
- d.

Ans. ?

149. A patient with pH 7.23, pCO₂ = 54, pO₂ = 66 mmHg and HCO₃ = 10 mmol/L. Most likely condition is

- a. resp acidosis
- b. metabolic acidosis
- c. resp. acidosis with meta acidosis
- d. resp. alkalosis with met

a. Acidosis

Ans. c

150. All of the following are correct except

- a. HDL is protective for IHD
- b. LDL delivers cholestrol in tissue
- c. increase cholestrol level causes increase in no. of receptors
- d. VLDL is an endogenous triglyceride transporter

Ans. c

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1. A woman presents with 2 months of amenorrhea, lower abdominal pain, facial pallor and shock. Diagnosis is
- ruptured ovarian cyst
 - ruptured ectopic pregnancy
 - threatened abor.
 - septic abortion

Ans. b

2. (repeated) A child aged 2 years with 'a positive family history'. On peripheral blood smear target cells are seen. He has hypochromic microcytic anemia with Hb 6 gm%. Next investigation of choice is

- Hb electrophoresis
- coombs test
- liver function tests
- Osmatic fragility test

Ans. a

3. Consumption of uncooked pork is likely to cause infections with

- Tinea saginata
- Tinea solium
- Hydatid cyst
- Trichuris trichura

Ans. b

4. In a pregnant woman with red degeneration. Management is

- myomectomy
- conservative rx
- hysterectomy
- termination of pregnancy

Ans. b

5. Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of the

- left gastric
- splenic
- celiac trunk
- gastroduodenal

Ans. d

6. A newborn has dribbling after feeds. He has respiratory distress and froths at the mouth. Diagnosis is

- tracheoesophageal fistula
- tetralogy of fallot
-
-

Ans. a

7. consequence of maternal use of cocaine is

- hydrops
- sacral agenesis
- cerebral infarction
- hyper trichosis

Ans. c

8. A patient has involvement of PIP joint, DIP joint and the carpo-metacarpal of base of thumb, sparing the wrist joint is seen in

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Osteoarthritis
- c. Ankylosing spondylitis
- d. Psoriasis arthritis

Ans. b

9. ovarian cyst detected in a pregnant woman; mgt:

- a. immediate removal by laprotomy
- b. wait and watch
- c. second trimester surgery
- d. remove at time of cesarean section

Ans. c

10. Motor supply of the diaphragm

- a. thoracodorsal
- b. intercostal nerves
- c. phrenic nerve
- d. sympathetic

Ans. c

11. All of the following are supplied by the facial nerve except

- a. lacrimal gland
- b. submandibular gland
- c. nasal glands
- d. parotid

Ans. d

12. FALSE regarding hCG

- a. secreted by cytotrophoblasts
- b. acts on same receptor as LH
- c. has luteotrophic action
- d.

Ans. a

13. In left coronary artery thrombosis, most likely involved area is

- a. anterior wall of right ventricle
- b. anterior wall of left ventricle
- c. anterior wall of right atrium
- d. inferior surface of right ventricle

Ans. b

14. neonate has recurrent abdominal pain and diaphoresis on feeding, with murmur, which may lead to MI. diagnosis is

- a. asd
- b. vsd
- c. tof
- d. coronary anomalous

Ans. d

15. A neonate delivered at 32 weeks, on ventilator, xray shows 'white out', ABG reveals SpO₂ of 75, ventilator settings are as, FiO₂ 70, rate 50/minute. Next step to be taken?

- a. increase rate to 60
- b. increase FiO₂ to 80
- c. continue with the same
- d. weaning ventilator

Ans. ? (d)

16. A male pseudohermaphrodite child of 46 XY karyotype presents with BP 110/80 mmHg. Most likely enzyme deficiency is

- a. 21 hydroxylase
- b. 17 hydroxylase
- c. 11 hydroxylase
- d. 3-beta hydroxylase

Ans. ? b/d (if neonate = d)

17. Ramu, 8 yr old boy presents upper GI bleeding . On examination, there is splenomegaly, no ascites, no hepatomegaly; esophageal varices present on UGIE. Diagnosis is

- a. budd chiari syndrome
- b. non cirrhotic portal fibrosis
- c. cirrhosis
- d. veno occlusive disease

Ans. b

18. A 5 year child of is suffering from nephrotic syndrome is well responding to steroid therapy. What would be the finding on light microscopy:

- a. no finding
- b. basement membrabne thickning
- c. podocyte lesions
- d.

Ans. a

19. A neonate presents with respiratory distress, contralateral mediastinal shift and multiple cystic air filled lesions in chest. Most likely diagnosis is

- a. congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- b. congenital lung cysts
- c. pneumonia
- d.

Ans. b (ref. chapman)

20. A child presents with seborrheic dermatitis, lytic skull lesions, ear discharge, hepatosplenomegaly; likely diagnosis

- a. leukemia
- b. lymphoma
- c. histiocytosis X
- d.

Ans. c

21. A neonate with jaundice and clay white stools. On liver biopsy giant cells were seen. diagnosis is

- a. physiological jaundice
- b. neonatal hepatitis with extrabiliary atresia
- c. neonatal hepatitis with physiological jaundice
- d.

Ans. b

22. A child aged 2 years with 'a positive family history'. On peripheral blood smear target cells oare seen. He has hypochromic microcytic anemia with Hb 6 gm%. Next investigation of choise is

- a. Hb electrophoresis
- b. coombs test
- c. liver function tests
- d. Osmatic fragility test

Ans. a

23. Most common cause of urine obstruction in a boy:

- a. antr urethral valves

- b. posterior urethral valves
- c. stone
- d.

Ans. b

24. Which bond is not formed between an enzyme substrate complex

- a. electrostatic
- b. covalent
- c. van der waals
- d. hydrogen

Ans. b

25. ground glass appearance is NOT seen in

- a. hyaline membrane disease
- b. pneumonia
- c. left to right shunt
- d. obstructive TAPVC

Ans. c

26. A 5 yr child present with calculus of size 2 cm. in the upper ureter. He has haematuria

- a. On USG no obs is seen. TT of choice
- a. ureterolithotomy
- b. endoscopy
- c. ESWL
- d. observation

Ans. c

27. potts shunt is

- a. rt subclavian artery to rt pulmonary
- b. descending aorta to left pulmonary
- c. left subclavian to left pulmonary
- d. ascending aorta to right pulmonary

Ans. b

28. 3 month old child presents with intermittent stridor. Most likely cause is

- a. laryngotracheobronchitis
- b. laryngomalacia
- c. respi. obstruction
- d.

Ans. b

29. Which of the following is true regarding cretinism

- a. short limbs compared to trunk
- b. proportionate shortening
- c. short limb and short stature
- d. short limb long stature

Ans. c

30. A female 30 yrs old, presents with has abdominal mass with complain of sudden ab

- d. Pain. Most likely diagnosis is
- a. torsion of subserous fibroid
- b. twisted ovarian cyst
- c. rupture of ectopic preg.
- d.

Ans. b

31. surfactant production in lungs starts at

- a. 28 weeks
- b. 32 wks
- c. 34 wks
- d. 36 wks

Ans. a

32. If urine sample darkens on standing, most likely condition is

- a. phenylketonuria
- b. alkaptonuria
- c. maple syrup urine disease
- d. DM

Ans. b

33. Which of the following condition requires dialysis

- a. salicylate toxicity
- b. digitalis toxicity
- c. barbiturate toxicity
- d.

Ans. a

34. Basanti age 29 yrs from bihar presents with tuberculosis. She delivers baby. She will be instructed all of the followings except

- a. give baby BCG
- b. withheld breast feeding
- c. give ATT for 2 years
- d. proper disposal of sputum

Ans. b

35. Highest binding of iron in plasma is seen with

- a. transferrin
- b. ferritin
- c. hemoglobin
- d. ceruloplasmin

Ans. a

36. Source of the nitrogen in urea cycle

- a. aspartate and ammonia
- b. glutamate and ammonia
- c. arginase and ammonia
- d.

Ans. a

37. Maximum no. of H bonds are found between which base pairs?

- a. A-T
- b. G-C
- c. A-G
- d. C-T

Ans. b

38. Basic amino acids are

- a. aspartate and glutamate
- b. serine and glycine
- c. lysine and arginine
- d.

Ans. c

39. Which of these fatty acids is found exclusively in breast milk?

- a. linoleate
- b. linolenic
- c. palmitic
- d. d-hexanoic * * *

Ans. ?

40. blood is non-newtonian fluid because

- a. viscosity changes with velocity
- b. density changes with velocity
- c. density does not changes with velocity
- d. viscosity does not changes with velocity

Ans. tell us

41. Protonation and deprotonation at pH 7 occurs in which amino acid

- a. serine
- b. histidine
- c. threonine
- d. proline

Ans. b

42. Patient of 47 XXY karyotype presents with features of hypogonadism; likely diagnosis:

- a. turners
- b. klinefelters
- c. edwards
- d. Down syn.

Ans. b

43. mother has sickle cell disease; husband is normal: % chances of children having, respectively, sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait:

- a. 0 and 100
- b. 25 and 75
- c. 25 and 50
- d. 25 and 25

Ans. a

44. A woman has had 2 previous anencephalic babies, risk of having a third one is

- a. 0%
- b. 10%
- c. 25%
- d. 50%

Ans. b

45. DNA analysis of chorionic villus/ amniocentesis NOT likely to detect

- a. tay sachs
- b. hemophilia A
- c. sickle cell disease
- d. duchenne muscular dystrophy

Ans.b/c ?

46. cytochrome oxidase is inhibited by

- a. cyanide
- b. carbon monoxide
- c. MAO
- d.

Ans. a

47. cystine deficient lactose media is preferred over McConkey agar because

- a. former prevents swarming of proteus
- b. it is a differential medium
- c. prevents pseudomonas growth
- d. promotes growth of candida

Ans. ?

48. A baby with refusal to feed, skin lesions, seizures, organic acids in urine, lactic acidosis with normal ammoni

- a. diagnosis is
- a. organic aciduria
- b. multiple carboxylase deficiency
- c. propionic acidemia
- d.

Ans. ?

49. Which of the following RNA has abnormal purine bases

- a. tRNA
- b. mRNA
- c. rRNA
- d. 16S RNA

Ans. a

50. All of the follwings are true about gout except

- a. due to increased metabolism of pyrimidines
- b. due to increased met
- a. Of purines
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

51. A beta hemolytic bacteria resistant to vancomycin, gentamycin and ampicillin. It shows growth in 6.5% NaCl and bile is likely to be

- a. strep agalactiae
- b. strep pneumococcus
- c. enterococcus
- d. strep bovis

Ans. c

52. A child presents with white patch over the tonsils and resp. distress. A throat swab was taken. It should be cultured with

- a. loeffler serus slope
- b. LJ medium
- c. Caryblair media
- d.

Ans. a

53. Basanti, age 26, pregnant woman from bihar presents with hepatic encephalopathy. The likely diagnosis:

- a. Hep E
- b. hep B
- c. sepsis
- d. maternal alcohol toxicity

Ans. a

54. Toxin involved in the streptococcal toxic shock syndrome PJC

- a. pyrogenic exotoxin
- b. erythrotoxic toxin
- c. hemolysin
- d. M Protien

Ans. a

55. A woman presents with 6 weeks amenorrhea and lump in the RIF. Investigation of choice

- a. USG abdomen
- b. Laparoscopy
- c. CT
- d. shielded X - ray

Ans. a

56. All of the following are correct regarding streptococcus except

- a. M protein is virulent factor
- b. mucoid colony
- c. m type is most common
- d.

Ans. ?

57. Virus causing hemorrhagic cystitis, diarrhea and conjunctivitis:

- a. RSV
- b. Rhinovirus
- c. Adenovirus
- d. Rotavirus

Ans. c

58. Which of the following organism gives greenish/yellow coloured colonies

- a. staphylococcus
- b. E. Coli
- c. Pseudomonas
- d. Peptostreptococcus

Ans. c

59. All of the following are true regarding NK cells, except

- a. activated by IL-2
- b. variant to large lympho.
- c. CD3 and TCR receptor present
- d.

Ans. c

60. All of the following are true regarding regarding *Ureaplasma urealyticum* except

- a. causes non gonococcal urethritis
- b. associated with infertility
- c. bacterial vaginosis
- d. epididymitis

Ans. b/c ?

62. Which of the following is not a complete sterilization agent

- a. glutaraldehyde
- b. absolut alcohol
- c. hydrogen peroxide
- d. sodium hypochlorite

Ans. b

63 All of the following are correct regarding EHEC except

- a. sereny test +ve
- b. fermants sorbitol
- c. causes HUS
- d. shiga like exotoxin

Ans. a

64. Most common cause of meningitis in kids 6 months to 2 years of age

- a. pneumococcus
- b. staph
- c. H influenza
- d. E.coli

Ans. c

65. A patient with 14 days of fever, suspected to have typhoid

- d. Most appropriate test is
- a. blood culture
- b. widal test
- c. stool culture
- d. urine culture

Ans. b ?

66. A 50 yrs old woman having post coital bleeding. She has a visible growth on PS. Next mm

- a. punch biopsy
- b. colposcopic biopsy
- c. pap smear
- d. cone biopsy

Ans. a

67. Rekha, a 45 yrs woman with negative pap smear with +ve endocervical curratage. next management will be

- a.
- b. vaginal hysterectomy
- c. conisation
- d. Warthin hysterectomy

Ans. c ?

68. A girl presents with primary amenorrhea; grade V thelarche, grade II pubarche; no axillary hair; possible diagnosis

- a. testicular feminisation
- b. mullerian agenesis
- c. turners
- d. gonadal dysgenesis

Ans. a

69. Bilateral ovarian cancer with capsule breached, ascites positive for malignant cells: stage is:

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV

Ans. b

70. All of the following are indications for termination of pregnancy in APH patient except

- a. 37 weeks
- b. IUD
- c. Transverse lie
- d. continuous profuse bleeding

Ans. c (ref. dutta)

71. Rokitansky Kuster hauser syndrome: most likely condition is

- a. ovary agenesis
- b. fallopian tubes absent
- c. vaginal atresia
- d. bicornuate uterus

Ans. c

72. All of the following are true regarding a patient with acid peptic disease except

- a. mesoprostol is the drug of choice in given with NSAIDS
- b. DU is preventable by the use of nighttime H2 blockers
- c. omeprazole may help ulcers refractory to H2 blockers
- d. mesoprostol is DOC in pregnant

Ans. d

73. A boy attempts suicide, brought to PRIVATE doctor and he is successfully cure. Doctor should

- a. inform police
- b. not required to inform
- c. report to magistrate
- d. callup girlfriend and ask her to make up

Ans. b

74. A case of carcinoma cervix found to be in altered sensorium and having hiccups. Cause could be

- a. septicemia
- b. uremia
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

75. patient of head injury, has no relatives, requires urgent cranial decompression; Doctor should

- a. operate without formal consent
- b. take police consent
- c. wait for relatives
- d. take

Ans. a

76. A pt with pneumonia for 5 days admitted to hospital. He suddenly ceases to recognize doctor and staff and think that the he is in jail. He complains of scorpions attacking him, is in altered sensorium: condition is:

- a. acute delirium
- b. acute dementia
- c. acute schizophrenia
- d. acute paranoid

Ans. a

77. Basanti age 27 years, female thinks her nose is ugly; her idea is fixed and not shared by anyone else. Whenever she goes out of home, she hides her face with a cloth. She visits to Surgeon. next step would be:

- a. investigate and then operate
- b. refer to psychiatrist
- c. reassure the patient
- d. immediate operation.

Ans. b

78. A patient having sensation of bugs crawling all over his body: this may be effect of

- a. cocaine
- b. alcohol
- c. tea
- d. benzodiazepines

Ans. a

79. A person missing from home, found wandering purposefully, well groomed, has some degree of amnesia

- a. dissociative fugue
- b. dissociative amnesia

- c. schizophrenia
- d. dementia

Ans. a

80. swelling in the neck after a thyroidectomy; what is the likely complication.

- a. resp. obstruction
- b. recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
- c. hypo volumia
- d.

Ans. a

81. Dinesh, age 56 years man with complaints of slowness of movements, postural instability, tremors, rigidity and memory loss. Diagnosis is

- a. multi infarct dementia
- b. Alzheimer's disease
- c. parkinsonism
- d.

Ans. c

82. Most radiosensitive tumour of the following:

- a. ca kidney
- b. ca colon
- c. testicular terotoma
- d. ca cervix

Ans. d

83. Indicative of ante-mortem drowning?

- a. cutis anserina
- b. rigor mortis
- c. washerwomans feet
- d. grass and weeds grasped in the hand

Ans. d

84. A man with alcoholic liver failure requires general anesthesia for surgery. Anaesthetic agent of choice is

- a. ether
- b. halothane
- c. methoxyflurane
- d. isoflurane

Ans. d

85. All of the followings are true regarding the pudendal nerve, except

- a. sensory and motor
- b. derived from S2,3,4
- c. comes out through the lesser sciatic foramen
- d. main nerve supply of pelvic organs

Ans. c

86. In the fracture of middle cranial fossa, absence of tears would be due to lesion in

- a. trigeminal ganglion
- b. ciliary ganglion
- c. greater superficial petrosal nerve
- d. cervical ganglion

Ans. c

87. Gettlers test is done for

- a. death by drowning

- b. hanging
- c. burns
- d. phosphorus poisoning

Ans. a

88. All of the following are true about coronary artery except-

- a. right coronary in anterior interventricular groove
- b. usually 3 obtuse marginal artery arise from left coronary artery
- c. in 85% cases posterior descending artery arises from right co. art.
- d.

Ans. b

89 (ref. gray's) 19. Pivot test is for

- a. anterior cruciate ligament
- b. posterior cruciate ligament
- c. medial meniscus injury
- d. lateral meniscus injury

Ans. a

90. Babu, 19 yrs has small circumscribed sclerotic swelling over diaphysis of femur bone; diagnosis is

- a. osteoclastoma
- b. osteosarcoma
- c. ewings sarcoma
- d. osteoid osteoma

Ans. d

91. A patient had injury to the upper limb 3 yrs earlier, now he presents with paresthesia over the medial border of the hand and anaesthesia over medial two finger. The injury is likely to have been:

- a. supracondylar fracture
- b. lateral condyle fracture humerus
- c. medial condyle fracture humerus
- d. posterior dislocation of the humerus

Ans. b

92. Most common site of osteosarcoma

- a. femur, upper end
- b. femur, lower end
- c. tibia, lower end
- d. fibula, lower end

Ans. b

93. A patient had injury on his shoulder. Following anterior dislocation of the shoulder, he develops weakness of flexion shoulder, lack of sensation over the lateral aspect forearm; nerve injured:

- a. radial
- b. musculocutaneous
- c. axillary
- d. ulnar

Ans. b

94. Basanti aged 61 years, falls from height. She complains lower limb extended, externally rotated, pain and inability to move limb

- b. Most likely diagnosis is -
- a. fracture neck femur
- b. trochanteric femur fracture
- c. posterior dislocation hip
- d. anterior dislocation of hip

Ans. b ?

95. babloo, age 10 years, presents with fracture of humerus. Xray reveals a lytic lesion at the upper end

- d. Likely condition is
- a. unicameral bone cyst
- b. osteosarcoma
- c. giant cell tumour
- d. osteochondroma (?)

Ans. a

96. Triple arthrodesis foot involves

- a. calcaneocuboid, talonavicular and talocalcaneal
- b. tibiotalar, calcaneocuboid and talocalcaneal
- c. ankle joint, calcaneocuboid and talocalcaneal
- d.

Ans. a

97. In an infertile woman, endometrial biopsy reveals proliferative changes. Which Hormone should be preferred?

- a. MDPA
- b. Desogestrol
- c. norethisteron
- d.

Ans. c

98. patient complains of post coital bleed, no tumor seen per speculum, next step:

- a. colposcopy biopsy
- b. conisation
- c. repeat pap smear
- d. culdoscopy

Ans. a

99. In a post polio case, ilio-tibial tract contracture is likely to result in

- a. extension at the hip and knee
- b. extension at the hip
- c. flexion at the hip and the knee
- d. extension at the knee

Ans. ? (a/d)

100. Snow storm appearance is seen in USG

- a. hydatidiform mole
- b.
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

101. A pregnant diabetic on oral sulphonyl urea is shifted to insulin. All of the followings are true regarding this, EXCEPT a) sul. urea causes PIH b) insulin does not cross placenta c) oral hypoglycaemics crosses placenta and deplete foetal insulin d) during pregnancy insulin requirement increases and cannot be provided with sulphonyl ureas

Ans. a

102. All of the following are true regarding ticlopidine except

- a. directly interacts with platelet membrane
- b. onset of action is delayed
- c. ecconaid dependent/independent ???
- d.

Ans. ?

103. reason for reducing drug dosage in elderly

- a. body water decreased
- b. increased baroreceptor sensitivity
- c. lean and thin mass
- d.

Ans. b

104. true regarding adenomyosis:

- a. more common in nullipara
- b. progestins are not useful
- c. presents with menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, and enlarged uterus
- d. more common in multipar

a.

Ans. c

105. drug containing two sulfhydryl groups in a molecule

- a. BAL
- b. EDTA
- c. Penicillamine
- d.

Ans. a

106. All of the following are true about apomorphine about selegiline except

- a. apomorphine is used in on-off phenomenon
- b. selegiline is a MAO-A inhibitor
- c. used in parkinsonism
- d. selegiline does not cause cheese reaction

Ans. b

107. True about inverse agonists?

- a. attach to receptor and act in same direction
- b. attach to receptor and act in opp. direction
- c. inhibit the attachment of agonist
- d.

Ans. b

108. Condition associated with lack of a single pelvic ala

- a. robert's
- b. naegele's
- c.
- d.

Ans. b

109. Force generating proteins are

- a. myosin and myoglobin
- b. dynein and kinesin
- c. calmodulin and G protein
- d. troponin

Ans. b

110. Protein involved in intercellular connections

- a. connexin
- b. integrin
- c. adherin
- d.

Ans. a

111. Initiation of nerve impulse occurs at the axon hillock because

- a. it has a lower threshold than the rest of the axon
- b. it is unmyelinated
- c. neuro transmitter are release at this place
- d.

Ans. a

112. which of the following is a FALSE statement

- a. iv N.
- a. increases systolic and diasotlic BP and causes tachycardia
- b. iv Adr increases systolic, decreases diastolic BP and causes tachycardia
- c. iv isoproterenol causes no change in systolic, decreases diastolic BP and causes tachycardia
- d. dopamine decreases peripheral resistance, improves renal perfusion

Ans. a

113. Which is true about measurement of BP with syphgnomonmeter

- a. Less than intravascular pressure
- b. More than intravascular pressure
- c. Equal to IVP
- d. Depend upon blood flow Ans a ?

114. All of following is correct regarding capillaries except

- a. greatest surface area
- b.
- c. contains more blood than veins
- d. have single layer of cells bounding the lumen Ans c

115. mechanism of action of tetracycline

- a. binds to A site ribosome
- b. inhibits peptidyl transferase
- c. causes misreading of mRNA
- d. causes termination of peptide chain elongation Ans a

116. single most important factor in control of automatic contractility of heart

- a. end diastolic volune
- b. right atrial volume
- c. SA node pacemaker potential
- d. symps. Stimulation

Ans. ?

117. All of the following are correct about alkylating agent except

- a. folinic acid terminates the action of methotrexate
- b.
- c.
- d. Ans a

118. albumin contributes the maximum to oncotic pressure because it has

- a. high mol wt, low concentration
- b. low mol wt, low conc
- c. high mol wt, high conc
- d. low mol wt, high con
- c. Ans d

119. drug that is radioprotective

- a. paclitaxel
- b. vincristine c, amifostin
- d. Etoposide Ans. c

120. tidal volume is calculated by
- inspiratory capacity minus the inspiratory reserve volume
 - total lung capacity minus the reserve volume
 -
- d. Ans. a

121. metalloproteins help in jaundice by what mechanism
- increased glucoronyl transferase activity
 - inhibit heme oxygenase
 - decrease RBC lysis
 - increase Y and Z receptors
- Ans. b

122. beta blocker that can be used in renal failure
- propranolol
 - pindolol
 - sotalol
 - oxyproprenolol
- Ans. c

123. A 0.5 litre blood loss in 30 minutes will lead to
- increase in HR, decrease in BP
 - slight increase in HR, normal BP
 - decrease in HR and BP
 - prominent increase in HR
- Ans. b

124. A patient present with waxy flexibility, negativitism and rigidity. Diagnosis is
- Catatonic schizophrenia
 - paranoid schizophrenia
 - heb schizophrenia
 -
- Ans. a

125. which of foll. NOT found in diabetic retinopathy on fundus examination
- microaneurysms
 - retinal hemorrhages
 - arteriolar dilatation
 - neovascularisation
- Ans. c

126. with 20 permanent teeth and 8 temporary teeth, the age is likely to have been
- 9 yrs
 - 10
 - 11
 - 12
- Ans. c

127. A case of bells palsy; no improvement after 2 weeks; what to do next
- vasodilators and ACTH
 - physiotherapy and electrical stimulation
 - Increase steroid dosage
 - Electrophysiological nerve testing
- Ans. b

128. Vitamin B12 deficiency is likely to cause
- bitemporal hemianopia
 - binasal hemianopia
 - heteronymous hemianopia
 - centrocecal scotoma

Ans. d

129. Woman complains of coloured haloes around lights in evening, nausea and vomiting, with normal IOP.

Diagnosis is

- a. incipient stage glaucoma open angle
- b. prodromal stage, closed angle glaucoma
- c. migraine
- d.

Ans. b

130. Facial nerve injury following head trauma; fracture of the mastoid present; intervention:

- a. immediate decompression
- b. wait and watch
- c. facial sling
- d.

Ans. a

131. A woman survives an road traffic accident. After she experiences intense fear while traveling; diagnosis is

- a. PSTD
- b. PTSD
- c. DTSP
- d. STD

Ans. b

132. Babu, age 40 years suffers sudden palpitations and apprehension. He is sweating lasting 10 minutes, with dooming of death. Diagnosis is

- a. hysteria
- b. cystic fibrosis
- c. panic attack
- d. generalized anxiety disorder

Ans. c

133. diabetic aged 40 has blackish nose discharge

- a. mucormycosis
- b. actinomycosis
- c.
- d.

Ans. a

134. A patient has meiotic pupil, IOP = 25, normal anterior chamber, hazy cornea with shallow anterior chamber of fellow eye. Diagnosis is

- a. acute antr uveitis
- b. acute angle closure glaucoma
- c. acute open angle glaucoma
- d. senile cataract

Ans. a

135. boy aged 15 has unilateral nasal blockade, mass in the cheek, epistaxis:

- a. nasopharyngeal ca
- b. angiofibroma
- c. inverted papilloma
- d.

Ans. b

136. Most radiosensitive tumour of the following is

- a. supraglottic ca
- b. ca glottis

- c. ca nasopharynx
- d. subglottic ca

Ans. b

137. A 5 yrs child presents with large cornea, lacrimation and photophobia

- a. Diagnosis is
- a. megalocornea
- b. congenital glaucoma
- c. congenital cataract
- d. anterior uveitis

Ans. b

138. eye deviated laterally and downwards, patient unable to look up or medially, likely nerve involved

- a. trochlear
- b. trigeminal
- c. oculomotor
- d. abducens

Ans. c

139. FALSE regarding hyperplastic tuberculosis of GI

- a. mass RIF
- b. Barium meal shows pulled up caecum
- c. most common site is ileocecal
- d. ATT alone can be used as rx

Ans. d

140. elderly male with heart disease has sudden loss of vision in one eye, examination reveals a cherry red spot; diagnosis

- a. central retinal vein occlusion
- b. central retinal artery occlusion
- c. amaurosis fugax
- d. acute ischemic optic neuritis

Ans. b

141. Chalky white optic disc on fundus examination is seen in all except

- a. syphilis
- b. lebers hereditary optic neuropathy / post neuritic ?
- c. post papilledema optic neuritis
- d. traumatic injury to the optic nerve

Ans. ?

142. patient presents with recurrent duodenal ulcer of 2.5 cm size; procedure of choice

- a. truncal vagotomy and antrectomy
- b. TV and GJ
- c. highly selective vagotomy
- d. Laparoscopic vagotomy and GJ

Ans. a

143. patient has neck swelling and respiratory distress 8 hours after a thyroidectomy surgery. Next mng

- a. open immediately
- b. Trecheostomy
- c. wait and watch
- d. oxygen by mask Ans. a ?

144. 56 year old woman has passed no stools for 14 days. Xray shows no air fluid levels. Probable diagnosis is

- a. paralytic ileus
- b. agangliionosis of the colon

- c. intestinal pseudo obstruction
- d. duodenal obs.

Ans. ? d/c

145. case of blunt trauma, in shock, not responding to IV crystalloids, next step:

- a. immediate laparotomy
- b. blood transfusion
- c. albumin transfusion
- d. abdominal compression

Ans. a

146. patient on same evening after thyroidectomy has swelling and difficulty breathing. Next mmg.

- a. open immediatly
- b. intubate oro tracheally
- c. wait and watch
- d. oxygen by mask

Ans. a ?

147. long standing case of multinodular goitre develops hoarseness and sudden increase in size. likely diagnosis is

- a. follicular ca
- b. papillary ca
- c. medullary ca
- d. anaplastic ca

Ans. a

148. A man aged 60 yrs has h/o IHD and atherosclerosis. He presents with abdominal pain and maroon stools:

- a. acute intestinal obstruction
- b. acute mesenteric ischemia
- c. peritonitis
- d. appendicitis

Ans. b

149. A 45 year old woman presents with hard and mobile lump in breast. Most confirmatory investigation is

- a. FNAC
- b. USG
- c. Mammography
- d. Excision biopsy

Ans. d

150. A neonate suspected to have congenital syphilis, diagnostic test to be done is

- a. FTA ABS IgM
- b. FTA-ABS IgG
- c. TPI
- d.

Ans. a

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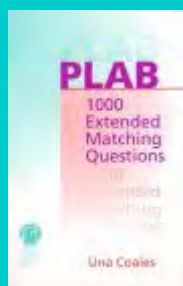
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Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) (PLAB PART 2)

Aim:

PLAB part 2

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The aim of the OSCE is to test your clinical and communication skills. It is designed so that an examiner can observe you putting these skills into practice.

Overall nature of Exam

When you enter the examination room, you will find a series of booths, known as 'stations'. Each station requires you to undertake a particular task. Some tasks will involve talking to or examining patients, some will involve demonstrating a procedure on an anatomical model. Details of the tasks are explained below under 'Content'.

There will also be two rest stations in the circuit. Sometimes these stations will contain instructions asking you to read or write something about the station you are about to go to or the station you have just left. If there are no instructions, you should remain quietly in the booth until the bell rings signalling the end of that station.

You will be required to perform all tasks. You will be told the number of the station at which you should begin when you enter the examination room. Each task will last five minutes.

Your instructions will be posted outside the station. You should read these instructions carefully to ensure that you follow them exactly. An example might be:

'Mr McKenzie has been referred to you in a rheumatology clinic because he has joint pains. Please take a short history to establish supportive evidence for a differential diagnosis.'

A bell will ring. You may then enter the station. There will be an examiner in each station. However, unlike in the oral examination, you will not be required to have a conversation with the examiner; you should only direct your remarks to him or her if the instructions specifically ask you to do so. You should undertake the task as instructed. A bell will ring after four minutes 30 seconds to warn you that you are nearly out of time. Another bell will ring when the five minutes are up. At this point, you must stop immediately and go and wait outside the next station. If you finish before the end, you must wait inside the station but you should not speak to the examiner or to the patient during this time.

You will wait outside the next station for one minute. During this time you should read the instructions for the task in this station. After one minute a bell will ring. You should then enter the station and undertake the task as instructed.

You should continue in this way until you have completed all the tasks. You will then have finished the OSCE.

Content of the stations

Each station consists of a scenario. An examiner will be present and will observe you at work.

The scenario could be drawn from any medical specialty appropriate to a Senior House Officer (SHO).

Although the tasks you will be instructed to do will involve a number of skills, one skill will predominate.

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The skills to be tested are set out below. They will not necessarily be tested in the order given here. Under each skill area you will find some examples. Please note that these are only examples; other topics will be tested.

History taking

Your candidate instructions will set the scene. You will be asked to take a history from an actor pretending to be a patient (a simulated patient). The actor will have been given all the necessary information to be able to answer your questions accurately. You should treat him or her just as you would a real patient.

Examples: abdominal pains, rectal bleeding, amenorrhoea, severe headache, pneumonia

Examination skills

You will be asked to examine a particular part of the body. You may have to examine a simulated or real patient or perform the examination on an anatomical model. Although you should talk to the patient or model as you would to a patient in real life, you should only take a history or give a diagnosis if the instructions require you to do so. You may be asked to explain your actions to the examiner as you go along.

Examples: breast examination, cardiovascular examination, examination of abdomen, hip examination, knee examination

Practical skills/use of equipment

This is to assess some of the practical skills an SHO needs. The stations concerned will normally involve anatomical models rather than patients.

Examples: IV cannulation, cervical smear, suturing, blood pressure

Emergency management

These stations will test whether you know what to do in an emergency situation. You may have to explain what you are doing to the patient or to the examiner. Your instructions will make this clear.

Examples: resuscitation, chest pain, trauma

Communication skills

There will be a communication skills element in most stations. However, in some stations this skill will be the principal skill tested. Areas tested may include interviewing (including appropriate questioning, active listening, explaining clearly, checking understanding) and building rapport (including showing empathy and respect, sensitivity to others' emotions and coping with strong emotions in others).

Examples: instructions for discharge from hospital, explaining treatment, consent for autopsy, ectopic pregnancy explanation

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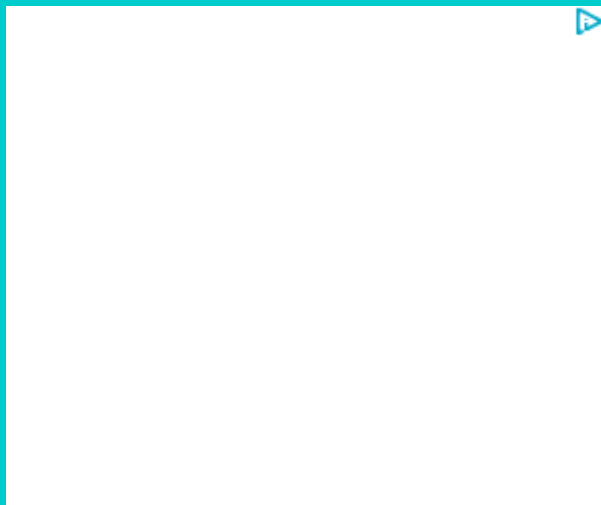
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Before appearing for the PLAB test

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1) A primary medical qualification acceptable for limited registration. Allowed qualifications are those listed in the World Directory of Medical Schools published by the World Health Organisation. (All MCI recognized colleges in India are in general acceptable.)
For more details contact:

General Medical Council 178,
Great Portland Street London
W1N 6JE
Tel: 020 7915 3481 Fax: 020 7915 3558
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Web site: www.gmc-uk.org



2) **IELTS** International English Language Testing Service (IELTS) test 1 (academic modules) You must obtain the following **minimum scores** in the IELTS test:

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Academic Reading: 6.0

Academic Writing: 6.0.

The British Council runs the IELTS test in many centres worldwide. You can obtain further information on IELTS from the IELTS website: www.ielts.org [IELTS help site from AIPPG](#)

PLAB Test.

Part 1

1)Part 1 of the PLAB test is in Extended Matching Question (EMQ) format. The emphasis of the test is on clinical management and includes science as applied to clinical problems.

2)The test is confined to core knowledge, skills and attitudes relating to conditions commonly seen by SHOs, to the generic management of life-threatening situations, and to rarer, but important problems. It will contain 200 questions, divided into a number of themes. The duration of the test will be three hours.

3)For each group of questions there will be a list of options. Candidates are required to select the most appropriate option for each question. One mark is awarded for each correct response, but no marks are deducted for an incorrect answer. Therefore you should attempt all questions. The examination will be answered on a special answer sheet which is marked in UK by computer.

[More Details about PLAB Part 1](#)

Part 2

Part 2 Part 2 is a 14-station Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) and tests your clinical and communication skills. You must pass Part 1 of the test before you can enter Part 2.. This is the clinical exam of PLAB and held only in UK. You have to score at least 10 'C' with no more than 1 'E' to pass. (c= marginal pass, e = severe fail)

[More details about PLAB part 2](#)

Fees for the plab test :

Part 1 is £145

Part 2 of the test is ~£430 (held only in UK)

Overseas centres for PLAB part 1:

Bulgaria: Sofia

Egypt: Cairo

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Skills of PLAB part 1 test.

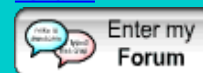
Four groups of skills will be tested in approximately equal proportions:

- a. **Diagnosis:** Given the important facts about a patient (such as age, sex, nature of presenting symptoms, duration of symptoms) you are asked to select the most likely diagnosis from a range of possibilities.
- b. **Investigations:** This may refer to the selection or the interpretation of diagnostic tests. Given the important facts about a patient, you will be asked to select the investigation which is most likely to provide the key to the diagnosis. Alternatively, you may be given the findings of investigations and asked to relate these to a patient's condition or to choose the most appropriate next course of action.
- c. **Management :** Given the important facts about a patient's condition, you will be asked to choose from a range of possibilities the most suitable course of treatment. In the case of medical treatments you will be asked to choose the correct drug therapy and will be expected to know about side effects.
- d. **Others:** These may include:
 - i. **Explanation of disease process:** The natural history of disease will be tested with reference to basic physiology and pathology.
 - ii. **Legal/ethical :** You are expected to know the major legal and ethical principles set out in the GMC publication Duties of a Doctor.
 - iii. **Practice of evidence based medicine:** Questions on diagnosis, investigations and management may draw upon recent evidence published in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, there may be questions on the principles and practice of evidence-based medicine.
 - iv. **Understanding of epidemiology:** You may be tested on the principles of epidemiology, and on the prevalence of important diseases in the UK.
 - v. **Health promotion:** The prevention of disease through health promotion and knowledge of risk factors.
 - vi. **Awareness of multicultural society:** You may be tested on your appreciation of the impact on the practice of medicine of the health beliefs and cultural values of the major cultural groups represented in the UK population.
 - vii. **Application of scientific understanding to medicine**

Content of part 1 of PLAB exam (new format since 2004 september)

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The content to be tested is, for the most part, defined in terms of patient presentations. Where appropriate, the presentation may be either acute or chronic. Questions in Part 1 will begin with a title which specifies both the skill and the content, for example, The management of varicose veins.

You will be expected to know about conditions that are common or important in the United Kingdom for all of the systems outlined below. Examples of the cases that may be asked about are given under each heading and may appear under more than one heading.

These examples are for illustration and the list is not exhaustive. Other similar conditions might appear in the examination.

a. Accident and emergency medicine (to include trauma and burns)

Examples: Abdominal injuries, abdominal pain, back pain, bites and stings, breathlessness/wheeze, bruising and purpura, burns, chest pain, collapse, coma, convulsions, diabetes, epilepsy, eye problems, fractures, dislocations, head injury, loss of consciousness, non-accidental injury, sprains and strains, testicular pain.

b. Blood (to include coagulation defects)

Examples: Anemia's, bruising and purpura.

c. Cardiovascular system (to include heart and blood vessels and blood pressure)

Examples: Aortic aneurysm, chest pain, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), diagnosis and management of hypertension, heart failure, ischaemic limbs, myocardial infarction, myocardial ischaemic, stroke, varicose veins.

d. Dermatology, allergy, immunology and infectious diseases

Examples: Allergy, fever and rashes, influenza/pneumonia, meningitis, skin cancers.

e. ENT and eyes

Examples: Earache, hearing problems, hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, glaucoma, 'red eyes', sudden visual loss.

f. Female reproductive system (to include obstetrics, gynecology and breast)

Examples: Abortion/sterilization, breast lump, contraception, infertility, menstrual disorders, menopausal symptoms, normal pregnancy, postnatal problems, pregnancy complications, vaginal disorders.

g. Gastrointestinal tract, liver and biliary system, and nutrition

Examples: Abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, difficulty in swallowing, digestive disorders, gastrointestinal bleeding, jaundice, rectal bleeding/pain, vomiting, weight problems.

h. Metabolism, endocrinology and diabetes

Examples: Diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorders, weight problems.

i. Nervous system (both medical and surgical)

Examples: Coma, convulsions, dementia, epilepsy, eye problems, headache, loss of consciousness, vertigo.

j. Orthopedics and rheumatology

Examples: Back pain, fractures, dislocations, joint pain/swelling, sprains and strains.

k. Psychiatry (to include substance abuse)

Examples: Alcohol abuse, anxiety, assessing suicidal risk, dementia, depression, drug abuse, overdoses and self harm, panic attacks, postnatal problems.

l. Renal System (to include urinary tract and genitourinary medicine)

Examples: Haematuria, renal and ureteric calculi, renal failure, sexual health, testicular pain, urinary infections.

m. Respiratory system

Examples: Asthma, breathlessness/wheeze, cough, hemoptysis, hoarseness, influenza/pneumonia.

n. Disorders of childhood (to include non-accidental injury and child sexual abuse; fetal medicine; growth and development)

Examples: Abdominal pain, asthma, child development, childhood illnesses, earache, epilepsy, eye problems, fever and rashes, joint pain/swelling, loss of consciousness, meningitis, non-accidental injury, testicular pain, urinary disorders.

o. Disorders of the elderly (to include palliative care)

Examples: Breathlessness, chest pain, constipation, dementia, depression, diabetes, diarrhoea, digestive disorders, headache, hearing problems influenza/pneumonia, jaundice, joint pain/swelling, loss of consciousness, pain relief, terminal care, trauma, urinary disorders, vaginal disorders, varicose veins, vertigo, vomiting.

p. Peri-operative management

Examples: Pain relief, shock,

How to approach the extended matching question examination (part 1 plab-EMQ)

The examination paper will contain 200 questions in the extended matching and SBA (single best answer) format., divided into a number of themes.

Each theme has a heading which tells you what the questions are about, in terms both of the clinical problem area (e.g. chronic joint pain) and the skill required (e.g. diagnosis).

Within each theme there are several numbered items, usually between four and six. These are the questions the problems you have to solve. There are examples below.

Begin by reading carefully the instruction which precedes the numbered items. The instruction is very similar throughout the paper and typically reads 'For each scenario below, choose the SINGLE most discriminating investigation from the above list of options. Each option may be used once, more than once or not at all.'

Consider each of the numbered items and decide what you think the answer is. You should then look for that answer in the list of options

(each of which is identified by a letter of the alphabet). If you cannot find the answer you have thought of, you should look for the option which, in your opinion, is the best answer to the problem posed.

For each numbered item, you must choose ONE, and only one, of the options. You may feel that there are several possible answers to an item, but you must choose the one most likely from the option list. If you enter more than one answer on the answer sheet you will gain no mark for the question even though you may have given the right answer along with one or more wrong ones.

In each theme there are more options than items, so not all the options will be used as answers. This is why the instruction says that some options may not be used at all.

A given option may provide the answer to more than one item. For example, there might be two items which contain descriptions of patients, and the most likely diagnosis could be the same in both instances. In this case the option would be used more than once.

You will be awarded one mark for each item answered correctly.

SBA section

From september 2004, SBA s will make 30 % of the paper. An SBA or single best answer or MCQ (multiple choice answer) or BOF (best of five) is one and the same thing. In such questions you have to choose one single most appropriate answer to the given question. AIPPG forums are well known for carrying the latest papers / SBA;s discussions.

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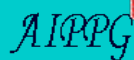
These days some questions are picture questions : common ECGs, X Rays and skin problems are commonly asked in such questions.

Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers nor for failure to answer. The total score on the paper is the number of correct answers given. You should, therefore, attempt all items in part one of PLAB examination.

(for PLAB information: Refer GMC, this information is of helpful nature only)

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The closing date for receipt of application forms tests overseas is six weeks before the test. If you wish to enquire about availability for test dates please [email GMC \[plab@gmc-uk.org\]](mailto:plab@gmc-uk.org), fax +44 (0)20 7 915 3565 or telephone +44 (0)20 7915 3630. Applications presented in person are not to be given preference.

Part two of PLAB test is held only at GMC centre, London United Kingdom.

Apply at least 4 months before the test date to secure a seat. Plab two examination is usually held once a month.

Other bodies for PLAB candidates :

National Advice Center for overseas doctors (at the British Council): 0161 957 7218 (NACPME)

Specialist Training Authority (STA): 0171 495 1928

Conference of Postgraduate Medical Deans (COPMeD): 0171 404 2931 (speak to the business manager to find out the name of your local postgraduate dean if in UK)

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17 Cornwall Terrace, London NW1 4QW

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38 Portland Place, London W1N 3DG

Faculty of Public Health Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians of the United Kingdom, 4 St Andrew's Place, London NW1 4LB

Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, John Foster House, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF

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AIPPG Karnataka PG Entrance examination paper 2001

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1. All the following are characteristic of "Right Ventricular Infarction" Except -

1. Jugular Venous Distension
2. Basal Crepitations of lung
3. Tender palpable liver
4. Volume expansion is the treatment

Ans (2)

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2. Aortic dissection occurs with everything except

1. Systemic Hypertension
2. Cystic Medical Necrosis
3. Syphilitic Aortitis
4. Aortic Atherosclerosis

Ans (3)

3. Functional residual capacity is the volume of gas in lungs at the end of -

1. Normal inspiration
2. Normal expiration
3. Forced inspiration
4. Forced expiration

Ans (2)

4. Pro Inflammatory Cytokines include all of the following except -

1. Inter leukin. 1.
2. Inter leukin 2
3. Inter leukin 6
4. TNF - Alpha

Ans (2)

5. Anti Fibrallarin antibodies are met with-

1. Rheumatoid Arthritis
2. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
3. Mixed Connective Tissue Disease
4. Systemic Sclerosis

Ans (4)

6. "Pathergy" Test is specific for -

1. Caplan's Syndrome
2. Sjogren's Syndrome
3. Behcet's Syndrome
4. Felty's Syndrome

Ans (3)

7. All are true regarding Sarcoidosis except -

1. Dry cough
2. Exertional Dyspnoea
3. Wheezing
4. Hemoptysis

Ans (4)

8. "Onychodystrophy" is found in -

1. Rheumatic Arthritis
2. Rheumatoid Arthritis
3. Psoriatic Arthritis
4. Reiter's Arthritis

Ans (3)

9. Lithium clearance is decreased by -

1. Hyper Kalemia
2. Hypo Kalemia
3. Hyper Natremia
4. Hypo Natremia

Ans (4)

10. All the following drugs tend to produce " Myotonia" except-

1. Chloroquine
2. Clofibrate
3. Cyclosporine
4. Propranolol

Ans (1)

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11. The Morphology of RBC in disseminated intravascular coagulation is-

1. Microcyte
2. Macrocyte
3. Schistocyte
4. Elyptocyte

Ans (3)

12. Factor XIII deficiency is identified by -

1. Para coagulation test
2. Urea solubility test
3. Euglobulin Lysis test
4. Russell's Viper Venom test

Ans (2)

13. Acute Renal failure can commonly be produced by all except

1. Cobra bite
2. Copper sulfate poisoning
3. Antepartum hemorrhage
4. Puerperal sepsis

Ans (1)

14. All the following can produce febrile jaundice except -

1. Leptospirosis
2. Malaria
3. Enteric fever
4. Viral Hepatitis A

Ans (3)

15. Drug Therapy of Paget's Disease (Osteitis Deformans) include-

1. Alendronate
2. Etidronate
3. Calcitonin
4. Plicamycin

Ans (4)

16. HIV associated nephropathy is characterized by all of the following except -

1. Membranoproliferative GN
2. More common in Blacks
3. Severe Nephrotic Syndrome
4. Rapid progression to end stage renal disease

Ans (1)

17. All of the following are true regarding Gastrinomas except -

1. About 2/3 are malignant
2. Most common in the head of pancreas
3. A component of MEN-1
4. Most of gastrin secreted is of G 17 type

Ans (2)

18. "Thumb Printing" In Barium study of small intestine is a feature of -

1. Acute intestinal pseudo obstruction
2. Intermittent secondary pseudo obstruct
3. Acute Mesenteric ischemia
4. Sub acute ischemic colitis

Ans (3)

19. Choose the false statement regarding hepatitis G virus-

1. Also called GB virus
2. Blood borne RNA virus
3. Mostly infected with C virus
4. Responds to Lamivudine

Ans (4)

20. Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy (PML) is characterized by all of the below except-

1. Caused by JC virus
2. Late manifestation of AIDS
3. Cognitive impairment common
4. Brainstem can be involved

Ans (3)

21. All the following statement are true of ATYPICAL, MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTION except -

1. Though uncommon there has been a recent increase
2. More common in immuno compromised host
3. In-vitro resistance to ATT is not known
4. Dissemination is a problem in AIDS

Ans (3)

22. All the following are true regarding STREPTOKINASE therapy except -

1. May cause hypo tension
2. Allergic manifestations are not known
3. Cannot be reused again
4. It is cheaper than Urokinase

Ans (2)

23. Albendazole is effective against infection with all of the following except-

1. Ascariasis
2. Neurocysticercosis
3. Echinococcus granulosus
4. Schistosomiasis

Ans (4)

24. All of the following drugs are used in the management of obesity except-

1. Metformin
2. Sibutramine
3. Fenfluramine
4. Cyproheptidine

Ans (4)

25. Regarding INTRINSIC ASTHMA which one of the following statements is TRUE -

1. Commonly begins in childhood
2. IgE mediated
3. Family history is positive
4. Can be identified by skin

Ans (3)

26. Wingerger sign is present in -

1. Rickets
2. Scurvy
3. Secondary Syphilis
4. Tuberculosis

Ans (2)

27. Best method to diagnose Bronchiectasis is -

1. X - ray
2. Bronchography
3. M.R.I.
4. HRCT

Ans (4)

28. In the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma one of the following radionuclide scans is useful -

1. MIBG Scan
2. MIDA Scan
3. DTPA Scan
4. DMSA Scan

Ans (1)

29. The most common brain tumour to undergo calcification is -

1. Cerebellar astrocytoma
2. Ependymoma
3. Meningioma
4. Oligodendroglioma

Ans (4)

30. 'H' shaped vertebra is seen in -

1. phenylketonuria
2. Sickle cell anemia
3. Hemangioma
4. Osteoporosis

Ans (2)

31. Metabolic Acidosis with increased anion gap is seen in -

1. Keto acidosis
2. Renal Tubular acidosis
3. Intestinal Fistula
4. Ureterocolic

Ans (4)

32. Hyper catabolic state is marked by increase in metabolic rate and protein catabolism of more than -

1. 25%
2. 50%
3. 75%
4. 100%

Ans (1)

33. Maximum Increase in resting metabolic rate is seen in -

1. Selective surgery
2. Multiple fractures
3. Peritonfractures
4. Burns

Ans (4)

34. Most common metabolic complication following total parenteral nutrition is -

1. Hepatic Dysfunction
2. Metabolic Acidosis
3. Hypophosphatemia
4. Essential Fatty Acid Deficiency

Ans (3)

35. Gas Gangrene is caused by -

1. Clostridium tetani
2. Clostridium perfringens
3. Clostridium difficile
4. Peptostreptococci

Ans. b

36. Marjolin's ulcer is characterized all except-

1. Development in a scar
2. Slow Growth
3. Painless nature
4. Spreads to Lymph nodes

Ans (4)

37. Commonest type of Basal cell carcinoma is -

1. Ulcerated
2. Cystic
3. Morphoeic
4. Pigmented

Ans (1)

38. Worst prognosis in Melanoma is seen in the subtype-

1. Superficial spreading
2. Nodular Melanoma
3. Lentigo Maligna Melanoma
4. Amelanotic Melanoma

Ans (4)

39. Ankle Brachial pressure index value suggestive of critical ischemia is -

1. 1
2. 0.9
3. 0.5
4. 0.3

Ans (3)

40. Fat Embolism is diagnosed by -

1. Fluffy Exudates in Retina

2. Fat Droplets in Sputum

3. Fat droplets in Urine

4. All of the above

Ans (4)

41. Factors that predispose to muscle rupture in sportsmen include all of the following except -

1. Inadequate warm up.

2. Fatigue

3. Muscle spanning two joints

4. Muscle bulk

Ans (4)

42. Chronic paronychia is caused by -

1. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

2. Improper treatment of acute paronychia

3. Fungal infection

4. Repeated Trauma

Ans (3)

43. Kanavel's sign is seen in -

1. Flexor tendon sheath infection

2. Pulp space infection

3. Mid palmar space infection

4. Web space infection

Ans (1)

44. Causalgia in a limb can be sequel to -

1. Arterial spasm

2. Venous insufficiency

3. Nerve injury

4. All of the above

Ans (3)

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45. Froment's sign is seen in -

1. Axillary nerve injury

2. Ulnar nerve injury

3. Radial nerve injury

4. Median nerve injury

Ans (3)

46. The following are all true of cleft lip except

1. It can be diagnosed in Utero

2. Most cleft lip babies do not feed well

3. Most of them are associated with cleft palate

4. Surgery is usually performed before 6 months of age

Ans (2)

47. The following are all features of neuroblastoma except -

1. It is the commonest childhood solid tumour

2. Metastases occur early.

3. It can cause diarrhoea

4. Older children have a better prognosis

Ans (4)

48. " Lucid Interval" is associated with -

1. Extradural hematoma

2. Acute subdural hematoma
3. Chronic subdural hematoma
4. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Ans (1)

49. The commonest type of lung cancer is -

1. Adenocarcinoma
2. Squamous cell carcinoma
3. Small cell carcinoma
4. Alveolar cell carcinoma

Ans (2)

50. The tumour more commonly found in the posterior mediastinum is-

1. Lymphoma
2. Thymoma
3. Germ cell tumour
4. Neurofibroma

Ans (4)

51. The antibiotic of choice in acute epiglottitis culture sensitivity report is -

1. Erythromycin
2. Rolitetracycline
3. Doxycycline
4. Ampicillin

Ans (4)

52. The quality of voice in a patient with gross adenoid hypertrophy is described as -

1. Hoarse
2. Rhinolalia Clausa
3. Rhinolalia Aperta
4. 'Hot Potato' Voice

Ans (2)

53. Treatment of choice in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma is -

1. Radiotherapy
2. Surgical Excision followed by Radiotherapy
3. Laser Ablation
4. Anterior Skull Base Surgery

Ans (1)

54. Reinke's Oedema is -

1. Oedema of the Uvula
2. Oedema of the vocal cord
3. Oedema of the Ventricular band
4. Cyst of the Ventricle of the Larynx

Ans (2)

55. In a classical case of Meniere's disease which one of the following statements is true -

1. Carhart's Notch is a characteristic feature
2. Schwartz's sign is usually present in the Tympanic Membrane
3. Low frequency sensory neural deafness is often seen in pure tone audiogram
4. Decompression of Fallopiian Canal is the treatment of choice.

Ans (3)

56. The pH of Vagina in reproductive age group is about-

1. Less than 4
2. 4-5

3. 6-7

4. more than 7

Ans (2)

57. The following structures develop from the Mullerian Duct. except -

1. Uterus

2. Vagina

3. Fallopian Tubes

4. Vulva

Ans (4)

58. Strawberry Vaginitis is seen in infection with -

1. Gonococcus

2. Trichomonal vaginalis

3. Hemophilus vaginalis

4. Candida albicans

Ans (4)

59. Genital Tuberculosis most commonly affects -

1. Tubes

2. Ovaries

3. Cervix

4. Vulva

Ans (1)

60. Which of the following is a first generation intrauterine device -

1. Copper T

2. Lippes Loop

3. Multiload

4. Progestasert

Ans (2)

61. The karyotype in Turner's syndrome is -

1. 46 Xx

2. 46 Xy

3. 45 XO

4. 47 XXY

Ans (3)

62. One of the sites where ectopic pregnancy does not occur -

1. Fallopian tube

2. Pouch of Douglas

3. Abdominal cavity

4. Ovary

Ans (2)

63. The incidence of sarcomatous -

1. Less than 1%

2. 5%

3. 2-3%

4. more than 5%

Ans (1)

64. Feminizing Tumour of Ovary is -

1. Brenner Tumour

2. Granulosa Cell Tumour

3. Arrhenoblastoma

4. Dysgerminoma

Ans (2)

65. The drug of choice for Bacterial Vaginosis is -

1. Doxycycline
2. Metronidazole
3. Penicillin
4. Fluconazole

Ans (2)

66. The confirmatory test for diagnosis of Carcinoma Cervix is -

1. Pap smear
2. ultra sound
3. Schillers Iodine Test
4. Biopsy

Ans (4)

67. Common cause of death in Carcinoma cervix is -

1. Anemia
2. Cachexia
3. Hemorrhage
4. Uremia

Ans (4)

68. The best contraceptive for a newly married couple is -

1. Intrauterine Device
2. Oral pill
3. Calendar Method
4. Condom

Ans (2)

69. The most suitable contraceptive for a lactating mother with one child is -

1. Laparoscopic sterilization
2. Oral pill
3. Condom
4. Intrauterine Device

Ans (4)

70. Absolute evidence of ovulation is -

1. Cervical Mucorrhoea
2. Basal Body Temperature rise
3. Ovulation Abdominal Pain
4. None of the above

Ans (4)

71. The appropriate choice for treatment of Nulliparous Prolapse is -

1. Sling operation
2. Manchester Repair
3. Ward Mayo's Operation
4. Pessary Treatment

Ans (1)

72. Retroverted fixed Uterus can be caused due to the following except-

1. Endometriosis
2. Pelvic inflammatory Disease
3. Malignancy
4. Uterine Prolapse

Ans (4)

73. Which of the following risk factors is associated with Carcinoma of Endometrium -

1. Multiparity
2. Early Marriage
3. Nulliparity
4. Oral Pill use

Ans (3)

74. Hormone Replacement Therapy is associated with increased risk of -

1. Carcinoma Ovary
2. Carcinoma Breast
3. Carcinoma Cervix
4. Carcinoma Vulva

Ans (2)

75. The common complication of Fibroid Uterus in Pregnancy is -

1. Rupture
2. Torsion
3. Hemorrhage
4. Red Degeneration

Ans (4)

76. Which of the following cell types is commonest in Islets of Langerhans of Pancreas -

1. Beta Cells
2. Alpha Cells
3. Delta Cells
4. F Cells

Ans (1)

77. All of the following HLA types have common association with Diabetes except -

1. HLA - B8
2. HLA - B15
3. HLA - DR3
4. HLA - DP

Ans (4)

78. Which of the following is the commonest cause of death in Diabetes -

1. Renal failure
2. Myocardial infarction
3. Cerebrovascular accidents
4. Infections

Ans (2)

79. Neuropathy and cataract in diabetic patients are believed to result from accumulation of -

1. Glucose
2. Fructose
3. Glycosylated hemoglobin
4. Sorbitol

Ans (4)

80. Which of the following polyposis syndromes in intestine is most common

1. Gardner's Syndrome
2. Turcot's Syndrome
3. Familial Polyposis coli
4. Peutz - Jeghers Syndrome

Ans (3)

81. Auer rods is a morphological feature of -

1. Myeloblastic Leukemia
2. Lymphoblastic Leukemia
3. Monocytic Leukemia
4. Myelomonocytic Leukemia

Ans (1)

82. The exact part of the antigen that reacts with the immune system is called as -

1. Clone
2. Epitaph
3. Idiotype
4. Effector

Ans (2)

83. Which of the following cells is known as large granular lymphocyte (LGL) -

1. Plasma cells
2. NK cells
3. T cells
4. Autograft

Ans (2)

84. Transplantation of the host's -

1. Isograft
2. Allograft
3. Xenograft
4. Autograft

Ans (4)

85. All of the following diseases are transmitted in autosomal recessive pattern except -

1. Hurler's Syndrome
2. Hunter's Syndrome
3. Alkaptonuria
4. Gaucher's disease

Ans (2)

86. Which of the following is a flocculation test -

1. Widal test
2. Weil - Felix test
3. VDRL
4. Paul-Bunnell test

Ans (3)

87. Malarial parasites are easily detected if blood films are taken and examined -

1. When the patient is febrile
2. When the patient is having chills
3. One hour after the height of the paroxysm
4. When the patient is afebrile

Ans (3)

88. The larval form of Taenia is referred to as -

1. Cysticercoid
2. Cysticercus
3. Coenurus
4. Echinococcus

Ans (4)

89. All enveloped helical RNA viruses belong to one large group, which includes all the following except -

1. Influenza
2. Para influenza
3. Mumps
4. Herpes

Ans (4)

90. The most definitive distinguishing feature of Infectious Mononucleosis from Infectious Hepatitis is -

1. Fever
2. Jaundice
3. Heterophile antibodies
4. Splenomegaly

Ans (3)

91. Hemophilus ducrei is the causative agent of -

1. hard Chancre
2. Urethritis
3. Soft Sore
4. Granuloma inguinale

Ans (3)

92. Which of the following is not true of Diplococcus Pneumoniae -

1. Bile solubility
2. Optochin resistance
3. Causes meningitis
4. Possess capsule

Ans (2)

93. Photochromogenic strain of Mycobacterium species is -

1. M.Kansasii
2. M.Scrofulacium
3. M.avium intracellulare
4. M. smegmatis

Ans (1)

94 The following are gram negative cocci except -

1. Pneucococci
2. Gonococci
3. Meningococci
4. Veillonella

Ans (1)

95 Rotaviruses are responsible for -

1. Acute non bacterial gastroenteritis
2. Infantile diarrhoea
3. Teratogenic effects
4. Respiratory tract infection

Ans (2)

96 Dribbling of saliva is seen in a case of -

1. Hanging
2. Strangulation
3. Drowning
4. Suffocation

Ans (1)

97 Legally " ABORTION" is termination of pregnancy -

1. Before six weeks
2. Before sixteen weeks
3. Before twenty six weeks
4. Before full term

Ans (4)

98. Dilatation of pupils is seen in poisoning by -

1. Dhatura
2. Opium
3. Arsenic
4. Sulphuric Add

Ans (1)

99. The cause of death in hanging is -

1. Asphyxia
2. Cerebral anoxia
3. Fracture/Dislocation of the Cervical vertebrae
4. All of the above

Ans (4)

100. "Hydrostatic Test" is performed in a case of -

1. Hanging
2. Drowning
3. Infanticide
4. Organo Phosphoromes compound poisoning

Ans (3)

101. Boerhave's Syndrome is due to -

1. Reflux Esophagitis
2. Spontaneous perforation
3. Corrosive ingestion
4. Aspiration Pneumonia

Ans (2)

102. Which of the following is not associated with increased incidence of Esophageal Carcinoma -

1. Congenital Tylosis Esophagus
2. Barrett's Esophagus
3. Achalasia Cardia
4. All of the above

Ans (4)

103. Which of the following statements is not true regarding chylous Ascites -

1. Can be seen in abdominal lymphoma
2. Can occur following abdominal surgery
3. Low fat diet is useful in controlling chylous Ascites
4. Ascitic fluid contains no Lymphocytes

Ans (4)

104. All of the following can lead to Retro peritoneal Fibrosis except -

1. Retro peritoneal Hemorrhage
2. Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents
3. Urinary Extravasation
4. Immuno suppressive drugs

Ans (4)

105. Corkscrew Esophagus is seen in -

1. Achalasia Cardia
2. Diffuse Esophageal Spasm
3. Corrosive Stricture of Esophagus
4. Carcinoma Esophagus

Ans (2)

106. Regarding Achalasia Cardia, which of the following statements is incorrect -

1. Is treated by Pneumatic dilatation
2. Symptoms are relieved by Bethanecol
3. More common in men
4. Is associated with Dysphagia for liquids

Ans (2)

107. Regarding Barrett's Esophagus, which of the following statements is incorrect -

1. Is due to chronic Gastro esophageal Reflux
2. Is lined by Columnar Epithelium
3. Is associated with elevated lower Esophageal Sphincter pressure
4. Is associated with increased incidence of Adenocarcinoma of Esophagus.

Ans (3)

108. Hamman's sign is seen in -

1. Achalasia Cardia
2. Diffuse Esophageal Spasm
3. Esophageal Perforation
4. Carcinoma Esophagus

Ans (3)

109. GHJ Gastroepiploic Artery is a branch of -

1. Hepatic Artery
2. Coeliac Trunk
3. Gastroduodenal Artery
4. Splenic Artery.

Ans (3)

110. Electrical Pacemaker of Stomach is situated in -

1. Funds
2. Body
3. Incisura Angularis
4. Gastro Esophageal junction

Ans (1)

111. Congenital convex pes valgus results from -

1. Congenital vertical talus
2. Spina bifida
3. Poliomyelitis
4. Club foot over corrections

Ans (1)

112. Tardy Ulnar nerve palsy is seen in -

1. Dislocation of elbow
2. Cubitus varus
3. Cubitus Valgus
4. Supracondylar fracture humerus

Ans (3)

113. Traction injury to vertebral epiphysis known as -

1. Osgood Schlatter's disease

2. Larsen disease
3. Scheurmann disease
4. Osteosarcoma

Ans (3)

114. Commonest benign bone tumour is -

1. Chondrosarcoma
2. Osteochondroma
3. Osteoid Osteoma
4. Osteosarcoma

Ans (2)

115. Commonest site for unicameral bone cyst is -

1. Upper end of humerus
2. Lower end of tibia
3. Lower end of femur
4. Upper end of femur

Ans (1)

116. Colour coding for nitrous oxide cylinder is -

1. Black
2. Black with white shoulders
3. French blue
4. Gray

Ans (3)

117. About 90% of Carbon dioxide is carried in the blood as -

1. Dissolved CO₂
2. Bicarbonate
3. Carbamino compound
4. Carboxyhemoglobin

Ans (2)

118. Full vagolytic dose of atropine is _____micrograms/kg -

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

Ans (4)

119. Thiopentone is preferred as an induction agent because of -

1. Anticonvulsant properties
2. Fast elimination by liver
3. Smoothness of induction
4. Cardiovascular stability

Ans (3)

120. Lignocaine is used as _____ % solution for spinal anesthesia -

1. 0.5
2. 1
3. 2
3. 5

Ans (4)

121. "Vossius's ring is -

1. Impression of miotic pupil on lens
2. Impression of dilated pupil on lens

3. Synonymous with ring of Sommerring

4. Ring around optic nerve

Ans (1)

122. The commonest ocular manifestation of AIDS is -

1. Micro aneurysms

2. Hemorrhages

3. Hard exudates

4. Cotton wool spots

Ans (4)

123. The action of superior oblique muscle is -

1. Abduction, Elevation, Extorsion

2. Abduction, Elevation, Extorsion

3. Abduction, Depression, Intorsion

4. Abduction, Depression, Intorsion

Ans (3)

124. Commonest visual field defect seen in chiasmal defect is -

1. Bitemporal hemianopia

2. Binasal hemianopia

3. Homonymous hemianopis

4. Arcuate field defect

Ans (1)

125. Argon laser trabeculoplasty is useful for -

1. Primary open angle glaucoma

2. Angle Closure glaucoma

3. Neovascular glaucoma

4. Congenital glaucoma

Ans (1)

126. All of the following are Health promotion Strategies except -

1. Chlorination of water

2. Paring of nails

3. Chemo prophylaxis

4. Lifestyle changes

Ans (3)

127. The following are examples of specific protection except-

1. Use of Calipers for Post Polio Residual Paralysis

2. Use of Helmets

3. Vitamin A administration to children

4. Use of goggles by welders

Ans (1)

128. The severity of illness of a disease is represented by -

1. Attack rate

2. Proportional mortality rate

3. Case fatality rate

4. Cause specific mortality rate

Ans (3)

129. A good measure of the virulence of a disease is -

1. Attack rate

2. Secondary attack rate

3. Incidence rate

4. Prevalence rate

Ans (2)

130. A measure of unit change of one variable to another independent variable is -

1. Regression coefficient
2. Correlation coefficient
3. Standard error of mean
4. Standard deviation

Ans (1)

131. The main tool for detection of "cases" of tuberculosis is -

1. Sputum examination
2. Mantoux test
3. Chest X-ray
4. All of the above

Ans (1)

132. The first person becoming sick in an epidemic is called -

1. Primary case
2. Source of infection
3. Reservoir of infection
4. Index case

Ans (1)

133. The following diseases are amenable to eradication except -

1. Measles
2. Polio
3. Diphtheria
4. Tetanus

Ans (4)

134. The following is true for guinea worm disease -

1. Direct transmission is possible
2. It is spread by vector
3. The disease has been eradicated
4. Man is the intermediate host

Ans (2)

135. The period from disease initiation to disease detection in non-infectious disease is called -

1. Incubation period
2. Serial interval
3. Latent period
4. Lag time

Ans (3)

136. The following are true of "Communicable period", except-

1. It is constant for a given disease
2. It can be reduced for some disease by early detection
3. It may include the incubation period
4. An important measure of this period is secondary attack rate

Ans (1)

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137. The following are examples of "Reservoir of Infection" EXCEPT-

1. Soil
2. Mosquito

3. Dog
4. Water

Ans (4)

138. Investment in Health care and family Welfare during different plan periods is approximately -

1. 2%
2. 5%
3. 7%
4. 10%

Ans (1)

139. Which of the following categories account for the largest proportion of health care costs -

1. Salaries
2. Drugs
3. Equipments
4. Maintenance

Ans (1)

140. Following are properties of a slow sand filter except -

1. Occupies large area
2. Pretreatment of raw water by coagulation is not required
3. Purification is by biological process
4. Cleaning is by backwashing

Ans (4)

141. In demographic parlance family size refers to the total number of -

1. Members in a family
2. Children belonging to a couple
3. Children borne by a woman at a point in time
4. Children borne by a woman during childbearing age

Ans (3)

142. The current Global strategy for Malaria Control is called -

1. Modified plan of Operation
2. Malaria Eradication Programme
3. Malaria Control programme
4. Roll back malaria

Ans (4)

143. The following are examples of "Dead end" disease except -

1. Rabies
2. Japanese encephalitis
3. Tetanus
4. Taeniasis

Ans (4)

144. Hospital outpatient attendance is Not a measure of incidence of disease because -

1. There is no reference population
2. All cases may not report to the hospital
3. Both old and new cases will attend
4. Attendance will depend on the services offered

Ans (1)

145. Two brothers with their wives, children and parents are staying under the same roof but have separate kitchen. The term which best describes this situation is -

1. Joint family
2. Three generation family

3. House hold
4. Extended family

Ans (3)

146. Spraying of mosquito larvicidal oil on stagnant water is useful for the control of -

1. Anopheles stephensi
2. Culex quinquefasciatus
3. Mansonai annulifers
4. All of the above

Ans (2)

147. Relative risk will be largest when the association between two factors is -

1. Spurious
2. Indirect
3. One to One
4. Multifactorial

Ans (3)

148. The "concurrent list" of the constitution of India lists the following functions except - 1. Prevention of extension of communicable disease

2. Administration of hospital and health services
3. Collection and compilation of vital statistics
4. Labour welfare

Ans (2)

149. In John Snow's study of the cholera epidemic in London the following were done except -

1. Causation of cholera was established
2. Difference in death rates between water source were compared
3. Clustering of cases was established
4. Degree of contamination of water was studied

Ans (1)

150. The major environmental source of lead absorbed in the human blood stream is -

1. Air
2. Water
3. Lead based paint
4. Food

Ans (1)

151. In the postnatal period the greatest growth in the gray matter of the C.N.S. is of -

1. Neuron cell number
2. Length of Axon
3. Dendritic tree
4. Size of perikaryon

Ans (3)

152. Which of the following back muscles contributes to exert lonal expiration -

1. Quadratus Lumborum muscle
2. Erector Spinae muscle
3. Iliacus muscle
4. Psoas major and minor muscles

Ans (1)

153. Stability to the ankle joint is provided by the following ligaments, except -

1. Deltoid ligament
2. Posterior tibiofibular ligament, except
3. Lateral ligament

4. Capillary endothelium

Ans (4)

154. In the Neurohypophysis, secretory granules accumulate in -

1. Pituicytes
2. Nerve endings
3. Intercellular spaces
4. Capillary endothelium

Ans (2)

155. The epiphysis of the upper end of tibia includes the attachment of -

1. Fibulo collateral Ligament
2. Tibial collateral ligament
3. Ligamentum patellae
4. Popliteus muscle

Ans (3)

156. Righting reflexes in humans are integrated at the level of -

1. Basal gangila
2. Midbrain
3. Pons
4. Medulla

Ans (2)

157. The tidal volume in a normal man at rest is about -

1. 0.5 L
2. 1.2 L
3. 2.5 L
4. 4.9 L

Ans (1)

158. Bile salts are responsible for -

1. Protein digestion
2. Fat digestion
3. Bile secretion
4. Calcium reabsorption

Ans (2)

159. Reabsorption of glucose in kidney takes place in -

1. Proximal tubule
2. Distal tubule
3. Loop of Henle
4. Collecting duct

Ans (1)

160. Starling's law of heart -

1. Explains the increase in cardiac output by increase in after load
2. Explains the increase in cardiac output by increase in preload
3. Does not operate in the failing heart
4. Does not operate during exercise

Ans (2)

161. Urinary excretion of urobilinogen by a patient suffering from obstructive jaundice will be -

1. Below normal
2. Normal
3. Excessive
4. Nil

Ans (4)

162. In the kidney, parathormone promotes all these activities except -

1. 1-Alpha - hydroxylase activity
2. 25-hydroxylase activity
3. Calcium reabsorption
4. Phosphate excretion

Ans (2)

163. Angiotensinogen is produced by -

1. Liver
2. Kidney
3. Atrium
4. Hypothalamus

Ans (1)

164. Structurally, Heparin is a -

1. Homo polysaccharide
2. Hetero polysaccharide
3. Glycoprotein
4. Mucoprotein

Ans (2)

165. Taurine is formed by using the amino acid -

1. Tyrosine
2. Tryptophan
3. Cysteine
4. Histidine

Ans (3)

166. Time for peak plasma concentration (T_{max}) indicates -

1. The rate of elimination
2. The rate of absorption
3. The onset of effect
4. The intensity of effect

Ans (2)

167. Volume of distribution (V) for Chloroquine is -

1. 5-8 L
2. 9-15 L
3. 100-650 L
4. Above 1300 L

Ans (4)

168. One of the potential microsomal enzymes inhibitor drug is -

1. Phenobarbitone
2. Griseofulvin
3. Sodium valproate
4. Phenytoin

Ans (3)

169. In oral poisoning with carbamate insecticides _____ may be hazardous.

1. Pralidoxmie
2. Atropine
3. Magnesium Sulfate purgative
4. Gastric lavage with activated charcoal

Ans (1)

170. Dobutamine increases -

1. Heart rate
2. Cardiac output
3. Blood pressure
4. Plasma volume

Ans (2)

171. Advantage of Salmeterol over -

1. Shorter duration of action
2. More potency
3. Longer duration of action
4. Lesser cardiac effects

Ans (3)

172. Ondanestron is a potent -

1. Antiemetic
2. Anxiolytic
3. Analgesic
4. Antidepressant

Ans (1)

173. Furosemide is useful in -

1. Hypertension
2. Refractory oedema
3. Hypocalcemia
4. Hypokalemia

Ans (2)

174. Low molecular weight heparin inhibits clotting factor -

1. IIa
2. IXa
3. Xa
4. XIa

Ans (3)

175. Analgesic 100 times more potent than morphine as -

1. Pethidine
2. Fentanyl
3. Methadone
4. Naloxone

Ans (2)

176. All of the following are curable malignancies except -

1. Wilm's tumour
2. Retinoblastoma
3. Hydatidiform mole
4. Hairy cell leukemia

Ans (4)

177. Relative contraindications to thrombolytic therapy include a/e -

1. Hypotension
2. Recent surgery
3. Active peptic ulcer
4. Pregnancy

Ans (1)

178. Which one of the following is the most characteristic Arrhythmia with digitoxicity -

1. Auricular fibrillation
2. Extra systoles
3. PAT with block
4. Auricular flutter

Ans (3)

179. Hyperosmolar non-ketotic diabetic coma is characterized by all of the following except -

1. High blood sugar levels
2. Occurs in type 2 DM
3. Insulin resistance
4. Focal neurological deficit

Ans (3)

180. ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in all of the following except -

1. Pregnancy
2. Diabetes
3. Bilateral renal artery stenosis
4. Renal failure

Ans (2)

181. The prime principle of growth and development include all of the following except -

1. Growth is a continuous process
2. It follows the same pattern in all human beings
3. Growth and development go hand in hand
4. Development occurs in a caudocephalal fashion.

Ans (4)

182. Breast milk is deficient in the following vitamins -

1. A and D
2. B and C
3. A and K
4. D and K

Ans (4)

183. Breast milk is superior to cow's because -

1. It contains 70% whey protein
2. Saturated fat content is high
3. Sodium is high
4. Casein content is 60%

Ans (1)

184. Albumin Cytological dissociation in CSF is seen in all of the following conditions except -

1. Lead Encephalopathy
2. Acute Poliomyelitis
3. Infective Polyneuritis
4. Tumour of the spinal cord

Ans (2)

185. Greenish blue urine colour occurs in -

1. Rmp. therapy
2. Naphthalene Poisoning
3. Phenol poisoning
4. Methemoglobinemia

Ans (3)

186. The filtration of proteins by the kidneys is restricted by -

1. Foot processes of the glomerular membrane
2. Micro pores in the membrane
3. Negatively charged anions
4. Plasma oncotic pressure

Ans (3)

187. HUS is characterized by a/e -

1. Usually follows a viral respiratory infection
2. Vero toxins initiated endothelial injury
3. Presents with ARF
4. P.S shows evidence of DIC

Ans (4)

188. An infant with hypernatremic dehydration presents with All of the following features except -

1. Depressed anterior fontanelle
2. Dry tongue
3. Altered consciousness
4. Thready feeble peripheral pulse

Ans (1)

189. Pertussis infection during early infancy is characterized by a/e -

1. Paroxysms of cough followed by whoop
2. Apnea
3. Convulsions
4. Cyanosis

Ans (1)

190. Commonest Cardiac Rhythm disturbance seen in children is -

1. Supra Ventricular Tachycardia
2. Sinus Tachycardia
3. Ventricular Tachycardia
4. Junctional Rhythm

Ans (1)

191. That part of mind which is working on reality principle is -

1. id
2. Ego
3. Superego
4. Ego-Ideal

Ans (2)

192. One of the important defense mechanisms is

1. Alienation
2. Confabulation
3. Repression
4. Suppression

Ans (3)

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193. Associated with mental retardation and fits is

1. Sturge-Weber's Syndrome
2. Epiloia (Tuberous sclerosis)
3. Gargoylism
4. Cretinism

Ans (2)

194. Monolism is caused by

1. infection
2. Increased maternal age
3. X-rays
4. Chromosomal anomaly

Ans (4)

195. The commonest disorder of perception is:

1. Delusion
2. hallucination
3. Passivity
4. Compulsion

Ans (2)

196. Tzanck test is used in the diagnosis of :

1. Epidermolysis Bullosa
2. Bullous Impetigo
3. Pemphigus Vulgaris
4. Tinea Corporis

Ans (3)

197. Pseudo-Bubo is seen in

1. Granuloma Venereum
2. Lympho Granuloma Venereum
3. Chancroid
4. Syphilis

Ans (1)

198. Apple-Jelly Nodules are seen in:

1. Tuberculosis Verrucosa Cutis
2. Scrofuloderma
3. Tuberculous Gumma
4. Lupus Vulgaris

199. Maculae caeruleae are caused by

1. Pubic Lice (Pediculosis pubis)
2. head lice
3. Body lice
4. Mites

Ans (1)

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200. Frei Skin Test is used in the diagnosis of

1. Lympho-Granuloma Venereum
2. Sarcoidosis
3. Leishmaniasis
4. HSV infection

Ans (1)

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2. Increased maternal age
3. X-rays
4. Chromosomal anomaly

Ans (4)

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1)Vocalis Muscle is a part of

- a)Thyroarytenoid
- b)Cricothyroid
- c)Transverse arytenoid
- d)Posterior cricothyroid

2)Sumatriptan is contraindicated in

- a)Asthma
- b)DM
- c)Coronary artery disease
- d)peripheral vascular disease

3)Non granular fungal disease is

- a)Cryptococcus
- b)Blastomycosis
- c)Candida
- d)

4)All following are true of seminiferous tubules except

- a)Sertoli cells
- b)Leydig cells
- c)spermatid
- d)Spermatogonia

5)Sub-poena is a

- a)Legal

b)medicolegal

c)Medical

d)first info report

6)Refsum disease is due to defect in enzyme

a)Phytanic acid oxidase

b)

c)

d)

7)Skin supplied over the angle of mandible and parotid area is by

a)Greater auricular

b)posterior auricular

c)auriculotemporal

d)facial

8)Adductor pollicis is supplied by

a)Superficial branch of ulnar nerve

b)deep branch of ulnar nerve

c)radial nerve d)median nerve

9)Ring Scotoma is seen in

a)Retinitis Pigmentosa

b)

c)

d)

10) In a patient, highest visual morbidity is seen in

a)Nuclear cataract

b)Intumescent cataract

c)Posterior subcapsular

d)

11) Klumpke paralysis is

a) C5, C6

B) C6, C7

C) C8, T1

D) T1, T2

12) For the treatment of a patient with after cataract which laser is used

a) LASIC

b) YAG

c) excimer

d) Argon

13) Most malignant breast tumor of the following is

a) inflammatory carcinoma

b) Mucinous carcinoma

c) Colloid carcinoma

d) Paget's` disease of breast.

14) Full thickness graft means:

a) Only epidermis

b) epidermis and superficial dermis

c) epidermis + whole dermis

d) epidermis, dermis and subcutaneous tissue

15) A 50yr old woman weighing 50kg and having almost complete burns comes to burns ward. According to Parklands formula ,the amt. of fluid for resuscitation in 24hrs.

a) 5L

b) 10L

c) 12L

d)14L

16)Investigation of choice for DVT is

a)Duplex

b)Venogram

c)MRI

c)radioisotope scan

17)After closed reduction of supracondylar fracture of humerus, flexion greater than 90 degree causes disappearance of radial pulse. The next line of management is

a)Conservative

b)Exploration for arterial rupture

c)Keep elbow at 90 in cast

d)Open reduction & internal fixation.

18)Open reduction & fixation does all except

a)consolidation

b)Stability

c)better function

d)Better alignment

19) In fracture shaft of femur, which nail is commonly used for ORIF

a)Kuntshner nail

b)Austin Moore pine

c)K. wire

d)Smith Peterson nail

20)Soap Bubble appearance is seen

a)Giant cell tumor

b)osteoclastoma

c)

d)

21) Snow storm appearance on CXR is seen in

- a) anthracosis
- b) asbestosis
- c) Silicosis
- d) Bagassosis

22) Housemaid Knee is inflammation of

- a) prepatellar bursa
- b) Suprapatellar bursa
- c) Infrapatellar bursa
- d) anserine bursa

23) Height increase in adolescent/year is

- a) 8.5 cm
- b) 9.5
- c) 10.5
- d) 13.5

24) Patient with genotype XO will have following phenotype except

- a) Tall stature
- b) Broad Chest
- c) Webbed neck
- d) Lymphedema

25) treatment of carcinoma thyroid using radioactive iodine is

- a) I131
- b) I125
- c) I133

26) solitary nodule of thyroid in a male aged 40yr from a non-endemic area would most likely have

- a)MNG
- b)papillary ca Thyroid
- c)follicular ca
- d)

27)In assessment of gestational age of a neonate the following all seen except

- a)Breast bud
- b)Ocular
- c)Genitalia
- d)scrotal skin

28)On USG, the appendix is seen, it is most likely due to

- a)Retrocecal appendix
- b)Acute appendicitis
- d)preileal appendix

29)Vesicular lesion is seen in

- a)Primary syphilis
- b)secondary syphilis
- c)tertiary syphilis
- d)congenital syphilis

30)In villous adenoma of rectum which of the following is seen

- a) Hypokalemia
- b)Hyperkalemia
- c)hypochloremic alkalosis
- d)

31)The best view on X-ray to view pituitary fossa is

- a)lateral skull X-ray
- b)Towne's view
- c)schuller's view
- d)

32)Supratendinitis calcification is due to deposition of

- a)Ca²⁺ pyrophosphate
- b) Ca²⁺ hydroxyapatite
- c)Ca²⁺ oxalate
- d)

33) all the following are beta-blockers except

- a)Esmolol
- b)sotalol
- c) celiprolol
- d)bambuterol

34)Unpleasant dreams and hallucinations occur after which anesthesia

- a)Ketamine
- b)Halothane
- c)thiopentone
- d)

35)Longest acting antihistamine is

- a)Cetirizine
- b)Astemizole
- c)terfenadine
- d)acrivastive

36) The most common carcinoma of sinuses is

- a) squamous cell carcinoma
- b) adeno carcinoma
- c) transitional cell carcinoma
- d)

38) All are specific to TB except

- a) Erituberculosis
- b) Phlycten
- c) Erythema nodosum
- d) lupus vulgaris

39) The following macrolides are used for toxoplasmosis except

- a) Erythromycin
- b) clarithromycin
- c) Azithromycin
- d) spiramycin

40) Following are third generation cephalosporins except

- a) cefuroxime
- b) ceftriaxone
- c) ceftazidime
- d) cefotaxime

41) The mechanism of action of cephalosporin is

- a) interferes with cell wall synthesis
- b) inhibition of DNA gyrase
- c)
- d)

42) Evidence of ovulation has occurred is all except

- a) 10 mm graffian follicles on USG**

b) progesterone > 5ng/ml

c) corpus luteum

d) Biphasic increase in temperature

43) Objective evidence of hearing loss is all except

a) pure tone audiometry

b) BAER

c) otoacoustic emission

d)

44) Vestibular anus is

a) imperforate anus

b) high anorectal

c) low anorectal

d) mid anorectal

45) Brawny swelling below the angle of mandible likely diagnosis is

a) Vincent's angina

b) Ludwig's angina

c) ranula

d) hydrocele of neck

46) Apraxia is

a) normal sensory system, normal motor system, abnormal cerebellar system

b) normal sensory system, abnormal motor system, normal cerebellar system

c) abnormal sensory system, normal motor system, normal cerebellar system

d) normal sensory system, normal motor system, normal cerebellar system

47) Alexythymia is

a) inability to express ones own emotion

b)

c)

d)

48) Akathesia is

a)

b) a state motor or verbal restlessness

c) cogwheel rigidity

d)

49) infantile autism is seen in

a) dysthymic personality

b) personality disorder

b) paranoid personality

d) behavioral disorder

50) In pulmonary embolism, the receptor involving causing reflex hyperventilation is

a) J-receptor

b) slow adapting receptor

c) fast adapting receptor

d) Irritant receptors

51) Ca²⁺ channel defect is seen in

a) hypokalemic periodic paralysis

b) hyperkalemic periodic paralysis

c) paramyotonia congenita

d)

52) Which is not an aldolase

a) glucose

b) Mannose

c) fructose

d) starch

53) Excitatory neurotransmitter in brain is

a) GABA

b) Glycine

c) glutamate

d) Aspartate

54) Enlarged adenoid causes the following complications except

a) CSOM

b) maxillary sinusitis

c)

d)

55) In an elderly hypertension patient with arteriosclerosis renin level in blood will be

a) high

b) low

c) normal

d) not related to HT

56) A patient comes with recurrent abdominal pain, and urinary examination reveals Ehrlich aldehyde test (+) for urobilinogens. The diagnosis is

a) porphyria

b) renal calculi

c) cholelithiasis

d)

57) In urticaria pigmentosa, the cell most commonly seen in skin on microscopy is

a) Mast cell

b) Langerhan's cell

c) Langhan's cell

d)

58) lagopthalmos is seen in

a) leprosy

b) syphilis

c) peripheral neuritis

d) HZV infection

59) Topical steroids is used in

a) Interstitial keratitis

b) bacterial keratitis

c) pndrotic

d) herpetic

60) An elderly male with dry skin and fissuring scaly skin is likely to have

a) nummular eczema

b) venous eczema

c) asteatotic eczema

d)

61) In myasthenia gravis, true is

a) antibody is present against nicotinic receptor

b) decreased Acetylcholine release

c) decreased no of receptors

d) end organ resistance

62) Insulin sensitivity increases on following treat except

a) metformin

b) acarbose

c) exercise

d) fasting

63) All the following are anticonvulsants except

a) lamotrigine

b) methyl phenytoine

c) vigabatrin

d) topiramate

64) Side effect of valvular heart disease is seen with

a) fenfluramine

b) methylphenidate

c) amphetamine

d)

65) Side effect of acute pancreatitis is due to following anti HIV drugs

a) lamivudine

b) zidovudine

c) didanosine

d)

66) "milk spots" on the omentum consists of

a) macrophage

b) neutrophils

c) lymphocyte

d)

67) longest acting muscle relaxant is

a) pancuronium

b) mivacurium

c) vecuronium

d)

68) Genital prolapse in a female can be due to all except

- a) Ascites
- b) complete perineal tear
- c) chronic cough
- d)

69) Tubal patency test is done by which test?

- a) sion test
- b) frei's test
- c) bonney's test
- d) three swab test

70) cells are most susceptible to radiation in which phase

- a) M phase
- b) G2 phase
- c) G1 phase
- d) S phase

Ans. Ref:

71) end product of β -hydroxylation is

- a) Acetyl CoA + propionyl CoA
- b) Acetyl CoA + succinyl CoA
- c) Acetyl CoA +
- d) Acetyl CoA + malonyl CoA

72) Morrison pouch is

- a) subphrenic space
- b) posterior to lateral lobe of liver

c) lesser sac

73) hemoptysis in mitral stenosis is due to

- a) Pulmonary arterial hypertension
- b) Pulmonary arterial hypertension + left atrial hypertension
- c) Left ventricular pressure
- d)

74) In massive pericardial effusion all are seen except a) on fluoroscopy less prominent vascular marking

- b) CT ratio >0.5
- c) CP angles acute
- d) Plethoric pulmonary fields

75) single plate coated with ammonium***** is present in all except

- a) X-ray
- b) MMR
- c) CT scan
- d) USG film

76) Best view on x-ray to view bilateral auditory ossicles /Eustachian tubes? is

- a) occipito frontal
- b) fronto occipital
- c) submento vertical
- d)

77) best view for pituitary fossa on x-ray is

- a) lateral skull x-ray
- b)
- c) sella view
- d)

78) Gram negative antigen is injected in a rabbit after 2 weeks****question not complete****

- a) schwartzmann reaction- ans
- b) Schultz-dale phenomenon
- c) P-K-reaction
- d)

79) The most common cause of spasm of psoas in childhood is

- a) trauma
- b) tuberculosis psoas
- c) acute appendicitis
- d) pyogenic psoas abscess

80) which leucotriene is the adhesion factor for the neutrophil on the cell surface to attach endothelium

- a) B4
- b) C4
- c)D4
- d) E4

81) In the following conditions, bone matrix is reduced except

- a) osteoporosis
- b) osteomalacia
- c) hyperparathyroidism
- d) osteopetrosis

[discuss tips or queries at message board\(a new window will open\)](#)

82) which one is FAD dependent reaction

- a) succinyl CoA fumarate
- b)
- c) d)

83) which of the following is formed by the intestinal mucosal cells on absorption of dietary lipids

- a) chylomicrons
- b) VLDL
- c) HDL
- d) LDL

84) high risk factor for coronary artery diseases are all except

- a) low homocysteine level
- b) cholesterol > 250 mg
- c)
- d)

85) In osteomalacia, all the following seen except

- a) looser zones
- b) high alkaline phosphate levels
- c)
- d)

86) In a patient with solitary nodule of thyroid, investigation of choice is

- a) FNAC
- b) USG
- c) CT
- d) Radioisotope scan

87) how many double bonds are present in arachidonic acid?

- a) One
- b) two
- c) Three
- d) Four

88) In elective tracheostomy, incision is taken on

- a) cricothyroid membrane

b) C1 & C2

c) c2 & c4

d)

89) Autoinduction of biotransformation and action as a hormone is seen in

a) carbamazepine

b) cimetidine

c) corticosteroid.

90) G-6-P-D inheritance is

a) X-linked - recessive

b) autosomal dominant

c) autosomal recessive

d) x linked dominant

91) oral hairy leucoplakia & whitish plaque on the tongue and palate seen gives clue to most likely diagnosis of

a) HIV infection

b) HTLV - 1

c) infectious mononucleosis

d)

92) most common organism causing spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is

a) staphylococcus

b)

c) salmonella

d) streptococcus

93) symblepharon is caused by

a) diphtheria

b) gonococci

c) chlamydia

d) ophthalmia neonatorum

94) jargon aphasia is seen in

a) wenicke's

b) broca's aphasia

c) conduction aphasia

95) In koraskoff psychosis seen is

a) global deterioration intelligence

b) impaired recall & new ability to learn

c)

d)

96) multiple calcification in the brain or cystic calcification in the brain or comma shaped calcification seen in

a) CMV

b) neurocysticercosis

c) tuberous sclerosis

d) toxoplasmosis

97)On CT scan, all are seen as hypodense area except

a) cerebral hemorrhage

b) glioblastoma

c) cerebral edema

d) cerebral infarct

98) hypertensive bleed mostly occurs in

a)putamen

b) pons

c) cortex

d) thalamus

99) back-wash ileitis is seen in

- a) crohn's diseases
- b) ulcerative colitis
- c)
- d)

100) leukemoid reaction type 2 in leprosy is due to

- a) type I hypersensitivity
- b) Type II hypersensitivity
- c) type III hypersensitivity
- d) type IV hypersensitivity

101) systematic desensitization as form of therapy is done in

- a) phobia
- b) obsessive compulsive disorder
- c)
- d)

102) morbid jealousy is seen in

- a) alcoholism
- b) persons who are isolated from society
- c)
- d)

103) respiratory alkalosis is seen in

- a) duodenal obstruction
- b) early salicylism
- c) diarrhea

d)

104) dopamine is highest in

- a) striatum
- b) cerebellum
- c) caudate
- d)

105) IL-1 & TNF ? causes

- a) increasing capillary permeability
- b) chemotaxis
- c) acute phase reactants
- d) activate endothelium

106) thimble pitting nails are seen in

- a) psoriasis
- b) tinea versicolor
- c) lichen planus
- d) tuberculosis

107) Ridley-Jopling classification includes all except

- a) lepromatous leprosy
- b) borderline borderline
- c) tuberculoid
- d) neuritic

108) which of the following is type IV hyper sensitivity

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d) contact dermatitis

109) Pressure necrosis which causes venous flow to stop during endotracheal intubation occurs at

- a) 20 - 30 mm Hg
- b) 15 - 20 mm Hg
- c) 30-40 mm Hg
- d) 16 -15 mm Hg

110) diagnosis of mucopolysacharridoses can be done by examination of

- a) cornea
- b) skin
- c) bone
- d) face

111) cadaveric position of vocal cords occurs in

- a) recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
- b) recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy + superior laryngeal nerve palsy
- c)
- d)

112) most common site of pelvic abscess is in

- a) ishiorectal fossa
- b) perianal
- c)
- d)

113) most important sensory organ in the ampulla is

- a) organ of corti
- b) macula
- c) otolithi
- d) crista

114) carotid body baroreceptor is most sensitive to

- a) mean blood pressure
- b) diastolic blood pressure
- c) systolic blood pressure
- d) Pulse pressure

115) the following are derived from endoderm except

- a) liver
- b) kidney
- c) pancreas
- d) urinary bladder

116) human placenta is

- a) hemochorial
- b) endothel - esdothelima
- c) chorio - endothelial
- d)

117) In malaria acquired by transfusion, the infective form is

- a) sporozoites
- b) shizontoites
- c) gametocytes
- d) merozoites

118) inhibition of prolactin is caused by

- a) dopamine
- b) dobutamine
- c)
- d)

119) In after coming, head best forceps used for delivery is

- a) piper's forceps
- b) kielland's forceps
- c) wrigley' forceps
- d)

120) longest diameter of the skull is

- a) suboccipital bregmatic
- b) occipital frontal
- c) bitemporal
- d) biparietal

121) bishop score is used to evaluate

- a) cervix status
- b) uterine contraction
- c) fetal well being
- d)

122) the management of eclampsia includes all except

- a) control of convulsion
- b) prolongation of pregnancy
- c) control of BP
- d) delivery of fetus

123) The most common cause of vesicovaginal fistula in developing countries is

- a) pressure necrosis of urethra during obstructed labor
- b) forceps delivery
- c)
- d)

124) shoulder dystocia occurs in delivery of fetus with

- a) anencephaly
- b) hydrocephalus
- c) fetal ascites
- d)

125) benign prost hyperplasia occur in the

- a) periurethral transitional zone
- b) cortex
- c) posterior lobe
- d)

126) tetany is seen in all except

- a) hypoparathyroidism
- b) full strength milk given in neonate
- c)
- d)

127) benign intracranial hypertension is seen in all except

- a) hypervitaminosis A
- b) steroid therapy
- c) OCP
- d)

128) the most common breech presentation in a nulliparous woman is

- a) frank breech
- b) complete breech
- c) footling
- d)

129) In supra condylar fracture, the x-ray view of which helps in the next line of management

- a) baumman's angle
- b) cobb's angle
- c) cowen's angle
- d)

[discuss tips or queries at AIPPG message board\(a new window will open\)](#)

130) calculate the pearl index if 6 pregnancy occurs in 1200 females practicing contraception for 1 year

- a) 6
- b) 12
- c) 18
- d) 24

131) In minilap procedure, the most common method successfully used is

- a) uchida
- b) pomeroy's
- c)irving's
- d)

132) deep transverse arrest occurs in

- a) android
- b) anthropoid
- c) gynecoid
- d) flat pelvis

133) false positive rinne's test occur in

- a) unilateral conductive deafness
- b) unilateral sensory neural deafness
- c) bilateral conductive deafness
- d) bilateral sensory neural deafness

134) A nulliparous female aged 30 years develops IInd degree UV prolapse. The operative procedure done is

- a) cervicopexy
- b) LeForte
- c) Manchester

135) following are true of hemorrhoids except

- a) they are arteriolar dilatations
- b) they are common causes of painless bleeding
- c) they cannot be per rectally palpated

136) waves on EEG during NREM period of sleep is

- a) alpha
- b) beta
- c) delta
- d) theta

137) following is true of hormone leptin except

- a) it is found in increased levels in obese
- b) its site of action is hypothalamus
- c) it is produced by adipose all
- d) it increases appetite.

138) function of brown fat is

- a) glycogenesis
- b) gluconeogenesis
- c)
- d) thermogenesis

139) The most common cause for stridor in the early day of life is

- a) laryngomalacia
- b) esophago- tracheal fistula
- c) laryngeal stenosis

d)

140) commonest sources of lead to cause increased blood level is from

- a) air
- b) lead paints
- c) water
- d)

141) The incisura of arterial pulse corresponds with

- a) S1
- b) S2
- c) opening snap
- 4) S3

142) the one organism which is responsible for coronary artery disease

- a) chlamydia
- b) klebsiella
- c) E coli
- d) mycoplasma

143) to build a genome library using digested chromosome into fragments, the enzyme used is

- a) DNA polymerase
- b) RNA restriction endonuclease
- d)

144) all the following are suggestive of urethral injury except

- a) blood at meatus
- b) haematoma of scrotum
- c) high prostate on PR
- d) blood in rectum

145) to assess the refraction state of eye, the investigation done is

- a) USG - Bscan
- b) retinoscopy
- c) binoculoscropy
- d) ophthalmoscopy

146) which of the following has the worst prognosis

- a) rolandic epilepsy
- b) versive epilepsy
- c) absence epilepsy
- d)

Ans. Ref:

147) which of the following has worst prognoses in carcinoma lung

- a) squamous cell carcinoma
- b) large cell carcinoma
- c) small cell carcinoma
- d)adenocarcinoma

148) Herbert's pit is seen in

- a) vernal conjunctivitis
- b) atopic conjunctivitis
- c) gonococcal conjunctivitis
- d)chlamydial conjunctivitis

149) the amount of rads required for treatment of oropharyngeal carcinoma is

- a) 3000 - 4000 rads
- b) 4000- 5000 rads
- c) 5000 - 6000
- d) 6000 - 7000

150) prolonged ST segment with T wave seen in

- a) hypokalemia
- b) hyperkalemia
- c) hypomagnesemia
- d) hypocalcemia

151) In a meconium aspirated baby following are investigations. $pO_2=50$, $pCO_2=60$ & blood $pH=7.1$. the next line of management of giving I V infusion to correct this condition is

- a) $NaHCO_3$ solution
- b) ringer lactate
- c) CPAP
- d) endotracheal intubation & IPPV

152) which of the following hormones increase during sleep

- a) insulin
- b) ACTH
- c) GH
- d) melatonin

153) bromocriptine is used to suppress prolactin

- a) acts as agonist to dopamine receptors
- b)
- c)
- d)

154) in chronic folliculitis the treatment of choice is

- a)
- b)
- c) cloxacillin
- d) vancomycin

Ans. Ref:

155) on X-ray calcification of breast is seen. Likely cause is

- a) chronic breast abscess
- b) tuberculosis of breast
- c) periductal carcinoma
- d)

156) epidermolysis bullosa is due to

- a) autoimmune disease
- b) atopic disease
- c) infective agent
- d) genetic fragility of skin

157) A child suffering from marasmus was given high protein diet. The metabolic change likely is

- a) hyperargininemia
- b) hyperammonemia
- c) hyperlysinemia
- d) hypernatremia.

158) the ORS fluid used for a marasmic child lacks in (racemol)

- a) amino acids
- b) sodium
- c) copper
- d) magnesium

159) which of the following cell has both T lymphocyte and B lymphocyte function

- a) plasma cell
- b) T- lymphoblast cell
- c) B-lymphoblast cell
- d) NK cell

160) salmonella osteomyelitis occurs in

- a) sickle cell d
- b) beta thalassemia
- c) sideroblastic anemia
- d)

161) following are louse borne disease

- a) endemic typhus
- b) KFD
- c) lyme's disease
- d)

162) the treatment of choice in angiofibroma is a 12 year old boy is

- a) radio treatment
- b) chemo treatment
- c) embolisation of inferior palatine artery
- d) surgery

[discuss tips or queries at AIPPG message board\(a new window will open\)](#)

163) A young women, 30 yrs old complains of pain in the left knee joint which increases after exercise since 4 months. An x-ray shows eccentric bone cyst. The likely diagnosis is

- a) aneurysmal bone cyst
- b) unicameral bone cyst
- c)
- d)

164) The term family size in demographic parlance means

- a) the total number of children a women has borne at a point of time
- b) the total number of children of couples
- c) the total number of children by women borne in a female between 15- 45 yrs

Ans. Ref:

165) the approximate magnitude of completed family size from demographic point view is given by

- a) TFR
- b) GFR
- c)NRR

166) the following should be done for prophylaxis of rabies in a 1 year old child except

- a) wash the wound with soap & water
- b) give HDCV in the buttock
- c) HDCV should not be given to HIV pt
- d)

167) all the following are examples of health promotion except

- a) stop smoking
- b) regular exercise
- c) chemoprophylaxis

168) one of the following helps deliver baby in a community

- a) health assistant female
- b) anganwadi worker
- c) health supervisor
- d) village health guide

169) Least recurrence of peptic ulcer most commonly occurs in

- a) selective vagotomy
- b) TV + GJ
- c) Pure gastroenterostomy
- d) TV+ antrectomy

170) CABG has successful outcome and prognosis if done in

- a) double vessel obstruction
- b) left coronary artery obstruction without left ventricular dysfunction
- c) single vessel obstruction

171) anteversion of uterus is due to following ligament

- a) uterosacral ligament
- b) mackenrod's ligament
- c)
- d)

172) osteochondroma is a disease of

- a)metaphysis
- b) diaphysis
- c) epiphysis
- d) periosteum

173) the characteristic symptom of dysmenorrhea , menorrhagia, recurrent abdominal pain and infertility is suggestive of

- a) endometriosis
- b) ectopic
- c) endometritis
- d)

174) testicular seminoma, secretes

- a) ? -FP
- b) CEA
- c) B-HCG
- d)

175) the concentration of HbA1c in blood is

- a) 4-6%
- b) 6-8%
- c) 8-9%
- d)

176) which of the following is contraindicated in early pregnancy

- a) heparin
- b) phenytoin
- c) chlor****
- d) penicillin

177) action potential is transmitted to myofibrils via

- a) terminal cisterns
- b) T- Tubules
- c) longitudinal
- d) sarcomere

178) humidification of O₂ is required in

- a) nasopharyngeal intubation
- b) nasal prong
- c) nasal catheter
- d) face mask

179) meconium plug syndrome occurs in

- a) meconium ileus
- b) hirschsprung's disease
- c) ileo-colic pouch
- d)

180) the cause of endemic ascites is

- a) BOAA
- b) Sanguinarine
- c) Pyrozzilodine alkaloids
- d)

181) earliest sign of vitamin A deficiency is

- a) conjunctival xerosis
- b) corneal xerosis
- c) bitot's spot
- d) night blindness

182) Pinta is caused by

- a) *T. pertenue*
- b) *T. pallidum*
- c) *T. carateum*
- d) *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

183) all the following cause priapism except

- a) trauma
- b) Beta thalassemia
- c) sickle cell disease
- d) leriche syndrome

184) iridectomy is done in which type of glaucoma is

- a) angle closure
- b) open glaucoma
- c) angle closure
- d) open glaucoma

185) yellow fever is not present in India because of all except

- a) the virus is absent
- b) the vector mosquito *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*
- c) atmospheric condition is suitable

186) phage typing is useful in classification of all except

- a) staphylococcus
- b) streptococcus
- c) cholera
- d) salmonella

187)in a patient with strikingly abnormal behavior , the most likely diagnosis is

- a) paranoid schizophrenia
- b) catatonic schizophrenia
- c) hebephrenic schizophrenia
- d)

188)the revised national TB program uses one of the following for diagnosis of TB

- a) sputum AFB
- b) CXR
- c) clinical examination
- d) PCR

189) following are true of rubella except

- a) IP: 14-21days
- b) rosy red spots on palate
- c) encephalitis

190) Acrodynia occurs in

- a) mercury poisoning
- b) arsenic poisoning
- c) lead poisoning
- d)

191) hydrotherapy is done in

- a) impotence

- b) infertility
- c) febrile convulsion
- d)

192) hemodialysis is useful in all except

- a) salicylate poisoning
- b) methyl alcohol poisoning
- c) digitalis
- d) barbiturate

193) proliferation of mesangial cell & perimesangial on microscopy is seen in

- a) Ig A nephropathy
- b) lipoid nephrosis
- c) membranoproliferative disease
- d) membranous glomerulonephritis

194) point prevalence of a chronic disease is studied best by

- a) case control study
- b) cross sectional study
- c) historical cohort
- d) cohort

195) reversible cataract is seen in which of following

- a) galactosemia
- b) hypoparathyroidism
- c) diabetes mellitus
- d)

196) De quervain's thyroiditis is due to all except

- a) it is due to virus
- b) antibodies against follicular cells

c) it is self limited granulomatous thyroiditis

197)partial prothromboplastin time is prolonged in all except

- a) protein C deficiency
- b) protein S deficiency
- c) antithrombin III deficiency
- d) factor V deficiency

198) which of the following has least t1/2

- a) norepinephrine
- b) adrenaline
- c) renin
- d)

199) the treatment of primary ovarian failure is

- a) FSH
- b) GnRH
- c)LH
- d)estrogen progesterone

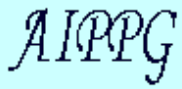
200)LDL cholesterol in blood recommended to prevent coronary artery disease is

- a)130mg/dl
- b)160mg/dl
- c)100mg/dl
- d)180mg/dl

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ANATOMY

1. The aortic opening in the diaphragm is at the level of

- A. T10
- B. T12
- C. T6
- D. T8

Ans. B

2. Which of the following is not a content of the pudental canal

- A. Pudental nerve
- B. Internal pudental artery
- C. Internal pudental vein
- D. Nerve to obturator internus

Ans. D

3. All the following are general visceral efferent except

- A. Nucleus ambiguous
- B. Dorsal nucleus of vagus
- C. Salivatory nucleus
- D. Edinger Westphal nucleus

Ans. A

4. Angle formed by the shaft and the neck of the femur is ____ degrees

- A. 115
- B. 125
- C. 135
- D. 145

Ans. B

5. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ

- A. Spleen
- B. Lymphnode
- C. Bonemarrow
- D. Liver

Ans. C

6. Tongue is protruded by which of the following muscle

- A. Hyoglossus
- B. Palatoglossus
- C. Myelohyoid
- D. Genioglossus

Ans. D

7. All of the following are features of flat type of pelvis except

- A. Narrow subpubic angle
- B. Short concave sacrum
- C. Divergent side walls
- D. Wide sciatic notch

Ans. A

8. A lesion involving the C8 nerve root will affect

- A. Extensors of fingers and wrist
- B. Flexors of fingers and wrist
- C. Small muscles of hand

Ans. B

9. Dorsal scapular nerve supplies

- A. levator scapulae and rhomboids
- B. supraspinatus and infra spinatus
- C. lattismus dorsi
- D. serratus anterior

Ans. A

10. With foot off the ground and knee flexed, medial rotation of tibia is brought about by

- A. Popliteus
- B. gastrocnemius
- C. vastus medialis
- D. adductor magnus

Ans.

PHYSIOLOGY

11. 90% of CO₂ in blood is transported as

- A. Dissolved CO₂
- B. HCO₃⁻
- C. Carboxy haemoglobin
- D. Carbamino haemoglobin

Ans. B

12. Hardy-Weinberg law is used to predict inheritance of which of the following type

- A. autosomal dominant
- B. autosomal recessive
- C. x-linked dominant
- D. x-linked recessive

Ans. B

13. Intercalating bridges in sarcomere are formed by

- A. actin
- B. myosin
- C. tropomyosin
- D. calmodulin

Ans. A

14. Blood flow changes are least during exercise in

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Skin

Ans. A

15. The main fuel used during starvation by a healthy adult is

- A. free fatty acids
- B. amino acids
- C. glucose
- D. ketone body

Ans. C?

16. Which of the following sensations is not converging on hypothalamus

- A. smell
- B. fine touch
- C. hearing
- D. vision

Ans. C

17. If acid is added to a medium containing intact mitochondria which of the following is seen

- A. uncoupling of phosphorylation
- B. inhibition of Electron Transport Chain
- C. inhibition of phosphorylation
- D. generation of ATP

Ans.

18. Instrumental conditioning in learning was introduced and demonstrated by

- A. Pavlov
- B. Skinner
- C. Freud
- D. Watson

Ans. B?

19. Endothelium derived relaxation factor is supposed to be

- A. Nitric oxide

Ans. A

20. The fine movements of voluntary muscles are controlled by

- A. Anterior corticospinal tract
- B. Lateral corticospinal tract
- C. Tectospinal
- D. Vestibulospinal

Ans.

BIOCHEMISTRY

21. Features of Vitamin C deficiency is due to defect of which enzyme

- A. Lysyl hydroxylase
- B. Lysyl oxidase
- C. Procollagen peptidase

Ans. A

22. Okazaki pieces are seen in

- A. DNA repair
- B. DNA replication
- C. Transcription
- D. Translation

Ans. B

23. Major Histocompatibility Complex is located on

- A. Long arm of chromosome 6
- B. Short arm of chromosome 6
- C. Long arm of chromosome 7
- D. Short arm of chromosome 7

Ans. B

24. Which of the following ketone bodies is commonest following prolonged starvation

- A. Aceto acetate
- B. B-hydroxy butyrate
- C. acetone

D. alpha ketoglutarate

Ans. B?

25. cAMP is degraded by

- A. Phosphodiesterase
- B. Phosphokinase
- C. Phosphatase
- D. Xanthine oxidase

Ans. A

MICROBIOLOGY

26. Bacterial adherence to epithelium is mediated through

- A. pili
- B. fimbriae
- C. flagella
- D. mesosomes

Ans. A

27. Which of the following organism is capsulated

- A. Histoplasma capsulatum
- B. Cryptococcus neoformans
- C. Candida albicans

Ans. B

28. Ova with lateral spines is a feature of

- A. Schistosoma japonicum
- B. Schistosoma mansoni

C. Schistosoma haematobium

D. Schistosoma mekongi

Ans. B

29. Which of the following is an oncogenic retrovirus

A. HTLV-1

B. HPV

C. EBV

D. HBV

Ans. A

30. Which of the following activates the alternate complement pathway

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgM

D. IgD

Ans. A

31. Which of the following activates the classical complement pathway

A. Immune complex

B. Lipopolysaccharide

C. Exotoxin

Ans. A

32. Serum sickness is due to which type of hypersensitivity

A. Type I

B. Type II

C. Type III

D. Type IV

Ans. C

33. Most common site of infection with Cryptococcus neoformans is

- A. Lung
- B. Meninges

Ans. B

34. All are true about streptococcal infections except

- A. throat infection more common in age group of 5-15years
- B. skin infection more common in age <3yrs
- C. 15-20% colonization of mucosal surfaces
- D. scarlet fever more common <3yrs

Ans. D

PATHOLOGY

35. Which of the following is not a feature of anemia of chronic disease

- A. increased TIBC
- B. increased serum iron
- C. increased serum ferritin
- D. increased bone marrow iron

Ans. B

36. Which among the following does not secrete Interleukin 1 alpha

- A. lymphocyte
- B. fibroblast
- C. macrophage
- D. endothelium

Ans. A

37. Histological scoring' of chronic hepatitis does not include

- A. periportal inflammation
- B. portal fibrosis
- C. bridging necrosis
- D. cholestasis

Ans. D

38. Pulmonary surfactant is synthesized by

- A. Type I pneumocytes
- B. Type II pneumocytes

Ans. B

39. Regarding DIC all the following features are correct except

- A. Increased fibrin degradation products
- B. Decreased platelets
- C. Increased fibrinogen

Ans. C

PHARMACOLOGY

40. Which of the following is the most beta-1 selective antagonist

- A. Acebutolol
- B. Atenolol
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Bisoprolol

Ans. D

41. ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in all the following except

- A. Bilateral renal artery stenosis
- B. Elderly hypertensive
- C. Diabetic microalbuminuria
- D. Severe renal failure

Ans. C

42. Which of the following is a cardiotoxic anticancer drug

- A. bleomycin
- B. doxorubicin
- C. 5 FU

Ans. B

43. Opioid induced respiratory depression can be reversed with

- A. Naloxone
- B. Theophylline
- C. Artificial ventilation

Ans. A

44. Calcium channel blocker which is usually used in subarachnoid hemorrhage is

- A. Nimodipine
- B. Diltiazem
- C. Verapamil

Ans. A

45. Drug induced cirrhosis is not seen with

- A. alpha methyl dopa
- B. phenylbutazone
- C. INH

Ans. B

46. Which of the following is not used in the prophylaxis of febrile seizures

- A. sodium valproate
- B. carbamazepine
- C. phenobarbitone
- D. diazepam

Ans. B

47. Which of the following drugs is tuberculostatic

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Ethambutol
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. INH

Ans. B

48. Which of the following drugs will not cause hypothyroidism

- A. Ethambutol
- B. Lithium
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Pyrazinamide

Ans. D

49. Dopamine inhibits secretion of

- A. Growth hormone
- B. Prolactin

Ans. B

50. Which of the following is not an analeptic agent

- A. Doxapram
- B. Nikethamide
- C. Doxacurium
- D. Propylbutamide

Ans. C

51. Which of the following drugs is not used for the treatment of anaerobic infections

- A. penicillin
- B. clindamycin
- C. chloramphenicol
- D. gentamycin

Ans. D

52. Which of the following drugs is used to treat Chlamydia infection in pregnancy

- A. Doxycyclin
- B. Erythromycin
- C. Mirepenam
- D. Tetracyclin

Ans. B

53. Troglitazone is the drug used in the treatment of

- A. petit mal epilepsy
- B. type 2 diabetes mellitus
- C. hyperlipidaemia

Ans. B

54. Which of the following is not an alpha-2 stimulant

- A. guanabenz

- B. guanadrel
- C. clonidine
- D. alpha methyl dopa

Ans. B

55. 99% of degradation of Iodine131 occurs in

- A. 26days
- B. 36days
- C. 46days
- D. 56days

Ans. D

56. Atropine is added with diphenoxylate to

- A. Increase effect
- B. decrease side effects
- C. decrease abuse
- D. enhance absorption

Ans. C

57. Monitoring of drug level is not needed with which of the following drugs

- A. Lithium
- B. L-Dopa
- C. Digoxin
- D. Phenytoin

Ans. B

58. Which among the following have greatest affinity for pseudocholeline esterase

- A. Mivacurium
- B. Atracurium

Ans. A

59. Selective decrease in IgA is seen with administration of

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Diazepam
- C. Clonazepam
- D. Phenobarbitone

Ans. A

60. Which of the following is prothrombotic

- A. Thrombomodulin
- B. PGI₂
- C. Heparin
- D. ADP

Ans. D

61. Carbamazepine toxicity is precipitated by

- A. Erythromycin
- B. vitaminK
- C. Theophyllin

Ans. A

FORENSIC MEDICINE

62. Which of the following is most useful for sex determination

- A. Skull

- B. femur
- C. pelvis
- D. tibia

Ans. C

63. Which of the following is diagnostic of drowning

- A. froth in the nostrils
- B. cutis anserina
- C. water in the stomach
- D. mud in the respiratory passages

Ans. A

64. Green colored urine is seen after ingestion of

- A.copper sulphate
- B.phenol
- C.organophosphorus
- D.cyanide

Ans. B

65. Leading questions are not permitted in

- A.cross examination
- B.examination in chief
- C.questions by the judge

Ans. B

MEDICINE

66. Diagnosis of lung sequestration is by

- A. CT
- B. Angiography
- C. MRI
- D. X-ray

Ans. B

67. Bleeding in a case of obstructive jaundice is treated with

- A. Fresh Frozen Plasma
- B. Cryo precipitate
- C. Whole blood
- D. Buffy coat extract

Ans. A

68. Dichrotic pulse is seen in

- A. Cardiac tamponade
- B. Aortic regurgitation
- C. dilated cardiomyopathy
- D. restrictive cardiomyopathy

Ans. C

69. Which of the following ECG finding is diagnostic of cardiac ischaemia in treadmill test

- A. flat ST depression
- B. upsloping ST depression
- C. ventricular tachycardia
- D. T wave inversion

Ans. A

70. A child presents with a history of scorpion sting. He is having increased sweating. What is the best next step

- A.lytic cocktail
- B.atropine
- C.antevenom

Ans. C

71. Transudative type of pleural effusion is a feature of

- A.variceal sclerotherapy
- B.coronary artery bypass
- C.peritoneal dialysis
- D.radiation

Ans.

72. The drug of choice for type 2 lepra reaction is

- A.Clofazimine
- B.Chloroquin
- C.Thalidomide
- D.Steroids

Ans. C

73. All are true about amyotrophic lateral sclerosis except

- A.Bowel and bladder involvement is present
- B.LMN in upper limb
- C.UMN in lower limb
- D.no sensory involvement

Ans. A

74. Senile plaques in brain is a feature of

- A. Multiple sclerosis
- B. Parkinsonism
- C. Alzheimer's disease

Ans. C

75. Primary unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is a feature of

- A. Dubin Jhonson syndrome
- B. Rotor syndrome
- C. Gilbert's syndrome
- D. primary biliary cirrhosis

Ans. C

76. Most common cause of ambiguous genitalia is

- A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- B. Klinefelter's syndrome
- C. Testicular feminization

Ans. A

77. Which of the following is not an ECG sign of hypokalemia

- A. tall T waves
- B. U waves
- C. flat ST segment

Ans. A

78. Most common cause of myelophthisic anemia is

- A. Multiple myeloma

- B.NHL
- C.Lukaemia
- D.multiple secondaries

Ans. D?

79. Which of the following is most efficiently transmitted by needle stick injury

- A.HIV
- B.Hepatitis B
- C.Hepatitis C
- D.CMV

Ans. B

80. Benzene induced hemolytic anemia is seen with all except

- A.Non Hodgkin's lymphoma
- B.AML
- C.ALL
- D.Aplastic anemia

Ans. A?

81. Which of the following is best used in the diagnosis of congenital syphilis

- A.FTA-ABS
- B.TPHA
- C.IgM-FTA ABS
- D.TPI

Ans. C

82.Treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin is contraindicated in

- A.X-linked agammaglobulinemia

- B.Kawasaki's disease
- C.Guillen Barrie syndrome
- D.Selective IgA deficiency

Ans. D

83. Grade 1 lymphedema means

- A.pitting edema up to the ankle
- B.pitting edema up to the knee
- C.non-pitting edema
- D.edema disappearing after overnight rest

Ans. D

84. Cause of diarrhea in Diabetes mellitus is

- A.defective absorption
- B.abnormality in gastrointestinal motility
- C.primary mucosal disease.

Ans. B

85. Parenteral nutrition is best given through

- A.femoral vein
- B.saphenous vein
- C.subclavian vein

Ans. C

86. The precursor of amyloid Transthyretin is deposited in which of the following conditions

- A.Alzheimer's disease
- B.senile cardiac amyloidosis
- C.medullary carcinoma thyroid

D.multiple myeloma

Ans. B

87. Egg shell calcification in hilar lymphnodes is a feature of

A.sarcoidosis

B.silicosis

C.lymphoma

Ans. B

88. Which of the following is not a tumor suppressor gene

A.N myc

B.Rb

C.p53

D.Mad-max

Ans. A

89. Which of the following is the best initial screening test for thrombocytopenia

A.bleeding time

B.clotting time

C.platelet count

Ans. A

90. In Down's syndrome which of the following is true

A.the language defect progresses with age

b seen when mothers are aged between 30-39yrs in >50% of cases

C.the severity of facial changes denotes the severity of mental retardation

D.seizures are common

Ans. B

91. Macula cerulea is seen in

- A. Pediculosis humanis corporis
- B. Pediculosis capitis
- C. Phthirus pubis

Ans. C

92. Lyonization occurs usually at

- A. 9th day
- B. 16th day
- C. 28th day
- D. 36th day

Ans. B

93. Localized tetanus is due to

- A. large gaping wound
- B. atypical strains of bacteria
- C. abnormally long incubation period
- D. partial immunity

Ans. A?

94. Sphenoid wing dysplasia is seen in

- A. Von Hippel Lindau's disease
- B. Neurofibromatosis
- C. Sturge Weber syndrome
- D. Bournville's disease

Ans. B

95. CMV does not cause

- A.intracranial calcification
- B.congenital heart disease
- C.mental retardation
- D.seizures

Ans. B

96. In cow's milk allergy all are seen except

- A.Irondeficiency anemia
- B.bloody diarrhea
- C.pulmonary hemosiderosis
- D.intestinal colic

Ans. A

97. Foster's test is used in the diagnosis of

- A.spastic type of Cerebral Palsy
- B.hypotonic CP
- C.choreo athetotic CP
- D.Myasthenia gravis

Ans.

98. Features of hypothyroidism due to TRH/TSH deficiency include all the following except

- A.mental retardation
- B.hypoglycemia
- C.low hairline
- D.micropenis

Ans.

99. Renal papillary necrosis is seen in all the following except

- A.analgesic nephropathy
- B.hydronephrosis
- C.acute pyelonephritis
- D.sickle cell disease

Ans. B

100. Rhinopharyngitis mutilans is not seen in

- A.Yaws
- B.Pinta
- C.Leprosy
- D.Kala azar

Ans. B

101. In acute myocardial infarction the best drug to cause thrombolysis and to start reperfusion is

- A.streptokinase
- B.urokinase
- C.tissue plasminogen activator
- D.anisoylated plasminogen streptokinase activator complex

Ans. C

102. Iliac horns are seen in

- A. Nail patella syndrome
- B. ankylosing spondylitis

Ans. A

103. Regarding lacunar infarcts a feature not seen is

- A. multiple
- B. pontine
- C. severe symptoms

Ans. C

104. Diet therapy in a MI patient should start at what LDL cholesterol level

- A. 100mg/dl
- B. 130mg/dl
- C. 160mg/dl
- D. 190mg/dl

Ans. A

SURGERY

105. 'Flower vase' appearance in IVP is seen in

- A. Poly cystic kidney disease
- B. Horse Shoe Kidney
- C. Hydronephrosis
- D. Ectopic kidney

Ans. B

106. Comma shaped calcification in soft tissues is seen with

- A. Armillifer
- B. Loa Loa
- C. Cysticercus cellulosae
- D. Guinea worm

Ans. A

107. A T2 tumor of the oral cavity near the mandible is best treated with

- A. Radiotherapy
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Surgery
- D. Laser ablation

Ans. C?

108. Commonest type of hypospadias is

- A. glandular
- B. penile
- C. coronal
- D. scrotal

Ans. A

109. Which of the following is not a feature of Thrombo Angitis Obliterans

- A. it usually occurs before the age of 50 years
- B. lower limbs are affected before upper limbs
- C. there is associated phlebitis
- D. femoral artery is involved

Ans. D

110. A 30 year old women is accidently found to have a wide mouthed Meckel's-diverticulum

during laprotomy. What is the best method of treatment

- A. Diverticulectomy
- B. leave it alone
- C. resection of diverticulum and invagination of stump
- D. resection of diverticulum with a short segment of ileum and anastomosis

Ans. B

111. Radiopaque shadow seen immediately after trauma to the chest could be due to

- A. pulmonary embolism
- B. pulmonary contusion
- C. hemothorax
- D. pneumonia

Ans. C

112. Most common cause of bloody discharge from nipple is

- A. Duct ectasia
- B. Duct carcinoma
- C. Duct papilloma

Ans. C

113. Compared with Crohn's disease Ulcerative colitis does not have more

- A. malignant change
- B. fistula formation
- C. bleeding per rectum
- D. cholangio carcinoma

Ans. B

114. All are true about deQuervain's thyroiditis except

- A. Usually follows a viral infection
- B. There is increased radio iodine uptake
- C. Initial hyperthyroid state
- D. Anti thyroids are of no use

Ans. B

115. Which of the following test is used to detect perforator incompetence in varicose veins

- A. Trendelenberg test
- B. Fegan's test
- C. Morissey's test
- D. Homan's test

Ans. B

116. Interruption of Inferior venacava is not indicated in

- A. multiple septic emboli
- B. multiple small peripheral emboli
- C. when anticoagulation is contraindicated
- D. Ileo femoral thrombosis

Ans. C

117. Which of the following salivary gland tumors shows perineural spread

- A. Warthin's tumor
- B. adenoid cystic carcinoma
- C. carcinoma in pleomorphic adenoma
- D. mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Ans. B

118. Prolonged intake of refined foods leads to which of the following carcinoma

- A.stomach
- B.gall bladder
- C.colon
- D.pancreas

Ans. C

119. The X-ray finding which helps to distinguish Hirschsprung's disease from congenital mega colon is

- A.Delayed evacuation of barium
- B.Air fluid levels
- C.Presence of a transition zone
- D.Dilated bowel loops

Ans. C

120. Which of the following is not a feature of a healthy healing ulcer

- A.Sloping edge
- B. Undermined edge
- C. Serous discharge
- D. Reddish base

Ans. B

121 What is the management of a low, straight, 2cm long peri anal fistula

- A. fistulectomy
- B. seton repair
- C. proximal colostomy
- D. anal dilatation

Ans. A

122. Graft used in infra inguinal bypass is

- A. PTFE
- B. Dacron
- C. Autologous vein

Ans. C

123. Best treatment for external hemorrhage from an extremity is

- A. elevation of the limb
- B. proximal tourniquet
- C. direct pressure
- D. ligation of the bleeding vessel

Ans. C

124. Investigation of choice for Posterior urethral valve is

- A. Retrograde cystourethrogram
- B. MCU
- C. IVP
- D. USG

Ans. B

125. Most virus associated malignancy is

- A. Carcinoma cervix
- B. Burkitt's lymphoma
- C. Carcinoma Breast

Ans. C

126. Most common age group of benign cystic teratoma is

- A. <10yrs
- B. 20-40yrs
- C. 40-60yrs
- D. >60yrs

Ans.

127. Burns involving head face and trunk constitutes how much percentage

- A. 45%
- B. 55%
- C. 60%
- D. 65%

Ans. A

PSM

128. Net Reproductive Rate of 1 implies a Couple Protection Rate of

- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 70
- D. 80

Ans. B

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129. Vector of Japanese Encephalitis in South India is

- A. Culex tritaeniorhynchus
- B. Anopheles

Ans. A

130. Minimum level of free chlorine in potable water is

- A. 1mg

- B. 0.5mg
- C. 0.2 mg
- D. 0.7mg

Ans. B

131. Which of the following is true about Cohort study

- A.incidence can be calculated
- B.it is from effect to cause
- C.it is inexpensive
- D.shorter time than case control

Ans. A

132. Which of the following diseases is not included in international health regulations

- A. plague
- B. yellow fever
- C. cholera
- D. polio

Ans. D

133. The size of sand particle in slow sand filter is

- A. 0.1 -0.2 mm
- B. 0.2-0.3 mm
- C. 0.3-0.4 mm
- D. 0.4-0.5 mm

Ans. B

134. What is the potassium concentration in WHO ORS solution

- A. 10meq

B. 20meq

C. 30meq

D. 40meq

Ans. B

135. In the surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis, the age group that is included is below

A. 5yrs

B. 12yrs

C. 8yrs

D. 16yrs

Ans. B?

136. Which of the following is not monitored in malaria surveillance now

A. ABER

B. Infant parasite rate

C. Annual parasite incidence

D. Slide positivity rate

Ans. B

137. Which of the following is true about Botulism

A. high fever

B. brisk reflexes

C. salivation

D. sore throat

Ans. D

138. What is the BMI(body mass index) of a male with weight 45kg and height 1.5m

- A.19
- B.20
- C.21
- D.18

Ans.B

139. Which of the following is used to destroy algae in water

- A. Copper sulphate
- B. Pottassium permanganate
- C. Hypochlorite
- D. Bleaching powder

Ans. A

140. Chikungunya virus is transmitted by all the following mosquitoes except

- A. Culex
- B. Anopheles
- C. Aedes
- D. Mansonoides

Ans. B

141. The WHO criteria for TB control means

- A.Incidence of infection in cheldren less than 5yrs is <1%

Ans. A

142. Validity of a screening test includes all except

- A.sensitivity

- B. specificity
- C. repeatability
- D. accuracy

Ans. C

143. Which of the following is not sexually transmitted

- A. Entameba histolytica
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Trichomonas vaginalis
- D. Leishmania brasiliensis

Ans. D

144. According to WHO the minimum number of antenatal visits to prevent maternal mortality is

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 12

Ans. A

145. What is the definition of blindness according to WHO

- A. vision less than 3/60

Ans. A

146. Which of the following is not a priority vaccine for the first year of life

- A. Hib
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. DPT

Ans. B

147. What is the incubation period of vaccine strain of measles virus

- A. 7days
- B. 10days
- C. 14days
- D. 18days

Ans. A

148. PQLI does not include

- A. Infant Mortality rate
- B. Gross national Product
- C. Litereacy rate
- D. Life expectancy at 1 year of age.

Ans. B

149. Which of the following rates is not only an indicator of mortality but also of the living standard of a community

- A. IMR
- B. PNMR
- C. MMR

Ans. A

150. Which of the following is a parametric test of significance

- A. U test
- B. t-test

Ans. B

151. All are components of Primary Health Care except

- A. providing essential drugs
- B. supplementary nutrition
- C. treatment of locally endemic diseases and minor ailments
- D. prevention of locally endemic diseases

Ans. B

152. Standard Normal deviate is given by the formula

- A. $\frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$
- B. $\frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{s}$

Ans. A

153. The minimum period of treatment for multibacillary leprosy is

- A. 1yr
- B. 2yrs
- C. 6months
- D. 9months

Ans. B

154. Relative risk is assessed on the basis of

- A. Strength of association
- B. Possibility
- C. Dose response

Ans. A

155. Median incubation period means

- A. Time for 50% cases to occur
- B. Time between primary case and secondary case
- C. Time between onset of infection and period of maximum infectivity

Ans. A

156. In census literacy rate is assessed by

- A.attended literacy classes for one year
- B.ability to write signature
- C.ability to read and write

Ans. C

157. Ringer lactate does not contain

- A. Sodium
- B. Potassium
- C. Chloride
- D. Bicarbonate

Ans. D

158. Sickness benefit in ESI is for how many days

- A. 51
- B. 61
- C. 91
- D. 71

Ans. C

ORTHOPEDICS

159. Rigid flat foot is not seen in

- A. Osteo arthritis
- B. rheumatoid arthritis
- C. peroneal spasm
- D. congenital tarsal fusion

Ans. A

160. What is the diagnostic radiological finding in skeletal flurosis

- A. sclerosis of sacroiliac joint
- B. interroseous membrane ossification
- C. osteosclerosis of vertebral body
- D. ossification of ligaments of knee joint

Ans. D?

161. Which of the following childhood disorders is a common differential diagnosis of osteomyelitis

- A. chondrosarcoma
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. osteosarcoma

Ans. B

162. A segmental compound fracture of tibia with 1 cm skin wound is classified as

- A. Type I
- B. Type II
- C. Type IIIA
- D. Type IIIB

Ans. A?

163. Minimum intradiscal pressure in vertebral column is seen when a person is

- A. standing
- B. sitting
- C. lying flat
- D. lying on one side

Ans.

164. What is the position of lower limb in anterior dislocation of hip

- A. flexion adduction and internal rotation
- B. flexion adduction and external rotation
- C. flexion abduction and internal rotation
- D. flexion abduction and external rotation

Ans. D

165. Which of the following is not a complication of Colle's fracture

- A. Sudek's osteodystrophy
- B. Non Union
- C. Shoulder stiffness
- D. Malunion

Ans. B

166. Median nerve involvement is most common with

- A. elbow dislocation
- B. supracondylar fracture
- C. lateral condyle fracture
- D. olecranon fracture

Ans. B

167. Earliest bone to ossify is

- A. Clavicle
- B. Tibia
- C. Sternum
- D. Ribs

Ans. A

ENT

168. Bezold's abscess is seen at

- A. petrous tip
- B. Mastoid tip
- C. digastric triangle
- D. subdurally

Ans. B

169. Which of the following is not a feature of Rhinosporidiosis

- A. Bleeding polyp
- B. Russel bodies are seen
- C. Oral Dapsone is useful in treatment
- D. bleeding is present

Ans. B

170. In a patient with hypertrophied adenoids the voice abnormality that is seen is

- A. rhinolalia clausa
- B. rhinolalia aperta

C.hotpotato voice

Ans. A

171. Abductor of the vocal cord is

A.lateral cricoarytenoid

B.cricothyroid

C.posterior cricoarytenoid

Ans. C

172. Cottel's test is used to test the patency of the nares in

A.Atrophic rhinitis

B.Rhinosporidiosis

C.Deviated nasal septum

D.Hypertrophied inferior turbinate

Ans. C

173. Which of the following is not seen in Menier's disease

A.vertigo

B.tinnitus

C.conductive deafness

Ans. C

174. Which of the following ECG finding is associated with congenital deafness

A.delta wave

B.long QT

C.short PR interval

Ans. B

175. Which among the following is not true about otosclerosis

- A.hearing better in louder conditions
- B.Eustachian tube is always abnormal
- C.tympanic membrane is normal
- D.bilateral progressive conductive deafness

Ans. B

176. For Grommet tube insertion in serous otitis media, the incision on tympanic membrane is made on

- A.anteroinferior quadrant
- B.anterosuperior quadrant
- C.posterosuperior quadrant
- D.posteroinferior quadrant

Ans. A

177. What is the symptom of a person with unilateral abductor paralysis

- A.dyspnea on exertion
- B.transient hoarseness
- C.husky voice
- D.inspiratory stridor

Ans. B

178. Regarding acute vestibular neuronitis all are true except

- A.tinnitus and vertigo developing over 1-2 weeks
- B.high frequency sensory hearing loss

C.spontaneous nystagmus is present

D.usually follows an upper respiratory tract infection

Ans. B

179. Most common complication of tracheostomy is

A.pneumothorax

B.surgical emphysema

C.injury to the large vessels

D.injury to esophagus

Ans. B

EYE

180. Cherry red spot in retina is a feature of

A.Infantile Gaucher's disease

B.Niemann Pick disease

C.Fabry's disease

Ans. B

181. Preganglionic and post ganglionic Horner's syndrome are differentiated by application of

A.Atropine

B.Pilocarpine

C.Timolol

D.Hydroxy amphetamine

Ans. D

182. Axial proptosis is caused by

- A. blow out fracture of the orbit
- B. maxillary tumor invading the orbit
- C. frontal mucocele
- D. optic glioma

Ans. D

183. Which of the following is used for treatment of myopia

- A. Nd YAG laser
- B. Excimer laser
- C. Argon laser
- D. Hormium laser

Ans. B

184. Sun flower cataract is seen in

- A. Blunt trauma
- B. Diabetes
- C. Chalcosis
- D. Argyriosis

Ans. C

185. Steroid may be used in the treatment of which of the following type of herpes keratitis

- A. Superficial punctate keratitis
- B. Dendritic ulcer
- C. Geographic ulcer

D. Disciform keratitis

Ans. D

186. Which of the following is the cause of blindness in partial retinal branch vein occlusion

- A. Cystoid macular edema
- B. Macular hemorrhage
- C. Vitreous hemorrhage

Ans. A

187. Miotics are useful in which type of squint

- A. Accomodative squint
- B. Paralytic squint
- C. Divergant squint
- D. Congenital squint

Ans. A

188. Extra capsular extraction of lens is not possible in

- A. hypermature cataract
- B. immature cataract
- C. lens subluxation
- D. developmental cataract

Ans. C

189. KF ring in Wilson's disease is seen at the level of

- A. Deschmet's membrane
- B. epithelium
- C. endothelium
- D. stroma

Ans. A

190. Treatment of congenital dacryocystitis is

- A.dacryocystectomy
- B.hydrostaticmassage
- C.probing and syringing with antibiotics
- D.dacryocystorhinostomy

Ans. B

191.Cattle truck appearance on fundus examination is a feature of

- A.CRVO
- B.Incomplete CRAO
- C.Incomplete CRVO
- D.Hypertensive retinopathy

Ans. B

192.Whorled keratopathy is seen with the use of

- A. Digoxin
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Ethambutol

Ans. B?

PSYCHIATRY

193. Reversible dementia is a feature of

- A. Alzheimer's disease
- B. Pick's disease
- C. Multiinfarct dementia
- D. Hypothyroidism

Ans. D

194. Which of the following is not a classical symptom of depression

- A. altered sleep pattern
- B. weight loss
- C. guilt
- D. decreased appetite

Ans. C?

195. Psychomotor symptoms are associated with which type of schizophrenia

- A. hebephrenic
- B. catatonic
- C. paranoid
- D. simple

Ans. B

196. Which of the following is a first rank symptom in Schizophrenia

- A. perceptual delusions
- B. thought insertion
- C. perceptual hallucinations

Ans. B

A I P P G

197. Which of the following is not seen in Korsakoff's syndrome

- A.clear consciousness
- B.inability to learn new things
- C.hallucinations
- D.confabulation

Ans. C

198. Wernicke Korsakoff's syndrome is due to the deficiency of which of the following

- A.Pyridoxine
- B.Thiamine
- C.Vitamin B12
- D.Riboflavin

Ans. B

199. The type of treatment which can be used for mental retardation is

- A.Psychoanalysis
- B.Family therapy
- C.Transaction analysis
- D.Rapid emotive treatment and response

Ans.

200. deJavu phenomenon means

- A.feeling that familiar things look unfamiliar
- B.individual feels that he knows the surroundings even though he is new to it

Ans. B

SKIN

201. Condyloma acuminatum is produced by which type of papilloma virus

- A.HPV 6-16
- B.HPV 6-11
- C.HPV 16-18
- D.HPV 11-18

Ans. B

202. Herald patch is seen in

- A.pityriasis rosea
- B.lichen planus
- C.DLE

Ans. A

203. Which of the following is not a pyoderma

- A.Furuncle
- B.Ecthyma
- C.Pyoderma gangrenosum
- D.Carbuncle

Ans. C

204.Treatment of choice for disseminated gonococcal infection is

- A.penicillin
- B.ceftriaxone

Ans. B

205. Epidemic tenia capitis is caused by

- A.Trichopyton mentagrophytes
- B.Trichophyton rubrum
- C.Microsporum audoni

Ans. C

206. Scabies in children differs from that in adults in that it affects

- A. webspaces
- B. face
- C. genitalia
- D. axilla

Ans. B

207. A smear from a genital lesion shows Donovan bodies. The diagnosis is

- A. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- B. Chancroid
- C. Granuloma inguinale

Ans. C

208. Photosensitivity is seen in all except

- A. SLE
- B. Xeroderma pigmentosa
- C. Porphyrria cutanea tarda
- D. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum

Ans. D

ANAESTHESIA

209. Which of the following induction agent is used to produce a 'street-fit' person following surgery

- A. midazolam
- B. propofol
- C. alfentanil

D.thiopentone

Ans. B

210. Which of the following reacts with Soda lime in anaesthetic circuits

A.trichloroethylene

B.isoflurane

C.halothane

D.methoxyflurane

Ans. A

211. Which of the following anesthetics sensitizes the heart to catecholamines

A.Halothane

B.Isoflurane

C.Enflurane

Ans. A

212. Thiopentone sodium has a short duration of action because

A.it is rapidly metabolized

B.it is rapidly redistributed

Ans. B

213. In emergency caesarian section rapid induction of anesthesia is done to

A.prevent gastric aspiration

B.prevent fetal depression

C.to decrease awareness

Ans. A

PEDIATRICS

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214. In meconium aspiration syndrome all of the following are true except

- A.there is always respiratory distress
- B.steroids are not useful
- C.ECMO may be useful

Ans. A

215. What is the percentage of steroid responders in a case of Minimal Change disease

- A.65%
- B.75%
- C.85%
- D.95%

Ans. D

216. At what age a child is able to state correctly his name and sex

- A.24months
- B.36months
- C.30months
- D.42months

Ans. A?

217. Which of the following reflexes is present at birth

- A.knee jerk
- B.ankle jerk
- C.biceps jerk
- D.triceps jerk

Ans.

218. Swollen cherry red lip with strawberry tongue is a feature of

- A.Kawasaki disease
- B.Scarlet fever

Ans. A

219. Which of the following will not lead to decrease in cell mediated immunity

- A.protein energy malnutrition
- B.zinc deficiency
- C.selenium deficiency
- D.iron deficiency

Ans. C

220. In Phenylketonuria all are true except

- A.EEG abnormality in 50% of cases
- B.convulsion in 25% of cases
- C.Blood is drawn for testing immediately after birth
- D.profuse vomiting

Ans. C

221. A 15 month old child is able to do all the following except

- A.crawl upstairs
- B.make a tower of 5 cubes
- C.name familiar objects
- D.point to familiar things

Ans. B

GYNAE & OBST.

222. Which of the following is the commonest cause of urethritis with leucorrhoea

- A. Chlamydia trachomatis
- B. H. vaginalis
- C. Trichomonas
- D. Candida

Ans. A

223. A pregnant woman presents with a placenta praevia of a major degree. The fetus is malformed. Which of the following will be the best line of management

- A. caesarian section
- B. oxytocin drip
- C. rupture of membranes
- D. instillation of PG E2

Ans. A

224. Transverse lie is most likely to occur in

- A. subseptate uterus
- B. uterus didelphys
- C. hypoplastic uterus
- D. unicornuate uterus

Ans. A

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225. Oslander's sign means

- A. Pulsation in the lateral vaginal fornix
- B. Bluish colour change in the vagina
- C. Softening of the cervix
- D. On bimanual palpation the fingers can be approximated as if nothing is in between

Ans. A

226. Which of the following does not cross placenta

- A.heparin
- B.propranolol
- C.warfarin

Ans. A

227. Magnesium sulfate as an uterine relaxant is contraindicated in following except

- A.premature rupture of membrane
- B.intrauterine infection
- C.myasthenia gravis
- D.renal failure

Ans. B

228. Anti epileptic agent given in pregnancy is

- A.phenytoin
- B.sodium valproate
- C.carbamazepine
- D.lamotrigene

Ans. D

229. A pregnant woman with Mitral stenosis is most likely to undergo failure in which period

- A.16wks
- B.24wks
- C.20wks
- D.28wks

Ans. D

230. CA-125 is the tumor marker for

- A.colon
- B.ovary

Ans. B

231. Incidence of scar rupture in a pregnant lady with previous LSCS is

- A. 0.2
- B. 0.5
- C. 0.7
- D. 0.9

Ans.

232. Karyotype of Turner's syndrome is

- A. XO
- B. XX
- C. XXY
- D. XY

Ans. A

233. What is true about shoulder presentation

- A. Ccord prolapse is common
- B. 3rd degree perineal tear is common
- C. Deep transverse arrest can occur
- D. More common in primi

Ans.

234. Variable deceleration indicates

- A.head compression
- B.cord compression
- C.fetal hypoxaemia
- D.maternal sedation

Ans. B

235. Regarding monozygotic twins which of the following is not true

- A. USG is more useful in the first half of pregnancy
- B. sex discordance can occur rarely
- C. always monochorionic
- D. more common following ovulation induction

Ans. C

236. The placenta is formed from

- A.decidua basalis
- B.decidua vera
- C.chorion levae
- D.decidua capsularis

Ans. A

237. The level of hCG is maximum during which day of pregnancy

- A.50-60
- B.60-70
- C.70-80
- D.80-90

Ans. B

238. Failure rate of tubal sterilization is one in

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 500
- D. 1000

Ans. B

239. Which cervical fibroid is most likely to cause urinary retention

- A. Anterior
- B. Posterior
- C. Submucous
- D. Subserous

Ans. A

240. Fetal lung maturity is assessed by all the following except

- A. Lecithin sphingomyelin ratio
- B. Nile blue sulfate test
- C. Nitrazine paper test
- D. Creatinine estimation of amniotic fluid

Ans. C

241. If a patient comes with complaints of post dated pregnancy what is the first thing that you will do

- A. USG
- B. NST
- C. Review the menstrual history once more
- D. X-ray abdomen

Ans. C

242. First trimester USG is not indicated in

A.Hydramnios

B.Hyper emesis gravidarum

Ans. A

243. Parkland formula for burns is for

A.Ringer lactate

B.glucose saline

C.Normal saline

Ans. A

244. Paracusis willisi is seen in

A.stapedial fixation

B.ASOM

Ans. A

245. Mesonephric duct remnant seen in anterolateral vaginal wall is

A.Gartner's cyst

B.endometriotic cyst

C.Inclusion cyst

Ans. A

RADIOLOGY

246. Which among the following is least likely to be affected by radiation

A.skin

B.muscle

C.bone marrow

D.intestine

Ans. B

247. Bull's eye lesion in ultrasonography is seen in

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Aspergillosis
- C. Sporotrichosis
- D. Cryptococcosis

Ans. A

248. Unit of absorbed dose of radiation is

- A. Becquerel
- B. Gray
- C. Stewart
- D. Roentgen

Ans. B

249. Which of the following is a characteristic radiological finding in neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis

- A. Gas in the portal system
- B. Gas in the intestinal wall
- C. Pneumoperitoneum
- D. Air fluid levels

Ans. B

250. Sign of contour is seen in

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. duodenal atresia
- C. Chron's disease

Med PG Entrance

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Anatomy

1. Cystic artery is a branch of
 - a. Common hepatic
 - b. Right hepatic
 - c. Left hepatic
 - d. Gastroduodenal
 - e. Left gastric
2. Stomach is supplied by
 - a. Short gastric artery
 - b. Left GA
 - c. Sup pancreaticoduodenal
 - d. Right G epiploic
 - e. Inf pancreatico duodenal
3. regarding pituitary gland
 - a. sphenoidal air sinus lie inf to it
 - b. supplied by ICA
 - c. sept from third ventricle by pars ant
 - d. lies within the sella turcica
 - e. hangs down from 3rd ventricle
4. true about trachea is
 - a. lies post to oesophagus
 - b. cranine reach to T6 in deep respi
 - c. left bronchus is wide & obtuse than right
 - d. arch of aorta is anterior to trachea
 - e. supplied by branch of vagus nerve
5. true about female pelvis A/E
 - a. acute suprapubic angle
 - b. wide and shallow true pelvis
 - c. narrow sacrosciatic notch
 - d. gracious and lighter bone
6. physiological calcification is seen in
 - a. choroid plexus
 - b. pineal gland
 - c. lens
 - d. basal ganglion
7. tracts of post column
 - a. spino rubral
 - b. tract of gracilis
 - c. spino cerebellar
 - d. lat spinothalamic
 - e. tract of cuniatus

Physiology

8. BMR in a 40 kg man is
 - a. 1000 K
 - b. 1500 K

- c. 2000 K
 - d. 2500 K
 - e. 3000 K
9. True about BMR
- a. starvation decreases BMR by 50%
 - b. starvation increases BMR
 - c. independent of hormonal influence
 - d. independent of energy expenditure
10. All hormones increase after trauma
- a. Adrenaline
 - b. Insulin
 - c. ACTH
 - d. Glucagon
 - e. Aldosterone
11. Ca²⁺ metabolism organs do not take part
- a. Skin
 - b. Lung
 - c. Spleen
 - d. GIT
 - e. Renal
12. thyroxin is carried by
- a. globulin
 - b. pre albumin
 - c. transferrin
 - d. ceruloplasmin
 - e. albumin
13. hyperkalemia is seen in
- a. in sec mets to bone
 - b. m.myeloma
 - c. hyper parathyroidism (primary)
 - d. thyrotoxicosis
14. functions of basal ganglion
- a. co-ordination of sensory function
 - b. co-ordination of motor function
 - c. planning and motor co-ordination
 - d. short term memory
15. CO₂ retention is seen in
- a. Mountain climbing
 - b. CO poisoning
 - c. Respi failure
 - d. Lung failure
 - e. Drowning

Biochemistry

16. all are used for separating protein acc to size
- a. ion exchange chromatograph
 - b. high performance chromatograph
 - c. affinity chromatograph
 - d. SDS poly ceramide gel electrophoresis
 - e. Electrophoresis
17. reducing sugar in urine found in
- a. fanconis
 - b. lactose intolerance
 - c. galactosemia
 - d. phenylketonuria

- e. salicylate poisoning
- 18. western blot test is
 - a. for proteins using nitrocellulose
 - b. for DNA
 - c. for RNA
 - d.
- 19. Gluconeogenic key enzymes are
 - a. Pyruvate carboxylase
 - b. Fructose 1,6 biphosphate
 - c. phosphoglucomutaze
- 20. phopholipid in cell have following functions except
 - a. cell-cell recognition
 - b. signal transduction
 - c. DNA repair
- 21. iron containing enzymes
 - a. peroxidase
 - b. SOD
 - c. Glutathione peroxidase
 - d. Cytochrome
- 22. gene therapy technic used
 - a. electrofocussing
 - b. electrooperation
 - c. intranuclestr injection
- 23. Regulation of TCA Cycle is by
 - a. ATP
 - b. Acetyl coA
 - c. CoA
 - d. Citrate
 - e. NADH
- 24. True about genes coding for light & heavy chains
 - a. ****
 - b. *****
- 25. Egg shell calcification seen in
 - a. Silicosis
 - b. Sarcoidosis
 - c. Bronchogenic Carcinoma
- 26. Palindrome is
 - a. highly repetitive
 - b. local symmetry
 - c. local asymmetry
 - d. site of action of restriction endonuclease

Pathology

- 27. Nephrotic syndrome occurs in
 - a. gold
 - b. Amphotericin B
- 28. Renal vein thrombosis seen in
 - a. MCP
 - b. Membranous
 - c. Amyloid
 - d. Post streptococcal GN
 - e. HUS
- 29. pericarditis is seen in all except
 - a. amidrione
 - b. procainamide

- c. brytellium
 - d. methyserzide
 - e. hydralizine
30. all of the following pigments are seen in hepatocytes except
- a. iron
 - b. bile pigments
 - c. lipofuschine
 - d. pseudomelanine
 - e. malaria pigments
31. von villibrand disease is diagnosed by
- a. BT
 - b. APTT
 - c. APTT + BT + VIIIc: roc cofactor
 - d. Prothrombin time
 - e. CT
32. multiple mycloma shows
- a. preformed increase B cell in marrow
 - b. B cell in settle in pl marrow
33. vegetation of RHD
- a. along closure of values
 - b. calcification of mitral annular ring
 - c. monoclonal proliferation of B cell in matured state
 - d. monoclonal proliferation of B cell in early stage
34. AFP- is increased in
- a. Ca prostate
 - b. Ca liver
 - c. Ca colon
 - d. Ca lung
 - e. Germ cell tumor
35. mitochondrial abnormality
- a. oncocytomas
 - b. mitochondrial dystrophies
36. glycogen storage disease are
- a. von gerkeis
 - b. fabrys
 - c. macarld's
 - d. krabbes
37. rib notching is seen in
- a. marfans syndrome
 - b. coarctation of aorta
 - c. blalock Taussing shunt
 - d. Aneurysm arch of aorta
38. klinefelter syndrome
- a. 47 XXY
 - b. mental retardation
 - c. hypogonadism
 - d. FSH
39. turner syndrome true is
- a. XO
 - b. Cubitus valgus
 - c. Subnormal intelligence
 - d. Streak ovaries
 - e. Shield chest with ill develop breast
40. gene imprinting is
- a. paternal slicing
 - b. maternal slicing

- c. prader villi syndrome
- d. angelmans syndrome
- 41. features of mesothelioma
 - a. Microvilli
 - b. Desmosomes
- 42. True about Bronchiolitis obliterans
 - a. proteinaceous exudates
 - b. fibrinous exudates
- 43. Following are true of Sarcoma botryoides
 - a. c layer seen
 - b. grape like appearance
 - c. associated with DES consumption in pregnancy
- 44. Thrombotic microangiopathy most likely resembles
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Malignant Hypertension
 - c. Acute Graft rejection

Pharmacology

- 45. cefepime
 - a. is a IVth generation cephalosporin
 - b. on O.d dose
 - c. Pro drug
 - d. Dose decreases in liver failure
 - e. Active against pseudomonas
- 46. b-blocker + CCB causes
 - a. AV block
 - b. hypotension
 - c. Ppt CCF
- 47. in acute severe asthma which can be given to induce sleep
 - a. nitrazepam
 - b. morphine
 - c. phenobarbitone
 - d. choral hydrate
 - e. all hypnotics are safe
- 48. mifepristone is
 - a. also called RU-486
 - b. it is a non steroid 21 progesterone
 - c. used as inter captive
 - d. used for menstrual regulation
- 49. teratogenic drugs are
 - a. heparin
 - b. warfarin
 - c. phenytoin
 - d. valproate
 - e. steroids
- 50. safe in pregnancy
 - a. Rmy
 - b. INH
 - c. Ethambutol
 - d. Streptomycin
 - e. pyrizinamide
- 51. K + sparing diuretics
 - a. Amiloride
 - b. Spironolactone
 - c. Triamterene
- 52. metabolic alkalosis is caused by

- a. acetazolamide
 - b. spironolactone
 - c. bemetamide
53. NO is
- a. Vasoconstrictor
 - b. Used in pul HTN
 - c. Sympathomimetics
 - d. Decreases MAC of desoflurane
54. methicillin resistant staph is treatment by
- a. vancomycin
 - b. ampicillin clavulonic acid
 - c. cephalosporins
 - d. ciprofloxacin
 - e. naladixic acid
55. Drugs used in attention deficit disorder
- a. Imipramine
 - b. Methylphenidate
 - c. Amphetamine
56. Drugs effective against S typhi
- a. Tetracycline
 - b. Clotrimazole
 - c. Ciprofloxacin
57. Drugs causing pigmentation
- a. Minocycline
 - b. Clofazamine
 - c. R Cin
 - d. Phenytoin
 - e. Hydroxyurea

Microbiology

58. young male presents with diarrhoea and pus cells, following causes
- a. E.toxigenic coli
 - b. E.invasive coli
 - c. Shigella
 - d. V.cholera
 - e. El-tor cholera
59. true about anthrax
- a. humans are relatively resistant
 - b. less no of spores sufficient for pulmonary anthrax
 - c. primarily disease of carnivorous animals
 - d. mac fadyen reactions is characteristic capsular swelling reactions
60. all are zoonotic except
- a. brucellosis
 - b. leptospirosis
 - c. anthrax
 - d. typhoid
 - e. Q-fever
61. taxonomically this is a bacteria
- a. chlymidia
 - b. rickettsia
 - c. bacteriophage
 - d. prion
 - e. mycoplasma
62. staphylococci found in stools in large number in
- a. staph food poisoning
 - b. TSS

- c. Ischiorectal abscess
 - d. Is a normal phenomenon
 - e. As a commensal
 - f. Pseudomembraneous colitis
63. culture of causative organisms from lesion can be done from
- a. diphtheria from myocarditis
 - b. meningococcus from skin lesions (pustules)
 - c. CSF in tetanus
 - d. Staph from rheumatic valve
64. hydatid cyst is caused by
- a. E. granulosus
 - b. E.multilocularis
 - c. T.solium
 - d. T.saginata
65. larva in stool are seen in case of
- a. A.duodenale
 - b. N.Americans
 - c. Strongyloides
 - d. Trichuris trichura
66. chlamydia is cultured in
- a. Hel 2
 - b. Hela
 - c. Me Coy cell
 - d. kidney
 - e. human fibroblast
67. di george syndrome shows
- a. decreased T cells in paracortical areas of lymph node
 - b. decreased t cells in red pulp
 - c. facial dysmorphism
68. secretory IgA
- a. by epithelial cells
 - b. by plasma cells
69. Media for TB Bacilli are
- a. LJ medium
 - b. Dorset

Forensic

70. Pin point pupil is seen in
- a. Morphine
 - b. OP poisoning
 - c. Dhatura poisoning
71. PM staining disappears on
- a. 2-3 days
 - b. 3-4 days
 - c. 12-24 hrs
 - d. merges with putrefaction
72. paraphilia is
- a. bisexuality
 - b. bestiality
 - c. frotteurism
 - d. homosexuality
 - e. sodomasochism
73. strangulation shows
- a. dribbling of saliva
 - b. froth in the nostril
 - c. ligature mark

- d. bruising and ecchymosis below the ligature mark
- e. cyanosis

74. hanging

Medicine

75. Consumption of tobacco causes

- a. buccal cancer
- b. lung cancer
- c. bladder
- d. breast
- e. cervix

76. two important test in a patient with polyuriaand polydipsia of 30 yrs excreting 6 l per day

a. water loading

- b. water deprivation
- c. urines and plasma osmality
- d. skull x ray

76. gullian-barre syndrome

- a. proximal motor weakness
- b. distal motor weakness
- c. involves facial n

77. samtire's triad

- a. B asthma
- b. Nasal polyps
- c. Broncheictasis
- d. Aspirin hypersentitively

78. least diff between systolic BP of both limbs that is abnormal

- a. 5mm
- b. 10
- c. 20
- d. 40

79. NIDDM fundoscopy is done at

- a. At diagnosis
- b. 5 yrs after diagnosis
- c. 10 yrs after diagnosis

80. huge cardiomegaly is seen in

- a. anemia
- b. pericardial effusion
- c. multiple valvular diseases
- d. TOF
- e. CCF

82. B asthma diagnosed by

- a. Wheeze
- b. Dypnoea
- c. CXR
- d. Reversible airway flow obstruction

83. only chemotherapy is treatment in

- a. lymphoma
- b. ALL
- c. Choriocarcinoma
- d. RCC
- e. Nephroblastoma

84. barter syndrome seen in

- a. hyperkalemia
 - b. hyporeninemia
 - c. HTN
 - d. Hypokalemia
 - e. Alkalosis
85. In CPR organs systems supported are
- a. Heart
 - b. Respi
 - c. CNS
 - d. GIT
 - e. Renal

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86. what occurs in CPR, injuries seen in all except
- a. liver rupture
 - b. stomach rupture
 - c. DIC
 - d. Rib#
 - e. Lung rupture
87. in emphysema
- a. lung compliance increased
 - b. FEV1 normal
 - c. Increased VC
 - d. Diffusion capairty decreased
88. severe MR is indicated by
- a. atrial fibrillation
 - b. systemic embolism
 - c. SV3
 - d. Loud S1
 - e. Long murmurs
89. In MI done is
- a. Aspirin
 - b. Heparin
 - c. Alteplase
 - d. Oral anticoagulants
 - e. ACE inhibitors
90. parkinsonism is caused by
- a. bromocriptine
 - b. carbidopa
 - c. haloperidol
 - d. phenothiazines
91. lepromatous leprosy
- a. > 10 lesion
 - b. bilat symmetrical
 - c. BI + to ++
 - d. Loss of eyebrows
 - e. Ear lobules infiltration
92. leprosy
- a. palpable nerves
 - b. hot and moist area involved
93. butyomycosis is caused by
- a. staph aureus
 - b. streptococcus
 - c. sporotrichosis
 - d. Pseudomonads
 - e. Staph epidermidis
94. renal failure is caused by

- a. amyloidosis
 - b. HUS
 - c. Interstitial nephritis
 - d. Post step GN
 - e. ATN
95. IDDM
- a. Mostly occurs in children
 - b. Need insulin to prevent ketoacidosis
 - c. Predictable inheritance
 - d. Strong family history
96. celiac sprue patient can be given
- a. rice
 - b. rye
 - c. soyabean
 - d. corn
 - e. barley
97. splenectomy patient seen in
- a. howel jowel bodies
 - b. eosinophilia
 - c. megakaryocytosis
 - d. neutrophilia
 - e. neutropenia
98. aplastic anemia leads to
- a. AML
 - b. Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - c. PNH
99. ineffective erythropoiesis is seen in
- a. iron def
 - b. megaloblastic anemia
 - c. aplastic anemia
 - d. myelodysplastic syndrome
 - e. all anemias
100. risk factors for CAD
- a. smoking
 - b. homocystinuria
 - c. increases HDL
 - d. female is more prone than mal
101. raynaud's disease seen in
- a. systemic sclerosis
 - b. mixed connective tissue disease
 - c. behcet's syndrome
 - d. reiters syndrome
102. renal vein thrombosis seen in
- a. Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - b. OC
 - c. Amyloidosis
 - d. DIC

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Paediatrics

103. cyanosis is seen in
- a. TOF
 - b. Eisenmenger's

- c. Tricuspid atresia
 - d. VSD
 - e. PDA
 - f. Coarctation of aorta
104. IQ of 50 child can do
- a. Study upto 8
 - b. Can handle money
 - c. Obey simple instruction
 - d. Recognize family members
 - e. Can look after himself
105. post streptococcal GN
- a. follows throat and skin infection
 - b. antibiotics prevent recurrence
 - c. lead to chronic renal damage
 - d. low compliment level
106. hypoglycemia in new born is seen in
- a. erythroblastosis foetalis
 - b. IUGR
 - c. Macrosomia
 - d. Hypo thyroid
 - e. Hyperthyroid
107. genralised seizure can be cause by
- a. Viral encephalitis
 - b. Hypo natraemia
 - c. Hyperkalemia
 - d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 - e. hypokalemia
108. hypothyroidism in newborn
- a. presents as goiter
 - b. decreased level of T4
 - c. prolongation of physiological jaundice
 - d. MC in patient from endemic region
 - e. Can be diagnosed by TSH
109. maintained body proportion with decreased bone maturity
- a. hypothyroidism
 - b. malnutrition
 - c. achondroplasia
 - d. Mariques
110. 8 week old child can do
- a. turn head 180 deg to bright light
 - b. social smile
 - c. hold head in vertical suspension

Ophthalmology

111. periphery of retina is seen in
- a. direct ophthalmoscopy
 - b. in direct ophthalmoscopy
 - c. + 90 diopter lens
 - d. gold man's lens
 - e. ruby lens
112. cornea epithelium is
- a. str squamous keratinized
 - b. pseudo stratified
 - c. columnar
 - d. transitional
 - e. str-sq non keratinized

113. Advantage of posterior capsule preservation in ECCE
- cystoid macular edema
 - endophthalmitis
 - endothelial damage
 - retinal detachment
114. photophobia done is
- saline irrigation
 - steroids eye drops
 - reassurance
 - eye patching
115. cataract is caused by all except
- UV waves
 - Infrared
 - Microwave radiation
 - Ionizing radiation
 - MRI
116. staphylococcal blephritis causes all except
- vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 - phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - marginal corneal ulcer
 - follicular conjunctivitis
 - predisposes to basal cell Ca
117. chalazion is a
- true retention cyst
 - staphylococcal infection
118. fovea true is
- lowest light threshold
 - highest no of cones
 - max no of rods
 - present over optic head
 - max visual acuity
119. true about dendritic ulcer is
- caused by HSV
 - steroid decreases the severity
 - oral acyclovir is effective
 - topical acyclovir is effective
 - heals spontaneously
120. to reduce infection after cataract surgery best method is
- intra op antibiotic
 - pre Op topical antibiotic
 - sub corneal inj of antibiotic
 - post op systemic antibiotic

Anesthesia

121. LMA-laryngeal mask airway
- Is used in short neck
 - For short surgical procedure
 - Prevent gastric aspiration
 - Where intubation is CI
 - Difficult airways
122. headache of dural puncture
- prevented by small bore needle
 - blood patch is treatment of choice at initial stage
 - early ambulation increases headache
 - common in old age

123. anesthetic with less analgesia

- a. thiopentone
- b. ketamine
- c. NO
- d. Propofol
- e. Methohexitone

124. CPR drugs used

- a. Xylocaine
- b. Adr
- c. O₂
- d. Magnesium
- e. noradrenaline

ENT

125. fungal sinusitis

- a. x ray shows hazy opacity
- b. amp-B is given iv
- c. surgical removal of fungus
- d. a niger is most common cause
- e. aspergillus niger is MC

126. recurrent laryngeal has an abberent course

- a. in carotid sheath
- b. posterior to inferior thyroid A
- c. anterior to inferior thyroid art
- d. between the branches of inferior thyroid
- e. passes through sternocleidomastoid

127. nasophayngeal Ca

- a. MC is adeno ca
- b. Arises in fossa of rosenmullar
- c. RT is treatment of choice
- d. EBV virus is causative
- e. Secretory otitis media is a present in adults

128. pre cancerous lesion of larynx are

- a. hyperplastic laryngitis
- b. lichen planus
- c. leucoplakia
- d. papilloma vocal cords

129. DNS treatment is done in case of

- a. Severe DNS
- b. Severe sinusitis
- c. With bony spur
- d. Severe rhinorrhea
- e. Recurrent epistaxis

130. structure seen in indirect laryngoscopy

- a. pyriformis fossa
- b. arylenoid cartilage
- c. lingual surface of epiglottis

131. recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies

- a. cricothyroid
- b. omohyoid
- c. vocalis
- d. post arrytenoid
- e. Stylopharyngeus

132. True about syphilis congenital from present as snuffles

- a. involves cartilagenous part
- b. presentation of sec syphilis

- c. collapse of nasal bridge

Radiology

133. radium emits
- n-rays
 - b-rays
 - a-rays
 - c-rays

PSM

134. all are live vaccine
- measles
 - BCG
 - polio
 - rabies
 - pertussis
135. AIDS defining condition
- Western blot +
 - CD4 /CD5 ratio 1
 - CD4 <500
 - CD4 <200
 - Opportunistic infection with TB , P.carini
136. Diarrhoea in AIDS is caused by
- Isospora belli
 - Microsporidium
 - Cryptococcus
 - Giardia
 - Cryptosporidium
137. AIDS WHO defining conditions
- diarrhoea fever weight loss
 - generalized lymphadenopathy
 - opportunistic infn with TB , P. carini
138. central tendencies
- median
 - mean
 - mode
 - std deviation
 - range
139. blood transfusion transmits
- hep A
 - hep B+C
 - CMV
 - Toxoplasmosis
 - Syphilis
140. chicken pox true is
- infective periodic is 2 weeks
 - prevented by giving immuno globulins
 - pleomorphic rash
 - adult chicken pox is less severe
141. WHO ORS true is
- 4.5 gm NaCl
 - 3.5 gm NaCl
 - 1.5 gm KCl

- d. 2.9 g in Na citrate
- 142. cholera is diagnosed by
 - a. watery stool
 - b. many cases from same locality
 - c. dysentery
 - d. abdominal pain
 - e. fever
- 143. rights of children are protected by article
 - a. 24
 - b. 28
 - c. 48
 - d. 42

OBG

- 144. Schiller Dural inclusion bodies seen in
 - a. Brumer's tumor
 - b. yolk salk tumor
 - c. choricarcinoma
 - d. granulosa cell tumor
- 145. insulin resistance is increase in pregnancy in presence of
 - a. HPL
 - b. Oestrogen
 - c. Progesterone
- 146. progesterone withdrawal bleeding indicates
 - a. adequate progesterone
 - b. adequate estrogen
 - c. ovarian failure
 - d. intact endometrium
- 147. factors initiating lactation
 - a. oxytocin
 - b. polactin
 - c. FSH
 - d. LH
- 148. all are used for treatment of DUB
 - a. danazol
 - b. GNRH
 - c. Oestrogen
 - d. Progesterone
 - e. Mifeperistone
- 149. hydatiform mole true is
 - a. more common in develop country
 - b. complete is seen in 46 XX
 - c. maternal in origin
 - d. associated with theca luteal cyst
- 150. OCP causes
 - a. Ca breast
 - b. Ca hepatic adenoma
 - c. Ca Cx
- 151. PCOD all are seen
 - a. Hirsutism
 - b. Insulin resistance
 - c. Streak ovaries
 - d. Increased FSH
- 152. polyhydroamnios are caused by
 - a. renal agenesis

- b. oesophageal atresia
 - c. maternal diabetes
 - d. preeclampsia
 - e. hydrops
153. hydrocephalus seen
- a. breech presentation
 - b. diabetic mothers
 - c. spinabifida
154. Ca breast is predisposed by
- a. Family history
 - b. OCP
 - c. Multiparity
 - d. Nulliparty
 - e. First pregnancy at 30 yrs
155. Ca Cx is predisposing factor
- a. Family history
 - b. Caused by HPV
 - c. OCP predisposes
 - d. Multiparity
 - e. Nulliparity
156. pre eclampsia seen in
- a. HTN
 - b. Proteinuria
 - c. Convulsions
 - d. Pedal odema
157. antiphospholipid syndrome seen in
- a. recurrent arterial thrombosis
 - b. recurrent abortion
 - c. rec IUD
 - d. thrombocytopenia
158. causes of DUB s
- a. irregular ripening
 - b. irregular shedding
 - c. ca endometrium
 - d. granulosa cell tumour
159. manning scoring include
- a. breathing 3 episodes in 30 mts
 - b. fetal movement
 - c. fetal tone

Surgery

160. breast conserving surgery CI in all except
- a. poor socioeconomic
 - b. age > 40
 - c. multicentric disease
 - d. axillary LN involvement
161. gas under both sides of diaph seen in
- a. peptic perforation
 - b. appendix perforation
 - c. meckel's perforation
 - d. uterine perforation
 - e. amoebic liver abscess
162. sphincter saving operation in Ca rectum is CI in all except
- a. age > 50
 - b. < 4 cm from anal verge

- c. high grade tumor
163. 30 yr old hypotensive patient comes in shock USG shows splenic tear treatment Mn
- iv fluids and blood
 - adv CECT
 - laprotomy and splenectomy
 - observation
 - diagnostic peritoneal lavage
164. fq .of USG (diagnostic)
- 1-20 hz
 - 20-30 hz
 - 30-40 hz
 - 40-50 hz
165. reflux esophagitis is prevented by
- long abd esophagus
 - increased abd pressure
 - increased thoracic pressure
 - right crux of diaphragm
 - left crux of diaphragm
166. x-ray lat decubitus is indicated in
- dependent hydrothorax
 - pneumothorax
 - middle lobe pnemonitis
 - pleural effusion
167. gonococcal arthritis
- females more severe than men
 - single dose of ciplox is treatment of choice
 - commonly leads to arthritis
168. trendlenberg's operation is
- stripping of long saphenous vein
 - ligation of sapheno femoral perforation
 - flush ligation of sapheno femoral junction
 - proximal 5 cm stripping of sap vein
169. varicose surgical treatment is indicated if
- involves superficial system
 - if size > 3mm
 - if size < 3m
 - if ass with DVT
 - is not ass with DVT
170. Schuller Duval inclusion bodies found in
- Bremer's
 - yolk salk tumor
 - granulosa cell tumor
 - choriocarcinoma
171. long standing gastric outlet obstruction causes
- hypokalemia
 - hyponatremia
 - hypochloremia
 - metabolic acidosis
172. burger's disease involves A/E
- small sized arteries
 - median sized veins
 - median sized arteries
 - small sized veins
 - large sized arteries
173. for diagnosis of intestinal obstruction
- x-ray supine abd

- b. CXR
 - c. X-ray Abd erect
 - d. Barium study
 - e. CT scan
174. perforated peptic ulcer treatment includes
- a. iv fluids +
 - b. drainage of paracolic gutters
 - c. immediate surgery
 - d. antacid
 - e. iv pentocid
175. immediate surgery is indicated in
- a. DU perforation
 - b. Post op adhesions
 - c. Volvulus of sigmoid
 - d. Paralytic ileus
176. in traumatic transection of ent femoral A and vein
- a. repair of A & vein
 - b. repair of A & ligation of vein
 - c. repair of A & contralateral sympathectomy
 - d. amputation below knee
177. premalignant lesions are
- a. ulcerative colitis
 - b. crohns
 - c. TB
178. ulcerative colitis involves
- a. circular muscles
 - b. longitudinal muscles
 - c. mucosa
 - d. submucosa
 - e. serosa
179. in ulcerative colitis malignancy is mostly likely in
- a. child hood onset
 - b. present of crypt abscess with cell abnormal cytology
 - c. length of involment
180. rigid esophagoscopy is C/I in
- a. aneurysm
 - b. lung abscess
 - c. cervical spine damage
 - d. ca esophagus
181. CBD stone is managed by
- a. ERCP
 - b. Stenting with T tube
 - c. Direct surgical incision
182. complication of gall stones
- a. pancreatitis
 - b. ca stomach
 - c. cholecystitis
183. charcot's triad
- a. fever
 - b. pruritis
 - c. jaundice
 - d. pain
184. in strangulated inguinal hernia investigation done is all except
- a. USG serotum
 - b. Needle biopsy
 - c. X-ray abd

185. which is premalignant
- FAP
 - Villous adenoma
 - Hyperplastic polyp
186. acalculous cholecystitis is seen in
- crohn's disease
 - diabetes mellitus
187. medulary Ca of thyroid
- secrete calcitonin
 - familial
 - amyloid strauama
 - hormone dependent

Ortho

188. which of the following arise in epiphysis
- ewings
 - osteosarcoma
 - giant cell tumor
 - chondroblastoma
 - osteoblastoma
189. true about osteochondromatosis
- autosomal dominant
 - also known as multiple endostosis
 - occur in diaphysis
 - involves long bones & skull
190. paraosteal osteosarcoma
- x-ray diagnostic
 - rarely invades medullary cavity
191. stance muscles
- quadriceps
 - hamstring
 - anterior tibial
 - peroneus longus
 - gastrocnermins
192. bow leg is due to
- bowing of tibia
 - both tibias & femur
 - mild degree in children needs no treatment
193. Osgood sheller syndrome osteochondritis of
- Upper tibia
 - Lower tibia
 - Femur
 - Patella
 - Scaphoid
194. tallipo equino varus is due to A/E
- spina bifida
 - idiopathic
 - aruopyogyrosis
 - neurologic disorders
195. mallet finger is due to avulsion of extensor tendon of
- proximal phalynx
 - middle phalynx
 - distal phalynx
 - meta carpel
 - any of phalynx
196. Cough #

- a. occurs in COPD
- b. Mid scapular line
- c. Needs strapping
- d. Associated with pain

Dermatology

197. pityriasis rubra pilaris
- a. cephalic caudal spread
 - b. more common in females
 - c. hyperkeratosis of palms and soles
 - d. cydosporine is effective
198. Morbilliform rash is seen in
- a. scarlet fever
 - b. rubella
 - c. toxic shock syndrome

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Anatomy

1. Cystic artery is a branch of
 - a. Common hepatic
 - b. Right hepatic
 - c. Left hepatic
 - d. Gastroduodenal
 - e. Left gastric
2. Stomach is supplied by
 - a. Short gastric artery
 - b. Left GA
 - c. Sup pancreaticoduodenal
 - d. Right G epiploic
 - e. Inf pancreatico duodenal
3. regarding pituitary gland
 - a. sphenoidal air sinus lie inf to it
 - b. supplied by ICA
 - c. sept from third ventricle by pars art
 - d. lies within the sella turcica
 - e. hangs down from 3rd ventricle
4. true about trachea is
 - a. lies post to oesophagus
 - b. cranine reach to T6 in deep respi
 - c. left bronchus is wide & obtuse than right
 - d. arch of aorta is anterior to trachea
 - e. supplied by branch of vagus nerve
5. true about female pelvis A/E
 - a. acute suprapubic angle
 - b. wide and shallow true pelvis
 - c. narrow sacrosiatic notch
 - d. gracious and lighter bone
6. physiological calcification is seen in
 - a. choroid plexus
 - b. pineal gland
 - c. lens
 - d. basal ganglion
7. tracts of post column
 - a. spino rubral
 - b. tract of gracilis
 - c. spino cerebellar
 - d. lat spinothalamic
 - e. tract of cuniatus

Physiology

8. BMR in a 40 kg man is
 - a. 1000 K
 - b. 1500 K
 - c. 2000 K
 - d. 2500 K
 - e. 3000 K
9. True about BMR
 - a. starvation decreases BMR by 50%
 - b. starvation increases BMR
 - c. independent of hormonal influence
 - d. independent of energy expenditure
10. All hormones increase after trauma
 - a. Adrenaline
 - b. Insulin
 - c. ACTH
 - d. Glucagon
 - e. Aldosterone
11. Ca⁺² metabolism organs do not take part
 - a. Skin
 - b. Lung
 - c. Spleen
 - d. GIT
 - e. Renal
12. thyroxin is carried by
 - a. globulin
 - b. pre albumin
 - c. transferrin
 - d. ceruloplasmin
 - e. albumin
13. hyperkalemia is seen in
 - a. in sec mets to bone
 - b. m.myeloma
 - c. hyper parathyroidism (primary)
 - d. thyrotoxicosis
14. functions of basal ganglion
 - a. co-ordination of sensory function
 - b. co-ordination of motor function
 - c. planning and motor co-ordination
 - d. short term memory
15. CO₂ retention is seen in
 - a. Mountain climbing
 - b. CO poisoning
 - c. Respi failure
 - d. Lung failure
 - e. Drowning

Biochemistry

16. all are used for separating protein acc to size
 - a. iron exchange chromatograph
 - b. high performance chromatograph
 - c. affinity chromatograph
 - d. SDS poly ceramide gel electrophoresis

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- e. Electrophoresis
17. reducing sugar in urine found in
 - a. fanconis
 - b. lactose intolerance
 - c. galactosemia
 - d. phenylketonuria
 - e. salicylate poisoning
 18. western blot test is
 - a. for proteins using nitrocellulose
 - b. for DNA
 - c. for RNA
 - d.
 19. Gluconeogenic key enzymes are
 - a. Pyruvate carboxylase
 - b. Fructose 1,6 biphosphate
 - c. phosphoglucomutaze
 20. phopholipid in cell have following functions except
 - a. cell-cell recognition
 - b. signal transduction
 - c. DNA repair
 21. iron containing enzymes
 - a. peroxidase
 - b. SOD
 - c. Glutathione peroxidase
 - d. Cytochrome
 22. gene therapy technic used
 - a. electrofocussing
 - b. electrooperation
 - c. intranuclelr injection
 23. Regulation of TCA Cycle is by
 - a. ATP
 - b. Acetyl coA
 - c. CoA
 - d. Citrate
 - e. NADH
 24. True about genes coding for light & heavy chains
 - a. ****
 - b. *****
 25. Egg shell calcification seen in
 - a. Silicosis
 - b. Sarcoidosis
 - c. Bronchogenic Carcinoma
 26. Palindrome is
 - a. highly repetitive
 - b. local symmetry
 - c. local asymmetry
 - d. site of action of restriction endonuclease
 27. Nephrotic syndrome occurs in
 - a. gold
 - b. Amphotericin B
 28. Renal vein thrombosis seen in
 - a. MCP
 - b. Membranous
 - c. Amyloid
 - d. Post streptococcal GN
 - e. HUS
 29. pericarditis is seen in all except
 - a. amidrione
 - b. procainamide
 - c. brytellium
 - d. methyserzide
 - e. hydralizine
 30. all of the following pigments are seen in hepatocytes except
 - a. iron
 - b. bile pigments
 - c. lipofuschine
 - d. pseudomelanine
 - e. malaria pigments
 31. von villibrand disease is diagnosed by
 - a. BT
 - b. APTT
 - c. APTT + BT + VIIIc: roc cofactor
 - d. Prothrombin time
 - e. CT
 32. multiple mycloma shows
 - a. preformed increase B cell in marrow
 - b. B cell in settle in pl marrow
 33. vegetation of RHD
 - a. along closure of valves
 - b. calcification of mitral annular ring
 - c. monoclonal proliferation of B cell in matured state
 - d. monoclonal proliferation of B cell in early stage
 34. AFP- is increased in
 - a. Ca prostate
 - b. Ca liver
 - c. Ca colon
 - d. Ca lung
 - e. Germ cell tumor
 35. mitochondrial abnormality
 - a. oncocyomas
 - b. mitochondrial dystrophies
 36. glycogen storage disease are
 - a. von gerkeis
 - b. fabrys
 - c. macarld's
 - d. krabbes
 37. rib notching is seen in
 - a. marfans syndrome
 - b. coarctation of aorta
 - c. blalock Taussing shunt

Pathology

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- d. Aneurysm arch of aorta
38. klinefelter syndrome
- 47 XXY
 - mental retardation
 - hypogonadism
 - ↑ FSH
39. turner syndrome true is
- XO
 - Cubitus valgus
 - Subnormal intelligence
 - Streak ovaries
 - Shield chest with ill develop breast
40. gene imprinting is
- paternal slicing
 - maternal slicing
 - prader villi syndrome
 - angelmans syndrome
41. features of mesothelioma
- Microvilli
 - Desmosomes
42. True about Bronchiolitis obliterans
- protinaceous exudates
 - fibrinous exudates
43. Following are true of Sarcoma botyroides
- c layer seen
 - grape like appearance
 - associated with DES consumption in pregnancy
44. Thrombotic microangiopathy most likely resembles
- Diabetes
 - Malignant Hypertension
 - Acute Graft rejection
- b. it is a non steroid 21 progestone
- c. used as inter captive
- d. used for menstrual regulation
49. teratogenic drugs are
- heparin
 - warfarin
 - phenytoin
 - valproate
 - steroids
50. safe in pregnancy
- Rmy
 - INH
 - Ethambutol
 - Streptomycin
 - pyrizinamide
51. K + sparing diuretics
- Amiloride
 - Spironolactone
 - Triamterene
52. metabolic alkalosis is caused by
- acetazolomide
 - spironolactone
 - bemetemide
53. NO is
- Vasoconstrictor
 - Used in pul HTN
 - Sympathomimetics
 - Decreases MAC of desoflurane
54. methicillin resistant staph is treatment by
- vancomycin
 - ampicillin clavulonic acid
 - cephalosporins
 - ciprofloxacin
 - naladixic acid
55. Drugs used in attention deficit disorder
- Imipramine
 - Methylphenidate
 - Amphetamine
56. Drugs effective against S typhi
- Tetracycline
 - Clotrimazole
 - Ciprofloxacin
57. Drugs causing pigmentation
- Minocycline
 - Clofazamine
 - R Cin
 - Phenytoin
 - Hydroxyurea

Pharmacology

45. cefepine
- is a IVth generation cephalosporin
 - on O.d dose
 - Pro drug
 - Dose decreases in liver failure
 - Active against pseudomonas
46. β-blocker + CCB causes
- AV block
 - hypotension
 - Ppt CCF
47. in acute severe asthma which can be given to induce sleep
- nitrazepam
 - morphine
 - phenobarbitone
 - choral hydrate
 - all hypnotics are safe
48. mefiprestone is
- also called RU-486

Microbiology

58. young male presents with diarrhoea and pus cells, following causes
- E.toxigenic coli
 - E.invasive coli
 - Shigella

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- d. V.cholera
- e. El-tor cholera
- 59. true about anthrax
 - a. humans are relatively resistant
 - b. less no of spores sufficient for pulmonary anthrax
 - c. primarily disease of carnivorous animals
 - d. mac fadyen reactions is characteristic capsular swelling reactions
- 60. all are zoonotic except
 - a. brucellosis
 - b. leptospirosis
 - c. anthrax
 - d. typhoid
 - e. Q-fever
- 61. taxonomically this is a bacteria
 - a. chlymidia
 - b. rickettsia
 - c. bacteriophage
 - d. prion
 - e. mycoplasma
- 62. staphylococci found in stools in large number in
 - a. staph food poisoning
 - b. TSS
 - c. Ischiorectal abscess
 - d. Is a normal phenomenon
 - e. As a commensal
 - f. Pseudomembraneous colitis
- 63. culture of causative organisms from lesion can be done from
 - a. diptheria from myocarditis
 - b. meningococcus from skin lesions (pustules)
 - c. CSF in tetanus
 - d. Staph from rheumatic valve
- 64. hydatid cyst is caused by
 - a. E. granulosus
 - b. E.multilocularis
 - c. T.solium
 - d. T.saginata
- 65. larva in stool are seen in case of
 - a. A.duodenale
 - b. N.Americans
 - c. Strongyloides
 - d. Trichuris trichura
- 66. chlamydia is cultured in
 - a. Hel 2
 - b. Hela
 - c. Me Coy cell
 - d. kidney
 - e. human fibroblast
- 67. di george syndrome shows
 - a. decreased T cells in paracortial areas of lymph node
 - b. decreased t cells in red pulp
 - c. facial dymorphism

- 68. secretory IgA
 - a. by epithelial cells
 - b. by plasma cells
- 69. Media for TB Bacilli are
 - a. LJ medium
 - b. Dorset

Forensic

- 70. Pin point pupil is seen in
 - a. Morphine
 - b. OP poisoning
 - c. Dhatura poisoning
- 71. PM staining disappears on
 - a. 2-3 days
 - b. 3-4 days
 - c. 12-24 hrs
 - d. merges with putrefaction
- 72. paraphillia is
 - a. bisexuality
 - b. bestiality
 - c. fretturism
 - d. homosexuality
 - e. sodomascohaim
- 73. strangulation shows
 - a. dribbling of saliva
 - b. froth in the nostril
 - c. ligature mark
 - d. bruising and ecchymosis below the ligature mark
 - e. cyanosis
- 74. hanging

Medicine

- 75. Consumption of tobacco causes
 - a. buccal cancer
 - b. lung cancer
 - c. bladder
 - d. breast
 - e. cervix
- 76. two important test in a patient with polyuria and polydipsia of 30 yrs excreting 6 l per day
 - a. water loading
 - b. water deprivation
 - c. urines and plasma osmality
 - d. skull x ray
- 77. gullian-barre syndrome
 - a. proximal motor weakness
 - b. distal motor weakness
 - c. involves facial n
- 78. samtire's triad

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- a. B asthma
 - b. Nasal polyps
 - c. Broncheictasis
 - d. Aspirin hypersensitively
79. least diff between systolic BP of both limbs that is abnormal
- a. 5mm
 - b. 10
 - c. 20
 - d. 40
80. NIDDM fundoscopy is done at
- a. At diagnosis
 - b. 5 yrs after diagnosis
 - c. 10 yrs after diagnosis
81. huge cardiomegaly is seen in
- a. anemia
 - b. pericardial effusion
 - c. multiple valvular diseases
 - d. TOF
 - e. CCF
82. B asthma diagnosed by
- a. Wheeze
 - b. Dypnoea
 - c. CXR
 - d. Reversible airway flow obstruction
83. only chemotherapy is treatment in
- a. lymphoma
 - b. ALL
 - c. Choriocarcinoma
 - d. RCC
 - e. Nephroblastoma
84. barter syndrome seen in
- a. hyperkalemia
 - b. hyporeninemia
 - c. HTN
 - d. Hypokalemia
 - e. Alkalosis
85. In CPR organs systems supported are
- a. Heart
 - b. Respi
 - c. CNS
 - d. GIT
 - e. Renal
86. what occurs in CPR, injuries seen in all except
- a. liver rupture
 - b. stomach rupture
 - c. DIC
 - d. Rib#
 - e. Lung rupture
87. in emphysema
- a. lung compliance increased
 - b. FEV1 normal
 - c. Increased VC
 - d. Diffusion capairty decreased
88. severe MR is indicated by
- a. atrial fibrillation
 - b. systemic embolism
 - c. SV3
 - d. Loud S1
 - e. Long murmurs
89. In MI done is
- a. Aspirin
 - b. Heparin
 - c. Alteplase
 - d. Oral anticoagulants
 - e. ACE inhibitors
90. parkinsonism is caused by
- a. bromocriptine
 - b. carbidopa
 - c. haloperidol
 - d. phenothiazines
91. lepromatous leprosy
- a. > 10 lesion
 - b. bilat symmetrical
 - c. BI + to ++
 - d. Loss of eyebrows
 - e. Ear lobules infiltration
92. leprosy
- a. palpable nerves
 - b. hot and moist area involved
93. butyomycosis is caused by
- a. staph aureus
 - b. streptococcus
 - c. sporotrichosis
 - d. Pseudomonads
 - e. Staph epidermidis
94. renal failure is caused by
- a. amyloidosis
 - b. HUS
 - c. Interstitial nephritis
 - d. Post step GN
 - e. ATN
95. IDDM
- a. Mostly occurs in children
 - b. Need insulin to prevent ketoacidosis
 - c. Predictable inheritance
 - d. Strong family history
96. celiac sprue patient can be given
- a. rice
 - b. rye
 - c. soyabeen
 - d. corn
 - e. barley
97. splenectomy patient seen in
- a. howel jowel bodies
 - b. eosinophilia
 - c. megakaryocytosis
 - d. neutrophilia
 - e. neutropenia
98. aplastic anemia leads to
- a. AML
 - b. Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - c. PNH

99. ineffective erythropoiesis is seen in
 a. iron def
 b. megaloblastic anemia
 c. aplastic anemia
 d. myelodysplastic syndrome
 e. all anemias
100. risk factors for CAD
 a. smoking
 b. homocystinuria
 c. increases HDL
 d. female is more prone than mal
101. raynaud's disease seen in
 a. systemic sclerosis
 b. mixed connective tissue disease
 c. behcet's syndrome
 d. reiters syndrome
102. renal vein thrombosis seen in
 a. Membranous glomerulonephritis
 b. OC
 c. Amyloidosis
 d. DIC
108. hypothyroidism in newborn
 a. presents as goiter
 b. decreased level of T4
 c. prolongation of physiological jaundice
 d. MC in patient from endemic region
 e. Can be diagnosed by TSH
109. maintained body proportion with decreased bone maturity
 a. hypothyroidism
 b. malnutrition
 c. achondroplasia
 d. Mariques
110. 8 week old child can do
 a. turn head 180 deg to bright light
 b. social smile
 c. hold head in vertical suspension

Paediatrics

103. cyanosis is seen in
 a. TOF
 b. Eissenmenger's
 c. Tricuspid atresia
 d. VSD
 e. PDA
 f. Coarctation of aorta
104. IQ of 50 child can do
 a. Study upto 8
 b. Can handle money
 c. Obey simple instruction
 d. Recognize family members
 e. Can look after himself
105. post streptococcal GN
 a. follows throat and skin infection
 b. antibiotics prevent recurrence
 c. lead to chronic renal damage
 d. low compliment level
106. hypoglycemia in new born is seen in
 a. erythroblastosis foetalis
 b. IUGR
 c. Macrosomia
 d. Hypo thyroid
 e. Hyperthyroid
107. genralised seizure can be cause by
 a. Viral encephalitis
 b. Hypo natraemia

Ophthalmology

111. periphery of retina is seen in
 a. direct ophthalmoscopy
 b. in direct ophthalmoscopy
 c. + 90 diopter lens
 d. gold man's lens
 e. ruby lens
112. cornea epithelium is
 a. str squamous keratinized
 b. pseudo stratified
 c. columnar
 d. transitional
 e. str-sq non keratinized
113. Advantage of posterior capsule preservation in ECCE
 a. cystoid macular odema
 b. endoophthalmitis
 c. endothelial damage
 d. retinal detachment
114. photoophthalmia done is
 a. saline irrigation
 b. steroids eye drops
 c. reassurance
 d. eye patching
115. cataract is caused by all except
 a. UV waves
 b. Infrared
 c. Microwave radiation
 d. Ionizing radiation
 e. MRI
116. staphylococcal blephritis causes all except
 a. vernal keratoconjunctivitis
 b. phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 c. marginal corneal ulcer

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117. d. follicular conjunctivitis
 e. predisposes to basal cell Ca
 chalazion is a
 a. true retention cyst
 b. staphylococcal infection
118. fovea true is
 a. lowest light threshold
 b. highest no of cones
 c. max no of rods
 d. present over optic head
 e. max visual acuity
119. true about dendritic ulcer is
 a. caused by HSV
 b. steroid decreases the severity
 c. oral acyclovir is effective
 d. topical acyclovir is effective
 e. heals spontaneously
120. to reduce infection after cataract surgery best method is
 a. intra op antibiotic
 b. pre Op topical antibiotic
 c. sub corneal inj of antibiotic
 d. post op systemic antibiotic

Anesthesia

121. LMA-laryngeal mask airway
 a. Is used in short neck
 b. For short surgical procedure
 c. Prevent gastric aspiration
 d. Where intubation is CI
 e. Difficult airways
122. headache of dural puncture
 a. prevented by small bore needle
 b. blood patch is treatment of choice at initial stage
 c. early ambulation increases headache
 d. common in old age
123. anesthetic with less analgesia
 a. thiopentone
 b. ketamine
 c. NO
 d. Propofol
 e. Methohexitone
124. CPR drugs used
 a. Xylocaine
 b. Adr
 c. O2
 d. Magnesium
 e. noradrenaline

ENT

125. fungal sinusitis

- a. x ray shows hazy opacity
 b. amp-B is given iv
 c. surgical removal of fungus
 d. a niger is most common cause
 e. aspergillus niger is MC
126. recurrent laryngeal has an aberrant course
 a. in carotid sheath
 b. posterior to inferior thyroid A
 c. anterior to inferior thyroid art
 d. between the branches of inferior thyroid
 e. passes through sternocleidomastoid
127. nasopharyngeal Ca
 a. MC is adeno ca
 b. Arises in fossa of rosenmullar
 c. RT is treatment of choice
 d. EBV virus is causative
 e. Secretory otitis media is a present in adults
128. pre cancerous lesion of larynx are
 a. hyperplastic laryngitis
 b. lichen planus
 c. leucoplakia
 d. papilloma vocal cords
129. DNS treatment is done in case of
 a. Severe DNS
 b. Severe sinusitis
 c. With bony spur
 d. Severe rhinorrhea
 e. Recurrent epistaxis
130. structure seen in indirect laryngoscopy
 a. pyriformis fossa
 b. arylenoid cartilage
 c. lingual surface of epiglottis
131. recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies
 a. cricothyroid
 b. omohyoid
 c. vocalis
 d. post arytenoid
 e. Stylopharyngeus
132. True about syphilis congenital from present as snuffles
 a. involves cartilagenous part
 b. presentation of sec syphilis
 c. collapse of nasal bridge

Radiology

133. radium emits
 a. v-rays
 b. β-rays
 c. α-rays
 d. χ-rays

SPM

134. all are live vaccine
 a. measles
 b. BCG
 c. polio
 d. rabies
 e. pertussis
135. AIDS defining condition
 a. Western blot +
 b. CD4 /CD5 ratio 1
 c. CD4 <500
 d. CD4 <200
 e. Opportunistic infection with TB , P.carini
136. Diarrhoea in AIDS is caused by
 a. Isospora belli
 b. Microsporidium
 c. Cryptococcus
 d. Giardia
 e. Cryptosporidium
137. AIDS WHO defining conditions
 a. diarrhoea fever weight loss
 b. generalized lymphadenopathy
 c. opportunistic infn with TB , P. carini
138. central tendencies
 a. median
 b. mean
 c. mode
 d. std deviation
 e. range
139. blood transfusion transmits
 a. hep A
 b. hep B+C
 c. CMV
 d. Toxoplasmosis
 e. Syphilis
140. chicken pox true is
 a. infective periodic is 2 weeks
 b. prevented by giving immuno globulins
 c. pleomorphic rash
 d. adult chicken pox is less severe
141. WHO ORS true is
 a. 4.5 gm NaCl
 b. 3.5 gm NaCl
 c. 1.5 gm KCl
 d. 2.9 g in Na citrate
142. cholera is diagnosed by
 a. watery stool
 b. many cases from same locality
 c. dysentery
 d. abdominal pain
 e. fever
143. rights of children are protected by article

- a. 24
 b. 28
 c. 48
 d. 42

OBG

144. Schiller Dural inclusion bodies seen in
 a. Brumer's tumor
 b. yolk salk tumor
 c. choriocarcinoma
 d. granulosa cell tumor
145. insulin resistance is increase in pregnancy in presence of
 a. HPL
 b. Oestrogen
 c. Progesterone
146. progesterone withdrawal bleeding indicates
 a. adequate progesterone
 b. adequate estrogen
 c. ovarian failure
 d. intact endometrium
147. factors initiating lactation
 a. oxytocin
 b. polactin
 c. FSH
 d. LH
148. all are used for treatment of DUB
 a. danazol
 b. GNRH
 c. Oestrogen
 d. Progesterone
 e. Mifepéristone
149. hydatiform mole true is
 a. more common in develop country
 b. complete is seen in 46 XX
 c. maternal in origin
 d. associated with theca luteal cyst
150. OCP causes
 a. Ca breast
 b. Ca hepatic adenoma
 c. Ca Cx
151. PCOD all are seen
 a. Hirsutism
 b. Insulin resistance
 c. Streak ovaries
 d. Increased FSH
152. polyhydroamnios are caused by
 a. renal agenesis
 b. oesophageal atresia
 c. maternal diabetes
 d. preeclampsia
 e. hydrops
153. hydrocephalus seen

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154. a. breech presentation
b. diabetic mothers
c. spinabifida
Ca breast is predisposed by
a. Family history
b. OCP
c. Multiparity
d. Nulliparty
e. First pregnancy at 30 yrs
155. Ca Cx is predisposing factor
a. Family history
b. Caused by HPV
c. OCP predisposes
d. Multiparity
e. Nulliparity
156. pre eclampsia seen in
a. HTN
b. Proteinuria
c. Convulsions
d. Pedal odema
157. antiphospholipid syndrome seen in
a. recurrent arterial thrombosis
b. recurrent abortion
c. rec IUD
d. thrombocytopenia
158. causes of DUB s
a. irregular ripening
b. irregular shedding
c. ca endometrium
d. granulosa cell tumour
159. manning scoring include
a. breathing 3 episodes in 30 mts
b. feotal movement
c. fetal tone
163. 30 yr old hypotensive patient comes in shock
USG shows splenic tear treatment Mn
a. iv fluids and blood
b. adv CECT
c. laprotomy and splenectomy
d. observation
e. diagnostic peritoneal lavage
164. fq .of USG (diagnostic)
a. 1-20 hz
b. 20-30 hz
c. 30-40 hz
d. 40-50 hz
165. reflux esophagitis is prevented by
a. long abd esophagus
b. increased abd pressure
c. increased thoracic pressure
d. right crux of diaphragm
e. left crux of diaphragm
166. x-ray lat decubitus is indicated in
a. dependent hydrothorax
b. pneumothorax
c. middle lobe pnemonitis
d. pleural effusion
167. gonococcal arthritis
a. females more severe than men
b. single dose of ciplox is treatment of choice
c. commonly leads to arthritis
168. trendlenberg's operation is
a. stripping of long saphenous vein
b. ligation of sapheno femoral perforation
c. flush ligation of sapheno femoral junction
d. proximal 5 cm stripping of sap vein
169. varicose surgical treatment is indicated if
a. involves superficial system
b. if size > 3mm
c. if size < 3m
d. if ass with DVT
e. is not ass with DVT
170. Schuller Duval inclusion bodies found in
a. Bremer's
b. yolk salk tumor
c. granulosa cell tumor
d. choriocarcinoma
171. long standing gastric outlet obstruction causes
a. hypokalemia
b. hyponatremia
c. hypochloremia
d. metabolic acidosis
172. burger's disease involves A/E
a. small sized arteries
b. median sized veins

Surgery

160. breast conserving surgery CI in all except
a. poor socioeconomic
b. age > 40
c. multicentric disease
d. axillary LN involvement
161. gas under both sides of diaph seen in
a. peptic perforation
b. appendix perforation
c. meckel's perforation
d. uterine perforation
e. amoebic lives abscess
162. sphincter saving operation in Ca rectum is CI in all except
a. age > 50
b. < 4 cm from anal verge
c. high grade tumor

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173. c. median sized arteries
 d. small sized veins
 e. large sized arteries
 for diagnosis of intestinal obstruction
 a. x-ray supine abd
 b. CXR
 c. X-ray Abd erect
 d. Barium study
 e. CT scan
174. perforated peptic ulcer treatment includes
 a. iv fluids +
 b. drainage of paracolic gutters
 c. immediate surgery
 d. antacid
 e. iv pentocid
175. immediate surgery is indicated in
 a. DU perforation
 b. Post op adhesions
 c. Volvulus of sigmoid
 d. Paralytic ileus
176. in traumatic transection of ent femoral A and vein
 a. repair of A & vein
 b. repair of A & ligation of vein
 c. repair of A & contralateral sympathectomy
 d. amputation below knee
177. premalignant lesions are
 a. ulcerative colitis
 b. crohns
 c. TB
178. ulcerative colitis involves
 a. circular muscles
 b. longitudinal muscles
 c. mucosa
 d. submucosa
 e. serosa
179. in ulcerative colitis malignancy is mostly likely in
 a. child hood onset
 b. present of crypt abscess with cell abnormal cytology
 c. length of involment
180. rigid esophagoscopy is C/I in
 a. aneurysm
 b. lung abscess
 c. cervical spine damage
 d. ca esophagus
181. CBD stone is managed by
 a. ERCP
 b. Stenting with T tube
 c. Direct surgical incision
182. complication of gall stones
 a. pancreatitis
 b. ca stomach

183. c. cholecystitis
 charcot's triad
 a. fever
 b. pruritis
 c. jaundice
 d. pain
184. in strangulated inguinal hernia investigation done is all except
 a. USG serotum
 b. Needle biopsy
 c. X-ray abd
185. which is premalignant
 a. FAP
 b. Villous adenoma
 c. Hyperplastic polyp
186. acalculous cholecystitis is seen in
 a. crohn's disease
 b. diabetes mellitus
187. medulary Ca of thyroid
 a. secrete calcitonin
 b. familial
 c. amyloid straua
 d. hormone dependent

Ortho

188. which of the following arise in epiphysis
 a. ewings
 b. osteosarcoma
 c. giant cell tumor
 d. chondroblastoma
 e. osteoblastoma
189. true about osteochondromatosis
 a. autosomal dominant
 b. also known as multiple endostosis
 c. occur in diaphysis
 d. involves long bones & skull
190. paraosteal osteosarcoma
 a. x-ray diagnostic
 b. rarely invades medullary cavity
191. stance muscles
 a. quadriceps
 b. hamstring
 c. anterior tibial
 d. peroneus longus
 e. gastrocnermins
192. bow leg is due to
 a. bowing of tibia
 b. both tibias & femur
 c. mild degree in children needs no treatment
193. Osgood sheller syndrome
 osteochondritis of
 a. Upper tibia
 b. Lower tibia
 c. Femur

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- d. Patella
 - e. Scaphoid
194. talipo equino varus is due to A/E
- a. spina bifida
 - b. idiopathic
 - c. aruopygyrosis
 - d. neurologic disorders
195. mallet finger is due to avulsion of extensor tendon of
- a. proximal phalynx
 - b. middle phalynx
 - c. distal phalynx
 - d. meta carpel
 - e. any of phalynx
196. Cough #
- a. occurs in COPD
 - b. Mid scapular line
 - c. Needs strapping
 - d. Associated with pain

Dermatology

197. pitryasis rubra pillaris
- a. cephals caudal spread
 - b. more common in females
 - c. hyperkeratosis of palms and soles
 - d. cydosporme is effective
198. Morbilliform rash is seen in
- a. scarlet fever
 - b. rubella
 - c. toxic shock syndrome

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1. ALL is predisposed to by
 - a. Blooms syndrome
 - b. Fanconi's syndrome
 - c. Ataxic telengectasia
 - d. Turners syndrome
 - e. Diamond blackfan syndrome
2. Klinefelters syndrome is associated with
 - a. XXY
 - b. Male phenotype
 - c. Infertility
 - d. Azoospermia
 - e. Bar body absent
3. True about testicular feminization is/are
 - a. Testes present
 - b. Female phenotype
 - c. XY
 - d. Secondary amenorrhea
 - e. Uterus present
4. The activity of the following enzymes is decreased in starvation
 - a. Acy carnitine tranferase
 - b. Lipoprotien lipase
 - c. Citrate cleavage enzyme
 - d. Fatty acid synthase
 - e. Phosphoglucomutase
5. Regarding laryngomalacia true is/are
 - a. Most common cause of stridor in newborn
 - b. Sigma shaped epiglottis
 - c. Inspiratory stridor
 - d. Most require surgery
 - e. Stridor worsens on lying in prone position
6. When acute appendicitis is suspected it can be confirmed by
 - a. Clinical examination
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. CT scan
 - d. TLC and DLC
 - e. Upper GI endoscopy
7. A female presenting with history of rash and polyarthritis. It is associated with
 - a. Antinuclear antibody
 - b. RA factor is positive
 - c. Bad obstetric history
 - d. Increased PTT
 - e. HLA B 27
8. All of the following are blood buffers except
 - a. Phosphates
 - b. Plasma proteins
 - c. Bicarbonates

- d. Oxygen
 - e. Hemoglobin
9. Supine hypotension is seen in
- a. Obesity
 - b. Ascites
 - c. Abdominal tumors
 - d. Pregnancy
 - e. Bradycardia
10. Lipid lowering drugs act on
- a. HMG coA synthetase
 - b. HMG coA reductase
 - c. Mevalonate kinase
 - d. Lipase
 - e. Acyl coA transferase
11. Sterilizing agents include
- a. Cyclohexidene
 - b. Ethylene oxide
 - c. Diethyl ether
 - d. Gallamine
12. A patient presenting with a fasting blood sugar of 180 and post prandial sugar of 260. The management in his case include
- a. Glibenclamide
 - b. Diet therapy + exercise
 - c. Diet therapy + exercise + metformin
 - d. Insulin
 - e. Chlorpropamide
13. IgE is secreted by
- a. Mast cells
 - b. Eosinophils
 - c. Plasma cells
 - d. Basophils
 - e. Neutrophils
14. Classical complement pathway is activated by
- a. IgG
 - b. IgA
 - c. IgM
 - d. IgE
 - e. IgD
15. 3rd nerve palsy is caused by
- a. Posterior communicating artery aneurysm
 - b. Mid brain infarct
 - c. Lateral medullary lesions
 - d. Pons infarct
 - e. Cerebellar tumors
16. Bilateral enlarged kidneys are seen in
- a. Chronic glomerulonephritis
 - b. Pyelonephritis
 - c. Benign nephrosclerosis
 - d. Polycystic kidneys
 - e. Amyloidosis
17. Trophic ulcers are caused by
- a. Leprosy
 - b. Deep vein thrombosis
 - c. Buerger's disease
 - d. Secondary syphilis
18. Buerger's disease is associated with
- a. Smoking

- b. Poor nutrition
 - c. Alcoholic
 - d. Prolonged standing
 - e. Superficial thrombophlebitis
19. Hormones secreted by adrenal medulla are
- a. Glucagon
 - b. Epinephrine
 - c. Cortisol
 - d. Insulin
 - e. Thyroxine
20. Hemithorax opacity with contralateral shift of mediastinum is
- a. Massive pleural effusion
 - b. Consolidation
 - c. Collapse of lung
 - d. Large mass
 - e. Pneumothorax
21. Substrate level phosphorylation is seen in association with
- a. Succinate dehydrogenase
 - b. Alpha ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
 - c. Succinate thiokinase
 - d. Malanate dehydrogenase
 - e. Cis-aconitase
22. Alkylating agents include
- a. Doxorubicin
 - b. Chlorambucil
 - c. Vincristine
 - d. Nitrogen mustard
 - e. Busulphan
23. Submucous glands are present in
- a. Oesophagus
 - b. Doudenum
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Ascending colon
 - e. Ileum
24. True regarding Pendreds syndrome is
- a. Consistently associated with deafness
 - b. Hypothyroidism
 - c. Mutation in the connexion coding region
 - d. Mutation in chromosome 21 causing receptor defect
25. True about carotid body tumor is
- a. Non chromaffin paraganglioma
 - b. Good prognosis
 - c. Rarely metastasize
 - d. Is similar to mixed parotid tumor
26. Burkits lymphoma is associated with
- a. B cell lymphoma
6-14 translocation
 - b. Can present with abdominal mass
 - c. Raditherapy is used in treatment
27. Hepatic infarcts are seen in
- a. Preeclampsia
 - b. Chronic venous congestion
 - c. Budd chiari syndrome
 - d. Sepsis
 - e. Extrahepatic biliary atresia
28. Anti psychotics used in treatment of shizophrenia are

- a. Halopredol
- b. Chlorpromazine
- c. Imipramine
- d. Olanzapine
- e. Risperidone

29. Interventricular septum is developed from

- a. Conus septum
- b. Endocardial cushion defect
- c. Left horn of sinus venosus
- d. Ostium septum
- e. Truncus septum

30. Physiological changes in pregnancy are

- a. Insulin level is increased
- b. There is increased BMR
- c. Hypothyroidism
- d. Growth hormone levels are decreased

31. High hepatic extraction ratio is seen

- a. Propranolol
- b. Lidocaine
- c. Diazepam
- d. Phenytoin
- e. Theophylline

32. The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis

- a. Arginine
- b. Homocysteine
- c. Cysteine
- d. Tryptophan
- e. Alanine

33. Varicose veins are seen in

- a. Deep vein thrombosis
- b. Superficial venous thrombosis
- c. AV fistula
- d. Prolonged standing
- e. Hypertension

34. Superficial perineal muscles include

- a. Superficial transverse peronei
- b. Bulbospongiosus
- c. Ischiocavernosus
- d. Iliococcygeus
- e. Pubococcygeus

35. The visual pathway consists of all of the following except

- a. Optic tract
- b. Geniculocalcarine fissure
- c. Lateral geniculate body
- d. Inferior colliculus
- e. Pretectal region

36. Plantar flexion is brought about by which of the following muscles

- a. Plantaris
- b. Flexor hallucis longus
- c. Tibialis anterior
- d. Peroneus brevis
- e. Soleus

37. Adductors of the vocal cords include

- a. Posterior cricoarytenoids
- b. Cricothyroid

- c. Anterior cricoarytenoids
 - d. Arytenoepiglottis
 - e. Transverse cricoarytenoids
38. Branches of anterior internal iliac arteries include
- a. Posterior gluteal
 - b. Uterine
 - c. Obturator
 - d. Pudendal
 - e. Iliolumbar
39. In a CT scan cut section at the level of the celiac trunk, which of the following structures can be identified
- a. Pancreas
 - b. Gall bladder
 - c. Inferior vena cava
 - d. Duodenum
 - e. Portal vein
40. In oculomotor nerve palsy, which of the following causes can be implicated
- a. Posterior communicating artery aneurysm
 - b. Tolosa Hunt syndrome
 - c. Midbrain infarct
 - d. Pons infarct
 - e. Lateral medullary lesions
41. Branches of the basilar artery include
- a. Posterior inferior cerebral artery
 - b. Posterior cerebral artery
 - c. Middle cerebral artery
 - d. Posterior communicating artery
 - e. Anterior cerebral artery
42. Regarding acid secretion in the stomach
- a. Increased gastrin secretion increases secretion
 - b. Secretin decreases secretion
 - c. Fractional test meal is the best screening index
 - d. H₂ receptor blockers block acid secretion
 - e. Total acid secretion reflects on the functional parietal cell mass
43. In a patient with transplanted heart which of the following are reasons for increased cardiac output in him during exercise
- a. Reinnervation of the heart by the vagus
 - b. Intrinsic mechanisms
 - c. Increased epinephrine released from medulla
 - d. Bainbridge reflex
 - e. Due to Starling's effect
44. Regarding the renal excretion
- a. Sodium reabsorption occurs in the DCT
 - b. Potassium is both excreted and reabsorbed in the tubules
 - c. Hemoglobin is not excreted in the glomerulus as it is a large molecule
 - d. Glucose is reabsorbed in the DCT
 - e. Amino acids are reabsorbed in the collecting ducts
45. The histopathological features of shock include
- a. Acute tubular necrosis
 - b. Lung infarcts
 - c. Depletion of lipids in adrenal medulla
 - d. Periportal hepatic necrosis
 - e. Depletion of lymphocytes
46. In a patient which of the following would cause rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria
- a. Hyperpyrexia
 - b. Viper snake venom
 - c. Multiple hornet stings

- d. Prolonged coma
 - e. Anemia
47. In the body bilirubin is obtained from
- a. Hemoglobin
 - b. Myoglobin
 - c. Muscle
 - d. Cholesterol
 - e. Amino acids
48. All of the following are required for fat digestion except
- a. Bile pigment
 - b. Gastric lipase
 - c. Colipase
 - d. Bile salts
 - e. Pancreatic lipase
49. Causes of sterile pyuria without urinary tract infection include
- a. Cortical tubercular abscess
 - b. Pyelonephritis
 - c. Fungal infection
 - d. Gonococcal infection
 - e. Urolithiasis
50. Criteria for diagnosis of multiple myeloma include
- a. Plasma cells in bone marrow greater than 30%
 - b. Bence Jones proteins
 - c. Lytic bone lesions
 - d. Decreased beta 2 microglobulins
 - e. Rouleaux formation in the blood
51. In a patient with acute arsenic poisoning which of the following strictures would show accumulation of arsenic
- a. Liver
 - b. Bone marrow
 - c. Skin
 - d. Kidney
 - e. Brain
52. Both hepatic and renal failures can be caused by which of the following
- a. Paracetamol toxicity
 - b. Carbon tetrachloride
 - c. Arsenic
 - d. Copper sulphate
 - e. Silver nitrate
53. Chronic arsenic poisoning causes
- a. Pure sensory neuropathy
 - b. Pure Motor neuropathy
 - c. Mixed motor and sensory neuropathy
 - d. Painful neuropathy
 - e. Hyperkeratosis
54. Widmark's formula is used for estimation of
- a. Cocaine
 - b. Arsenic
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. Carbon monoxide
 - e. Lead
55. McNaughten's rule is applicable in
- a. Calculating length of fetus
 - b. In estimating stature
 - c. In insanity
 - d. In dactylography
 - e. To detect metals

56. Not seen in Wrights stain is
- Reticulocytes
 - Basophilic stippling
 - Heinz bodies
 - Howell jolly bodies
 - Clot rings
57. Motor neuropathy is caused by
- Dapsone
 - Cisplatin
 - Arsenic
 - Lead
 - Hypothyroidism
58. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is caused by
- Supracondylar #
 - Lateral condyle #
 - Olecranon #
 - Distal radioulnar dislocation
 - Medial condylar #
59. Hb A₂ is increased in
- Alpha thalassaemia
 - Iron deficiency anemia
 - Beta thalassaemia
 - Sickle cell trait
 - Megaloblastic anemia
60. Metaphyseal lesions seen commonly are
- Metaphyseal fractures
 - Osteomyelitis
 - Osteosarcoma
 - Ewing's sarcoma
 - Osteoclastoma
61. True regarding salmonella gastroenteritis include
- Mainly diagnosed by serology
 - Blood and mucus are present in stools
 - Caused via animal products
 - Symptoms appear between 8 -48 hours
 - The features are mainly due to exotoxin released
62. True regarding E-Coli is/are
- The LT labile toxin in ETEC acts via cAMP
 - In those types causing urinary infections the organism attaches by pili antigen
 - The ST stable toxin of ETEC is responsible for causation of HUS
 - The EIEC invasiveness is under plasmid control
 - In EPEC the toxin helps in invasion of the organism
63. The sputum examination under district TB control programme is done when the patient presents with which of the following
- Cough for 1-2 weeks
 - Cough for 3-4 weeks
 - Haemoptysis
 - Chest pain
 - Intermittent fever
64. In cryptococcal infection the organism can be readily demonstrated by
- Albert's stain
 - India ink stain
 - Giemsa stain
 - Grams stain
 - Zeil Nielsen stain
65. Regarding HSV 2 infection which of the following are correct

- a. Primary infection is usually wide spread
 - b. Recurrent attacks occur due to latent infection
 - c. Encephalitis is commonly caused by it
 - d. Newborn acquires the infection via the birth canal or at the time of labor
 - i. Treatment is by acyclovir
66. IgE is secreted by
- a. Mast cells
 - b. Eosinophils
 - c. Basophils
 - d. Plasma cells
 - e. Neutrophils
67. The T helper cell subtype attach to which of the following sites
- a. MHC I cells
 - b. MHC II cells
 - c. Processed peptide
 - d. CD8
 - e. Delta region
68. Apart from B cells, T cells there is a distinct third type of lymphocytes. They are
- a. MHC cells
 - b. NK cells
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Neutrophils
 - e. Eosinophils
69. All of the following are antigen presenting cells except
- a. T cells
 - b. B cells
 - c. Fibroblasts
 - d. Dendritic cells
 - e. Langerhans cells
70. All of the following are true regarding H pylori except
- a. Gram negative bacilli
 - b. Strongly associated with Duodenal ulcer
 - c. Associated with lymphoma
 - d. C14 urea breath test is used in the diagnosis
 - e. It should be eradicated in all cases when ever detected
71. Breast cancer is seen more commonly in women who
- a. Consume non vegetarian food
 - b. Have early menopause
 - c. Smoke
 - d. Have multiple sex partners
 - e. Who did not breast feed their babies
72. Predisposing factors in colonic cancer is/are
- a. Animal fat consumption
 - b. Familial adenomatous polyposis
 - c. Ulcerative colitis
 - d. Crohns disease
 - e. Tuberculosis
73. Abdominoperineal resection is preferred in colorectal cancer based on which of the following
- a. Age of patient
 - b. Distance from anal verge
 - c. Fixity of tumor
 - d. Hepatic metastasis
 - e. Extent of tumor
74. Predisposing factors for skin cancer are
- a. Lichen planus
 - b. Leukoplakia

- c. Bowens disease
 - d. Psoriasis
 - e. Behcets disease
75. True regarding ankylosing spondylitis is
- a. More common in men
 - b. Associated with HLA B 27
 - c. Associated with B8
 - d. Affects only small joints
76. Squamous cell carcinoma in bladder is predisposed to by
- a. Urolithiasis
 - b. Shistosomiasis
 - c. Persistent urachus
 - d. Polyp
 - e. Smoking
77. Restrictive Fragment Length Polymorphism is used in the diagnosis of
- a. Thalessemia
 - b. Sickle cell trait
 - c. Gilbert's syndrome
 - d. Phenylketonuria
 - e. Von Gierke's disease
78. True regarding Gilbert's syndrome is/are
- a. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
 - b. Increased liver transaminases
 - c. Bleeding tendencies
 - d. Autoantibodies are present
79. Regarding cholestasis of pregnancy which of the following is/are true
- a. Deep jaundice is present
 - b. Pruritus is the 1st symptom
 - c. Maximum during the third trimester
 - d. Raised liver transaminases
80. Purpuric rashes are seen in
- a. Dengue
 - b. Borrelia
 - c. Secondary syphilis
 - d. Measles
 - e. Typhoid
81. The most sensitive structure in a cell for radiotherapy is
- a. Cell membrane
 - b. Mitochondria membrane
 - c. DNA
 - d. Plasma membrane
 - e. Cell enzymes
82. In spectroscopy nucleotides absorb at 260 nm wavelength. This absorption is due to
- a. Purines and pyrimidines
 - b. Deoxyribose
 - c. Ribose
 - d. Histones
 - e. Phosphates
83. Regarding oncogenesis
- a. Topoisomerase II causes break in both strands
 - b. P53 is the most common oncogene mutation causing cancer in humans
 - c. At G2-M phase there is loss of inhibitors controlling cell cycle
 - d. Decrease in telomerase activity causes antitumor effect
84. The investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis is
- a. Ultrasound
 - b. HIDA scan

- c. CT scan
- d. Oral cholestogram
- e. MRI

85. All can cause hyperglycemia except

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Cortisol
- c. Epinephrine
- d. Glucagon
- e. Insulin

86. Primary hyperparathyroidism is caused by

- a. Parathyroid hyperplasia
- b. Parathyroid adenoma
- c. MEN syndrome
- d. Thyrotoxicosis
- e. Chronic renal failure

87. Hyperphosphatemia with hypocalcemia is seen in

- a. CRF
- b. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
- c. Tumor lysis syndrome
- d. Vitamin D intoxication
- e. Sarcoidosis

88. Raised calcium and phosphate is seen in

- a. Chronic renal failure
- b. Vitamin D intoxication
- c. Hyperparathyroidism
- d. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
- e. Sarcoidosis

89. Hypokalemia is associated with

- a. Furosemide
- b. Cortisol
- c. Metabolic acidosis
- d. Amiloride
- e. Addison's disease

90. VIPOMA is associated with

- a. Watery diarrhea
- b. Hypochlorhydria
- c. Hyperchlorhydria
- d. Hyperkalemia
- e. Hypokalemia

91. Universal finding in Asthma is

- a. Hypoxia
- b. Hypercarbia
- c. Hypoxemia
- d. Respiratory acidosis
- e. Metabolic acidosis

92. Which of the following are seen in DIC

- a. Increased PT
- b. Increased BT
- c. Decreased fibrinogen degradation products
- d. Normal platelet count
- e. Decreased fibrinogen

93. True regarding postmenopausal osteoporosis is/are

- a. Decreased Vitamin D
- b. Decreased calcium
- c. Normal serum chemistries
- d. Decreased Vitamin C

- e. Ammenorrhea
94. Varicose veins are seen in
- Deep vein thrombosis
 - Superficial venous thrombosis
 - AV fistula
 - Prolonged standing
 - Hypertension
95. Trendelenburg's test is positive in
- Saphenofemoral incompetence
 - Perforator incompetence above knee
 - Deep vein incompetence
 - Perforator incompetence below knee
 - Superficial thrombophlebitis
96. True regarding A-V fistula is/are
- Leads to cardiac failure
 - Local gigantism
 - Causes ulcers
 - Causes excess bleeding on injury
 - Closes spontaneously
97. The causes of dilated cardiomyopathy are
- Viral myocarditis
 - Amyloidosis
 - Alcohol
 - Löffler's endocarditis
 - Post partum cardiomyopathy
98. In comparison between restrictive cardiomyopathy and constrictive pericarditis they are differentiated as in constrictive pericarditis
- The diastolic pressures are equalized
 - There is mild pericardial effusion
 - The pulmonary artery pressure is lesser than 50 mmHg
 - Presence of right heart failure
 - Associated with septal hypertrophy
99. True regarding inverted papilloma is
- Common in children
 - Arises from the lateral wall
 - Always benign
 - Can be premalignant
 - Causes obstruction in nose
100. Which of the following are true about carcinoma larynx
- The glottic carcinoma is the MC
 - Supraglottic has the best prognosis
 - Lymphatic spread is most common in the subglottic type
 - T1 tumor involving the glottis is best treated with radiotherapy only
 - Lymphatic spread is most common in supraglottic type
101. A 14 year old boy presented with epistaxis and a swelling in the cheek. Which of the following is true regarding his condition
- Diagnosis is nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
 - Contrast CT is used to see the extent
 - Has high propensity to spread to lymph nodes
 - It arises from the roof of the nasopharynx
 - Surgery is treatment of choice
- [Medical QUESTIONS MCQS A I P P G .CO M your pg entrance partner](http://www.aipg.com/pgi_june_2002_aipg.htm)
102. Metabolites of tryptophan can give rise to which of the following symptoms
- Hypotension
 - Vasoconstriction
 - Sweating
 - Predispose to albinism

103. e. Increase phenylketonuria
The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis
- Arginine
 - Homocysteine
 - Cysteine
 - Tryptophan
 - Alanine
104. Hyperbaric oxygen is used in which of the following
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - ARDS
 - Anaerobic infection
 - Septicemia
 - Pneumonia
105. Predisposing factors for gastric cancer include
- Atrophic gastritis
 - Hyperplastic polyp
 - Adenomatous polyp
 - Achlorhydria
 - Animal fat consumption
106. Which of the following are seen in apoptosis
- Membrane blebs
 - Inflammation
 - Nuclear fragmentation
 - Spindle formation
 - Cell swelling
107. True regarding recurrent thrombophlebitis (migratory thrombophlebitis) is
- Incomplete Question....
108. Which of the following investigations would U do for a case of strangulated hernia
- Xray abdomen
 - Ultrasound abdomen
 - Aspiration of the contents of the sac
 - Correction of volume for hypovolemia
 - Prepare the OT for urgent surgery
109. True regarding carcinoma gall bladder is
- Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type
 - Presents with jaundice
 - Good prognosis
 - Gall stones predispose
 - 65% survival after surgery
110. Genetic abnormalities in the fetus can be diagnosed by
- Maternal serum
 - Maternal urine
 - Amniotic fluid
 - Chorionic villi
 - Fetal blood
111. Membranous glomerulonephritis is associated with
- Renal vein thrombosis
 - Hodgkins disease
 - Subepithelial dense deposits
 - Haematuria
 - Acute nephritis
112. Sensorineural deafness is seen in
- Alports syndrome
 - Pierre Robins syndrome
 - Pendreds syndrome
 - Treacher Collins syndrome
 - Gauchers syndrome

113. Hemoptysis is seen in
- Mitral stenosis
 - Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Pneumonia
 - Empyema
114. Morphine can be administered as
- Inhalation
 - Rectal
 - Subcutaneous
 - IV
 - Intramuscular
115. Properties making cardioselective beta blockers desirable are
- Lesser Bronchoconstriction
 - No adverse effect on lipid profile
 - Less glucose intolerance
 - Can be used in Raynauds disease
 - Lesser AV block
116. Arteriolar dilators used in the treatment of congestive heart failure include
- Hydralazine
 - Nifedipine
 - Prazosin
 - Enalapril
 - Nitrates
117. Diseases caused by EBV include
- Infectious mononucleosis
 - Burkitts lymphoma
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Herpangina
118. High hepatic extraction ration is seen
- Propranolol
 - Lidocaine
 - Diazepam
 - Phenytoin
 - Theophylline
119. The drugs which increase level of theophylline include
- Ciprofloxacin
 - Barbiturates
 - Cimetidine
 - Allopurinol
 - Phenytoin
120. Antipsychotics with lesser extrapyramidal side effects include
- Clozapine
 - Respiridone
 - Thioridazine
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol
121. Which of the following is true
- Imipramine is used in the treatment of Endogenous depression
 - Diazepam has lesser sedative propensity as compared to barbiturates
 - Fluvoxamine is associated with weight gain
 - Thioridazine causes lesser extrapyramidal side effects
122. Drugs used in the treatment of Schizophrenia include
- Chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol

- c. Olanzapine
 d. Imipramine
 e. Risperidone
123. Schizophrenia has which of the following features in common with depression
 a. Formal thought disorder
 b. Social withdrawal
 c. Poor personal care
 d. Decreased interest in sex
 e. Inappropriate behavior
124. Suicidal tendencies are seen in
 a. Schizophrenia
 b. Post traumatic stress disorder
 c. Depression
 d. OCD
 e. Anxiety disorder
125. Features seen in Obsessions and compulsions is/are
 a. Repetitiveness
 b. Irresistibility
 c. Unpleasant
 d. Social withdrawal
 e. Poor personal care
126. Pleural fibrosis is caused by
 a. Phenytoin
 b. Methysegide
 c. Amiodarone
 d. Ergotamine
 e. Ranitidine
127. True regarding bromocriptine
 a. Natural derivative
 b. Synthetic derivative
 c. Also has alpha blocking property
 d. Decreases GI motility
 e. Acts on both D1 and D2
128. A lady with 16 weeks pregnancy presents with acute appendicitis. Management includes
 a. Conservative treatment
 b. Do early surgery
 c. Appendectomy with termination of pregnancy
 d. Appendectomy following child birth after 3rd trimester
 e. Medical treatment with surgery on recurrence
129. A lady with 4 months amenorrhea presents with pain abdomen, constipation, and vomiting. What will be done in her management
 a. X ray abdomen
 b. USG
 c. CT scan
 d. Complete obstetrical evaluation
130. True regarding Hirschsprung's disease is/are
 a. Seen in infants and children only
 b. Absence of Auerbach's plexus in the involved segment
 c. The involved segment is the dilated colon
 d. Bleeding per rectum is a presenting feature
 e. Surgery is used in the treatment
131. True about achalasia cardia is/are
 a. Dysphagia is a presenting feature
 b. Absence of Auerbach's plexus is the cause
 c. Esophagectomy is used in treatment
 d. Barium swallow shows irregular filling defect in the lower esophagus
 e. Motility improving agents are used in treatment

132. Bone marrow transplantation is indicated in
- Osteopetrosis
 - Haemophilia
 - Mucopolysaccharidosis
 - Ineffective erythropoiesis
 - Diamond Blackfan syndrome
133. Pancytopenia is seen in
- Aplastic anemia
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Myelofibrosis
 - Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - Diamond Blackfan syndrome
134. Massive splenomegaly is associated with
- Gaucher's
 - Chronic kala azar
 - CML
 - Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - Splenic infarcts
135. Intravenous gammaglobulins are used in
- Myasthenia Gravis
 - Multiple myeloma
 - ITP
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - HUS
136. Perurethral catheterization is indicated in which of the following conditions
- Prostatic carcinoma
 - Urethral trauma
 - Urethral stricture
 - Before taking the patient in for appendectomy
 - Post op retention
137. The antigen binding region on the antibody is/are
- Hinge region
 - Constant region
 - Variable region
 - Hypervariable region
 - Idiotypic region
138. ANCA is associated with
- Wegener's granulomatosis
 - Churg Strauss disease
 - Microscopic Polyangiitis
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - SLE
139. Find the correct match among the following
- ANCA - Takayasu's arteritis
 - Antihistone antibodies - SLE in the newborn
 - Naproxen - Pseudoporphyria
 - Antimitochondrial antibody-PBC
140. Peripheral pulmonary stenosis is associated with all except
- Sub aortic stenosis
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - Williams' syndrome
 - Coarctation of aorta
 - Rubella
141. Wide split S₂ is seen in
- Endocardial cushion defect
 - Ebstein anomaly

- c. Transposition of great vessels
 - d. Anomalous origin of pulmonary artery
 - e. Truncus arteriosus
142. True about Hepatocellular carcinoma is/are
- a. Most commonly associated with HBV/HCV
 - b. Cirrhosis is usually predisposing
 - c. Fibrolamellar variety is not associated with cirrhosis
 - d. Less propensity of vascular invasion
 - e. Alcoholic cirrhosis does not predispose to cancer
143. Immunofluorescence test in skin is positive in
- a. Scabies
 - b. Lichen planus
 - c. Pemphigus vulgaris
 - d. Erythema Multiforme
 - e. Atopic dermatitis
144. Mucous lesions are seen in
- a. Secondary syphilis
 - b. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - c. Psoriasis
 - d. Pemphigus
 - e. Porphyria
145. Looser zones are seen
- a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Hyperparathyroidism
 - c. Osteomalacia
 - d. Multiple myeloma
 - e. Pagets
146. Osteoarthritis commonly involves
- a. Proximal interphalangeal joint
 - b. Distal interphalangeal joint
 - c. 1st carpophalangeal joint
 - d. Wrist joint
 - e. Distal radioulnar joint
147. Early morning stiffness is seen in
- a. Osteoarthritis
 - b. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. SLE associated arthritis
 - e. Psoriasis
148. Fracture of talus without displacement in X ray would give rise to
- a. Avascular necrosis of Body of talus
 - b. Avascular necrosis of neck of talus
 - c. Osteoarthritis of ankle
 - d. Osteonecrosis of head of talus
149. McMurray's test is positive in damage to
- a. Anterior cruciate ligament
 - b. Posterior cruciate ligament
 - c. Medial semilunar cartilage
 - d. Lateral semilunar cartilage
 - e. Popliteal bursa
150. In anterior cruciate ligament tear which of the following tests are positive
- a. Lachmans Test
 - b. McMurray's test
 - c. Pivot test
 - d. Anterior drawers test
151. The bone density is increased in all of the following except

- a. Avascular necrosis of bone
 - b. Uric acid deposition in the bone
 - c. Fracture and collapse of cancellous bone
 - d. Periosteal reaction
 - e. Flourosis
152. Regarding brucella all of the following are true except
- a. Man to man transmission
 - b. It is a zoonosis
 - c. Blood culture is used for diagnosis
 - d. Brucella miletensis is the commonest cause
 - e. Transmitted through animal products
153. Disease transmitted by arboviral include
- a. Yellow fever
 - b. Japanese encephalitis
 - c. Trench fever
 - d. Epidemic typhus
 - e. Dengue
154. Diseases transmitted by louse include
- a. Epidemic typhus
 - b. Endemic typhus
 - c. Trench fever
 - d. Rocky mountain fever
 - e. Scrub typhus
155. True regarding point source epidemic include
- a. Rapid rise
 - b. Rapid fall
 - c. Secondary peaks do not occur
 - d. Slow rise
 - e. Slow fall
156. In patients with substance abuse for maintenance drugs used is/are
- a. Naltrexone
 - b. Naloxone
 - c. Disulfiram
 - d. Clonidine
 - e. Lithium
157. Ondansetron acts by
- a. Acts directly on the CTZ
 - b. 5 HT₃ antagonist
 - c. Acts on D1, D2 receptors
 - d. Inhibits vomiting center
 - e. Increases GIT motility
158. True about gout is
- a. Occurs due to accumulation of urea crystals in the joints
 - b. Can be precipitated by pyrazinamide
 - c. Birefringent crystals are present in the joints
 - d. Occurs more in females
 - e. Due to decreased excretion of uric acid
159. Diabetes Mellitus can lead to the following complications
- a. Vitreous hemorrhage
 - b. Rubeosis Iridis
 - c. Primary retinal detachment
 - d. 3,4th and 6th nerve palsy
 - e. Hypermetropia
160. Posterior subcapsular cataract is diagnosed by
- a. Direct ophthalmoscopy
 - b. Indirect ophthalmoscopy
 - c. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy

- d. Slit lamp microscopy
 e. Examination with a plain mirror at a distance of 1 m
161. Refractive power of the eye can be changed by
 a. Radial keratotomy
 b. Keratomileusis
 c. Intraocular lens
 d. LASIK
 e. Photocoagulation
162. In angle closure glaucoma, treatment given to the fellow is
 a. Pilocarpine eye drops
 b. Atropine eye drops
 c. Laser iridotomy
 d. Trabeculectomy
 e. Physostigmine eye drops
163. Parenchymatous xerosis of the conjunctiva is caused by
 a. Trachoma
 b. Vitamin A deficiency
 c. Vernal catarrh
 d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 e. Alkali burns
164. Charcot's joint is caused by all of the following except
 a. Arnold Chiari malformation
 b. Syringomyelia
 c. Secondary syphilis
 d. Leprosy
 e. Hydrocephalus
165. Short stature is seen in
 a. Maternal deprivation syndrome
 b. Hypothyroidism
 c. Bulimia
 d. Paternal smoking
 e. IUGR
166. True regarding acute osteomyelitis in child is/are
 a. Diagnosis is by X-ray after 8-10 days of onset of infection
 b. Diagnosis must be suspected on all cases of subcutaneous cellulites
 c. There is diffuse tenderness at the site
 d. Treatment should be for at least 4 weeks
 e. Salmonella is the most common cause
167. True about Mycobacterium tuberculosis is/are
 a. Can produce visible colonies in a week's time on LJ media
 b. Decolorized with 20% sulphuric acid
 c. Facultative aerobes
 d. It is niacin positive
168. Anterior scalloping of the vertebrae is seen in
 a. Aortic aneurysm
 b. Tuberculosis
 c. Renal tumors
 d. Sarcoidosis
169. Regarding aqueous humor which of the following is correct
 a. It is secreted 2-3 ml/min
 b. It is secreted by ciliary processes
 c. It has less protein than plasma
 d. It has less vitamin C than plasma
 e. Provides nutrition
170. Which of the following drugs is associated with least causation of raised intraocular tension
 a. Hydrocortisone
 b. Prednisolone

- c. Fluvamethezone
d. Triamcinolone
e. Rexamethasone
171. Which of the following are associated with increased risk of colorectal cancer
- a. Increased intake of animal fat
b. Aspirin intake
c. Enteric colitis
d. Amoebic colitis
e. Ulcerative colitis
172. True about amoebic colitis is/are
- a. Commonly caused by Entamoeba histolytica
b. Cyst found in soil contains 8 nuclei
c. Flask shaped ulcers are found
d. Most common site is the caecum
e. Is premalignant
173. Premalignant lesions of skin include
- a. Leukoplakia
b. Bowen's disease
c. Paget's disease of nipple
d. Psoriasis
e. Pemphigus
174. In the diagnosis of filariasis the blood sample collected for identification of microfilaria is stored in/as
- a. Citrated blood
b. EDTA
c. Oxalated blood
d. Heparinized blood
e. Defibrinogenated blood
175. Secondary messengers include
- a. cAMP
b. IP3
c. DAG
d. cGMP
e. ADP
176. Increased severity of mitral stenosis is demonstrated by
- a. Loud S1
b. Increased S2-OS gap
c. Prolonged diastolic murmur
d. S3
e. S4
177. Left sided pleural effusion is seen
- a. Pancreatitis
b. Rheumatoid lung
c. Hypoproteinaemia
d. CHF
e. Pulmonary artery obstruction due to emboli
178. True about Quinsy is/are
- a. Penicillin is used in treatment
b. Abscess is located within the capsule
c. Occurs bilaterally
d. Immediate tonsillectomy is advised
e. Patient presents with toxic features and drooling of saliva
179. Transudative pleural effusion is seen
- a. Renal artery stenosis
b. Nephrotic syndrome
c. SLE
d. Rheumatoid arthritis

180. Live attenuated vaccines are
- Sabin vaccine
 - BCG
 - Varicella
 - H.Influenza
 - HBV
181. HIV infection is associated with
- Glandular like fever illness
 - Generalized lymphadenopathy
 - Gonococcal septicemia
 - Sinus disease
 - Presenile dementia
182. Volume of air taken in and given out during normal respiration is referred to as
- Inspiratory reserve volume
 - Tidal volume
 - Expiratory reserve volume
 - Vital capacity
 - Inspiratory capacity
183. True regarding idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is
- Decreased FEV1
 - Decreased FEV/FVC
 - Decreased DLco
 - Decreased residual volume
 - Decreased TLC
184. Choose the correct match
- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Mumps | -RA 27/3 |
| b. Rubella | -Jeryl lynn strain |
| c. Measles | -Edmonston Zagreb strain |
| d. BCG | -Danish 1331 strain |
| e. Polio | -shwartz strain |
185. Regarding Hypoxemia, it is seen in
- Hypoventilation
 - Decreased FiO₂
 - Myasthenia gravis
 - Pulmonary emboli
 - Diazepam over dose
186. SSPE is associated with
- Mumps
 - Measles
 - Rubella
 - Typhoid
 - Diphtheria
187. In a patient with CRF which of the following drugs are to be given with caution
- Spirinolactone
 - Amlodipine
 - Amiloride
 - Pottasium binding resins
 - Furesemide
188. Acute pancreatitis is caused by
- Gall stones
 - Alcohol intake
 - Starvation
 - Hyperparathyroid phenomenon
 - Thyrotoxicosis
- PGI 2002 MCQS**
189. A patient was started on antihypertensive treatment develops renal insufficiency, the drug/drugs implicated are

- a. Beta blocker
 - b. Alpha blocker
 - c. Calcium channel blocker
 - d. AT1 antagonist
 - e. Enalapril
190. Woods lamp is used in the diagnosis of
- a. Tinea capitis
 - b. Tinea versicolor
 - c. Pityriasis rosea
 - d. Psoriasis
 - e. Lichen planus
191. 13-cis retinoic acid is used in as
- a. Chemoprophylactic
 - b. Chemotherapeutic
 - c. Radiosensitive
 - d. Radioprotective
 - e. Immuno stimulant
192. In patient suffering through CML the hemoglobin level falls from 11 gm% to 4 gm%, in a short span of time. Also the spleen shows an increase in size. The cause for this could be
- a. Accelerated CML
 - b. CML in blast crisis
 - c. Ineffective erythropoiesis
 - d. Myelofibrosis
 - e. Infection
193. True regarding Legionella pneumonia include
- a. It occurs in epidemics
 - b. It is treated by penicillin
 - c. It is associated with splenomegaly
 - d. Can be easily diagnosed from sputum
 - e. More common in children

[Aippg PGI questions june 12 2002](#)

194. Chordoma commonly involves which of the following sites
- a. Dorsal spine
 - b. Clivus
 - c. Lumbar spine
 - d. Sacrum
 - e. Cervical spine
195. True about oocyte is
- a. It is also called primordial follicle
 - b. Formed after a single meiotic division
 - c. Maximum in number during the 5th month fetus
 - d. It is in prophase arrest
 - e. Also known as blastocyst
196. Ovary develops from
- a. Mullerian duct
 - b. Genital ridge
 - c. Genital tubercle
 - d. Mesonephric duct
 - e. Sinovaginal bulbs
197. Turcots syndrome is associated with
- a. Duodenal polyps
 - b. Familial adenosis
 - c. Brain tumors
 - d. Villous adenomas
 - e. Hyperplastic polyps
198. Black gun powder all of the following are found except
- a. Charcoal

- b. Potassium nitrate
 c. Sulphur
 d. Lead peroxide
 e. Arsenic
199. Haab's striae is seen in
 a. Angle closure glaucoma
 b. Infantile glaucoma
 c. Stargardt's disease
 d. Disciform keratitis
 e. Leber's disease
200. In a young patient presenting with recurrent vitreous hemorrhage
 a. Eales disease
 b. CRVO
 c. Proliferative retinopathy
 d. Coats disease
 e. Episcleritis
201. LMN lesion includes
 a. Dorsal horn cells
 b. Sympathetic ganglia
 c. Peripheral nerve
 d. Gasserian ganglia
 e. Anterior horn cells
202. Functions of basal ganglia include
 a. Gross motor
 b. Skilled movements
 c. Emotion
 d. Maintaining equilibrium
 e. Co-ordination of movements
203. Central muscle relaxant acts by
 a. Decreasing nerve conduction
 b. Inhibits spinal polysynaptic reflexes
 c. Blocks conduction across nerve muscle junction
 d. CNS depression
 e. Decreases muscle excitation
204. Preanesthetic medication is used for which of the following reasons
 a. It decreases the autonomic reflexes
 b. It helps in anesthesia
 c. Reduce anesthetic side effects
 d. Decrease blood pressure
 e. Prevent tachycardia
205. In myasthenia gravis which of the following should not be given
 a. Gallamine
 b. Neostigmine
 c. Aminoglycoside antibiotics
 d. Metronidazole
206. WHO ORS contains
 a. Na⁺ 2.5 gms
 b. K⁺ 1.5 gms
 c. Glucose 20 gm
 d. Sucrose 108 gm %
 e. Potassium bisulphate- 90
207. In IV hyperalimentation given is/are
 a. Hypertonic saline
 b. Fats
 c. Amino acids
 d. Dextrose
 e. Low molecular weight dextran

208. Health is associated by
- Mental peace
 - Adequate nutrition
 - Daily moderate physical activity
 - Yearly blood and urine examination
 - Less stress
209. CA-125 is associated with
- Carcinoma colon
 - Ca breast
 - Ca ovary
 - Ca lung
 - Ca pancreas
210. CEA as a tumor marker is useful in carcinoma colon
- Levels give an indication of prognosis after surgery
 - Extent of tumor
 - Post op fall in CEA reflects complete clearance of tumor
 - Follow up after surgery for recurrence
 - High levels reflect metastasis
211. True about septal hematoma is /are
- Common in adults
 - Occurs commonly due to trauma
 - Can lead to saddle nose deformity
 - Conservative management
 - Leads to formation of abscess after sometime
212. In management of head injury
- Antibiotics are given for upto 48 hours
 - CT scan of head is done
 - Hydrocortisone is given
 - Complete clinical examination is required
 - Diazepam is given
213. True about CSF rhinorrhea
- Commonly occurs due to break in cribriform plate
 - Decreased glucose content confirms diagnosis
 - Contains less amount of proteins
 - Immediate surgery is required
214. True about Fox Fordyce spot is
- It is more common in females
 - Reflects presence of internal malignancy
 - Is premalignant
 - Present in axilla and groin
 - Presents with itching
215. Carcinoma of the right colon presents as
- Anemia
 - Mass in the right iliac fossa
 - Bleeding PR
 - Alternate constipation and diarrhea
 - Presents with obstruction commonly
216. Immediate surgery is required in
- Adhesions
 - Volvolus
 - Perforated appendix with paralytic ileus
 - Intestinal obstruction
 - Tubercular stricture
217. In external beam radiotherapy used is/are
- I-123
 - Cesium 137
 - Co-60

- d. Tc 99
 e. Iridium –191
218. All of the following iodine isotopes are in use except
 a. I 131
 b. I 123
 c. I 125
 d. I 122
 e. I 129
219. Breech presentation with hydrocephalous is managed by
 a. Ceasarian section
 b. Transabdominal CSF decompression
 c. Pervaginal decompression of after coming head
 d. Craniotomy of after coming head
220. A postmenopausal woman presenting with bleeding PV has a mass in the fornix measuring 3*3 cms.
 Which of the following can be considered in the diagnosis
 a. Carcinoma Endometrium of uterine body
 b. Tuboovarian mass
 c. Ovarian theca tumors
 d. Dermoid tumor of ovary
 e. Subserous fibroid
221. Non irritant gas causing systemic toxicity include
 a. Ammonia
 b. Hydrochloric acid
 c. Carbon monoxide
 d. Nitrogen
 e. Chlorine
222. True about adenoids is/are
 a. Failure to thrive
 b. Mouth breathing
 c. CT scan is done to assess size
 d. Immediate surgery is required for even mild symptoms
 e. Glottic arch palate is seen
223. Nocardia is differentiated from actinomycosis by
 a. Gram stain
 b. Acid stain
 c. Different clinical features
 d. Facultative anaerobe
224. True about Creutzfeldt Jacobs disease is
 a. Inheritable disease
 b. Corneal implants transmit disease
 c. It is transmitted by RNA containing organism
 d. Transmitted by DNA containing organism
 e. Arthropod borne disease
225. Prominent a waves are seen in all of the following except
 a. Mitral stenosis
 b. Tricuspid stenosis
 c. Pulmonary hypertension
 d. Right atrial myxoma
 e. ASD
226. Uterine fibromyoma is associated with
 a. Endometriosis
 b. PID
 c. Ca ovary
 d. Amenorrhea
 e. Tamoxifen
227. True about hepatitis A include
 a. IgG anti Hep A is used in diagnosis

- b. Boiling for 5 minutes kills the virus
c. Spread by faeco-oral route
d. Incubation period is 45-180 days
e. Predisposes to cirrhosis
228. Arlt's line is seen in
a. Ophthalmia neonatorum
b. Trachoma
c. Angular conjunctivitis
d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
e. Vernal catarrh
229. Dietary cholesterol is transported to extra hepatic tissues by
a. IDL
b. VLDL
c. Chylomicrons
d. LDL
e. HDL
230. True regarding fibromyoma uterus is/are
a. Estrogen dependant
b. Capsulated
c. Can lead to red degeneration in pregnancy for which immediate surgery is required
d. Danazol is used in treatment
e. Pressure symptoms when present at the cervix
231. In rheumatoid arthritis
a. More common in females
b. Disease primarily affects cartilage
c. Involves small and large joints
d. Presence of RA factor is diagnostic
232. Hepatic infarcts are seen in
a. Chronic passive venous congestion
b. Acute Budd Chiari syndrome
c. Septicemia
d. Hepatovenous-occlusive disease
e. Extra hepatic biliary obstruction
233. The surgical lobes of liver are divided on the basis of
a. Hepatic vein
b. Hepatic artery
c. Bile ducts
d. Hepatic portal vein
e. Central vein
234. Most important diameters of pelvis during labor is/are
a. Interspinous diameter in mid pelvis
b. Oblique diameter in inlet
c. AP diameter at outlet
d. Transtubercular diameter
e. Intertubercular diameter
235. Pubertal menorrhagia is managed by
a. Progesterone
b. Estrogen and progesterone
c. GnRH
d. Danazol
e. Surgery
236. Bilateral breast carcinoma is caused by
a. Scirrhous carcinoma
b. Medullary carcinoma
c. Lobular carcinoma
d. Intra ductal carcinoma
e. Paget's disease

237. Enucleation is done in all of the following except
- Retinoblastoma with glaucoma
 - Dystoma of ciliary body
 - Vitreous hemorrhage
 - Malignant melanoma
 - Malignant glaucoma
238. Familial Retinoblastoma is associated with
- Presents at later age
 - More commonly bilateral
 - Associated with other malignancies
 - Better prognosis
 - Is due to mutation
239. Continuous variables are depicted graphically as
- Histogram
 - Pie chart
 - Frequency polygon
 - Bar chart
 - Ogive
240. True regarding DIC is
- Increased PT
 - Increased PTT
 - Decreased fibrinogen degradation products
 - Decreased fibrinogen
 - Normal platelet count
241. Glucose intolerance is caused by
- Thiazides
 - Enalapril
 - Propranolol
 - Furosemide
 - AT1 antagonist
242. True about oxytocin is/are
- It is secreted by anterior pituitary
 - It acts on the myoepithelial cells of breast
 - It causes contraction of uterus in labor
 - It causes retention of water
 - Also has sympathetic activity
243. True about HCG is/are
- Glycoprotein
 - Has 2 subunits
 - Increased to maximum level in 3rd trimester
 - Secreted by trophoblastic tissue
 - The alpha subunit is specific
244. The antigen-binding region on the antibody is/are
- Hinge region
 - Constant region
 - Variable region
 - Hyper variable region
 - Idiotypic region
245. Prominent a waves are seen in all of the following except
- Mitral stenosis
 - Tricuspid stenosis
 - Pulmonary hypertension
 - Right atrial myxoma
 - ASD

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1. ALL is predisposed to by
 - a. Blooms syndrome
 - b. Fanconi's syndrome
 - c. Ataxic telengectasia
 - d. Turners syndrome
 - e. Diamond blackfan syndrome
2. Klinefelters syndrome is associated with
 - a. XXY
 - b. Male phenotype
 - c. Infertility
 - d. Azoospermia
 - e. Bar body absent
3. True about testicular feminization is/are
 - a. Testes present
 - b. Female phenotype
 - c. XY
 - d. Secondary amenorrhea
 - e. Uterus present
4. The activity of the following enzymes is decreased in starvation
 - a. Acy carnitine tranferase
 - b. Lipoprotien lipase
 - c. Citrate cleavage enzyme
 - d. Fatty acid synthase
 - e. Phosphoglucomutase
5. Regarding laryngomalacia true is/are
 - a. Most common cause of stridor in newborn
 - b. Sigma shaped epiglottis
 - c. Inspiratory stridor
 - d. Most require surgery
 - e. Stridor worsens on lying in prone position
6. When acute appendicitis is suspected it can be confirmed by
 - a. Clinical examination
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. CT scan
 - d. TLC and DLC
 - e. Upper GI endoscopy
7. A female presenting with history of rash and polyarthritis. It is associated with
 - a. Antinuclear antibody
 - b. RA factor is positive
 - c. Bad obstetric history
 - d. Increased PTT
 - e. HLA B 27
8. All of the following are blood buffers except
 - a. Phosphates
 - b. Plasma proteins
 - c. Bicarbonates
 - d. Oxygen
 - e. Heamoglobin
9. Supine hypotension is seen in
 - a. Obesity
 - b. Ascites
 - c. Abdominal tumors
 - d. Pregnancy
 - e. Bradycardia
10. Lipid lowering drugs act on
 - a. HMG coA synthetase
 - b. HMG coA reductase
 - c. Mevalonate kinase
 - d. Lipase
 - e. Acyl coA transferase
11. Sterilizing agents include
 - a. Cyclohexidene
 - b. Ethelyne oxide
 - c. Diethyl ether
 - d. Gallamine
12. A patient presenting with a fasting blood sugar of 180 and post prandial sugar of 260. The management in his case include
 - a. Glibenclamide
 - b. Diet therapy + exercise

- c. Diet therapy + exercise + metphormin
d. Insulin
e. Chlorpropamide
13. IgE is secreted by
a. Mast cells
b. Eosinophils
c. Plasma cells
d. Basophils
e. Neutrophils
14. Classical complement pathway is activated by
a. IgG
b. IgA
c. IgM
d. IgE
e. IgD
15. 3rd nerve palsy is caused by
a. Posterior communicating artery aneurysm
b. Mid brain infarct
c. Lateral medullary lesions
d. Pons infarct
e. Cerebellar tumors
16. Bilateral enlarged kidneys are seen in
a. Chronic glomerulonephritis
b. Pyelonephritis
c. Benign nephrosclerosis
d. Polycystic kidneys
e. Amylodosis
17. Trophic ulcers are caused by
a. Leprosy
b. Deep vein thrombosis
c. Burgers disease
d. Secondary syphilis
18. Burgers disease is associated with
a. Smoking
b. Poor nutrition
c. Alcoholic
d. Prolonged standing
e. Superficial thrombophlebitis
19. Hormones secreted by adrenal medulla are
a. Glucagon
b. Epinephrine
c. Cortisol
d. Insulin
e. Thyroxine
20. Hemithorax opacity with contralateral shift of mediastinum is
a. Massive pleural effusion
b. Consolidation
c. Collapse of lung
d. Large mass
e. Pneumothorax
21. Substrate level phosphorylation is seen in association with
a. Succinate dehydrngense
b. Alpha ketogluterate dehydrogenase
c. Succinate thiokinase
d. Malanate dehydrogenase
e. Cis-aconitase
22. Alkylating agents include
a. Doxorubicin
b. Chlorambucil
c. Vincristine
d. Nitrogen mustard
e. Busulphan
23. Submucous glands are present in
a. Oesophagus
b. Doudenum
c. Stomach
d. Ascending colon
e. Ileum
24. True regarding Pendreds syndrome is
a. Consistently associated with deafness
b. Hypothyroidism
c. Mutation in the connexion coding region
d. Mutation in chromosome 21 causing reeceptor defect
25. True about carotid body tumor is
a. Non chromaffin paraganglioma
b. Good prognosis
c. Rarely metastasize
d. Is similar to mixed parotid tumor
26. Burkits lymphoma is associated with
a. B cell lymphoma

- 6-14 translocation
- b. Can present with abdominal mass
- c. Radithery is used in treatment
27. Hepatic infarcts are seen in
- a. Preeclampsia
- b. Chronic venous congestion
- c. Budd chiari syndrome
- d. Sepsis
- e. Extrahepatic biliary atresia
28. Anti psychotics used in treatment of shizophrenia are
- a. Halopredol
- b. Chlorpromozine
- c. Immipramine
- d. Olanzapine
- e. Resperidone
29. Interventricular septum is developed from
- a. Conus septum
- b. Endocardial cushion defect
- c. Left horn of sinus venosus
- d. Ostium septum
- e. Truncus septum
30. Physiological changes in pregnancy are
- a. Insulin level is increased
- b. There is increased BMR
- c. Hypothyroidism
- d. Growth hormone levels are decreased
31. High hepatic extraction ration is seen
- a. Propranolol
- b. Lidocaine
- c. Diazepam
- d. Phenytoin
- e. Theophylline
32. The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis
- a. Arginine
- b. Homocysteine
- c. Cysteine
- d. Tryptophan
- e. Alanine
33. Varicose viens are seen in
- a. Deep vein thrombosis
- b. Superficial venous thrombosis
- c. AV fistula
- d. Prolonged standing
- e. Hypertension
34. Superficial perineal muscles include
- a. Superficial transverse peroneii
- b. Bulbospongiosis
- c. Ischiocavernosis
- d. Iliococcygeous
- e. Pubococcygeous
35. The visual pathway consists of all of the following except
- a. Optic tract
- b. Geniculocalcerine fissure
- c. Lateral geniculate body
- d. Inferior colliculous
- e. Pretectal region
36. Plantar flexion is brought about by which of the following muscles
- a. Plantaris
- b. Flexor hallucis longus
- c. Tibialis anterior
- d. Peroneus brevis
- e. Soleus
37. Adductors of the vocal cords include
- a. Posterior cricoaretenoids
- b. Cricothyroid
- c. Anterior cricoaretenoids
- d. Aretenoepiglottis
- e. Transverse cricoaretenoids
38. Branches of anterior internal iliac arteries include
- a. Posterior gluteal
- b. Uterine
- c. Obturator
- d. Pudental
- e. Iliolumbar
39. In a CT scan cut section at the level of the celiac trunk, which of the following structures can be identified
- a. Pancreas
- b. Gall bladder
- c. Inferior vena cava
- d. Duodenum

- e. Portal vein
40. In oculomotor nerve palsy, which of the following causes can be implicated
- Posterior communicating artery aneurysm
 - Tolosa Hunt syndrome
 - Midbrain infarct
 - Pons Infarct
 - Lateral medullary lesions
41. Branches of the basilar artery include
- Posterior inferior cerebral artery
 - Posterior cerebral artery
 - Middle cerebral artery
 - Posterior communicating artery
 - Anterior cerebral artery
42. Regarding acid secretion in the stomach
- Increased gastrin secretion increases secretion
 - Secretin decreases secretion
 - Fractional test meal is the best screening index
 - H₂ receptor blockers block acid secretion
 - Total acid secretion reflects on the functional parietal cell mass
43. In a patient with transplanted heart which of the following are reasons for increased cardiac output in him during exercise
- Reinnervation of the heart by the vagus
 - Intrinsic mechanisms
 - Increased epinephrine released from medulla
 - Bainbridge reflex
 - Due to Starlings effect
44. Regarding the renal excretion
- Sodium reabsorption occurs in the DCT
 - Potassium is both excreted and reabsorbed in the tubules
 - Haemoglobin is not excreted in the glomerulus as it is a large molecule
 - Glucose is reabsorbed in the DCT
 - Amino acids are reabsorbed in the collecting ducts
45. The histopathological features of Shock include
- Acute tubular necrosis
 - Lung infarcts
 - Depletion of lipids in adrenal medulla
 - Periportal hepatic necrosis
 - Depletion of lymphocytes
46. In a patient which of the following would cause rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria
- Hyperpyrexia
 - Viper snake venom
 - Multiple hornet stings
 - Prolonged coma
 - Anemia
47. In the body bilirubin is obtained from
- Haemoglobin
 - Myoglobin
 - Muscle
 - Cholesterol
 - Amino acids
48. All of the following are required for fat digestion except
- Bile pigment
 - Gastric lipase
 - Colipase
 - Bile salts
 - Pancreatic lipase
49. Causes of sterile pyuria without urinary tract infection include
- Cortical tubercular abscess
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Fungal infection
 - Gonococcal infection
 - Urolithiasis
50. Criteria for diagnosis of multiple myeloma include

- a. Plasma cells in bone marrow greater than 30%
 - b. Bence Jones proteins
 - c. Lytic bone lesions
 - d. Decreased beta 2 microglobulins
 - e. Rouleux formation in the blood
51. In a patient with acute arsenic poisoning which of the following strictures would show accumulation of arsenic
- a. Liver
 - b. Bone marrow
 - c. Skin
 - d. Kidney
 - e. Brain
52. Both hepatic and renal failures can be caused by which of the following
- a. Paracetamol toxicity
 - b. Carbon tetrachloride
 - c. Arsenic
 - d. Copper sulphate
 - e. Silver nitrate
53. Chronic arsenic poisoning causes
- a. Pure sensory neuropathy
 - b. Pure Motor neuropathy
 - c. Mixed motor and sensory neuropathy
 - d. Painful neuropathy
 - e. Hyperkeratosis
54. Widmarks formula is used for estimation of
- a. Cocaine
 - b. Arsenic
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. Carbon monoxide
 - e. Lead
55. McNaughtens rule is applicable in
- a. Calculating length of fetus
 - b. In estimating stature
 - c. In insanity
 - d. In dactylography
 - e. To detect metals
56. Not seen in Wrights stain is
- a. Reticulocytes
 - b. Basophilic stippling
 - c. Heinz bodies
 - d. Howell jolly bodies
 - e. Clot rings
57. Motor neuropathy is caused by
- a. Dapsone
 - b. Cisplatin
 - c. Arsenic
 - d. Lead
 - e. Hypothyroidism
58. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is caused by
- a. Supracondylar #
 - b. Lateral condyle #
 - c. Olecranon #
 - d. Distal radioulnar dislocation
 - e. Medial condylar #
59. Hb A₂ is increased in
- a. Alpha thalassaemia
 - b. Iron deficiency anemia
 - c. Beta thalassaemia
 - d. Sickle cell trait
 - e. Megaloblastic anemia
60. Metaphysical lesions seen commonly are
- a. Metaphyseal fractures
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Osteosarcoma
 - d. Ewings sarcoma
 - e. Osteoclastoma
61. True regarding salmonella gastroenteritis include
- a. Mainly diagnosed by serology
 - b. Blood and mucous are present in stools
 - c. Caused via animal products
 - d. Symptoms appear between 8 - 48 hours
 - e. The features are mainly due to exotoxin released
62. True regarding E-Coli is/are
- a. The LT labile toxin in ETEC acts via cAMP
 - b. In those types causing urinary infections the organism attaches by pili antigen

- c. The ST stable toxin of ETEC is responsible for causation of HUS
- d. The EIEC invasiveness is under plasmid control
- e. In EPEC the toxin helps in invasion of the organism
63. The sputum examination under district TB control programme is done when the patient presents with which of the following
- Cough for 1-2 weeks
 - Cough for 3-4 weeks
 - Haemoptysis
 - Chest pain
 - Intermittent fever
64. In cryptococcal infection the organism can be readily demonstrated by
- Albert's stain
 - India ink stain
 - Giemsa stain
 - Grams stain
 - Zeil Niehlson stain
65. Regarding HSV 2 infection which of the following are correct
- Primary infection is usually wide spread
 - Recurrent attacks occur due to latent infection
 - Encephalitis is commonly caused by it
 - Newborn acquires the infection via the birth canal or at the time of labor
 - Treatment is by acyclovir
66. IgE is secreted by
- Mast cells
 - Eosinophils
 - Basophils
 - Plasma cells
 - Neutrophils
67. The T helper cell subtype attach to which of the following sites
- MHC I cells
 - MHC II cells
 - Processed peptide
 - CD8
 - Delta region
68. Apart from B cells, T cells there is a distinct third type of lymphocytes. They are
- MHC cells
 - NK cells
 - Macrophages
 - Neutrophils
 - Eosinophils
69. All of the following are antigen presenting cells except
- T cells
 - B cells
 - Fibroblasts
 - Dendritic cells
 - Langerhans cells
70. All of the following are true regarding H pylori except
- Gram negative bacilli
 - Strongly associated with Duodenal ulcer
 - Associated with lymphoma
 - C14 urea breath test is used in the diagnosis
 - It should be eradicated in all cases when ever detected
71. Breast cancer is seen more commonly in women who
- Consume non vegetarian food
 - Have early menopause
 - Smoke
 - Have multiple sex partners
 - Who did not breast feed their babies
72. Predisposing factors in colonic cancer is/are
- Animal fat consumption
 - Familial adenomatous polyposis
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Crohns disease
 - Tuberculosis

73. Abdominoperineal resection is preferred in colorectal cancer based on which of the following
- Age of patient
 - Distance from anal verge
 - Fixity of tumor
 - Hepatic metastasis
 - Extent of tumor
74. Predisposing factors for skin cancer are
- Lichen planus
 - Leukoplakia
 - Bowens disease
 - Psoriasis
 - Behcets disease
75. True regarding ankylosing spondylitis is
- More common in men
 - Associated with HLA B 27
 - Associated with B8
 - Affects only small joints
76. Squamous cell carcinoma in bladder is predisposed to by
- Urolithiasis
 - Shistosomiasis
 - Persistent urachus
 - Polyp
 - Smoking
77. Restrictive Fragment Length Polymorphism is used in the diagnosis of
- Thallemia
 - Sickle cell trait
 - Gilbert's syndrome
 - Phenylketonuria
 - Von Gierke's disease
78. True regarding Gilberts syndrome is/are
- Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
 - Increased liver transaminases
 - Bleeding tendencies
 - Autoantibodies are present
79. Regarding cholestasis of pregnancy which of the following is/are true
- Deep jaundice is present
 - Pruritus is the 1st symptom
 - Maximum during the third trimester
 - Raised liver transaminases
80. Purpuric rashes are seen in
- Dengue
 - Borrelia
 - Secondary syphilis
 - Measles
 - Typhoid
81. The most sensitive structure in a cell for radiotherapy is
- Cell membrane
 - Mitochondria membrane
 - DNA
 - Plasma membrane
 - Cell enzymes
82. In spectroscopy nucleotides absorb at 260 nm wavelength. This absorption is due to
- Purines and pyrimidines
 - Deoxyribose
 - Ribose
 - Histones
 - Phosphates
83. Regarding oncogenesis
- Topoisomerase II causes break in both strands
 - P53 is the most common oncogene mutation causing cancer in humans
 - At G2-M phase there is loss of inhibitors controlling cell cycle
 - Decrease in telomerase activity causes antitumor effect
84. The investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis is
- Ultrasound
 - HIDA scan
 - CT scan
 - Oral cholestogram
 - MRI
85. All can cause hyperglycemia except
- Growth hormone
 - Cortisol

- c. Epinephrine
d. Glucagon
e. Insulin
86. Primary hyperparathyroidism is caused by
- Parathyroid hyperplasia
 - Parathyroid adenoma
 - MEN syndrome
 - Thyrotoxicosis
 - Chronic renal failure
87. Hyperphosphatemia with hypocalcemia is seen in
- CRF
 - Pseudohypoparathyroidism
 - Tumor lysis syndrome
 - Vitamin D intoxication
 - Sarcoidosis
88. Raised calcium and phosphate is seen in
- Chronic renal failure
 - Vitamin D intoxication
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Pseudohypoparathyroidism
 - Sarcoidosis
89. Hypokalemia is associated with
- Furosemide
 - Cortisol
 - Metabolic acidosis
 - Amiloride
 - Addison's disease
90. VIPOMA is associated with
- Watery diarrhea
 - Hypochlorhydria
 - Hyperchlorhydria
 - Hyperkalemia
 - Hypokalemia
91. Universal finding in Asthma is
- Hypoxia
 - Hypercarbia
 - Hypoxemia
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Metabolic acidosis
92. Which of the following are seen in DIC
- Increased PT
 - Increased BT
 - Decreased fibrinogen degradation products
 - Normal platelet count
 - Decreased fibrinogen
93. True regarding postmenopausal osteoporosis is/are
- Decreased Vitamin D
 - Decreased calcium
 - Normal serum chemistries
 - Decreased Vitamin C
 - Ammenorrhea
94. Varicose veins are seen in
- Deep vein thrombosis
 - Superficial venous thrombosis
 - AV fistula
 - Prolonged standing
 - Hypertension
95. Trendlenburgs test is positive in
- Saphenofemoral incompetence
 - Perforator incompetence above knee
 - Deep vein incompetence
 - Perforator incompetence below knee
 - Superficial thrombophlebitis
96. True regarding A-V fistula is/are
- Leads to cardiac failure
 - Local gigantism
 - Causes ulcers
 - Causes excess bleeding on injury
 - Closes spontaneously
97. The causes of dilated cardiomyopathy are
- Viral myocarditis
 - Amyloidosis
 - Alcohol
 - Lofflers endocarditis
 - Post partum cardiomyopathy
98. In comparison between restrictive cardiomyopathy and constrictive pericarditis they are differentiated as in constrictive pericarditis

- a. The diastolic pressures are equalized
b. There is mild pericardial effusion
c. The pulmonary artery pressure is lesser than 50 mmHg
d. Presence of right heart failure
e. Associated with septal hypertrophy
99. True regarding inverted papilloma is
a. Common in children
b. Arises from the lateral wall
c. Always benign
d. Can be premalignant
e. Causes obstruction in nose
100. Which of the following are true about carcinoma larynx
a. The glottic carcinoma is the MC
b. Supraglottic has the best prognosis
c. Lymphatic spread is most common in the subglottic type
d. T1 tumor involving the glottis is best treated with radiotherapy only
e. Lymphatic spread is most common in supraglottic type
101. A 14 year old boy presented with epistaxis and a swelling in the cheek. Which of the following is true regarding his condition
a. Diagnosis is nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
b. Contrast CT is used to see the extent
c. Has high propensity to spread to lymphnodes
d. It arises from the roof of the nasopharynx
e. Surgery is treatment of choice
102. Metabolites of tryptophan can give rise to which of the following symptoms
a. Hypotension
b. Vasoconstriction
c. Sweating
d. Predispose to albinism
e. Increase phenylketonuria
103. The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis
a. Arginine
b. Homocysteine
c. Cysteine
d. Tryptophan
e. Alanine
104. Hyperbaric oxygen is used in which of the following
a. Carbon monoxide poisoning
b. ARDS
c. Anaerobic infection
d. Septicemia
e. Pneumonia
105. Predisposing factors for gastric cancer include
a. Atrophic gastritis
b. Hyperplastic polyp
c. Adenomatous polyp
d. Achlorhydria
e. Animal fat consumption
106. Which of the following are seen in apoptosis
a. Membrane blebs
b. Inflammation
c. Nuclear fragmentation
d. Spindle formation
e. Cell swelling
107. True regarding recurrent thrombophlebitis (migratory thrombophlebitis) is
108. Which of the following investigations would U do for a case of strangulated hernia
a. Xray abdomen
b. Ultrasound abdomen
c. Aspiration of the contents of the sac
d. Correction of volume for hypovolemia
e. Prepare the OT for urgent surgery

109. True regarding carcinoma gall bladder is
- Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type
 - Presents with jaundice
 - Good prognosis
 - Gall stones predispose
 - 65% survival after surgery
110. Genetic abnormalities in the fetus can be diagnosed by
- Maternal serum
 - Maternal urine
 - Amniotic fluid
 - Chorionic villi
 - Fetal blood
111. Membranous glomerulonephritis is associated with
- Renal vein thrombosis
 - Hodgkins disease
 - Subepithelial dense deposits
 - Haematuria
 - Acute nephritis
112. Sensorineural deafness is seen in
- Alports syndrome
 - Pierre Robins syndrome
 - Pendreds syndrome
 - Treacher Collins syndrome
 - Gauchers syndrome
113. Haemoptysis is seen in
- Mitral stenosis
 - Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Pneumonia
 - Empyema
114. Morphine can be administered as
- Inhalation
 - Rectal
 - Subcutaneous
 - IV
 - Intramuscular
115. Properties making cardioselective beta blockers desirable are
- Lesser Bronchoconstriction
 - No adverse effect on lipid profile
 - Less glucose intolerance
 - Can be used in Raynauds disease
 - Lesser AV block
116. Arteriolar dilators used in the treatment of congestive heart failure include
- Hydralazine
 - Nifedipine
 - Prazosin
 - Enalapril
 - Nitrates
117. Diseases caused by EBV include
- Infectious mononucleosis
 - Burkitts lymphoma
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Herpangina
118. High hepatic extraction ration is seen
- Propranolol
 - Lidocaine
 - Diazepam
 - Phenytoin
 - Theophylline
119. The drugs which increase level of theophylline include
- Ciprofloxacin
 - Barbiturates
 - Cimetidine
 - Allopurinol
 - Phenytoin
120. Antipsychotics with lesser extrapyramidal side effects include
- Clozapine
 - Respiridone
 - Thioridazine
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol

121. Which of the following is true
- Imipramine is used in the treatment of Endogenous depression
 - Diazepam has lesser sedative propensity as compared to barbiturates
 - Fluvaxamine is associated with weight gain
 - Thioridazine causes lesser extrapyramidal side effects
122. Drugs used in the treatment of Schizophrenia include
- Chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol
 - Olanzapine
 - Imipramine
 - Resperidone
123. Schizophrenia has which of the following features in common with depression
- Formal thought disorder
 - Social withdrawal
 - Poor personal care
 - Decreased interest in sex
 - Inappropriate behavior
124. Suicidal tendencies are seen in
- Schizophrenia
 - Post traumatic stress disorder
 - Depression
 - OCD
 - Anxiety disorder
125. Features seen in Obsessions and compulsions is/are
- Repetitiveness
 - Irresistibility
 - Unpleasant
 - Social withdrawal
 - Poor personal care
126. Pleural fibrosis is caused by
- Phenytoin
 - Methysegide
 - Amiodarone
 - Ergotamine
 - Ranitidine
127. True regarding bromocriptine
- Natural derivative
 - Synthetic derivative
 - Also has alpha blocking property
 - Decreases GI motility
 - Acts on both D1 and D2
128. A lady with 16 weeks pregnancy presents with acute appendicitis. Management includes
- Conservative treatment
 - Do early surgery
 - Appendectomy with termination of pregnancy
 - Appendectomy following child birth after 3rd trimester
 - Medical treatment with surgery on recurrence
129. A lady with 4 months ammenorhea presents with pain abdomen, constipation, and vomiting. What will be done in her management
- X ray abdomen
 - USG
 - CT scan
 - Complete obstetrical evaluation
130. True regarding hirshsprungs disease is/are
- Seen in infants and children only
 - Absence of auerbachs plexus in the involved segment
 - The involved segment is the dilated colon
 - Bleeding per rectum is a presenting feature
 - Surgery is used in the treatment
131. True about achalasia cardia is/are
- Dysphagia is a presenting feature
 - Absence of auerbachs plexus is the cause
 - Eosophagectomy is used in treatment

- d. Barium swallow shows irregular filling defect in the lower esophagus
- e. Motility improving agents are used in treatment
132. Bone marrow transplantation is indicated in
- Osteopetrosis
 - Heamophilia
 - Mucopolysaccharidosis
 - Ineffective erythropoeisis
 - Diamond Blackfan syndrome
133. Pancytopenia is seen in
- Aplastic anemia
 - Megaloblastic anemia
 - Myelofibrosis
 - Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - Diamond Blackfan syndrome
134. Massive splenomegaly is associated with
- Gauchers
 - Chronic kala azar
 - CML
 - Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - Splenic infarcts
135. Intravenous gammaglobulins are used in
- Myasthenia Gravis
 - Multiple myeloma
 - ITP
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - HUS
136. Perurethral catheterization is indicated in which of the following conditions
- Prostatic carcinoma
 - Urethral trauma
 - Urethral stricture
 - Before taking the patient in for appendectomy
 - Post op retention
137. The antigen binding region on the antibody is/are
- Hinge region
 - Constant region
 - Variable region
 - Hypervariable region
 - Idiotype region
138. ANCA is associated with
- Wegeners granulomatosis
 - Churg struas disease
 - Microscopic Polyangitis
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - SLE
139. Find the correct match among the following
- ANCA - Takayasu's arteritis
 - Antihistone antibodies - SLE in the newborn
 - Naproxone - Pseudoporphyria
 - Antimitochondrial antibody-PBC
140. Peripheral pulmonic stenosis is associated with all except
- Sub aortic stenosis
 - Takayasu's arteritis
 - William's syndrome
 - Coarctation of aorta
 - Rubella
141. Wide split S₂ is seen in
- Endocardial cushion defect
 - Ebstien anomaly
 - Transposition of great vessels
 - Anomalous origin of pulmonary artery
 - Truncus arteriosus
142. True about Hepatocellular carcinoma is/are
- Most commonly associated with HBV/HCV
 - Cirrhosis is usually predisposing
 - Fibrolamellar variety is not associated with cirrhosis
 - Less propensity of vascular invasion
 - Alcoholic cirrhosis does not predispose to cancer

143. Immunofluorescence test in skin is positive in
- Scabies
 - Lichen planus
 - Pemphigus vulgaris
 - Erythema Multiforme
 - Atopic dermatitis
144. Mucous lesions are seen in
- Secondary syphilis
 - Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - Psoriasis
 - Pemphigus
 - Porphyria
145. Looser zones are seen
- Osteoporosis
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Osteomalacia
 - Multiple myeloma
 - Paget's
146. Osteoarthritis commonly involves
- Proximal interphalangeal joint
 - Distal interphalangeal joint
 - 1st carpophalangeal joint
 - Wrist joint
 - Distal radioulnar joint
147. Early morning stiffness is seen in
- Osteoarthritis
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - SLE associated arthritis
 - Psoriasis
148. Fracture of talus without displacement in X ray would give rise to
- Avascular necrosis of Body of talus
 - Avascular necrosis of neck of talus
 - Osteoarthritis of ankle
 - Osteonecrosis of head of talus
149. McMurray's test is positive in damage to
- Anterior cruciate ligament
 - Posterior cruciate ligament
 - Medial semilunar cartilage
 - Lateral semilunar cartilage
 - Popliteal bursa
150. In anterior cruciate ligament tear which of the following tests are positive
- Lachman's Test
 - McMurray's test
 - Pivot test
 - Anterior drawers test
151. The bone density is increased in all of the following except
- Avascular necrosis of bone
 - Uric acid deposition in the bone
 - Fracture and collapse of cancellous bone
 - Periosteal reaction
 - Fluorosis
152. Regarding brucella all of the following are true except
- Man to man transmission
 - It is a zoonosis
 - Blood culture is used for diagnosis
 - Brucella melitensis is the commonest cause
 - Transmitted through animal products
153. Diseases transmitted by arboviral include
- Yellow fever
 - Japanese encephalitis
 - Trench fever
 - Epidemic typhus
 - Dengue
154. Diseases transmitted by louse include
- Epidemic typhus
 - Endemic typhus
 - Trench fever
 - Rocky mountain fever
 - Scrub typhus
155. True regarding point source epidemic include
- Rapid rise

- b. Rapid fall
c. Secondary peaks do not occur
d. Slow rise
e. Slow fall
156. In patients with substance abuse for maintenance drugs used is/are
a. Naltrexone
b. Naloxone
c. Disulfiram
d. Clonidine
e. Lithium
157. Ondansetron acts by
a. Acts directly on the CTZ
b. 5 HT₃ antagonist
c. Acts on D1, D2 receptors
d. Inhibits vomiting center
e. Increases GIT motility
158. True about gout is
a. Occurs due to accumulation of urea crystals in the joints
b. Can be precipitated by pyrazinamide
c. Birefringent crystals are present in the joints
d. Occurs more in females
e. Due to decreased excretion of uric acid
159. Diabetes Mellitus can lead to the following complications
a. Vitreous hemorrhage
b. Rubeosis Iridis
c. Primary retinal detachment
d. 3,4th and 6th nerve palsy
e. Hypermetropia
160. Posterior subcapsular cataract is diagnosed by
a. Direct ophthalmoscopy
b. Indirect ophthalmoscopy
c. Distant direct ophthalmoscopy
d. Slit lamp microscopy
e. Examination with a plain mirror at a distance of 1 m
161. Refractive power of the eye can be changed by
a. Radial keratotomy
b. Keratomileusis
c. Intraocular lens
d. LASIK
e. Photocoagulation
162. In angle closure glaucoma, treatment given to the fellow is
a. Pilocarpine eye drops
b. Atropine eye drops
c. Laser iridotomy
d. Trabeculoplasty
e. Physostigmine eye drops
163. Parenchymatous xerosis of the conjunctiva is caused by
a. Trachoma
b. Vitamin A deficiency
c. Vernal catarrh
d. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
e. Alkali burns
164. Charcot's joint is caused by all of the following except
a. Arnold Chiari malformation
b. Syringomyelia
c. Secondary syphilis
d. Leprosy
e. Hydrocephalus
165. Short stature is seen in
a. Maternal deprivation syndrome
b. Hypothyroidism
c. Bulimia
d. Paternal smoking
e. IUGR
166. True regarding acute osteomyelitis in child is/are
a. Diagnosis is by X-ray after 8-10 days of onset of infection
b. Diagnosis must be suspected on all cases of subcutaneous cellulites

- c. There is diffuse tenderness at the site
d. Treatment should be for at least 4 weeks
e. Salmonella is the most common cause
167. True about mycobacterium tuberculosis is/are
a. Can produce visible colonies in a weeks time on LJ media
b. Decolorized with 20% sulphuric acid
c. Facultative aerobes
d. It is niacin positive
168. Anterior scalloping of the vertebrae is seen in
a. Aortic aneurysm
b. Tuberculosis
c. Renal tumors
d. Sarcoidosis
169. Regarding aqueous humor which of the following is correct
a. It is secreted 2-3 ml/min
b. It is secreted by ciliary processes
c. It has less protein than plasma
d. It has less vitamin C than plasma
e. Provides nutrition
170. Which of the following drugs is associated with least causation of raised intraocular tension
a. Hydrocortizone
b. Prednisolone
c. Fluvamethazone
d. Triamcinolone
e. Rexamethasone
171. Which of the following are associated with increased risk of colorectal cancer
a. Increased intake of animal fat
b. Aspirin intake
c. Enteric colitis
d. Amoebic colitis
e. Ulcerative colitis
172. True about amoebic colitis is/are
a. Commonly caused by entameoba histolytica
b. Cyst found in soil contains 8 nuclei
c. Flask shaped ulcers are found
d. Most common site is the ceacum
e. Is premalignant
173. Premalignant lesions of skin include
a. Leukoplakia
b. Bowens disease
c. Pagets disease of nipple
d. Psoriasis
e. Pemphigus
174. In the diagnosis of filariasis the blood sample collected for identification of microfilaria is stored in/as
a. Citrated blood
b. EDTA
c. Oxalated blood
d. Heparinized blood
e. Defibrinogenated blood
175. Secondary messengers include
a. cAMP
b. IP3
c. DAG
d. cGMP
e. ADP
176. Increased severity of mitral stenosis is demonstrated by
a. Loud S1
b. Increased S2-OS gap
c. Prolonged diastolic murmur
d. S3
e. S4
177. Left sided pleural effusion is seen
a. Pancreatitis
b. Rheumatoid lung
c. Hypoproteinosiis
d. CHF

178. e. Pulmonary artery obstruction due to emboli
True about Quinsy is/are
- a. Penicillin is used in treatment
b. Abscess is located within the capsule
c. Occurs bilaterally
d. Immediate tonsillectomy is advised
e. Patient presents with toxic features and drooling of saliva
179. Transudative pleural effusion is seen
- a. Renal artery stenosis
b. Nephrotic syndrome
c. SLE
d. Rheumatoid arthritis
180. Live attenuated vaccines are
- a. Sabin vaccine
b. BCG
c. Varicella
d. H.Influenza
e. HBV
181. HIV infection is associated with
- a. Glandular like fever illness
b. Generalized lymphadenopathy
c. Gonococcal septicemia
d. Sinus disease
e. Presenile dementia
182. Volume of air taken in and given out during normal respiration is referred to as
- a. Inspiratory reserve volume
b. Tidal volume
c. Expiratory reserve volume
d. Vital capacity
e. Inspiratory capacity
183. True regarding idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is
- a. Decreased FEV1
b. Decreased FEV/FVC
c. Decreased DLco
d. Decreased residual volume
e. Decreased TLC
184. Choose the correct match
- a. Mumps -RA
27/3
b. Rubella -Jeryl
lynn strain
c. Measles -
Edmonston Zagreb strain
d. BCG -
Danish 1331 strain
e. Polio -
shwartz strain
185. Regarding Hypoxemia, it is seen in
- a. Hypoventilation
b. Decreased FiO2
c. Myasthenia gravis
d. Pulmonary emboli
e. Diazepam over dose
186. SSPE is associated with
- a. Mumps
b. Measles
c. Rubella
d. Typhoid
e. Diphtheria
187. In a patient with CRF which of the following drugs are to be given with caution
- a. Spirinolactone
b. Amlodipine
c. Amiloride
d. Pottasium binding resins
e. Furesemide
188. Acute pancreatitis is caused by
- a. Gall stones
b. Alcohol intake
c. Starvation
d. Hyperparathyroid phenomenon
e. Thyrotoxicosis
189. A patient was started on antihypertensive treatment develops renal insufficiency, the drug/drugs implicated are
- a. Beta blocker
b. Alpha blocker
c. Calcium channel blocker
d. AT1 antagonist

190. e. Enalapril
Woods lamp is used in the diagnosis of
- Tinea capitis
 - Tinea versicolor
 - Pityriasis rosea
 - Psoriasis
 - Lichen planus
191. 13 -cis retinoic acid is used in as
- Chemoprophylactic
 - Chemotherapeutic
 - Radiosensitive
 - Radioprotective
 - Immuno stimulant
192. In patient suffering through CML the hemoglobin level falls from 11gm% to 4 gm%, in a short span of time. Also the spleen shows an increase in size. The cause for this could be
- Accelerated CML
 - CML in blast crisis
 - Ineffective erythropoiesis
 - Myelofibrosis
 - Infection
193. True regarding Legionella pneumonia include
- It occurs in epidemics
 - It is treated by penicillin
 - It is associated with splenomegaly
 - Can be easily diagnosed from sputum
 - More common in children
194. Chordoma commonly involves which of the following sites
- Dorsal spine
 - Clivus
 - Lumbar spine
 - Sacrum
 - Cervical spine
195. True about oocyte is
- It is also called primordial follicle
 - Formed after a single meiotic division
 - Maximum in number during the 5th month fetus
 - It is in prophase arrest
 - Also known as blastocyst
196. Ovary develops from
- Mullerian duct
 - Genital ridge
 - Genital tubercle
 - Mesonephric duct
 - Sinovaginal bulbs
197. Turcots syndrome is associated with
- Duodenal polyps
 - Familial adenosis
 - Brain tumors
 - Villous adenomas
 - Hyperplastic polyps
198. Black gun powder all of the following are found except
- Charcoal
 - Potassium nitrate
 - Sulphur
 - Lead peroxide
 - Arsenic
199. Haab's striae is seen in
- Angle closure glaucoma
 - Infantile glaucoma
 - Stargardt's disease
 - Disciform keratitis
 - Leber's disease
200. In a young patient presenting with recurrent vitreous hemorrhage
- Eales disease
 - CRVO
 - Proliferative retinopathy
 - Coats disease
 - Episcleritis
201. LMN lesion includes
- Dorsal horn cells
 - Sympathetic ganglia
 - Peripheral nerve
 - Gasserian ganglia
 - Anterior horn cells

202. Functions of basal ganglia include
- Gross motor
 - Skilled movements
 - Emotion
 - Maintaining equilibrium
 - Co-ordination of movements
203. Central muscle relaxant acts by
- Decreasing nerve conduction
 - Inhibits spinal polysynaptic reflexes
 - Blocks conduction across nerve muscle junction
 - CNS depression
 - Decreases muscle excitation
204. Preanesthetic medication is used for which of the following reasons
- It decreases the autonomic reflexes
 - It helps in anesthesia
 - Reduce anesthetic side effects
 - Decrease blood pressure
 - Prevent tachycardia
205. In myasthenia gravis which of the following should not be given
- Gallamine
 - Neostigmine
 - Aminoglycoside antibiotics
 - Metronidazole
206. WHO ORS contains
- Na⁺ 2.5 gms
 - K⁺ 1.5 gms
 - Glucose 20 gm
 - Sucrose 108 gm %
 - Potassium bisulphate- 90
207. In IV hyperalimentation given is/are
- Hypertonic saline
 - Fats
 - Amino acids
 - Dextrose
 - Low molecular weight dextran
208. Health is associated by
- Mental peace
 - Adequate nutrition
 - Daily moderate physical activity
 - Yearly blood and urine examination
 - Less stress
209. CA-125 is associated with
- Carcinoma colon
 - Ca breast
 - Ca ovary
 - Ca lung
 - Ca pancreas
210. CEA as a tumor marker is useful in carcinoma colon
- Levels give an indication of prognosis after surgery
 - Extent of tumor
 - Post op fall in CEA reflects complete clearance of tumor
 - Follow up after surgery for recurrence
 - High levels reflect metastasis
211. True about septal hematoma is /are
- Common in adults
 - Occurs commonly due to trauma
 - Can lead to saddle nose deformity
 - Conservative management
 - Leads to formation of abscess after sometime
212. In management of head injury
- Antibiotics are given for upto 48 hours
 - CT scan of head is done
 - Hydrocortisone is given
 - Complete clinical examination is required
 - Diazepam is given
213. True about CSF rhinorrhea
- Commonly occurs due to break in cribriform plate
 - Decreased glucose content confirms diagnosis
 - Contains less amount of proteins

214. d. Immediate surgery is required
True about Fox Fordyce spot is
- It is more common in females
 - Reflects presence of internal malignancy
 - Is premalignant
 - Present in axilla and groin
 - Presents with itching
215. Carcinoma of the right colon presents as
- Anemia
 - Mass in the right iliac fossa
 - Bleeding PR
 - Alternate constipation and diarrhea
 - Presents with obstruction commonly
216. Immediate surgery is required in
- Adhesions
 - Volvolus
 - Perforated appendix with paralytic ileus
 - Intestinal obstruction
 - Tubercular stricture
217. In external beam radiotherapy used is/are
- I-123
 - Cesium 137
 - Co-60
 - Tc 99
 - Iridium –191
218. All of the following iodine isotopes are in use except
- I 131
 - I 123
 - I 125
 - I 122
 - I 129
219. Breech presentation with hydrocephalous is managed by
- Ceasarian section
 - Transabdominal CSF decompression
 - Pervaginal decompression of after coming head
 - Craniotomy of after coming head
220. A postmenopausal woman presenting with bleeding PV has a mass in the fornix measuring 3*3 cms. Which of the following can be considered in the diagnosis
- Carcinoma Endometrium of uterine body
 - Tuboovarian mass
 - Ovarian theca tumors
 - Dermoid tumor of ovary
 - Subserous fibroid
221. Non irritant gas causing systemic toxicity include
- Ammonia
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Nitrogen
 - Chlorine
222. True about adenoids is/are
- Failure to thrive
 - Mouth breathing
 - CT scan is done to assess size
 - Immediate surgery is required for even mild symptoms
 - Glottic arch palate is seen
223. Nocardia is differentiated from actinomycosis by
- Gram stain
 - Acid stain
 - Different clinical features
 - Facultative anaerobe
224. True about Creutzfeldt Jacobs disease is
- Inheritable disease
 - Corneal implants transmit disease
 - It is transmitted by RNA containing organism
 - Transmitted by DNA containing organism
 - Arthropod borne disease

225. Prominent a waves are seen in all of the following except
- Mitral stenosis
 - Tricuspid stenosis
 - Pulmonary hypertension
 - Right atrial myxoma
 - ASD
226. Uterine fibromyoma is associated with
- Endometriosis
 - PID
 - Ca ovary
 - Amennorhea
 - Tamoxifen
227. True about hepatitis A include
- IgG anti Hep A is used in diagnosis
 - Boiling for 5 minutes kills the virus
 - Spread by faeco-oral route
 - Incubation period is 45-180 days
 - Predisposes to cirrhosis
228. Arlt's line is seen in
- Ophthalmia neonatorum
 - Trachoma
 - Angular conjunctivitis
 - Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - Vernal catarrh
229. Dietary cholesterol is transported to extra hepatic tissues by
- IDL
 - VLDL
 - Chylomicrons
 - LDL
 - HDL
230. True regarding fibomyoma uterus is/are
- Estrogen dependant
 - Capsulated
 - Can lead to red degeneration in pregnancy for which immediate surgery is required
 - Danazol is used in treatment
231. Pressure symptoms when present at the cervix
- In rheumatoid arthritis
- More common in females
 - Disease primarily affects cartilage
 - Involves small and large joints
 - Presence of RA factor is diagnostic
232. Hepatic infarcts are seen in
- Chronic passive venous congestion
 - Acute Budd Chiari syndrome
 - Septicemia
 - Hepatoveno-occlusive disease
 - Extra hepatic biliary obstruction
233. The surgical lobes of liver are divided on the basis of
- Hepatic vein
 - Hepatic artery
 - Bile ducts
 - Hepatic portal vein
 - Central vein
234. Most important diameters of pelvis during labor is/are
- Interspinous diameter in mid pelvis
 - Oblique diameter in inlet
 - AP diameter at outlet
 - Transtubercular diameter
 - Intertubercular diameter
235. Pubertal menorrhagia is managed by
- Progesterone
 - Estrogen and progesterone
 - GnRH
 - Danazol
 - Surgery
236. Bilateral breast carcinoma is caused by
- Scirrhou carcinoma
 - Medullary carcinoma
 - Lobular carcinoma
 - Intra ductal carcinoma
 - Paget's disease

237. Enucleation is done in all of the following except
- Retinoblastoma with glaucoma
 - Dystoma of ciliary body
 - Vitreous hemorrhage
 - Malignant melanoma
 - Malignant glaucoma
238. Familial Retinoblastoma is associated with
- Presents at later age
 - More commonly bilateral
 - Associated with other malignancies
 - Better prognosis
 - Is due to mutation
239. Continuous variables are depicted graphically as
- Histogram
 - Pie chart
 - Frequency polygon
 - Bar chart
 - Ogive
240. True regarding DIC is
- Increased PT
 - Increased PTT
 - Decreased fibrinogen degradation products
 - Decreased fibrinogen
 - Normal platelet count
241. Glucose intolerance is caused by
- Thiazides
 - Enalapril
 - Propranolol
 - Furosemide
 - AT1 antagonist
242. True about oxytocin is/are
- It is secreted by anterior pituitary
 - It acts on the myoepithelial cells of breast
 - It causes contraction of uterus in labor
 - It causes retention of water
 - Also has sympathetic activity
243. True about HCG is/are
- Glycoprotein
 - Has 2 subunits
 - Increased to maximum level in 3rd trimester
 - Secreted by trophoblastic tissue
 - The alpha subunit is specific
244. The antigen-binding region on the antibody is/are
- Hinge region
 - Constant region
 - Variable region
 - Hyper variable region
 - Idiotypic region
245. Prominent waves are seen in all of the following except
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<p>1. True regarding the following statements is all except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 500 ml of normal saline contains 77 mEq of Na+ 2. 50 ml 25% dextrose gives 50 kcals of energy 3. 20 ml 15% potassium chloride contains 40 meq of K+ 4. 10 ml of calcium chloride contains 9 meq of Ca⁺⁺ 	Ans. 2
<p>2. External ear is developed from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First branchial arch 2. First and second branchial arch 3. Second and Third branchial arch 4. Second branchial arch 	Ans. 2
<p>3. True about tympanic membrane is all except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tympanic membrane is attached to annulus ring made of fibrous cartilage 2. Lined by stratified epithelium in continuity with external auditory canal 3. It is inclined at an angle of 35 degrees to the meatus 4. It has sensory supply via the auriculotemporal branch of the Mandibular Nerve 	Ans. 3
<p>4. A 12 year old child came presenting with nasal obstruction. On examination there was a bilobed polyp protruding from the right nasal cavity. The management of this child is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical treatment till she is 18 years of age 2. Caldwell luc operation to be done 3. Endoscopic sinus operation 4. Polypectomy 	Ans. 4
<p>5. Treatment of choice for a patient with inverted papilloma of right side of nasal cavity is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partial Maxillectomy 2. Total Maxillectomy 3. Local excision 4. Radiotherapy 	Ans. 2
<p>6. A child presenting with history of nasal obstruction since 5 years and with epistaxis since 1 year. CT scan showed a tumor arising in left nasal cavity and extending into the nasopharynx as well. It was decided that she requires surgery. The best approach required for resection of the tumor is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transpalatal 2. Sublabial 3. Transmaxillary 4. Lateral rhinotomy 	Ans. 4
<p>7. A child presented with history of unilateral purulent nasal discharge with occasional bloody discharge from the same side. The diagnosis is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antrchoanal polyp 2. Foreign body 3. Angiofibroma 4. Rhinosporidiosis 	Ans. 3
<p>8. In which of the following operations is the Eustachian tube closed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modified radical mastoidectomy 2. Radical mastoidectomy 	Ans. 2

3. Endolymphatic decompression 4. Attico antrotomy	
9. Modified Radical operation is done in all the following conditions except 1. Cholesteatoma 2. Coalescent mastoidectomy 3. Deafness with fascial palsy 4. Cholestatoma with sensory neural deafness	Ans. 2
10. Schwartz sign is seen in 1. Glomus jugulare 2. Otosclerosis 3. Tympanic granuloma	Ans. 2
11. Tympanic membrane and ossicles efficiently transmit sound to the inner ear at which of the following frequencies 1. 200-1000 hrz 2. 500-3000 hrz 3. 2000-3000 hrz 4. 3000-5000 hrz	Ans. 2
12. In a patient with acoustic neuroma all are seen except 1. Fascial nerve may be involved 2. Tinnitus is present 3. Deafness 4. Acute episodes of vertigo occur	Ans. 1
13. A patient is suspected to have vestibular shwanomma. The investigation of choice for its diagnosis is 1. Contrast enhanced CT scan 2. Gadolinium enhanced MRI 3. SPECT 4. PET scan	Ans. 2
14. In a patient with trauma with middle cranial fossa fracture complains of loss of tear secretion. This occurs due to injury to 1. Ciliary ganglion 2. Greater superficial Petrosal nerve 3. Stellate ganglion 4. Trigeminal nerve	Ans. 2
15. Sensory nerve supply over the angle of mandible is due to 1. Superficial cervical nerve 2. Greater auricular nerve 3. Posterior auricular nerve 4. Lingual nerve	Ans. 2
16. True regarding venous drainage of thyroid is all except 1. Middle thyroid vein drains into internal jugular vein 2. Inferior thyroid vein drains into external jugular vein 3. The veins of thyroid are valveless 4. Superficial thyroid vein is closely related with external branch of superficial laryngeal nerve	Ans. 2
17. All the following tumors of the larynx involve cervical lymph nodes except 1. Transglottic 2. Glottic 3. Supraglottic 4. Infraglottic	Ans. 2
18. Most common tumor to have metastatic involvement of upper deep cervical lymph nodes is 1. Pharynx 2. Colon 3. Breast 4. Kidney	Ans. 1
19. All are causes of grey white membrane in throat except 1. Streptococcus 2. Ludwig angina 3. adenovirus 4. Diphtheria	Ans. 2
20. Which of the following acts on the uveoscleral tract 1. Levobunol	

2. Epinephrine 3. Latanoprost 4. Timolol maleate	Ans. 3
21. Fibrous attachment of lid to the eye globe is known as 1. Symblepharon 2. Ankyloblepharon 3. Ectropion 4. Syndesmosis	Ans. 1
22. In a susceptible patient which of the following drugs precipitate glaucoma 1. Phenylalanine 2. Phentolamine 3. Homatropine 4. Epinephrine	Ans. 3
23. In a patient with cataract, capsulotomy with removal of lens nucleus followed by aspiration of cortical content is known as 1. Intracapsular cataract extraction 2. Extracapsular cataract extraction 3. Discission 4. Lensectomy	Ans. 2
24. Dilator pupillae is supplied by 1. Adrenergic fibres of Oculomotor nerve 2. Cholinergic fibers of Oculomotor nerve 3. Trigeminal nerve 4. Fascial nerve	Ans. 1
25. A patient presented with unilateral ptosis and diplopia and on examination was found to have decreased movement of eyeball in all directions. The patient also complains of difficulty reading newsprint. The diagnosis is 1. Myasthenia gravis 2. Oculomotor palsy	Ans. 2
26. In Oculomotor palsy all the following are seen except 1. Ptosis 2. Eye deviated upward and medially 3. Mydriasis 4. Proptosis	Ans. 2
27. Cherry red spot is seen in 1. Retinitis pigmentosa 2. Central retinal artery occlusion 3. Optic neuritis 4. Adreno leukodystrophy	Ans. 2
28. Anisometropia means 1. Both the eye are not oriented in the same parallel axis 2. There is high difference of refractive errors between the two eye 3. Subluxation of one of the eye 4. Difference in image sizes'	Ans. 2
29. In a patient presenting with herpes zoster ophthalmicus. All are true except 1. It is caused by varicella 2. It is lodged in the gasserian ganglion 3. Corneal involvement is always associated with tip of nasal involvement and ulcers 4. Punctate Keratitis may coalesce and unite to form dendritic ulcers which simulate Herpes simplex	Ans. 4
30. Night blindness is caused by all except 1. Retinitis pigmentosa 2. Cone dystrophy 3. Xeroderma pigmentosa 4. ***	Ans. 2
31. Fleicher's ring is seen in 1. Pterygium 2. Chalcosis 3. Keratoconus 4. Trauma	Ans. 3
32. All the following are true regarding acute anterior uveitis in Ankylosing spondylitis except 1. More common in females	Ans. 1

2. Recurrent attacks occur 3. Fibrous reaction in anterior chamber 4. Narrowing of joint spaces and sclerosis of sacroiliac joint	
33. In a patient with color blindness all the following are true except 1. It is a misnomer as it is actually a color defect and not blindness 2. There is normal visual acuity 3. Most common anomaly is blue green defect 4. More common in males	Ans. 3
34. True regarding point source epidemic is 1. Secondary waves occur 2. There is a rapid rise in the wave which plateaus 3. All cases occur in a single incubation period of the disease 4. It is propagative	Ans. 3
35. Positive predictive value is most affected by 1. Prevalence 2. Sensitivity 3. Specificity 4. Relative risk	Ans. 1
36. Which of the following is true about case control studies 1. Attributable risk is calculated 2. Gives central tendency 3. Prevalence can be calculated 4. Incidence can be calculated	Ans. 2
37. In a population to prevent coronary artery disease changing harmful lifestyles by education is referred to as 1. High risk strategy 2. Primary prevention 3. Secondary prevention 4. Tertiary prevention	Ans. 2
38. All the following get immune protection from maternal antibodies except 1. Pertussis 2. Tetanus 3. Measles 4. Diphtheria	Ans. 1
39. Live vaccines are all except 1. Oral polio vaccine 2. MMR 3. DPT 4. Hepatitis B	Ans. 1&2
40. Which of the following is true about tuberculin test 1. It gives the immune status of patient 2. It may be negative in dissociated tuberculosis 3. It tells about prior exposure to Mycobacterium tuberculosis only 4. It is highly positive in a post measles case	Ans. 2
41. True about measles is all except 1. Kopliks spots appear as rash disappears 2. It is prevented by both active and passive immunization 3. Otitis media and meningitis are the most common complications 4. TB is aggravated in post measles	Ans. 1
42. True regarding pertussis is all except 1. It is associated with an inspiratory whoop 2. It is a droplet infection 3. Parapertussis causes more severe disease than pertussis 4. Pneumonia is most complication	Ans. 3
43. Disease under WHO surveillance are all except 1. Malaria 2. Relapsing fever 3. Polio 4. Diphtheria	Ans. 4
44. In a 2 year old child calories as supplied in ICDS diet is 1. 200 k cal 2. 300-400 k cal 3. 500-600 k cal	Ans. 2

4. 1000 k cal	
45. All the following are true regarding echinococcus granulosus except 1. Man is intermediate host 2. Infection is most commonly from dogs 3. Eggs ingestion are the portal of entry 4. Demonstration of eggs in stool is diagnostic	Ans. 4
46. Which of the following helps in diagnosis , in biopsy of brain specimen in Rabies 1. Asteroid bodies 2. Sheurmann bodies 3. Negri bodies 4. Lewy bodies	Ans. 3
47. Diagnostic investigation in Tuberculosis is 1. Auramine Rhodamine stain 2. Sputum examination 3. Sputum culture 4. PCR	Ans. 4
48. All the following are true about malaria due to plasmodium vivax except 1. Merozoites can reinfect hepatocytes 2. Infected erythrocytes are pale and enlarged in size 3. Incubation period is 48 hrs 4. Commonly associated with greater than 10% parasitemia	Ans. 1
49. In a pregnant lady diagnosed to have malaria due to P.vivax should be treated with 1. Presumptive treatment with chloroquine 2. Presumptive treatment with chloroquine and pyramethamine 3. Treatment with chloroquine and radical treatment with oribiquin 4. Presumptive treatment with Quinine	Ans. 3
50. True regarding endotoxin is 1. It is composed of lipopolysaccharide which is part of cell membrane 2. Implicated in causation of Toxic shock syndrome 3. It is secreted by the bacteria 4. It is present in gram positive organisms	Ans. 1
51. All the following can be grown in cell free culture media except 1. Mycoplasma 2. Rickettsia 3. Mycobacteria 4. Campylobacter	Ans. 2
52. Which of following is a motile organism 1. Pseudomonas 2. Klebsiella 3. Streptococcus 4. Campylobacter	Ans. 1
53. In a splenectomized patient there is increased chances of infection by all the following organisms except 1. Pneumococci 2. Klebsiella 3. H.Influenza 4. Staphylococcus aureus	Ans. 4
54. The common causes of Acute otitis media in children are 1. Branhamella and Moraxella 2. Streptococci and pertussis 3. Streptococci Pneumoniae and H.Influenza 4. E.coli and Pseudomonas	Ans. 3
55. Most common cause of community acquired neonatal meningitis is 1. Pseudomonas 2. Entamoeba coli 3. Neisseria Meningitis 4. Klebsiella	Ans. 4
56. In India which of the following is true regarding the cause of travelers diarrhea 1. Giardiasis 2. E.coli 3. Amebiasis 4. Idiopathic without any causative organism	Ans. 2

57. The bubo caused by plague differs from those due to other causes by all except 1. Gradual onset 2. Tenderness 3. Absence of signs of ascending cholangitis 4. Associated systemic toxic symptoms	Ans. 1
58. A child presented with diarrhea followed by development of rashes and petechiae. The diagnosis is 1. Campylobacter 2. Shigella 3. Giardia 4. Vibrio cholera	Ans. 2
59. Most common cause of osteomyelitis in sickle cell anemia is 1. Salmonella 2. Staphylococci 3. Pseudomonas 4. E.coli	Ans. 2
60. True regarding Typhoid is 1. Stool culture is always indicative of disease 2. Blood culture be used for diagnosis in the 1 st 7 to 10 days 3. Urine culture is positive in second week 4. Serology in 1 st week	Ans. 2
61. Mucosal immunity is due to 1. IgG 2. IgA 3. IgM 4. IgE	Ans. 2
62. All are stimulants of immune system except 1. Il-1 2. Il-6 3. Il-10 4. TNF alpha	Ans. 3
63. All the following are true about primary CNS lymphoma except 1. Most common type is diffuse histiocytic type 2. Most are of T-cell origin 3. Multicentric location 4. Causes focal signs	Ans. 2
64. To obtain double stranded cDNA from mRNA the enzyme involved is 1. DNA polymerase 2. Reverse transcriptase 3. Ligase 4. Polymerase II	Ans. 2
65. The mother is suffering from HIV. The earliest time where infection is seen in the fetus is 1. 8 weeks 2. 15 weeks 3. 28 weeks 4. 22 weeks	Ans. 1
66. Autoimmune arthritis is seen in 1. Rheumatoid arthritis 2. Osteoarthritis 3. Psoriatic arthritis 4. Suppurative arthritis	Ans. 1
67. Genetic aberration leading to severe immunological deficiency is seen in 1. Xanthine oxidase 2. Adenosine deaminase 3. Superoxide dismutase	Ans. 2
68. Maternal antibodies causing heart block in newborn is 1. Antihistone antibodies 2. Anti Rho antibodies 3. Anti Jo 4. Anti ds DNA	Ans. 2
69. All the following are true regarding drug induced lupus except 1. CNS involvement is rare	

2. Procainamide and Hydralazine are the most common causes 3. Nephritis is common 4. Anti histone antibodies are present	Ans. 3
70. All the following are true about soft tissue tumors except 1. Liposarcoma is the most common and arises from lipoma 2. In adult rhabdomyosarcomas are resistant to radiotherapy and spread to lymphnodes 3. Dermatofibrosarcoma protruberance is a malignant tumor and often presents with metastasis 4. Rhabdomyosarcoma is common in children	Ans. 3
71. Structure present in bed of stomach is(**) 1. Left suprarenal gland 2. Splenic artery 3. Transverse mesocolon 4. 4 th part of the duodenum	Ans. 4
72. Which of the following is the most common cause of suppurative cholangitis 1. Hepatic vein 2. CBD stone 3. Sepsis 4. Empyema	Ans. 2
73. Caput medusea is obvious in all the following except 1. Budd Chiari syndrome 2. Extra hepatic portal vein thrombosis 3. Non cirrhotic peri portal fibrosis 4. Alcoholic cirrhosis	Ans. 2
74. True regarding Familial adenomatous polyposis are all the following except 1. 100% chances of malignancy over a period of time 2. Adenomatous polyps occur in colon 3. Equal incidence in males and females 4. Total colectomy early in childhood is the treatment of choice	Ans. 4
75. All the following are causes of steatorrhea except 1. Chronic pancreatitis 2. Tropical sprue 3. Whipple's disease 4. Intestinal amebiasis	Ans. 4
76. On radiography widened duodenal 'C' loop with irregular mucosa on hypotonic duodenography is due to 1. Chronic pancreatitis 2. Carcinoma head of pancreas 3. Duodenal ulcer 4. Duodenal ileus	Ans. 2
77. Causes of pancreatitis are all the following except 1. Cystic fibrosis 2. Chronic alcoholism 3. Hypocalcemia 4. CBD stone	Ans. 3
78. Biliary secretion of liver is induced by 1. CCK 2. Glucagon 3. Secretin 4. Insulin	Ans. 3
79. After splenectomy earliest changes seen are, increase in 1. Lymphocytes 2. Monocytes 3. Platelets 4. Nuetrophils	Ans. 3
80. True regarding management of traumatic pneuemothorax is 1. Immediate ICD tube insertion 2. CT scan should be done to confirm pulmonary leak 3. Intermittent needle aspiration 4. Open thoracotomy done and pulmonary leak sealed	Ans. 1
81. True regarding deep burn is all the following except 1. Loss of pain	

2. Charred appearance 3. Loss of skin reaction 4. Presence of blisters	Ans. 4
82. Acute gastric dilatation is best prevented by 1. Nasogastric tube 2. Gastrostomy 3. Stopping of oral feeds until improvement in condition 4. Steroids	Ans. 1
83. Which of the following azoles is the best for treatment of Aspergillosis 1. Itraconazole 2. Ketoconazole 3. Miconazole 4. Fluconazole	Ans. 1
84. Beta II receptors are found in 1. Arterioles 2. Veins 3. SA node 4. Myocardium	Ans. 1
85. Theophylline levels are increased in all the following except 1. Erythromycin 2. Cimetidine 3. Congestive heart failure 4. Smoking	Ans. 4
86. Peripheral neuropathy is caused by all the following except 1. Vincristine 2. Methotrexate 3. Alcohol 4. INH	Ans. 2
87. Which of the following ATT drugs is completely avoided in pregnancy 1. Rifampicin 2. INH 3. Pyrazinamide 4. Streptomycin	Ans. 4
88. All the following are complications of Phenytoin except 1. Megaloblastic anemia 2. Ataxia 3. Ostoemalacia 4. Hypoglycemia	Ans. 4
89. Tamoxifen used in the treatment of breast carcinoma leads to 1. Osteoporosis 2. Endometrial hyperplasia 3. Fibroadenoma breast 4. Ovarian tumours	Ans. 2
90. All the following complications are seen with use of oral contraceptives except 1. MI 2. Venous thrombosis 3. Stroke 4. Intracranial hemorrhage	Ans. 4
91. Insulin mediated glucose entry is most important in which of the following organs 1. Erythrocytes 2. Hepatocytes 3. Brain 4. Muscle	Ans. 4
92. Corticosteroids given to mother prevent all the following complications in the newborn except 1. Hyaline membrane disease 2. Intraventricular hemorrhage 3. Necrotizing enterocolitis 4. Bronchopulmonary aplasia	Ans. 4
93. All the following are bactericidal except 1. Rifampicin 2. Cephalixin 3. INH	Ans. 4

4. Oxytetracycline	
94. All the following are used in preaneasthetic medication except 1. Morphine 2. Atropine 3. Diazepam 4. Vecuronium	Ans. 1
95. Lowest dose of ethinyl estradiol used in combination contraceptive which has been shown to be effective is 1. 20 micro gms 2. 30 micro gms 3. 50 micro gms 4. 35 micro gms	Ans. 1
96. Morphine for pain is not to be used in which of the following conditions 1. Biliary colic 2. Terminal cancer pain 3. Post operative pain 4. Myocardial infarction	Ans. 1
97. Post exposure hepatitis is seen in 1. Methoxyflurane 2. Halothane 3. Succinylcholine 4. Ether	Ans. 2
98. Drug induced Lupus is caused by 1. Procainamide 2. Rifampicin 3. Oral contraceptives 4. Ranitidine	Ans. 1
99. Dissociate anesthesia is caused by 1. Ketamine 2. Halothane 3. Succinyl choline 4. Mivacurium	Ans. 1
100. All the following anesthetics sensitize the heart except 1. Methoxyflurane 2. Diethylether 3. Halothane 4. Chloroform	Ans. 2
101. Hoffman's mechanism of drug elimination is seen in which of the following drugs 1. Gallamine 2. Mivacurium 3. Methoxyflurane 4. Atracurium	Ans. 4
102. Megaloblastic anemia is caused by all the following except 1. Nitrous oxide 2. Phenobarbitone 3. Primidone 4. INH	Ans. 4
103. Drug of choice for acute gout is 1. Probenicid 2. Allopurinol 3. Sulphinpyrazone 4. Indomethacin	Ans. 4
104. The treatment of choice for Intestinal and extraintestinal amebiasis is 1. Diloxanide furoate 2. Chloroquin 3. Metronidazole 4. Tetracycline	Ans. 3
105. Which of the following factors require Vitamin K for its synthesis 1. Prothrombin 2. Fibrinogen 3. Thromboplastin 4. Hagerman's factor	Ans. 1
106. Deficiency of which of the following factors does not cause an abnormality of the	

<p>intrinsic pathway</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factor IX 2. Factor VII 3. Factor XI 4. Factor VIII 	Ans. 2
<p>107. All the following are used in the treatment of hypertensive emergencies except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prazosin 2. Nitroglycerin 3. Sodium Nitropruside 4. Nifedipine 	Ans. 1
<p>108. Isotonic saline when infused IV show which of the following changes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in osmolality in ECF 2. Decrease in Osmolality in ECF 3. No change in osmolality in ECF 4. Decrease in osmolality in ICF 	Ans. 3
<p>109. A patient with scrotal filaraisis was treated with DEC. Which of the following would show that the adult filaria is killed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disappearance of microfilaria from blood 2. Appearance of filarial dance sign on scrotal ultrasound 3. Disappearance of filarial dance sign on scrotal ultrasound 4. Absence of microfilaria in scrotal fluid 	Ans. 3
<p>110. Interferons are used for all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fungal infections 2. Viral infections 3. Immunomodulation 4. To induce differentiation of immune cells 	Ans. 1
<p>111. Amide linked local anesthetics are all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procaine 2. Lidocaine 3. Bupivacaine 4. Mepivacaine 	Ans. 1
<p>112. All the following act on membrane receptors except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACTH 2. TSH 3. GnRH 4. Glucagon 	Ans. 3
<p>113. Which of the following act via cAMP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LH 2. Testosterone 3. Thyroxin 4. Estrogen 	Ans. 1
<p>114. Which of the following belongs to steroid superfamily</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulin 2. Vitamin D3 3. Epinephrine 4. Growth hormone 	Ans. 2
<p>115. Epinephrine causes glycogenolysis by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adenyl cyclase 2. Conversion of diphospoglycogen synthase to phosphoglycogen synthase 3. Phosphorylase 4. Adenyl kinase 	Ans. 1
<p>116. Agranulocytosis is caused by all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gold 2. Carbimazole 3. Phenytoin 4. Rifampicin 	Ans. 4
<p>117. All the following are natural vasodilators except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Endothelin 2. Bradykinin 3. Histamine 4. Nitric oxide 	Ans. 1
<p>118. In a patient with allergic asthma the most important mediators are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prostaglandins 	

2. Leukotrienes 3. Thromboxanes 4. Bradykinin	Ans. 2
119. Paranoid psychosis occurs on consumption of 1. Barbiturates 2. Carbamazepine 3. Cocaine 4. Amphetamines	Ans. 4
120. All the following are true regarding digoxin except 1. Dose is reduced in liver failure 2. Increased contractility of cardiac 3. Decreased heart rate 4. Dose reduced in renal failure	Ans. 1
121. In coronary artery disease the role of Beta blockers in decreasing the symptoms is by all the following mechanism's except 1. Decreasing the resting heart rate 2. Increasing the coronary blood flow 3. Decreasing cardiac force 4. Preventing exercise induced tachycardia	Ans. 2
122. Which of the following muscles are used in the action involved in sucking of a straw 1. Orbicularis oris and buccinator 2. Orbicularis and depressor angular oris 3. Levator angularis oris and depressor angularis oris 4. Levator angularis and Zygomaticus	Ans. 4
123. Axillary nerve supplies deltoid muscle and 1. Teres major 2. Pectoralis minor 3. Subscapularis 4. Teres minor	Ans. 4
124. Injury to common peroneal nerve causes which of the following 1. Loss of sensation over sole 2. Foot drop 3. Weakness of medial compartment muscles 4. Loss of sensation over lat aspect of foot	Ans. 2
125. Structures seen in posterior triangle of neck are all the following except 1. Accessory nerve 2. Posterior belly of omohyoid 3. Stylohyoid 4. Transverse cervical artery	Ans. 3
126. All the following muscles are involved in forced inspiration except 1. Diaphragm 2. Pectoralis minor 3. Sternomastoid muscle 4. Lattisimuss Dorsi	Ans. 4
127. All the following muscles are involved in dorsiflexion except 1. Tibialis anterior 2. Extensor hallucis longus 3. Peroneus tertius 4. Plantaris	Ans. 4
128. Sensory supply of duramater of middle cranial fossa is by 1. Maxillary nerve 2. Anterior ethmoidal 3. Anterior cervical 4. Mandibular	Ans. 4
129. Longest ligament around the hip joint is 1. Iliofemoral 2. Ischiofemoral 3. Pubofemoral 4. Ligamentum teres	Ans. 1
130. Ligamentum teres arises from 1. Umbilical artery 2. Ductus venosus	Ans. 3

3. Umbilical vein 4. Lesser omentum	
131. True about structures around knee joint is 1. Anterior cruciate arises from anterior aspect of intercondylar crest 2. Popliteus is related posteriorly to lateral ligament 3. Anterior end of medial meniscus is broader than posterior 4. Suprapatellar bursa is in front of Quadriceps tendon	Ans. 1
132. Which of the following is a hinge joint 1. Elbow 2. Metacarpophalangeal joint 3. Atlanto axial 4. Wrist	Ans. 1
133. Parasympathetic fibres arise from all the following cranial nerves except 1. Vagus 2. Oculomotor 3. Hypoglossal 4. Glossopharyngeal	Ans. 3
134. Which of the following is true about diverticulosis 1. High fibre containing diet is associated with increased incidence of Diverticulosis 2. It is premalignant 3. In India >20% of the population above the age of 40 years is affected by diverticulosis 4. Management is essentially conservative in diverticulosis	Ans. 4
135. All the following are true regarding Hernia except 1. Femoral hernia is lateral to and below the pubic tubercle 2. Indirect hernia is medial to inferior epigastric blood vessels 3. Contents of the sac are anterolateral to the cord 4. Ovary and fallopian tubes may prolapse into inguinal canal as hernia	Ans. 2
136. Structures passing through esophageal hiatus are all except 1. Esophagus 2. Left gastric artery 3. Vagus 4. Thoracic duct	Ans. 4
137. Vagus nerve stimulation causes all the following except 1. Intestinal motility 2. Bradycardia 3. Bronchodilatation 4. Hypotension	Ans. 3
138. Most common site of involvement in Myocardial infarction is 1. Posterior part of intraventricular septum 2. Lateral wall of Left ventricle 3. Inferior wall 4. Anterior wall of left ventricle	Ans. 4
139. Apex of heart is supplied by 1. Left anterior descending artery 2. Right coronary artery 3. Left circumflex artery 4. All of the above	Ans. 1
140. All the following are true about micturition reflex except 1. Stretch receptors of detrusor muscle 2. Pudendal nerve 3. Pelvic nerves 4. Parasympathetic nerve arising from sacral segment	Ans. 3
141. Which of the following is true about prostatic urethra 1. Ejaculatory duct opens into it 2. Urethral crest is present in the anterior aspect of the prostatic urethra 3. Develops from ectoderm 4. Is lined by the cuboidal epithelium	Ans. 1
142. All the following are true about the blood supply to brain except 1. Consumes 20% of oxygen 2. It weighs about 2% of body weight 3. Has a blood flow of 2% of the cardiac output 4. The bloodflow is 50 ml/100 gms of tissue	Ans. 3

143. All the following are true about the blood supply of liver except 1. Hepatic artery gives 1/3 rd of blood supply to liver 2. Liver utilizes 10% of cardiac output 3. Umbilical vein forms ligamentum teres 4. Hepatic artery gives rise to cystic artery	Ans. 2
144. All the following are true about the colon except 1. Mucosa is lined by columnar epithelium 2. Submucosa is strongest portion of wall and contains blood vessels 3. Muscularis propria consists of an inner circular muscular layer and an outer longitudinal muscular layer 4. The serosal lining of the rectum is tough and prevents spread of tumor to surrounding pelvis	Ans. 4
145. Branchiomeric nerve supply is via 1. Nucleus Solitarius 2. Nucleus Ambiguous 3. Hypoglossal nerve 4. Trigeminal nerve?	Ans. 2
146. The blood testis barrier is seen in 1. Leydig cells 2. Spermatogonia 3. Sertoli cells 4. Spermatozoa	Ans. 3
147. All the following are true regarding antiarrhythmics except 1. Mexiletine belongs to class Ib and acts by decreasing refractory period 2. Quinidine belongs to class Ic and acts by prolonging APD 3. Verapamil belongs to class II and acts by blocking fast Na ⁺ channels 4. Amiodarone belongs to class III and acts by prolonging APD	Ans. 3
148. Which of the following is/are true about Miniature end plate potential 1. It forms in neuromuscular end plate of the resting muscle 2. It disappears on giving Acetylcholine 3. It follows different laws as compared to end plate potentials 4. All of the above	Ans. 4
149. True regarding Refractory period is all the following except 1. It is equal to duration of APD 2. Membranes are in a depolarized state 3. The duration is equal to 1 second 4. It is refractory to all stimuli	Ans. 3
150. All the following are true regarding renal homeostasis except 1. Renin is secreted by juxtaglomerular cells 2. Juxta glomerular cells are present in afferent arteriole 3. It secretes rennin which acts to convert angiotensinogen to angiotensin II 4. Angiotensin II is a potent vasoconstrictor	Ans. 3
151. Which of the following is true about Aortic pressure 1. It is 120 mmHg and correlates with protodiastolic pressure 2. It is zero during isovolumetric relaxation 3. It reflects ventricular filling 4. It is responsible for coronary blood flow	Ans. 4
152. 80% of serotonin is present in 1. Brain 2. Spleen 3. Small intestine 4. Muscle	Ans. 3
153. Which of the following is an endocrine organ 1. Lamina dura 2. Small intestine 3. Ciliary body 4. Breast	Ans. 2
154. Normal anion gap in humans is (in meq's) 1. 5-10 2. 8-14 3. 20-30 4. 14-20	Ans. 2

155. All the following are true about striated muscle except 1. ATP and creatinine phosphate is responsible for structural alterations in muscle fibre 2. Calcium combines with troponin and causes change in tropomyosin 3. The T-tubules are modified endoplasmic reticulum 4. Calcium present in the endoplasmic reticulum is called as ganoplasm	Ans. 3
156. Sclerotic bones are found in all the following except 1. Pagets disease 2. Osteopetrosis 3. Osteoporosis 4. Metastasis	Ans. 3
157. Decreased bone age is in all the following except 1. Hypopituitarism 2. Hypothyroidism 3. Hyperparathyroidism 4. Sever constitutional illness	Ans. 3
158. It is difficult to treat Diaphyseal aclasis when it causes which of the following 1. Growth disturbances 2. Nerve involvment 3. Vascular compression 4. **	Ans. 1
159. Which of the following is treatment for osteoclastoma of lower end of radius 1. Amputation 2. Local resection 3. Chemotherapy 4. Radiotherapy	Ans. 2
160. Which of the following is true about Human bone 1. Diaphysis is present in the middle of the bone and contains spongy bone 2. Metaphysis is below the epiphyseal plate and contains compact bone 3. Epiphysis is present at end of long bone and is made of spongy bone covered with a articular cartilage 4. The flat bones are spongy in the middle and are covered by compact bone	Ans.
161. Which of the following is true about enchondral bone ossification 1. Occurs in flat bone 2. Growth is continous till late 3. It occurs on the cartilage formed prior to initiation of process 4. It is of more compact nature	Ans. 3
162. All the following are true about Unicameral bone cyst except 1. It occurs in 5-15 years of age 2. Occurs in upper end of Humerous 3. Rapidly outgrows diameter of Shaft 4. More common in males	Ans. 3
163. Aviators fracture is 1. # neck of talus 2. Calcaneal # 3. 5 th metatarsal # 4. Tibial bone #	Ans. 1
164. All the following are true about multiple myeloma except 1. Hyperuricemia 2. Hypercalcemia 3. Hyperphosphatemia 4. Hyper gamma globulinemia	Ans. 3
165. In the management of a case of fracture mandible, importance must be given most to 1. Getting the preocclusion closure 2. Radiological confirmation after reduction of fracture 3. Open reduction to visualize proper alignment 4. External skin approximation to get good cosmetic result	Ans. 1
166. Potts spine most commonly occurs in which of the following locations 1. Paradiscal 2. Posterior 3. Anterior 4. Central	Ans. 1
167. A 6 year old child presents with congenital dislocation of hip. All the following	

operations are done except 1. Salters osteotomy 2. Colanna's osteotomy 3. Chiari's osteotomy 4. Open reduction and arthrodesis	Ans. 4
168. All the following are true about Osteogenesis imperfecta except 1. Deafness 2. Increased fragile fractures 3. Decreased healing 4. Ligament laxity	Ans. 4
169. Type II collagen is seen in all the following except 1. Bone 2. Cartilage 3. Tendon 4. Loose areolar tissue	Ans. 2
170. All the following are true are true about Paclitaxel except 1. It acts on the mitotic phase 2. Improves microtubule formation 3. Oral Bioavailability is very high 4. Extensively metabolized by liver	Ans. 3
171. All the following are causes of pleural effusion except 1. Thyroid tumors 2. Bronchial carcinoma 3. Carcinoma breast 4. Lymphoma	Ans. 1
172. All the following are causes of hemorrhagic pleural effusion except 1. Pulmonary embolism 2. Rheumatoid arthritis 3. Pancreatitis 4. TB	Ans. 2
173. All the following are true regarding Appendix except 1. Recurrent appendicular artery is a branch of Right colic artery 2. It is an end artery 3. The appendix on histology shows abundant lymphoid tissue 4. It contains Kulchitzky cells in the mucosa which may give rise to Carcinoid tumor	Ans. 1
174. All the following are true about middle colic artery except 1. It is an end artery 2. It is a branch of superior mesenteric artery 3. It supplies the jejunum 4. It anastomoses with the superior rectal artery	Ans. 2
175. All the following are true about inheritance pattern except 1. Autosomal recessive inheritance is associated with severe disease 2. X linked recessive disease is more common in males 3. In Autosomal recessive disease 50% children are affected 4. In Autosomal dominant male and female have equal incidence	Ans. 3
176. In scurvy all the following radiological signs are seen except 1. Pelican spur 2. Soap bubble appearance 3. Zone of demarcation near epiphysis 4. Frenkel's line is present	Ans. 2
177. On x ray examination of a solitary pulmonary nodule which of the following favors a benign nature 1. Eccentric calcification 2. Bulls eye calcification 3. Lesion is associated with atelectasis 4. Associated with pleural effusion	Ans. 2
178. In a patient with carcinoma cervix , radiotherapy is to be given . At a point 2.5 cms from source the radiation exposure is 1000 rads. What would be the radiation exposure at a point 5 cms from the source 1. 250 rads 2. 500 rads 3. 750 rads	Ans. 1

4. 1000 rads	
179. If the mother is having blood group A, and the father blood group AB. Which of the following blood group would the offspring be unlikely to have 1. O 2. AB 3. A 4. B	Ans. 1
180. All the following are true about Ischemic heart disease in India as compared to other more developed countries 1. It occurs a decade earlier in India as compared to the developed countries 2. Males are more commonly affected 3. It is often associated with insulin resistance 4. India has a lower prevalence of CAD as compared to the developed countries	Ans. 4
181. In a patient with infective endocarditis vegetations of mitral valve would embolise to all the organs except 1. Small intestine 2. Spleen 3. Lung 4. Brain	Ans. 3
182. All the following are true about histopathological findings in a case of muscular dystrophy except 1. Non uniform muscle fiber size 2. Centralization of skeletal muscle nuclei 3. Infiltration of fatty tissue in between muscle fibers 4. Hypertrophy of some fibers	Ans. 2
183. All the following are true about claudication except 1. It appears as a cramp like pain 2. It can occur on sitting for a long time in a cramped up position 3. If it occurs in upper limb it is known as writers spasm 4. It is relieved on taking rest	Ans.
184. All the following are true about Psoriasis except 1. Scalp is commonly involved 2. Nails are involved 3. Can cause arthritis 4. It commonly occurs in flexural areas	Ans. 4
185. In a skin graft transfer the word 'take ' of graft refers to 1. Healing of graft 2. Vascularization of graft 3. Dense attachment of graft to surrounding tissue 4. Epithelial ingrowth in the margins	Ans. 2
186. Koebners phenomenon is seen in 1. Erythema marginatum 2. Pemphigus 3. Lichen planus 4. Pityriasis Rosea	Ans. 3
187. All are type II hypersensitivity reactions except 1. Rheumatoid arthritis 2. Goodpastuere's disease 3. Contact dermatitis 4. Blood transfusion reactions	Ans. 3
188. Increase serum alpha fetoprotein is seen in all the following except 1. Open spina bifida 2. Esophageal atresia 3. Post maturity 4. Bronchial aplasia	Ans. 3
189. A patient was found to have carcinoma cervix stage Ib. The treatment of choice for her condition is 1. Surgery alone 2. Surgery and radiotherapy 3. Radiotherapy 4. Chemotherapy	Ans. 1
190. Which of the following is true about gonococci	

1. It causes vulvovaginitis in young girls 2. Causes interstitial Pneumonia in new born 3. Causes non specific urethritis	Ans. 1
191. In a patient 28 years old presenting with infertility and recurrent history of PID with lower pelvic pain must be investigated for which of the following infections 1. Gonococci 2. HIV 3. TB 4. Chlamydia	Ans.
192. A patient with infertility is treated with Clomiphene .Which of the following methods would be best for her follow up 1. Cervical mucous viscosity 2. Basal body temperature 3. Ultrasound to monitor follicle growth size 4. Hormonal assay	Ans. 3
193. All the following are true about plasmids except 1. It contains extrachromosomal DNA 2. It is separate from the host DNA 3. It is present only in the gram positive organisms 4. It is responsible for transfer of bacterial resistance	Ans. 3
194. All the following are true about causes of Hyperkalemia except 1. Renal failure 2. Metabolic acidosis 3. Hyperaldosteronism 4. Type IV renal tubular acidosis	Ans. 3
195. Exclusive breast feeding should be done for a minimum period of at least 1. 3 months 2. 6 months 3. 1 year 4. 2 years	Ans. 1
196. Which the following are true about findings of Polyarteritis nodosa 1. There is tear in the lamina dura 2. Aneurysm formation in the blood vessel 3. Nodules are formed which are clinically palpable 4. All of the above	Ans. 4
197. Splitting of second heart sound is seen in all the following except (*****) 1. Pulmonary embolism 2. Pulmonary hypertension 3. ASD 4. RBBB	Ans. 1
198. The amniotic fluid is chiefly produced by 1. Placenta 2. Fetal kidney 3. Chorion frondosum 4. Fetal skin	Ans. 2
199. A 6 year old child complains of difficulty in swallowing and on examination there is a sublingual swelling, which is suspected to be Lingual thyroid. The 1 st step in the management of this child would be 1. Tracheostomy and airway maintenance 2. Thyroid scan 3. Intubation 4. Explain to child that he may require immediate surgery	Ans. 2
200. In a asthmatic patient who is pregnant, to do an MTP procedure which of the following agents is most preferable 1. Prostaglandins 2. Ethacrydin lactate 3. Isotonic saline 4. Oxytocin	Ans. 2
201. ---	Ans.
202. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is most commonly seen with 1. Mesothelioma	

2. Bronchogenic carcinoma 3. Hepatocellular carcinoma 4. COPD	Ans. 2
203. The least invasive procedure to diagnose active H.pylori infection after giving treatment is 1. Urease study of gastric biopsy specimen 2. Urea breath test with C14 3. Urea breath test with C13 4. Serology	Ans. 2
204. In perinatal mortality rate all the following are true except 1. Numerator contains deaths occurring within 1st 7 days 2. Late still births are also included in numerator 3. Denominator contains Total live births 4. Denominator contains total births	Ans. 4
205. All the following are true about uric acid excretion except 1. It is filtered at the glomerulus 2. It is completely reabsorbed in PCT 3. It is resecreted in the loop of henle 4. Effectively 50 % of the filtered uric acid is excreted	Ans.
206. In Kesri dal poisoning due to lathyrus Sativus. The active principal is 1. Pyrrazolidine 2. BOAA 3. Argemone oil 4. Pilocarpine	Ans. 2
207. In a patient with history of blood loss, brought to casualty must be treated initially with 1. Blood transfusion 2. Plasma expanders 3. Crystalloids 4. Dopamine	Ans. 3
208. In a brow presentation the plane of engagement is 1. Submentobregmatic 2. Submentovertical 3. Mentoverical 4. Mentobregmatic	Ans. 3
209. Leiomyoma uterus is least susceptible to undergo which of the following changes 1. Malignancy 2. Calcification 3. Red degeneration 4. Hyalinosis	Ans. 1
210. A pregnant lady develops eclampsia and an attack of seizures. The immediate management is 1. IV Phenytoin 2. Diazepam 3. Airway patency 4. IV Magnesium sulphate	Ans. 3
211. In a patient with ovarian carcinoma with involvement of both ovaries and with omental metastasis. This is considered as stage 1. Ic 2. II 3. III 4. IV	Ans. 3
212. In a pregnant lady the L/S ratio is done to assess maturity of 1. Fetal kidneys 2. Fetal lungs 3. Fetal heart 4. Fetal Brain	Ans. 2
213. The mechanism of Ethambutol resistance is 1. Rop B 2. Etm b 3. Etm a 4. rag?	Ans. 2

<p>214. Type I diabetes mellitus is associated with all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulinitis 2. Reduction in B cell mass 3. B cell degranulation 4. Amyloid change in B cells 	Ans. 3
<p>215. A patient with tall stature, gynecomastia, hypogonadism. On chromosomal analysis was found to have XXY. The diagnosis is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Klinefelters 2. Edwards 3. Turners 4. CAH 	Ans. 1
<p>216. Amyl nitrate inhalation is useful in which of the following poisoning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mercury 2. Hydrocyanic acid 3. Phosphorous 4. Organophosphates 	Ans. 2
<p>217. In contaminated liquor poisoning all the following can occur except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Metabolic alkalosis 2. Blindness 3. Treatment is with ethanol 4. Toxicity is due to Methanol 	Ans. 1
<p>218. Foamy liver is seen in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arsenic poisoning 2. Putrefaction 3. Mummification 4. Aconite poisoning 	Ans. 2
<p>219. Right and Wrong test is used in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insanity 2. Alcoholism 3. Identification of a person 4. Schizophrenia 	Ans. 2
<p>220. A patient brought dead had smell of bitter almonds coming from him. The poison implicated is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methanol 2. Organophosphate 3. Hydrocyanic acid 4. Arsenic 	Ans. 3
<p>221. In a firearm injury blackening seen around the entry wound is due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flame 2. Smoke 3. Unburnt powder 4. Hot gasses 	Ans. 2
<p>222. Gun powder contains all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potassium nitrate 2. Lead peroxide 3. Charcoal 4. Phosphorous 	Ans. 2
<p>223. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in all the following except</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crigler najjar syndrome 2. DubinJohnson syndrome 3. Breast milk jaundice 4. Gilberts syndrome 	Ans. 2
<p>224. The histological finding in acute rheumatic fever which would best aid in diagnosis is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased vascularity of myocardial valves 2. Fibrous perichondritis 3. Aschoff's bodies 4. Vegetations over mitral valve 	Ans. 3
<p>225. A patient semiconscious with altered sensorium with visual hallucination and fragmented delusions is suffering from which of the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delirium 2. Delusion 3. Schizophrenia 	Ans. 1

4. Mania	
226. A person complains of creeping sensation all over his body. He is know to be addicted to a certain substance ,which most probably is 1. Hashish 2. Alcoholism 3. Cocaine 4. Amphetamine	Ans. 3
227. Most specific tumor marker for prostate is 1. Acid phosphatase 2. Alkaline phosphatase 3. Prostate specific antigen 4. HCG	Ans. 3
228. In a smoker a tumor with central cavitation is found. This is most likely to be 1. Squamous cell carcinoma 2. Small cell carcinoma 3. Alveolar carcinoma 4. Adenocarcinoma	Ans. 1
229. Which of the following is true about pleomorphic tumor 1. The pleomorphic tumors over period of time give rise to warthins adenoma 2. They are associated with nerve commonly 3. Treatment is enucleation 4. 80 % of benign tumors are of pleomorphic origin	Ans. 4
230. Epileptic seizures associated with high fever can be differentiated from simple febrile seizures by which of the following 1. Family history 2. Focal lesion 3. Associated with high rise of temperature 4. Focal seizures	Ans.
231. 100 ml of breast milk contains 1. 70 kcals 2. 150 kcals 3. 75kcal 4. 200kcal	Ans. 1
232. All the following can be used in diagnosis as tumor markers except 1. Beta HCG 2. Alph fetoprotein 3. Beta 2 microglobulin 4. CEA	Ans. 1
233. Most common cause of ocular morbidity in our country as found by the 86-89 national survey for blindness was 1. Refractive error 2. Cataract 3. Trauma 4. Vitamin A deficiency	Ans. 2
234. In a patient found to have sputum -ve but X-ray +ve tuberculous lesions must be treated by which regime 1. E+R for 1 year 2. 3EHZ + 4HZ 3. 3 RHZ + 2RH 4. 2RHZ + 4 HZ	Ans. 4
235. A female with Tuberculous infection on treatment with Rifampicin and INH has a history of deep vein thrombosis and was on started on warfarin. However warfarin was not found to be effective and she developed another episode of venous thrombosis. She should now be managed with 1. Withdrawal of Warfarin and starting long term heparin therapy 2. Withdrawal of Rifampicin and substitution by Ethambutol 3. Low molecular weight heparin therapy 4. Withdrawal of warfarin and substitution by acuomeral	Ans. 3
236. Which of the following requires emergency operation in setting without tertiary care facilities	

1. Extradural hemorrhage 2. Subdural hemorrhage 3. Subarachnoid hemorrhage 4. Intracerebral hemorrhage	Ans. 1
237. All the following are true about Wilson's disease except 1. Increase liver copper 2. Increase serum ceruloplasmin level 3. Chronic active hepatitis 4. Hemolysis	Ans. 2
238. Nephrocalcinosis can be diagnosed in x-ray as caused by all the following except 1. Hereditary hyperoxaluria 2. Fanconi's anemia 3. Medullary sponge kidney 4. Hyperparathyroidism	Ans. 2
239. On x-ray all the following renal calculi can be seen except 1. Calcium oxalate 2. Triple phosphate 3. Uric acid 4. Cystine stones	Ans. 3
240. All the following are seen in nephrotic syndrome except 1. Albuminuria 2. Hypoalbuminemia 3. Edema 4. Hypocomplementenemia	Ans. 4
241. Which of the following are true about nephritic syndrome 1. Hematuria 3. 3 RHZ + 2RH 4. 2RHZ + 4 HZ	Ans. 4
242. Gall stone causes intestinal obstruction when it gets impacted in which part of the intestine commonly 1. Proximal Ileum 2. Distal ileum 3. Doudenum 4. Jejunum	Ans. 2
243. Which of the following anticancer drugs cause dihydrofolate reductase inhibition 1. Cyclophosphamide 2. Methotrexate 3. 5FU 4. Bleomycin	Ans. 2
244. A female presents with primary amenorrhea and absent vagina. The investigation to be done is 1. LH/FSH assay 2. Chromosomal analysis 3. Urinalysis 4. Laproscopy	Ans. 2
245. Boot shaped heart with oligemia is seen in 1. TGA 2. TOF 3. ASD 4. PDA	Ans. 2
246. The organ which contains appendices epiploicae is which of the following 1. Small intestine 2. Jejunum 3. Appendix 4. Colon	Ans. 4
247. Female with prior history of ectopic pregnancy. The contraceptive of choice now would be which of the following 1. Barrier method 2. OC pills 3. Diaphragm 4. IUD	Ans. 2
248. Postprandial Hypoglycemia is reduced by all the following except 1. Small particle size	

2. Uncooked starch 3. Presence of enzyme inhibitors in food 4. Excess amounts of proteins and fats along with carbohydrates	Ans. 1
249. Leukemoid reaction can be differentiated from CML by all the following except 1. Normal alkaline phosphatase 2. Absent Philadelphia chromosome 3. Splenomegaly 4. Decreased vitamin B12 levels	Ans. 3
250. Best prognosis is seen in which AML 1. M6 2. M1 3. M7 4. M3	Ans. 4
251. Which of the following tumors is common in extramedullary intradural location 1. Ependymoma 2. Metastasis 3. Astrocytoma 4. Neurofibroma	Ans. 4
252. Most common tumor of retroperitoneal region is 1. Neurofibroma 2. Liposarcoma 3. Lipoma 4. Rhabdomyosarcoma	Ans. 2
253. The treatment of choice for chronic partial and tonic clonic seizures is 1. Trimethadione 2. Phenytoin 3. Diazepam 4. Ethosuxemide	Ans. 2
254. Best prognosis in new born seizures is due to which of the following causes 1. Hypoglycemia 2. Hypocalcemia 3. Hyponatremia 4. Hypomagnesemia	Ans. 2
255. A patient with hyperparathyroidism with pheochromocytoma develops a thyroid swelling. This is most likely due to which of the following . 1. Follicular adenoma 2. Papillary carcinoma 3. Medullary carcinoma 4. Follicular carcinoma	Ans. 3
256. An adult male with history of regurgitation of food taken 3-4 days back, and halitosis, also complains of dysphagia to solid food. The Diagnosis is 1. Plummer Vinson syndrome 2. Esophageal web 3. Achalasia cardia 4. Zenkers diverticulum	Ans. 4
257. Bromocriptine is used in all the following except 1. Acromegaly 2. Parkinsonism 3. Endogenous depression 4. Infertility	Ans. 3
258. Which of the following enzymes acts in dephosphorylated state 1. Lipase 2. Glycogen synthase 3. Fructose 1,6 diphosphatase 4. Phosphorylase	Ans.
259. The bonds required for structure of alpha helix is 1. Hydrogen bonds backed on peptide chain 2. Hydrophobic interactions 3. Hydrophilic interactions 4. Peptide bonds	Ans.
260. Enzyme 'hormone sensitive lipase' is inhibited by 1. Epinephrine 2. Cortisol	Ans. 4

3. Glucogan 4. Insulin	
261. All the following are true about polycythemia rubra vera except 1. Erythrocytosis 2. Splenomegaly 3. Normal oxygen saturation 4. Normal B12 levels	Ans. 4
262. Abductor of vocal cord is 1. Posterior cricoarytenoid 2. Lateral aretenoids 3. Cricothyroid 4. Thyroaretenoid	Ans. 4
263. All the following are associated with actin filament except 1. Actin 2. Troponin 3. Tropomyosin 4. Tapaicin	Ans. 1
264. All the following are true regarding Immunodeficiency states except 1. Kaposi'sarcoma is a tumour of vascular origin 2. Increased risk of gut lymphomas 3. Good prognosis on treatment 4.	Ans. 3
265. All the following are true about Hyperkinetic attention deficit disorder except 1. Decreased attention span 2. Associated with seizures 3. Soft neurological signs 4. Treated with amphetamines	Ans. 2
266. In a child 2 years old with rickets has all the characteristic features except 1. Increased alkaline phosphatase 2. Decreased phosphate levels 3. Normal calcium levels 4. Craniotabes	Ans.
267. Black cylinder with white shoulders is used in anaesthesia for which of the following 1. Nitrous oxide 2. Oxygen 3. Helium 4. Carbon dioxide	Ans. 2
268. Osmoreceptors are present in 1. Anterior hypothalamus 2. Atria 3. Kidney 4. Ventricles	Ans. 1
269. In a chi square test for a given p value. The p value signifies that at a given p value 1. Null hypothesis is rejected when it is true 2. Null hypothesis is accepted when it is true 3. Null hypothesis is accepted when it is false 4. Null hypothesis is rejected when it is false	Ans. 4
270. True regarding location of MHC is, it is present on 1. Chromosome 16 2. Chromosome 6 Long arm 3. Chromosome 6 short arm 4. Chromosome 11 long arm	Ans. 3
271. Which of the following inhibits biotransformation of drug metabolism except 1. Cimetidine 2. Ketoconazole 3. Phenytoin 4. Erythromycin	Ans. 3
272. Neurotransmitter involved in nigrostriatal pathway is 1. Serotonin 2. Dopamine 3. Cholinergic	Ans. 2

4. Adrenergic	
273. True about Cushing's syndrome is 1. Adrenomedullary hyperplasia in association with the MEN syndrome is a common cause 2. Bronchial carcinoid causes Cushing's syndrome 3. It is diagnosed by hypokalemia in association with increased adrenal secretion 4. It is often fatal due to its coronary and cerebrovascular accidents	Ans.
274. Which of the following is most important carbon dioxide transport means in blood 1. It is mostly transported as carboxy hemoglobin 2. As dissolved CO ₂ 3. Due to the action of carbonic anhydrase 4. Due to CO ₂ molecule attached to Hemoglobin	Ans. 3
275. In a newborn being exclusively fed with goat's milk will develop which of the following as compared to being fed with breast milk 1. Scurvy 2. Rickets 3. Microcytic anemia 4. Megaloblastic anemia	Ans. 4
276. The precursor of phosphatidyl choline is 1. Phosphatidyl ethanolamine 2. Acetyl choline 3. G6 PD 4. Glycerol 3 phosphate	Ans.
277. All the muscles are inserted in the greater trochanter except 1. Piriformis 2. Pectineus 3. Gluteus medius 4. Gluteus minimus	Ans. 2
278. The most common organism to cause osteomyelitis in sickle cell anemia is 1. Staphylococci 2. Salmonella 3. Pseudomonas 4. Proteus	Ans. 1
279. On examination of a patient there was a double peaked pulse in his peripheral artery. All the following are causes except 1. Aortic Regurgitation 2. HOCM 3. AS with AR 4. Mitral regurgitation	Ans. 4
280. All the following are field defects seen in glaucoma except 1. Complete blurring of blind spot 2. Isolated scotoma may occur 3. The field changes are usually restricted to 15-30 degrees on field chart 4. Temporal field is first to be affected	Ans. 4
281. The prostaglandins were first demonstrated in 1. Blood 2. Sputum 3. Semen 4. CSF	Ans. 3
282. All the following tumours are seen in posterior mediastinum except 1. Neurofibroma 2. Thymoma 3. Lipoma 4. Lymphoma	Ans. 2
283. Increased blood pressure mediates reflex bradycardia through impulses in all the following nerves except 1. Accessory cervical 2. Nerve of Hering 3. Glossopharyngeal 4. Vagus	Ans. 1
284. Rectal polyp most commonly presents as 1. Obstruction	

2. Bleeding 3. Infection 4. Changes into malignancy	Ans. 2
285. All are true regarding pneumonia caused by Mycoplasma except 1. It is diagnosed by presence of cold agglutinin antibodies 2. Erythromycin is used for treatment 3. It is a highly contagious infection 4. It is difficult to culture	Ans. 1
286. The lifespan of a red blood cell is 1. 60 days 2. 80 days 3. 120 days 4. 100 days	Ans. 3
287. Which of the following commonly gives rise to migratory Thrombophlebitis 1. Carcinoma lung 2. Hepatocellular carcinoma 3. Carcinoma pancreas 4. Thyroid carcinoma	Ans. 3
288. The most common primary cause of intraocular tumor in children 1. Retinoblastoma 2. Rhabdomyosarcoma 3. Neuroblastoma 4. Melanoma	Ans. 2
289. Which of the following is most important side effect of Cisplatin 1. Neurotoxicity 2. Cardiotoxicity 3. GIT adverse effects 4. Nephrotoxicity	Ans. 4
290. The treatment of choice for pseudomembranous colitis is 1. Ampicillin 2. Vancomycin 3. Bacitracin 4. Amikacin	Ans. 2
291. The most common cause of Budd-Chiari syndrome is 1. Hepatic vein valve 2. PNH 3. IVC web 4. Oral contraceptives	Ans. 2
292. All the following are seen in upper motor nerve palsy except 1. Fasciculation's 2. Increased reflexes 3. Hypertonic movements 4. Clonus	Ans. 1
293. Which of the following inducing agents increase intracranial pressure 1. Halothane 2. Thiopentone 3. Ketamine 4. Fentanyl	Ans. 3
294. Least common change to occur in a leiomyoma is 1. Red degeneration 2. Malignancy 3. Calcification 4. Infarction	Ans. 2
295. Mucosal immunity is due to 1. IgG 2. IgA 3. IgM 4. IgE	Ans. 2
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1. Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy is seen more commonly with which of the following lung carcinoma's
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Epidermoid carcinoma
 - d. Oat cell carcinoma
2. By knowing the half life of a drug it would help in knowing the
 - a. Median lethal dose
 - b. Median effective dose
 - c. Potency of drug
 - d. Frequency of dosing
3. Which of the following types of human papiloma viruses is implicated in causation of carcinoma cervix
 - a. 6
 - b. 11
 - c. 16
 - d. 42
4. The best way to visualize the corneoscleral angle is
 - a. Slit lamp microscopy
 - b. Gonioscopy
 - c. Ophthalmoscope
 - d. Keratometer
5. Mebendazole is used for treatment of all of the following except
 - a. Intestinal ameobiasis
 - b. Trichuriasis
 - c. Ankylostoma
 - d. Round worm
6. Which of the following causes visceral larva migrane
 - a. Toxocara cati
 - b. Ankylostoma doudenale
 - c. Loa Loa
 - d. Trichuris trichura
7. Which of the following is content of litre's hernia
 - a. Sigmoid colon
 - b. Urinary bladder
 - c. Meckel's diverticulum
 - d. Ileus
8. Amino Acid Score (AAS) refers to
 - a. The ratio of number of essential amino acids present in the given diet to reference protein
 - b. The ratio of number of limiting amino acids present in given diet to the reference protein
 - c. The number of limiting amino acids present in the given diet
 - d. The number of essential amino acids present in the given diet
9. Most common tumor of the appendix is
 - a. Adenocarcinoma
 - b. Carcinoid
 - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - d. Metastasis
10. Formation of ammonium ions to remove the excess acid in urine is produced by which of the following enzymes
 - a. Glutaminase
 - b. Glutamate pyruvate transaminase
 - c. Glutamate dehydrogenase
 - d. Carboxylase
11. The normal PR interval is in seconds
 - a. 0.05-0.08
 - b. 0.12-0.16
 - c. 0.8-1.6
 - d. 1.2-2.3
12. The normal sperm count is
 - a. 4-5 million/mm³
 - b. 60-120 million/ml

- c. 60-120 lakhs/ml
- d. 40-50 lakhs/mm³
13. To balance pressure natriuresis, the renal sodium excretion is
 - a. Increased with increased arterial pressure
 - b. Decreased with increased pressure
 - c. Decreased with decreased pressure
 - d. Increased with decreased pressure
14. The limiting amino acid in wheat is
 - a. Lysine
 - b. Threonine
 - c. Tryptophan
 - d. Cysteine
15. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess is formed due to
 - a. Acute cervical lymphadenitis
 - b. Caries spine
 - c. Tonsillitis
 - d. Trauma
16. Post cricoid malignancy is commonly in
 - a. Alcoholics
 - b. Smokers
 - c. Plummer vinsons syndrome
 - d. Reflux esophagitis
17. The Henderson Hassalbach equation is used for measuring
 - a. The sodium potassium balance
 - b. The acid base balance
 - c. The kinetics of enzymatic reaction
 - d. Anion gap
18. All of the following are anabolic except
 - a. Growth hormone
 - b. Cortisol
 - c. Insulin
 - d. IGF-1
19. In right homonymous hemianopia the lesion is in
 - a. The right optic nerve
 - b. Optic chiasma
 - c. The left Optic tract
 - d. The Optic radiations in the left cortex
20. Osteochondritis of the lunate bone is known as
 - a. Friebergs
 - b. Keinbocks
 - c. Perthes
 - d. Kohlers
21. The incubation period of mumps is
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 10 days
 - c. 18 days
 - d. 25 days
22. To differentiate between osmotic and secretory diarrhea it is best to measure
 - a. The stool osmolol gap
 - b. The stool and plasma osmolality
 - c. The stool anion gap
 - d. The water content of the stools
23. Cobble stone appearance is seen in
 - a. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
 - b. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - c. Trachoma
 - d. Herpes Infection
24. The difference between use of a selective alpha₁ blocker to using a non selective alpha blocker is
 - a. Less reflux tachycardia
 - b. Decreased postural hypotension
 - c. More vasodilation
 - d. Vasoconstriction
25. All of the following are actions of epinephrine on beta receptors except
 - a. Tachycardia
 - b. Ventricular arrhythmia's

- c. A-V block
 - d. Increased cardiac output
26. Symes amputation is of which of the following types
- a. Provisional non end bearing
 - b. Provisional end bearing
 - c. Definitive non end bearing
 - d. Definitive end bearing
27. All of the following are true about amiodarone
- a. It acts on fast sodium channels
 - b. Increase action potential
 - c. It decreases conduction in HIS purkinje fibres
 - d. It increases refractory period in A-V node
28. The cell of origin in giant cell tumor is
- a. Osteoblast
 - b. Osteoclast
 - c. Undifferentiated cells
 - d. Giant cells
29. In vaginal prolapse the cause for decubitus ulcer is
- a. Friction
 - b. It decreases conduction in HIS purkinje fibres
 - d. It increases refractory period in A-V node
28. The cell of origin in giant cell tumor is
- a. Osteoblast
 - b. Osteoclast
 - c. Undifferentiated cells
 - d. Giant cells
29. In vaginal prolapse the cause for decubitus ulcer is
- a. Friction
 - b. Congestion
 - c. Infection
 - d. Mechanical
30. DIC is seen in all of the following except
- a. Intra uterine death
 - b. Extraamniotic instillation of ethacrydine lactate
 - c. Blood loss
 - d. Amniotic fluid embolism
31. All of the following are conservative management used in ectopic pregnancy except
- a. Salpingostomy
 - b. Salpingotomy
 - c. Salpingectomy
 - d. Methotrexate
32. Hyperemesis Gravidarum in 1st trimester is seen with increased frequency in all of the following except
- a. H.Mole
 - b. Twins
 - c. Preeclampsia
 - d. Primigravida
33. Volume of synovial fluid in knee joint is
- a. 0.5-4 ml
 - b. 4-8 ml
 - c. 10-20 ml
 - d. 8-12 ml
34. The increased production of vitamin D induced transport protein increases absorption of
- a. Iron
 - b. Magnesium
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Zinc
35. The blocking antibodies in pernicious anemia are
- a. Directed against parietal cells
 - b. Prevents binding of IF and B12
 - c. Prevents absorption of IF and B12 complex
 - d. Are directed against enterocytes in ileum
36. Most common site of urethral rupture is
- a. Prostatic
 - b. Penile

- c. Bulbar
 - d. Membranous
37. WHO day is celebrated all over the day on
- a. April 10
 - b. April 7th
 - c. May 31st
 - d. Dec 1st
38. Small Pox was declared globally eradicated on
- a. 7th May 1977
 - b. 1975
 - c. 8th May 1980
 - d. 14th April 1977
39. The membranous separating the region between the feotal skull bones is called as
- a. Fontanel
 - b. Wormian Bones
 - c. Sutures
 - d. Ostia
40. Bisphosphonates act by
- a. Preventing calcium absorption in GIT
 - b. Inhibiting osteoclast mediated bone resorption
 - c. Preventing Ca excretion
41. Altering blood pH and preventing Ca resorption
- a. Odd's ratio measures the strength of association and
 - b. The ratio of incidence of disease in exposed to nonexposed
 - c. The risk factors and outcome
 - d. The ratio between exposed to the incidence of disease in the total population
42. The structures marking the seperation of the duodenum and the jejunum is
- a. The superior mesenteric vein
 - b. The bile duct
 - c. The ligament of trietz
 - d. The caudate lobe of liver
43. In an immunosupressed individual suffering from viral , oppportunistic fungal and parasitic infections is suffering mainly from a defect in
- a. B cells
 - b. T cells
 - c. Complement
 - d. Neutrophils
44. For contraception (post contraception) all of the following are used except
- a. Mifepristone
 - b. Oral contraceptives
 - c. Levonorgestrol
 - d. Prostaglandins
45. All of the following are used in treatment of endometriosis except
- a. Danazol
 - b. Gonadotropin releasing hormone
 - c. OCP's
 - d. Gonadotropin releasing hormone agonist
46. During a surgery ligation of which of the following small veins in the abdomen can lead to death of the patient
- a. IVC
 - b. Superior mesenteric vein
 - c. Coronary vein
 - d. Splenic vein
47. All of the following are associated with maculopapular rash except
- a. Typhoid
 - b. Dengue
 - c. Chicken pox
 - d. Measles
48. Punctate basophilia is seen in
- a. Erythrocytes
 - b. Nuetrophils
 - c. Lymphocytes
 - d. Eosinophils

49. The fibrous layer is missing in
- Pars tensa
 - Pars flaccida
 - Umbo
 - Anullus of tympanic membrane
50. Myotonic dystrophy inheritance is by
- Autosomal Dominant
 - X-linked recessive
 - Autosomal recessive
 - Multifactorial
51. X-linked dominant inheritance pattern is seen in
- Polycystic Kidney disease
 - Vitamin D resistant rickets
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Von willibrands disease
52. Von Willibrands disease is transmitted as
- Autosomal recessive
 - Autosomal Dominant
 - X-linked recessive
 - Y-linked recessive
53. Internal hordeolum is
- Chronic granulomatous infection of Meibomian glands
 - Acute suppurative infection of Meibomian glands
 - Acute infection of glands of Zei's
 - Lacrimal gland infection
54. The protein content in breast milk is
- 0.8 gm/100 ml
 - 0.9 gm/10 ml
 - 1 gm/10ml
 - 2 gms/100 ml
55. Dysphagia lusoria is due to
- Abnormal origin of left subclavian artery
 - Abnormal origin of right subclavian artery
 - Compression by aortic arch
 - Obstruction due to foreign body
56. Sensitivity is written in the formula as
- $TP/FP+FN$
 - $TP/FN+TN$
 - $TP/TN+TP$
 - $TP/TN+FP$
57. Annual parasite incidence measures
- Number of confirmed cases due to malaria in 1 yr *1000 / Population under surveillance
 - Number of cases of malaria due to falciparum in 1 yr * 1000 / Total population
 - Number of slides examined *1000 / Total population
 - Number of faciparum malria cases in 2-10 yr old children*1000 / Total population
58. As per WHO TB is said to be under control when
- <1% population is tuberculin positive
 - <1% population is sputum positive
 - <1% infection in children less then 14 years
 - <5% TB cases
59. Tullio Phenomenon refers to
- Increased sensitivity to hearing
 - Better hearing in noisy surrounding
 - Impedence matching
 - Vertigo on hearing high freq sounds
60. Thornwalds disease is infection of
- Pharyngeal bursa
 - Space of gillete
 - Crypta magna
 - Subhyoid infection
61. All of the following are true regarding ulcerative colitis except
- Decreased goblet cells
 - Crypt abcess
 - Destruction of crypts
 - Transmural infarction

62. Avoiding reflex is due to
 - a. Right frontal lobe disease
 - b. Dominant parietal lobe disease
 - c. Non dominant parietal lobe disease
 - d. Left Frontal lobe disease
63. All of the following are true regarding cerebellar lesion except
 - a. Hypotonia
 - b. Adiodokinesia
 - c. Resting tremors
 - d. Ataxia
64. Normal oxygen tension with decreased oxygen carrying capacity is seen in
 - a. Histotoxic hypoxia
 - b. Anemic hypoxia
 - c. Stagnant hypoxia
 - d. Hypoxic hypoxia
65. Loss of speech with inability to read, understand in a patient is referred to as
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Disconnection syndrome
 - d. Apraxia
66. Abelson oncogene is associated with which of the following leukemias
 - a. Acute myeloid leukemia
 - b. Acute leukemic leukemia
 - c. Chronic myeloid leukemia
 - d. Chronic leukemic leukemia
67. In CML the translocation occurring is
 - a. Abl of chromosome 9 to bcr of chromosome 21
 - b. Abl of chromosome 9 to bcr of chromosome 22
 - c. Bcr of chromosome 9 to abl of chromosome 21
 - d. Bcr of chromosome 9 to abl of chromosome 22
68. M4 in the classification of AML denotes which of the following stages
 - a. Promyelocytic
 - b. Monocytic
 - c. Myelomonocytic
 - d. Megakaryocytic
69. The M4 stage in AML is associated with the presence of
 - a. Megaloblasts
 - b. Myeloblasts
 - c. Both myeloblasts and megaloblasts
 - d. Promyocytes
70. KANAVEL'S sign is seen in
 - a. Acute tenosynovitis
 - b. Pancreatitis
 - c. Appendicitis
 - d. Ectopic pregnancy
71. The most common cause of multiple strictures in the small intestine is
 - a. TB
 - b. Ischeamic enteritis
 - c. Crohns disease
 - d. Ulcerative colitis
72. In a post appendectomy patient the cause of an external fistula formation is
 - a. TB
 - b. Intussuception
 - c. Crohns disease
 - d. Ulcerative colitis
73. Feecal fistula at the umbilicus is due to
 - a. Patent urachus
 - b. Vescico intestinal diverticulum
 - c. Omphalocele
 - d. Infection
74. Most common cause of vescico vaginal fistula in developing countries is due to
 - a. Obstructed labour
 - b. Werthiems hysterectomy
 - c. Ceasarian section

- d. Forceps delivery
75. All of the following operations are done in incontinence except
- Kelleys stitch
 - Aldridge's operation
 - Marshal marchetti krantz operation
 - Shirodhkars sling operation
76. Most common type of incontinence seen in UTI is
- False
 - Overflow
 - Urge
 - True
77. Deep tranverse arrest is commonly associated with which of the following types of pelvis
- Platypelloid
 - Android
 - Anthrapoid
 - Gynecoid
78. Which of the following is responsible for inability to rotate anteriorly in the occipitoposterior position
- Moderate size fetus
 - Gynecoid pelvis
 - Weak uterine contractions
 - Good levator ani muscle contractions
79. Which of the following sinuses is commonly associated with development of osteomyelitis in the face
- Maxillary
 - Ethmoid
 - Frontal
 - Sphenoid
80. Atropine causes decrease salivation and bronchodilatation . These properties enable it to used in as
- Preaneasthetic medication
 - Hyertension
 - Supraventricular tachycardia
 - MI
81. All of the following are true about succinylcholine except
- Causes persistent depolarizing block
 - Metabolized by psuedocholinesterase
 - Block can be reversed by neostigmine
 - Has a short half life
82. Maculopaular rash is seen is all of the following except
- Typhoid
 - Varicella
 - Dengue
 - Measles
83. Diastomatomyelia is
- Discontinuity in spinal cord
 - Spur in spinal cord
 - Absence of dorsal column
 - Dislocated disc
84. The weight of the body is transmitted through the axis of the vertebrae passing through
- Lamina
 - Vertebral Body
 - Pedicle
 - Dorsal arch
85. All of the following are selective beta blockers except
- Atenolol
 - Metoprolol
 - Bisoprlol
 - Propranolol
86. All of the following are seen in Tetralogy of Fallot except
- VSD
 - Overiding aorta
 - Pulmonary stenosis
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy
87. In most patients with multiple sclerosis, CSF proteins are
- Increased
 - Decreased

- c. Normal
 - d. Absent
88. In Freidrichs type V hyperlipidemias the protein raised is
- a. IDL
 - b. VLDL
 - c. LDL
 - d. Chylomicronsii
89. Atoprine is used in treatment of all of the following except
- a. Iridocyclitis
 - b. Angle closure glaucoma
 - c. Corneal ulcer
 - d. Before refraction assessment
90. Wickhams striae is characteristically is seen in
- a. Psoriasis
 - b. Lichen planus
 - c. Pemphigus
 - d. Pemphigoid
91. Rhinitis sicca involves
- a. Anterior nares
 - b. Septum
 - c. Posterior wall
 - d. Lateral wall
92. Acute pancreatitis is caused most commonly by
- a. Gallstones
 - b. Alcohol
 - c. Truama
 - d. Drugs
93. All of the following about meperidine are true except
- a. Has shorter half life then morphine
 - b. Greater spasmogenic action then morphine
 - c. Has dependency
 - d. Better oral avialabilty
94. The lateral boundary of femoral canal is formed by
- a. Lacunar ligament
 - b. Femoral ligament
 - c. Femoral vein
 - d. Femoral nerve
95. Posterior relation of Winslows foramen is
- a. IVC
 - b. Liver
 - c. Doudenum
 - d. Pancreas
96. The death sentence given by a judicial officer has to be confirmed by
- a. Sessions court
 - b. Additional sessions court
 - c. High court
 - d. Supreme court
97. The asbestos which of least likely pathogenic is
- a. Crocodolite
 - b. Crysolite
 - c. Amsolyte
 - d. Trenolite
98. Most common surgical complication of typhoid is
- a. Myocarditis
 - b. Cholecystitis
 - c. Hemorrhage
 - d. Ileal perforation
99. In a patient with highly selective protienuria the protein lost is
- a. Transferrin
 - b. Albumin and fibronogen
 - c. Transferrin and fibronogen
 - d. Fibronogen
100. The immunologic response giving protection to Hepatitis A for long periods
- a. IgM

- b. IgG
 - c. IgA
 - d. IgD
101. In window period in Hepatitis B infection, the severely shows
- a. HbsAg
 - b. Anti HbsAg
 - c. HbeAg
 - d. Anti HbeAg
102. Characteristic skin lesion in Peutz Jeghers syndrome is
- a. Freckles
 - b. Lentigenes
 - c. Café u-lait spots
 - d. Adenoma Sebacium
103. Characteristic lesion in tuberous sclerosis
- a. Café u lait
 - b. Adenoma sebaceum
 - c. Lentigenes
 - d. Melanoma
104. All of the following are common uses of beta blockers and calcium channel blockers except
- a. Atrial arrythmias
 - b. Hypertension
 - c. Variant angina
 - d. Migraine
105. Cardiac output is decreased by
- a. Increased sympathetic activity
 - b. Tachycardia
 - c. Increased preload
 - d. Decreased venous return
106. The parasympathetic effect on bronchial smooth muscle causes
- a. Increased tidal volume
 - b. Bronchoconstriction
 - c. Bronchodilatation
 - d. No effect
107. All of the following are true about cochlea except
- a. Lesion in cochlea causes nerve deafness
 - b. Contains the tectorial membrane which is fine tuned
 - c. It contains the hearing sense organs
 - d. Lesion causes vertigo
108. Myopia is best corrected by
- a. Convex lenses
 - b. Concave lenses
 - c. Astigmatic lenses
 - d. Prisms
109. All of the following are causes of complicated cataract except
- a. Malignant Myopia
 - b. Diabetes mellitus
 - c. Retinitis Pigmentosa
 - d. Iridocyclitis
110. The most common cause of psuedohermaphroditism is
- a. Ovarian dysgenesis
 - b. Ovarian tumor
 - c. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
 - d. PCOD
111. The D/D of rectal prolapse in a child is
- a. Intusseception
 - b. Rectal polyp
 - c. Heamorrhoids
 - d. Tumor
112. Most common cause of stridor in newborn is
- a. Subglottic stenosis
 - b. Laryngomalacia
 - c. Foreiegn Body
 - d. Infection

113. All of the following are functions of saliva except
- Acts as lubricant for mastication
 - It helps in perception of taste by dissolving
 - It helps in digestion of carbohydrates
 - It helps in digestion of proteins
114. The blood supply of SA node is
- Left coronary artery
 - Right coronary artery
 - Left circumflex artery
 - Anterior descending artery
115. The graph used to measure to unrelated variables like height and weight are
- Scatter diagram
 - Bar chart
 - Pie chart
 - Histogram
116. Reverse intussusception occurs in
- Ileocolic
 - Ileocecal
 - Colocolic
 - Jejunogastric
117. Aspirin can be used in all of the following except
- Dysmenorrhoea
 - Acute inflammation of joints
 - Post MI
 - Viral infection
118. All of the following are true about metropathia haemorrhagica except
- Swiss cheese endometrium
 - Common nearing menopause
 - Anovulatory cycles
 - Metrorrhagia
119. Savlon contains
- Cetavlon + hibitane
 - Cetavlon + Chlorheximide
 - Hibitane + Chlorhexenol
 - Cetavlon + Chlorohexenol
120. Most common adverse effect of Ziduvudine is
- Myopathy
 - Bone marrow toxicity
 - Hemolytic anemia
 - Hepatitis
121. All of the following are advantages of using INH in antiTB treatment except
- It reduces load of TB bacilli
 - It kills intracellular TB bacilli
 - It acts on dormant bacilli
 - It has preventable side effects like peripheral neuropathy
122. The only drug available for treatment of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is
- Chlorpropamide
 - Thiazide
 - Desmopressin
 - Fruzemide
123. All of the following are physiological cysts in the ovary except one which is a tumor
- Theca cysts
 - Dermoid
 - Luteal cysts
 - Corpus luteum cysts
124. Development of testes is dependant upon which of the following
- X chromosome
 - Y chromosome
 - XY chromosomes
 - XX chromosomes
125. Turners syndrome karyotype is
- 45, XXY
 - 45, X0

- c. 45,XX
d. 45, XY
126. All of the following are indications of enucleation except
a. Malignant myopia
b. Pthysis bulbi
c. Panopthalmitis
d. Total anterior staphyloma
127. Purely ketogenic aminoacid
a. Proline
b. Tyrosine
c. Leucine
d. Phenylalanine
128. Ponderal index is
a. Wt/Ht^2
b. 100-ht in cms
c. $Wt/\text{cube root of } Ht$
d. Observed weight/Expected weight
129. WHO's definition of blindness is
a. $<6/60$
b. $<3/60$
c. $<20/60$
d. $<1/60$
130. All of the following are seen in abruptio placentae except
a. Tenderness over the abdomen
b. Renal failure
c. Uterine inversion
d. DIC
131. PQLI includes
a. IMR, life expectancy at 1 year, economic growth product
b. IMR, life expectancy at 1 year, literacy
c. MMR, literacy, economic growth product
d. IMR, life expectancy at birth and knowledge
132. Freshly prepared bleaching powder yields what % of chlorine
a. 66%
b. 33%
c. 50%
d. 20%
133. Iodized salt at production level and at consumer level should be
a. 45 ppm and 15 ppm
b. 30 ppm and 15 ppm
c. 40 ppm and 20 ppm
d. 20 ppm and 10 ppm
134. The toxin implicated in lathyrism is
a. Pyrralidone
b. BOAA
c. Sanguinarine
d. Aflatoxin
135. Chronic noise exposure above what level causes deafness
a. 100 Db
b. 85 Db
c. 70 Db
d. 140 Db
136. All of the following are seen in horners syndrome except
a. Ptosis
b. Miosis
c. Proptosis
d. Anhydrosis
137. Antigen drift involving infleunza indicates
a. Major shift in the structure of the antigens
b. Minor variations in the viral nucleocapsid
c. Minor antigenic variations in the heamaggluttinin and neuroaminidase antigens
d. Recombination with host DNA
138. Skin contains which type of glands largely
a. Apocrine and sweat glands

- b. Endocrine and sweat glands
 - c. Holocrine and sweat glands
 - d. Sebaceous and sweat glands
139. Acute flaccid paralysis is suddenly caused by
- a. Hypercalcemia
 - b. Hypocalcemia
 - c. Hyperkalemia
 - d. Hypokalemia
140. In a patient with polyuria and polydipsia with passage of dilute urine is suffering from abnormality involving
- a. Aldosterone
 - b. ADH
 - c. Insulin
 - d. Growth hormone
141. Chlamydia is best treated by
- a. Tetracycline
 - b. Ampicillin
 - c. Gentamycin
 - d. Cephalexin
142. True about competitive inhibitor is
- a. Decrease in K_m and V_{max}
 - b. Decrease in V_{max} and K_m is same
 - c. Increase in K_m and V_{max} is same
 - d. Decrease in K_m and V_{max} is same
143. Best drug to potentiate DOPA is
- a. Pyridoxine
 - b. Carbidopa
 - c. Pergolide
 - d. Amantadine
144. Current modes of investigation for infertility to check functioning of tubes are all of the following except
- a. Air insufflation
 - b. Sonosalpingography
 - c. Hysterosalpingography
 - d. Laproscopic chromotubation
145. Kernicterus is caused by
- a. Bilirubin monoglucuronide
 - b. Albumin bound bilirubin
 - c. Unbound bilirubin
 - d. Bilirubin diglucuronide
146. Mechanism of action of clindamycin is
- a. Inhibits cell wall synthesis
 - b. Inhibits beta lactamase
 - c. Acts on protein synthesis
 - d. Causes miss reading of DNA
147. Prolactin secretion is inhibited by
- a. Growth hormone
 - b. Somatostatin
 - c. Dopamine
 - d. TSH
148. In advanced stage of endometrial carcinoma treatment given is
- a. Tamoxifen
 - b. Medroxyprogesterone
 - c. Danazol
 - d. Methotrexate
149. Normal fluoride level for drinking purposes is in mg/L
- a. 0.08-0.5
 - b. 0.8-1.2
 - c. 1-1.75
 - d. 1.5-3.5
150. Epinephrine can be used in all of the following except
- a. Anaphylactic shock
 - b. Chronic bronchial asthma
 - c. Cardiac resuscitation
 - d. To prevent local bleed
151. The most common nerve involved in leprosy is

- a. Ulnar nerve
 - b. Lateral popliteal nerve
 - c. Sciatic nerve
 - d. Radial nerve
152. Dangerous area of face is
- a. Olfactory bulb
 - b. Woodruffs area
 - c. Littles area
 - d. Inferior turbinate
153. During surgery involving abdomen ligation of a small vein can cause death of the patient
- a. Coronary vein
 - b. Superior mesenteric vein
 - c. Splenic vein
 - d. IVC
154. The main blood supply of the small gut is
- a. Celiac axis
 - b. Superior mesenteric vein
 - c. Inferior mesenteric vein
 - d. Middle colic vein
155. The external ear develops from which of the following
- a. 1st branchial arch
 - b. 2nd branchial arch
 - c. 1st branchia cleft
 - d. 2nd branchial cleft
156. Division of nuclear material occurs in which of the following stages
- a. Metaphase I
 - b. Prophase I
 - c. Anaphase
 - d. Prophase II
157. Rotation of radius occurring without extension and flexion at the elbow joint is caused by
- a. Anconeus and supinator
 - b. Brachioradialis and Brachialis
 - c. Pronator quadratus and pronator teres
 - d. Triceps and Biceps brachii
158. Depression of mandible is caused by
- a. Temporalis
 - b. Lateral pterygoid
 - c. Medial pterygoid
 - d. Masseter
159. Which of the following amino acids undergoes hydroxylation and is involved in the formation of collagen
- a. Proline
 - b. Tryptophan
 - c. Phenylalanine
 - d. Cystiene
160. Which of the following are true about nerve action conduction
- a. On activation there is influx of potassium and efflux of sodium
 - b. It is decremental in nature
 - c. It does not follow all or none law
 - d. It requires a threshold stimulus to be activated
161. The most physiological operation for chronic duodenal ulcer is
- a. Highly selective Vagotomy
 - b. Truncal vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy
 - c. Antrectomy and truncal vagotomy
 - d. Selective vagotomy
162. The least recurrence rate is seen in which of the following procedures for peptic ulcer
- a. Truncal vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy
 - b. Highly selective vagotomy
 - c. Truncal vagotomy and antectomy
 - d. Selective vagotomy
163. Most of the long bones in the body have which of the following type of joints
- a. Synarthrosis
 - b. Dyarthrosis
 - c. Amphiarthrosis
 - d. Synostosis
164. The fungi present in the reticuloendothelial system is

- a. Candida
 - b. Histoplasma capsulatum
 - c. Sporothrix
 - d. Aspergillus
165. Alpha waves are of which of the following frequencies
- a. 7-13 Hz
 - b. 10-20 Hz
 - c. 15-25 Hz
 - d. 4-5 Hz
166. In a patient who is resting but is awake and has his closed will show which of the following readings on EEG
- a. Alpha waves
 - b. Beta waves
 - c. Theta waves
 - d. Delta waves
167. Which of the following are true about neutrophils
- a. Constitute 5-10% of leucocytes
 - b. Are phagocytic cells
 - c. Are increased in chronic inflammation
 - d. Are present mainly in extravascular regions
168. In a patient suffering through trauma involving regions that are extra abdominal can still cause death due to which of the following reasons
- a. Splenic rupture
 - b. Acute dilatation of stomach
 - c. Fat embolism
 - d. Intestinal infarction
169. All of the following are true regarding Angle closure glaucoma except
- a. Vertically dilated pupil
 - b. Deep AC
 - c. Ciliary congestion
 - d. Haloes may appear
170. All of the following are true about angle closure glaucoma except
- a. Prodromal phase initially
 - b. Atropine is used in treatment
 - c. Gonioscopy is used to visualize angle
 - d. Iridotomy is required
171. Which of the following drugs cause phototoxicity
- a. Phenytoin
 - b. Amiodarone
 - c. Digoxin
 - d. Verapamil
172. Erythema Nodosum is caused by
- a. Sulphonamides
 - b. Phenytoin
 - c. Phenylbutazone
 - d. Penicillin
173. Which of the following cytokines synthesized by the LOX enzyme is involved in chemotaxis
- a. B4
 - b. C4
 - c. D4
 - d. E4
174. True about TxA2 synthesized by endothelium is
- a. Inhibits platelet aggregation
 - b. Causes vasoconstriction
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
175. Benzathine penicillin is used in treatment of
- a. Endocarditis
 - b. Septicemia
 - c. Primary syphilis
 - d. UTI
176. Most common cause of infection in surgical wounds is
- a. Staph epidermidis
 - b. Staph aureus

- c. Pseudomonas
 - d. Streptococci
177. Chronic exposure with which of the following particle size causes chronic lung disease
- a. 0.5-3 microns
 - b. 5-10 microns
 - c. 3-5 microns
 - d. 0.01-0-5 microns
178. Which of the following is a common child affective viruses
- a. Adenovirus
 - b. CMV
 - c. Parainfluenza
 - d. Herpes simplex
179. Narcolepsy is
- a. Narcotic induced epilepsy
 - b. Narcotic induced depression
 - c. Attacks of sleep and paralysis
 - d. Narcotic withdrawal reaction
180. The best way to gauge the IQ of a child is by looking at
- a. Gross motor development
 - b. Fine motor development
 - c. Psychosocial
 - d. Language
181. Cherry red spot is seen in
- a. CRVO
 - b. CRAO
 - c. Branch retinal vein occlusion
 - d. Papilloedema
182. Cherry red spot is commonly seen in
- a. Gauchers disease
 - b. Tay Sachs disease
 - c. Hurlers syndrome
 - d. Von gierkes disease
183. Cubitus varus deformity occurs most commonly due to
- a. Malunited lateral condyle #
 - b. Malunited supracondylar #
 - c. Medial epicondyle #
 - d. Elbow dislocation
184. Vibices is another term for
- a. Subcutaneous hypostasis
 - b. Arborescent markings
 - c. Lichtenburgs markings
 - d. Joule burns
185. When permanent canine appears it correlates with the appearance of which of the following ossification centers
- a. Olecranon
 - b. Pissiform
 - c. Patella
 - d. Head of femur
186. In comparison of famotidine to cimetidine. They differ in all of the following except
- a. Antiandrogenic effect
 - b. Oral bioavailability when given along with food
 - c. Duration of action
 - d. Side effects
187. Posterior pituitary stores and releases which of the following hormones
- a. TSH and GH
 - b. TSH and LH
 - c. ADH and Prolactin
 - d. Oxytocin and vassopressin
188. Invitro fertilization is mainly used when the cause of infertility is due to
- a. Oligospermia
 - b. Tubal abnormalities
 - c. Anovulation
 - d. Cord factor
189. Regarding water absorption in PCT all of the following are seen in except

- a. 60% reabsorbed
 - b. Depends on ADH
 - c. Passive
 - d. Active absorption of solutes
190. IV bicarbonate is given in
- a. Metabolic alkalosis
 - b. Metabolic acidosis
 - c. Head injury
 - d. Uncompensated respiratory acidosis
191. Normal anion gap acidosis is seen in
- a. Chronic renal failure
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - d. Methanol poisoning
192. The endothelial cells have specialized receptors for which of following
- a. HDL
 - b. LDL
 - c. Oxidized LDL
 - d. Oxidized VLDL
193. Most common parotid tumor is
- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Warthins tumor
 - d. SCC
194. The toxin implicated in lathyrism is
- a. Sanguinarine
 - b. Beta oxalyl amino acid
 - c. Pyrrazolidine
 - d. Aflatoxin
195. The enzyme required for the generation of the ammonium ion in the kidney is
- a. Glutamate dehydrogenase
 - b. Glutamate aspartate transaminase
 - c. Glutaminase
 - d. Glutamate carboxylase
-

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1. A 17 yr nonsmoking man presents with deep venous thrombosis and a pulmonary embolus. This is his second hospital admission for a similar presentation 1 yr ago. The patient has a family history for recurrent pulmonary emboli. The PTT remains normal after initiation of heparin therapy. Another dose of heparin produces similar results. The patient most likely has
 - a. von Willibrands disease
 - b. Antithrombin III deficiency
 - c. Antibodies against heparin
 - d. Protein C defect
2. All of the following are hypercoagulable conditions except
 - a. AT III deficiency
 - b. Protein C deficiency
 - c. Protein S deficiency
 - d. Anti Lupus anticoagulant deficiency
3. All of the following are responsible for internal rotation of shoulder joint except
 - a. Infraspinatus
 - b. Teres Major
 - c. Deltoid
 - d. Pectoralis Major
4. In a patient presenting with hoarseness of voice, inability to turn head to left against resistance was on examination found to have a swelling in the cervical region. The nerves affected in the lesion are
 - a. IX, XII XII
 - b. VII, X, XI
 - c. IX, X XI
 - d. V, X, XI
5. In undisplaced fracture of neck of femur the ideal treatment includes
 - a. Skeletal traction
 - b. Internal fixation
 - c. Femoral head prosthesis
 - d. Each of the above has similar prospects and results
6. A person skydiving on a slope falls and presents with pain in the wrist. On examination there is no deformity. The diagnosis is
 - a. Colles fracture
 - b. Scaphoid fracture
 - c. Trapezius dislocation
 - d. Lunate subluxation
7. A patient with Hb level 6 gms/dl, TLC -3500 and platelet count 50,000. The most probable diagnosis is
 - a. Leukemia
 - b. Multiple myeloma
 - c. Aplastic anemia
 - d. Megaloblastic anemia
8. Fresh frozen plasma is best given in which of the following situations
 - a. Post op bleeding
 - b. Elective endoscopy where PT has been found to have increased due to effect of coumarin
 - c. Bleeding due to thrombocytopenia

d. In burns patient

9. A patient presented with pulmonary embolism the treatment to be given is

- a. Urokinase with fibrinolytics
- b. IV heparin with continuous infusion followed by coumarin for 4-5 months
- c. Subcutaneous Heparin 5000 units
- d. Warfarin with INR 1-1.5

10. In a patient post myocardial infarction developed atrial fibrillation. Subsequently the ECHO showed a mural thrombus. The management is by

- a. Warfarin
- b. Cardioversion
- c. Digoxin
- d. Propranolol

11. The first step on priority basis required in the management of status epilepticus is

- a. IV Diazepam
- b. IV phenytoin
- c. Airway maintenance
- d. IV phenobarbitone

12. A patient develops mitral regurgitation following myocardial infarction. The likely cause for this complication is

- a. Infarction involving the valve
- b. Rupture of chordae tendinae
- c. Dilatation of the ventricle
- d. Atrial fibrillation

13. A patient with congestive heart failure was started on digoxin and diuretics. He later presents with bradycardia and GIT upset and visual disturbances. His K⁺ was found to be 2.5. The reason for these features is

- a. Left ventricular aneurysm
- b. Digoxin toxicity
- c. Viral gastroenteritis
- d. Hypokalemia

14. Oculomotor nerve passes between which of the following

- a. Superior cerebellar artery and posterior cerebral artery
- b. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery and middle cerebral artery
- c. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery and posterior cerebellar artery
- d. Posterior cerebral artery and anterior communicating artery

15. In a patient with complete median nerve palsy the function totally lost is

- a. Flexion
- b. Abduction
- c. Adduction
- d. Opposition

16. Supracondylar fracture is associated most commonly with which of the following nerve lesions

- a. Ulnar nerve
- b. Radial nerve
- c. Median nerve
- d. Posterior interosseous nerve

17. In Dupuytren's contracture true is

- a. It is due to acute tenosynovitis
- b. The treatment is total excision of the palmar fascia
- c. The mainstay of treatment is steroids and physiotherapy
- d. The little finger is rarely involved

18. Infection from flexor pollicis longus sheath would most likely spread to
- 2nd digit
 - 3rd digit
 - 4th digit
 - 5th digit
19. A 60 year old patient came with 4 episodes of massive bleeding per rectum. On examination the abdomen is soft and there is no tenderness, with bowel sounds being normal. The most likely diagnosis is
- Diverticulitis
 - Carcinoma rectum
 - Heamorroids
 - Peptic ulcer disease
20. In intestinal obstruction true is
- Closed loop obstruction is to be treated as an emergency
 - Long tubes used to treat obstruction are now outdated and not used in modern practice
 - A delay in operation in a patient with partial loop obstruction is not beneficial as compared to an early operation
 - In strangulated obstruction the events occur so fast that fluid and electrolyte disturbances do not occur at the time of presentation
21. A patient was found to have flushing and episodes of hypotension. Ultrasound scan showed multiple small nodular lesions in the liver. The patient was found to have carcinoid syndrome. The site from which the tumor has most likely arisen from is
- Small intestine
 - Apendix
 - Descinding colon
 - Ascending colon
22. A patient presented with headache and episodes of hypertension. In between the episodes he was found to be normal. His urinary VMA levels were found to be raised. The diagnosis is
- Carcinoid syndrome
 - Pheochromocytoma
 - Small cell carcinoma
 - Adissons disease
23. A patient on colonoscopy was found to have tubular adenoma which was removed. The pathology report suggested that the adenoma was found to extend upto the muscularis mucosae. The management now includes
- Fulguration at the site of the polypectomy
 - Sigmoid colectomy
 - Observation
 - Left hemicolectomy
24. True regarding anaerobic infection is
- Anaerobic bacteria are present in the skin and mucosae
 - If properly cultured then bacteroides account for 20% of cases causing peritonitis
 - Penicillin is ineffective in the treatment of anaerobic infections
25. True regarding subphrenic abscess is
- Subphrenic abscess is most common following stomach surgery
 - It is most commonly seen following biliary tract surgery
 - As the subphrenic space is surrounded by the falciform ligament and other hepatic ligament anteriorly the subphrenic space is best approached through the bed and 12th rib
 - It occurs most commonly following hepatic abscess rupture
26. A patient was operated 2 months back and at that time a midline incision was used. Now he requires a second operation and this the ideal incision to be used now is

- a. A fresh transverse incision
- b. The scar of the previous incision is excised and the same incision is used
- c. The same incision used without excision of old scar
- d. A paramedian incision is to be used

27. In a trauma patient presenting to the casualty the fluid to be given initially is

- a. Normal saline
- b. Ringers Lactae
- c. Dextrose 5%
- d. Blood

28. Most common complication in varicose vein surgery is

- a. Echymosis
- b. Deep vein thrombosis
- c. Recurrence of varicosity
- d. Venous ulcer

29. Infection draining the index finger goes to

- a. Thenar space
- b. Mid palmar space
- c. Ulnar bursa
- d. Radial bursa

30. True regarding akathasia is

- a. Treatment is by anticholinergics
- b. Patient wanders away from home
- c. Presents with hallucinations
- d. Behavioral therapy is required

31. Most common complication in Colles fracture is

- a. Malunion
- b. Non union
- c. Sudeck's osteodystrophy
- d. Rupture of extensor pollicis

32. Regarding testicular torsion all of the following are true except

- a. Is to be differentiated from acute epididymitis
- b. Immediate management is mainly medical and surgery indicated later
- c. Bilaterality common
- d. May not present with dysuria

33. In Weber's syndrome true is

- a. Lesion is in pons
- b. Associated with 3rd nerve palsy
- c. Hemiplegia on ipsilateral side of lesion
- d. Immediate surgery is the treatment

34. A child suffered through trauma and had to undergo splenectomy for splenic injury and blood loss. The further management includes all of the following except

- a. Continuous penicillin treatment
- b. Continuous aspirin to prevent coagulation
- c. The parents are advised of the possible complications the child is prone for
- d. Repeated evaluation for potential complications

35. True regarding mammography is

- a. 2 rads of exposure is given each time hence it is not generally preferred
- b. It can detect small lesions which are not palpable clinically

- c. It can accurately diagnose carcinoma
- d. Not very useful as a screening tool

36. A patient presented with episodes of flushing and hypotension. His urinary 5HIAA levels were found to be increased. The diagnosis is

- a. Pheochromocytoma
- b. Carcinoid syndrome
- c. Addison's disease
- d. SIADH

37. True regarding the large intestine is

- a. The rectum is partly retroperitoneal and partly free
- b. The ascending colon and descending colon are retroperitoneal
- c. The transverse colon is largely extraperitoneal
- d. The whole of colon is supplied by the vagus

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38. The vagus nerve supplies the large intestine closest upto

- a. Hepatic flexure
- b. Splenic flexure
- c. Cecum
- d. Rectosigmoid junction

39. True about histology of large intestine is

- a. The outer longitudinal and inner circular muscle are complete
- b. The pilae circularis form the haustra
- c. The mucous cells line only the ascending colon

40. True about the pancreas is

- a. The uncinata process is just ventral to where the splenic and the superior mesenteric vein unite
- b. Duct of Santorini is ventral to the duct of Wirsung
- c. The two ducts rarely unite to form common entry into the duodenum
- d. The main blood supply to the pancreas is from the splenic artery

41. Which of the following is true

- a. The right gastric artery arises from the common hepatic artery
- b. Ligation of the splenic artery causes infarction of the greater curvature of the stomach
- c. Gastroepiploic arteries arise from gastroduodenal and splenic arteries
- d. The lesser curvature gets its blood supply mainly from the short gastric vessels

42. A smoker presented with altered sensorium. His blood osmolality was found to be 240 and urine osmolality 340. His Na⁺ is 122 meq/L. The diagnosis is

- a. Diabetes insipidus
- b. SIADH
- c. Renal tubular acidosis
- d. Cerebellar degeneration

43. A patient came with history of fall and on examination there was tenderness between the extensor pollicis longus and brevis. The likely lesion is

- a. Scaphoid #
- b. 1st metacarpal #
- c. Lower end of radius #
- d. Trapezoid #

44. A child when playing had cat scratches over his hand. After 2 days he developed lymphadenopathy. Which group of the lymph nodes are involved if the scratches are over the region where the cephalic vein penetrates into the deeper fascia.

- a. Deltopectoral group
- b. Lateral group
- c. Clavipectoral group
- d. Central group

45 Inability to abduct left eye with LMN fascial palsy on same side. The lesion is in

- a. Left pons
- b. Right pons
- c. CP angle tumor
- d. Cerebellar lesions

46. In a patient with burns

- a. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic to the pulmonary tract
- b. Early tracheostomy is indicated because it is difficult to pass tube through inflamed pharynx
- c. The laryngeal edema can occur as late as 48 hours

47 In a patient presenting odynophagia with oral thrush the chest xray was found to be normal. The CD4 count was found to be 2400. The next step in management is

- a. Fluconazole
- b. Acyclovir
- c. Endoscopy with biopsy of lesion
- d. IV amphotericin B

48. Pulmonary fibrosis is caused by all of the following except

- a. Clindamycin
- b. Nitrofurantoin
- c. Methysergide
- d. Amidarone

49. A drug which causes parkinsonism and is not to be used in patients with this type of disease is

- a. Methysergide
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Riluzole
- d. Phenytoin

50. In a child with hernia on the right side the management is

- a. High ligation of the lesion is done
- b. The distal sac needs to be excised as it can develop hydrocele
- c. Opposite side needs to be explored as bilaterality is common
- d. X ray of the abdomen is useful for diagnosis

51. In a patient with subclavian steal syndrome true is

- a. The flow of blood in the vertebral arteries is normal
- b. The BP is decreased on the ipsilateral side
- c. The patients commonly present with claudication features
- d. The patients commonly present with neurological features

52 In a patient with cervical disc prolapse the management includes

- a. Immediate restrictive exercises
- b. Skeletal traction and manipulation
- c. Immediate surgery to prevent neurological complications
- d. Medical management only

53. True regarding lymphatics is

- a. Arise just below the dermis
- b. Flow is because of pulsation of arteries and muscular contractions
- c. RBC's and WBC's are not seen in the lymphatic flow

d. These are valveless

54. Vitamin D deficiency is caused by all of the following except

- a. Cirrhosis
- b. Celiac sprue
- c. Hypoproteinemia
- d. CRF

55. True regarding osteosarcoma is

- a. Pain is 1st due to pathologic fractures
- b. 10% arise from pagets disease
- c. Spread is mainly by lymphatic route
- d. Most common site is Diaphysis of femur

56. True about follicular carcinoma is

- a. Discrete capsule excludes carcinoma
- b. Multicentricity same as in papillary carcinoma
- c. Spreads more to distal sites than to the regional lymphnodes
- d. FNAC is very useful in making a diagnosis

57. In a 3yr child fever with nuchal rigidity and other signs of meningitis is most likely caused by which of the following

- a. Gram negative bacilli
- b. Gram positive bacilli
- c. Gram positive cocci
- d. Gram negative cocci

58. In a patient with eye opening to pain , no motor and verbal response the GCS score is

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

59. In a lady presenting with preeclampsia all of the following drugs can be used in treatment except

- a. Labetalol
- b. Methyl dopa
- c. Enalapril
- d. Hydralizine

60. In trauma to chest the region of aorta most commonly injured is

- a. The site of origin of the aorta
- b. The descending aorta where it is passing though the diaphragm
- c. The arch just distal to the attachment of the ligamentus arteriosis
- d. Ascending aorta

61. Drug of choice in the treatment of onchocerciasis is

- a. DEC
- b. Ivermectin
- c. Ketoconazole
- d. Cotrimoxazole

62. Most common complication following splenectomy is

- a. Left lower lobe atelectasis
- b. Wound dehiscence
- c. Pneumococcal septicemia
- d. Deep vein thrombosis

63. True regarding aortic aneurysm is
- The mortality in emergency operation is less than 10%
 - The size does not correlate with chances of rupture
 - Renal infarction is common in surgery for rupture
 - Thoracic aneurysms have better prognosis
64. Full thickness graft is indicated in
- Deep burns
 - Burns over large areas
 - Fascial regions for cosmetic effect
 - Over the back
65. TSH secreted from the pituitary gland is under control by
- TRH and T3, T4
 - Releasing factors same as those of cortisol
 - Releasing factors bypass neurohypophysis to act on the anterior pituitary
 - TRH only
66. In a patient with thrombotic Thrombocytopenia all of the following are seen except
- Anemia
 - Neurologic features
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Coomb's positive
67. In a 32 weeks preterm baby the X ray showed diffuse opacities bilaterally. The diagnosis is
- Congenital cystic lungs
 - RDS
 - Diaphragmatic hernia
 - Tracheo-esophageal fistula
68. All of the following are true regarding hyaline membrane disease except
- Corticosteroids will prevent the disease
 - Artificial surfactant will decrease features
 - More common in females
 - PEEP is used in the treatment

MULTIPLE CHOICES

- 1 and 3 are correct
- 1 and 2 are correct
- 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- 1, 2, 3, 4 are correct

69. Complications of chicken pox include
- Pancreatitis
 - Pneumonia more in children than in adults
 - Proliferative glomerulonephritis
 - Encephalitis

70. Non metastatic complications of carcinoma lung include
- Myasthenia gravis
 - Cerebellar dysplasia
 - Polyneuropathy
 - SIADH

TRUE FALSE MODE

Answer as true or false for each option

1. In Normal distribution curve
 - a. Is bell shaped , symmetrical and on the x axis
 - b. Occurs only in normal people
 - c. Median=mode=mean
2. Regarding mean, median and mode
 - a. Mode-nominal value
 - b. Mean -is sensitive to extreme values
 - c. Median - is not sensitive to extreme values
3. Categorical values are
 - a. Age
 - b. Weight
 - c. Gender
4. Atypical antipsychotics are
 - a. Clozapine
 - b. Olanzapine
 - c. Metrizamide
5. Regarding Pick's disease
 - a. Neurofibrillary tangles are seen
 - b. Posterior 2/3rd temporal lobe atrophy occurs
 - c. Spraying of caudate lobe and putamen
6. About Prion disease correct are, it is
 - a. Fatal familial insomnia
 - b. Lewy body disease
 - c. Lyme's disease
7. Sleep in the elderly true is
 - a. REM sleep decreased to 5 %
 - b. Stage 4 sleep increased
 - c. Sleep cycle unaltered
8. True about treatment of menorrhagia is
 - a. Naproxen
 - b. Tranexamic acid
 - c. Diazoxide
9. In clinical trials true are
 - a. Step I: animal trial
 - b. Step II: trial in healthy volunteers
 - c. Step III: concerns drug marketing
10. The correct matches are
 - a. Arsenic - blue gum's line
 - b. Manganese- parkinsonism
 - c. Asbestos - lung carcinoma
11. Correct matches are
 - a. Aspergillosis- cell mediated cytotoxicity
 - b. Serum sickness- immune mediated reaction

c. Erthroblastosis - cell mediated immunity

12. About dopamine receptors true is/are

- a. D1 receptors are auto receptors
- b. D2 D5 mediate through adenyl cyclase
- c. D4 receptors act via kinase

13. True about mechanism of action of drugs is

- a. Erythromycin -attaches to ribosome and inhibits DNA replication
- b. Rifampicin- inhibits DNA dependent RNA polymerase
- c. Vancomycin acts on cell wall

14. Left shift of oxygen dissociation curve occurs due to

- a. Increased temperature
- b. Metabolic acidosis
- c. Chronic hypoxia

15. True about akathisia is

- a. Most common complication of SSRI use
- b. Anticholinergics are used for treatment
- c. Wanders away from home

16. Correctly matched choices are

- a. Lady Macbeth - Obsessive compulsive disease
- b. Othello- Delusional jealousy
- c. Helmer- Multiple personality

17. Prolactin is inhibited by

- a. Serotonin
- b. Estrogen
- c. Oxytocin

18. Regarding post traumatic stress disorder true is

- a. Anxiety is a feature
- b. Occurs after days after stress
- c. Hallucinations are a prominent feature

19. True about features in catatonic schizophrenia is/are

- a. Echolalia
- b. Anhedonia
- c. Ambitendency

20. Complications in anorexia nervosa include

- a. Esophagitis
- b. Amenorrhea
- c. Osteoporosis

21. EEG changes seen correctly matched are

- a. Hypsarrhythmia's- CJ disease
- b. Absent seizures- 3 Hz spike and dome pattern
- c. Infantile seizures- focal lateralized slow wave discharges

22. In histopathology findings correctly matched are

- a. Dysplasia- change of histology from one form to another
- b. Anaplasia - complete change of cells
- c. Metaplasia- involving basement membrane

23. Drugs with acetyl cholinesterase activity used in alzheimer's disease are
- Donepezil
 - Galantamine
 - Piracetam
24. MRI is contraindicated in
- IUD device
 - 3rd trimester pregnancy
 - Pace maker implants
25. Diseases which can lead to dementia
- Syphilis
 - Gonorrhoea
 - Prion disease
26. Cryptococcus meningitis true is
- Cryptococcal meningitis is more common than cryptococcal pneumonia
 - Leucopenia is a distinct feature
 - Ketoconazole is used in treatment
27. Correctly matched stains used include
- Giemsa-Pneumocystis carinii
 - Mucicarmine- leishmaniasis
 - Warthin starry- H.Pylori
28. Enlarged tongue is seen in
- Hypothyroidism
 - Trisomy 21
 - XII th nerve palsy
29. Blindness can occur due to
- Toxoplasmosis
 - Cysticercosis
 - Oncocerciasis
30. True about carotid artery stenosis is
- Bruit relates to severity
 - Lesion more common in external carotid artery
 - Surgery is most commonly performed
31. About abdominal aneurysm is
- Size relates to chances of rupture
 - Usually asymptomatic till rupture
 - 30 day mortality in emergency operation is less than 10%
32. True about bladder carcinoma is
- Painless haematuria is most common symptom
 - Alcohol consumption is a predisposing factor
 - >90% are squamous cell carcinoma
33. Second messengers are
- Inositol P
 - DAG
 - PLC
34. In Nicotine addiction the treatment is
- Nicotine nasal spray

- b. Diazepam
- c. Naltrexone

35. Alcohol craving is decreased by

- a. Disulfiram
- b. Acomprosite
- c. Naltrexone

36. MDMA

- a. Ecstasy is another name for it
- b. It's a cocaine congener
- c. Causes parkinsonism like syndrome

37. A 3 year old child can

- a. Hop on one foot
- b. Copy a square
- c. Match as per shape

38. Hallucination is seen in

- a. Delusional syndrome
- b. Delirium
- c. Mania

39. Regarding ovarian neoplasm true is

- a. Most common from epithelium
- b. Most commonly benign
- c. Germ cell tumors are mostly malignant

40. In HIV vaccines that can be given are

- a. Measles
- b. Oral typhoid vaccine
- c. Hepatitis A vaccine

41. True about Fragile X syndrome is

- a. Father to son transmission
- b. CGG repeats
- c. Mental retardation present

42. Regarding Meiosis true is

- a. Do not occur in X and Y chromosome
- b. Halves the diploid number
- c. It is longer in males than females

43. Mendelian theory cannot explain

- a. Polygenic inheritance
- b. Genetic linkages
- c. Autosomal recessive inheritance

44. Diseases with trinucleotide repeats occurs in

- a. Friedricks ataxia
- b. Alzheimers disease
- c. Fatal familial insomnia

45. Babinski's reflex is weak in

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Parkinsonism

c. Disc herniation

46. True are

- a. Cerebellar nystagmus are gaze evoked nystagmus
- b. Sea saw nystagmus is associated with homonymous heminaopia
- c. Down beat nystagmus - is seen in brianstem herniation

47. In vestibular dysfunction causing dizziness

- a. It is continous
- b. More on moving head
- c. Worsens on lying down

48. True about ASPERGERS syndrome is

- a. Language development delayed
- b. Retts syndrome is more common in boys
- c. Treatment is mainly behavioral therapy

49. True about memory is

- a. Riding tricycle is-implicit memory
- b. Mathematical calculation is episodic memory
- c. Naming is declerative memory

50. Correctly matched are

- a. Stalking-deUamberlauts syndrome
- b. Frued- Caapgras syndrome
- c. ***- Cotards syndrome

51. Regarding medical ethics

- a. Primus non onre means patient comes first
- b. Res ipsa laquire means the thing speaks for itself

52. In trichotillomania features seen are

- a. Nail biting
- b. Associated with alopecia
- c. Antipsychotics are used in treatment

53. Restless leg syndrome true is

- a. Features are more common in day time
- b. Legs are restless in the day
- c. Treatment is dopaminergic medications

54. Large pulmonary embolism can present as

- a. Bradycardia
- b. Decreased JVP
- c. Syncope

55. True regarding succinyl choline is

- a. Succinyl choline has increased activity in pseudocholinesterase dysfunction
- b. Causes increase in IOT
- c. Is a competitive muscle relaxant

56. True about muscle relaxants are

- a. Vecuronium is a depolarizing agent
- b. Mivacurium is shortest acting non depolarizing agent
- c. Succinyl choline causes phase 2 block

57. Correctly matched are

- a. Koch-Germ theory
- b. Halsted- heart transplant
- c. Pastuer -chicken pox vaccine

58. Correctly matched are

- a. Gluconeogenesis- Cortisol
- b. Hepatic glycogenesis- insulin
- c. Hepatic glygenolysis- growth hormone

59. Treatment of hyperkalemia is

- a. Sodium bicarbonate and calcium gluconate
- b. Glucose and insulin
- c. Na⁺ K⁺ exchange resin

60. Treatment in rapid cyclers is

- a. Valproate
- b. Carbamazepine
- c. Phenytoin

61. Correctly matched are

- a. Erythema multiforme- orf
- b. Erythema marginatum - lymes disease
- c. Erythema induratum- Syphilis

62. True about Schizophrenia in female is

- a. Insidious in onset in females
- b. Occurs later in life in females
- c. Poorer prognosis

63. OCD in female patients is

- a. Depressive episode is more in men
- b. Bipolar more in females
- c. Duration of depression more in females

64. Kline Levine syndrome true is

- a. Hyposexuality
- b. Polyphagia
- c. Due to frontal lobe excision

65. In frontotemporal lesion true is

- a. Intact memory
- b. Speech disturbance
- c. Primitive reflexes

66. In benign intracranial hypertension

- a. Treatment is needed in all cases
- b. Mostly asymptomatic
- c. CT shows diffuse opacities

67. In accommodation reflex

- a. Sphincter muscle of iris dilates
- b. Lens curvature increases
- c. Cilliary muscles relax

68. As per revised national tuberculosis programme

- a. Chest xray is valued as most diagnostic
- b. HIV status is taken as separate category

c. Treatment are supervised on daily basis

69. Pottasium sparing diuretics are

- a. Tiamterine
- b. Ethacrinic acid
- c. Metrizamide

70. In trichotillomania features seen are

- a. Nail biting
 - b. Associated with alopecia
 - c. Treatment is by antipsychotics
-

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70. In trichotillomania features seen are

- a. Nail biting
 - b. Associated with alopecia
 - c. Treatment is by antipsychotics
-

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MRCP Part 1 Exam (Member of Royal colleges of physicians)

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Part one exam : **Eligibility:**

[Part 1](#)

Candidates should have been qualified with a primary medical degree for at least 18 months. The medical degrees of any recognised medical school within the UK and overseas are acceptable. (Recognised medical schools will be listed in the World Health Organisation 'World directory of medical schools').

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MRCP(UK) Part 1 Examination: Sample composition : speciality wise.

Specialty **Total**

Cardiology **15**

Clinical haematology/oncology **15**

Clinical pharmacology/therapeutics/toxicology **20**

Clinical science **25**

Dermatology **8**

Endocrinology **15**

Gastroenterology **15**

Infectious diseases, tropical medicine and sexually transmitted diseases **15**

Nephrology **15**

Neurology **15**

Ophthalmology **4**

Psychiatry **8**

Respiratory medicine **15**

Rheumatology **15**

Total **200**

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(Note 1: Clinical sciences comprise:
 Cell, molecular and membrane biology 2
 Clinical anatomy 3
 Clinical biochemistry and metabolism 4
 Clinical physiology 4
 Genetics 3
 Immunology 4
 Statistics, epidemiology and evidence-based medicine 5)

The normal reference laboratory values provided by Royal College during exam can be viewed [here](#)

As per information of MRCP site : Forms for this exam have been changed so....

Application forms A and B have been **redesigned** and are **now available to download in the section below**. If you are in possession of an old copy of the applications forms A or B please discard and use the new ones. Hard copies of the application forms are also available. **If you would like to request a hard copy please send an email to ukwritten.queries@rcplondon.ac.uk with the subject line Application Request**. Please state your name, postal address and examination you wish to enter.

Application form A	120 kb
(For candidates entering Part 1)	
Application form B	121 kb
(For candidates entering Part 1)	
Application form C	124 kb
(For candidates entering Part 2 Written New form added 18/1/05)	
Application form P	118kb
(for candidates entering the Part 2 Clinical Examination PACES New Form added 25/2/05)	
Credit card payment form	33 kb
(PACES applications only)	

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MRCP part 2 written (Member of Royal colleges of physicians)

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MRCP part two exam: Written Examination

[Part 1](#)

The Part 2 examination is held through the three Royal Colleges and various centres throughout the world.

[Part 2 \(written\)](#)

Part 2 must be completed within **seven** years of passing Part 1. Candidates must complete Part 2 within seven years of the date of their exempting qualification. If more than seven years have elapsed since passing Part 1, the Part 1 examination can be re-taken.

[PACES Info & \(recommended books\)](#)

[Free question bank \(BOF/ SBA\)](#) (also useful for MRCP part II written)

Candidates must gain sufficient marks in the written section in order to go forward to PACES.

Candidates who fail badly may be recommended to defer re-entry for one or more examinations.

[MRCP Forum](#)

[Free MOCK Tests](#)

According to Royal College of Physicians website : The composition of the Papers is as follows:

[Recommended Books](#)

Specialty Number of Questions (+ / - 2)
Cardiology 10
Dermatology 4
Endocrinology and metabolic medicine 10
Gastroenterology 10
Haematology/ Immunology 5
Infectious diseases and GUM 9
Neurology/ Ophthalmology/ Psychiatry 11
Oncology and palliative medicine 5
Renal medicine 10
Respiratory medicine 10
Rheumatology 6
Therapeutics and toxicology 10

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Total 100

A proportion of the questions will be on adolescent medicine and medicine for the elderly.

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New Update to Part 2 Written exam

Updated 8 June 2005

As announced earlier this year, the MRCP(UK) Part 2 Written Examination **will consist of three papers from December 2005 (the 2005/3 diet)**. The Examination will be delivered over the course of **two days**: Wednesday 7th December 2005 (two 3-hour papers) and Thursday 8th December 2005 (one 3-hour paper).

The timings of the third paper will be released in due course. It is likely that this will take place on the morning of 8th December at the UK centres while being held simultaneously in centres outside the UK.

Each paper will contain approximately 90 questions in the same format and the same distribution of specialties as the current Examination.

To minimise the inconvenience to candidates, details of all examination venues will be publicised as early as possible in order that candidates can make appropriate arrangements.

Examination fees will not increase as a result of this development to the MRCP(UK) Part 2 Written Examination.

Rachael O'Flynn
Associate Head, MRCP(UK) Central Office and Head of Operations

Discuss this change here: [Forum Link](#)

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PACES stands for Practical Assessment of Clinical Examination Skills

[Part 1](#)

[Part 2 \(written\)](#)

[PACES Info & \(recommended books\)](#)

[Free question bank \(BOF/ SBA\)](#)

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1) [Exam Process](#)

2) [Entry requirements](#)

2) [Recommended Books for PACES](#)

3) [Useful exam contact information](#)

The process of this exam is best summarized by this image from Royal College MRCP website

paces

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Entry requirements

Before candidates can enter the MRCP(UK) Part 2 Clinical Examination (PACES), they must have

• passed the MRCP(UK) Part 2 Written Examination (or have been awarded exemption)

• completed a minimum period of **training of two and a half years from the date of graduation** given on their diploma of medical qualification.

Not less than 12 months should have been spent in posts involving the care of **emergency medical** patients, either adults or children

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- Within the last 18 months of this training period
- And within the last five years before the date of taking the MRCP(UK) Part 2 Clinical Examination (PACES).

It would be desirable for candidates to spend a period of at least six months in

a post in which there is a strong emphasis on responsibility for unselected emergency admissions.

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PACES Books The following list is a short recommendation for this exam books, the books at the top are more recommended than the books lower down the order. Happy reading...

Aid to the MRCP Paces: Volume 1

R.E.J. Ryder, Afzal Mir, Anne Freeman

An absolute essential book while preparing for the PACES. There is an initial introduction about systematic examination of various systems and then it plunges headlong into the most common possibilities under station 1,3,5. Its does not give differentials for every station but what it mentions on the 'findings delivery' bit is pure gold!." This exam is passes on how well you can sell your findings". The various anecdotes and experiences of past candidates are excellent and a great reminder of how unpredictable this exam can be. whatever it is, it teaches you the correct things to say when faced with the typical exam patient which is something you would otherwise bump into once in 2years!]. Use it in conjunction with baliga and a good clinical course -it 'll make the exam easily passable. I did-and passed in the first attempt!.



[Aid to the MRCP Paces](#)

Bob Ryder, Afzal M...

[Best Price £25.00](#)
or Buy New [£31.10](#)

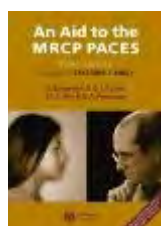


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An Aid to the MRCP Paces: Volume 2

R.E.J. Ryder

A must have book for any candidate who is seriously preparing for the MRCP PACES .Also a life saver for someone who has a lack of time or enough UK experience to be comfortable with the system. The discussion in both the history taking and ethics section is invaluable in daily medical practice. I wish I had this book much earlier!



[An Aid to the MRCP Paces](#)

Dev Banerjee, Bob ...

[Best Price £18.00](#)

or Buy New £22.99



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250 Cases in Clinical Medicine (MRCP Study Guides)

Ragavendra R. Baliga

A collection of clinical cases arranged by clinical area, emphasising the key diagnostic features of clinical conditions as commonly presented in the short case part of the Final MB examination and the new OSCE-style exam called PACES (Practice Assessment of Clinical Examination Skills) for the MRCP examinations. Also included are likely instructions or commands expected from the examiner for each condition, and the key points which the candidate must tell the examiner.



[250 Cases in Clinical Medicine](#)

Ragavendra R. Bali...

[Best Price £6.00](#)

or Buy New £28.14



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MRCP 2: Passing the Paces

J. Gray

This title provides the necessary exam preparation for candidates taking the PACES. All areas of the examination are covered in subject order and examination schemes are included for all of these areas. Contains short cases Cardiovascular system, Central Nervous System, Skin, Locomotor, Eye, Endocrine examination, Respiratory and Abdominal System. Also includes sections for Station 2 (History Taking Skills and Station 4 (Communication and Ethics).



[MRCP 2](#)

J. Gray, Andrew Th...

[Best Price £4.01](#)

or Buy New

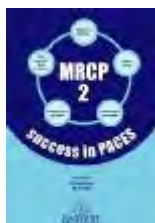


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PACES for MRCP: Pt. 2

Paul Jenkins, Philip Kelly, Thomas Powles

PACES FOR MRCP PART 2 Dr Paul Jenkins MA MD MRCP, Dr Philip Kelly MRCP £19.95 280 pages with illustrations Chapters covering all five PACES stations (Respiratory and Abdominal; History taking; Cardiovascular and Neurological; Communication Skills; Skin, Locomotor, Eyes and Endocrine). The MRCP Part 2 Oral and Clinical component was replaced by PACES (Practical Assessment of Clinical Examination Skills) in June 2001. This text aims to match the content and level of difficulty of this examination. It contains chapters that cover all five PACES stations - respiratory and abdominal; history taking; cardiovascular and neurological; communication skills; and skin, locomotor, eyes and endocrine - and presents the ten most common diagnoses in each station. The book presents detailed information on relevant points of examination, summary of presentation, causes of the diagnosis, investigations and brief management. A communication skills chapter contains information on informing patients about diagnosis, relevant features of a disease, complications, prognosis, investigations and management.

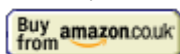


[PACES for MRCP](#)

Paul Jenkins, Phil...

[Best Price £2.85](#)

or Buy New



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Get Through MRCP: Paces: Pt.2

Eric Beck, S Rehman

With first hand experience of devising and implementing PACES, this title provides comprehensive preparation for the final section of the MRCP (UK) - Part 2: The Five Clinical Stations in the Practical Assessment of Clinical Examination Skills (PACES). Tackling both traditional systems examination stations and the new 'talking' stations of History Taking and Communications Skills/Ethics, a recommended procedure to follow for each station is provided. The examiners' marking sheet and the clinical method being tested, explained and analysed for each station, with explanation of pre-arranged Pass/Fail criteria and the issues surrounding the use of real patients at a station versus surrogate patients. This title also highlights typical avoidable errors and offers advice on time-management, use of questioning techniques, using the referral letter and awareness of GMC guidelines. Role differences in the doctor/patient relationship are also considered for different cultures, worldwide.

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PACES contact information

For those seeking further information, please contact the Exams Department:

Edinburgh College

Jo Gibson PACES Co-ordinator,
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,
9 Queen Street,
Edinburgh,
EH2 1JQ
Tel:0131 225 7324
Fax:0131 225 2053

Glasgow College

Mrs Sylvia Hynds PACES Co-ordinator,
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,
242 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow,
G2 5RJ
Tel:0141 221 6072
Fax:0141 248 3414

London College

PACES Candidate Office,
Royal College of Physicians of London,
11 St. Andrews Place,
Regent's Park,
London,
NW1 4LE
Tel:020 7935 1174
Fax:020 7486 4514

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[Specific MRCP 1 preparation books](#)

[Part 2 \(written\)](#)

[Standard text books for Internal Medicine \(reviewed by AIPPG\)](#)

[PACES Info & \(recommended books\)](#)

Specific MRCP 1 preparation books

[Free question bank \(BOF/ SBA\)](#)

1) **Philip Kalra : Essential Lists for MRCP:** This is the **only book that we recommend, in addition to standard texts & our forum discussions.** To purchase the book see below

[MRCP Forum](#)

As a reviewer on AMAZON writes

[Free MOCK Tests](#)

" This is a surprisingly good book for the MRCP I exams. It distills the most relevant facts in an easy to read format. If you are preparing for the MRCP I and you have little time (as most of us), you definitely need this book.

[Recommended Books \(part 1\)](#)

My suggestions for those preparing for the Part I:

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1. Begin with the Color Atlas and Text of Clinical Medicine by Charles Forbes, et al. This book will gently introduce you to the whole of clinical medicine without taxing your brains.

[Ads by Google](#)

2. Continue with the Essential Revision Notes for MRCP. **Read it at least 2 or 3 times.** It is only 660 pages, and shouldn't take that much time to read.

[MCQ MRCP](#)

3. Begin practice questions, and ensure you practice MANY questions, checking up difficult cases from the reference books (e.g. Oxfords or Harisson's). A good source of questions is the onexamination.com

[MRCP Questions](#)

4. Round up your revision with the Essential Revision Notes, and
5. Confidently sit for the exams. Your chances of passing are well above 90%."

[MRCP 1 Courses](#)

Other books you may purchase:

The screenshot shows the Amazon.co.uk website with search results for MRCP books. The results are as follows:

Book Title	Author	Price
Macleod's Clinical Examination	Graham Douglas BSc...	New £30.35
Chest X-Ray Made Easy	Jonathan Come MA ...	New £15.03
Pocket Essentials of Clinical Medicine	Anne Ballinger MD ...	New £19.98
PACES for the MRCP	Tim Hall MB ChB ...	New £34.64

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AdChoices

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Standard Medicine Text books (Internal Medicine)

- 1) [CMDT](#)
- 2) [Harrisons internal medicine](#)
- 3) [Kumar & Clark](#)
- 4) [Davidsons](#)

1) Current Medical Diagnosis and Treatment : The concise and time saving alternative for the Bible of Internal medicine (harrisons). If one reads a particular topic from this book, he /she would get a fair idea of the topic in a lesser amount of time spent. This book has fast emerged as an alternative for Harrisons / Davidsons for final year medical students.

Pitfalls: Symptomatology is not covered very well in this book, pathology and microbiology components are kept to a minimum. Lack of diagrams / illustrations make remembering a bit difficult. If one gets the hang of the book then it is easy.

Advantages : Updated yearly unlike all other common medicine books, extensive index (unlike Davidsons).The text font size is larger than Harrisons. **Specially recommended** in this book : Endocrinology(superb) , Blood (short and sweet), HIV, latest therapy guidelines.

Recommendation: Use this book in conjunction with Davidsons for easy remembering.

[Current Medical Diagnosis And Treatm...](#)

Lawrence M. Tierne...



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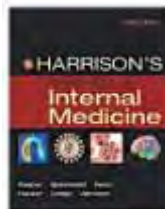
2)Harrisons Principles of Internal Medicine (2 Volumes): This book is **commonly referred** to as the bible of medical education. Reading this book demands time, energy and devotion; one who is able to do so, succeeds.

The new 16th Edition of this book is coloured, with many new coloured illustrations.

Pitfalls: Reading this text is time consuming, trying to read without revision or in less

time may be counter productive. Key diagrams / illustrations are provided to make this book complete, but they do not compare to easy understanding and memorization of Davidsons diagrams / Tables / Illustrations.

Advantages: Complete book, additional material not required. (But remember that the most complete book of Medicine is Oxfords Text Book of Medicine - 3 Volumes)
Recommended in this book : GIT , CVS (extensive), Infectious Diseases (though long), Symptomatology (1st 600 pages or so)



[Harrisons Principles of Internal Med...](#)

T.R. Harrison, Den...

[Best Price £30.00](#)
or Buy New [£85.50](#)



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3) Kumar & Clark Medicine Book: Good book, recommended by most MRCP candidates, many illustrations and UK centric descriptions.



[Clinical Medicine](#)

Parveen Kumar CBE ...

[Best Price £8.44](#)
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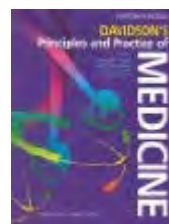
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4) Davidsons Principles of Internal Medicine: Plenty of diagrams , tables, colours, and boxes make memorising or understanding this book a cake walk.The new edition is

multicoloured.

Pitfall: Only basic information is covered, many details would not be found in this book. Index is not extensive and some questions would not be solved by this book.

Advantage: One can understand and remember medical basics in no time using this book. **Recommended** in this text CVS (short and easy to learn), Skin (not for extensive



[Davidson's Principles and Practice o...](#)

Christopher Haslet...

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study), All boxes and tables for exam purposes.

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Links useful for (Membership of royal college of physicians) candidates.

- 1) Royal College of Physicians ([Click here](#))
- 2) MRCP official website ([Click here](#))
- 3) Exam Regulations 2005 version ([click here](#)) (1 MB file pdf version)

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5) AMAZON MRCP **Books** section [click here](#)

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Radiology mock test (PGI pattern) 24 qns 20 min

1) "Egg shell" clasification is seen to :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Bronchiolitis
 - Silicosis
 - Ca. bronchus
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Histoplasmosis
-

2) What is atomic number :

One answer only.

- Proton
 - Electrons + protons
 - Protons + neutrons
 - Protons + protons
-

3) Honeycombing of lung in C.X.R. is seen in :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- R.A.
 - T.B.
 - Scleroderma
 - Carcinoma
 - Interstitial lung disease
-

4) A 2 year old boy suffering from leukaemia following are the x-ray finding :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Osteolytic lesion in flat bones
- Metaphysical osteoporosis
- Periostial new bone formation

Osteosclerosis of long bone
Transverse line of dark bands below the growth plate

5) "Milliary shadows" on chest X-ray is seen in :

Choose 4 of the following options.

Tuberculosis
Rheumatoid Arthritis
Pneumoconiosis
COPD
Metastasis

6) Tumors that are sensitive to chemotherapy :

Choose 3 of the following options.

Lymphoma
Germ cell tumor
Leukaemia
Choriocarcinoma

7) Artificial radioisotopes :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Radium
Uranium
Plutonium
Iridium
Cobalt

8) Caldwell-Lue view (occipito-frontal) can visualise :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Sphenoid sinus
Nasal bone
Maxillary sinus
Ethmoid
Frontal sinus

9) In a CT scan at the level of celiac trunk, following structures will be seen :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Pancreas
 - Gallbladder
 - Inferior vena cava
 - Duodenum
 - Portal vein
-

10) All isotopes are used for thyroid except :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- I-131
 - I-123
 - I-122
 - I-125
 - I-129
-

11) Radium emits which of the following radiations :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Alpha rays
 - Beta rays
 - Gamma rays
 - X-rays
 - Neutrons
-

12) Decubitus view is useful in diagnosis :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Pleural effusion
 - Pleural effusion with dependent hemithorax
 - Pericardial effusion
 - Middle lobe consolidation
-

13) Hypertranslucency of lung unilaterally is seen on all except :

One answer only.

Pneumothorax
Resection of mammary gland
Pulm art. obstruction
Pneumectomy

14) Enhancement in MRI in basal ganglia & thalamus is seen in :

One answer only.

Rabies
Herpes simplex encephalitis
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
Creutzfeldt Jakob disease

15) X-ray finding of osteomyelitis within 8 day is :

One answer only.

Cystic swelling
Soft tissue swelling
New bone formation
Sequestrum formation

16) Radiological findings of scurvy are A/E :

One answer only.

Epiphyseal widening
Metaphyseal porosis
Metapyseal infarction
Pelkan spur

17) Splaying and cupping of the metaphysis is seen in :

One answer only.

Rickets
Scurvy
Paget's disease
Lead poisoning

18) Feathery appearance in jejunum is due to :

One answer only.

- Valvulae conniventes
 - Haustrations
 - Luminal gas
 - Vascular network
-

19) The intensity of colour in Doppler is determined by :

One answer only.

- Direction flow
 - Velocity of flow
 - Strength of returning echo
 - None of the above
-

20) Piezoelectric crystals are made use of in :

One answer only.

- MRI
 - USG
 - CT
 - All
-

21) Best view to diagnose pneumothorax :

One answer only.

- Lateral oblique
 - PA view in full expiration
 - PA view in full inspiration
 - AP view in full expiration
-

22) Prophylactic intracranial irradiations are given in :

One answer only.

Small cell Ca of lung
Testicular Ca
Ca breast
Ca stomach

23) Ultrasonography of umbilical artery is done to know about:

One answer only.

Heart beat
Gastational age
Fetal weight
Fetal maturity

24) Lytic lesion in skull are seen in following except :

One answer only.

Multiple myeloma
Metastasis ca bronchus
Thalassemia
Ca prostate

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ALL INDIA PRE PG MOCK PG TEST

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1) A foot has x, y & z , tarsal, metatarsal & pharyngeal bones respectively. x, y & z represent :

One answer only.

- a) 7,5 & 14
- b) 6, 5 & 12
- c) 7, 5 & 12
- d) 7, 4 & 14

2) Optic nerve is associated with :

One answer only.

- a) Telencephalon
- b) Diencephalon
- c) Mesencephalon
- d) Melencephalon

3) Vein draining into cavernous sinus is :

One answer only.

- a) Basal vein
- b) Deep Middle Cerebral
- c) Great Cerebral Vein
- d) Superficial Middle Cerebral Vein

4) Myoclonus (Involuntary movement) is associated with :

One answer only.

- a) Caudate
- b) Putamen

- c) Subthalamus
- d) Reticular formation

5) Subdural & Epidural Hematomas are x & y respectively. x & y represent :

One answer only.

- a) Arterial & Venous
- b) Venous & arterial
- c) Both arterial
- d) Both venous

6) Triangular projection of Ethmoid bone that acts as the anterior attachment of the falx cerebri :

One answer only.

- a) Crista galli
- b) Psoterior edge of lesser wing of sphenoid
- c) Jugam of sphenoid
- d) Cribriform plate

7) Hydroxyethyl starch is a :

One answer only.

- a) Vasodilator
- b) Inotrope
- c) Plasma expander
- d) Diuretic

8) Anenploidy is due to :

One answer only.

- a) Non disjunction at meiosis
- b) Mosaicism
- c) Deletion
- d) Translocation

9) Apoptosis is prevented by :

One answer only.

- a) bcl - 2
- b) P53
- c) Cmyc
- d) ras

10) Source of RBC casts in urine :

One answer only.

- a) Bladder
- b) Pelvis
- c) Ureter
- d) Kidney

11) In low doses Aspirin acts on :

One answer only.

- a) TXA₂
- b) PGI₂
- c) Lipo oxygenase
- d) Cyclo oxygenase

12) Following are +ve feedback mechanism dependent except :

One answer only.

- a) LH surge
- b) Histamine, gastrin stimulating HCL production
- c) Ca²⁺ in coagulation
- d) Autocatalytic - Coagulator

13) Dietary fibre has :

One answer only.

- a) Collagen
- b) Fectin

- c) Keratin
- d) Elastin

14) Glucose is synthesised from all except :

One answer only.

- a) Glycerol
- b) Palmitate
- c) Pyruvate
- d) Amino acids

15) Normal stool fat is :

One answer only.

- a) < 6gm / day
- b) < 7gm / day
- c) < 8gm / day
- d) < 9gm / day

16) Clotting factor not found in liver is :

One answer only.

- a) II
- b) VII
- c) VIII
- d) X

17) Glycophorin is seen in :

One answer only.

- a) Erythrocytes
- b) Enterocytes
- c) Hepatocytes
- d) Lymphocytes

18) Repeated stimulation of pain receptors causes increase in pain because of :

One answer only.

- a) Decrease receptive field of summation
- b) Increased threshold frequency
- c) Decreased reflex time
- d) Wind up which is an increment in EPSP

19) Transection of pyramids at lower end of medulla causes all features except :

One answer only.

- a) Spasticity
- b) Brisk tendon reflexes
- c) Incoordination
- d) Involuntary movement

20) pH = 7.2 ; PO₂ = 65 ; PCO₂ = 50 ; HCO₃⁻ = 20 ; B.E = 8, cause is :

One answer only.

- a) Metabolic acidosis
- b) Respiratory acidosis
- c) Respiratory with metabolic acidosis
- d) Respiratory alkalosis with compensated met. acidosis

21) Neuronophagia is seen in :

One answer only.

- a) Amebic meningitis
- b) Poliomyelitis
- c) T.B. meningoencephalitis
- d) Cerebral Malaria

22) "Worst headache of my life " is associated with :

One answer only.

- a) Trigeminal neuralgia
- b) Brain tumour

- c) Berry aneurysm
- d) Migraine

23) True regarding Golgi is :

One answer only.

- a) Made up of macrophages filled with bacteria
- b) Degenerated Neural tissue
- c) Consists of neutrophils
- d) Lipid laden macrophages

24) Thymectomy in neonate leads to :

One answer only.

- a) Decreased paracortical areas
- b) Decreased germinal center
- c) Increased production of lymphocytes
- d) Decreased antibody production

25) Mefipristone is :

One answer only.

- a) Competitive inhibitor of progestin
- b) Non competitive inhibitor of progestin
- c) Abortifacient
- d) Toxicity - heavy bleeding

26) Of the statins - less likely to cause myopathy :

One answer only.

- a) Lovastatin
- b) Simvastatin
- c) Pravastatin
- d) Pravastatin & Fluvastatin

27) Energy required for one peptide bond formation :

One answer only.

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

28) Following match are true except :

One answer only.

- a) Intrinsic factor & parietal cells
- b) Gastric acid & parietal cells
- c) Pepsin & parietal cells
- d) Gastric & G cells of antrum & duodenum

29) A patient with fever of 103 degrees F, bradycardia & leucopenia probably has :

One answer only.

- a) Brucellosis
- b) Typhoid
- c) Malaria
- d) Meliodosis

30) The most probable organism causing food poisoning in a child who has eaten ice cream 16 - 18 hrs earlier is :

One answer only.

- a) Salmonella typhimurium
- b) Cl. Botulinum
- c) Cl. Perfringes
- d) Staph. Aureus

31) True about mycobacterium tuberculosis is :

One answer only.

- a) Strict aerobe

- b) gram -ve
- c) Thin wall
- d) Curved rod & cocci

32) All of the following viruses are non cultivable except :

One answer only.

- a) Parvovirus
- b) Rubella
- c) Rotavirus
- d) Norwalk virus

33) True about sterilization is :

One answer only.

- a) Spores are destroyed by drying
- b) Soiled dressing is sterilized by hot air oven
- c) Surgical instruments are sterilized by boiling
- d) Vaccines sterilized by seitz filters

34) True about trichuris trichura is all except :

One answer only.

- a) Lines in jejunum & duodenum
- b) Causes appendicitis
- c) Eggs are bile stained
- d) Eggs float in sat. salt solution

35) CRP is :

One answer only.

- a) An antibody
- b) Derived from pneumococcus
- c) Increased in penumococcus infection
- d) Detected by precipitation reaction with carbohydrate antigen

36) Malignant transformation in Gastric ulcers is about :

One answer only.

- a) 2 - 3%
- b) 4 - 5%
- c) Not related at all
- d) 5 - 6%

37) Angiodysplasia is most common in :

One answer only.

- a) Ascending colon
- b) Transverse colon
- c) Descending colon
- d) Rectum

38) Most common site of bleeding from angiodysplasia :

One answer only.

- a) Ascending colon
- b) Transverse colon
- c) Descending colon
- d) Rectum

39) True about Wiskott Aldrich Syndrome is all except :

One answer only.

- a) Platelet $< 30,000$ / ml & small
- b) $\bar{}$ IgM, $\bar{}$ isohemagglutinins, normal IgG & low CD8+ count (in 61%)
- c) IgE & IgA - normal or elevated
- d) Corticosteroids & Immunosuppressant drugs for treatment in WAS

40) Wilms syndrome is associated with all except :

One answer only.

- a) Paternal occupation

- b) Aniridia
- c) Cryptorchidism is not seen
- d) Drasti's syndrome

41) A 12 yrs old girl is diagnosed with a cerebellar tumour , which is composed of small cells with hyperchromatic nuclei & scant cytoplasm. This tumour most likely represents :

One answer only.

- a) Ependymoma
- b) Medulloblastoma
- c) Meningioma
- d) Oligodendroglioma

42) All of the following are true characteristics of fast twitch muscles except :

One answer only.

- a) Powerful contraction
- b) Abundant Mitochondria
- c) Rapid lactate accumulation
- d) Abundant white fibers

43) Which of the following is structurally & functionally similar to Calmodium :

One answer only.

- a) Actin
- b) Myosin
- c) Tropomyosin
- d) Troponin C

44) Following is True for suppressor T cells except :

One answer only.

- a) - ve feedback of TH cells
- b) Play a role in tolerance
- c) Memory cells
- d) Prevent activation of complement cascade

45) Islet cell lesions in type I D.M are following except :

One answer only.

- a) Inflammation
- b) Loss of beta cells
- c) Amyloidosis (70%)
- d) Fibrosis

46) Features favouring Crohn's disease are :

One answer only.

- a) Rectum involvement
- b) Cobblestone appearance
- c) Thin intestinal wall
- d) Crypt abscess

47) All are 2's of Meckel's diverticulum except :

One answer only.

- a) 2% poplin
- b) 5cm long
- c) 2 feet from colon
- d) Always in < 2yrs old when symptomatic

48) What is the useful function of nitrogen in the body :

One answer only.

- a) Prevents atelectasis
- b) Decreases rate of combustion
- c) Delays alveolar collapse
- d) All of the above

49) Ventilation perfusion ratio is max in :

One answer only.

- a) Apex
- b) Base
- c) Middle zone
- d) Same all over

50) Macula densa is :

One answer only.

- a) A specialized region of afferent arteriole
- b) A specialized region of distal tubule
- c) Area bounded by afferent arteriole , macula densa & glomerulus
- d) Is the principle source of renin

51) False about Albumin :

One answer only.

- a) + 3.6nm radius
- b) 70,000MW
- c) Glycoprotein
- d) Protein which can get glycosylated in DoM

52) All are defects of collagen except :

One answer only.

- a) Alports Syndrome
- b) Ehlers Danlos Syndrome
- c) Marfan's syndrome
- d) Osteogenesis imperfect

53) All are autosomal dominant except :

One answer only.

- a) Marfan's Syndrome
- b) Ehlers Danlos Syndrome
- c) Retinoblastoma
- d) Tay Sach's

54) True regarding Scurvy is :

One answer only.

- a) Skeletal changes can never develop in infants
- b) Retrobulbar, subarachnoid & intracerebral hemorrhages can occur
- c) Collagen synthesis is normal
- d) Anemia is uncommon

55) M. japonsicum & S. japonicum infections have :

One answer only.

- a) Pseudopolyps may form in colon
- b) Surface of the liver is bumpy
- c) Pipe stem fibrosis
- d) All of the above

56) Ewing's sarcoma resembles :

One answer only.

- a) Lymphoma
- b) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- c) Oat cell carcinoma
- d) All

57) Ewing sarcoma true is :

One answer only.

- a) Cells are rich in fat
- b) t (8 ; 14)
- c) Arises in diaphysis flat bones
- d) t (11 ; 22)

58) Antikshaw cells

One answer only.

- a) Pathognomonic of R.F.
- b) Abundant amphophilic cytoplasm
- c) Caterpillar cells are not the same
- d) Seen in Aschoff bodies

59) Vegetations on both the sides of valves is seen in :

One answer only.

- a) RHD
- b) NBTE
- c) LSE
- d) IE

60) Following is true about Fibrous Dysplasia except :

One answer only.

- a) May involve single bone
- b) May involve multiple bone
- c) May involve all the bones
- d) Polyostotic disease with precocious puberty

61) A lesion in femur shows sheets of compact polyhedral chondroblasts that have well defined cytoplasmic borders. Tumour cells are surrounded by hyaline matrix in a lace like fashion. Chicken wire pattern of calcified matrix & osteoclast like giant cells are also seen :

One answer only.

- a) Chondroblastoma
- b) Chondroma
- c) Chondrosarcoma
- d) Osteoma

62) Gemcitabine is a :

One answer only.

- a) Purine analog
- b) Pyrimidine analog
- c) Methyl Hydrazine derivative
- d) Alkylating agent

63) Succimer is :

One answer only.

- a) Antineoplastic
- b) Antiseptic
- c) Chelator
- d) Organic solvent

64) Penicillamine is used in all except :

One answer only.

- a) Cu, Hg & pb poisoning
- b) Cystinuria
- c) RoA
- d) Alcoholic cirrhosis

65) Drug of choice for cl. Difficile infection :

One answer only.

- a) Metronidazole oral
- b) Metronidazole i.v.
- c) Vancomycin oral
- d) Vancomycin i.v.

66) Drug of choice for Camphylobacter jejuni :

One answer only.

- a) Ciprofloxacin b) Erythromycin
- c) Clindamycin
- d) Chloramphenicol

67) Which is the best time for administration of antibiotics in high risk L.S.C.S :

One answer only.

- a) During preanaesthetic medication
- b) At the time of delivery of ant. shoulder
- c) Post cord clamp
- d) Post operative

68) Which is not a clean contaminated surgery :

One answer only.

- a) Hysterectomy
- b) Appendicectomy
- c) Head & neck surgery
- d) Orthopaedic surgery

69) Most radioresistant phase of cell cycle :

One answer only.

- a) M
- b) S
- c) G1
- d) G2

70) Non subtype selective beta antagonist which is an antioxidant antagonist too :

One answer only.

- a) Acebutalol
- b) Pindolol
- c) Carvidelol
- d) Cardilol

71) Following is true about non competitive antagonism except :

One answer only.

- a) Causes a shift of Dose response curve to right with depression of max effect
- b) Irreversibility binds to the same site as agonist
- c) Pseudoirreversibility binding also causes non competitive antagonism
- d) EC50 for the agonist increases linearly with the conc. Of antagonist

72) Allosteric effect :

One answer only.

- a) Binds to a different site
- b) Can be inhibitory
- c) Can be stimulatory
- d) Is not saturable

73) Following are side effects of ACE inhibitors except :

One answer only.

- a) Fetopathic effect
- b) Neutropenia
- c) Glycosuria
- d) Hypokalemia

74) ACE inhibitors cause teratogenicity when taken in :

One answer only.

- a) 8th week
- b) 1st trimester
- c) 2nd trimester only
- d) 2nd & 3rd trimester

75) Differentiation between T cells & B cells is by all of the following except :

One answer only.

- a) T cells form SRBC or E rosette
- b) B cells form EAC rosette
- c) B cells have CD3 receptors
- d) B cells have surface immunoglobulins

76) All are used in Ag - Ab complex except :

One answer only.

- a) Van der Waal's forces
- b) Ionic bonds
- c) Covalent bonds
- d) H bonding

77) HIV gene coding for core :

One answer only.

- a) Gag
- b) pol
- c) Env
- d) vpu

78) Which of the following complement components is chemoattractant :

One answer only.

- a) C3a
- b) C4a
- c) C5a
- d) C3b

79) A biopsy should be sent to pathology in which of the following modes :

One answer only.

- a) Fixed in formalin
- b) Fixed in Alcohol
- c) Fresh in saline
- d) Frozen

80) Following are differences between s.k & t - PA except :

One answer only.

- a) Selective for fibrin clot
- b) Produces plasminemia
- c) Reduces mortality
- d) Causes allergic reaction

81) Which of the following doesn't have consistent influence on the Transition temperature of Membranes T_m :

One answer only.

- a) Cholesterol
- b) Saturated fatty acids
- c) Unsaturated fatty acids
- d) Integral membrane proteins

82) Maximum permeability through Lipid bilayer is for :

One answer only.

- a) Na^+
- b) Glucose
- c) Urea
- d) Indole

83) Shepherd crook deformity is seen in :

One answer only.

- a) Osteopetrosis
- b) Fibrous dysplasia
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Osteoarthritis

84) Dead bone in osteomyelitis is :

One answer only.

- a) Periosteal reaction
- b) Cloaca
- c) Involucrum
- d) Sequestrum

85) Tom smith arthritis is :

One answer only.

- a) Arthritis of knee in Infants
- b) Arthritis of Hip in infants
- c) Arthritis in Tuberculosis
- d) Form of Rheumatoid arthritis

86) All are seen in congenital syphilis except :

One answer only.

- a) Periostitis
- b) Metaphysitis
- c) Dactylitis
- d) Epiphysitis

87) Charcot joints include :

One answer only.

- a) Destruction of bone
- b) Dense bone
- c) Deformity
- d) Debris

88) Sausage digit is seen in :

One answer only.

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Psoriasis
- c) Rheumatoid arthritis
- d) Reiter disease

89) The least common association of kussumal's sign among the following is :

One answer only.

- a) Severe right sided heart failure
- b) Right ventricular M.I.
- c) Tricuspid stenosis
- d) Cardiac tamponade

90) A 55yrs old male, chronic smoker, known diabetic for 5 years has presented in casualty with history of chest pain for past 90 minutes radiating to lower jaw with diaphoresis & uneasiness. ECG reveals ST depression in leads V2-5 with T wave inversion. His CPk - MB levels are 7 times the normal. All of the following are indicated except :

One answer only.

- a) Nitroglycerin infusion
- b) Oxygen therapy
- c) Streptokinase
- d) Metoprolol

91) The diffusion capacity measured as DLco is decreased in all except :

One answer only.

- a) Emphysema
- b) Bronchial asthma
- c) Interstitial lung disease
- d) Primary pulmonary hypertension

92) The commonest pathological variety of carcinoma lung in patients of asbestosis is :

One answer only.

- a) Squamous cell carcinoma
- b) Bronchoalveolar carcinoma
- c) Adenocarcinoma
- d) Large cell carcinoma

93) A 30yrs old alcoholic male has developed sudden attack of high fever, rigors, cough and foul smelling sputum of 2 weeks duration. On examination there is dullness with bronchial breathsound in right mammary area. Skiogram chest reveals single rounded opacity with no fluid level in Right mid zone. The likely diagnosis is :

One answer only.

- a) Infected hydatid cyst
- b) Amoebic lung abscess
- c) Bronchiectasis
- d) Nectrotizing pneumonia

94) All of the following are features of Reno vascular hypertension except :

One answer only.

- a) Hypokalemia
- b) Mild proteinuria
- c) Loss of cortico medullary differentiation
- d) Abdominal bruit

95) A 22yrs old male, known case of Focal glomerulosclerosis has presented to you with history of reduced urine output, rapid breathing & swelling feet for last 10days. On examination patient is mildly anaemic. Indications of doing a dialysis in the patient include all except :

One answer only.

- a) B urea of 150%mg
- b) Severe hyperkalemia refractory of medical therapy
- c) A pericardial rub
- d) Severe metabolic acidosis

96) Renal osteodystrophy is associated with all except :

One answer only.

- a) Rugger jersey spine
- b) Hypoparathyroidism
- c) Hypocalcemia
- d) Hyperphosphatemia

97) A 35yrs old male suddenly vomits 300ml of blood. On examination he is not jaundiced, abdomen is slightly distended, soft & not tender. Liver is not palpable but spleen is palpable 3cm below costal margin. There is no shifting dullness and bowel sounds are increased on auscultation. The likely diagnosis is :

One answer only.

- a) Acute gastric erosion
- b) Chronic duodenal ulcer
- c) Carcinoma stomach
- d) Esophageal varices

98) A child of 12 yrs of age presented with anaemia, neutropenia, osteopaenia & poor development of gonads. The likely nutrient deficiency in this child will be :

One answer only.

- a) Zinc
- b) Copper
- c) Proteins
- d) Selenium

99) Which of the following vaccines is not contraindicated in a pregnant female : a) German measles

One answer only.

- b) Measles
- c) Hepatitis B
- d) Mumps

100) All of the following may be useful in DDT poisoning except :

One answer only.

- a) Phenobarbitone
- b) Gastric lavage
- c) Atropine
- d) Purgatives

101) Characteristic features of a ' Standard Normal Curve' are all except :

One answer only.

- a) It is bell shaped
- b) The standard deviation is zero
- c) The mean, mode & median all coincide
- d) The area under the curve is 1

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [ALL INDIA PG 2003 SECTION](#) io" name="Q98Response" value="2"> d) Mumps

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1) Crocodile tears are seen in :

One answer only.

- Frey's syndrome
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Lacrimal tumour
 - Abnormal VII nerve regeneration
-

2) Dislocation of lens is seen in :

One answer only.

- Trachoma
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Homocystinuria
 - Turner's syndrome
-

3) Amblyopia is treated by :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Optical correction
 - Occlusion
 - Orthoptic exercise
 - Pleoptic exercise
-

4) Snow ball is evaluated by :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Pars planitis
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Juvenile RA
 - Taxoplasmosis
 - Fuch's lesion
-

5) In preoperative assessment of cataract patient following is to be done :

One answer only.

- Axial length of cornea
 - Corneal thickness
 - Keratometry
 - Thickness of the lense
 - Corneal curvature
-

6) Herpes zoster ophthalmicus is predictor of :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Leukemia
 - Lymphoma
 - HIV
 - Disseminated T.B.
 - Metastasis
-

7) Refractive power of eye depends upon mainly following factor/factors :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Lens
 - Cornea
 - Vitreous haemorrhage
 - Aq. humours
 - Axial length of the eye
-

8) Treatment of Presbyopis :

One answer only.

- LASIK
 - Concave lens
 - Convex lens
 - Radial keratotomy
-

9) In angle-closure glaucoma, treatment given to fellow eye is :

One answer only.

Pilocarpine eyedrops
Atropine
LASER iridectomy
Trabeculoplasty
Physostigmine eyedrops

10) In a young patient presenting with recurrent vitreous hemorrhage, diagnosis is :

One answer only.

Eale's disease
CRVO
Proliferative retinopathy
Coat's disease
Episcleritis

11) In NIDDM, fundus examination is done :

One answer only.

At the time of diagnosis
years after diagnosis
At diagnosis and years after diagnosis
At years

12) Corneal epithelium is composed of :

One answer only.

Stratified keratinized epithelium
Stratified non- keratinized epithelium
Columnar epithelium
Pseudostratified epithelium
Transitional epithelium

13) Common complications of IOL lens are except :

One answer only.

Corneal dystrophy
Glaucoma

Anisocoria
Mascular edema

14) Horner's syndrome, all are true except :

One answer only.

Unilateral loss of sweating
Enophthalmos
Mydriasis
Ptosis

15) Cobble stone appearance is seen in :

One answer only.

Spring catarrh
Trachoma
Phlyctenular keratitis
Fasciculat ulcer

16) Yag laser is used in :

One answer only.

Retinal detachment
Diabetes
After cataract
Refractive errors

17) Christmas tree cataract is seen in :

One answer only.

Down's syndrome
Rubells
Myotonic dystrophy
Diabetes

18) Bull's eye retinopathy is seen in :

One answer only.

- Chloroquine
 - Methanol
 - Ethambutol
 - Steroids
-

19) Refractive condition of the eye at birth is :

One answer only.

- Hypermetropia of D
 - Myopia of D
 - Hypermetropia of D
 - Myopia of D
-

20) Masclular eema is caused by all except :

One answer only.

- Microaneurysm
 - Cap dilatation
 - Neovascularization
 - None
-

21) Berlin's oedema is due to :

One answer only.

- Blunt injury
 - Penetrating injury
 - Sympathetic ophthalmia
 - Congenital glaucoma
-

22) Treatment of congenital cataract is :

One answer only.

- Needling and aspiration
- Intracapsular extraction

Extracapsular extraction
Cryotherapy

23) Sympathetic ophthalmitis results due to :

One answer only.

Penetrating injury of eiliary body
Uveitis
Glaucoma
Trachoma

24) Drug used in glaucoma is :

One answer only.

Propranolol
Atenolol
Timolol
Pindolol

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [FORUMS](#)

value="3"> Pindolol

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UPSC MCQ MOCK TEST Question Paper: 24 Questions, 30 Minutes

1) Which one of the following statements regarding medullary carcinoma of thyroid is correct?

One answer only.

1. Total thyroidectomy is curative
 2. It is TSH dependent
 3. Radioactive iodine is useful in the treatment.
 4. Chemotherapy and total thyroidectomy are curative
-

2) Richter's hernia is commonly associated with

One answer only.

1. Direct Inguinal hernia
 2. Femoral hernia
 3. Indirect inguinal hernia
 4. Obturator hernia
-

3) Gastric acid output is influenced by all the following hormones except

One answer only.

1. Gastrin
 2. Thyroxin
 3. Somatostatin analogue
 4. Parathormone
-

4) Revised trauma score accounts for

One answer only.

1. Respiratory rate
2. Chemotherapy and surgery
3. Endoprosthesis
4. Oesophagectomy

5) Pan retinal photocoagulation is indicated in

One answer only.

1. Age-related macular degeneration
 2. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
 3. Central artery occlusion
 4. Central serous retinopathy
-

6) In a patient on anticoagulant therapy, the INR is maintained at

One answer only.

1. 1.5 to 2.5 times the normal
 2. 2.5 to 3.5 times the normal
 3. 3.5 to 4.5 times the normal
 4. 4.5 to 5.5 times the normal
-

7) Piecemeal necrosis on liver biopsy is characterised of

One answer only.

1. Acute viral hepatitis
 2. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
 3. Cirrhosis of liver
 4. Chronic active hepatitis
-

8) Which of the following is a loop diuretic

One answer only.

1. Hydrochlorothiazide
 2. chlorthalidon
 3. Triamterene
 4. Furosemide
-

9) Which one of the following originates from T-cells?

One answer only.

1. Burkitt's Lymphoma
 2. Hairy cell Leukemia
 3. Mycosis fungoides
 4. Follicular Lymphoma
-

10) The most common form of extrasalivary gland involvement in mumps is

One answer only.

1. Encephalomyelitis
 2. Pancreatitis
 3. Aseptic meningitis
 4. Oophoritis
-

11) Dementis is a feature of

One answer only.

1. Scurvy
 2. Thiamine deficiency
 3. Porphyria
 4. Pellagra
-

12) Incubation period of syphilis is

One answer only.

1. 29 to 42 days
 2. 14 to 28 days
 3. 7 to 13 days
 4. 1 to 6 days
-

13) "Astasia-abasia" refers to

One answer only.

1. Choreoathetotic gait
2. Vestibular gait
3. Hysterical gait
4. Sensory ataxic gait

14) A 20 years old woman is seen for primary amenorrhoea. She is short, has poorly developed breasts and a webbed neck. Her chromosome pattern is most likely to be

One answer only.

1. XY
 2. XO
 3. XXY
 4. XYY
-

15) The time period between entry of infection in a host and maximal infectivity of that host is the

One answer only.

1. Incubation period
 2. Serial interval
 3. Generation time
 4. period of communicability
-

16) The daily requirement of vitamin-E in an adult is related to the intake of

One answer only.

1. Essential amino acids
 2. Total proteins
 3. Essential acids
 4. Total fats
-

17) The incubation period of rabies is

One answer only.

1. Tow weeks
 2. Two months
 3. Two Year
 4. Variable
-

18) Which one of the following is an expample of minor mental illness ?

One answer only.

1. Schizophrenia
 2. Paranoia
 3. Manic depressive psychosis
 4. Psychoneurosis
-

19) Annual infection rate in TB is the percentage of

One answer only.

1. Persons converted from tuberculin negative to positive
 2. New case of tuberculosis
 3. Sputum positive cases
 4. Radiological cases
-

20) The most likely clinical diagnosis is

One answer only.

1. Acute rheumatic fever
 2. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
 3. polyarthritis
 4. Henoch-Schönlein purpura
-

21) Cataract in newborn is seen in

One answer only.

1. Congenital rubella
 2. Human papilloma virus infection
 3. Herpes simplex virus infection
 4. Toxoplasmosis
-

22) Increased FSH level in an azoospermic male indicates

One answer only.

1. Testicular atrophy
2. Hypothalamic failure
3. Cryptorchidism
4. Hypospadias

23) The most likely diagnosis is

One answer only.

1. Ectopic pregnancy
 2. Twisted ovarian cyst
 3. Appendicular abscess
 4. Pelvic endometrioma
-

24) A 3 year old child is able to perform all of the following activities except.

One answer only.

1. Climbing stairs with alternate feet
 2. Riding a tricycle
 3. Cursive writing
 4. Copying a circle
-

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Manipal PG Mock Test MAHE:24 Questions, 30 Minutes

1) Treatment of choice Tinea infection of nail is

One answer only.

1. Griseofulvin+fluconazole
 2. Zinc Oxide.
 3. Nystatin
 4. Itraconazole
-

2) Neurotransmitter at the sympathetic Ganglion is

One answer only.

1. ACh
 2. Adrenaline
 3. Noradrenaline
 4. Dopamine
-

3) ANP acts through

One answer only.

1. Membrane
 2. Soluble cGMP
 3. cAMP
 4. None
-

4) Mechanism of Action (MOA) of Nitric Oxide is

One answer only.

1. cox 1 inhibition
2. cox 1 inhibition
3. lipo-oxygenase
4. phospholise

5) Drugs useful in Chloroquin resistant malaria are a/e

One answer only.

1. Mefloquin
 2. Primaquin
 3. Quinine
 4. Halofantrine
-

6) Which of the following is not true about renal pathology in SLE in pregnancy.

One answer only.

1. MCD
 2. Focal Proliferative
 3. Diffuse proliferative
 4. Diffuse membranous GN
-

7) Myiasis is

One answer only.

1. Maggots seen in nose
 2. Maggots in the anus
 3. Inflammatory disease of nose
 4. Necrotic inflammation with maggots in ear
-

8) Call-Exner bodies are seen in

One answer only.

1. Granulosa cell tumor
 2. Brenner's tumor
 3. Cystadenoma
 4. Gynandroblastoma
-

9) Litzman's obliquity is

One answer only.

1. Posterior asynclitism
 2. Anterior asynclitism
 3. Lateral asynclitism
 4. Naegler's obliquity
-

10) Bunion is

One answer only.

1. Fluid filled enlarged bursa over the bony prominences
 2. Tumor of sesamoid bone
 3. Infected Bursa
 4. Blood filled bursa
-

11) Spring catarrh is characterized by

One answer only.

1. White ropy discharge
 2. Thin purulent discharge
 3. Thick purulent discharge
 4. Serous dis.
-

12) Skin test for ecchinococcus is

One answer only.

1. Casoni test
 2. Frei's test
 3. Disk test
 4. Kveim test
-

13) Blood stain of humun origin is tested by

One answer only.

1. Preciptin test
2. Heamin crystal test
3. Haemochromogen test
4. Benzidine test

14) MC complication of acute appendicitis is

One answer only.

1. Wound infection
 2. Appendicular mass
 3. Subphrenic abscess
 4. Perforation
-

15) Double barr body are seen in

One answer only.

1. XX
 2. XY
 3. XXY
 4. XXX
-

16) Autosomal dominant a/e

One answer only.

1. Hereditary spherocytosis
 2. Von Willebrand's ds
 3. Hemochromatosis
 4. Familial hypercholestrolemia
-

17) Karyotype in klinefilter's syndrome

One answer only.

1. XY
 2. XXY
 3. XO
 4. XX
-

18) Erysepelas is caused by

One answer only.

1. Viruses
 2. Staph. aureus
 3. Pseudomonas
 4. Streptococcus
-

19) Mc. cause of infective endocarditis

One answer only.

1. Staph. aureus
 2. Staph albus
 3. Streptococcus pyogenes
 4. Streptococcus viridans
-

20) Drug used to treat ascariasis are a/e.

One answer only.

1. Albendazole
 2. DEC
 3. Piperazine
 4. Pyrantel pamoate
-

21) Polydioxanone is absorbed in how many days.

One answer only.

1. 7
 2. 21
 3. 100
 4. 250
-

22) Hypoglycemia in newborn is defined as the blood sugar level below (in mg %)

One answer only.

1. 30
2. 40
3. 50
4. 55

23) Wheat is deficient in

One answer only.

1. Tryptophan
 2. Leucine
 3. Methonine
 4. Threonine
-

24) Ossicular lever ratio is

One answer only.

1. 1.1 : 1
 2. 1.3 : 1
 3. 1.2 : 1
 4. 1 : 1
-

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PGI MOCK TEST 24-09-2003 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Regarding oxytocin:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Secreted by anterior pituitary
 2. Acts on myoepithelial cells of breast
 3. Causes contraction of uterus during labour
 4. May cause retention of water
 5. Has sympatholytic activity
-

2) Hepatic infarcts are seen in:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Eclampsia
 2. Chronic venous congestion
 3. Budd-Chiari syndrome
 4. Shock
 5. Extraphepatic biliary atresia
-

3) Regarding galactosemia:

One answer only.

1. Defect in galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase
 2. Autosomal dominant
 3. Mental retardation
 4. Defect in epimerase
 5. Causes galactosuria
-

4) Genomic imprinting is associated with:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Silencing of paternal allele
2. silencing of maternal allele
3. Angelman syndrome

4. Pader Willi syndrome
 5. Gonadal mosaicism
-

5) In DiGeorge syndrome, there is:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Neonatal tetany
 2. Increased susceptibility to fungal infections
 3. Absence of B and T cells
 4. Thymic hypoplasia
 5. Fallot's tetralogy
-

6) Sarcoma botryoides is:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Seen in vagina
 2. Grape-like clusters seen
 3. Seen in elderly women
 4. An adenoma
 5. Has familial occurrence
-

7) Which is true of thyroid ca:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. follicular type is most common
 2. Anaplastic type has the worst prognosis
 3. More common in females
 4. Presents as painful swelling in neck
 5. Thyroid function tests are abnormal
-

8) Which of the following factors contribute to the development of duodenal ulcers:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Gastric acid
2. Alcohol abuse
3. Prostaglandins
4. Smoking

9) Regarding cadaveric spasm, which of these are true:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Affects only a group of muscles
 2. Occurs immediately after death
 3. Occurs 6 hrs after birth
 4. Involves involuntary muscles
 5. Can't be produced by any methods after death.
-

10) Physiological changes of pregnancy include:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Insulin levels increase
 2. Increased BMR
 3. Hypothyroidism
 4. GH decreases
 5. Blood volume decreases
-

11) Regarding neurofibromatosis type II which of the following are true:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Lisch nodules are seen
 2. Gene located on chromosome 22
 3. Multiple cafe-au-lait spots are seen
 4. Acoustic neuroma is associated
 5. Posterior capsular lenticular opacity seen
-

12) A patient presents with history of weakness and pallor. Which of the following could be his features

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Decreased leukocyte alkaline phosphatase
 2. Hypocellular marrow
 3. Thrombosis of veins at unusual sites
 4. Decreased LDH
 5. Arterial thrombosis
-

13) Epstein -Barr virus is associated with:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Ca nasopharynx
 2. Burkitt's lymphoma
 3. ca cervix
 4. Hodgkin's disease
 5. infectious mononucleosis
-

14) Regarding Helicobacter pylori:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. transmitted by oral fecal route
 2. most common site is duodenum
 3. less common in developing countries
 4. cause of gastric adenocarcinoma
-

15) True of tumor markers is/are:

One answer only.

1. useful in prognosis of particular tumor
 2. increase in levels indicates absence of disease
 3. may be useful in screening
 4. undetectable levels indicates absence of disease
 5. correlate well with tumor size
-

16) Regarding pneumocystis carinii pneumonia:

One answer only.

1. interstitial involvement
 2. eosinophils seen in broncho alveolar lavage
 3. productive cough
 4. aerosolized pentamidine decreases risk of extrapulmonary spread
 5. frothy material seen in alveoli
-

17) Small vessels are involved in :

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. takayasu's arteritis
 2. PAN
 3. kawasaki's disease
 4. SLE
 5. Temporal arteritis
-

18) Regarding ca larynx:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Most common site is glottis
 2. most common age group is 60-70 yrs
 3. mostly adenocarcinoma
 4. mostly sq. cell ca
 5. associated with smoking
-

19) Normal liver microscopy is a feature of:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. wilson's disease
 2. dubin johnson's syndrome
 3. gilbert's syndrome
 4. crigler najjar syndrome
 5. rotor's syndrome
-

20) Regarding Bell's palsy:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. does not respont to steroids
 2. 7th nerve is most commonly involved
 3. now herpes virus is the suspected etiology
 4. most common cause
 5. most commonly follows
-

21) ulcers in duodenum occurring 4 wks after burns are k/a :

One answer only.

1. sushing's ulcers
2. curling's ulcers

3. false stress ulcers
 4. none of the above
-

22) True of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is/are :

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. ADH receptors are not sensitive
 2. associated with SIADH
 3. serum ADH levels may be normal
 4. urine is hyperosmolar
 5. autosomal dominant
-

23) Diseases caused by arboviruses include:

One answer only.

1. yellow fever
 2. Japanese encephalitis
 3. trench fever
 4. epidemic typhus
 5. dengue
-

24) Contrast materials used in MRI include:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. iodine
 2. gadolinium
 3. iopanoic acid
 4. rhodamine
 5. DTPA
-

25) Crescent foaming in glomeruli is a feature of :

Type your answer in the text area below.

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[AIIMS section PLAB section ALL INDIA PG 2003 SECTION](#)

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[AIIMS section PLAB section ALL INDIA PG 2003 SECTION](#)

1) The membranous gap separating the region between the foetal skull bones is called as :

One answer only.

- Fontanels
 - Wormian bones
 - Sutures
 - Ostia
-

2) The external ear develops from which of the following :

One answer only.

- 1st branchial arch
 - 2nd branchial arch
 - 1st branchial cleft
 - 2nd branchial cleft
-

3) Which of the following group of lymph nodes drain the upper and outer quadrant of breast :

One answer only.

- Deltopectoral nodes
 - Anterior pectoral nodes
 - Posterior pectoral nodes
 - Apical group
-

4) Of the following which one is false :

One answer only.

- Vermis-coordinating and programming of muscular activities.
 - Spinocerebellum-receives proprioceptive input and motor plan from cortex.
 - Flocculonodular lobe-equilibrium and learning induced changes.
 - Neocerebellum-planning and programming movements.
-

5) Which of the following types of collagen fiber is characteristic of hyaline cartilage matrix?

One answer only.

- Type I
 - Type II
 - Type III
 - Type IV
-

6) Which of the following is true regarding epidermis?

One answer only.

- Basement membrane is formed by type IV collagen
 - Capillaries go through gap junctions
 - Zona occludans is at the basal portion
 - In zona adherence action filaments connect adjacent cells through microtubules
-

7) The structure which passes behind the inguinal ligament is :

One answer only.

- Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
 - Saphenous vein
 - Psoas major
 - Superficial epigastric vein
-

8) The artery which can be palpated under the mandible near the angle of jaw is :

One answer only.

- Facial
 - Lingual
 - Maxillary
 - Ascending pharyngeal
-

9) In myocardial infarction there is radiation of pain along the left upper limb. This is due to nerve :

One answer only.

- Left vagus
- Left phrenic
- Left recurrent laryngeal

Left intercostobrachial

10) Oculomotor nerve leaves the skull through which of the following

One answer only.

Optic canal
Superior orbita fissure
Inferior orbital fissure
foramen magnum

11) The fundus of gall-bladder is in the angle between lateral border of right rectus abdominis and which costal cartilage?

One answer only.

6th
7th
8th
9th

12) Taste from the posterior one third of tongue is provided by which of the following nerve?

One answer only.

Glossoopharyngeal
Facial
Vagus
Hypoglossal

13) Loss of sensations from posterior one-third of tongue occurs in lesions of which nerve?

One answer only.

Vagus
Glosso pharyngeal
Chorda tympani
Lingual nerve

14) All of following are branches of descending thoracic aorta except :

One answer only.

- Posterior intercostal artery
 - Subcostal artery
 - Left subclavian artery
 - Left bronchial artery
-

15) Stapedius muscle is supplied by which of the following nerves :

One answer only.

- Maxillary
 - Auditory
 - Facial
 - Mandibular
-

16) In lateral medullary syndrome(Wallenberg) the lesion is in :

One answer only.

- Medial lemniscus
 - Trigeminal nucleus
 - Pyramidal tract
 - Spinal tract of trigeminal
-

17) The quadrilateral space is bounded by the following structures except :

One answer only.

- Deltoid
 - Surgical neck of humerus
 - Long head of triceps
 - Teres major
-

18) Facial nerve has all the following components except :

One answer only.

- Special visceral efferent
- General visceral efferent

General visceral afferent
Special visceral efferent

19) Which of the following statements about portal vein is false ?

One answer only.

The hepatic artery and bile duct lie anterior to its upper part
It is formed by union of superior mesenteric and splenic veins
It ascends posterior to the neck of pancreas and the superior part of duodenum
It ends by dividing into hepatic veins

20) Nucleus in brain common to IX, X and XI cranial nerves :

One answer only.

Nucleus solitarius
Nucleus ambiguus
Dentate nucleus
Red nucleus

21) Structures that pass posterior to the flexor retinaculum of the wrist include A/E :

One answer only.

Flexor digitorum superficialis tendons
Median nerve
Anterior interosseous nerve
Ulnar nerve

22) Distance between upper incisors and gastroesophageal junction is :

One answer only.

15 cm
25 cm
40 cm
60 cm

23) Arterial branches which supply the head and neck of the femur is/are :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Medial circumflex artery
 - Lateral circumflex artery
 - Profunda femoris artery
 - Obturator artery
 - Ext. femoral artery
-

24) Lymphatic drainage of clitoris is to :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Gland of Cloquet
 - Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
 - Deep inguinal lymph nodes
 - Obuturator nodes
 - Para-aortic nodes
-

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [FORUMS](#) [IELTS](#)

1) A 18 year old boy presented in OPD with Lt mono articular knee pain. Possible is/are :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Gout
 - Osteoarthritis
 - R.A.
 - Reiter's disease
 - Gonococcal arthritis
-

2) True about non-ossifying fibroma of bone :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Present until 3rd & 4th decade
 - Eccentric
 - Prominent sclerotic margin
 - Histologically giant cell with areolar tissue
 - Metaphyseal lesion
-

3) Bone forming tumors are:

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Osteosarcoma
 - Osteoid osteoma
 - Giant cell tumour
 - Osteoblastoma
 - Chondrosarcoma
-

4) True about carpal tunnel syndrome:

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Paraesthesia of the lateral 2 fingers
- Atrophy of the thenar eminence
- Atrophy of the hypothenar eminence
- Claw hand
- Tinel sign is positive

5) Traumatic dislocation of epiphysial plate of femur occurs:

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Medially
 - Laterally
 - Posteriorly
 - Rotationally
 - Anteriorly
-

6) Avascular necrosis is seen in:

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Sickle cell disease
 - Thalassemia
 - Polycytheinia
 - Hyperparathyroidism
-

7) Chordoma commonly involves:

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Dorsal spine
 - Clivus
 - Lumber spine
 - Sacrum
 - Cervical spine
-

8) True regarding acute osteomyelitis in a child :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Diagnosis by X-ray is 8-10 days after onset
 - There is diffuse tenderness at the site
 - Antibiotic therapy should be at least for 4 weeks
 - Salmonella is the most common cause
-

9) Mallet finger is due to avulsion of extensor tendon of:

One answer only.

Proximal phalanx
Middle Phalanx
Distal Phalanx
Metacarpals
Any other phalanx

10) Osgood Schlatters disease affects:

One answer only.

Upper tibia
Lower tibia
distal femur
Proximal femur
Patella

11) Seen in B/L congenital hip dislocation is/are :

Choose 3 of the following options.

Short Strature
Wandering acetabulum
Waddling gait
Lumbar lordosis

12) Trendelenberg test is done for :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Perforators
Saphenofemoral junction incompetence
DVT
Pulmonary embolism

13) Treatment of # with intraarticular extension is/are A/E :

One answer only.

Excision of the joint
Arthrodesis
Traction

Intramedullary nailing
POP

14) Tophi in gout are seen in a/e :

One answer only.

Articular cartilage
Joint capsule
Synovium
Muscles
Skin

15) Paget's disease of bone commonly affects :

Choose 3 of the following options.

Skull
Vertebra
Plevis
Phalanges
Humerus

16) True about Ewing's sarcoma is all except :

Choose 2 of the following options.

5% cases reveals t(11-22)
Arise from medullary cavity of tubular bone
Arise from diaphysis
N-myc chromosome

17) Blount's disease is :

One answer only.

Genu valgus
Tibia vera
Flat foot
Genu recurvatum

18) Shepherd crook's deformity is seen in :

One answer only.

- Achondroplasia
 - Gaucher's disease
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Fibrous dysplasia
-

19) MC cause of genu valgum is :

One answer only.

- Trauma
 - Rickets
 - Polio
 - Scurvy
-

20) Pointing finger is seen in :

One answer only.

- Ulnar N palsy
 - Median N palsy
 - Ulnar and median N palsy
 - Radial N palsy
-

21) Onion peel appearance is seen in :

One answer only.

- Osteosarcoma
 - Ewings sarcoma
 - Osteoclastoma
 - Osteochondroma
-

22) Progressive stiffening of a joint is seen in :

One answer only.

Peri-arthritis of shoulder
Osteochondritis
Gout
Ankylosis

23) Calcification of intervertebral disc occurs in :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Ankylosing spondylitis
Alkaptonuria
Osteomalacia
Neurofibroma

24) Spina ventosa is caused by :

One answer only.

Tuberculosis
Leprosy
Metastasis
Spine deformity

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orthopaedics MCQ's Test

1) True regarding mandibular fracture is :

One answer only.

- Some infection is harmless
 - Aim is to get good occlusion
 - Open reduction is better
 - Always do wiring
-

2) Pain along hip, back of thigh and loss of sensation along the lateral border of foot and decreased ankle jerk, site of lesion is :

One answer only.

- L4-5
 - K5-S1
 - L3
 - L1-T12
 - Metacarpals
-

3) Carpal tunnel syndrome, all are seen except:

One answer only.

- Loss of sensation over middle finger
 - Opponens pollicis atrophy
 - Flexor pollicis Brevis atrophy
 - Adductor pollicis atrophy
-

4) TMJ dislocation false is :

One answer only.

- Forward displacement of condyle
- Rx is downward and backward push
- Causes pain
- None of the above

5) Weakest part of mandible is :

One answer only.

Subcondylar part
Coronoid process
Angle
Neck of condyle

6) Definitive diagnosis for blow out # of orbit is by:

One answer only.

CSF rhinorrhoea
Loss of vision
Tear drop sign
Fracutre of sphnoid sinus

7) X-ray appearance of malignancy are following except :

One answer only.

Sclerotic margins
Soft tissue mass
Periosteal elevation
Cortical destruction

8) Not sensitive to pain :

One answer only.

Synovial membrane
Articular cartilage
Muscle
Periosteum

9) In cervical rib following are seen except :

One answer only.

Cervical rib palpable

Ischaemic pain of muscles
Atrophy of muscles
Radial pulse not palpable

10) Von rosen splint is used in :

One answer only.

CDH
CTEV
Fracture shaft of femur
Fracture tibia

11) Vitamin required for collagen synthesis is :

One answer only.

Vitamin C
Vitamin E
Vitamin A
Vitamin D

12) Fracture of talus may give rise to :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Avascular necrosis of body
Avascular necrosis of neck
Avascular necrosis of head
OA ankle

13) CTEV is caused by all except :

One answer only.

Neurological disorder
Idiopathic
Spina bifida
Cubitus varus
Arthrogryposis multiplex

14) Treatment of # long bone is/are reduction & immobilization with :

Choose 4 of the following options.

- Nails
 - Fixation plates
 - External fixators
 - Tension band wiring
 - Intramedullary fixators
-

15) All are common with elbow dislocation except :

One answer only.

- Myositis ossificans progressiva
 - median N palsy
 - Brachial artery injury
 - Volkman's contracture
-

16) Commonest dislocation of shoulder is :

One answer only.

- Subcoracoid
 - Subacromial
 - Supraacromial
 - Posterior
-

17) Caffey's disease is :

One answer only.

- Chronic osteomyelitis in children
 - Osteomyelitis of jaw in children
 - Infantile cortical hyperostosis
 - Renal osteodystrophy
-

18) X-ray in atlanto-axial dislocation should be taken in which position :

One answer only.

Flexion
Extension
Neutral
Open mouth view

19) Underlying pathology of CDH is :

Choose 3 of the following options.

Small femoral head
Shallow acetabulum
Short neck of femur
Rotation of femur

20) Usual site of Tubercular bursitis :

One answer only.

Prepatellar
Subdeltoid
subpatellar
Trochanteric
None

21) All are the predisposing factors of osteogenic sarcome except :

One answer only.

Paget's disease of bone
Radiation
Viral infection
Bone infarction

22) True about ganglion :

Choose 2 of the following options.

common in volar aspect
Seen adjacent to tendon sheath
Communicates with joint cavity and tendon sheath
It is Unilocular

23) Tardy unlar nerve palsy caused by :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Supracondylar #
 - Lateral condylar #
 - Olecranon #
 - Intercondylar #
 - Distal radio-unlar dislocation
-

24) Which of the following is true regarding rickets :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Increased alkaline phosphatase
 - Hyperphosphatemia
 - Hypophosphaturia
 - Craniotabes
 - Hypercalciuria
-

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1) Formation of ammonium ions to remove the excess acid in urine is produced by which of the following enzymes:

One answer only.

- Glutaminase
 - Glutamate pyruvate transaminase
 - Glutamate dehydrogenase
 - Carboxylase
-

2) Which of the following amino acids undergoes hydroxylation and is involved in the formation of collagen:

One answer only.

- Proline
 - Tryptophan
 - Phenylalanine
 - cystiene
-

3) The long chain fatty acids are transmitted across the inner membrane of mitochondria by :

One answer only.

- Acyl carrier protein
 - carnitine
 - Glycoprotein
 - None of the above
-

4) Restriction endonuclease is used in :

One answer only.

- Recombinant DNA technology
 - For splicing DNA
 - For genetic engineering
 - None of the above
-

5) Chromosome 5 is associated with :

One answer only.

Ulcerative colitis
Familial adenomatous polyposis
Crohn's disease
Down's syndrome

6) Heme synthesis true is :

One answer only.

ALA synthesis is catalysed by thiamine pyrophosphate
Ferrochelatase is inhibited by lead
variegate porphyria is due to deficiency of uroporphyrin synthase
Protoporphyrin oxidase is a cytosolic coenzyme

7) In respiratory cycle regarding ATP formation by oxidative phosphorylation true is A/E :

One answer only.

Inhibited by oligomycin
Binds to molecular oxygen
Takes place on the matrix side of mitochondria
facilitated through protons

8) Polymerase chain reaction is used for :

One answer only.

Amplification of human DNA
Detecting RNA
Detecting DNA
To break dsDNA to ssDNA

9) In metabolism of hydrogen peroxide by catalase and peroxidase, the latter requires which of the following ?

One answer only.

GSH

GSSG
NADH
NADPH

10) Which of the following is true about vit. K?

One answer only.

Increases bleeding tendencies in the newborn
Synthesized by intestinal bacteria
It prevents thrombosis
Increases coagulation time

11) The organism used for the first time and commonly used in recombinant DNA technology is :

One answer only.

Proteus
Pneumococcus
E.coli
Shigella

12) The Refsum's disease in which there is accumulation of phytanic acid is due to defect of :

One answer only.

Alpha-oxidation
Beta-oxidation
HMG-CoA lyase deficiency
Carnitine palmitoyl transferase I deficiency

13) Enzyme deficient in Gaucher's disease is ;

One answer only.

Beta-galactosidase
Beta-glucosidase
Sphingomyelinase
Ceramidase

14) Initiator codon is :

One answer only.

- AUG
 - UGA
 - UAA
 - UAG
-

15) True about action of dinitrophenol is :

One answer only.

- Does not allow electron transport chain to continue, and no production of ATP
 - Allows ETC to continue. No production of ATP
 - Does not allow ETC to continue, but there is production of ATP
 - Allows ETC to continue and production of ATP continues
-

16) The process in which amino group of the amino acid is transferred to the keto acid and the keto group of the keto acids transferred to the amino acid is called :

One answer only.

- Transamination
 - Trans amidination
 - Deamination
 - Decarboxylation
-

17) Conversion of proline to hydroxyproline is by :

One answer only.

- Proline hydroxylase
 - Reverse hydroxylation
 - Post translation induction
 - Vit. C mediated hydroxylation
-

18) In which of the following conditions anion gap is not found?

One answer only.

Renal tubular acidosis
Uraemic acidosis
Respiratory acidosis
Diabetic ketosis

19) In Nieman Picks disease enzyme deficient is :

One answer only.

Beta-galactosidase
Beta-glucosidase
Sphingomyelinase
Cerebrosidase

20) Which of the following is not a heme protein?

One answer only.

Cytochrome oxidase
Peroxidase
Catalase
NADH reductase

21) In which type of hyperlipidaemia cholesterol is increased but triglyceride is normal?

One answer only.

Familial combined(mixed)hyperlipidemia
Familial hyperchylomicronemia
Familial hypercholesterolemia
All of the above

22) HMG CoA reductase is the rate limiting enzyme in synthesis of :

One answer only.

Low molecular weight triglycerides
cholesterol
High molecular weight triglycerides
Chylomicrons

23) Fe²⁺ in hemoglobin molecule is stabilized by :

One answer only.

- Polar bond
 - Nonpolar bond
 - Ionic bond
 - Coordination linkages
-

24) Which one of the enzyme deficiency is correctly paired?

One answer only.

- Fabry's-Alpha galactosidase
 - Gaucher's-Beta glucosidase
 - Nieman pick-Beta galactosidase
 - Fabry's disease- Sphingomyelinase
-

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [FORUMS](#)

AIIMS MOCK TEST FIVE 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Which of the following is NOT associated with increase in intracranial pressure

One answer only.

1. Increase in blood pressure
 2. Respiratory depression
 3. Tachycardia
 4. Deterioration of consciousness
-

2) Which of the following is TRUE about autoclaving

One answer only.

1. It kills micro organisms by denaturation of proteins
 2. Presence of air is good for the killing of organisms
 3. It is best for oils and jellies
 4. Kills all organisms except HIV
-

3) Histology of Ewing's sarcoma shows small round cells. These cells are filled with which of the following -

One answer only.

1. Iron
 2. Fat
 3. Mucin
 4. Glycogen
-

4) A farmer rearing sheep, presented with complaints of fever and weakness for the last one month. There is generalized lymphadenopathy. There was also associated hepatomegaly. Biopsy of liver showed non-caseating granuloma. These are most likely due to infection with-

One answer only.

1. Brucella melitensis
2. Brucella canis
3. Francisella tularensis
4. Yersinia pestis

5) What is the number of FRU units per district -

One answer only.

1. 10-03
 2. 01-06
 3. 07-09
 4. 10-12
-

6) Crossed oculomotor palsy is seen in occlusion of

One answer only.

1. Anterior cerebral artery
 2. Middle cerebral artery
 3. Posterior cerebral artery
 4. Superior cerebral artery
-

7) Dietary triglycerides are transported by

One answer only.

1. Chylomicrons
 2. LDL
 3. VLDL
 4. HDL
-

8) A patient receiving allopurinol requires dose reduction of

One answer only.

1. 6 mercaptopurine
 2. Cyclophosphamide
 3. Azathioprine
 4. Clometidine
-

9) In India the commonest cause of juvenile onset of DM is

One answer only.

1. MODY
 2. Fibrocalcific pancreatopathy
 3. Gall stones
 4. IDDM
-

10) The drug that inhibits uterine contractility causing pulmonary edema is

One answer only.

1. Ritrodin
 2. Nifedipine
 3. Indomethacin
 4. Atabusin
-

11) What is the cause of hyperurecemia and gout in glucose 6 phosphatase deficiency

One answer only.

1. Inadequate conversion of glucose 6 phosphatase to glucose
 2. More formation of pentose
 3. Increased glycogen
 4. Impaired degradation of free radicals
-

12) Most common site of Lentigomaligna is

One answer only.

1. Face
 2. Trunk
 3. Sole of foot
 4. Palms
-

13) In which of the following parts of fallopian tube does ectopic pregnancy is carried for longest time ?

One answer only.

1. Interstitium
2. Isthmus
3. Ampulla
4. Cornua

14) Crude birth rate is calculated by considering the population as measured on

One answer only.

1. 1st Jan
 2. 1st March
 3. 1st July
 4. 1st September
-

15) Most common tubercular infection of eye is

One answer only.

1. Phlyctenular conjunctivities
 2. Koeppe's nodules
 3. Retinopathy
 4. Choroiditis
-

16) Source of energy to heart is/are:

One answer only.

1. Glucose
 2. Glycogen
 3. Fatty acid
 4. Ketone body
-

17) Which of the following is NOT a contact poison:

One answer only.

1. Abate
 2. Paris green
 3. BHC
 4. Pyrethrum
-

18) Earliest local anaesthetic used was :

One answer only.

1. Lignocaine
 2. Xylocaine
 3. Cocaine
 4. Mepivacaine
-

19) "Z" plasty is done in all, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Post burn contracture
 2. To increase linear length
 3. Release of congenital band
 4. To change the direction of scar
-

20) Flash blacks are seen with:

One answer only.

1. LSD
 2. Cocain
 3. Opiate
 4. Amphetamine
-

21) The allotropic form of carbon that conduct electricity is :

One answer only.

1. Coke
 2. Coal
 3. Diamond
 4. Graphite
-

22) Origin of ovary is from :

One answer only.

1. Wolffion duct
2. Genital duct
3. Genital ridge
4. Genital tubercle

23) All are labile cells, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Bone marrow
 2. Gut cells
 3. Hepatocytes
 4. Skin cells
-

24) Concentration of chlorine required to kill cyclops is :

One answer only.

1. 0.5 ppm
 2. 1.0 ppm
 3. 3.0 ppm
 4. 5.0 pp,
-

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [ALL INDIA PG 2003 SECTION](#)

AIIMS MOCK TEST SIX 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Enzyme generating urea is :

One answer only.

1. Aspartate
 2. Urease
 3. Arginase
 4. Ornithine decarboxylase
-

2) Calcified hydatid cyst is most common in :

One answer only.

1. Liver
 2. Brain
 3. Spleen
 4. Lung
-

3) Which is NOT a hepatic inducer :

One answer only.

1. Phenytoin
 2. Alcohol
 3. Rifampicin
 4. Tolbutamide
-

4) Sensitivity is :

One answer only.

1. True positive
2. True negative
3. False positive
4. False negative

5) CNS manifestations are seen with :

One answer only.

1. Taenia saginata
 2. Taenia solium
 3. toxoplasma gondii
 4. Fasciola hepatica
-

6) Purkinje cell in the cerebellum is :

One answer only.

1. An interneuron
 2. The input cell
 3. A glial cell
 4. The output cell
-

7) Dietary fibre contains :

One answer only.

1. Pectins
 2. Starch
 3. Collagen
 4. Proteoglycans
-

8) Herpes virus causes :

One answer only.

1. Croup
 2. Harpangina
 3. Herpes zoster
 4. Keratitis
-

9) Rigor mortis can be simulated by:

One answer only.

1. Cadaveric spasm
 2. Algor mortis
 3. Adipocere
 4. Livor mortis
-

10) The distance of gastroesophageal junction from upper incisor is:

One answer only.

1. 15 cm
 2. 25 cm
 3. 40 cm
 4. 60 cm
-

11) Potassium is maximum in :

One answer only.

1. Duodenum
 2. Ileum
 3. Stomach
 4. Colon
-

12) Bigelow's ligament is at:

One answer only.

1. Knee joint
 2. Shoulder joint
 3. Hip joint
 4. Ankle joint
-

13) Cryptosporidium mainly infects:

One answer only.

1. Liver
2. Gut
3. Lung
4. Brain

14) Sum of all square of deviation from mean is:

One answer only.

1. Variance
 2. Mode
 3. Mean
 4. Standard deviation
-

15) Membranous urethra rupture because of :

One answer only.

1. Shortest
 2. Fixity of urethra
 3. Narrowest part
 4. Acute angle
-

16) Co-enzyme used in transamination

One answer only.

1. Albinism
 2. Alkaptonuria
 3. Phenylketonuria
 4. Tyrosinemia
-

17) Antagonist of Benzodiazepine is :

One answer only.

1. Nalorphine
 2. Carbamazepine
 3. Naloxone
 4. Flumazenil
-

18) In 1991 census population > 60 year is :

One answer only.

1. 6 %
 2. 9 %
 3. 18 %
 4. 24 %
-

19) Delayed rigor mortis occur with which poisoning :

One answer only.

1. Mercury
 2. Lead
 3. Arsenic
 4. Strychnine
-

20) E.N.L. is seen in which type of leprosy

One answer only.

1. BT
 2. LL
 3. TT
 4. Indeterminate
-

21) Type of sensation lost on same side, in Brown Sequard syndrome is:

One answer only.

1. Pain
 2. Touch
 3. proprioception
 4. Temperature
-

22) Golden hair is seen in poisoning with :

One answer only.

1. Copper
2. Arsenic
3. Mercury
4. Lead

23) Which drug has wide therapeutic index :

One answer only.

1. Digoxin
 2. Lithium
 3. Phenyton
 4. Penicillin
-

24) Target of couple protection rate in WHO goal of 'Health for all' by 2000 A.D. is :

One answer only.

1. 60
 2. 40
 3. 80
 4. 100
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST SEVEN 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Iron absorption is increased by :

One answer only.

1. Fibre diet
 2. Vitamin C
 3. Phosphate
 4. Phytic acid
-

2) Least susceptible to gonococcal infection is:

One answer only.

1. Anterior urethra
 2. Testis
 3. Prostate
 4. Epididymis
-

3) Malarial pigment is formed by :

One answer only.

1. Parasite
 2. Bilirubin
 3. Hemoglobin
 4. Any of the above
-

4) Selective 5-HT re uptake blocker is :

One answer only.

1. Desipramine
2. Amitryptiline
3. Fluoxetine
4. Dothiepin

5) Selective protein loss is seen in :

One answer only.

1. Coeliac disease
 2. Giardiasis
 3. Lymphangiectasis
 4. Tropical sprue
-

6) Which of the following amino acid is active at neutral pH ;

One answer only.

1. Histidine
 2. Glycine
 3. Arginine
 4. Aspartic acid
-

7) Tumor marker for testicular tumor is :

One answer only.

1. Beta HCG
 2. LH
 3. LDH
 4. Testosterone
-

8) Rich source of Ig is :

One answer only.

1. Stomach
 2. Visceral peritoneum
 3. Small intestine
 4. Large intestine
-

9) Most common cancer reported in India is:

One answer only.

1. Cancer Cervix
 2. Cancer breast
 3. Cancer oral cavity
 4. Cancer lung
-

10) Commonest nerve involved in leprosy is:

One answer only.

1. Ulnar
 2. Median
 3. Radial
 4. Sciatic
-

11) Pacinian corpuscles transmit:

One answer only.

1. Cold
 2. Heat
 3. Touch
 4. Vibration
-

12) Drug absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy :

One answer only.

1. Nifedipine
 2. Enalapril
 3. Diazoxide
 4. Atenolol
-

13) All are seen in Colle's fracture, EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Dorsal angulation
2. Proximal shift
3. Pronation
4. Radial tilt

14) Immune tolerance can be induced by:

One answer only.

1. Excess antigen
 2. Excess antibody
 3. Excess compliment
 4. Neo-natal thymectomy
-

15) B/L Ca breast is:

One answer only.

1. Lobular
 2. Pagets
 3. Medullary
 4. None of these
-

16) Splenic artery is a branch of :

One answer only.

1. Abdominal aorta
 2. Superior mesentric artery
 3. Coeliac trunk
 4. Renal artery
-

17) Chloroquine acts on:

One answer only.

1. Merozoites
 2. Blood schizont
 3. Tissue schizont
 4. Gametocytes
-

18) Spermin in semen is detected by:

One answer only.

1. Florence test
 2. Barberio test
 3. ELISA test
 4. Agglutination-Inhibition test
-

19) Daily additional requirement of protein in lactation is:

One answer only.

1. 25 gm
 2. 15 gm
 3. 35 gm
 4. 50 gm
-

20) Which site of carcinoid tumour is least potential for malignancy :

One answer only.

1. Lung
 2. Stomach
 3. Small Intestine
 4. Appendix
-

21) Which of the following is NOT an amide :

One answer only.

1. Niclosamide
 2. Praziquintal
 3. Albendazole
 4. Flubendazole
-

22) Florence test is done for :

One answer only.

1. Semen
2. Blood
3. Saliva
4. Urine

23) Which is NOT a micro-nutrient :

One answer only.

1. Iodine
 2. Vitamin A
 3. Iron
 4. Vitamin C
-

24) Motility in cells is due to :

One answer only.

1. Keratin
 2. Tubulin
 3. Nucleus
 4. Cell wall
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST EIGHT 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Sperm acquires motility in:

One answer only.

1. Seminal vesicles
 2. Epididymis
 3. Vas deferens
 4. Prostate
-

2) Folding of protein chain is due to:

One answer only.

1. Amide bond
 2. Disulphide bond
 3. Phosphodiesterase bond
 4. Van der Waals bond
-

3) Halofantrine is used for:

One answer only.

1. Falciparum malaria
 2. Visceral leishmaniasis
 3. Leprosy
 4. Amoebiasis
-

4) Vaccine, contraindicated in pregnancy is :

One answer only.

1. Rubella
2. Typhoid
3. Diphtheria
4. Hepatitis B

5) Teratogenicity is caused by:

One answer only.

1. Vitamin A
 2. Vitamin E
 3. Vitamin D
 4. Vitamin C
-

6) The level of tracheal bifurcation is :

One answer only.

1. T4-T5
 2. T5-T6
 3. T6-T7
 4. T7-T8
-

7) The osmoreceptors are located in :

One answer only.

1. Wall of the area
 2. Wall of the virus
 3. Anterior hypothalamus
 4. Juxta glomerular apparatus
-

8) Treatment of the following is NOT pro drug:

One answer only.

1. Ergotamine
 2. Sumatriptan
 3. Propranolol
 4. Paracetamol
-

9) Which is NOT an oncogenic virus

One answer only.

1. HTLV-1
 2. Herpes simplex
 3. Papilloma virus
 4. HBV
-

10) The first permanent tooth is appear is:

One answer only.

1. First molor
 2. Latera inciser
 3. Upper canine
 4. First premolor
-

11) First committed step in glycolysis is catalysed by:

One answer only.

1. Glucokinase
 2. 2,3 D DPG
 3. Phosphofructokinase
 4. Hexokinase
-

12) Stain used to diagnose Reye's syndrome is :

One answer only.

1. PAS stain
 2. Reticulin stain
 3. Mustein stain
 4. Oil-O-red stain
-

13) Vaccine, contraindicated in pregnancy is:

One answer only.

1. Tuberculin
2. Typhoid
3. Influenza
4. HBV

14) Wolf's graft is:

One answer only.

1. Split thickness graft
 2. Full thickness graft
 3. Partial thickness graft
 4. Myocutaneous graft
-

15) Malignant hyperthermia is caused by:

One answer only.

1. Suxamethonium
 2. Ether
 3. Halothane
 4. Cyclopropane
-

16) First dose hypotension is caused by:

One answer only.

1. Prazosin
 2. Clonidine
 3. Sodium nitropruside
 4. Propanolol
-

17) Secondary granules in neutrophil is:

One answer only.

1. Lactoferine
 2. Proteolytic enzymes
 3. Nucleotidase
 4. Catalase
-

18) Cyclodevelopmental stage is seen in:

One answer only.

1. Malaria
2. Filaria
3. Plague
4. Cholera

19) All are features of primary Tuberculosis EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Pleural effusion
2. Consolidation
3. Pulmonary fibrosis
4. Lymphadenopathy

20) In polio, triple arthodesis is not done at later stage due to:

One answer only.

1. Fusion will not occur if operated early
2. Joints are still growing
3. Leg will become too short
4. Deformity will recur

21) Encephalitis is caused by :

One answer only.

1. HSV-1
2. EBV
3. Infectious mononucleosis
4. CMV

22) Erythesim is seen in poisoning of :

One answer only.

1. Mercury
2. Lead
3. Arsenic
4. Atropine

23) Dancing carotid is seen in :

One answer only.

1. Thyrotoxicosis
 2. Hypothyrodism
 3. AV fistula
 4. Blow out carotid
-

24) Cystometric studies is indicated in :

One answer only.

1. Neurogenic bladder
 2. Stress incontinence
 3. Fistula
 4. Urge incontinence
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST NINE 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) In H.mole, blood cells does not develop because of lack of-

One answer only.

1. Primary ectoderm
 2. Mesoderm
 3. Trophoblast
 4. Endoderm
-

2) Intercavitary radiotherapy is a treatment modality for-

One answer only.

1. CA cervix
 2. CA oesphagous
 3. CA stomach
 4. Renal cell carcinoma
-

3) Weight gain is seen in all, EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Pheochromocytoma
 2. Insulinoma
 3. Myxoedema
 4. Cushing's disease
-

4) NOT a feature of dementia is:

One answer only.

1. Loss of sensorium
2. Wearing of dirty cloths
3. Forgetfulness
4. Loss of neurons in the brain matter

5) In which salivary gland, calculus is most common-

One answer only.

1. Parotid
 2. Submandibular
 3. Sublingual
 4. Palatal
-

6) Local control of blood flow is seen in

One answer only.

1. Muscle
 2. Splanchnic vessels
 3. Cerebrum
 4. Skin
-

7) Red brown post mortem staining seen with poisoning with:

One answer only.

1. Phosphorus
 2. Cyanide
 3. Carbon monoxide
 4. Aniline dye
-

8) Incubation period helps in determining all, EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Period of isolation
 2. period of quarantine
 3. Identification of source of infection
 4. Immunisation
-

9) Amiodarone causes all, EXCEPT -

One answer only.

1. Hyperthyroidism
 2. Pulmonary fibrosis
 3. Hyper uricemia
 4. Hypothyroidism
-

10) Drug of choice for acute congestive glaucoma is -

One answer only.

1. 1-2% pilacarpine
 2. Timolol
 3. Betaxolol
 4. Atropine
-

11) Collection of urine sample of a patient of TB/kidney is done

One answer only.

1. In early morning
 2. 12 hrs urine
 3. 24 hrs urine
 4. Any time
-

12) Vegetable fat differs from animal oil is being-

One answer only.

1. More saturated
 2. More stable
 3. More atherosclerotic
 4. Contains less fat soluble vitamin
-

13) In hypertensive patient having acute uveitis to decrease the IOP which drug is used-

One answer only.

1. Pilocarpine
2. Lanatoprost
3. Iodine
4. Timolol

14) Kienbock's disease is osteonecrosis of -

One answer only.

1. Lunate
 2. Navicular
 3. Tibia condyle
 4. Neck of femur
-

15) A child with fever & sore throat developed acute cervical lymphadenopathy, most likely investigation to be done is -

One answer only.

1. Neck X-ray
 2. Open biopsy of node
 3. Radical neck dissection
 4. Complete hemogram
-

16) In lipoprotein lipase deficiency which of the following is increase -

One answer only.

1. VLDL
 2. LDL
 3. HDL
 4. Chylomicrons
-

17) Statin induced myopathy is NOT exacerbated by which of the following drugs

One answer only.

1. Nicotinic acid
 2. Enalapril
 3. Erythromycin
 4. Clofibrate
-

18) Median weight of 100 children was 12kgs. The standard Deviation was 3. Calculate the per cent coefficient of variance -

One answer only.

1. 25 %
 2. 35 %
 3. 45 %
 4. 55%
-

19) Widmark's formula is used for measurement of blood levels of -

One answer only.

1. Benzodiazepine
 2. Barbiturates
 3. Alcohol
 4. Cannabis
-

20) Which of the following is NOT a myeloproliferative disease -

One answer only.

1. Polycythemia rubra vera
 2. Acute myeloid leukemia
 3. Chronic myeloid leukemia
 4. Essential thrombocytosis
-

21) The structures piercing the clavipectoral fascia are all EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Cephalic vein
 2. Thoraco acromial artery
 3. Lateral pectoral nerve
 4. Lateral thoracic artery
-

22) Right parietal lobe lesions cause all the following EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Ideomotor apraxia
2. Self neglect
3. Gester man's syndrome
4. Agraphia

23) in India all are direct causes of maternal mortality EXCEPT-

One answer only.

1. Cardiac disease
 2. Eclampsia
 3. Hemorrhage
 4. Abortion
-

24) All the following viruses cause stomach and colon cancer EXCEPT-

One answer only.

1. H pylori
 2. EB virus
 3. HBV
 4. HIV
-

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PGI MOCK TEST 01-10-03 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Synnetrical multiple lesions are seen in which leprosy :

One answer only.

1. border line
 2. neuritic
 3. lepromatous
 4. tubercular
-

2) Lepromin test is seen on

One answer only.

1. 3rd day
 2. 7th day
 3. 2nd week
 4. 4th week
-

3) Pathogenesis of PNH is

One answer only.

1. Intrensic wall defect
 2. Autoimmune
 3. Genetic
 4. Complement against RBC wall
-

4) Amount of iron required for fetus in pregnancy tenure is

One answer only.

1. 1 gm
2. 0.1 gm
3. 0.3 gm
4. 3 gm

5) Nephrotic syndrome is caused by

One answer only.

1. P.falciparum
 2. P.Vivax
 3. P.Ovale
 4. P.malare
-

6) All are branches of posterior cord of brachial piexus except

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Thoracodorsal N.
 2. Ulnar N.
 3. Suprascapular N.
 4. Axillary N.
-

7) Most prominent spinous process is of which vertebra

One answer only.

1. C6
 2. C7
 3. L1
 4. T 12
-

8) Decreases in plasma oncotic pressure will cause

One answer only.

1. Shift of fluid to ICF
 2. Shift of fluid to ECF
 3. Shift of fluid from capillaries to interstitium
 4. None
-

9) Frost bergs reverse 3 sign.' is seen in

One answer only.

1. Periampullary Ca.
2. Ca.Head pancreas
3. Anular pancreas ca.
4. All

10) Circumvallete papillae of tongue are supplied by which nerve

One answer only.

1. Glossopharyngeal
2. Facial
3. Lingual
4. Chorda-tympanae

11) Tributaries of cavernous sinus are a/e

One answer only.

1. Superior ophthalmic vein
2. Greater cerebral vein
3. Inf.cerebral vein
4. Inf. Ophthalmic vein

12) Physiological jaundice is treated with

One answer only.

1. Metaloporphyrin
2. Phenobarbitone
3. Phototherapy
4. None

13) In which Ca. of thyriod treatment with I131 is required for lymphatic secondaries

One answer only.

1. Papillary
2. follicular
3. anaplastic
4. medullary

14) Grasping and hosing is seen in damage to which part of brain

One answer only.

1. Temporal
 2. occipital
 3. parietal
 4. frontal
-

15) Rectal continence is mainly maintained by

One answer only.

1. Lissosphincter
 2. Puborectalis
 3. Denonvillers fascia
 4. Elastic tissue
-

16) Nonsynthetic phase I reaction for drug detoxification is

One answer only.

1. glucoronidation
 2. actetylation
 3. demethylation
 4. oxidation
-

17) Organism multiplying and developing in the hosts is called as

One answer only.

1. Cyclopropogative
 2. Cyclodevelopmental
 3. Developmental
 4. All
-

18) Funnel-shaped pelvis is seen in which variety of pelvis :

One answer only.

1. gynacoid
 2. android
 3. platypeloid
 4. anthrapoid
-

19) ECG showing QRS = 1.3 sec. and positive waves in lead I and V1 with negative waves in V6 - diagnosis is

One answer only.

1. Left anterior hemiblock
 2. LBBB
 3. RBBB
 4. Wenckheback phenomenon
-

20) Relative humidity is determined by

One answer only.

1. Kata thermometer
 2. Anemometer
 3. Sling Psychrometer
 4. Gardbad apparatus
-

21) In spinal anesthesia where the needle pierced upto

One answer only.

1. Subdural space
 2. Extradural space
 3. Epidural space
 4. Subrachnoid space
-

22) Which field of vision is last to go in chronic simple glaucoma?

One answer only.

1. Nasal
2. Peripheral
3. Central
4. Temporal

23) Constricting type of colonic carcinoma is seen in

One answer only.

1. Left colon
 2. Right colon
 3. Transverse colon
 4. Caecum
-

24) Ideal substance for measuring GFR should have all characteristics except

One answer only.

1. Should be secreted in tubules
 2. Should be nontoxic
 3. Should not remain in the body
 4. Should not be protein bound
-

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PGI FREE MOCK TEST 24 Ques 30 min

1) A lady presents with polyuria of 6L/day. What investigations are to be done:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Water deprivation test
 2. Water loading test
 3. Plasma and urine osmolality
 4. Plasma osmolality
 5. Skull X-ray
-

2) Poor prognostic factors for Hodgkin's disease are:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Young age
 2. Systemic manifestations
 3. Lymphocyte depletion
 4. Mediastinal involvement
 5. Stomach involvement
-

3) In DiGeorge syndrome, there is:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Neonatal tetany
 2. Increased susceptibility to fungal infections
 3. Absence of B and T cells
 4. Thymic hypoplasia
 5. Fallot's tetralogy.
-

4) True regarding Turner's syndrome is :

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Karyotype is XO
2. Cubitus valgus deformity
3. Infertility

4. Mental subnormality
 5. Streak ovaries
-

5) Retinoblastoma :

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Is the most common intra-ocular tumor in children
 2. Is not familial
 3. Presents with leucocoria
 4. Squint may develop
 5. May show calcifications
-

6) Definitive diagnosis of celiac disease can be made by:

One answer only.

1. Characteristic histology
 2. Unequivocal improvement on gluten-restriction
 3. Rice sensitivity
 4. H/o fat malabsorption
 5. Improvement on dapsone Rx.
-

7) Inverted papilloma:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Is common in children
 2. Arises from lateral wall
 3. Always benign
 4. Can be premalignant
 5. Causes obstruction
-

8) Membranous glomerulonephritis is associated with all except :

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Renal venous thrombosis
2. Hodgkin's disease
3. Subepithelial immune deposits
4. Hematuria
5. Acute nephritis

9) True regarding bromocriptine all except :

One answer only.

1. Natural derivative
 2. Synthetic derivative
 3. Has alfa blocking action
 4. Decreases GI motility
 5. Acts on both D1 and D2 receptors
-

10) True about quinsy is:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Penicillin is used in treatment
 2. Abscess is located in capsule
 3. Commonly occurs bilaterally
 4. Immediate tonsillectomy should be done
 5. Patient presents with toxic features and drooling.
-

11) HIV infection is associated with all except:

One answer only.

1. A glandular fever like illness
 2. Generalised lymphadenopathy
 3. Gonococcal septicemia
 4. Sinus disease
 5. Presenile dementia
-

12) Macrocytic anemia may be seen in:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Liver disease
2. Copper deficiency
3. Thiamine deficiency
4. Vitamin B12 deficiency
5. Orotic aciduria

13) True of testicular feminization syndrome is all except:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Tests are present
 2. Female habitus
 3. XY genotype
 4. Secondary amenorrhea
 5. Uterus present
-

14) Oral contraceptive pills cause:

One answer only.

1. Breast ca
 2. Hepatic adenoma
 3. Cervical ca
 4. Endometrial ca
 5. Ovarian ca
-

15) Acute epididymitis is:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Not Caused by chlamydia
 2. Associated with UTI
 3. Amiodarone can cause it
 4. May decrease fertility
-

16) A lady presents with polyuria of 6L/day. What investigations are to be done:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Water deprivation test
 2. Water loading test
 3. Plasma and urine osmolality
 4. Plasma osmolality
 5. Skull X-ray.
-

17) The visual pathway consists of all of these EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Optic tract
 2. Geniculocalcarine tract
 3. Inferior colliculus
 4. Lateral geniculate body
 5. Pretectal region
-

18) Which of these can cause 3rd nerve paralysis:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Posterior communicating artery (PCA) aneurysm
 2. Tolsa Hunt syndrome
 3. Midbrain infarct
 4. Pons infarct
 5. Lateral medullay lesions
-

19) All of these are correct of renal physiology EXCEPT:

Choose 3 of the following options.

1. Sodium absorption occurs in DCT
 2. Potassium is both secreted and absorbed in tubules
 3. Glucose is reabsorbed in DCT
 4. Hb is not excreted as it is a large molecule.
 5. Amino acids are reabsorbed in CD
-

20) Which of these can cause both rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria :

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Hyperpyrexia
 2. Viper snake venom
 3. Multiple hornet stings
 4. Prolonged coma
 5. Anemia
-

21) Regarding VIPOMA, true is:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Watery diarrhea

2. hypochlorhydria
 3. flushing
 4. Hyperkalemia
 5. Hyperglycemia
-

22) Inverted papilloma:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Is common in children
 2. Arises from lateral wall
 3. Always begin
 4. Can be premalignant
 5. Causes obstruction
-

23) Genetic abnormality in the fetus can be diagnosed by:

Choose 4 of the following options.

1. Maternal serum
 2. Maternal urine
 3. Amniotic fluid
 4. Chorionic villi
 5. fetal blood
-

24) Hirschprung disease:

Choose 2 of the following options.

1. Is seen in infants and children only
 2. Absence of ganglia in involved segment
 3. The involved segment is the dilated colon
 4. Bleeding PR is a presenting feature
 5. Surgery is used in therapy
-
-

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JIPMER MOCK TEST 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Localised tetanus is seen in

One answer only.

1. Local severe trauma
 2. Atypical clostridial inf.
 3. Prolonged exposure
 4. Inadequate treatment
-

2) Complete name & sex can be told at

One answer only.

1. 24 months
 2. 30 months
 3. 36 months
 4. 42 months
-

3) Fine movements are controlled by which tract

One answer only.

1. Tectospinal
 2. Vestibulospinal
 3. Lateral corticospinal
 4. Ventral corticospinal
-

4) Efferents to hypothalamus a/e.

One answer only.

1. Taste
2. Hearing
3. Smell
4. Fine touch

5) "Maculae-Cerulae" are seen in

One answer only.

1. Ptyriases alba
 2. Pediculosis Pubis
 3. P. Corporis
 4. P. Capitis
-

6) Most efficiently transmitted virus after needle prick is

One answer only.

1. HIV
 2. Hepatitis-B
 3. Hepatitis-C
 4. HSV
-

7) Karyotype of Turner's syndrome is

One answer only.

1. XXY
 2. XO
 3. XXX
 4. XYY
-

8) To achieve couple protection rate of 1, net reproction rate should be

One answer only.

1. 60
 2. 70
 3. 80
 4. 90
-

9) Minimun ANC cheek-ups during pregnancy should be

One answer only.

1. 3
2. 6
3. 9
4. 12

10) Rigid flat foot is seen in a/e.

One answer only.

1. Calcanium colliation
2. Peronius contracture
3. Osteoarthritis
4. Rheumatiod arthritis

11) Most common anticancerous drug causing cardio toxicity is

One answer only.

1. Doxorubicin
2. 5 FU
3. Cisplatin
4. Etoposide

12) True about lacunar infarcts is a/e.

One answer only.

1. Affects penetrating small cortical arteries
2. Lipohylinosis of arteries
3. Can cause CVE
4. Common in age less than 5 years.

13) Blood flow is altered least to which organ during exerciise

One answer only.

1. Kidney
2. Heart
3. Brain
4. Splanchnic

14) Greater petrosal nerve is a branch of which nerve.

One answer only.

1. Vagus
 2. Facial
 3. Glossopharyngeal
 4. Trigeminal
-

15) All are ALDOSE sugars except

One answer only.

1. Glucose
 2. Manose
 3. Fructose
 4. Galactose
-

16) G6PD deficiency is inherited by

One answer only.

1. AR
 2. AD
 3. XLR
 4. XLD
-

17) All increase during night except

One answer only.

1. Cortisol
 2. GH
 3. Glucagon
 4. Insulin
-

18) All are antiepileptics except

One answer only.

1. Lomotrigine
 2. Vagabatrine
 3. Methyl phenindate
 4. Topiramate
-

19) Which of the following is not a Beta-blocker

One answer only.

1. Cavertilol
 2. Salmeterol
 3. Bisoprolol
 4. Orciprinolol
-

20) Most common site of Brain h'ge is

One answer only.

1. Putamen
 2. Thalamus
 3. Cereburn
 4. Hippocampus
-

21) Yellow fever in India is Transmitted by

One answer only.

1. Ades egypti
 2. Culex
 3. Mansonides
 4. Tick
-

22) Most common anorectal abscess is

One answer only.

1. Perianal
2. Rectal
3. Ischiorectal
4. Anoanal

23) Contents of femoral sheath a/e.

One answer only.

1. Femoral @
 2. Femoral nerve
 3. Femoral Vein
 4. Lymph nodes.
-

24) Lag - ophthalmos is common in

One answer only.

1. DM
 2. TB
 3. Trachoma
 4. Leprosy
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST ONE 24 Questions 30 Minutes

1) Alveolar arterial O₂ tension decreases in all, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Diffusion defect
 2. Hypoventilation
 3. Right to left Shunt
 4. Ventilation perfusion abnormality
-

2) Which of the following is NOT depressor of mandible :

One answer only.

1. Hyoglossus
 2. Geniohyoid
 3. Digastric
 4. Mylohyoid
-

3) Which of the following is responsible for oncogenesis :

One answer only.

1. IgE
 2. Colony stimulating factor (CSF)
 3. Lymphokine
 4. TAF
-

4) Arborescent burn is seen in

One answer only.

1. Lightening
2. Scald
3. Electrocution
4. Soda Burn

5) Content of chlorine in bleaching powder is :

One answer only.

1. 17 %
 2. 33 %
 3. 51 %
 4. 70 %
-

6) Uterine artery is branch of :

One answer only.

1. Internal iliac artery
 2. Common iliac artery
 3. Lateral sacral artery
 4. External iliac artery
-

7) Amino acid with is PKR value within physiological range is :

One answer only.

1. Histamine
 2. Lysine
 3. Arginine
 4. Glycine
-

8) Calcitonin is marker of :

One answer only.

1. Neuroblastoma
 2. Paget's disease
 3. Pheochromocytoma
 4. Medullary carcinoma thyroid
-

9) In a case of diabetes mellitus, lactic acidosis is due to:

One answer only.

1. Insulin treatment
 2. Sulfonylureas
 3. Phenformin
 4. Metformin
-

10) Which is TRUE about infectivity of Diphtheria:

One answer only.

1. Nasal carries are most important
 2. Some patients are infectious
 3. Patients are infectious during first 2-4 week
 4. Diphtheria has long incubation period
-

11) Heavy water is used for:

One answer only.

1. Extracellular fluid measurement
 2. Total body water measurement
 3. Transcellular fluid measurement
 4. Intracellular fluid measurement
-

12) TRUE about ureter is :

One answer only.

1. Gonadal vessels lie anterior
 2. It lies in front of great vessels
 3. About 50 cm. long
 4. Nerve supply from T8 - T10
-

13) Bence Jones proteins are:

One answer only.

1. Cryoglobulins
2. Heavy chain Ig
3. Light chain Ig
4. C reactive proteins

14) Hyperuricemia can be caused by:

One answer only.

1. Aspirin
 2. Pyrizinamide
 3. Allopurinol
 4. Sulfinpyrazone
-

15) Most likely implantation for unstable lie is:

One answer only.

1. Fundal
 2. Coronal
 3. Lower segment
 4. Lateral wall
-

16) Cleft lip results from failure of fusion between:

One answer only.

1. Maxillary process with mandibular process
 2. Maxillary process medial nasal process
 3. Maxillary process with premaxilla
 4. Two mandibular processes
-

17) The following is NOT a pox-virus:

One answer only.

1. Chickenpox
 2. Cowpox
 3. Molluscum contagiosum
 4. Smallpox
-

18) The following vitamin deficiencies are seen in preterm babies, EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Vitamin K
 2. Vitamin E
 3. Vitamin D
 4. Vitamin C
-

19) The commonest type of intussusception is :

One answer only.

1. Ileoileal
 2. Ileocolic
 3. Ileo-ileocolic
 4. Colocolic
-

20) Neoplasm of minor salivary glands are most frequently seen on the:

One answer only.

1. Palate
 2. Tonsil
 3. Cheek
 4. Tongue
-

21) J-receptor mediates:

One answer only.

1. Hypertension
 2. Tachypnea
 3. Apnoea
 4. Bradycardia
-

22) Flushing on consumption of alcohol seen with:

One answer only.

1. Sulfonamide
2. Metronidazole
3. Phenothiazole
4. Penicillin

23) Urine is stored in :

One answer only.

1. Formaldehyde
 2. Normal saline
 3. Hydrochloric Acid
 4. Thymol
-

24) Malignant cold nodules in thyroïd are seen in :

One answer only.

1. Papillary carcinoma
 2. Follicular carcinoma
 3. Multinodular goitre
 4. None of the above
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST TWO 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Lung sequestration occur commonly in which lobe:

One answer only.

1. Apical
 2. Left posterior basel
 3. Left posterosuperior
 4. Right lateral basel
-

2) Type 1 MEN invlove all, EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Pancreas
 2. Adrenal
 3. Pitutary
 4. Parathyroid
-

3) Most common cause of Non gonoccal urethritis :

One answer only.

1. Meningococci
 2. E.coli
 3. Chlamydia trachomatis
 4. Mycoplasma
-

4) What is mode of action sodium chromoglycate

One answer only.

1. Mast cell stabilisation
2. Antihistaminic
3. Anticholinergic
4. None of the Above

5) All horizontal movements of eye are affected by lesion in the :

One answer only.

1. Cerebellu
 2. Midbrain
 3. Cerebrum
 4. Pons
-

6) Primary and Secondary palaters are divided by:

One answer only.

1. Greater palatine foramen
 2. Canine
 3. Alveolar
 4. Incisive foramen
-

7) Foamy Liver is characteristic of :

One answer only.

1. Adipocere
 2. Putrefaction
 3. Mummification
 4. Drowning
-

8) Photosensitivity is a side effect of:

One answer only.

1. Ofloxacin
 2. Ciprofloxacin
 3. Norfloxacin
 4. Pefloxacin
-

9) Most common benign tumour in liver is:

One answer only.

1. Hepatoma
 2. Hemangloma
 3. Hepatic adenmona
 4. Cholangio adenoma
-

10) Heller's operation is done by:

One answer only.

1. Achlasia cardia
 2. Pyloric stnosis
 3. peptic ulcer
 4. CA oesophagous
-

11) Major basic protein is formed by:

One answer only.

1. Lymphocyte
 2. Basophil
 3. Neutrophil
 4. Eosinophil
-

12) TRUE about candida albicans is:

One answer only.

1. Candida is pathogenic to mice
 2. It's growth is inhibited by Griseofulvin
 3. Candida shows mycelia and chlamydospore on corn meal
 4. Agar candida is present in normal faeces
-

13) Buprenorphine is partial agonis of:

One answer only.

1. Mu (m) receptor
2. Delta (d) receptor
3. Kappa (k) receptor
4. Sigma (s) receptor

14) WRONG about mother and child health programme is:

One answer only.

1. Useful for children upto 12 year of age
 2. It's objective is to prevent against chronic disease
 3. 100% immunization to be done by 2000 A.D. against six vaccine preventable disease
 4. To decrease acute respiratory infection
-

15) Ophiloxemia means:

One answer only.

1. Sipder bite
 2. Tick bite
 3. Poisoning by snake venom
 4. Scorpion bite
-

16) NOT a stimulus for pulmonary vasoconstriction:

One answer only.

1. Hypoxemia
 2. Hypercapnia
 3. PGI₂
 4. PGE
-

17) Gonococcus does not involve

One answer only.

1. Epididymis
 2. Testis
 3. Prostate
 4. Anterior urethra
-

18) Chlamydia trachomatis does not cause :

One answer only.

1. Sapingitis
2. Vulvitis
3. Cervicitis
4. Urethritis

19) One of the following drug does not increase teh serum level of theophylline

One answer only.

1. Erythromycin
2. Corticosteroid
3. Ofloxacin
4. Ciprofloxacin

20) Variables are arranged in ascending or descending order in order to calculate

One answer only.

1. Mean
2. Mode
3. Median
4. Standard deviation

21) Inversion of supinater jerk is seen in :

One answer only.

1. C 3-4
2. C 4-5
3. C 5-6
4. C 8-T1

22) Most common cause of perinatal mortality in India is :

One answer only.

1. Birth effect
2. Prematurity
3. G.I. infection
4. Asphtxia

23) Recurrent anterior dislocation of shoulder leads to damage to:

One answer only.

1. Musculocutaneous nerve
 2. Radial nerve
 3. Median nerve
 4. Axillary nerve
-

24) Drug of choice in Zollinger Ellison syndrome is :

One answer only.

1. Ranitidine
 2. Omeprazole
 3. Antacids
 4. B-blocker
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST THREE 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Portal vein is related to all, EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Gall bladder
 2. Pancreas
 3. Common bile duct
 4. Inferior vena cava
-

2) Simple spirometer cannot measure:

One answer only.

1. Tidal volume
 2. Vital capacity
 3. Residual volume
 4. Inspiratory reserve capacity
-

3) Drug used in Toxoplasmosis is:

One answer only.

1. Pyrimethamine
 2. Ribovarin
 3. Ganciclovir
 4. Tetracycline
-

4) All are features of organophosphours poisoning, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Tachycardia
2. Sweating
3. Miosis
4. Respiratory depression

5) Dracunculosis is most common in:

One answer only.

1. Gujrat
 2. Rajasthan
 3. Madhya Pardes
 4. Orissa
-

6) Ventilation perfusion ratio is maximum at:

One answer only.

1. Apex of lung
 2. Base of lung
 3. Middle zone of lung
 4. Hilum
-

7) All of the following causes hyperglycemia EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Thiazide
 2. Diazoxide
 3. Theophylline
 4. Pentamidine
-

8) Height to weight is a/an:

One answer only.

1. Association
 2. Correclation
 3. Proportion
 4. Index
-

9) Infection occuring after man's bite is:

One answer only.

1. Spirochetes
 2. Staphylococcus
 3. Anaerobic Streptococci
 4. Candida
-

10) AIDS involves:

One answer only.

1. T-helper cells
 2. T-suppressor cells
 3. B-lymphocytes
 4. T-cytotoxic cells
-

11) True property of spinal cord reflex is all, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Memory
 2. Delay
 3. Fatigue
 4. Summation
-

12) Which bond is the weakest one:

One answer only.

1. Vander wall
 2. Covalant
 3. Electrostatic
 4. Hydrogen
-

13) All are true regarding prazosin, EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. First does effect
2. Impaired glucose tolerance
3. Selective α_1 blocker
4. Is an antihypertensive drug

14) Prevalance is a:

One answer only.

1. Rate
 2. Ratio
 3. Proportion
 4. Mean
-

15) Anti-coagulant used for ESR estimation by Wintrobe's method is :

One answer only.

1. Heparin
 2. Citrate
 3. Oxalate
 4. EDTA
-

16) Which parameter does not change in old age:

One answer only.

1. Haematocrit
 2. GFR
 3. Glucose tolerance
 4. Blood pressure
-

17) All of the following are dietary sources of vitamin B12 EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Fish
 2. Soyabean
 3. Liver
 4. Meat
-

18) Which of the following is NOT a pro drug:

One answer only.

1. Lisinopril
 2. Enalapril
 3. Levodopa
 4. Sulindac
-

19) Aseptic meningitis is caused by:

One answer only.

1. Enterovirus
 2. HIV
 3. Herpes virus
 4. Measles
-

20) Quarantine is related to:

One answer only.

1. Minimum incubation period
 2. Maximum incubation period
 3. Serial interval
 4. Generation time
-

21) Mandibular nerve supplies all, EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Buccinator
 2. Tensor palati
 3. Tensor tympani
 4. Masseter
-

22) Histone has post translational modification by:

One answer only.

1. Methylation
2. Acetylation
3. Glycosylation
4. Ribosylation

23) Erethrim is seen in poisoning with:

One answer only.

1. Lead
 2. Copper
 3. Mercury
 4. Arsenic
-

24) Vitamin D is maximum in:

One answer only.

1. Milk
 2. Fish
 3. Eggs
 4. Cod liver oil
-

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AIIMS MOCK TEST FOUR 24 QUES 30 MIN

1) Gartner's cyst is seen in:

One answer only.

1. Labia
 2. Fallopian tube
 3. Vagina
 4. Uterus
-

2) Which enzyme is absent in skeletal muscles :

One answer only.

1. Glucose 6 phosphatase
 2. Creatinine phosphokinase
 3. Hexokinase
 4. Phosphofructokinase
-

3) Drug, NOT metabolised by liver is:

One answer only.

1. Penicillin G
 2. Phenyton
 3. Erythromycin
 4. Cimetidine
-

4) All are hypercoagulable states, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Protein C resistance
2. Protein S deficiency
3. Antiphospholipid antibody
4. Polycythemia

5) Clara cells are seen in :

One answer only.

1. Alveoli
 2. Bronchos
 3. Trachea
 4. Bronchiole
-

6) Energy mediated/Receptor mediated endocytosis is:

One answer only.

1. Porine
 2. Clathrine
 3. Vimentin
 4. Cytocin
-

7) Molecular size is assessed by

One answer only.

1. Sedimentation
 2. Absorption mass spectroscopy
 3. Liophilization
 4. Salting out
-

8) Drug induced lupus-antibodies seen are:

One answer only.

1. Anti-histone antibodies
 2. DS-DNA
 3. Anti-Rho
 4. Anti-Sm
-

9) Filigree burns is seen in:

One answer only.

1. Electrocutation
 2. Drowning
 3. Vitriolage
 4. Lightening
-

10) Asynchronous cardio version is given in:

One answer only.

1. AF
 2. Atrial flutter
 3. VF
 4. Ventricular tachycardia
-

11) A patient Chandu presents with eye deviated laterally and slightly downward. The upward gaze is impaired and medial rotation is not possible. the nerve involved is:

One answer only.

1. IVth
 2. IIIrd
 3. VIth
 4. All of the above
-

12) In inter-segmental reflex, afferent is from-

One answer only.

1. Muscle spindle
 2. Ia fibre
 3. IIb fibre
 4. Golgi tendon
-

13) All of the following drugs are used in pheochromocytoma, EXCEPT

One answer only.

1. Prazosine
2. Metyrosine
3. Atenolol
4. Na nitropruside

14) A patient develops red eye, 2 days after an episode of malaria, Probable cause is -

One answer only.

1. Conjunctivitis
 2. Anterior uveitis
 3. Viral Keratitis
 4. End ophthalmitis
-

15) Gettler test is done for-

One answer only.

1. Drowning
 2. Hanging
 3. Strangulation
 4. To different between ante and post-mortem burn
-

16) Normal PO₂ in healthy man is-

One answer only.

1. 80 mm Hg
 2. 60 mm Hg
 3. 45 mm Hg
 4. 110 mm Hg
-

17) All of the following are exclusively produced in liver, EXCEPT:

One answer only.

1. Factor VII
 2. Albumin
 3. Globulin
 4. Prothrombin
-

18) After giving treatment for syphilis, the response to treatment can be best assessed by-

One answer only.

1. FTA - abs
 2. VDRL
 3. TPHA
 4. Immobilizaion
-

19) In random sampling chance of being picked us is-

One answer only.

1. Same and known
 2. Not same and not known
 3. same and not known
 4. Not same but known
-

20) Peripheral neuropathy is seen due to prolonged use of all, EXCEPT :

One answer only.

1. Zalcitabine
 2. Didanosine
 3. Stamvudine
 4. Lamuvidine
-

21) Contraction stress test is positive in -

One answer only.

1. Early deceleration
 2. Persistent late deceleration
 3. Bone Line bradycardia
 4. All of the above
-

22) Membranous glomerulonephritis is caused by which component of HBV

One answer only.

1. HBsAg
2. HBeAg
3. HBcAg
4. Anti HBsAg antibody.

23) Which of the following inhibits transcription

One answer only.

1. Cyclosporin
 2. Rapamycin
 3. 5-Flurouracil
 4. Cyclo phosphamide
-

24) Total number of cases of guinea worm detected in 1999 are:

One answer only.

1. Zero
 2. 7
 3. 215
 4. 315
-

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [ALL INDIA PG 2003 SECTION](#)

1) Commonest type of basal cell carcinoma. :

One answer only.

- Ulcerated
 - Cystic
 - Morphoeic
 - Pigmented
-

2) Mc site biopsy in amyloidosis is :

One answer only.

- Kidney
 - Liver
 - Heart
 - Spleen
-

3) Soft, friable node enlargement is seen in :

One answer only.

- Typhoid
 - Thaliamia
 - Syphillis
 - Lymphoma
-

4) All of the following is correct about thromboxane A₂, except :

One answer only.

- Low dose aspirin inhibits its synthesis
 - Causes Vasoconstriction in blood vessels
 - Cause bronchoconstriction
 - Secreted by macrophages
-

5) In clot formation function of fibrin is :

One answer only.

- To start bleedings
 - To stop bleedings
 - None
 - Both
-

6) In which variant of Hodgkin disease lacunar cell is present :

One answer only.

- Nodular sclerosis
 - Lymphocyte Predominant
 - Mixed cellularity
 - Lymphocyte depletion
-

7) Papillary Necrosis of kidney is most common in :

One answer only.

- Analgesic Nephropathy
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Obstruction
-

8) Mc Ca of which organ cause pseudo myxoma peritonei :

One answer only.

- Testis
 - Lungs
 - Liver
 - Appendix
-

9) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy left ventricular ejection fraction is :

One answer only.

- < 40.1
- 50-80-1
- 790.1

25.1

10) Type I rapid proliferative glomerulonephritis :

One answer only.

Good Pasteur syndrome
SLE
Wegners Granulomatosis
Henoch-Schonlein Purpura

11) Spontaneous recurrence most common with :

One answer only.

Herpes Genitalis
Herpes Labialis
Herpes Glabrorum
Zoster

12) Carrier stage of Hepatitis B Virus is for :

One answer only.

6 weeks
3 months
9 months
1 year

13) Haematoxylin is obtained from :

One answer only.

Sea weed
African grass
Wood portion of bee
None of the above

14) Most common cause of renal infarction is :

One answer only.

Polycythemia
SABE
Renal artery stenosis
Atherosclerosis

15) Most unreliable indicator of Rheumatic fever is :

One answer only.

Fever
Sore throat
Erythiform rash
ASLO titre

16) Pain caused by :

One answer only.

Histamine
Bradykinin
Leukotrienes
Platelet activating factor

17) Which of the following is not a primitive neuroectodermal tumours :

One answer only.

Neuroblastoma
Glioblastoma
Medulloblastoma
All of the above

18) Feature of membranous glomerulonephritis is :

One answer only.

Diffuse capillary wall thickening
Hypercellular glomeruli
Subendothelial deposits

Neutrophil infiltration of glomerular tufts

19) Best test for liver cell dysfunction is :

One answer only.

- SGPG
 - S. Bilirubin
 - Prothrombin time
 - S. Albumin
-

20) Most useful test in diabetes mellitus is :

One answer only.

- Urine sugar
 - Glycosylated Haemoglobin
 - Glucose tolerance
 - Post prandial blood sugar
-

21) Crescent formation is seen in :

One answer only.

- Acute GN
 - RP GN
 - Membranous GN
 - MP GN
-

22) Pleural calcification is seen in :

One answer only.

- Asbestosis
 - Silicosis
 - Anthracosis
 - Byssinosis
-

23) All are true about granuloma except :

One answer only.

Langhans giant cells present
Foreign Body giant cells present
Caseation seen
Asteroid body seen

24) cPN is most commonly caused by :

One answer only.

Post streptococcal
Reflux Nephropathy
Analgesic Nephropathy
Diabetic Nephropathy

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [FORUMS](#)

1) To differentiate between osmotic and secretory diarrhea it is best to measure :

One answer only.

- The stool osmolol gap
 - The stool and plasma osmolality
 - The stool anion gap
 - The water content of the stools
-

2) The best way to gauge the IQ of a child is by looking which development :

One answer only.

- Gross motor
 - Fine motor
 - Psychosocial
 - Language
-

3) Narrow anterior fontanelle in children is seen in :

One answer only.

- Hydrocephalus
 - Craniosostenosis
 - Cleidocranial dysostosis
 - Vitamin deficiency rickets
-

4) The iron content of breast milk in mg/L is :

One answer only.

- 0.1 mg
 - 0.2 mg
 - 0.3 mg
 - 0.4 mg
-

5) Cleft lip is associated with :

One answer only.

- Down's syndrome
 - Patau's syndrome
 - Edward's syndrome
 - Turner's syndrome
-

6) A 7 year old boy presents with 10 day history of fever and dyspnoea, cough. On examination abdominal distention seen and severe splenomegaly present. Diagnosis could be :

One answer only.

- Infections mononucleosis
 - malacia
 - Typhoid
 - Brucellosis
-

7) Down syndrome is due to :

One answer only.

- Triploidy
 - Polyploidy
 - Tetraploidy
 - Aneuploidy
-

8) Upper body segment and lower body segment ratio becomes 1:1 by the age fo :

One answer only.

- Four years
 - Five years
 - Six years
 - Seven years
-

9) A 2-year-old child with minimal cyanosis has a quadruple rhythm, a systolic murmur in the pulmonic area and mid diastolic murmur along the lower left sternal border. An electrocardiogram shows right atrial hypertrophy and a ventricular block pattern in the right chest leads. The child most likely has. :

One answer only.

- Pulmonic stenosis and a ventricular septal defect(tetralogy of fallot)

Tricuspid regurgitation and pulmonic stenosis
Ebstein's anomaly
An atrioventricular canal

10) Human parvovirus B-19 infection causes each of following except :

One answer only.

Roseola
Erythema infectiosum
Persistent infection in patients with immunodeficiency
Transient aplastic anemia

11) Infections with mycoplasma pneumonia can produce each of the following except :

One answer only.

Lobar and bronchopneumonia
Guillain-Barr's syndrome
Tracheobronchitis
Glomerulonephritis

12) Fragile X-syndrome is the most common inherited form of mental retardation. Each of the following is suggestive of this syndrome except :

One answer only.

Autism
Micropenis
Lax joints
Large testes

13) A 2-year-old patient has microscopic and occasionally gross hematuria. His father has hearing loss and end stage renal disease. The most likely cause of this child's hematuria is :

One answer only.

Berger nephropathy
Alport syndrome
Goodpasture's disease
Idiopathic hypercalcemia

14) Thrombocytopenia in the newborn is associated with all the following except :

One answer only.

- Absence of radii in the infant
 - Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
 - Maternal ingestion of aspirin
 - Perinatal aspiration syndrome
-

15) Hypertonic type of diarrhoea occurs when child is :

One answer only.

- Treated with ORT rich in potassium
 - Given excess of glucose
 - Treated with very dilute ORS
 - Treated with fluid containing for too much of sodium
-

16) Evaluation of cerebrospinal fluid is critical in evaluating children of all ages for possible infection of the central nervous system. Normally the CSF should contain no more than 5 leukocytes and the protein should be 10 to 30 mg/dL. However in newborns the values are different. Which of the following combinations is most typical ?

One answer only.

- Upto 5 leukocytes, 5000 red cells, and 300 mg/dL of protein
 - Upto 5 leukocytes and less than 10mg/dL protein
 - Upto 5 leukocytes, 500 red cells, and 100mg/dL of protein
 - Zero cells and 100mg/dL protein
-

17) An infant who sits with only minimal support, attempts to attain a toy beyond reach, and rolls over from the supine to prone position and does not have a pincer grasp is at a developmental level of :

One answer only.

- 4 months
 - 6 months
 - 9 months
 - One year
-

18) Late pulmonary complications of bronchopulmonary dysplasia include primarily :

One answer only.

- Large airway disease
 - Small airway disease
 - Interstitial emphysema
 - Decreased total pulmonary resistance
-

19) Predominant bottle feeding is associated with deficiency of :

One answer only.

- Vit. A
 - Vit. C
 - Thiamin
 - Vit. D
-

20) In the newborn period which of the following is the least common sign on meningitis ?

One answer only.

- Vomiting
 - Nuchal rigidity
 - Jaundice
 - Hypothermia
-

21) When an infant with diarrhoea has lost about 5 to 10 percent of his body weight over 2 days, all the following may be expected except for :

One answer only.

- Depressed fontanelle
 - Tachycardia
 - Sunken eyes
 - Moribund state
-

22) A 13-year-old boy is below the 3rd percentile for height (50th percentile for age 9) which of the following would give him the best prognosis for normal adult height ?

One answer only.

- A bone age of 9 years
 - A bone age of 14 years
 - A bone age of 16 years
 - Being at the 50th percentile for adult
-

23) During first year of a child's life, all of following increase except :

One answer only.

- Glomerular filtration rate
 - Nephron number
 - Tubular reabsorptive capacity
 - Tubular secretory capacity
-

24) A child who is 13 years of age presents with precocious puberty. You will warn the parents about :

One answer only.

- Sexual derivation towards homosexuality
 - Short stature
 - Mental retardation
 - Tall statures
-

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1) Hyperemesis gravidarium in 1st trimester is seen with increased frequency in all of the following except:

One answer only.

- H. Mole
 - Twins
 - Pre-eclampsia
 - Primigravida
-

2) Which of the follwing is responsible for inability to rotate anteriorly in the occipitoposterior position :

One answer only.

- Moderate size fetus
 - Gynecoid pelvis
 - Weak uterine contractions
 - Good levator ani muscle contractions
-

3) Current modes of investigation for infertility to check functioning of tubes are all of the following except:

One answer only.

- Air insufflation
 - Sonosalpingography
 - Hysterrosalpingography
 - Laparoscopic chromotubation
-

4) A 30 year old female was brought to the OPD on the 4th day after deliver. She was showing mood changes, irritability, fearfulness and anxiety about her baby, had fight with relatives and remained tearful. She is suffering most probably from :

One answer only.

- Postpartum depression
 - Postnatal blues
 - Puerperal psychosis
 - None of the above
-

5) In a pregnant female which of the following depicts the level of storage of iron :

One answer only.

- Tansferrin level
 - Serum ferritin level
 - Haemoglobin level
 - Iron binding capacity
-

6) Genital abnormality is seen in which of following ovarian tumors?

One answer only.

- Granulosa cell tumour
 - Theca cell tumour
 - Dermoid cyst
 - Dysgeminoma
-

7) According to WHO, anaemia in pregnancy is present when Hb concentration in peripheral blood is less than gram% :

One answer only.

- < 10
 - < 11
 - < 12
 - < 9
-

8) Time required for spermatogonium to develop into spermatozoon in sperm formation is :

One answer only.

- 52 days
 - 62 days
 - 72 days
 - 82 days
-

9) Congenital toxoplasmosis true A/E :

One answer only.

- 75% of infants infected in first trimester

65% foetuses involved in first trimester
Perinatal mortality rate is 5-10%
IgM is seen in 80% of months

10) Ligation of anterior division of internal iliac artery stops intractable pelvic haemorrhage because of :

One answer only.

Lack of collateral circulation
Shuting off of blood flow
Decrease in arterial pulse pressure
Increased capillary clotting

11) A 36-year old lady is in labour with 5 cm dilatation and fetal distress. It is decided to take the patient for cesarian section which of the following resuscitative measures you would do except?

One answer only.

Increase the IV fluids
Make the patient to lie in supine position
Oxygen inhalation
Amino infusion

12) A 40-years-old female with history of fibroid on investigation showed CIN-2 changes. Treatment of choice in this case is :

One answer only.

Hysterectomy
Conization
Cryotherapy
Laser ablation

13) A multiparous woman aged 40 years, presents with menorrhagia and progressively increasing dysmenorrhoea. Most probable diagnosis is:

One answer only.

Ca Cervix
Ca Endometrium
Adenomyosis
DUB

14) Medical treatment of ectopic gestation involves use of all the following drugs except:

One answer only.

Prostaglandins
RU-486
Methotrexate
Dexamethasone

15) Commonest mode of contraception in INDIA :

One answer only.

Intra uterine device
Condoms
Sterilization
Oral contraceptive pills(OCP)

16) Ectopic pregnancy is differentiated from abortion by the fact that in ectopic pregnancy :

One answer only.

Pain appears after vaginal bleeding
There is slight amount of bleeding
No enlargement of uterus
Histological examination of products of expulsion shows villi :

17) Dysfuctional uterine bleeding is said to present when there is bleeding due to :

One answer only.

Fibroid
Endometriosis
Irregular ripening and irregular shedding
Chronic endometritis

18) Following a vaginal delivery, a woman develops a fever, lower abdominal pain and ulterine tenderness. She is alert, and her blood pressure and urine output are good. Large gram positive rods suggestive of

clostridia are seen in a smear of cervix. management should include all except :

One answer only.

- Immediate radiographic examination for gas in uterus
 - High dose antibiotic therapy
 - Hysterectomy
 - close observation for renal failure or hemolysis
-

19) In the treatment of stress incontinence, the disadvantages of the Marshall-Marchetti Krantz procedure compared with other surgical alternative include :

One answer only.

- Osteitis pubis
 - High failure rate
 - Urinary retention
 - Increased incidence of urinary tract infections
-

20) In a community of 3000 people, 80% are Hindus, 10% Muslims, 6% Sikhs, 3% Christians and 1% Jains. To select a sample of 300 people to analyse food habits, ideal sample would be :

One answer only.

- Simple random
 - Inverse sampling
 - Stratified random
 - Systematic random
-

21) Engaging diam, in fully extended head :

One answer only.

- Mento occipital
 - Submento bregmatic
 - Biparietal
 - Mentovertical
-

22) Caesarean section has to be done in which of the following conditions :

One answer only.

Previous LSCS of transverse lie
Previous LSCS for ante partum haemorrhage
Previous LSCS for myomectomy scar 2 years back
Previous vesicovaginal repair

23) A 38-year-old lady on colposcopic examination is negative for cervical intra epithelial neoplasia but endocervical curettage shows malignant cells. Next step in the management is :

One answer only.

Vaginal hysterectomh
Repeat colposcopy
Diagnostic conistion
Total hysterectomy

24) Which of the following is true regarding renal clearance?

One answer only.

Renal blood flow is 400 ml/minute
Inulin is very useful for determination of renal blood flow.
Para amino hippuric acid is used for measuring renal plasma flow
Normal value of inulin clearance is 1.25 litres/minute

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[AIIMS section](#) [PLAB section](#) [FORUMS](#)

1) According to MTP Act, 2 doctor's opinion is required when pregnancy is :

One answer only.

- 10 weeks
 - 6 weeks
 - >12 weeks
 - >20 weeks
 - 8 weeks
-

2) A 30 yrs. old multigravida presented with transverse lie with hand prolapse in IInd stage of labour with dead fetus. The treatment is :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Chemical caesarean section
 - LSCS
 - Craniotomy
 - Decapitation
 - Cleidotomy
-

3) A 26 year lod female with 3 living issue having cervical erosion which bleeds to touch, diagnosis can be done by :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Pap smear
 - Excision biopsy
 - Hysteroscopy
 - Colposcopy
-

4) During cervical CA surgery to prevent the complication the vault prolapse, should treated with :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Total Hysterectomy
- Vaginal hysterectomy
- Subtotal hysterectomy
- Abdominal Hysterectomy

5) Sexual development in the adolescent girls occur in the following order :

One answer only.

- Thelarche, puberche, growth, menarche
 - Puberty, thelarche, menarche, growth
 - Growth, thelarche, puberche
-

6) A lady presents with 16 weeks pregnancy with acute appendicitis. Management includes :

One answer only.

- Conservative
 - Do early surgery
 - Appendectomy with MTP
 - Appendectomy after childbirth
 - Medical therapy and appendectomy on recurrence
-

7) Regarding idiopathic cholestasis of pregnancy :

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Deep jaundice is present
 - Pruritus is the first symptom
 - Maximum incidence during III trimester
 - Increased liver transaminase
 - Hepatic necrosis present
-

8) Fetal heart activity can be detected by sonography at about :

One answer only.

- 5 weeks
 - 6 weeks
 - 7 weeks
 - 8 weeks
 - 9 weeks
-

9) In a patient with pelvic inflammatory disease due to tuberculosis, which of the following statements is true :

:

Choose 3 of the following options.

- Mycobacterium can be grown from menstrual blood
 - Associated with infertility
 - Ectopic pregnancy is common
 - Dysmenorrhea is a common presentation
-

10) A patient with amenorrhea had bleeding after giving a trial of progesterone. This implies :

Choose 4 of the following options.

- Sufficient estrogen
 - Sufficient progesterone
 - Normal ovarian function
 - Intact endometrium
 - Intact pituitary axis
-

11) In polycystic ovarian diseases, all of the following are seen except :

Choose 2 of the following options.

- Endometrial carcinoma
 - Increased FSH
 - Streak ovaries
 - Insulin resistance
 - Hirsutism
-

12) True about indications for prevention of Rhisoimmunization :

One answer only.

- Given to the newborn within 72 hrs. of birth
 - Required when baby is Rh+ & mother Rh-
 - Can be helpful in ABO incompatibility
 - Can be given upto one month of age f baby
-

13) Treatment for 32 ys. old multipara with dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB) is :

One answer only.

- Progestrogens
- Danazol

Prostaglandins
Endometrial ablation
Hysterectomy

14) Cardiac activity of fetus by transabdominal USG is seen earliest at what gestational age :

One answer only.

5th week
6th week
8th week
9th week

15) Which of the following cardiovascular change is abnormal in pregnancy :

Choose 2 of the following options.

Enlarged cardiac shilhoute
Increased S1 split
Right axis deviation on ECG
Early diastolic murmur
HR increased by 10 to 15 per minute

16) yrs. female, mass in pelvis detected clinically, following investigations should be done except :

One answer only.

CT
Laparoscopy
PAP smear
USG

17) In transvaginal ultrasund, earliest detection of gestation sac is by :

One answer only.

21 days after ovulation
21 days after implantation
28 days post ovulation
14 days after ovulation

18) All are seen in testicular feminization syndrome except :

One answer only.

- 46 XY
 - Primary amenorrhoea
 - Short stature
 - Vagina may present
-

19) Cause of decubitus ulcer in uterine proplase is :

One answer only.

- Friction
 - Venous congestion
 - Intercourse
 - Trauma
-

20) A 35 year old woman with dysmenorrhea and menorrhagia of 6 months duration showed an enlarged uterus of 20 weeks which was tender, the possible diagnosis is :

One answer only.

- Adenomyosis
 - Fibroid
 - Carcinoma endometrium
 - PID
-

21) Among the following, which is a feature of testicular feminization syndrome :

One answer only.

- XX pattern
 - Commonly reared as male
 - Well formed female internal genitalia
 - High testosterone levels
-

22) A 50 year old woman, nulliparous, diabetic and obese presenting with post-menopausal bleeding can be any of the following except :

One answer only.

- Carcinoma in situ of cervix
 - Carcinoma endometrium
 - DUB
 - None of the above
-

23) OC pills intake cause psychiatric symptoms, and abdominal pain. Diagnosis is :

One answer only.

- Acute intermittent porphyria
 - Systemic lupus
 - Thrombosis
 - Anemia
-

24) A lady with IUCD becomes pregnant with tail of IUCD being seen next course of action is :

One answer only.

- MTP
 - Remove the IUCD
 - Continue the pregnancy
 - Remove IUCD and terminate pregnancy
-

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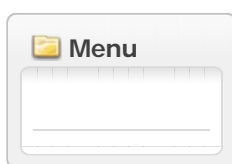
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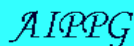
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SOME COMMON LABORATORY TESTS GUIDE

a-1 FETOPROTEIN (ALPHA-I-FETOPROTEIN)

Elevated in:

Hepatocellular carcinoma (usually values >1000 ng/ml), germinal neoplasms (testis, ovary, mediastinum, retroperitoneum), liver disease (alcoholic cirrhosis, acute hepatitis, chronic active hepatitis), fetal anencephaly, spina bifida

ACETONE (serum or plasma)

Elevated in:

DKA, starvation, isopropanol Ingestion

ACID PHOSPHATASE (serum)

Elevated in:

Carcinoma of prostate, other neoplasms (breast, bone), Paget's disease, osteogenesis imperfecta, malignant invasion of bone, Gaucher's disease, multiple myeloma, myeloproliferative disorders, benign prostatic hypertrophy, prostatic palpation or surgery, hyperparathyroidism, liver disease, chronic renal failure

ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE (ALT, SGPT)

Elevated in:

Liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis, Reye's syndrome), hepatic congestion, infectious mononucleosis, MI, myocarditis, severe muscle trauma, dermatomyositis/polymyositis, muscular dystrophy, drugs (antibiotics, narcotics, antihypertensive agents, heparin, labetalol, lovastatin, NSAIDs, amiodarone, chlorpromazine, phenytoin), malignancy, renal and pulmonary infarction, convulsions, eclampsia, shock liver

ALBUMIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Dehydration

Decreased in:

Liver disease, nephrotic syndrome, poor nutritional status, rapid IV hydration, protein-losing enteropathies (inflammatory bowel disease), severe burns, neoplasia, chronic inflammatory diseases, pregnancy, oral contraceptives, prolonged immobilization

ALDOLASE (serum)

Elevated in:

Muscular dystrophy, rhabdomyolysis, dermatomyositis/polymyositis, trichinosis, acute hepatitis and other liver diseases, MI, prostatic carcinoma, hemorrhagic pancreatitis, gangrene, delirium tremens

Decreased in:

Loss of muscle mass, late stages of muscular dystrophy

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (serum)

Elevated in:

Biliary obstruction, cirrhosis (particularly primary biliary cirrhosis), liver disease (hepatitis, infiltrative liver diseases, fatty metamorphosis), Paget's disease of bone, osteitis deformans, rickets, osteomalacia, hypervitaminosis D, hyperparathyroidism, hyperthyroidism, ulcerative colitis, bowel perforation, bone metastases, healing fractures, bone neoplasms, acromegaly, infectious mononucleosis, CMV infections, sepsis, pulmonary infarction, CHF, hypernephroma, leukemia, myelofibrosis, multiple myeloma, drugs (estrogens, albumin, erythromycin and other antibiotics, cholestasis-producing drugs [phenothiazines])

Decreased in:

Hypothyroidism, pernicious anemia, hypophosphatemia, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition

AMMONIA (serum)

Elevated in:

Hepatic failure, hepatic encephalopathy, Reye's syndrome, portacaval shunt, drugs (diuretics, polymyxin B, methicillin)

Decreased in:

Drugs (neomycin, lactulose, tetracycline), renal failure

AMYLASE (serum)

Elevated in:

Acute pancreatitis, pancreatic neoplasm, abscess, pseudocyst, ascites, macroamylasemia, perforated peptic ulcer, intestinal obstruction, intestinal infarction, acute cholecystitis, appendicitis, ruptured ectopic pregnancy, salivary gland inflammation, peritonitis, burns, diabetic ketoacidosis, renal insufficiency, drugs (morphine), carcinomatosis of lung, esophagus, ovary, acute ethanol ingestion

Decreased in:

Advanced chronic pancreatitis, hepatic necrosis

ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME (ACE level)

Elevated in:

Sarcoidosis, primary biliary cirrhosis, alcoholic liver disease, hyperthyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, diabetes mellitus, amyloidosis, multiple myeloma, lung disease (asbestosis, silicosis, berylliosis, allergic alveolitis, coccidioidomycosis), Gaucher's disease, leprosy

ANION GAP

Elevated in:

Lactic acidosis

Ketoacidosis (DKA, alcoholic starvation)

Uremia (chronic renal failure)

Ingestion of toxins (paraldehyde, methanol, salicylates, ethylene glycol)

Decreased in:

Hypoalbuminemia, severe hypermagnesemia, IgG myeloma, lithium toxicity, lab error (falsely

Decreased sodium or overestimation of bicarbonate or chloride)

ANTI-DNA

Present in:

SLE, chronic active hepatitis, infectious mononucleosis, biliary cirrhosis

ANTI-STREPTOLYSIN O TITER (STREPTOZYME, ASLO titer)

Elevated in:

Streptococcal upper airway infection, acute rheumatic fever, acute glomerulonephritis, increased levels of B-lipoprotein

NOTE: A fourfold increase in titer between acute and convalescent specimens is diagnostic of streptococcal upper airway infection regardless of the initial titer.

ANTIMITOCHONDRIAL ANTIBODY

Elevated in:

Primary biliary cirrhosis (85-95%), chronic active hepatitis (25%-30%) cryptogenic cirrhosis (25-30%)

ANTINUCLEAR ANTIBODY (ANA)

Positive test:

SLE (more significant if titer >1: 160), drugs (phenytoin, ethosuximide, primidone, methyldopa, hydralazine, carbamazepine, penicillin, procainamide, chlorpromazine, griseofulvin, thiazides), chronic active hepatitis, age over 60 yr (particularly age over 80), rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease, necrotizing vasculitis, Sjogren's syndrome (SS), tuberculosis, pulmonary interstitial fibrosis

ANTITHROMBIN III

Decreased in:

Hereditary deficiency of antithrombin III, DIC, pulmonary embolism, cirrhosis, thrombolytic therapy, chronic liver failure, post-surgery, third trimester of pregnancy, oral contraceptives, nephrotic syndrome, IV heparin >3 days, sepsis

Elevated in:

Warfarin drugs, post-MI

ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE (AST, SGOT)

Elevated in:

Liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis, Reye's syndrome), hepatic congestion, infectious mononucleosis, MI, myocarditis, severe muscle trauma, dermatomyositis/polymyositis, muscular dystrophy, drugs (antibiotics, narcotics, antihypertensive agents, heparin, labetalol, lovastatin, NSAIDs, phenytoin, amiodarone, chlorpromazine), malignancy, renal and pulmonary infarction, convulsions, eclampsia

BASOPHIL COUNT

Elevated in:

Leukemia, inflammatory processes, polycythemia vera, Hodgkin's Lymphoma, hemolytic anemia, after splenectomy, myeloid metaplasia

Decreased in:

Stress, hypersensitivity reaction, steroids, pregnancy, hyperthyroidism

BILIRUBIN, DIRECT (conjugated bilirubin)

Elevated in:

Hepatocellular disease, biliary obstruction, drug-induced cholestasis, hereditary disorders (Dubin-Johnson syndrome, Rotor's syndrome)

BILIRUBIN, INDIRECT (unconjugated bilirubin)

Elevated in:

Hemolysis, liver disease (hepatitis cirrhosis, neoplasm), hepatic congestion secondary to congestive heart failure, hereditary disorders (Gilbert's disease, Crigler-Najjar syndrome)

BILIRUBIN, TOTAL

Elevated in:

Liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis, cholangitis, neoplasm, biliary obstruction, infectious mononucleosis), hereditary disorders (Gilbert's disease, Dubin-Johnson syndrome), drugs (steroids, diphenylhydantoin, phenothiazines, penicillin, erythromycin, clindamycin, captopril, amphotericin B, sulfonamides, azathioprine, isoniazid, 5-aminosalicylic acid, allopurinol, methyl dopa, indomethacin, halothane, oral contraceptives, procainamide, tolbutamide, labetalol), hemolysis, pulmonary embolism or infarct, hepatic congestion secondary to CHF

BLEEDING TIME (modified Ivy method)

Elevated in:

Thrombocytopenia, capillary wall abnormalities, platelet abnormalities (Bernard-Soulier, Glanzmann's), drugs (aspirin, warfarin, anti-inflammatory medications, streptokinase, urokinase, dextran, B lactam antibiotics, moxalactam), DIC, cirrhosis, uremia, myeloproliferative disorders, Von Willebrand's

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN

Elevated in:

Rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, inflammatory bowel disease, bacterial infections, MI, oral contraceptives, third trimester of pregnancy (acute phase reactant), inflammatory and neoplastic diseases

CALCITONIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid (particularly if level >1500 pg/ml), carcinoma of the breast, APUDomas, carcinoids, renal failure, thyroiditis

CALCIUM (serum)

Increased in:

- Hyperparathyroidism, primary (due to hyperplasia or adenoma of parathyroids) or secondary
- Hyperparathyroidism due to parathormone-secreting cancer -Hematologic malignancies (e.g., myeloma, lymphoma, leukemia)
- Excess vitamin D intake
- Bone tumor (Metastatic carcinoma (10% of patients))
- Acute osteoporosis (e.g., immobilization of young patients or in Paget's disease)
- Milk-alkali (Burnett's) syndrome
- Idiopathic hypercalcemia of infants
- Infantile hypophosphatasia
- Berylliosis
- Hyperthyroidism (some patients)
- Cushing's syndrome (some patients)
- Addison's disease (some patients)
- Myxedema (some patients)
- Hyperproteinemia (Sarcoidosis, -Multiple myeloma (some patients))
- Thiazide drugs
- Artifactual (e.g., venous stasis during blood collection, use of cork-stoppered test tubes)

Decreased in:

- Hypoparathyroidism (Surgical; Idiopathic; Pseudohypoparathyroidism)
- Malabsorption of calcium and vitamin D (Obstructive jaundice)
- Hypoalbuminemia (Cachexia, Nephrotic syndrome, Sprue, Celiac disease, Cystic fibrosis of pancreas)
- Chronic renal disease with uremia and phosphate retention
- Acute pancreatitis with extensive fat necrosis
- Insufficient calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D ingestion (Bone disease (osteomalacia, rickets); Starvation; Late pregnancy)

Total serum protein should always be known for proper interpretation of serum calcium levels.

CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN (CARBON MONOXIDE; CO)

Elevated in:

Smoking, exposure to smoking, exposure to automobile exhaust fumes malfunctioning gas-burning appliances

CARCINOEMBRYONIC ANTIGEN (CEA)

Elevated in:

Colorectal carcinomas, pancreatic carcnomas, and metastatic disease usually produce higher elevations (>20 ng/ml)

Carcinomas of the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, liver, breast ovary, lung and thyroid usually produce lesser elevations

Benign conditions (smoking, inflammatory bowel disease hypothyroidism, cirrhosis, pancreatitis, infections) usually produce levels <10 ng/ml

CAROTENE (serum)

Elevated in:

Carotenemia, chronic nephritis, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, nephrotic syndrome

Decreased in:

Fat malabsorption, steatorrhea, pancreatic insufficiency, lack of carotenoids in diet

CEREBROSPINAL FLUID (CSF)

CERULOPLASMIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Pregnancy, estrogens, oral contraceptives, neoplastic diseases (leukemias, Hodgkin's Lymphoma, carcinomas), inflammatory states, SLE, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatoid arthritis

Decreased in:

Wilson's disease (values often <10 mg/dl), nephrotic syndrome, advanced liver disease, malabsorption, total parenteral nutrition, Menkes' syndrome

CHLORIDE (serum)

Elevated in:

-Dehydration, excessive infusion of normal saline

-Hyperparathyroidism, renal tubular disease, metabolic acidosis, prolonged diarrhea

-Drugs (ammonium chloride administration, acetazolamide, boric acid, triamterene)

Decreased in:

CHF, SIADH, Addison's disease, vomiting, gastric suction, salt-losing nephritis, continuous infusion of D5W, thiazide diuretic administration, diaphoresis, diarrhea, burns

CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

Elevated in:

Primary hypercholesterolemia, biliary obstruction, diabetes melhtus, nephrotic syndrome, hypothyroidism, primary biliary cirrhosis, high cholesterol diet, third trimester of pregnancy, MI, drugs (steroids, phenothiazines, oral contraceptives)

Decreased in:

Starvation, malabsorption, sideroblastic anemia, thalassemia, abetalipoproteinemia, hyperthyroidism, Cushing's syndrome, hepatic failure, multiple myeloma, polycythemia vera, chronic myelocytic leukemia, myeloid metaplasia, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, myelofibrosis

CIRCULATING ANTICOAGULANT (lupus anticoagulant)

Detected in:

SLE, drug-induced lupus, long-term phenothiazine therapy, multiple myeloma, ulcerative colhis, rheumatoid arthritis, postpartum, hemophilia, neoplasms, chronic inflammatory states

COLD AGGLUTININS TITER

Elevated in:

Primary atypical pneumonia (mycoplasma pneumonia), infectious mononucleosis, CMV infection

Other: hepatic cirrhosis, acquired hemolytic anemia, frostbite, multiple myeloma, Lymphoma, malaria

COMPLEMENT (C3, C4)

C3 is increased in:

Acute and chronic inflammation (slightly), obstructive jaundice

C3 is decreased in:

Acute glomerulonephritis, systemic lupus erythromatosis

COOMBS, DIRECT

Positive:

Autoimmune hemolytic anemia, erythroblastosis fetalis, transfusion reactions, drugs (a-methyldopa, penicillins, tetraeyeline, sulfonamides, levodopa, cephalosporins, quinidine, insulin)

False positive:

May be seen with cold agglutinins

COOMBS, INDIRECT

Positive:

Acquired hemolytic anemia, incompatible cross-matched blood, anti-Rh antibodies, drugs (methyldopa, mefenamic acid, levodopa)

COPPER (serum)

Increased in:

-Anemias (Pernicious anemia, Megaloblastic anemia of pregnancy, Iron deficiency anemia, Aplastic anemia, Leukemia, acute and chronic, Infection, acute and chronic, Malignant lymphoma, Hemochromatosis)

-Collagen diseases (including SLE, rheumatoid arthritis, acute rheumatic fever, glomerulonephritis)

-Hypothyroidism

-Hyperthyroidism

-Frequently associated with increased C-reactive protein

Decreased in:

-Nephrosis (ceruloplasmin lost in urine)

-Wilson's disease

-Acute leukemia in remission

-Some iron deficiency anemias of childhood (that require copper as well as iron therapy)

-Kwashiorkor

CORTISOL (plasma)

Elevated in:

**-Ectopic ACTH production (i.e., oat cell carcinoma of lung), loss of normal diurnal variation, pregnancy, chronic renal failure
-Iatrogenic, stress, adrenal or pituitary hyperplasia or adenomas**

Decreased in:

Primary adrenocortical insufficiency, anterior pituitary hypofunction, secondary adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenogenital syndromes

CREATINE KINASE (CK, CPK)

Elevated in:

MI, myocarditis, rhabdomyolysis, myositis, crush injury/trauma, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, vigorous exercise, muscular dystrophy, myxedema, seizures, malignant hyperthermia syndrome, IM injections, CVA, pulmonary embolism and infarction, acute dissection of aorta

Decreased in:

Steroids, decreased muscle mass, connective tissue disorders, alcoholic liver disease, metastatic neoplasms

CREATINE KINASE ISOENZYMES

CK-MB

Elevated in: MI, myocarditis, pericarditis, muscular dystrophy, cardiac defibrillation, cardiac surgery, extensive rhabdomyolysis, strenuous exercise (marathon runners), mixed connective tissue disease, cardiomyopathy, hypothermia

CK-MM

Elevated in: crush injury, seizures, malignant hyperthermia syndrome, rhabdomyolysis, myositis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, vigorous exercise, muscular dystrophy, IM injections, acute dissection of aorta

CK-BB

Elevated in: CVA, subarachnoid hemorrhage, neoplasms (prostate, GI tract, brain, ovary, breast, lung), severe shock, bowel infarction, hypothermia

CREATININE (serum)

Elevated in:

Renal insufficiency (acute and chronic),

Decreased renal perfusion (hypotension, dehydration, CHF), urinary tract infection, rhabdomyolysis, ketonemia

Drugs (antibiotics [aminoglycosides, cephalosporins], hydantoin, diuretics, methyldopa)

Falsely elevated in:

DKA, administration of some cephalosporins (e.g., cefoxitin, cephalothin)

Decreased in:

Decreased muscle mass (including amputees and older persons), pregnancy, prolonged debilitation

CREATININE CLEARANCE

Elevated in:

Pregnancy, exercise

Decreased in:

Renal insufficiency, drugs (cimetidine, procainanude, antibiotics, quinidine)

CRYOGLOBULINS (serum)

Present in:

Collagen-vascular diseases, CLL, hemolytic anemias, multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, chronic active hepatitis, Hodgkin's disease

D-XYLOSE ABSORPTION

Decreased in:

Malabsorption syndrome

EOSINOPHIL COUNT

Elevated in:

Allergy, parasitic infestations (trichinosis, aspergillosis, hydatidosis), angnneurotic edema, drug reactions, warfarin sensitivity, collagen-vascular diseases, acute hypereosinophilic syndrome, eosinophilic nonallergic rhinitis, myeloproliferative disorders, Hodgkin's Iymphoma, radiation therapy, NHL, L-tryptophan ingestion

ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (Westergren)

Elevated in:

Collagen-vascular diseases, infections, MI, neoplasms, inflammatory states (acute phase reactant)

EXTRACTABLE NUCLEAR ANTIGEN (ENA complex, anti-RNP antibody, anti-Sm, anti-Smith)

Present in:

SLE, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, MCTD

FECAL FAT, QUANTITATIVE (72 hr collection)

Elevated in:

Malabsorption syndrome

FERRITIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Hyperthyroidism, inflammatory states, liver disease (ferritin elevated from necrotic hepatocytes), neoplasms (neuroblastomas, Iymphomas, leukemia, breast carcinoma), iron replacement therapy, hemochromatosis

Decreased in:

Iron deficiency anemia

FIBRIN DEGRADATION PRODUCT (FDP)

Elevated in:

DIC, primary fibrinolysis, pulmonary embolism, severe liver disease

NOTE: The presence of rheumatoid factor may cause falsely elevated FDP

FIBRINOGEN

Elevated in:

Tissue inflammation/damage (acute-phase protein reactant), oral contraceptives, pregnancy, acute infection, MI

Decreased in:

DIC, hereditary afibrinogenemia, liver disease, primary or secondary fibrinolysis, cachexia

FOLATE (FOLIC ACID)

Decreased in:

Folic acid deficiency (inadequate intake, malabsorption), alcoholism, drugs (methotrexate, trimethoprim, phenytoin, oral contraceptives, azulfadine), vitamin B12 deficiency (defective red cell folate absorption)

FTA-ABS (serum)(FLUORESCENT TREPONEMAL ANTIBODY)

Reactive in:

Syphilis, other treponemal diseases (yaws, pinta, bejel)

GASTRIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (gastrinoma), pernicious anemia, hyperparathyroidism, retained gastric antrum, chronic renal failure, gastric ulcer, chronic atrophic gastritis, pyloric obstruction, malignant neoplasms of the stomach, H2 blockers, omeprazole

GLOMERULAR BASEMENT MEMBRANE ANTIBODY (ANTIGLOMERULAR BASEMENT ANTIBODY)

Present in:

Goodpasture's syndrome

GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE SCREEN (blood)

Abnormal:

If a deficiency is detected, quantitation of G6PD is necessary; a G6PD screen may be falsely interpreted as abnormal

GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST

Elevated in:

Glucose intolerance, diabetes mellitus, Cushing's syndrome, acromegaly, pheochromocytoma

GLUCOSE, FASTING

Elevated in:

Diabetes mellitus, stress, infections, MI, CVA, Cushing's syndrome, acromegaly, acute pancreatitis, glucagonoma, hemochromatosis, drugs (glucocorticoids, diuretics [thiazides, loop diuretics]), glucose intolerance

GLUCOSE, POSTPRANDIAL

Elevated in:

Diabetes mellitus, glucose intolerance

Decreased in:

Post-gastrointestinal resection, reactive hypoglycemia, hereditary fructose intolerance, galactosemia, leucine sensitivity

GLYCATED (GLYCOSYLATED) HEMOGLOBIN (HbA1c)

Elevated in:

Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus (glycated hemoglobin levels reflect the level of glucose control over the preceding 120 days)

Decreased in:

Hemolytic anemias,

Decreased RBC survival, pregnancy, chronic blood loss, chronic renal failure, insulinoma

HAM TEST (acid serum test)

Positive in:

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)

False positive in:

Hereditary or acquired spherocytosis, recent transfusion with aged RBC, aplastic anemia, myeloproliferative syndromes, leukemia, hereditary dyserythropoietic anemia type II (HEMPAS)

HAPTOGLOBIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Inflammation (acute phase reactant), collagen-vascular diseases, infections (acute phase reactant), drugs (androgens)

Decreased in:

Hemolysis (intravascular > extravascular), megaloblastic anemia, severe liver disease, large tissue hematomas, infectious mononucleosis, drugs (oral contraceptives)

HEMATOCRIT

Elevated in:

Polycythemia vera, smoking, COPD, high altitudes, dehydration, hypovolemia

Decreased in:

Blood loss (GI, GU), anemia, pregnancy

HEMOGLOBIN

Elevated in:

Hemoconcentration, dehydration, polycythemia vera, COPD, high altitudes, false elevations (hyperlipemic plasma, WBC >50,000 mm³), stress

Decreased in:

Hemorrhage (GI, GU), anemia

HEPATITIS A ANTIBODY

Present in:

Viral hepatitis A, can be IgM or IgG (if IgM, acute hepatitis A; if IgG, previous infection with hepatitis A)

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN (HBsAg)

Detected in:

Acute viral hepatitis Type B. Chronic hepatitis B

HIGH DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (HDL) CHOLESTEROL

Increased:

Use of gemfibrozil, nicotinic acid, estrogens, regular aerobic exercise, small (1 oz) daily alcohol intake

Decreased:

Deficiency of apoproteins, liver disease, probucol ingestion, Tangier disease

NOTE: A cholesterol/HDL ratio >4.5 is associated with increased risk of coronary artery disease.

IMMUNE COMPLEX ASSAY

Detected in:

Collagen-vascular disorders, glomerulonephritis, neoplastic diseases, malaria, primary biliary cirrhosis, chronic acute hepatitis, bacterial endocarditis, vasculitis

IMMUNOGLOBULINS

Elevated in:

-IgA: Lymphoproliferative disorders, Berger's nephropathy, chronic infections, autoimmune disorders, liver disease

-IgE: allergic disorders, parasitic infections, immunological disorders IgE myeloma

-IgG: chronic granulomatous infections, infectious diseases, inflammation, myeloma, liver disease

-IgM: primary biliary cirrhosis, infectious diseases (brucellosis, malaria), Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, liver disease

Decreased in:

-IgA: nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy, congenital deficiency, lymphocytic leukemia, ataxia-telangiectasia, chronic eosinophilic disease

-IgE: hypogammaglobulinemia, neoplasm (breast, bronchial, cervical) ataxia, telangiectasia

-IgG: congenital or acquired deficiency, lymphocytic leukemia, phenytoin, methylprednisolone, nephrotic syndrome, protein-losing enteropathy

-IgM: congenital deficiency, lymphocytic leukemia, nephrotic syndrome

IRON-BINDING CAPACITY (TIBC)

Elevated in:

Iron deficiency anemia, pregnancy, polycythemia

Decreased in:

Anemia of chronic disease, hemochromatosis, chronic liver disease, hemolytic anemias, malnutrition (protein depletion)

LACTATE (blood)

Increased in:

(Without significant acidosis): Muscular exercise, hyperventilation, gluconeogenesis, glycogen storage disease, severe anemia, pyruvate infusion, HCO₃ infusion, glucose and insulin infusion.

(With hypoxia and acidosis): Acute hemorrhage, circulatory collapse, cyanotic heart disease, severe acute CHF, acute anoxemia, extracorporeal circulation, epinephrine

(Idiopathic): Mild uremia, infections (esp. pyelonephritis), septicemia, cirrhosis, acute pancreatitis (+/-), third trimester of pregnancy, severe vascular disease, leukemia, anemia, chronic alcoholism, subacute bacterial endocarditis, poliomyelitis

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE (LDH)

Elevated in:

Infarction of myocardium, lung, kidney

Diseases of cardiopulmonary system, liver, collagen, CNS

Hemolytic anemias, megaloblastic anemias, transfusions, seizures, muscle trauma, muscular dystrophy, acute pancreatitis hypotension shock, infectious mononucleosis, inflammation, neoplasia, intestinal obstruction, hypothyroidism

LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE ISOENZYMES

Abnormal values:

LDH1 > LDH2: MI (can also be seen with hemolytic anemias, pernicious anemia, folate deficiency, renal infarct)

LDH5 > LDH4: liver disease (cirrhosis, hepatitis, hepatic congestion)

LEGIONELLA TITER

Positive in:

Legionnaire's disease (presumptive: > 1:256 titer; definitive: fourfold titer increase to >1: 128)

LEUKOCYTE ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (LAP SCORE)

Elevated in:

Leukemoid reactions, neutrophilia secondary to infections (except in sickle cell crisis) ~~no significant increase in LAP score~~, Hodgkin's disease, polycythemia vera, hairy cell leukemia, aplastic anemia, Down's syndrome, myelofibrosis

Decreased in:

Acute and chronic granulocytic leukemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), hypophosphatemia, collagen disorders

LIPASE

Elevated in:

Acute pancreatitis, perforated peptic ulcer, carcinoma of pancreas (early stage), pancreatic duct obstruction

LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN (LDL) CHOLESTEROL

Elevated in:

Primary hyperlipoproteinemia, diet high in saturated fats, acute MI, hypothyroidism, primary biliary cirrhosis, nephrosis, diabetes mellitus

Decreased in:

Abetalipoproteinemia, advanced liver disease, malabsorption, malnutrition

LYMPHOCYTES

Elevated in:

Chronic infections, infectious mononucleosis and other viral infections, CLL, Hodgkin's disease, ulcerative colitis, hypoadrenalism, ITP

Decreased in:

AIDS, ARC, bone marrow suppression from chemotherapeutic agents or chemotherapy, aplastic anemia, neoplasms, steroids, adrenocortical hyperfunction, neurologic disorders (multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome)

MAGNESIUM (serum)

Increased in:

- Renal failure
- Diabetic coma before treatment
- Hypothyroidism
- Addison's disease and after adrenalectomy
- Controlled diabetes mellitus in older patients
- Administration of antacids containing magnesium

Decreased in:

- GI disease showing malabsorption and abnormal loss of GI fluids (e.g., nontropical sprue, small bowel resection, biliary and intestinal fistulas, abdominal irradiation, prolonged aspiration of intestinal contents, celiac disease and other causes of steatorrhea)
- Acute alcoholism and alcoholic cirrhosis

-Insulin treatment of diabetic coma

-Hyperthyroidism

-Aldosteronism

-Hyperparathyroidism

-Lytic tumors of bone

-Diuretic drug therapy (e.g., ethacrynic acid, furosemide)

-Some cases of renal disease (e.g., glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, renal tubular acidosis)

-Acute pancreatitis

-Excessive lactation

-Idiopathic disorders

Magnesium deficiency may cause apparently unexplained hypocalcemia and hypokalemia; the patients may have neurologic and GI symptoms

MEAN CORPUSCULAR VOLUME (MCV)

Elevated in:

Vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid deficiency, liver disease, alcohol abuse, reticulocytosis, hypothyroidism, marrow aplasia, myelofibrosis

Decreased in:

Iron deficiency, thalassemia syndrome and other hemoglobinopathies, anemia of chronic disease, sideroblastic anemia, chronic renal failure, lead poisoning

MONOCYTE COUNT

Elevated in:

Viral diseases, parasites, infections, neoplasms, inflammatory bowel disease, monocytic leukemia, lymphomas, myeloma, sarcoidosis

Decreased in:

Aplastic anemia, lymphocytic leukemia, glucocorticoid administration

NEUTROPHIL COUNT

Elevated in:

Acute bacterial infections, acute MI, stress, neoplasms, myelocytic leukemia

Decreased in:

Viral infections, aplastic anemias, immunosuppressive drugs, radiation therapy to bone marrow, agranulocytosis, drugs (antibiotics, antithyroidals), lymphocytic and monocytic leukemias

OSMOLALITY, SERUM

It can be estimated by the following formula:

$$2([\text{Na}] + [\text{K}]) + \text{Glucose}/18 + \text{BUN}/2.8$$

Elevated in:

Dehydration, hypernatremia, diabetes insipidus, uremia, hyperglycemia, mannitol therapy, ingestion of toxins (ethylene glycol, methanol ethanol)

Decreased in:

SIADH, hyponatremia, overhydration

pH, BLOOD

Increased in:

Metabolic alkalosis, respiratory alkalosis

Decreased in:

Metabolic acidosis, respiratory acidosis

PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME (PTT), ACTIVATED PARTIAL THROMBOPLASTIN TIME (APTT)

Elevated in:

Heparin therapy, coagulation factor deficiency (I, II, V, VIII, IX, X, XI XII), liver disease, vitamin K deficiency, DIC, circulating anticoagulant, warfarin therapy, specific factor inhibition (PCN reaction, rheumatoid arthritis), thrombolytic therapy

NOTE: Useful to evaluate the intrinsic coagulation system.

PHOSPHATASE, ALKALINE; see ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE PHOSPHORUS (serum)

Elevated in:

Renal failure, dehydration, Addison's disease, myelogenous leukemia, hypervitaminosis D, hypoparathyroidism, pseudohypoparathyroidism, bone metastases, sarcoidosis, milk-alkali syndrome, immobilization, magnesium deficiency, transfusions, hemolysis

Decreased in:

Starvation (e.g., alcoholics), DKA, TPN, continuous IV dextrose administration, vitamin D deficiency, hyperparathyroidism, pseudohyperparathyroidism, antacids containing aluminum hydroxide, insulin administration, nasogastric suctioning, vomiting, diuretics, steroids, gram-negative septicemia

PHOSPHORUS (serum)

Increased in:

-Hypoparathyroidism (Idiopathic, Surgical, Pseudohypoparathyroidism)

-Excess vitamin D intake

-Secondary hyperparathyroidism (renal rickets)

-Bone disease (Healing fractures, Multiple myeloma (some patients), Paget's disease (some patients), Osteolytic metastatic tumor in bone (some patients))

-Addison's disease

-Acromegaly

-Childhood

-Myelogenous leukemia

- Acute yellow atrophy
- High intestinal obstruction
- Sarcoidosis (some patients)
- Milk-alkali (Burnett's) syndrome (some patients)
- Artifactual increase by hemolysis of blood

Decreased in

- Alcoholism*
- Diabetes mellitus*
- Hyperalimentation*
- Nutritional recovery syndrome* (rapid refeeding after prolonged starvation)
- Alkalosis, respiratory (e.g., gram-negative bacteremia) or metabolic
- Acute gout
- Salicylate poisoning
- Administration of glucose intravenously (e.g., recovery after severe burns, hyperalimentation)
- Administration of anabolic steroids, androgens, epinephrine, glucagon, insulin
- Acidosis (especially ketoacidosis)
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Renal tubular defects (e.g., Fanconi syndrome)
- Hypokalemia
- Hypomagnesemia
- Administration of diuretics
- Prolonged hypothermia (e.g., open heart surgery)
- Malabsorption
- Vitamin D deficiency and/or resistance, osteomalacia
- Malnutrition, vomiting, diarrhea
- Administration of phosphate-binding antacids*
- Primary hypophosphatemia

*Indicates conditions associated with severe hypophosphatemia.

Mechanisms of hypophosphatemia are intracellular shift of phosphate, increased loss (via kidney or intestine), or decreased intestinal absorption; usually associated with prior phosphorus depletion. Often, more than one mechanism is operative.

PLATELET COUNT

Elevated in:

Neoplasms (GI tract), CML, polycythemia vera, myelofibrosis with myeloid metaplasia, infections, after splenectomy, postpartum, after hemorrhage, hemophilia, iron deficiency, pancreatitis, cirrhosis

POTASSIUM (serum)

Increased in:

-Renal failure: (Acute with oliguria or anuria; Chronic end-stage with oliguria (glomerular filtration rate <3-5 ml/minute); Chronic nonoliguric associated with dehydration, obstruction, trauma, or excess potassium)

-Decreased mineralocorticoid activity: (Addison's disease; Hypofunction of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system; Pseudohypoaldosteronism; Aldosterone antagonist (e.g., spironolactone))

-Increased supply of potassium: (Red blood cell hemolysis (transfusion reaction, hemolytic anemia); Excess dietary intake or rapid potassium infusion; Striated muscle (status epilepticus, periodic paralysis); Potassium-retaining drugs (e.g., triamterene); Fluid-electrolyte imbalance (e.g., dehydration, acidosis))

-Laboratory artifacts (e.g., hemolysis during venipuncture, conditions associated with thrombocytosis, incomplete separation of serum and clot)

Decreased in:

-Renal and adrenal conditions with metabolic alkalosis: (Administration of diuretics, Primary aldosteronism, Pseudoaldosteronism, Salt-losing nephropathy, Cushing's syndrome)

-Renal conditions associated with metabolic acidosis: (Renal tubular acidosis, Diuretic phase of acute tubular necrosis, Chronic pyelonephritis, Diuresis following relief of urinary tract obstruction)

-Gastrointestinal conditions: (Vomiting, gastric suctioning; Villous adenoma; Cancer of colon; Chronic laxative abuse; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; Chronic diarrhea; Ureterosigmoidostomy)

PROLACTIN

Elevated in:

Prolactinomas (level >200 highly suggestive), drugs (phenothiazines, cimetidine, tricyclic antidepressants, metoclopramide, estrogens, antihypertensives [methyldopa], verapamil, haloperidol), postpartum, stress, hypoglycemia, hypothyroidism

PROTEIN (serum)

Elevated in:

Dehydration, multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, sarcoidosis, collagen-vascular diseases

Decreased in:

Malnutrition, low-protein diet, overhydration, malabsorption, pregnancy, severe burns, neoplasms, chronic diseases, cirrhosis, nephrosis

PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS (serum)

Elevated:

-Albumin: dehydration

-a-1: neoplastic diseases, inflammation

-a-2: neoplasms, inflammation, infection, nephrotic syndrome

-b: hypothyroidism, biliary cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus

-y: see IMMUNOGLOBULINS

Decreased:

-Albumin: malnutrition, chronic liver disease, malabsorption, nephrotic syndrome, burns, SLE

-a-I: emphysema (a-I antitrypsin deficiency), nephrosis

-a-2: hemolytic anemias (

Decreased haptoglobin), severe hepatocellular damage

-b: hypocholesterolemia, nephrosis

-y: see IMMUNOGLOBULINS

PROTHROMBIN TIME (PT)

Elevated in:

Liver disease, oral anticoagulants (Warfarin), heparin, factor deficiency (I, II, V, VII, X), DIC, vitamin K deficiency, afibrinogenemia, dysfibrinogenemia, drugs (salicylates, chloral hydrate, diphenylhydantoin, estrogens, antacids, phenylbutazone, quinidine, antibiotics, allopurinol, anabolic steroids)

Decreased in:

Vitamin K supplementation, thrombophlebitis, drugs (glutethimide, estrogens, griseofulvin, diphenhydramine)

PROTOPORPHYRIN (free erythrocyte)

Elevated in:

Iron deficiency, lead poisoning, sideroblastic anemias, anemia of chronic disease, hemolytic anemias, erythropoietic protoporphyria

RED BLOOD CELL COUNT

Elevated in:

Polycythemia vera, smokers, high altitude, cardiovascular disease, renal cell carcinoma and other erythropoietin-producing neoplasms, stress, hemoconcentration/dehydration

Decreased in:

Anemias, hemolysis, chronic renal failure, hemorrhage, failure of marrow production

RED BLOOD CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH (RDW)

Normal RDW and...

Elevated MCV: aplastic anemia, preleukemia Normal MCV: normal, anemia of chronic disease, acute blood loss or hemolysis, CLL, CML, nonanemic enzymopathy or hemoglobinopathy

Decreased MCV: anemia of chronic disease, heterozygous thalassemia

Elevated RDW and...

Elevated MCV: vitamin B12 deficiency, folate deficiency, immune hemolytic anemia, cold agglutinins, CLL with high count, liver disease

Normal MCV: early iron deficiency, early vitamin B12 deficiency, early folate deficiency, anemic globinopathy

Decreased MCV: iron deficiency, RBC fragmentation, Hb H, thalassemia intermedia

RED BLOOD CELL MASS (VOLUME)

Elevated in:

Polycythemia vera, hypoxia (smokers, high altitude, cardiovascular disease), hemoglobinopathies with high 2B affinity, erythropoietin-producing tumors (renal cell carcinoma)

Decreased in:

Hemorrhage, chronic disease, failure of marrow production anemias, hemolysis

RETICULOCYTE COUNT

Elevated in:

Hemolytic anemia (sickle cell crisis, thalassemia major, autoimmune hemolysis, hemorrhage, postanemia therapy (folic acid, ferrous sulfate, vitamin B12))

Decreased in:

Aplastic anemia, marrow suppression (sepsis, chemotherapeutic agents radiation), hepatic cirrhosis, blood transfusion, anemias of disordered maturation (iron deficiency anemia, megaloblastic anemia, sideroblastic anemia, anemia of chronic disease)

RHEUMATOID FACTOR

Present in titer >1:20:

Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, chronic inflammatory processes, old age, infection, liver disease

SMOOTH MUSCLE ANTIBODY (ANTI- SMOOTH MUSCLE ANTIBODY)

Present in:

Chronic active hepatitis (>1:80), primary biliary cirrhosis (<1:80), infectious mononucleosis

SODIUM (serum)

Increased in:

Excess loss of water...

-Conditions that cause loss via gastrointestinal tract (e.g., in vomiting), lung (hyperpnea), or skin (e.g., in excessive sweating)

-Conditions that cause diuresis (Diabetes insipidus, Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, Diabetes mellitus, Diuretic drugs, Diuretic phase of acute tubular necrosis, Diuresis following relief of urinary tract obstruction, Hypercalcemic nephropathy, Hypokalemic nephropathy)

Excess administration of sodium (iatrogenic), e.g., incorrect replacement following fluid loss.

""Essential"" hypernatremia due to hypothalamic lesions

Decreased in (serum osmolality is decreased):

-Dilutional: (e.g., congestive heart failure, nephrosis, cirrhosis with ascites)

-Sodium depletion: (Loss of body fluids (e.g., vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating) with incorrect or no therapeutic replacement, diuretic drugs (e.g., thiazides); Adrenocortical insufficiency; Salt-losing nephropathy; Inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone)

-Spurious (serum osmolality is normal or increased): (Hyperlipidemia; Hyperglycemia (serum sodium decreases 3 mEq/L for every increase of serum glucose of 100 mg/100 ml))

SUCROSE HEMOLYSIS TEST (sugar water test)

Positive in:

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)

False positive: autoimmune hemolytic anemia, megaloblastic anemnas

False negative: may occur with use of heparin or EDTA

T3 (TRIIODOTHYRONINE)

Decreased in:

Starvation, trauma, surgery, may be an adaptive response to illness, drugs (PTU)

T3 RESIN UPTAKE (T3RU)

This test should be used only with a simultaneous measurement of serum T4 to exclude the possibility that an increased T4 is due to an increase in T4-binding globulin. Measurement of serum T-3 concentration should be done by radioimmunoassay for diagnosis of hyperthyroidism

Increased in:

-Hyperthyroidism

-Certain drugs (e.g., testosterone, androgens, anabolic steroids, prednisone, heparin, Dicumarol, salicylates, Butazolidin, penicillin, Dilantin)

-Threatened abortion

-Infants (up to about age 2 months)

-Severe nephrosis

-Metastatic neoplasms

Decreased in_

-Hypothyroidism

-Pregnancy (from about tenth week of pregnancy until up to 12th week postpartum)

-Certain drugs (e.g., estrogens alone or in birth control pills, large amounts of iodine, propylthiouracil in hyperthyroidism)

Normal in:

-Pregnancy with hyperthyroidism

-Nontoxic goiter

-Carcinoma of thyroid

-Diabetes mellitus

-Addison's disease

-Anxiety

-Certain drugs (mercurials, iodine)

Variable in:

Liver disease

T4, FREE (free thyroxine)

This determination gives corrected values in patients in whom the total thyroxine (T-4) is altered on account of changes in serum proteins or in binding sites. (Pregnancy; Drugs (e.g., androgens, estrogens, birth control pills, Dilantin); Altered levels of serum proteins (e.g., nephrosis))

This is the best single screening test for thyroid dysfunction. It is paralleled by the free thyroxine factor.

Increased in:

- Hyperthyroidism
- Hypothyroidism treated with thyroxine -Very ill euthyroid patients (frequently)

Decreased in:

- Hypothyroidism
- Hypothyroidism treated with triiodothyronine

THROMBIN TIME (TT)

Elevated in:

Thrombolytic and heparin therapy, DIC, hypofibrinogenemia, dysfibrinogenemia

THYROID STIMULATING HORMONE (TSH)

Elevated in:

Hypothyroidism, drugs (haloperidol, chlorpromazine, metoclopramide, domperidone), TSH antibodies, pituitary resistance to thyroid hormone

Decreased in:

Hyperthyroidism, acute medical illness, drugs (dopamine, corticosteroids, bromocriptine, levodopa, pyridoxine), hyponatremia, malnutrition

Normal in:

- Cushing's syndrome**
- Acromegaly**
- Pregnancy at term**

THYROXINE-BINDING GLOBULIN (TBG)

Increased in:

- Pregnancy
- Excess TBG, genetic or idiopathic -Hypothyroidism (sore patients)
- Certain drugs (estrogens, birth control pills)
- Gross iodine contamination
- Acute intermittent porphyria

Decreased in:

- Nephrosis and other causes of marked hypoproteinemia Deficiency of TBG, genetic or idiopathic
- Certain drugs (androgenic and anabolic steroids)

An increase of TBG is associated with an increase in PBI, BEI, and T-4 by column and a decrease in T-3; converse association for decrease of TBG.

THYROXINE (T4)

Increased in:

- Hyperthyroidism
- Pregnancy
- Certain drugs (estrogens, birth control pills, d-thyroxine, thyroid extract, TSH)

Decreased in:

- Hypothyroidism
- Hypoproteinemia
- Certain drugs (phenytoin sodium [Dilantin], triiodothyronine, testosterone, ACTH, corticosteroids)

Not affected by:

- Radiopaque substances for x-ray studies -Mercurial diuretics
 - Nonthyroidal iodine
-

TRANSFERRIN

Elevated in:

Iron deficiency anemia, oral contraceptive administration, viral hepatitis

Decreased in:

Nephrotic syndrome, liver disease, hereditary deficiency, protein malnutrition, neoplasms, chronic inflammatory states, chronic illness
thalassemia

TRIGLYCERIDES

Elevated in:

Hyperlipoproteinemias (Types I, IIb, III, IV, V), hypothyroidism, pregnancy, estrogens, acute MI, pancreatitis, alcohol intake, nephrotic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, glycogen storage disease

Decreased in:

Malnutrition, congenital abetalipoproteinemias, drugs (e.g., gemfibrozil, nicotinic acid, clofibrate)

UREA NITROGEN (BUN)

Elevated in:

- Drugs (aminoglycosides and other antibiotics, diuretics, lithium, corticosteroids), dehydration, gastrointestinal bleeding,
- Decreased renal blood flow (shock, CHF, MI), renal disease (glomerulonephritis pyelonephritis, diabetic nephropathy), urinary tract obstruction (prostatic hypertrophy)

Decreased in:

Liver disease, malnutrition, third trimester of pregnancy, overhydration

URIC ACID (serum)

Elevated in:

Renal failure, gout, excessive cell lysis (chemotherapeutic agents, radiation therapy, leukemia, lymphoma, hemolytic anemia), hereditary enzyme deficiency (hypoxanthine-guanine-phosphoribosyl transferase) acidosis, myeloproliferative disorders, diet high in purines or protein drugs (diuretics, low doses of ASA, ethambutol, nicotinic acid), lead poisoning, hypothyroidism, Addison's disease, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, active psoriasis, polycystic kidneys

Decreased in:

Drugs (allopurinol, high doses of ASA, probenecid, warfarin, corticosteroid), deficiency of xanthine oxidase, SIADH, renal tubular deficits (Fanconi's syndrome), alcoholism, liver disease, diet deficient in protein or purines, Wilson's disease, hemochromatosis

URINE 5-HYDROXYINDOLE-ACETIC ACID (URINE 5-HIAA)

Elevated in:

Carcinoid tumors, after ingestion of certain foods (bananas, plums, tomatoes, avocados, pineapples, eggplant, walnuts), drugs (MAO inhibitors, phenacetin, methyldopa, glycerol guaiacolate, acetaminophen, salicylates, phenothiazines, imipramine, methocarbamol, reserpine, metamphetamine)

URINE AMYLASE

Elevated in:

Pancreatitis, carcinoma of the pancreas

URINE BILE (BILIRUBIN, URINE)

Abnormal:

Urine bilirubin: Hepatitis (viral, toxic, drug-induced), biliary obstruction

Urine urobilinogen: Hepatitis (viral, toxic, drug-induced), hemolytic jaundice, liver cell dysfunction (cirrhosis, infection, metastases)

URINE CALCIUM

Elevated in:

Primary hyperparathyroidism, hypervitaminosis D, bone metastases multiple myeloma, increased calcium intake, steroids, prolonged immobilization, sarcoidosis, Paget's disease, idiopathic hypercalciuria renal tubular acidosis

Decreased in:

Hypoparathyroidism, pseudohypoparathyroidism, vitamin D deficiency vitamin D-resistant rickets, diet low in calcium, drugs (thiazide diuretics, oral contraceptives), familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia, renal osteodystrophy

URINE CATECHOLAMINES

Elevated in:

Pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, severe stress

URINE CHLORIDE

Elevated in:

Corticosteroids, Bartter's syndrome

Decreased in:

Chloride depletion (vomiting, diuretics), colonic villous adenoma

URINE COPPER

Increased in:

Wilson's disease

URINE CORTISOL, FREE

Elevated:

Refer to CORTISOL (serum)

URINE CREATININE (24 hr)

NOTE: Useful test as an indicator of completeness of 24 hr urine collection.

URINE GLUCOSE (qualitative)

Present in:

Diabetes mellitus, renal glycosuria (decreased renal threshold for glucose), glucose intolerance

URINE HEMOGLOBIN, FREE

Present in:

Hemolysis (with saturation of serum haptoglobin binding capacity and renal threshold for tubular absorption of hemoglobin)

URINE HEMOSIDERIN

Present in:

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), chronic hemolytic anemia, hemochromatosis

URINE INDICAN

Present in:

Malabsorption secondary to intestinal bacterial overgrowth

URINE KETONES (semiquantitative)

Present in:

DKA, alcoholic ketoacidosis, starvation, isopropanol ingestion

URINE METANEPHRINES

Elevated in:

Pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, drugs (caffeine, phenothiazines, MAO inhibitors), stress

URINE MYOGLOBIN

Present in:

Severe trauma, hyperthermia, polymyositis/demmatomyositis, carbon monoxide poisoning

URINE NITRITE

Present in:

Urinary tract infections

URINE OCCULT BLOOD

Positive in:

Trauma to urinary tract, renal disease (glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis), renal or ureteral calculi, bladder lesions (carcinoma, cystitis), prostatitis, prostatic carcinoma, menstrual contamination, hematopoietic disorders (hemophilia, thrombocytopenia), anticoagulants, ASA

URINE OSMOLALITY

Elevated in:

SIADH, dehydration, glycosuria, adrenal insufficiency, high-protein diet

Decreased in:

Diabetes insipidus, excessive water intake, IV hydration with D5W acute renal insufficiency, glomerulonephritis

URINE pH

Elevated in:

Bacteriuria, vegetarian diet, renal failure with inability to form ammonia, drugs (antibiotics, sodium bicarbonate, acetazolamide)

Decreased in:

Acidosis (metabolic, respiratory), drugs (ammonium chloride, methenamine mandelate), diabetes mellitus, starvation, diarrhea

URINE POTASSIUM

Elevated in:

Aldosteronism (primary, secondary), glucocorticoids, alkalosis, renal tubular acidosis, excessive dietary potassium intake

Decreased in:

Acute renal failure, potassium-sparing diuretics, diarrhea, hypokalemia

URINE PROTEIN (quantitative)

Elevated in:

Renal disease (glomerular, tubular, interstitial), CHF, hypertension, neoplasms of renal pelvis and bladder, multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia

URINE SODIUM (quantitative)

Elevated in:

Diuretic administration, high sodium intake, salt-losing nephritis, acutetubular necrosis, vomiting, CHF, hepatic failure. Addison's disease, SIADH, hypothyroidism

URINE SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Elevated in:

Dehydration, excessive fluid losses (vomiting, diarrhea, fever) x-ray contrast media, diabetes mellitus, CHF, SIADH, adrenal insufficiency,

Decreased fluid intake

Decreased in:

Diabetes insipidus, renal disease (glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis), excessive fluid intake or IV hydration

URINE VANILLYLMANDELIC ACID (VMA)

Elevated in:

Pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, ganglioblastoma, drugs (isoproterenol, methocarbamol, levodopa, sulfonamides, chlorpromazine), severe stress, after ingestion of bananas, chocolate, vanilla, tea, coffee

Decreased in:

Drugs (MAO inhibitors, reserpine, guanethidine, methyldopa)

VDRL

Positive test:

Syphilis, other treponemal diseases (yaws, pinta, bejel)

NOTE: A false-positive test may be seen in patients with SLE and other autoimmune diseases, infectious mononucleosis, atypical pneumonia, malaria, leprosy.

VISCOSITY

Elevated in:

Monoclonal gammopathies (Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, multiple myeloma), hyperfibrinogenemia, SLE, rheumatoid arthritis, polycythemia, leukemia

γ -GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE (GGT; GAMMA-GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE)

Elevated in:

Chronic alcoholic liver disease, neoplasms (hepatoma, metastatic disease to the liver, carcinoma of the pancreas), SLE, CHF, trauma, nephrotic syndrome, sepsis, cholestasis. drugs (phenytoin, barbiturates)

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Characteristic Drug Toxicities Revision List

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Agranulocytosis	• Clozapine
Aplastic Anemia	• Chloramphenicol • NSAIDs • Benzene
Atropine-like Side Effects	• Tricyclics
Cardiotoxicity	• Doxorubicin • Daunorubicin
Cartilage Damage in children	• Fluoroquinolones (Ciprofloxacin & Norfloxacin)
Cinchonism	• Quinidine
Coronary Steal Phenomenon	• Dipyridamole
Corneal micro deposits	• Amiodarone
Cough	• ACE Inhibitors
Diabetes Insipidus	• Lithium
Disulfiram-like effect	• Metronidazole • Sulfonylureas (1 st generation)
Extrapyramidal Side Effects	• Antipsychotics (Thioridazine, Haloperidol, Chlorpromazine)
Fanconi's Syndrome	• Tetracycline
Fatal Hepatotoxicity (necrosis)	• Valproic Acid • Halothane • Acetaminophen
Gingival Hyperplasia	• Phenytoin
Gray Baby Syndrome	• Chloramphenicol
Gynecomastia	• Cimetidine • Azoles • Spironolactone • Digitalis • Estrogen & testosterone • INH & ethionamide • Clomiphine • Phenytoin • Reserpine & Methyldopa
Hand Foot Syndrome	• 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU)
Hemolytic Anemia in G6PD-deficiency	• Sulfonamides • Isoniazid • Aspirin • Ibuprofen • Primaquine
Hemorrhagic Cystitis	• Cyclophosphamide • Ifosamide (Treat by Mesna & Acetylcysteine Bladder Wash)
Hepatitis	• Isoniazid
Hot Flashes, Flushing	• Niacin • Tamoxifen • Ca ⁺⁺ Channel Blockers
Hypertension: Postural	• Prazocin
Hypertension: Rebound	• Clonidine withdrawal
Increased intra cranial tension (• Amiodarone

ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypervitaminosis A • OCP's • Tetracycline • Quinolones
Induce CP450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbiturates • Phenytoin • Carbamazepine • Rifampin
Inhibit CP450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cimetidine • Erythromycin • Ketoconazole • Isoniazid (INH) [remember CEKI]
Interstitial Nephritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methicillin • NSAIDs (except Aspirin) • Furosemide • Sulfonamides
Milk Alkali Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcium Carbonate (CaCo3)
Monday Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitroglycerin Industrial exposure ® tolerance during week ® loss of tolerance during weekend ® headache, tach, dizziness upon re-exposure
Nephrotoxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cephaloridine • Gentamycin • Amphotericin
Orange Body Fluids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rifampin
Osteoporosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heparin • Corticosteroids
Pancreatitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L-Asparaginase • Glucocorticoids
Photosensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lomefloxacin • Pefloxacin
Positive Coombs' Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methyldopa
Pulmonary Fibrosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleomycin • Amiodarone
Rabbit Syndrome (Perioral tremors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenothiazines
Red Man Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vancomycin (rapid IV)
Severe HTN with Tyramine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAOIs
SLE- Drug Induced [Anti Histone Antibody Characteristic of this]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorpromazine • Hydralazine • Isoniazid • Methyldopa • Procainamide • Quinidine [remember CHIMP -Q]
Tardive Dyskinesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antipsychotics (Thioridazine, Haloperidol, Chlorpromazine)
Tinnitus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspirin • Quinidine
Torsades de Pontis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terfanadine

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1° Tumor arising from bone in adults	• Multiple Myeloma
Adrenal Medullary Tumor - Adults	• Pheochromocytoma
Adrenal Medullary Tumor - Children	• Neuroblastoma
Bacterial Meningitis - adults	⟨ <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
Bacterial Meningitis - elderly	⟨ <i>Strep pneumoniae</i>
Bacterial Meningitis - newborns	⟨ <i>E. coli</i>
Bacterial Meningitis - toddlers	• Hib
Bone Tumors	• Metastases from Breast & Prostate
Brain Tumor - Child	• Medulloblastoma (cerebellum)
Brain Tumor -Adult	• Astrocytoma (including Glioblastoma Multiforme) then: mets, meningioma, Schwannoma
Breast Carcinoma	• Invasive Duct Carcinoma
Breast Mass	• Fibrocystic Change (Carcinoma is the most common is post-menopausal women)
Bug in Acute Endocarditis	⟨ <i>Staph aureus</i>
Bug in debilitated, hospitalized pneumonia pt	⟨ <i>Klebsiella</i>
Bug in Epiglottitis	• Hib
Bug in GI Tract	• Bacteroides (2 nd - <i>E. coli</i>)
Bug in IV drug user bacteremia / pneumonia	⟨ <i>Staph aureus</i>
Bug in PID	• <i>N. Gonorrhoeae</i>
Bug in Subacute Endocarditis	⟨ <i>Strep Viridans</i>
Cardiac 1° Tumor - Adults	• Myxoma "Ball Valve"
Cardiac 1° Tumor - Child	• Rhabdomyoma
Cardiac Tumor - Adults	• Metastases
Cardiomyopathy	• Dilated (Congestive) Cardiomyopathy
Cause of 2° HTN	• Renal Disease
Cause of Addison's	• Autoimmune (2 nd - infection)
Cause of Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	• 21-Hydroxylase Deficiency (then, 11-)
Cause of Cushings	• Exogenous Steroid Therapy (then, 1° Ectopic ACTH)
Cause of death in Alzheimer pts	• Pneumonia
Cause of death in Diabetics	• MI
Cause of Death in SLE pts.	• Lupus Nephropathy Type IV (Diffuse Proliferative)
Cause of Dementia	• Alzheimer's
Cause of Dementia (2 nd most common)	• Multi-Infarct Dementia
Cause of food poisoning	⟨ <i>Staph aureus</i>
Cause of mental retardation	• Down's
Cause of mental retardation (2 nd most common)	• Fragile X
Cause of preventable blindness	• Chlamydia
Cause of Pulmonary HTN	• COPD
Cause of SIADH	• Small Cell Carcinoma of the Lung
Chromosomal disorder	• Down's
Congenital cardiac anomaly	• VSD (membranous > muscular)
Congenital early cyanosis	• Tetralogy of Fallot
Coronary Artery thrombosis	• LAD
Demyelinating Disease	• Multiple Sclerosis
Dietary Deficiency	• Iron
Disseminated opportunistic infection in AIDS	• CMV (<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> is most common overall)
Esophageal cancer	• SCCA

Fatal genetic defect in Caucasians	• Cystic Fibrosis
Female Tumor	• Leiomyoma
Form of Amyloidosis	• Immunologic (Bence Jones protein in multiple myeloma is also called the Amyloid Light Chain)
Form of Tularemia	• Ulceroglandular
Gynecologic malignancy	• Endometrial Carcinoma
Heart Murmur	• Mitral Valve Prolapse
Heart Valve in bacterial endocarditis	• Mitral
Heart Valve in bacterial endocarditis in IV drug users	• Tricuspid
Heart Valve involved in Rheumatic Fever	• Mitral then Aortic
Hereditary Bleeding Disorder	• Von Willebrand's Disease
Liver 1° Tumor	• Hepatoma
Liver Disease	• Alcoholic Liver Disease
Location of Adult brain tumors	• Above Tentorium
Location of Childhood brain tumors	• Below Tentorium
Lysosomal Storage Disease	• Gaucher's
Motor Neuron Disease	• ALS
Neoplasm - Child	• Leukemia
Neoplasm - Child (2 nd most common)	• Medulloblastoma of brain (cerebellum)
Nephrotic Syndrome	• Membranous Glomerulonephritis
Opportunistic infection in AIDS	• PCP
Ovarian Malignancy	• Serous Cystadenoma
Ovarian Tumor	• Hamartoma
Pancreatic Tumor	• Adeno (usually in the head)
Patient with ALL / CLL / AML / CML	• ALL - Child / CLL - Adult over 60 / AML - Adult over 60 / CML - Adult 35-50
Patient with Goodpasture's	• Young male
Patient with Reiter's	• Male
Pituitary Tumor	• Prolactinoma (2 nd - Somatotropic "Acidophilic" Adenoma)
Primary Hyperparathyroidism	• Adenomas (followed by: hyperplasia, then carcinoma)
Pt. With Hodgkin's	• Young Male (except Nodular Sclerosis type - Female)
Pt. With Minimal Change Disease	• Young Child
Secondary Hyperparathyroidism	• Hypocalcemia of Chronic Renal Failure
Sexually transmitted disease	• Chlamydia
Site of Diverticula	• Sigmoid Colon
Site of metastasis	• Regional Lymph Nodes
Site of metastasis (2 nd most common)	• Liver
Sites of atherosclerosis	• Abdominal aorta > coronary > popliteal > carotid
Skin Cancer	• Basal Cell Carcinoma
Stomach cancer	• Adeno
Testicular Tumor	• Seminoma
Thyroid Cancer	• Papillary Carcinoma
Tracheoesophageal Fistula	• Lower esophagus joins trachea / upper esophagus - blind pouch
Tumor of Infancy	• Hemangioma
Type of Hodgkin's	• Mixed Cellularity (versus: lymphocytic predominance, lymphocytic depletion, nodular sclerosis)
Type of Non-Hodgkin's	• Follicular, small cleaved
Vasculitis (of medium & small arteries)	• Temporal Arteritis
Viral Encephalitis	• HSV

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Albumino-Cytologic Dissociation	• Guillain-Barre (markedly increased protein in CSF with only modest increase in cell count)
Antiplatelet Antibodies	• idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
Arachnodactyly	• Marfan's
Aschoff Bodies	• rheumatic fever
Auer Rods	• acute promyelocytic leukemia (AML type M ₃)
Autosplenectomy	• sickle cell anemia
Babinski	• UMN lesion
Basophilic Stippling of RBCs	• lead poisoning
Bence Jones Protein	• multiple myeloma free light chains (either kappa or lambda) • Waldenstrom's macroglobinemia
Birbeck Granules	• histiocytosis X (eosinophilic granuloma)
Blue Bloater	• Chronic Bronchitis
Boot-Shaped Heart	• Tetralogy of Fallot
Bouchard's Nodes	• osteoarthritis (PIP)
Boutonniere's Deformity	• rheumatoid arthritis
Brown Tumor	• hyperparathyroidism
Brushfield Spots	• Down's
Call-Exner Bodies	• granulosa cell tumor
Cardiomegaly with Apical Atrophy	• Chagas' Disease
Chancre	• 1° Syphilis
Chancroid	• <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i>
Charcot Triad	• multiple sclerosis (nystagmus, intention tremor, scanning speech)
Charcot-Leyden Crystals	• bronchial asthma
Cheyne-Stokes Breathing	• cerebral lesion
Chocolate Cysts	• endometriosis
Chvostek's Sign	• Hypocalcemia facial spasm in tetany
Clue Cells	• <i>Gardnerella vaginitis</i>
Codman's Triangle	• osteosarcoma
Cold Agglutinins	• <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> • infectious mononucleosis
Condyloma Lata	• 2° Syphilis
Cotton Wool Spots	• HTN
Councilman Bodies	• dying hepatocytes
Crescents In Bowman's Capsule	• rapidly progressive (crescentic glomerulonephritis)
Currant-Jelly Sputum	• <i>Klebsiella</i>
Curschmann's Spirals	• bronchial asthma
Depigmentation Of Substantia Nigra	• Parkinson's
Donovan Bodies	• granuloma inguinale (STD)
Eburnation	• osteoarthritis (polished, ivory-like appearance of bone)
Ectopia Lentis	• Marfan's
Erythema Chronicum Migrans	• Lyme Disease
Fatty Liver	• Alcoholism
Ferruginous Bodies	• asbestosis
Ghon Focus / Complex	• Tuberculosis (1° & 2°, respectively)
Gower's Maneuver	• Duchenne's MD use of arms to stand
Heberden's Nodes	• Osteoarthritis (DIP)

Heinz Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G6PDH Deficiency
Hemorrhagic Urticaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henoch-Schonlein
Heterophil Antibodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infectious mononucleosis (EBV)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infectious mononucleosis (EBV) 	
Hirano Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alzheimer's
Hypersegmented PMNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Megaloblastic anemia
Hypochromic Microcytic RBCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron-deficiency anemia
Jarisch-Herxheimer Reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syphilis over-aggressive treatment of an asymptomatic pt. that causes symptoms 2° to rapid lysis
Joint Mice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • osteoarthritis (fractured osteophytes)
Kaussmaul Breathing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acidosis
Keratin Pearls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCCA
Keyser-Fleischer Ring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson's
Kimmelstiel-Wilson Nodules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diabetic nephropathy
Koilocytes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HPV
Koplik Spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measles
Lewy Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkinson's (eosinophilic inclusions in damaged substantia nigra cells)
Lines of Zahn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arterial thrombus
Lisch Nodules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neurofibromatosis (von Recklinhausen's disease)
Lumpy-Bumpy IF Glomeruli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
McBurney's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appendicitis (McBurney's Point is 2/3 of the way from the umbilicus to anterior superior iliac spine)
Michealis-Gutmann Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malakoplakia
Monoclonal Antibody Spike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple myeloma this is called the M protein (usually IgG or IgA) • MGUS
Myxedema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hypothyroidism
Negri Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rabies
Neuritic Plaques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alzheimer's
Neurofibrillary Tangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alzheimer's
Non-pitting Edema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myxedema • Anthrax Toxin
Notching of Ribs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarctation of Aorta
Nutmeg Liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHF
Painless Jaundice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pancreatic CA (head)
Pannus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rheumatoid arthritis
Pautrier's Microabscesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mycosis fungoides (cutaneous T-cell lymphoma)
Philadelphia Chromosome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CML • ALL
Pick Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick's Disease
Pink Puffer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphysema Centriacinar - smoking Panacinar - α_1-antitrypsin deficiency
Podagra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gout (MP joint of hallux)
Port-Wine Stain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemangioma
Posterior Anterior Drawer Sign	Hemangioma
Posterior Anterior Drawer Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tearing of the ACL
Psammoma Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papillary adenocarcinoma of the thyroid • Serous papillary cystadenocarcinoma of the ovary • Meningioma • Mesothelioma
Pseudohypertrophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duchenne muscular dystrophy

Punched-Out Bone Lesions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple myeloma
Rash on Palms & Soles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2° Syphilis • RMSF
Red Morning Urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
Reed-Sternberg Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hodgkin's Disease
Reid Index Increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chronic bronchitis
Reinke Crystals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leydig cell tumor
Rouleaux Formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple myeloma RBC's stacked as poker chips
S3 Heart Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L→R Shunt (VSD, PDA) • Mitral Regurg • LV Failure
S4 Heart Sound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulmonary Stenosis • Pulmonary HTN
Schwartzman Reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> impressive rash with bugs
Simian Crease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down's
Smith Antigen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLE (also anti-dsDNA)
Soap Bubble on X-Ray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giant cell tumor of bone
Spike & Dome Glomeruli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • membranous glomerulonephritis
String Sign on X-ray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crohn's bowel wall thickening
Target Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thalassemia
Tendinous Xanthomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familial Hypercholesterolemia
Thyroidization of Kidney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chronic pyelonephritis
Tophi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gout
Tram-Track Glomeruli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
Trousseau's Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visceral ca, classically pancreatic (migratory thrombophlebitis) • hypocalcemia (carpal spasm) <p>These are two entirely different disease processes and different signs, but they unfortunately have the same name.</p>
Virchow's Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supraclavicular node enlargement by metastatic carcinoma of the stomach
Warthin-Finkeldey Giant Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measles
WBC Casts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pyelonephritis
Wire Loop Glomeruli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lupus nephropathy, type IV
AFP in amniotic fluid or mother's serum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spina Bifida • Anencephaly
Uric Acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gout • Lesch Nyhan • Myeloproliferative Disorders • Diuretics (Loop & Thiazides)
- FEV ₁ /FVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COPD

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Addison's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary adrenocortical deficiency
Addisonian Anemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pernicious anemia (antibodies to intrinsic factor or parietal cells ® IF ® Vit B₁₂ ® megaloblastic anemia)
Albright's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, precocious puberty, café au lait spots, short stature, young girls
Alport's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hereditary nephritis with nerve deafness
Alzheimer's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive dementia
Argyll-Robertson Pupil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of light reflex constriction (contralateral or bilateral) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Prostitute's Eye" - accommodates but does not react • Pathognomonic for 3° Syphilis
Arnold-Chiari Malformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cerebellar tonsil herniation
Barrett's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • columnar metaplasia of lower esophagus (risk of adenocarcinoma)
Bartter's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hyperreninemia
Becker's Muscular Dystrophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • similar to Duchenne, but less severe (deficiency in dystrophin protein)
Bell's Palsy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNVII palsy (entire face; recall that UMN lesion only affects lower face)
Berger's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IgA nephropathy
Bernard-Soulier Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defect in platelet adhesion (abnormally large platelets & lack of platelet-surface glycoprotein)
Berry Aneurysm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • circle of Willis (subarachnoid bleed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • often associated with ADPKD
Bowen's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carcinoma in situ on shaft of penis (risk of visceral ca)
Briquet's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • somatization disorder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological: multiple physical complaints without physical pathology
Broca's Aphasia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Aphasia intact comprehension
Brown-Sequard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hemisection of cord (contralateral loss of pain & temp / ipsilateral loss of fine touch, UMN)
Bruton's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-linked agammaglobinemia
Budd-Chiari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-hepatic venous thrombosis
Buerger's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute inflammation of small, medium arteries ® painful ischemia ® gangrene
Burkitt's Lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small noncleaved cell lymphoma EBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8:14 translocation
Caisson Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gas emboli
Chagas' Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trypanosoma infection sleeping disease, cardiomegaly with apical atrophy, achlasia
Chediak-Higashi Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phagocyte Deficiency: neutropenia, albinism, cranial & peripheral neuropathy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated infections
Conn's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary aldosteronism
Cori's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glycogen storage disease (debranching enzyme deficiency)
Creutzfeldt-Jakob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prion infection ® cerebellar & cerebral degeneration
Crigler-Najjar Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • congenital hyperbilirubinemia (unconjugated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glucuronyl transferase deficiency
Crohn's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBD: ileocecum, transmural, skip lesions, lymphocytic infiltrate, granulomas (contrast to UC: limited to colon, mucosa & submucosa, crypt abscesses, pseudopolyps, colon cancer risk)
Curling's Ulcer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute gastric ulcer associated with severe burns
Cushing's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease: hypercorticism 2 ° to ACTH from pituitary (basophilic adenoma) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syndrome: hypercorticism of all other causes (1 ° adrenal or ectopic)
Cushing's Ulcer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute gastric ulcer associated with CNS trauma
de Quervain's Thyroiditis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-limiting focal destruction (subacute thyroiditis)
DiGeorge's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thymic hypoplasia ® T-cell deficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hypoparathyroidism
Down's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trisomy 21 or translocation
Dressler's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-MI Fibrinous Pericarditis autoimmune
Dubin-Johnson Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • congenital hyperbilirubinemia (conjugated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • striking brown-to-black discoloration of the liver (centilobular portion)

Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deficiency of dystrophin protein ® MD X-linked recessive
Edwards' Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trisomy 18 • rocker-bottom feet, low ears, heart disease
Ehler's-Danlos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defective collagen
Eisenmenger's Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • late cyanotic shunt (R®L) pulmonary HTN & RVH 2° to long-standing VSD, ASD, or PDA
Erb-Duchenne Palsy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trauma to superior trunk of brachial plexus Waiter's Tip
Ewing Sarcoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undifferentiated round cell tumor of bone
Eyrthroplasia of Queyrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carcinoma in situ on glans penis
Fanconi's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impaired proximal tubular reabsorption 2° to lead poisoning or Tetracycline (glycosuria, hyperphosphaturia, aminoaciduria, systemic acidosis)
Felty's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rheumatoid arthritis, neutropenia, splenomegaly
Gardner's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenomatous polyps of colon plus osteomas & soft tissue tumors
Gaucher's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lysosomal Storage Disease glucocerebrosidase deficiency • hepatosplenomegaly, femoral head & long bone erosion, anemia
Gilbert's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benign congenital hyperbilirubinemia (unconjugated)
Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defective glycoproteins on platelets
Goodpasture's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autoimmune: ab's to glomerular & alveolar basement membranes
Grave's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autoimmune hyperthyroidism (TSI)
Guillain-Barre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idiopathic polyneuritis (ascending muscle weakness & paralysis; usually self-limiting)
Hamman-Rich Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
Hand-Schuller-Christian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chronic progressive histiocytosis
Hashimoto's Thyroiditis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • autoimmune hypothyroidism
Hashitoxicosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initial hyperthyroidism in Hashimoto's Thyroiditis that precedes hypothyroidism
Henoch-Schonlein purpura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hypersensitivity vasculitis • hemmorrhagic urticaria (with fever, arthralgias, GI & renal involvement) • associated with upper respiratory infections
Hirschprung's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aganglionic megacolon
Horner's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis (lesion of cervical sympathetic nerves often 2 to a pancoaset tumour)
Huntington's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive degeneration of caudate nucleus, putamen & frontal cortex; AD
Jacksonian Seizures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • epileptic events originating in the primary motor cortex (area 4)
Job's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immune deficiency: neutrophils fail to respond to chemotactic stimuli
Kaposi Sarcoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • malignant vascular tumor (HHV8 in homosexual men)
Kartagener's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immotile cilia 2° to defective dynein arms infection, situs inversus, sterility
Kawasaki Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (lips, oral mucosa)
Klinefelter's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47, XXY
Kluver-Bucy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bilateral lesions of amygdala (hypersexuality; oral behavior)
Krukenberg Tumor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenocarcinoma with signet-ring cells (typically originating from the stomach) metastases to the ovaries
Laennec's Cirrhosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alcoholic cirrhosis
Lesch-Nyhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HGPRT deficiency • gout, retardation, self-mutilation
Letterer-Siwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute disseminated Langerhans' cell histiocytosis
Libman-Sacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endocarditis with small vegetations on valve leaflets • associated with SLE
Lou Gehrig's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis degeneration of upper & lower motor neurons
Mallory-Weis Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bleeding from esophagogastric lacerations 2° to wrenching (alcoholics)
Marfan's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connective tissue defect
McArdle's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glycogen storage disease (muscle phosphorylase deficiency)
Meckel's Diverticulum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rule of 2's: 2 inches long, 2 feet from the ileocecum, in 2% of the population • embryonic duct origin; may contain ectopic tissue (gastric, pancreatic, etc.)
Meig's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triad: ovarian fibroma, ascites, hydrothorax
Menetrier's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giant hypertrophic gastritis (enlarged rugae; plasma protein loss)
Monckeberg's Arteriosclerosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calcification of the media (usually radial & ulnar aa.)
Munchausen Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • factitious disorder (consciously creates symptoms, but doesn't know why)

Nelson's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1° Adrenal Cushing's ® surgical removal of adrenals ® loss of negative feedback to pituitary ® Pituitary Adenoma
Niemann-Pick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lysosomal Storage Disease sphingomyelinase deficiency • "foamy histiocytes"
Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia
Paget's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abnormal bone architecture (thickened, numerous fractures ® pain)
Pancoast Tumor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bronchogenic tumor with superior sulcus involvement ® Horner's Syndrome
Parkinson's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dopamine depletion in nigrostriatal tracts
Peutz-Jegher's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • melanin pigmentation of lips, mouth, hand, genitalia plus hamartomatous polyps of small intestine
Peyronie's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subcutaneous fibrosis of dorsum of penis
Pick's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progressive dementia similar to Alzheimer's
Plummer's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hyperthyroidism, nodular goiter, absence of eye signs (Plummer's = Grave's - eye signs)
Plummer-Vinson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • esophageal webs & iron-deficiency anemia, SCCA of esophagus
Pompe's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glycogen storage disease ® cardiomegaly
Pott's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tuberculous osteomyelitis of the vertebrae
Potter's Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renal agenesis ® oligohydramnios ® hypoplastic lungs, defects in extremities
Raynaud's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease: recurrent vasospasm in extremities • Phenomenon: 2° to underlying disease (SLE or scleroderma)
Reiter's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urethritis, conjunctivitis, arthritis non-infectious (but often follows infections), HLA-B27, polyarticular
Reye's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • microvesicular fatty liver change & encephalopathy • 2° to aspirin ingestion in children following viral illness
Riedel's Thyroiditis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • idiopathic fibrous replacement of thyroid
Rotor Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • congenital hyperbilirubinemia (conjugated) • similar to Dubin-Johnson, but no discoloration of the liver
Sezary Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leukemic form of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (mycosis fungoides)
Shaver's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aluminum inhalation ® lung fibrosis
Sheehan's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • postpartum pituitary necrosis
Shy-Drager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parkinsonism with autonomic dysfunction & orthostatic hypotension
Simmond's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pituitary cachexia
Sipple's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEN type IIa (pheochromocytoma, thyroid medulla, parathyroid)
Sjogren's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • triad: dry eyes, dry mouth, arthritis risk of B-cell lymphoma
Spitz Nevus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • juvenile melanoma (always benign)
Stein-Leventhal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polycystic ovary
Stevens-Johnson Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • erythema multiforme, fever, malaise, mucosal ulceration (often 2° to infection or sulfa drugs)
Still's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (absence of rheumatoid factor)
Takayasu's arteritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aortic arch syndrome • loss of carotid, radial or ulnar pulses
Tay-Sachs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gangliosidosis (hexosaminidase A deficiency ® G_{M2} ganglioside)
Tetralogy of Fallot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VSD, overriding aorta, pulmonary artery stenosis, right ventricular hypertrophy
Tourette's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involuntary actions, both motor and vocal
Turcot's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adenomatous polyps of colon plus CNS tumors
Turner's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45, XO
Vincent's Infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "trench mouth" - acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
von Gierke's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glycogen storage disease (G6Pase deficiency)
von Hippel-Lindau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hemangioma (or hemangioblastoma) • adenomas of the viscera, especially renal cell carcinoma
von Recklinghausen's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neurofibromatosis & café au lait spots
von Recklinghausen's Disease of Bone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • osteitis fibrosa cystica ("brown tumor") 2° to hyperparathyroidism
von Willebrand's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defect in platelet adhesion 2° to deficiency in vWF
Waldenstrom's macroglobinemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proliferation of IgM-producing lymphoid cells
Wallenberg's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery (PICA) thrombosis "Medullary Syndrome" • Ipsilateral: ataxia, facial pain & temp; Contralateral: body pain & temp
Waterhouse-Friderichsen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • catastrophic adrenal insufficiency 2° to hemorrhagic necrosis (eg, DIC)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • often 2 ° to meningococemia
Weber's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paramedian Infarct of Midbrain • Ipsilateral: mydriasis; Contralateral: UMN paralysis (lower face & body)
Wegener's Granulomatosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis of paranasal sinuses, lungs, kidneys, etc.
Weil's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leptospirosis
Wermer's Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEN type I (thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal cortex, pancreatic islets, pituitary)
Wernicke's Aphasia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory Aphasia impaired comprehension
Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thiamine deficiency in alcoholics; bilateral mamillary bodies (confusion, ataxia, ophthalmoplegia)
Whipple's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • malabsorption syndrome (with bacteria-laden macrophages) & polyarthritis
Wilson's Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hepatolenticular degeneration (copper accumulation & decrease in ceruloplasmin)
Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immunodeficiency: combined B- & T-cell deficiency (thrombocytopenia & eczema)
Wolff-Chaikoff Effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high iodine level (-)'s thyroid hormone synthesis
Zenker's Diverticulum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • esophageal; cricopharyngeal muscles above UES
Zollinger-Ellison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gastrin-secreting tumor of pancreas (or intestine) ® acid ® intractable ulcers, Increased gastrin + Increased Acid Output.

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Disease	Category	Pathogenesis / Heredity	Pathology, Cardinal Symptoms
Cystic Fibrosis		Autosomal Recessive. CFTR gene defect on Chrom 7 -----> No Cl ⁻ transport and failure to hydrate mucous secretions (no NaCl transport) -----> excessively viscous mucoid exocrine secretions	Meconium ileus (caused by thick, mucoid meconium), respiratory bronchiectasis, <i>Pseudomonas pneumonia</i> , pancreatic insufficiency, hypertonic (high Cl ⁻ concentration) sweat.
Fanconi Anemia		Autosomal Recessive congenital pancytopenia .	Normocytic anemia with neutropenia. Short stature, microcephaly, hypogenitalism, strabismus, anomalies of the thumbs, radii, and kidneys, mental retardation, and microphthalmia.
Hartnup's Disease		Autosomal Recessive. Defect in GI uptake of neutral amino acids -----> malabsorption of tryptophan (niacin precursor) -----> niacin deficiency among other things.	Pellagra -like syndrome (diarrhea, dementia, dermatitis), light-sensitive skin rash, temporary cerebellar ataxia.
Kartagener's Syndrome		Autosomal Recessive. Defect in dynein arms -----> lost motility of cilia	Recurrent sinopulmonary infections (due to impaired ciliary tract). <i>Situs inversus</i> , due to impaired ciliary motion during embryogenesis: lateral transposition of lungs, abdominal and thoracic viscera are on opposite sides of the body as normal. Possible dextrocardia, male sterility.
Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Deficiency		Autosomal Recessive. Pyruvate Dehydrogenase deficiency -----> buildup of lactate and pyruvate -----> lactic acidosis .	Neurologic defects. Treatment: Increase intake of ketogenic nutrients (leucine, lysine) -----> increase formation of Acetyl-CoA from other sources.
Xeroderma Pigmentosum		Autosomal Recessive. Defect in DNA repair, inability to repair thymine	Dry skin, melanomas, pre-malignant lesions, other

		dimers resulting from UV-light exposure -----> excessive skin damage and skin cancer.	cancers. Ophthalmic and neurologic abnormalities.
Familial Hypercholesterolemia	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant. LDL-Receptor defect.	Heterozygous: accelerated atherosclerosis. Homozygous: accelerated atherosclerosis, MI by age 35, xanthomas .
Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (Osler-Weber-Rendu Syndrome)	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant.	Telangiectasias of skin and mucous membranes.
Hereditary Spherocytosis	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant. Band-3 deficiency in RBC membrane -----> spherical shape to cells. Other RBC structural enzyme deficiencies can cause it, too.	Sequestration of spherocytes in spleen -----> hemolytic anemia.
Huntington's Disease	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant, <i>100% penetrance</i> . Genetic defect on Chrom 4 -----> atrophy of caudate nuclei, putamen, frontal cortex.	Progressive dementia with onset in adulthood, choreiform movements, athetosis.
Marfan's Syndrome	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant. Fibrillin deficiency -----> faulty scaffolding in connective tissue (elastin has no anchor).	Arachnodactyly, dissecting aortic aneurysms, ectopia lentis (subluxation of lens), mitral valve prolapse.
Neurofibromatosis (Von Recklinghausen Disease)	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant. NF1 gene defect (no GTPase protein) -----> dysregulation of <i>Ras</i> tumor-suppressor protein.	Multiple neurofibromas (Café au Lait spots) which may become malignant, Lisch nodules (pigmented hamartomas of the iris). Increased risk for tumors: pheochromocytoma, Wilms tumor, Rhabdomyosarcoma, leukemias.
Tuberous Sclerosis	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant.	Tubers (glial nodules), seizures, mental retardation. Associated with adenoma sebaceum (facial lesion), myocardial rhabdomyomas, renal angiomyolipomas .
Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome	Autosomal Dominant Disorders	Autosomal Dominant, short arm of chromosome 3. Same genetic region is associated with incidence of renal cell carcinoma .	(1) Hemangioblastomas of cerebellum, medulla, or retina, (2) adenomas, (3) cysts in visceral organs. High risk for renal cell carcinoma.
Congenital Fructose Intolerance	Carbohydrate Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Aldolase B deficiency -----> buildup of Fructose-1-Phosphate in tissues -----> inhibit	Severe hypoglycemia . Treatment: <i>Remove fructose from diet</i> .

		glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis.	
Galactosemia	Carbohydrate Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Inability to convert galactose to glucose -----> accumulation of galactose in many tissues. (1) Classic form: Galactose-1-phosphate Uridyltransferase deficiency. (2) Rarer form: Galactokinase deficiency.	Failure to thrive, infantile cataracts, mental retardation. Progressive hepatic failure, cirrhosis , death. Galactokinase-deficiency: infantile cataracts are prominent. Treatment: in either case, <i>remove galactose from diet.</i>
Angelman Syndrome	Chromosomal	Deletion of part of short arm of chromosome 15, maternal copy . An example of genomic imprinting .	Mental retardation, ataxic gait, seizures. Inappropriate laughter.
Cri du Chat Syndrome	Chromosomal	5p- , deletion of the long arm of chromosome 5.	"Cry of the cat." Severe mental retardation, microcephaly, cat-like cry. Low birth-weight, round-face, hypertelorism (wide-set eyes), low-set ears, epicanthal folds.
Down Syndrome (Trisomy 21)	Chromosomal	Trisomy 21 , with risk increasing with maternal age. Familial form (no age-associated risk) is translocation t(21,x) in a minority of cases.	Most common cause of mental retardation. Will see epicanthal folds, simian crease , brushfield spots in eyes. Associated syndromes: congenital heart disease, leukemia, premature Alzheimer's disease (same morphological changes).
Edward's Syndrome (Trisomy 18)	Chromosomal	Trisomy 18	Mental retardation, micrognathia, rocker-bottom feet , congenital heart disease, flexion deformities of fingers. Death by 1 year old.
Patau's Syndrome (Trisomy 13)	Chromosomal	Trisomy 13	Mental retardation, microphthalmia, cleft lip and palate , polydactyly, rocker-bottom feet, congenital heart disease. Similar to and more severe than Edward's Syndrome. Death by 1 year old.
Prader-Willi Syndrome	Chromosomal	Deletion of part of short arm of chromosome 15, paternal copy . An example of genomic imprinting .	Mental retardation, short stature, hypotonia, obesity and huge appetite after infancy. Small hands and feet, hypogonadism.
Fragile-X Syndrome	Chromosomal	Progressively longer tandem repeats on	Second most common

	Sex chromosome	the long arm of the X-chromosome. The longer the number of repeats, the worse the syndrome. Tandem repeats tend to accumulate through generations.	cause of mental retardation next to Down Syndrome. Macro-orchidism (enlarged testes) in males.
Klinefelter's Syndrome (XXY)	Chromosomal Sex chromosome	Non-disjunction of the sex chromosome during Anaphase I of meiosis -----> Trisomy (47,XXY)	Hypogonadism, tall stature, gynecomastia. Mild mental retardation. Usually not diagnosed until after puberty. One Barr body seen on buccal smear.
Turner's Syndrome (XO)	Chromosomal Sex chromosome	Non-disjunction of the sex chromosome during Anaphase I of meiosis -----> Monosomy (45,X)	Streak gonads, primary amenorrhea, webbed neck, short stature, coarctation of Aorta , infantile genitalia. <i>No mental retardation</i> . No Barr bodies visible on buccal smear.
XXX Syndrome	Chromosomal Sex chromosome	Trisomy (47,XXX) and other multiple X-chromosome abnormalities.	Usually phenotypically normal. May see menstrual abnormalities or mild mental retardation in some cases.
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome	Connective Tissue disease	Various defects in collagen synthesis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type-I: Autosomal dominant, mildest form. • Type-IV: autosomal dominant. Defect in reticular collagen (type-III) • Type-VI: autosomal-recessive. • Type-VII: Defect in collagen type I • Type-IX: X-linked recessive 	Laxity of joints, hyperextensibility of skin, poor wound healing, aneurysms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type-I: Diaphragmatic hernia. Common, normal life-expectancy. • Type-IV: Ecchymoses, arterial rupture. <i>Dangerous</i> due to rupture aneurysms. • Type-VI: Retinal detachment, corneal rupture
Osteogenesis Imperfecta	Connective tissue disease	Defects in Collagen Type I formation.	Multiple fractures after birth, blue sclerae , thin skin, progressive deafness in some types (due to abnormal middle ear ossicles). Type-I is most common; Type-II is most severe; Type-IV is mildest form.
Cori's Disease	Glycogen	Autosomal Recessive. Debranching	Stunted growth,

(Glycogen Storage Disease Type III)	Storage Disease	enzyme deficiency (can only break down linear chains of glycogen, not at branch points) -----> accumulate glycogen in liver, heart, skeletal muscle.	hepatomegaly, hypoglycemia.
McArdle's Disease (Glycogen Storage Disease Type V)	Glycogen Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. muscle phosphorylase deficiency (cannot utilize glycogen in skeletal muscle) -----> accumulation of glycogen in skeletal muscle.	Muscle cramps, muscle weakness, easy fatigability. Myoglobinuria with strenuous exercise.
Pompe's Disease (Glycogen Storage Disease Type II)	Glycogen Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. alpha-1,4-Glucosidase deficiency (cannot break down glycogen) -----> accumulate glycogen in liver, heart, skeletal muscle.	Cardiomegaly, hepatomegaly, and systemic findings, leading to early death.
Von Gierke's Disease (Glycogen Storage Disease Type I)	Glycogen Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. Glucose-6-Phosphatase deficiency (cannot break down glycogen) -----> accumulate glycogen in liver and kidney.	Severe fasting hypoglycemia , hepatomegaly from lots of glycogen in liver.
Hemophilia A (Factor VIII Deficiency)	Hemophilia	X-Linked Recessive. Factor VIII deficiency	Hemorrhage, hematuria, hemarthroses. Prolonged PTT.
Hemophilia B (Factor IX Deficiency)	Hemophilia	X-Linked Recessive. Factor IX deficiency.	Milder than Hemophilia A. Hemorrhage, hematuria, hemarthroses. Prolonged PTT.
Von Willebrand Disease	Hemophilia	Autosomal dominant and recessive varieties. Von Willebrand Factor deficiency -----> defect in initial formation of platelet plugs, and shorter half-life of Factor VIII in blood.	Hemorrhage, similar to hemophilia. Type-I: Most mild. Type-II: Intermediate. Type-III: most severe, with recessive inheritance (complete absence).
Ataxia-Telangiectasia	Immune deficiency Combined Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive. Unknown. Numerous chromosomal breaks and elevated AFP is found. Symptomatic by age 2 years.	Cerebellar ataxia, telangiectasia (enlarged capillaries of face and skin), B and T-Cell deficiencies , IgA deficiency.
Chédiak-Higashi Syndrome	Immune deficiency Phagocyte Deficiency	Defect in polymerization of microtubules in neutrophils -----> failure in neutrophil migration and phagocytosis. Also results in failure in lysosomal function in neutrophils.	Recurrent pyogenic infections, <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Streptococcus</i> .
Chronic Granulomatous Disease	Immune deficiency Phagocyte Deficiency	X-Linked (usually) NADPH Oxidase deficiency -----> no formation of peroxides and superoxides -----> no oxidative burst in phagocytes.	Failure of phagocytes leads to susceptibility to infections, especially <i>Staph Aureus</i> and <i>Aspergillus</i> spp. B and T cells usually remain normal.
Chronic Mucocutaneous	Immune deficiency	T-Cell deficiency specific to <i>Candida</i> .	Selective recurrent <i>Candida</i> infections. Treat

Candidiasis	T-Cell Deficiency		with anti-fungal drugs.
Job's Syndrome	Immune deficiency Phagocyte Deficiency	A failure to produce gamma-Interferon by T-Helper cells, leading to an increase in T_H2 cells (no negative feedback) ---- --> excessively high levels of IgE .	High histamine levels, eosinophilia. Recurrent cold (non-inflammatory) Staphylococcal abscesses (resulting from high histamine), eczema.
Selective IgA Deficiency	Immune deficiency B-Cell Deficiency	IgA deficiency may be due to a failure of heavy-chain gene switching.	<i>The most common congenital immune deficiency.</i> There also exists selective IgM and IgG deficiencies, but they are less common.
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)	Immune deficiency Combined Deficiency	Autosomal Recessive. Adenosine Deaminase deficiency -----> accumulation of dATP -----> inhibit ribonucleotide reductase -----> decrease in DNA precursors	Severe deficiency in both humoral and cellular immunity, due to impaired DNA synthesis. Bone marrow transplant may be helpful in treatment.
Thymic Aplasia (DiGeorge Syndrome)	Immune deficiency T-Cell Deficiency	Failure of development of the 3rd and 4th Pharyngeal Pouches -----> agenesis of the thymus and parathyroid glands.	T-Cell deficiency from no thymus. Hypocalcemic tetany from primary parathyroid deficiency.
Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome	Immune deficiency Combined Deficiency	Inability to mount initial IgM response to the capsular polysaccharides of pyogenic bacteria.	In infancy, recurrent pyogenic infections, eczema, thrombocytopenia, excessive bleeding. IgG levels remain normal.
X-Linked Agammaglobulinemia (Bruton's Disease)	Immune deficiency B-Cell Deficiency	X-Linked. Mutation in gene coding for tyrosine kinase causes failure of Pre-B cells to differentiate into B-Cells.	Recurrent pyogenic infections after 6 months (when maternal antibodies wear off). Can treat with polyspecific gamma globulin preparations.
Fabry's Disease	Lysosomal Storage Disease	X-Linked Recessive. alpha-Galactosidase A deficiency -----> buildup of ceramide trihexoside in body tissues.	Angiokeratomas (skin lesions) over lower trunk, fever, severe burning pain in extremities, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular involvement.
Gaucher's Disease	Lysosomal Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. Glucocerebrosidase deficiency -----> accumulation of glucocerebrosides (gangliosides, sphingolipids) in lysosomes throughout the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type-I: Adult form. 80% of cases, retain partial activity. Hepatosplenomegaly, erosion of femoral head, mild anemia. Normal lifespan with treatment. • Type-II: Infantile form. Severe CNS

			<p>involvement. Death before age 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type-III: Juvenile form. Onset in early childhood, involving both CNS and viscera, but less severe than Type II.
Niemann-Pick Lipidosis	Lysosomal Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. Sphingomyelinase deficiency -----> accumulation of sphingomyelin in phagocytes.	<p>Sphingomyelin-containing foamy histiocytes in reticuloendo-thelial system and spleen.</p> <p>Hepatosplenomegaly, anemia, fever, sometimes CNS deterioration. Death by age 3.</p>
Hunter's Syndrome	Lysosomal Storage Disease	X-Linked Recessive. L-iduronosulfate sulfatase deficiency -----> buildup of mucopolysaccharides (heparan sulfate and dermatan sulfate)	<p>Similar to but less severe than Hurler Syndrome.</p> <p>Hepatosplenomegaly, micrognathia, retinal degeneration, joint stiffness, mild retardation, cardiac lesions.</p>
Hurler's Syndrome	Lysosomal Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. alpha-L-iduronidase deficiency -----> accumulation of mucopolysaccharides (heparan sulfate, dermatan sulfate) in heart, brain, liver, other organs.	<p>Gargoyle-like facies, progressive mental deterioration, stubby fingers, death by age 10. Similar to Hunter's Syndrome.</p>
Tay-Sachs Disease	Lysosomal Storage Disease	Autosomal Recessive. Hexosaminidase A deficiency -----> accumulation of G_{M2} ganglioside in neurons.	<p>CNS degeneration, retardation, cherry red-spot of macula, blindness (amaurosis). Death before age 4.</p>
Albinism	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Tyrosinase deficiency -----> inability to synthesize melanin from tyrosine. Can result from a lack of migration of neural crest cells.	<p>Depigmentation, pink eyes, increased risk of skin cancer.</p>
Alkaptonuria	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Homogentisic Oxidase deficiency (inability to metabolize Phe and Tyr) -----> buildup and urinary excretion of homogentisic acid .	<p>Urine turns dark and black on standing, ochronosis (dark pigmentation of fibrous and cartilage tissues), ochronotic arthritis, cardiac valve involvement. Disease is generally <i>benign</i>.</p>
Homocystinuria	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Cystathionine synthase defect (either deficiency, or lost affinity for pyridoxine, Vit. B ₆) ---- --> buildup of homocystine and deficiency of cysteine.	<p>Mental retardation, ectopia lentis, sparse blond hair, genu valgum, failure to thrive, thromboembolic episodes, fatty changes of</p>

			liver. Treatment: Cysteine supplementation, give excess pyridoxine to compensate for lost pyridoxine affinity.
Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	X-Linked Recessive. Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase (HGPRT) deficiency -----> no salvage pathway for purine re-synthesis -----> buildup of purine metabolites	Hyperuricemia (gout), mental retardation, self-mutilation (autistic behavior), choreoathetosis, spasticity.
Maple Syrup Urine Disease	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Deficiency of branched chain keto-acid decarboxylase -----> no degradation of branched-chain amino acids -----> buildup of isoleucine, valine, leucine .	Severe CNS defects, mental retardation, death. Person smells like maple syrup or burnt sugar. Treatment: <i>remove the amino acids from diet.</i>
Phenylketonuria (PKU)	Nitrogen Metabolism Defect	Autosomal Recessive. Phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency (cannot break down Phe nor make Tyr) -----> buildup of phenylalanine, phenyl ketones (phenylacetate, phenyl lactate, phenylpyruvate) in body tissues and CNS.	Symptoms result from accumulation of phenylalanine itself. Mental deterioration, hypopigmentation (blond hair and blue eyes), mousy body odor (from phenylacetic acid in urine and sweat). Treatment: <i>remove phenylalanine from diet.</i>
Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) Deficiency	RBC Disease	X-Linked Recessive. Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency -----> no hexose monophosphate shunt -----> deficiency in NADPH -----> inability to maintain glutathione in reduced form, in RBC's	Susceptibility to oxidative damage to RBC's, leading to hemolytic anemia . Can be elicited by drugs (primaquine, sulfonamides, aspirin), fava beans (favism). More prevalent in blacks.
Glycolytic enzyme deficiencies	RBC Disease	Autosomal Recessive. Defect in hexokinase, glucose-phosphate isomerase, aldolase, triose-phosphate isomerase, phosphate-glycerate kinase, or enolase. Any enzyme in glycolysis pathway.	Hemolytic anemia results from any defect in the glycolysis pathway, as RBC's depend on glycolysis for energy.
Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease (ARPKD)	Renal	Autosomal Recessive.	Numerous, diffuse bilateral cysts formed in the collecting ducts. Associated with hepatic fibrosis.
Bartter's Syndrome	Renal	Juxtaglomerular Cell Hyperplasia, leading to primary hyper-reninemia .	Elevated renin and aldosterone, hypokalemic alkalosis. <i>No hypertension.</i>
Fanconi's Syndrome	Renal	Autosomal Recessive. Deficient	(1) Cystine deposition

<p>Type I (Child-onset cystinosis)</p>		<p>resorption in proximal tubules.</p>	<p>throughout body, cystinuria. (2) Defective tubular resorption leads to amino-aciduria, polyuria, glycosuria, chronic acidosis; Hypophosphatemia and Vitamin-D-resistant Rickets.</p>
<p>Fanconi's Syndrome II (Adult-onset)</p>	<p>Renal</p>	<p>Autosomal Recessive. Defective resorption in proximal tubules.</p>	<p>Similar to Fanconi Syndrome Type I, but without the cystinosis. Adult onset osteomalacia, amino-aciduria, polyuria, glycosuria.</p>
<p>Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD)</p>	<p>Renal Autosomal Dominant Disorders</p>	<p>Autosomal Dominant.</p>	<p>Numerous, disparate, heterogenous renal cysts occurring bilaterally. Onset in adult life. Associated with liver cysts.</p>

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Q.1 The parvocellular pathway from lateral geniculate nucleus to visual cortex is most sensitive for the stimulus of:

1. Color contrast.
2. Luminance contrast.
3. Temporal frequency.
4. Saccadic eye movements.

Answer Is 1

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg- 163

Q.2 The fibers from the contralateral nasal hemiretina project to the following layers of the lateral geniculate nucleus:

- 1.Layers 2, 3 & 5.
- 2.Layers 1, 2 & 6
- 3.Layers 1, 4 & 6
- 4.Layers 4, 5 & 6

Answer is 3

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19- 163

Q.3 All endothelial cells produce thrombomodulin except those found in:

1. Hepatic circulation.
2. Cutaneous circulation
3. Cerebral microcirculation.
4. Renal circulation.

Answer is 3

GANONG, S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg- 546

Q.4 S.A. node acts as a pacemaker of the heart because of the fact that it:

1. Is capable of generating impulses spontaneously.
2. Has rich sympathetic innervations.
3. Has poor cholinergic innervations.
4. Generates impulses at the highest rate.

Answer is 4

GANONG, S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-549

Q.5 The first physiological response to high environmental temperature is:

- 1 Sweating
- 2 Vasodilation
- 3 Decreased heat production
- 4 Non-shivering thermogenesis

Answer is 2

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-257, 599

Q.6 All of the following factors normally increase the length of the ventricular cardiac muscle fibres except:

1. Increased venous tone.
2. Increased total blood volume.
3. Increased negative intrathoracic pressure.
4. Lying-to-standing change in posture.

Answer is 4

Q.7 The vasodilatation produced by carbon dioxide is maximum in one of the following

1. Kidney
2. Brain
3. Liver.
4. Heart.

Answer is 2

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-599

Q.8 Which one of the following statements regarding water reabsorption in the tubules?

1. The bulk of water reabsorption occurs secondary to Na⁺ reabsorption.
2. Majority of facultative reabsorption occurs in proximal tubule.
3. Obligatory reabsorption is ADH dependent.

4. 20% of water is always reabsorbed irrespective of water balance.

Answer is 1

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-717

Q.9 Urinary concentrating ability of the kidney is increased by:

1. ECF volume contraction.
2. Increase in RBF.
3. Reduction of medullary hyperosmolarity
4. Increase in GFR.

Answer is 1

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-722

Q.10 Distribution of blood flow is mainly regulated by the:

- 1 Arteries
- 2 Arterioles
- 3 Capillaries
- 4 Venules

Answer is 2

GANONG ,S REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY ED 19 Pg-579

Blood flow in the vessels primarily due to pumping action of the heart
Other factors are diastolic recoil of walls of arteries, pumping action skeletal muscle on veins and negative intrathoracic pressure

Regulation of Blood flow to each tissue is depends on the diameter of the vessels principally of arterioles. Resistance to flow mostly depends on diameter of arterioles and to a minor degree on the viscosity of the blood. Arterioles are the major site of the resistance to blood flow and small change in their caliber causes large change in the total peripheral resistance.

Q.11 In which of the following a reduction in arterial oxygen tension occurs?

1. Anaemia.
2. CO poisoning.
3. Moderate exercise
4. Hypoventilation.

Answer is 3

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/209,1502

PaO₂ is normal in

Anemic Hypoxia

Carbon Monoxide Intoxication

Histotoxic hypoxia

Anemic Hypoxia

There is Decline in the O₂-carrying capacity of the blood.

In anemic hypoxia, the PaO₂ is normal

Carbon Monoxide Intoxication

Carbon monoxide preferentially displaces O₂ from hemoglobin, essentially making a portion of hemoglobin unavailable for binding to O₂. In this circumstance, carbon monoxide saturation is high and O₂ saturation is low, even though the driving pressure for O₂ to bind to hemoglobin, reflected by PO₂, is normal.

Respiratory Hypoxia ?The most common cause of respiratory hypoxia is ventilation-perfusion mismatch. It also caused by hypoventilation, and it is then associated with an elevation of PaCO₂ and low PaO₂.

In moderate exercises? po₂ is decreased (ganong)

Q.12 Neuronal degeneration is seen in all of the following except:

1. Crush nerve injury
2. Fetal development.
3. Senescence
4. Neuropraxia.

Answer is 4

Apley,s orthopedics 8th ed/ 230

Maheshwari essential orthopedics 2nd ed/51 (table 10.1)

Neuropraxia- is a reversible physiological nerve conduction block in which spontaneous complete recovery occurs and there is no chances of degeneration.

Axonotmesis –degeneration occurs distal to the lesion and for a few mm retrograde. The axon disintegrates and is resorbed by phagocytes called WALLERIAN DEGENERATION.

In fetal development degeneration is by mechanism of apoptosis

In senescence nerve starts degenerate because of no use of nerve.

Q.13 With which one of the following Lower motor neuron lesions are associated?

1. Flaccid paralysis.
2. Hyperactive stretch reflex.
3. Spasticity.
4. Muscular in coordination.

Answer is 1

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th Ed /134

Lower Motor Neuron Weakness

Lesion of ant. Horn cell or cranial nerve nuclei.

Flaccid weakness of muscle

Loss of deep tendon reflexes

Fasciculation of muscle fibers

Atrophy of muscle

Lesion of the cell bodies of brainstem motor cranial nerve nuclei and the anterior horn of the spinal cord. Or from dysfunction of the axons of these neurons as they reaches to skeletal muscle.

Spasticity	Upper motor neuron disease
Rigidity	Extrapyramidal disorders
Lead pipe" or "plastic" stiffness	Red nucleus
Cogwheel	Parkinson's disease
Paratonia (gegenhalten)	Disease of the frontal lobes
Flaccidity	Lower motor neuron lesion

Q.14 Aspermia is the term used to describe:

1. Absence of semen.
2. Absence of sperm in ejaculate.
3. Absence of sperm motility.
4. Occurrence of abnormal sperm.

Answer is 1

DORLAND DICTIONARY

ASPERMIA is absence of semen

AZOOSPERMIA mean absence of sperm

OLIGOZOOSPERMIA IS less than 20 million sperm per ml of semen.

Q.15 Which of the following statements can be regarded as primary action of Inhibin?

1. It inhibits secretion of prolactin.
2. It stimulates synthesis of estradiol
3. It stimulates secretion of TSH.
4. It inhibits secretion of FSH.

Answer is 4

Harrison priciple of internal medicine 15th ed /2157

GANONG REVIEW OF PHYSIOLOGY 19TH EDITION/127

Inhibin inhibits the release of FSH by the hypothalamic-pituitary unit.

Activin enhance FSH secretion as well as having local effects on ovarian steroidogenesis.

Follistatin attenuates the actions of Activin and other members of the transforming growth factor (TGF) family.

Q.16 A 40 year old male, with history of daily alcohol consumption for the last 7 years, is brought to the hospital emergency room with acute onset of seeing snakes all around him in the room, not recognizing family members, violent behavior and tremulousness for few hours. There is history of his having missed the alcohol drink since 2 days. Examination reveals increased blood pressure, tremors, increased psychomotor activity, fearful affect, hallucinatory behavior, disorientation, impaired judgement and insight. He is most likely to be suffering from:

1. Alcoholic hallucinosis.
2. Delirium tremens.
3. Wernicke encephalopathy.
4. Korsakoff's psychosis.

Answer is 2

Harrison priciple of internal medicine 15th ed/2565

All India repeat Q of 2003

When a chronic alcoholic stops taking alcohol then withdrawal symptoms generally begin within 5 to 10 h of decreasing ethanol intake, peak in intensity on day 2 or 3, and improve by day 4 or 5.

Features include tremor of the hands (shakes or jitters); agitation and anxiety; autonomic nervous system over activity. The term delirium tremens (DTs) refers to delirium (mental confusion with fluctuating levels of consciousness) along with a tremor, severe agitation, and autonomic over activity). It is to be noted that only 5 to 10% of alcohol-dependent individuals ever experience DTs.

Q.17 A 45 year male with a history of alcohol dependence presents with confusion, nystagmus and ataxia. Examination reveals 6th cranial nerve weakness. He is most likely to be suffering from:

1. Korsakoff's psychosis.
2. Wernicke's encephalopathy.
3. De Clerambault syndrome.
4. Delirium tremens.

Answer is 2

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed /2562

All India repeat Q of 2004

Wernicke's disease is a common and preventable disorder due to a deficiency of thiamine vitamin.

Alcoholic's account for most of the cases of it. The characteristic clinical triad is that of ophthalmoplegia, ataxia, and global confusion. However, only one -third of patients of Wernicke's disease have this classic clinical triad.

Ocular motor abnormalities include horizontal nystagmus on lateral gaze, lateral rectus palsy (usually bilateral), conjugate gaze palsies, and rarely ptosis.

The pupils are usually spared, but they may become miotic with advanced disease.

Atrophy of the Mamillary bodies is seen in most chronic cases.

Q.18 A 25year old female presents with 2year history of repetitive, irresistible thoughts of contamination with dirt associated with repetitive hand washing. She reports these thoughts to be her own and distressing; but is not able to overcome them along with medications. She is most likely to benefit from which of the following therapies:

1. Exposure and response prevention.
2. Systematic desensitization.
3. Assertiveness training.
4. Sensate focusing.

Answer is 1

New oxford textbook of psychiatry 1st ed/827-828

Although it is a repeat question, many guides has been given the answer systemic desensitizationBut according to oxford "the behavioral therapy is as effective as pharmacotherapy in O.C.D.

Recently 2 neuroimaging studies found that patient with O.C.D., who are successfully treated with behavioral therapy shows changes in cerebral metabolism similar to those found by successful treatment with S.S.R.I."

The principle behavioral approach in O.C.D. is exposure for obsession and response prevention for virtual.

Desensitization, thought stopping, flooding, implosion therapy and aversion conditioning have also been used in-patient with O.C.D.

Q 19 An 18 year old boy came to the Psychiatry OPD with a complaint of feeling changed from inside. He described himself as feeling strange as if he is different from his normal self. He was very tense and anxious yet could not point out the precise change in him. This phenomena is best called as:

1. Delusional mood.
2. Depersonalization.
3. Autochthonous delusion.
4. Over valued idea.

Answer is 2

Neeraj ahuja psychiatry 5th ed/113

Charlis G Morris psychology 10th ed/522

Essential feature of depersonalization is that person suddenly feels changed or different in a strange way. This kind of feeling is especially common during adolescence and young adult E.g. A 20 yr old college student sought professional help experiencing episodes of feeling outside of himself for 2 yr. At these times he felt groggy, dizzy, and preoccupied.

Delusion mood and autochthonous delusion are the false belief as per definition, but this boy doesn't have false belief

Q.20 The major difference between typical and atypical antipsychotics is that:

1. The latter cause minimal or no increase in prolactin.
2. The former cause tardive dyskinesia.
3. The former area available as parenteral preparation.
4. The latter cause substantial sedation.

Answer is 2

K.D.T. Essential of pharmacology p396

Atypical anti psychotic

Clzapine	Tardive dyskinesia rase	Prolactin level
Resperidone	Tardive dyskinesia rase	prolaction level
Olanapine	Tardive dyskinesia rase	little in prolactin level

So main difference between typical and atypical antipsychotic is lack of Tardive dyskinesia in atypical

antipsychotic.

Q.21 Dry mouth during antidepressant therapy is caused by blockade of:

1. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors.
2. Serotonergic receptors.
3. Dopaminergic receptors.
4. GABA receptors.

Answer is 1

K.D.T. Essential of pharmacology p410

Anticholinergic side effect of antidepressant leads to dry mouth in the patients on these drugs.

Dry mouth is due to the Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonism of these drugs.

Q.22 All of the following are hallucinogens, except:

1. LSD.
2. Phenylcyclidine.
3. Mescaline
4. Methylphenidate.

Answer is 4

Charlis G Morris psychology 10th ed/175

Hallucinogen

LSD

Mescaline

Psilocybin

Phenylcyclidine

Peyote

Phenylcyclidine is also known as angel dust. Methylphenidate is not a hallucinogen. It is a CNS stimulant and used in treatment of narcolepsy.

Q.23 An 18-year-old student complains of lack of interest in studies for last 6 months. He has frequent quarrels with his parents and has frequent headaches. The most appropriate clinical approach would be to:

1. Leave him as normal adolescent problem.
2. Rule out depression.
3. Rule out migraine.
4. Rule out an oppositional defiant disorder.

Answer is 1

Charlis G Morris psychology 10th ed/416

Adolescence is a period of storm and stress, fraught with suffering, passion, and rebellion against adult authority (so they may have frequent quarrels with his parents). Between 15-30% of adolescent student dropout of high school, many regularly abuse drugs. So the problem of in this q. is a normal adolescent problem.

There is no sadness in mood. So it excludes depression

Frequent quarrels and loss of interest in studies only, exclude Migraine.

Oppositional defiant disorder- age group is 8-12 yr.

Q.24 Preservation is:

1. Persistent and inappropriate repetition of the same thoughts.
2. When a patient feels very distressed about it.
3. Characteristic of schizophrenia.
4. Characteristic of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)

Answer is 1

New oxford textbook of psychiatry 1st ed/63

Neeraj ahuja psychiatry 5th ed/13

Perservation is found in many organic mental disorders, it is not characteristic of schizophrenia.

It is defined as an inability to shift from one theme to another one. A thought is retained long after it has become inappropriate in the given context. For e.g. a patient may give a correct answer to the first question, but repeats the same response to a subsequently completely different question.

Q.25 One of the following usually differentiates hysterical symptoms from hypochondriacal symptoms:

1. Symptoms do not normally reflect understandable physiological or pathological mechanisms.
2. Physical symptoms are prominent which are not explained by organic factors.
3. Personality traits are significant.
4. Symptoms run a chronic course.

Answer is 1

Q.26 Which one of the following is the investigation of choice for evaluation of suspected Perthe's disease ?

- 1) Plain X-ray
- 2) Ultrasonography (US)

3) Computed Tomography (CT)

4) Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

Answer is 4 Dahnert Radiological review manual, 5th Ed, Pg-49

Haaga; CT/MRI of whole body

MRI is 90-100 sensitive and 85-90% specific for diagnosis of Perthe's disease and avascular necrosis (Haaga).

MRI can detect the earliest changes in signal intensity of tissues. Edema seen as a high- signal- intensity (bright) on MRI T2 weighted image as earliest sign of inflammation.

So it is the investigation of choice in evaluation of suspected Perthe's disease

If Question were – Next step in evaluation of patient, or what will be the first investigation of choice? Then answer will be – Plain X-ray

PEARL POINTS about Legg-Calve-Perthe's disease- Coxa plana

-It is idiopathic avascular necrosis of femur head

-Only 10% cases are bilateral,

-M: F ratio - 5:1, but in bilateral cases M: F is 2:1

-When occur In adults it is called Chandler's disease

-Loss of "asterisk " sign – seen on CT/MRI

-Double line sign (in 80% of cases) seen on MRI

Q.27. Eisenmenger syndrome is characterized by all except:

1. Return of left ventricle and right ventricle to normal size.

2. Pulmonary veins not distended.

3. Pruning of peripheral pulmonary arteries.

4. Dilatation of central pulmonary arteries.

Answer is 1 Dahnert Radiological review manual, 5th Ed, Pg -627-628

CXR findings of Eisenmenger syndrome

- Pronounced dilatation of central pulmonary arteries

- Pruning of peripheral pulmonary arteries

- Enlarged RV+ RA

- Return of LA +LV to normal size

- Normal pulmonary vein

- No redistribution of pulmonary vein (normal venous pressure).

Q.28 In which one of the following conditions the Sialography is contraindicated?

1. Ductal calculus.

2. Chronic parotitis

3. Acute parotitis

4. Recurrent sialadenitis.

Answer is 3 LB 24TH/728

Mumps is the most common cause of acute painfull parotid swelling,that predominantly affect the children.acute bacterial parotitis is most commonly caused by staph. Aureus. Sialography is absolutely contraindicated in acute infection.

Q.29 The most common site of leak in CSF rhinorrhea is:

1. Sphenoid sinus.

2. Frontal sinus.

3. Cribriform plate.

4. Tegmen tympani.

Answer is 3 Snell's clinical anatomy 7th Ed, Pg-802

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th Ed

Cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone may be damaged in the fractures of ant. cranial fossa. The patient will be having epistaxis and CSF rhinorrhea. CSF may also leak through the adjacent sinus. Persistent rhinorrhea and recurrent meningitis are indications for surgical repair of torn dura and underlying fracture.

Pearl points about head injury. (Bailey and love's 24th ed/596)

Glial and macrophage reactions begin within 2 days after brain contusion and result in scarred, hemosiderin-stained depressions on the surface (plaques jaunes) after years. Those are one source of posttraumatic epilepsy that occurs after years of the head injury.

Administration of prophylactic antibiotic in fracture base of skull gives no benefit.

Even it can increase morbidity and mortality.

Dexamethasone having controversial role in treating raised I.C.T. in-patient of head injury. But it has a definite role in raised ICT due to other reason.

Fluid leaking from nose and ear should be screened for ?-transferrin (tau protein) to confirm the CSF.

Fresh blood clot and coagulopathic proteins gives mixed density on CT called SWIRL sign

Blow out fracture is fracture of orbital floor gives TEAR DROP sign on CT.

3. Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma.
4. Alveolar soft part sarcoma.

Answer is 3

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/626

Sarcomas tend to metastasize through the blood rather than the lymphatic system; lymph node metastases occur in 5% of cases.

Exceptions are

- Synovial and epithelioid sarcomas,
- Clear-cell sarcoma (melanoma of the soft parts),
- Angiosarcoma, and
- Rhabdomyosarcoma

Where nodal spread may be seen in 17%

The pulmonary parenchyma is the most common site of metastases in sarcomas. Exceptions are

Leiomyosarcomas of GIT	Liver
Myxoid liposarcomas	Subcutaneous fatty tissue
Clear-cell sarcomas	Bones
Alveolar soft part sarcoma	CNS

The histological grade is the most important prognostic factors OF SARCOMAS.

In the treatment of sarcomas Doxorubicin (Adriamycin is trade name) -based chemotherapy is favored (as in Leiomyosarcomas).

Q.35 Which one of the following radioisotope is not used as permanent implant?

1. Iodine-125
2. Palladium-103.
3. Gold-198.
4. Caesium-137.

Regional therapy of advanced cancer, Michael T. Lutze. Joshua T. Rubin. 1st ed/184.

R.C.S. Pointon, The Radiotherapy of malignant Disease 2nd ed/7.

Radioisotopes used, as permanent implant is known as brachytherapy.

Brachytherapy sources. Some of these radionuclides, e.g. radium-226, are accompanied by an equilibrium amount of one or more radioactive daughter products, which have different half-lives and emit different radiations.

Radionuclide	Radiation emitted	Half-life
Radium-226	Gamma rays	Gamma rays
Caesium-137	Gamma rays	30 years
Cobalt-60	Gamma rays	5.26 years
Indium-192	Gamma rays	74 days
Gold-198	Gamma rays	2.7 days
Strontium-90	Beta rays	28.1 years
Yttrium-90	Beta rays	64 hours

- Caesium 137 source are now more commonly used.

- Gold 198 is used for Permanent gold seed implant.

- Strontium 90 - Bone

Yttrium 90 - Pituitary gland

Iodine 125 - CNS metastasis (RUBIN)

Q.36 Which one of the following tumors shows calcification on CT scan?

1. Ependymoma
2. Medulloblastoma.
3. Meningioma.
4. CNS lymphoma.

Answer is 3

Dahnert; Radiological review manual 5th Ed /299

CT findings of Meningioma—

1. Sharply demarcated well circumscribed slowly growing mass
2. Wide attachment to adjacent dura mater
3. Cortical buckling of underlying brain
4. Hyperdense (70-75% due to psammomatous calcification) lesion on NECT
5. Calcification as circular/radial pattern seen on CT in 20-25% cases
6. Hyperostosis of adjacent bone (in 18%)

MRI findings—	Angiography —mother in law phenomenon
1 Dural tail sign in 60 % of cases	1 Sunburst or spoke-wheel pattern of vascularity,
2 Hypervascularity	2 Early draining vein

Fine punctuate multifocal calcification occurs in 25- 50% of Ependymoma. But these are not clearly evident on

CT scan.

D / D of suprasellar mass with calcification

- Craniopharyngioma (90% have calcification)
- Meningioma (25 % calcified as seen on CT)
- Granuloma
- Dermoid / Teratoma
- Rarely hypothalamic Glioma or Optic Glioma

Q.37 The technique employed in radiotherapy to counteract the effect of tumor motion due to breathing is known as:

1. Arc technique.
2. Modulation.
3. Gating.
4. Shunting.

Answer is 3 Grainger and Allison's, diagnostic radiology 4th ed/143 Gated imaging

When any motion of body produces disturbance and motion related artifact in images in Radiology or during radiotherapy, then gating is done to reduce the motion related artifacts.

If cardiac motion - ECG gating done

If respiratory motion - Diaphragmatic gating done.

Q.38 In which of the following diseases, the overall survival is increased by screening procedure?

- 1 Prostate cancer.
- 2 Lung cancer.
- 3 Colon cancer.
- 4 Ovarian cancer.

Answer is 3

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/501

Widespread screening for breast, cervical, and colon cancer is beneficial for certain age groups

<p>Breast Cancer Annual or biennial screening with mammography or mammography plus clinical breast examination in women over the age of 50 saves lives.</p>	<p>Lung Cancer Screening ♦ chest radiographs and sputum cytology has been evaluated as methods for lung cancer screening. No reduction in lung cancer mortality has been found</p>
<p>Colorectal Cancer ® Annual fecal occult blood testing using hydrated specimens could reduce colorectal cancer mortality by a third. Two case-control studies suggest that regular screening of people over 50 with sigmoidoscopy decreases mortality.</p>	<p>Cervical Cancer Screening with Papanicolaou smears decreases cervical cancer mortality. Guidelines recommend regular Pap testing for all women who are sexually active or have reached the age of 18. The recommended interval for Pap screening varies from 1 to 3 years</p>

Q.39 Gamma camera in Nuclear Medicine is used for:

- 1 Organ imaging.
- 2 Measuring the radioactivity.
- 3 Monitoring the surface contamination.
- 4 RIA.

Answer is 2 Walter – Miller, Textbook of Radiotherapy; Pg -112

Grainger and Allison diagnostic radiology 4th Ed/141

Gamma camera is the devices used to observe the distribution of an isotope in an organ, or in a part of the body. It receives the gamma ray photons from patient through a grid of thousands of holes drilled parallel to each other. Gamma camera measures the radioactivity in body then forms a image

GAMMA CAMERA IS Used for detection of radioactivity IN BODY. The M/C used detector is scintillation detector.

Scintillators - when these are struck by a photon of X-ray or gamma ray they scintillate (released as a flash of light). In gamma camera - Scintillator used is made upto NaI crystal.

Q.40 At t=0 there are 6×10^{23} radioactive atoms of a substance, which decay with a disintegration constant () equal to 0.01/sec. What would be the initial decay rate?

- 1 6×10^{23}
- 2 6×10^{22}
- 3 6×10^{21}
- 4 6×10^{20}

Answer is 3

Grainger and Allison's. Diagnostic radiology 4th ed/140.

Radioactive decay -

$$- \frac{dN}{dt} = \lambda N$$

$$I = - \frac{dN}{dt} N$$

λ = is decay constant

$\frac{dN}{dt}$

= is decay rate. It dt = is from starting (dt = $T_2 - T_1$)

dt if T_1 is 0 than dt = t

When T_1 is 0 - it is called initial decay $\frac{dN}{dt}$ = is called initial decay rate.

$$\text{So initial decay rate } \frac{dN}{dt} = - \lambda N = .001 \times 6 \times 10^{23}$$

$$= 10^{-2} \times 6 \times 10^{23}$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{21} \text{ is the answer}$$

- Initial decay rate = radioactive atoms initially x disintegration constant

$$= 6 \times 10^{23} \times .01$$

$$= 6 \times 10^{21}$$

Q.41 An 18-year-old boy comes to the eye casualty with history of injury with a tennis ball. On examination there is no perforation but there is hyphaema. The most likely source of the blood is

- 1 Iris vessels.
- 2 Circulus iridis major.
- 3 Circulus iridis minor.
- 4 Short posterior ciliary vessels.

Answer is 2 Parson disease of eye 19th ed/16,407

Circulus Arteriosus major situated along the base of iris in the ciliary body.

Circulus arteriosus minor along papillary margin

A concussion injury to iris, especially angle resection leads to hemorrhage in the ant.

Chamber called hyphaema.

Q.42 A 25-year-old male gives history of sudden painless loss of vision in one eye for the past 2 weeks. There is no history of trauma. On examination the anterior segment is normal but there is no fundal glow. Which one of the following is the most likely cause?

- 1 Vitreous haemorrhage.
- 2 Optic atrophy.
- 3 Developmental cataract.
- 4 Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma.

Answer is 1

Parson disease of eye 19th ed/360

A. K. Khurana ophthalmology 2nd ed/11

Optic atrophy	Painless but gradual loss of vision
Developmental cataract	Painless but gradual loss of vision
Acute attack of angle closure glaucoma	Painful, sudden loss of vision
Vitreous hemorrhage	Painless, sudden onset fall in vision

Q.43 The mother of a one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one eye for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of the orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1 Congenital cataract.
- 2 Retinoblastoma.
- 3 Endophthalmitis.
- 4 Coats of disease.

Answer is 2

Wolfgang Dahnert Radiology Review Manual 5th ed/345

Kanski's Clinical Ophthalmology Pg-338.

- Leukocoria (white papillary reflex) is most common sign (in about 60% of cases).

- Strabismus - 2nd most common sign (20% of cases).

- Anterior segment invasion by Retinoblastoma is a rare presentation, if it occurs, is seen in older children with an average age > 6 yrs.

- Metastasis seen to the regional lymph nodes and brain.

- USG detect the presence of calcification at calculates tumor dimension

- CT can also detect calcification; also detect gross involvement of optic nerve, orbital and CNS extension.

- MRI is more useful for optic nerve evaluation.

Q.44 Enlarged corneal nerves may be seen in all of the following except:

- 1 Keratoconus.
- 2 Herpes simplex keratitis.
- 3 Leprosy.
- 4 Neurofibromatosis.

Answer Is 2

Ref. Grayson's Diseases of the Cornea, 4th Ed pg-50

Corneal nerves may be seen in normal eyes as fine branching white lines.

That originates at the limbus in the mid stroma and become more anterior centrally. Corneal nerves are visualized more clearly when they are thickened.

-Causes of thickened corneal nerves are –

- Fuch's dystrophy
- Keratoconus
- Neurofibromatosis
- Refsum's disease
- Ichthyosis Leprosy
- Congenital glaucoma
- Multiple Endocrine neoplasia
- Use of Cannabis Sativa
- Aging

Q.45 Under the WHO 'Vision 2020' programme, the 'SAFE' strategy is adopted for which of the following diseases?

- 1 Trachoma.
- 2 Glaucoma.
- 3 Diabetic retinopathy.
- 4 Onchocerciasis.

Answer is 1 (trachoma)

WHO MANNUAL OF OPHTH.

It is a repeat question

GET 2020 (global elimination of glaucoma) was launched under leadership of W.H.O. in 1997. Through this the primary health care approaches are based on evidence based SAFE strategy.

- S surgery
- A antibiotic
- F facial cleanness
- E environmental changes

Q.46 Type I hypersensitivity is mediated by which of the following immunoglobulins?

- 1 Ig A.
- 2 Ig G.
- 3 Ig M.
- 4 Ig E.

Answer is 4 H15TH /1827

Type I Immediate Reaction Hypersensitivity

- 1 First exposure sensitizes host
- 2 Macrophages and B cells present epitopes to Th2 cells, which produce interleukin (IL)-4
- 3 IL-4 causes class switch to Ig E
- 4 Mast cells and basophils bind Ig E to high-affinity receptors
- 5 Ig E cross-linking initiates granule release

These granules contain histamine, heparin, and proteases that induce edema, increased mucus secretion, and smooth muscle contraction; this is the immediate reaction that occurs

Q.47 Horner's syndrome is characterized by all of the following except:

- 1 Miosis.
- 2 Enophthalmos
- 3 Ptosis.
- 4 Cycloplegia

Answer is 4 H15TH/564

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/564

Sympathetic nerve paralysis leads to Horner's syndrome (enophthalmos, ptosis, miosis, and ipsilateral loss of sweating and loss of ciliospinal reflex). Triad of Horner's syndrome? miosis with ipsilateral ptosis and anhidrosis constitutes Horner's syndrome, although anhidrosis is an inconstant feature. Two other features are loss of ciliospinal reflex and enophthalmos. But these don't constitute the part of triad. Cycloplegia is not a feature of it.

Q.48 The superior oblique muscle is supplied by:

- 1 3rd cranial nerve.

- 2 4th cranial nerve.
- 3 5th cranial nerve.
- 4 6th cranial nerve.

Answer is 2

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/176

Trochlear Nerve

The fourth cranial nerve originates in the midbrain, just caudal to the oculomotor Nerve complex.

Only nerve that exit the brainstem dorsally and cross to innervate the Contralateral superior oblique.

The principal actions of this muscle are to depress and to intort the globe. Palsy

Therefore results in hypertropia and excyclotorsion. "Head tilt test" is a cardinal diagnostic feature.

Note? Trochlear nerve is longest intracranial nerve. While 10th nerve is longest cranial nerve.

Abducent is not the longest intracranial nerve but it is most common nerve involved in raised I.C.T. and gives pseudolocalising sign (Dutta's anatomy).

Q.49 Which of the following statement is true regarding Acanthamoeba keratitis?

- 1 For the isolation of the causative agent, corneal scraping should be cultured on a nutrient agar plate.
- 2 The causative agent, Acanthamoeba is a helminth whose normal habitat is soil.
- 3 Keratitis due to Acanthamoeba is not seen in the immunocompromised host.
- 4 Acanthamoeba does not depend upon a human host for the completion of its life cycle.

Answer is 4

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/1202

Free-living amebas are Acanthamoeba, Naegleria, and Balamuthia are distributed throughout the world and have been isolated from a wide variety of fresh and brackish water. They don't need of a human host for the completion of its life cycle.

Risk factors for their infection

Lymphoproliferative disorders Glucocorticoid therapy AIDS Wearing of lenses while swimming	Chemotherapy Lupus erythematosus Use of homemade saline Inadequate disinfections.
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PEARL POINTS

Culture is done on nonnutrient agar plates seeded with Escherichia coli.

Fluorescein-labeled antiserum is available for the detection of protozoa in biopsy specimens.

Examination of the cerebrospinal fluid for trophozoites may be diagnostically helpful, but lumbar puncture may be contraindicated because of increased intracerebral pressure.

The persistence of Legionella pneumophila in water supplies may be attributable to chronic infection of these amebas, particularly Naegleria.

The characteristic clinical sign is an annular, Para central corneal ring representing a corneal abscess.

Q.50 A 30-year-old man has 6/5 vision each eye, unaided. His cycloplegic retinoscopy is +1.0 D sph. at 1 meter distance. His complaints are blurring of newsprint at 30 cm. that clears up in about two minutes. The most probable diagnosis is:

- 1 Hypermetropia.
- 2 Presbyopia.
- 3 Accommodative inertia.
- 4 Cycloplegia.

Answer is 3

Gunter K. Von Noorden, Binocular vision and ocular mortality 6th ed/86.

- A blurred retinal image is the stimulus to accommodation. Then accommodation starts and completed with in few seconds. In accommodation inertia - accommodation is slow to come in action but Person ultimately accommodates, it takes few minutes to fully accommodate.

- Accommodation is of the reciprocal of the Fixation distance. Thus if fixation distance is 1 met - accommodation is 1 D.

If 1/2 meter - 2D.

If 1/3 meter - 3D.

Q.51 Contact lens wear is proven to have deleterious effects on the corneal physiology which of the following statements is incorrect in connection with contact lens wear?

- 1 The level of glucose availability in the corneal epithelium is reduced.
- 2 There is a reduction in hemidesmosome density.

- 3 There is increased production of CO₂ in the epithelium.
- 4 There is a reduction in glucose utilization by corneal epithelium

Answer is 4

Grayson Disease of Cornea 4th ed./25.

Effect of contact lens wear on epithelial metabolism.

A. Normal state. Most of the oxygen diffuses through the tears from the atmosphere; glucose is supplied by the aqueous humor; carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere; lactate diffuses into the aqueous humor.

B, During polymethylmethacrylate lens wear, oxygen supply and carbon dioxide release are impaired and must occur through passage of tears beneath the lens. As a result of hypoxia, glucose demand and lactate production are increased.

C, During hydrophilic contact lens wear, oxygen supply is improved because some oxygen can pass through the lens, but glucose demand and lactate production are increased moderately.

D, With highly oxygen-permeable rigid contact lenses, oxygen supply, glucose demand, and lactate production are near normal.

- 1) During hypoxia.

Glucose utilization by anaerobiosis(so increased utilization because of block in kreb,s cycle.)

lactate accumulate and it increasesosmotic solute load

It leads to stromal edema and reduction in hemidesmosome activity.

Q.52 Lumbar sympathectomy is of value in the management of:

- 1 Intermittent claudication.
- 2 Distal ischemia affecting the skin of the toes.
- 3 Arteriovenous Fistula.
- 4 Back pain.

Answer is 2

H. George Burkitt /Clive RG Quick, Essential surgery, problem, diagnosis and management 3rd ed/459

- Blood flow in skin in controlled by sympathetic nervous system but not in muscle (specially during exercise). Claudication is due to muscle ischemia during exercise while rest pain is due to skin ischemia. So rest pain in skin may sometime be relieved by sympathetic blockade but claudication is never relieved. So claudication is contraindication for the Sympathectomy
- Sympathectomy is of no value in intermittent claudication, as it does not influence muscle blood flow. It is successful in early rest pain. It may also be helpful in healing ulcer where moderate ischemia is present in combination with some other factor such as chronic venous insufficiency.

PEARLS POINTS

- Lumbar sympathectomy done with extraperitoneal approach.
- Chemical sympathectomy done with 6% aqueous phenol.
- Medical sympathectomy - Methyl Dopa.

- 1 Intermittent claudication is contraindication for sympathectomy,
- 2 Rest pain is an indication
- 3 A.V fistula treated with surgery. no role of sympathectomy is there
- 4 Back pain (radicular nerve block can be done), so pain relieved
- 5 Sympathectomy –dilatation of arteries occur- so effective in distal ischemia affecting the skin & toes

Indication of sympathectomy

- 1. Rest pain
- 2. Causalgia
- 3. Hyperhidrosis
- 4. Definite treatment of congenital prolonged QT syndrome

Q.53 A blood stained discharge from the nipple indicates one of the following:

- 1 Breast abscess.
- 2 Fibroadenoma.
- 3 Duct Papilloma.
- 4 Fat Necrosis of Breast.

Answer is 3

LB 24TH/828 Essential surgery/3rd Ed

Nipple discharge

Milky	Pregnancy or hyperprolactinaemia
Clear	Physiological
Green	Perimenopausal, duct ectasia, fibroadenotic cyst
Blood-stained	Possible carcinoma or intraduct papilloma.

Recent inversion suggests a fibrosing underlying lesion such as carcinoma or mammary duct ectasis.

'Eczema' (rash involving nipple or areola, or both) if unilateral, this is the classic sign of Paget's disease of the nipple, a presentation of breast cancer.

Duct papillomas benign hyperplastic lesions rather than neoplasms and are not premalignant. Duct papillomas present with nipple bleeding or a blood-stained discharge. The differential diagnosis thus includes intraduct carcinoma and infiltrating carcinoma which must be excluded. Ductography may confirm the presence of a duct Papilloma (Fig. 39.23). Duct papillomas are usually treated by surgical excision of the affected segment of breast (microdochectomy). The affected segment is identified during operation by passing a probe into the duct from where blood can be expressed.

Q.54 The earliest manifestation of increased intracranial pressure following head injury is:

- a. Ipsilateral papillary dilatation.
- b. Contralateral papillary dilatation.
- c. Altered mental status.
- d. Hemiparesis.

Answer is 3

Bailey and love's 24th ed/610

Essential surgery 3RD ED /pg 138

These findings are in serial events of manifestation of raised intracranial tension

Observation	Observation
Conscious level (Glasgow come Falling score scale)	Dilatation, loss of light reaction or developing asymmetry
Pupil size and light response	Irregularity, slowing or reduced depth of breathing.
Respiratory pattern and rate	Focal signs point to localized intracranial damage. Falling pulse rate (late sign)
Developing neurological signs	Rising blood pressure (late sign)
Pulse rate	
Blood pressure	

Q.55 In which of the following conditions Splenectomy is not useful?

- 1 Hereditary spherocytosis.
- 2 Porphyria.
- 3 Thalassemia.
- 4 Sickle cell disease with large spleen.

Answer is 2

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/670,672,673

HEREDITARY SPHEROCYTOSIS

The major clinical features of hereditary spherocytosis are anemia, splenomegaly, and jaundice. Splenectomy reliably corrects the anemia, although the RBC defect and its consequent morphology persist. The operative risk is low. RBC survival after Splenectomy is normal or nearly normal. It should be noted that Cholecystectomy should not be performed without Splenectomy in any patient of hemolytic anemia, as intrahepatic gallstones may result.

Splenectomy in children should be postponed until age 4, if possible, to minimize the risk of severe infections with gram-positive encapsulated organisms. Polyvalent pneumococcal vaccine should be administered at least 2 weeks before splenectomy.

THALLESIMIA

In-patient of thallessimia Splenectomy is required if the annual transfusion requirement, volume of RBCs per kilogram body weight per year increases by 50%.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

In sickle cell anemia repeated microinfarction in tissues occur due to sickling. Thus, the spleen is frequently infarcted within the first 18 to 36 months of life called autosplenectomy, causing susceptibility to infection, particularly from pneumococci. Acute venous obstruction of the spleen (splenic sequestration crisis leads to congestive splenomegaly), a rare occurrence in early childhood, may require emergency transfusion and/or splenectomy to prevent trapping of the entire arterial output in the obstructed spleen.

Q.56 The following is ideal for the treatment with injection of sclerosing agents.

- 1 External hemorrhoids.
- 2 Internal hemorrhoids.
- 3 Prolapsed hemorrhoids.
- 4 Strangulated hemorrhoids.

Answer is 2

CMDT2004/619,

Bailey and Love's Surgery 24th ed/1257.

There is 3 degree of hemorrhoids according to position.

1st degree	Bleed only, not prolapsed (internal)
2 nd degree	Prolapsed but will reduce spontaneously or can be reduced digitally and will remain reduced
3 rd degree	Continuously remain prolapsed.
Stage I & II	Injection sclerotherapy or rubber banding
Stage III	Hemorrhoidectomy.

Material commonly used of injection sclerotherapy is – Phenol, Almond oil, Iodoquinone, Acetic acid cannot be used because it is a very weak sclerosing agent.

2 nd degree is further divided in	Stage II - spontaneously reduced Stage III -IS manually reduced.
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Q.57 In which of the following locations. Carcinoid tumor is most common?

- 1 Esophagus.
- 2 Stomach.
- 3 Small bowel.
- 4 Appendix.

Answer is 4

According to Harrison the ileum is the most common site of carcinoid. But all other books (Robbins 7th ed, Schwartz surgery, Dahnert radiology, Margulis gastrointestinal radiology, Sabiston surgery, Devita, s cancers, CSDT etc.) still say that Appendix is the most common site for carcinoid. So in my opinion answer will be appendix.

Q.58 Pancreatitis, pituitary tumor and pheochromocytoma may be associated with:

- 1 Medullary carcinoma of thyroid.
- 2 Papillary carcinoma of thyroid.
- 3 Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid.
- 4 Follicular carcinoma of thyroid.

Answer is 1

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/2185

MEN 1 Wermer's syndrome	Parathyroid adenoma Pituitary Pancreatic islet cells tumors (Gastrinoma)
MEN 2A Sipple syndrome	MTC Parathyroid adenoma Pheochromocytoma
MEN 2B Mucosal Neuroma syndrome	Pheochromocytoma Mucosal Neuroma Intestinal ganglioneuromatosis Marfanoid features

Only thyroid tumor associated with MEN syndrome is MTC (Medullary carcinoma of thyroid.)

MEN1 gene, located on chromosome 11q13,

Mutations of the - RET proto-oncogene have been identified in 93 to 95% of patients with MEN 2, but it is located on 10th chromosome.

Q.59 Gardner's syndrome is a rare hereditary disorder involving the colon. It is characterized by:

- 1 Polyposis colon, cancer thyroid, skins tumors.
- 2 Polyposis in jejunum, pituitary adenoma and skin tumors.
- 3 Polyposis colon, osteomas, epidermal inclusion cysts and fibrous tumors in the skin.
- 4 Polyposis of gastrointestinal tract, cholangiocarcinoma and skin tumors.

Answer is 3

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/583

Gardner's syndrome.	Osteomas, Epidermal inclusion cyst, Retinal freckle, Mesenteric Desmoid Ampullary cancers, Polyposis coli
Turcot's syndrome.	CNS Glioma, Polyposis coli

Q.60 The most common cancer, affecting Indian urban women in Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai, is:

- 1 Cervical Cancer.
- 2 Ovarian Cancer.
- 3 Breast cancer.
- 4 Uterine Cancer.

Answer is 3

- K. Purk P.S.M, 17th ed/PG.287, Table 2.

- Overall M/C Cancer in India is C.A. Cervix.
- M/C Cancer of rural area - C.A. cervix.
- M/C cancer in Urban area - C.A. Breast.
- M/C Cancer of male in India - of C.A. of orodigestive tract.
- In Delhi and Mumbai - C.A. Breast is most common cancer

Q.61 All of the following are true for patients of ulcerative colitis associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), except:

- 1 They may develop biliary cirrhosis.
- 2 May have raised alkaline phosphatase.
- 3 Increased risk of hilar cholangiocarcinoma.
- 4 PSC reverts after a total colectomy.

Answer is 4

CMDT 2004/604 Robbins 7th Ed /915 Harrison 16th Ed /1784

Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) is characterized by both intrahepatic and extra hepatic bile duct inflammation and fibrosis, frequently leading to secondary biliary cirrhosis and hepatic failure. About 1 to 5% of patients with IBD have PSC, but 50 to 75% of patients with PSC have IBD. It can be recognized after the diagnosis of IBD and PSC can be detected earlier or even years after proctocolectomy. During acute attack patients have raised level of alkaline phosphatase. Patients with this entity are at higher risk of developing cholangiocarcinoma.

Important point about ulcerative colitis in contrast with crohn's disease –

- 1 Risk of carcinoma is significantly higher in U.C. than C.D.
- 2 Toxic megacolon develops in < 2% of cases of U.C., it can also occur in C.D.
- 3 Steroid is not used as a maintenance therapy in the treatment of U.C.
- 4 P-ANCA -ve and ASCA +ve has a 95% positive predictive value and 92% specificity for diagnosis of C.D.
- 5 P-ANCA +ve and ASCA -ve has a 88% PPV and 98% specificity for Diagnosis of U.C.

Q.62 Which one of the following is not a feature of liver histology in non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis (NCPF)?

- 1 Fibrosis in and around the portal tracts.
- 2 Thrombosis of the medium and small portal vein branches.
- 3 Non specific inflammatory cell infiltrates in the portal tracts.
- 4 Bridging fibrosis.

Answer is 4

Schiff's Diseases of liver 8th ed/406

Robbins pathology / Anderson's pathology

Dahnert Radiological review manual 5th ed/682

BANTI syndrome = NON CIRRHOTIC PORTAL FIBROSIS = Hepatorenal

Sclerosis = Idiopathic portal HTN.

It is characterized by splenomegaly, hypersplenism; portal HTN, but there is no feature of cirrhosis and of liver failure. So there are absence of Ascites, encephalopathy, other signs of liver failure and Bridging fibrosis, which is the characteristic histological finding of cirrhotic liver. So the Complication of disease well tolerated and is not associated with the dismal prognosis of variceal bleeding in cirrhotic patient. It is characterized by gastro esophageal variceal hemorrhage in a young patient with prominent splenomegaly.

POSTULATED ETIOLOGIES –

Arsenic exposure Ch. bacterial infection	Malaria Immunologic derangements Genetic predisposition
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HISTOPATHOLOGY –

- Main lesion described as an obliterative portal venopathy of liver' with patchy Segmental sub endothelial thickening of intrahepatic portal veins.
- Thrombus formation with variable obliteration or recanalization.
- Scarring and fibrosis of portal tract.
- Fibrosis prominent in extra hepatic portal vein and its intrahepatic branches.
- Liver surface may appears nodular but it is never cirrhotic
- Widening and fibrosis of space of disse
- Capillarization of sinusoids
- Non-specific inflammatory cell in portal tracts leads to fibrotic reaction.
- NCPF Common in India + Japan.
- Male predominance seen with mean age 25-35 yr
- Difference in Japanese and Indian -
 - All patient has increase portal and splenic pressure. Japanese have elevated hepatovenous portal gradient (HVPG), while Indian may have normal or increase HVPG
 - Japanese are likely to have 10-20 yr older and shows female predominance.
- Imaging modality of choice - splenoportography with help of Doppler (Doppler flowmetry).
- Best investigation is - liver biopsy.

Q.63 The most common complication seen in hiatus hernia is:

- 1 Oesophagitis.
- 2 Aspiration pneumonitis.
- 3 Volvulus.
- 4 Esophageal stricture.

Answer is 1

Robbins Pathologic basis of disease 7ED/802

Dahner Radiological review manual 5th ed/p 832.

Reflux Oesophagitis is frequently seen in association with sliding hernias

Association of Hiatus hernia

Reflux Oesophagitis (25%) Diverticulosis (25%)	Duodenal ulcer (20%) Gall stones (18%).
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Q.64 Patients of Rectovaginal fistula should be initially treated with:

- 1 Colostomy.
- 2 Primary repair.
- 3 Colporrhaphy.
- 4 Anterior resection.

Answer is 2

Maggot's Abdominal Surgery Ed. /p.2147-49

Prior to surgery of Rectovaginal fistula, a complete 3-day mechanical and antibiotic bowel preparation should be performed and colon must be completely emptied, cleansed and sterilized prior to surgery. When all signs of infection have resolved, no evidence of fistulitis is there, and fresh granulation tissue is present, the primary repair can be performed.

Even in recurrent fistulas or fistulas after pelvic irradiation, they recommend a Martius graft technique for repair. So even in recurrent condition they does not perform the colostomy initially.

Whether or not to perform a diverting colostomy? There Preference is not to perform a colostomy in individuals undergoing their first repair with a Martius graft.

- Colporrhaphy done in prolapsed uterus
- Anterior resection done in C.A. rectum.

Q.65 A young woman met with an accident and had mild quadriparesis. Her lateral X-ray cervical spine revealed C5-C6 fracture dislocation. Which of the following is the best line of management?

- 1 Immediate anterior decompression.
- 2 Cervical traction followed by instrument fixation.
- 3 Hard cervical collar and bed rest.
- 4 Cervical laminectomy.

Answer is 2

Chapman's Orthopedic Surgery 3rd ed/3699

Apley's Orthopedics 8th ed/654

Maheshwari Orthopedics

TREATMENT of Fracture dislocation at lower cervical spine (below C3 spine)

- The displacement must be reduced as a matter of urgency.
- Skull traction is used, it is started with 5 kg and increasing it step wise by similar amount up to 30 kg.
- If closed treatment with traction up to 2/3 of body weight or 65 pounds (Whichever is less) is unable to achieve adequate reduction, operative intervention is required.
- If reduction fails - Posterior open reduction and fusion is done.

Q.66 Which of the following catheter materials is most suited for long-term use is?

- 1 Latex.
- 2 Silicone.
- 3 Rubber.
- 4 Polyurethane.

Answer is 2

Essential surgery, problems, diagnosis and management H. George

Burkitt/Clive R.G. Quick 3rd ed/393

With either type of catheterization (urethral or suprapubic), the major problems are catheter blockage and infection. Catheter rapidly becomes blocked by epithelial debris or by gradual accretion of calculus. Modern silicone or silicone - coated 'long term' catheters are better in this respect but must also be changed regularly (every 3 month's 10-12 wks).

Q.67 The main site of bicarbonate reabsorption is:

- 1 Proximal convoluted tubule.
- 2 Distal convoluted tubule.
- 3 Cortical collecting duct.
- 4 Medullary collecting duct.

Answer is 1

Harrison principle of internal medicine 16th ed/1641

Also see Q 8

Reclamation of filtered HCO_3^- takes place largely in the proximal tubule (80-90%) and, under normal circumstances, is virtually complete below a critical plasma HCO_3^- concentration. The threshold concentration, which is normally about 26 m mol/L, in human, is identical to the concentration of HCO_3^- in plasma. As a

consequence, HCO₃⁻ wastage is totally prevented normally.

Q.68 Which of the following is the most troublesome source of bleeding during a radical retro pubic prostatectomy?

- 1 Dorsal venous complex.
- 2 Inferior vesical pedicle.
- 3 Superior vesical pedicle.
- 4 Seminal vesicular artery.

Answer is 1

Glenn's Urologic surgery 5th ed/277

Michael J. Drdler, Surgical management of urological disease, An anatomic approach 1st ed/PG 654.

There are two dorsal venous plexus around the prostate. Superficial dorsal vein is divided and then sutured directly. But the deep dorsal vein complex runs parallel to the urethra at the apex of prostate and then fans out over the anterior of prostate. We feel that it is important to control these vessels preemptively rather than simply to incise them and place sutures afterward.

A Mc- -Dougal clamp is useful for this purpose.

Santorini's plexus provides the major source of venous drainage of the prostate. This plexus lies on the anterior surface of the prostate in the puboprostatic space. The deep dorsal vein of the penis and its tributaries are the major contributors to the plexus. During retropubic prostatectomy this vessel should be controlled separately (1) before capsulotomy in cases of simple retropubic procedures and (2) before opening endopelvic fascia and dividing puboprostatic ligaments in cases of radical prostatectomy.

Q.69 The most common cause of renal scarring in a 3 year old child is:

- 1 Trauma.
- 2 Tuberculosis.
- 3 Vesicoureteral reflux induced pyelonephritis.
- 4 Interstitial nephritis.

Answer is 3

Dahnert radiological review manual 5th ed/p 983, 946

VESICoureTERIC REFLUX - (Congenital reflux = Primary reflux)

9-10% of normal Caucasian babies

1.4% of schoolgirls

30% of children with a first episode of UTI

Reflux nephropathy also called chronic atrophic pyelonephritis. It leads to the scarring of kidney. Scar formation occurs only up to age 4 years. Vesicoureteral reflux induced Pyelonephritis is most common cause of renal scarring in children.

Q.70 The most sensitive imaging modality for diagnosing ureteric stones in a patient with acute colic is:

- 1 X-ray KUB region
- 2 Ultra sonogram
- 3 non-contrasts CT scan of the abdomen.
- 4 Contrast enhanced CT scan of the abdomen.

Answer is 3

Dahnert Radiological review manual 5th ed/P 981-982

M/c type of calculus is Calcium stone

M/c type of calculus is Calcium stone		
	Calcium stone	- 75%
	Struvite stone	- 15%
	Calcium phosphate	- 5%
All are radioopaque	Uric acid	- 5%
	Cystine	- 1%
Radiolucent stone	-Uric acid	
	Xanthine	
	Matrix stone	

Q.71 Which one of the following is not used as tumor marker in testicular tumors?

- 1 AFP.
- 2 LDH.
- 3 HCG.
- 4 CEA.

Answer is 4

Bailey and love's surgery 23rd ed/1280

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/chapter 90

The serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level serves as an additional marker of all GCTs of testis, but it is not as specific as either AFP or HCG. LDH levels are increased in 50 to 60% patients with metastatic nonseminoma and in up to 80% of patients with advanced seminoma.

While plasma carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level predicts eventual tumor recurrence in colonic carcinoma.

Q.72 Which one of the following is the common cause of congenital Hydrocephalus is?

- 1 Craniostynostosis.
- 2 Intra uterine meningitis
- 3 Aqueductal stenosis
- 4 Malformations of great vein of Galen.

Answer is 3

Dahnert radiological review manual 5th edi/291

Congenital Hydrocephalus

- 1- M/c cause is aqueduct stenosis (43%)
- 2- 2nd commonest is communicating hydrocephalus (38%).
- 3- On USG assessment is difficult prior to 20 wks GA, as ventricles ordinarily Constitutes a large portion of cranial vault.
- 4- On USG - dangling choroid plexus sign is seen.

5- CAUSES OF INFANTILE HYDROCEPHALUS –

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aqueductal stenosis • Vein of Galen aneurysm • Post infectious • Superior vena cava obstruction • Chiari II malformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dandy - Walker syndrome • Tumor • Hemorrhage • Choroid plexus Papilloma
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Q.73 In a child, non-functioning kidney is best diagnosed by:

- 1 Ultrasonography.
- 2 IVU.
- 3 DTPA Renogram.
- 4 Creatinine clearance.

Answer is 3

Grainger and Allinson, Diagnostic Radiology 3rd ed/115

Urinary Tract imaging in Pediatrics age group

A two-part evaluation of the kidney is now commonplace; renal morphology is assessed with ultrasound and renal function by radionuclide study. Both congenital and acquired conditions may result in reduced renal function, and radionuclide imaging is superior to excretory urography in providing information. In the neonatal period, this conjoint imaging technique is excellent in evaluating cystic dysplastic conditions, obstructive uropathies, and renovascular disturbances.

Renal scintigraphy and ultrasonography complement each other.

Renal function and the status of the collecting system can be assessed by agents which are filtered by the glomeruli-like radiographic contrast media - ^{99m}Tc diethylene-triaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) - or secreted by the renal tubules - iodine-131 (131I-) labelled ortho-iodohippurate (OIH), ^{99m}Tc mercaptoacetyltriglycine (MAG3). An agent which binds in the cortex is used to assess functioning renal parenchyma: ^{99m}Tc dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA). By combining features of both the above groups, ^{99m}Tc glycoheptonate (GH) is partially cleared by filtration (85%) and partially bound to proximal renal tubules (15%).

Q.74 The most common malignant neoplasm of infancy is:

- 1 Malignant Teratoma.
- 2 Neuroblastoma.
- 3 Wilms' tumor.
- 4 Hepatoblastoma.

Answer is 2

Dahnert radiological review manual 5th ed/932-933

Grainger and Allinson, diagnostic radiology, 5th ed/1757

Neuroblastoma is the most common solid abdominal mass of infancy (12.3% of all perinatal neoplasm). It constitutes 3rd M/C malignant tumor of infancy (after leukemia > CNS tumor). But

Neuroblastoma is 2nd M/C tumor of childhood (Wilms tumor is first)

- Site of metastasis in Neuroblastoma - bone (60%) > L.N. (42%) > orbit > liver (15%) < intracranial.

- Syndrome associated with metastasis of neuroblastoma -

- 1) Hutchinson syndrome
- 2) Pepper syndrome
- 3) Blueberry muffin syndrome.

Q.75 The most common presentation of a child with Wilm's tumor is:

- 1 An asymptomatic abdominal mass.

- 2 Hematuria.
- 3 Hypertension.
- 4 Hemoptysis due to pulmonary secondary.

Answer is 1

Grainger and Allinson, diagnostic radiology, 5th ed/1760

Dahnert radiological review manual 5th ed/984-85

-Wilm's tumor - (Nephroblastoma)

<p>- Clinical presentation</p> <p>Asymptomatic palpable abdominal mass (90%)</p> <p>HTN in 25% due to rennin</p> <p>Pain abdomen (25%)</p> <p>Low-grade fever (15%)</p>	<p>- Rules of 10's</p> <p>10% Unfavorable histology</p> <p>10% Bilateral 10% Vascular invasion</p> <p>10% Calcification</p> <p>10% Pulmonary metastasis at presentation</p>
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10% tumor is - pheochromocytoma

10% rule is also seen in Craniopharyngioma of brain.

PEARL POINTS

- D/d from Neuroblastoma is very imp. Note that in Neuroblastoma there is Encasement/elevation of aorta while Wilms tumor have invasion properly.
- Neuroblastoma shows stippled regular calcification while curvilinear Calcification is seen in Wilm's tumor.

Q.76 The laryngeal mask airway used for securing the airway of a patient in all of the following conditions except:

- 1 In a difficult intubation.
- 2 In cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 3 In a child undergoing an elective routine eye surgery.
- 4 In a patient with a large tumor in the oral cavity.

Answer is 4

Clinical anesthesiology Lange - Appleton 3rd/P-65

The laryngeal mask airway provides an alternative to ventilation through a Face mask or ETT.

Contraindication to LMA

- Patient with pharyngeal pathology (e.g. abscess)
- Patient with pharyngeal obstruction. (Large tumor)
- Full stomach (e.g. pregnancy, hiatus hernia)
- Low pulmonary compliance (e.g. obesity) requiring peak inspiratory Pressure greater than 20 cm H₂O.

Q.77 The following are used for treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting following squint surgery in children except:

- 1 Ketamine.
- 2 Ondansetron.
- 3 Propofol.
- 6 Dexamethasone.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, pg-940

Postoperative nausea & vomiting

1) Increased incidence of nausea has been reported with -
 . following opioids . N₂O anaesthesia
 . after laparoscopy . after strabismus surgery

- 2) Highest incidence appears to be in young women, studies suggest that nausea is more common during menstruation.
- 3) Propofol anaesthesia decreases the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting.
- 4) Intravenous droperidol and metoclopramide also decreases postoperative nausea.
- 5) Drugs used in postoperative nausea.
 - 5HT₃ antagonists (ondansetron, granisetron and dolasetron) are extremely effective. No dystonia and No dysphoria occur with use of these agent.
 - Ondansetron may be more effective than other agent in children.
 - Dexamethasone when combined with another antiemetic is especially effective for refractory nausea and vomiting.
 - Low dose propofol has been reported to be effective for postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Q.78 Which one of the following anaesthetic agents causes a rise in the Intracranial pressure:

- 1 Sevoflurane.
- 2 Thiopentone sodium.
- 3 Lignocaine.

4 Propofol.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, pg-145

Answer is (1) Sevoflurane -

- Similar to isoflurane and desflurane, sevoflurane causes slight increase in cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure at normo carbia.
- High concentration of Sevoflurane (> 1.5 MAC) may impair autoregulation of C.B.LF. and thus allowing a drop in C.B.F. during ihemorrhagic hypotension. This effect on CBF is less pronounced than isoflurane.
- Property of sevoflurane - non purgent and rapid increase in alveolar anesthetic concentration make sevoflurane an excellent choice for smooth and rapid inhalation induction in pediatric or adult patient.
- Contraindication of sevoflurane are
 - 1) Severe hypovolemia
 - 2) Susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia
 - 3) intracranial hypertension.

Q.79 The following modes of ventilation may be used for weaning off patients from mechanical ventilation except:

- 1 Controlled Mechanical ventilation (CMV).
- 2 Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation (SIMV).
- 3 Pressure support ventilation (PSV).
- 4 Assist - control ventilation (ACV).

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, pg-962

Points about Ventilatory modes -

CMV - Controlled mode ventilation

AC - Assist control.

IMV - Intermittent mandatory ventilation

SIMV - Synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation.

PSV - Pressure support ventilation

PCV - Pressure Control Ventilation

MMV - Mandatory minute ventilation

IRV - Inverse I:E ratio ventilation

APRV - Airway pressure release ventilation

HFJV - High frequency jet ventilation.

The modes that don't allow spontaneous ventilation

CMV

PCV

PC-IRV

The weaning modes are

IMV

SIMV

PSV

AC can also be used during weaning but CMV is never used as weaning mode.

Q.80 The most common pathogens responsible for nosocomial pneumonias in the ICU are:

- 1 Gram positive organisms.
- 2 Gram negative organisms.
- 3 Mycoplasma.
- 4 Virus infections.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, pg-981

Nosocomial pneumonias are usually caused by gram negative organisms, and are leading cause of death in many ICUs

Ⓔ GI bacterial overgrowth

Translocation into the portal circulation

Retrograde colonization of the upper airways from GI tract

Aspiration

- Ⓔ Most nosocomial infection arise from endogenous bacterial flora
- Ⓔ Urinary tract accounts for upto 35-40% of nosocomial infection
- Ⓔ Urinary inf are usually due gram negative bacteria and associated with indwelling catheter
- Ⓔ Wound inf are 2nd most common cause, 25-30%
- Ⓔ Pneumonia accounts for another, 20-25%
- Ⓔ Intravascular catheter inf are responsible for 5-10% of ICU inf

Hence the answer is 2

Q.81 A Lower Segment Caesarean Section (LSCS) can be carried out under all the following techniques of anaesthesia except:

- 1 General anaesthesia.
- 2 Spinal anaesthesia.
- 3 Caudal anaesthesia.
- 4 Combined Spinal Epidural anaesthesia.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, p-828.

Anesthesia for cesarean section-

-80% are performed under regional anesthesia

40% spinal

40% epidural

-Epidural anesthesia is preferred over spinal anesthesia because of more gradual decrease in B.P.

-Continuous epidural anesthesia also allows better control the sensory level.

-CSE anesthesia – it is called combined spinal epidural anesthesia.

It combines benefit of both type of anesthesia.

1. rapid and reliable and intense block of spinal anesthesia.

2. flexibility of epidural catheter.

-Advantage of general anesthesia.

1. rapid, reliable.

2. control of airway & ventilation.

3. potentially less hypotension.

Important facts:

1. Cesarean section requires a T4 sensory level.

2. Measures to prevent hypotension during spinal anesthesia.

-1500-2000 ml bolus of Ringer lactate injection prior to block (crystalloid are not effective).

-phenylephrine if hypotension occurs.

-ephedrine prior to block.

-trendelenberg position

3. Epidural anesthesia is most satisfactory when an epidural catheter is used.

4. Epidural morphine, 5mg, at the end of surgery provides good to excellent pain relief

post-operatively.

Q.82 The most appropriate circuit for ventilating a spontaneously breathing infant during anaesthesia is:

e. Jackson Rees' modification of Ayres' T Piece.

f. Mapleson A or Magill's circuit.

g. Mapleson C or Waters' to and fro canister.

h. Bains circuit.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, pg

Q.83 The abnormal preoperative pulmonary function test in a patient with severe kyphoscoliosis includes:

i. Increased RV/TLC.

j. Reduced FEV1/FVC

k. Reduced FEV25-75

l. Increased FRC.

m.

Q. 84 Which one of the following drugs has been shown to offer protection from gastric aspiration syndrome in a patient with symptoms of reflux?

1 Ondansetron.

2 Metoclopramide.

3 Sodium citrate.

4 Atropine.

Lange clinical anaesthesiology 3rd Ed, p830

Prophylaxis against aspiration pneumonia:

1. 30 ml of .3M sodium citrate 30-445 min prior to induction given routinely.

2. Patient with risk factors like morbid obesity, gastro-esophageal reflux, potentially difficult airway, emergent delivery should also receive Ranitidine and/or

Metoclopramide.

3. High risk patient- 40mg omeprazole in night is most effective.

4. anticholinergic like Glycopyrrolate (.1mg) reduce the risk of aspiration only theoretically.

Q.85 Which one of the following is true of adrenal suppression due to steroid therapy?

1 It is not associated with atrophy of the adrenal glands.

2 It does not occur in patients receiving inhaled steroids.

3 It should be expected in anyone receiving > 5 mg. Prednisolone Daily

4 Following cessation, the stress response normalizes after 8 weeks.

Answer is 3

Q.86 The carpal tunnel contains all of the following important structures except:

- 1 Median Nerve.
- 2 Flexor pollicis longus.
- 3 Flexor carpi radialis.
- 4 Flexor digitorum superficialis.

Answer is 3

B. D. Chaurasia vol. ii 3rd Ed pg-99

Q.87 The femoral ring is bounded by the following structures except:

- 1 Femoral vein
- 2 Inguinal ligament.
- 3 Femoral artery.
- 4 Lacunars ligament.

Answer is 3

B. D. Chaurasia vol. ii 3rd Ed pg-44-45

Femoral vein makes the lateral wall of femoral ring. Femoral artery lies lateral to the femoral vein so how can it make boundary of femoral ring.

B. D. Chaurasia vol. ii 3rd Ed pg-44-45

Q.88 All of the following statements regarding vas deference are true except:

- 1 The terminal part is dilated to form ampulla.
- 2 It crosses ureter in the region of Ischial spine.
- 3 It passes lateral to inferior epigastric artery at deep inguinal ring.
- 4 It is separated from the base of bladder by the peritoneum.

Answer is 4

B. D. Chaurasia vol. ii 3rd Ed pg-325 -327

The base of bladder is not covered by the peritoneum so how can it separate the ureter from the base of bladder by the peritoneum.

Q.89 The following statements concerning chorda tympani nerve are true except that it:

- 1 Carries secretomotor fibers to submandibular gland.
- 2 Joins lingual nerve in infratemporal fossa.
- 3 Is a branch of facial nerve.
- 4 Contains postganglionic parasympathetic fibers.

Answer is 4

B. D. Chaurasia vol. III 3rd Ed pg-113

It Carries secretomotor fibers to submandibular gland, which are preganglionic parasympathetic fibers not postganglionic parasympathetic

It should be noted that any major nerve in body cannot Contains postganglionic parasympathetic fibers.

Because parasympathetic ganglia lie in the effector organ itself, so how is it possible?

Q.90 A woman with infertility receives an ovary transplant from her sister who is an identical Twin. What type of graft it is?

- 1 Xenograft.
- 2 Autograft.
- 3 Allograft.
- 4 Isograft.

Answer is 4

Panikar microbiology PG 164

TYPES OF GRAFTS

Allograft:	Transplant from one individual to another with a different genetic make- up, within the same species, e.g. kidney transplant from one person to any other (except an identical twin).
Isograft or Syngeneic graft	Transplant between genetically identical, monozygotic twins, or between members of an inbred strain of animals.
Autograft	Transplant from one site to another on the same individual, e.g. transplanting a blood vessel from the leg to the heart during cardiac bypass surgery. This type of transplant does not require immunosuppressive therapy.
Xenograft	Transplant across species barriers, e.g., transplanting a heart from a baboon to a human. Have a very poor prognosis because of the presence of cross-species reactive antibodies that will induce hyperacute rejection.

Q.91 The type of joint between the sacrum and the coccyx is a:

- 1 Symphysis.
- 2 Synostosis.
- 3 Synchondrosis.
- 4 Syndesmosis.

Answer is 1

Q.92 The Prostatic urethra is characterized by all of the following features, except that it:

- 1 It is the widest and most dilatable part
- 2 Presents a concavity posteriorly
- 3 Lies closer to anterior surface of prostate.
- 4 Receives Prostatic ductules along its posterior wall.

Answer is 2

B.D. Chaurasia Vol. 2/Page 308

Moore & Dalley, Clinically oriented anatomy 4th Ed Pg –363

PROSTATIC URETHRA

- 1 Semi-lunar on transverse section with its convexity directed forwards.
 - 2 Widest and most dilatable part of the male urethra.
 - 3 Receive Prostatic ductules along its posterior wall.
 - 4 Forms a gentle curve, that is concave anteriorly
 - 5 Lies closer to anterior surface of prostate.
 - 6 Prostatic sinuses lies on side of Prostatic utricle and each sinus Presents the opening of about 20-30 Prostatic glands
 - 7 Slit like opening of ejaculatory duct on or just within the orifice to the Prostatic utricle
- The membranous part is star shaped (stellate) and it is least dilatable part of the male urethra.
 - The spongy part is in the form of a transverse slit.
 - External urethral orifice is in the form of a vertical slit.

Q.93 All of the following areas are commonly involved sites in pelvic fracture except:

- 1 Pubic rami.
- 2 Alae of ileum.
- 3 Acetabula.
- 4 Ischial tuberosities.

Answer is 4

Moore & Dalley Clinically oriented anatomy 4th Ed PG –338

Pelvic fractures can result from - direct trauma to the pelvic bones as in automobile accidents or caused by forces transmitted to these bones from the lower limbs during fall on feet The areas of fractures in ? ing order of frequency are

- 1 Pubic rami
- 2 Acetabula (or the area immediately surrounding them
- 3 Region of sacroiliac joint
- 4 Alae of ileum

These are the weak areas of the pelvis

Q.94 The following group of lymph nodes receives lymphatics from the uterus except:

- 1 External iliac.
- 2 Internal iliac.
- 3 Superficial inguinal.
- 4 Deep inguinal.

Answer is 4

B.D. Chaurasia Vol. II page 319.

Lymphatic drainage of uterus –

Fundus and upper part of body	Aortic nodes partly to the superficial inguinal nodes along the round ligament of the uterus
Cervix	- External iliac, internal iliac and sacral nodes.
Middle lymphatics and lower part	External iliac nodes

Q.95 All of the following physiological processes occur during the growth at the epiphyseal plate except:

- 1 Proliferation and hypertrophy.
- 2 Calcification and ossification.
- 3 Vasculogenesis and erosion.
- 4 Replacement of red bone marrow with yellow marrow.

Answer is 4

Tortora & Grabowski, Principles of Anatomy & Physiology 9th Ed, Pg 168-170

The epiphyseal plate is a layer of hyaline cartilage in the metaphysis of a growing bone that consists of four zones

Resting Zone	No function in bone growth, they anchor the epiphyseal plate to the bone of epiphysis
Proliferating Zone	The chondrocytes divide to replace those that die at the diaphyseal side of epiphyseal plate

Hypertrophic Zone	The chondrocytes are even larger. The lengthening of the diaphysis is the result of cell division in the zone of proliferating cartilage and the maturation of the cells in the zone of Hypertrophic cartilage
Calcified Zone	Consists mostly of dead chondrocytes because the matrix around them has calcified. This calcified cartilage is dissolved by osteoclastic erosion and increased vascularisation. This area is invaded by osteoblasts and capillaries from the diaphysis

Q.96 Benign Prostatic hypertrophy results in obstruction of the urinary tract. The specific condition is associated with enlargement of the:

- 1 Entire prostate gland.
- 2 Lateral lobes.
- 3 Median lobe.
- 4 Posterior lobes.

Answer is 3

Moore & Dalley Clinically oriented anatomy 4th Ed Pg-369

Middle lobe (median lobe) often enlarges in the most peoples and obstructs the internal urethral orifice; the more the Person strains, the more the Prostate occlude the urethra enlargement of this lobe give rise to symptom of bladder outflow obstruction even in absence of Prostatic enlargement.

Q.97 In an adult male, on per rectal examination, the following structures can be felt anteriorly except:

- 1 Internal iliac lymph nodes.
- 2 Bulb of the penis.
- 3 Prostate.
- 4 Seminal vesicle when enlarged.

Answer is 1

Moore & Daley's Clinically Oriented Anatomy 4th Ed, Pg-388

Many structures related to the antero-inferior part of the rectum may be palpated through its walls on per rectal examination. These are-

- Prostate & seminal vesicles in males
- Cervix in females
- In both sexes, pelvic surface of sacrum & coccyx, Ischial space & tuberosities may also be palpated
- Bulb of penis specially when urethra is catheterized.
- Enlarged internal iliac LN felt on lateral wall, pathological thickening of the Ureters swelling in ischio-rectal fossa, or ischio-rectal abscess and abnormal contents in recto-vesical pouch in male & recto-uterine pouch in females
- Tenderness of inflamed appendix can also be detected per rectally in case of pelvic appendix.

Q.98 While doing thoracocentesis, it is advisable to introduce needle along:

- 1 Upper border of the rib.
- 2 lower border of the rib.
- 3 In the center of the inter-costal space.
- 4 In anterior part of inter-costal space.

Answer is 1

Clinically oriented anatomy Keith L. Moore 4th edi/87.

In Thoracocentesis, to avoid damage to the inter-costal nerve and vessels, the needle is inserted superior to the rib, in plane of mid axillary's line, High enough to avoid the collateral branches. It is not inserted along lower border of rib because neuro-vascular bundle lies there.

TRIANGLE OF SAFETY

Anterior border of latissimus dorsi
The posterior border of the Pectoralis major and
The superior border of the fifth rib

Q.99. Virus mediated transfer of host DNA from one cell to another is known as:

1. Transduction.
2. Transformation.
3. Transcription.
4. Integration.

Answer is 1

Panikar microbiology 6th Ed PG 51-53

Harrison principle of internal medicine 15th ed/ chapter 69 Table 69-3

Two major classes of vectors are used for transferring nucleic acids into cells for the purposes of gene therapy: viral and non-viral vectors. Viral vectors have been genetically engineered so that the viruses transfer exogenous (therapeutic) nucleic acids into cells through a process called transduction.

Q.100 Barr body is found in the following phase of the cell cycle:

1. Interphase.
2. Metaphase.
3. GI phase
4. Telophase.

Answer is 1

Q.101 The type of hemoglobin that has least affinity for 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate (2,3-DPG) or (2,3-BPG) is:

- 1.Hg A.
- 2.Hg F.
- 3.Hg B.
- 4.Hg A2.

Answer is 2

Lippincott illustrated Biochemistry/pg 33.

Under physiologic conditions, HbF has a higher affinity for oxygen than does HbA, owing to HbF's binding only weakly to 2,3-BPG. (Note: The γ -globin chains of HbF lack some of the positively charged amino acids found in the β -globin chains that are responsible for binding 2,3-BPG]. Because 2,3-BPG serves to reduce the affinity of hemoglobin for oxygen, the weaker interaction between 2,3-BPG and HbF results in a higher oxygen affinity for HbF relative to HbA

Form	Chain composition	Fraction of Total hemoglobin
HbA	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	90%
HbF	$\alpha_2\gamma_2$	< 2%
HbA ₂	$\alpha_2\beta_2$	2-5%
HbA _{1c}	$\alpha_2\beta_2$ -glucose	3-9%

(Note: The-chains in these hemoglobin's are identical)

Q.102 Cellular and flagellar movement is carried out by all of the following except:

- 1 Intermediate filaments.
- 2 Actin.
- 3 Tubulin.
- 4 Myosin.

Answer is 1

Ganong Physiology 20 ed/14

1 The cytoskeleton is made up primarily of microtubules, intermediate filaments and microfilaments.

2 Microtubules are a dynamic portion of the cell skeleton. They provide the tracks for transport of vesicles, organelles such as secretory granules, and mitochondria from one part of the cell to another. Microtubules are made up of 2 lobular protein subunits α - and β -tubulin.

3 Intermediate filaments form flexible scaffolding for the cell and help it resist external pressure it dose not help in any movement in or of the cell.

Molecular motors

Microtubule base	Kinesin and dyne
Actin based	Myosin

So microtubule, actin and myosin functions as molecular motor (in movement of cell < flagella < cilia)

Q.103 Heme is converted to bilirubin mainly in:

- 1 Kidney.
- 2 Liver.
- 3 Spleen.
- 4 Bone marrow.

Answer is 3

Harrison 16th ed/239

Sequence of Heme catabolis and bilirubin

Spleen>Liver (Other Reticuloendothelial cells)

Genetic or functional deficiency of the glucuronyl transferase system
UNCONJUGATED AND TOTAL BILIRUBIN INCREASES

- . Crigler - Najjer syndrome.
- . Gilbert syndrome
- . Physiological jaundice in newborn especially premature infants

Q.104 An example of a tumor suppressor gene is:

- 1 myc
- 2 fos
- 3 ras
- 4 Rb

Answer is 4

Harrison 15th ed/ chapter 81

Love & Bailey 24th ed/214

Some e.g. of Tumor Suppressor gene involved in human tumorigenesis

Gene	Chromosome	Cancer type
APC	5q 21	Colon
P53	17P13	App. 50% of all cancer
RB1	13q14	Retinoblastoma, lung, breast, prostate
SMAD4	18q21	Pancreatic
WT1	11P13	Wilm's tumor
VHL	3P25	Kidney, phaeochromocytoma

Ras, fos & myc all are oncogene

Q.105 HIV can be detected and confirmed by:

- 1 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- 2 Reverse Transcriptase - PCR
- 3 Real time PCR
- 4 Mimic PCR.

Answer is 1

Long & Prober's Pediatrics infectious diseases 2nd Ed PG 677,

Samters immunological diseases 5th Ed, Vol -1 Pg 438

PCR is most often used to find pro-viral DNA within the chromosomes of infected mononuclear cells. Viral RNA, which represents viral replication, can also be detected by PCR. The polymerase chain reaction for the detection of HIV DNA or RNA is extremely sensitive test that can detect as few as one copy of viral DNA or RNA in 10 cells.

Ⓜ HIV DNA PCR is relatively rapid diagnostic assay test can be performed with in 24 hrs using anticoagulated whole blood.

Ⓜ Reverse transcriptase- PCR is used for the quantitative evaluation of HIV RNA within the plasma for the prognosis point of view.

Ⓜ Viral culture and p24 antigen detection are also quantitative virologic assay used for disease progression and response to therapy.

Ⓜ The gold standard for the determination of HIV is culture.

Hence answer is 1.

PCR amplification of the HIV proviral DNA provides the ability to detect HIV at earlier stages of infection, because the viral nucleic acid is present immediately upon exposure.

Reverse transcriptase PCR (RT - PCR) - is a modified version of PCR in which C-DNA produced from an RNA sample using reverse transcriptase is amplified. RT-PCR is used to measure the quantity of HIV (an RNA virus), circulating in the blood (viral load) when monitoring the response to drugs or the status of infection in-patient with HIV infection.

In Western blot GP120, p55, gp41 and p24 antigen taken and antibodies against these detected. The Probe antibody used in it is 125I - goat anti human Ig.

Q.106 Which one of the following molecules is used for cell signaling?

- 1 CO₂.
- 2 O₂.
- 3 NO.
- 4 N₂.

Answer is 3

Ganong Physiology 20th ed /109

NITRIC OXIDE

1 also called EDRF (endothelium derived relaxing factor)

2 It acts by activating guanyl cyclase by direct binding. (Not G protein mediated action, like other transmitters).

For signaling it do not require G protein, It directly diffuses in cell.

3 Synthesized from L-arginin by action of NO synthase requires NADPH.

NO synthase is also called NADPH diaphorase (NDP).

Carbon monoxide (CO) is another gas that is probably a transmitter in brain.

- Signal transduction by using cGMP pathway - ANF and NO.

- Tyrosine kinase activity of receptor seen in

Insulin	EGF
PDGF	IGF

107 All of the following hormones have cell surface receptors except:

1 Adrenalin.

2 Growth Hormone.

3 Insulin.

4 Thyroxin.

Answer is 4

Ganong Physiology 20th ed/313

Harpur Biochemistry 26th ed/138

Lipid soluble hormones (steroids and thyroid hormone)

1) Their Receptors are inside the cell.

2) Hormone - receptor complex binds to hormone response elements (HRE, of enhancer gene) in DNA.

3) Control of gene expression requires hour

E.g. - Steroids

Calcitriol

Thyroxines

Retinoic acid

While insulin, adrenalin, growth hormone and other (a lot of protein hormone) are water-soluble and they do not cross cell membrane. Their receptors are in the cell membrane.

Thyroid hormones enter cells and T3 binds to thyroid receptor, which are present in the nuclei.

108 Fluoride, used in the collection of blood samples for glucose estimation, inhibits the enzyme:

1 Glucokinase.

2 Hexokinase.

3 Enolase.

4 Glucose-6-phosphatase.

Answer is 3

108. PG 232

Dehydration of 2-Phosphoglycerate to Phosphoenolpyruvate

Enolase is a homodimer that is inhibited by fluoride, with formation of the magnesium fluorophosphates complex at the active site. This property of fluoride is used to inhibit glycolysis in blood specimens obtained for measurement of glucose concentration. In the absence of fluoride (or any other antiglycolytic agent), the blood glucose concentration decreases at about 10 mg/dL per hour at 25°C. The rate of decrease is more rapid in blood from newborn infants owing to the increased metabolic activity of the erythrocytes and in leukemia patients because of the larger numbers of leukocytes.

Neuron-specific and non-neuron-specific enolase isoenzymes have been used as markers to distinguish neurons from nonneuronal cells (e.g., glial cells that are physically and metabolically supportive cells of neurons) by immunocytochemical techniques. Neuron-specific enolase is extremely stable and resistant to a number of in vitro treatments (e.g., high temperature, urea, chloride) that inactivate other enolases.

Q.109 In the small intestine, cholera toxin acts by:

1 ADP-ribosylation of the G regulatory protein.

2 Inhibition of adenyl cyclase.

3 Activation of GTPase.

4 Active absorption of NaCl.

Answer is 1

R Ananthanarayan Panikar Microbiology 5th ed/286

A1 Fragment of cholera toxin causes prolonged activation of cellular adenylate cyclase and accumulation of c-AMP, leading to out pouring of large quantities of water and electrolytes into the small intestinal lumen, and the consequent watery diarrhea.

PEARL POINTS

Certain bacterial exotoxins are enzyme and they attach to ADP - ribose residue of NAD to G subunit. This

activity is K/A ADP – ribosylation. Some oncogenic mutation leads to ADP ribosylation of some protein (gene product)

Cholera toxin	Ribosylation of Gs d	diarrhoea of cholera
E.coli	Gs a	Traveler's diarrhoea
Pertusis toxin	Gi a	Pertusis

p21 Gsa -Colon, lung, breast, bladder tumor
 ras (GSP) -Pituitary tumors, adenomas, endocrine ovarian

Q.110 The following is not a feature of malignant transformation by cultured cells:

- 1 Increased cell density.
- 2 Increased requirement for growth factors.
- 3 Alterations of cytoskeletal structures.
- 4 Loss of anchorage.

Answer is 2

Molecular cell biolog Lodish, Berk 4th edi/1058

• The cells, which continue to grow when the normal cells have become quiescent, have undergone transformation and are called to transformed cell. Properties of transformed cell - similar to that of malignant cell it is called malignant transformation of cultured cell.

- 1 Change in cell morphology
- 2 Ability to grow unattached to a basal lamina or other extracellular matrix called loss of anchorage)
- 3 Loss of Actin microfilament
- 4 Reduced requirement for growth factor.
- 5 Secretion of plasminogen activator.

Q.111 Osteoclasts are inhibited by:

- 1 Parathyroid hormone.
- 2 Calcitonin.
- 3 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol.
- 4 Tumor necrosis factor.

Answer is 2

Ganong Physiology 20th ed/373

Factors inhibit Osteoclasts are -

Calcitonin TGF ?

Estrogen IFN?

PGE2

Factor inhibits osteoblast - only Corticosteroids.

Note - Parathyroid excess leads to loss of calcium from bone by activating osteoclast but its receptor is not on osteoclast. It's receptor on osteoblast - it activates the osteoclast.

Q.112 The protective effects of breast milk are known to be associated with:

- 1 Ig M antibodies.
- 2 Lysozyme.
- 3 Mast cells.
- 4 Ig A antibodies.

Answer is 4

Forfar& Arneil's Textbook of Pediatrics 4th Ed ,Pg-364

Macrophages and non-specific immune factors such as lactoperoxidase, unsaturated lactoferrin and Lysozyme are bactericidal. Lipase kills Giardia lamblia and entamoeba and many gangliosides and lipids are viricidal. Nevertheless specific passive immunity conferred by secretory Ig A is possibly of greater importance. It confers passive immunity to the baby and exerts its protective action by preventing bacterial contact to epithelial cell surfaces, thus preventing gastrointestinal infections

Q.113 A simple bacterial test for mutagenic carcinogens is:

- 1 Ames test.
- 2 Redox test.
- 3 Bacteriophage.
- 4 Gene splicing.

Answer is 1

Robbins Pathology 6th ed/307-308

The mutagenic potential is investigated by most commonly using the Ames test. This test uses the ability of a chemical to induce mutation in the bacterium Salmonella typhimurium. 70-90% of know chemical carcinogens scores positive in the Ames test.

?Bacteriophages are viruses that are responsible for transduction.

?Gene splicing is the genetic defect responsible for B Thalassemia. Mutation in splice sites affects the accuracy of intron removal from hetero-nuclear RNA (hn RNA) during posttranscriptional processing.

Mutation in splice site now well documented in –

B Thalassemia

Gaucher's disease and

Tay - Sach's disease.

Q.114 The predominant isozyme of LDH in cardiac muscle is:

1 LD-1.

2 LD-2

3 LD-3

4 LD-5.

Answer is 1 MBB4TH/233

Harsh Mohan Pathology 3rd ed./349

Harpers Biochemistry 26th ed/57

LDH-1 is myocardial specific isozyme; estimation of ratio of LDH-1/LDH-2 above 1 is reasonably helpful in making a diagnosis of MI.

TABLE 13.3

Serum LDH Isoenzyme Patterns in Various Disorders*

Isoenzyme Pattern	Disorder
Elevation of LDH-1 and LDH-2, frequently	Myocardial infarction Renal cortical infarction
LDH-1 > LDH-2	Pernicious anemia Hemolysis Muscular dystrophy (later stages)
Elevation of LDH-5	Liver disease Skeletal muscle damage Some cancers
Elevation of LDH-3	Some neoplastic diseases frequently Lymphoproliferative
LDH-3 > LDH-2	disorders Platelet-related disorders
Elevation of LDH-2 and LDH-3	Pulmonary infarction
All isoenzymes elevated	Widespread tissue injury

*Normal distribution LDH-1 < LDH-2 > LDH-3 > LDH-4 < = > LDH-5

Q.115. Both Vitamin K and C are involved in:

1 The synthesis of clotting factors.

2 Post translational modifications.

3 Antioxidant mechanisms.

4 The microsomal hydroxylation reactions.

Answer is 2

Harpar Biochemistry 26th ed/495,487

Vit. C leads to posttranslational modification of Collagen. It leads to hydroxylation of proline residues at the Y position in procollagen chains as they pass through the RER.

Vit. K leads to carboxylation of the coagulation factor II, VII, IX and X, as well as the anticoagulant protein C and S. It does carboxylation of Glutamic acid residue. This Vit. K dependent Carboxylation is a cotranslational modification/post translational modification.

Q.116 Enzymes that move a molecular group from one molecule to another are known as:

1. Ligases.

2. Oxido-reductases.

3. Transferases.

4. Dipeptidases.

Answer is 3 MBB4TH/86

Harper Biochemistry 26th ed/50

TABLE 8.3 Six major classes of enzymes

Class	Type of reaction	Example
1. Oxidoreductases	Oxidation-reduction	Lactate dehydrogenase
2. Transferases	Group transfer	Nucleosidemonophosphatekinase (NMP kinase)
3. Hydrolases	Hydrolysis reaction (transfer of functional groups to water)	Chymotrypsin

4. Lyases	Addition or removal of groups to double bonds	Fumarase
5. Isomerases	Isomerization (intramolecular group transfer)	Triose phosphate Isomerases
6. Ligases	Ligation of two substrates at the expense of ATP hydrolysis	Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase

Q.117 The membrane protein, clathrin is involved in:

- 1 Cell motility.
- 2 Receptor-mediated endocytosis.
- 3 Exocytosis.
- 4 Cell shape.

Answer is 2 MBB4TH/186

Harpers Biochemistry 26th ed/420,429117./185-187

- Clathrin is a major component of coated vesicle. Clathrin and its tightly bound light chains forms flexible lattice leading to scaffolding of the surrounding vesicle.
- Clathrin coated vesicle have an important role in receptor mediated endocytosis in addition to role in intracellular transport.
- LDH receptor internalization is a good example of clathrin coated receptor mediated endocytosis.

Q.118 A highly ionized drug:

- 1 Is excreted mainly by the kidney.
- 2 Can cross the placental barrier easily.
- 3 Is well absorbed from the intestine.
- 4 Accumulates in the cellular lipids.

Answer is 1

K.D.T. medical pharmacology 5th ed/26

Lipid soluble drugs filtered at the glomerulus back diffuses in the tubules because 99% of glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed, but nonlipid soluble and highly ionized drugs are unable to do so. Thus rate of excretion of such drugs are parallels to gfr (or Creatinine clearance). So a highly ionized drug mainly excreted by kidney.

While lipid soluble drugs can cross cell membrane directly. So these drugs can cross the placental barrier easily, and well absorbed from intestine. Lastly lipid soluble drugs accumulate in the lipid tissues.

Q.119 The amino acid residue having an imino side chain is:

- 1 Lysine.
- 2 Histidine.
- 3 Tyrosine.
- 4 Proline.

Answer is 4

MBB4TH/21

Lippincott illustrated biochemistry PG-4

Proline is the A.A. that has an imino side chain. Proline is a secondary amine whose presence in a protein disrupts normal secondary structure.

Proline contains a secondary amine group, called an imine, instead of a primary amine group. For this reason, proline is called an imino acid. This compound has a rotationally constrained rigid-ring structure. As a result, prolyl residues in a polypeptide introduce restrictions on the folding of chains. In collagen, the principal protein of human connective tissue, certain prolyl residues are hydroxylated. The hydroxylation occurs during protein synthesis and requires ascorbic acid (vitamin C) as a cofactor.

Q.120 CO₂ is primarily transported in the arterial blood as:

- 1 Dissolved CO₂.
- 2 Carbonic acid.
- 3 Carbamino-hemoglobin.
- 4 Bicarbonate.

Answer is 4 Ganong Physiology 20th ed./648

-There is 49 ml of CO₂ in each deciliter of arterial blood.

-2.6 ml is dissolved.

-2.6 ml as Carbamino compound

-43.8 ml is as in HCO₃⁻

So CO₂ is primarily transported in the arterial blood as Bicarbonate.

Q.121 'Endemic Disease' means that a disease:

- 1 Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy.
- 2 Is constantly present in a given population group.
- 3 Exhibits seasonal pattern.
- 4 Is prevalent among animals.

Answer is 2

K PARK - P.S.M 17th ed/82.

Endemic disease	Constant presence of a disease or infection with in a given geographic area or population group, without importation from outside.
-----------------	--

Epidemic	Disease occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy is called
Pandemic	Epidemic affecting a large population or crossing the boundaries of nations

Q.122 Which one of the following is a good index of the severity of an acute disease?

- 1 Cause specific death rate.
- 2 Case fatality rate.
- 3 Standardized mortality ratio.
- 4 Five year survival

Answer is 2 K PARK - PSM 17th ed/49 (repeat)

Case fatality rate represents the killing power of a disease. It is simply the ratio of deaths to cases. So It is a ratio not the true rate. Case fatality rate is closely related to virulence.

Total No. Of death d/t a particular disease X 100
 =C.F.R Total No. Of cases d/t the same disease

Q123 Which one of the following statements about influence of smoking on risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) is not true?

- 1 Influence of smoking is independent of other risk factors for CHD
- 2 Influence of smoking is only additive to other risk factors for CHD
- 3 Influence of smoking is synergistic to other risk factors for CHD
- 4 Influence of smoking is directly related to number of cigarettes smoked per day.

Answer is 2 K PARK PSM 17th ed/275

-The degree of risk of developing CHO is directly related to the number of cigarettes smoked per day.

-Cigarettes Filters are probably not protective.

-There is evidence that the influence of smoking is not only independent of, but also synergistic with other risk factors such as HTN and elevated serum cholesterol. So choice 2 is wrong.

Q.124 Antibiotic treatment of choice for treating cholera in an adult is a single dose of:

- 1 Tetracycline.
- 2 Co-trimoxazole.
- 3 Doxycycline.
- 4 Furazolidone.

Answer is 3 K. Park P.S.M. 17th ed./173.Table 9.124

Antibiotics used in the treatment of cholera

Antibiotics	Children	Adults
Doxycycline once	-	300 mg
Tetracycline	12.5 mg/kg	500 mg
4 times a day for 3 days		
Trimethoprim (TMP) TMP	5 mg/kg and	TMP 160 mg
sulfamethoxazole (SMX) SMX	25 mg/kg	SMX 800 mg
twice a day for 3 days		

- 1) Erythromycin and chloramphenicol may also be used when none of the other recommended antibiotics are available, or when Vibrio Cholerae 01 is resistant to the latter.
- 2) Doxycycline is the antibiotic of choice for adults (excepting pregnant women), since a single dose suffices.
- 3) TMP-SMX is the antibiotic of choice for children. Tetracycline is equally effective, but is not available everywhere in paediatric form.
- 4) Furazolidone is the antibiotic of choice for pregnant women.

Q.125 All of the following statements are true about Congenital Rubella except:

- 1 It is diagnosed when the infant has IgM antibodies at birth.
- 2 It is diagnosed when IgG antibodies persist for more than 6 months.
- 3 Most common congenital defects are deafness, cardiac malformations and cataract.
- 4 Infection after 16 weeks of gestation results in major congenital defects.

Answer is 4 K PARK PSM 17th ed/122

- The first trimester of pregnancy is the most disastrous time for the foetus as the organs are developing.

- Classical triad is patent ductus arteriosus, cataract and deafness

- Infection in 2nd trimester may cause deafness, but those infected after 16 weeks suffer no major abnormalities.

- Congenital rubella is diagnosed by the isolation of rubella virus and/or the detection of Ig M antibodies in a single serum sample, and/or the documentation of either the persistence of rubella antibodies in serum beyond 1 year of age/more than 6 month or a rising antibody titer anytime during infancy in an unvaccinated child

Q.126 The recommended daily energy intake of an adult woman with heavy work is:

- 1 1800.
- 2 2100.
- 3 2300.
- 4 2900.

Answer is 4 K PARK PSM 17th ed/432

Q.127 All of the following methods are antilarval measures except:

- 1 Intermittent irrigation.
- 2 Paris green.
- 3 *Gambusia affinis*.
- 4 Malathion.

Answer is 4 K PARK PSM 17th ed/546-547

- Anti-larval measure

a) Environmental control - Source reduction by intermittent irrigation, Filling and drainage.

These methods generally produce permanent results.

b) Chemical control - commonly used larvicides are

- 1) Mineral oils
- 2) Paris green (Copper acetoarsenite)
- 3) Synthetic insecticides

Fenthion, chlorpyrifos and abate are the most effective larvicides.

(malathion is not much effective,c) Biological control - *Gambusia affinis*

Lebister reticulatus(Barbados millions)So probable answer is malathion.

Q.128 All of the following are true about the Herd Immunity for infectious diseases except:

- 1 It refers to group protection beyond what is afforded by the protection of immunized individuals.
- 2 It is likely to be more for infections that do not have a sub-clinical phase.
- 3 It is affected by the presence and distribution of alternative animal hosts.
- 4 In the case of tetanus it does not protect the individual.

Answer is 2 K PARK PSM 17th ed/90

Elements, which contribute the herd immunity, are

- 1) Occurrence of clinical and subclinical infection in herd
- 2) Immunisation of herd
- 3) Herd structure.

Herd structure is never constant; it is affected by the presence and distribution of alternative animal hosts.

- In the case of Tetanus, however herd immunity does not protect the individual.

- Herd immunity implies group protection beyond that afforded by the protection of immunized individuals.

So only choice is left (2) that is the answer because Herd immunity will be less for infections that do not have a sub clinical phase.

Q.129 The best indicator for monitoring the impact of Iodine Deficiency Disorders control programme is:

- 1 Prevalence of goiter among school children.
- 2 Urinary iodine levels among pregnant women.
- 3 Neonatal Hypothyroidism.
- 4 Iodine level in soil.

Answer is 3 K PARK PSM 17th ed/440

Iodine monitoring

Countries implementing control programmes require a network of laboratories for iodine monitoring and surveillance. These laboratories are essential for a) iodine excretion determination b) determination of iodine in water, soil and food as part of epidemiological studies, and c) determination of iodine in salt for quality control. Neonatal hypothyroidism is a sensitive pointer to environmental iodine deficiency and can thus be an effective indicator for monitoring the impact of a programme.

Q.130 What is the color-coding of bag in hospitals to dispose off human anatomical wastes such as body parts?

- 1 Yellow.
- 2 Black.
- 3 Red.
- 4 Blue.

Answer is 1 K PARK PSM 17th ed/567

Schedule I see table 14.1

Schedule II see table 14.2

Q.131 WHO defines adolescent age between:

- 1 10-19 years of age

- 2 10-14 years of age
- 3 10-25 years of age
- 4 9-14 years of age

Answer is 1 K. Park P.S.M 17th ed/99

O. P. Ghai essential of pediatric

WHO EPI Schedule -

- The adolescent age group 10-19 year represents an important additional target group for immunization.

Q.132 In a village having population of 1000, we found patients with certain disease. The results of as new diagnostic test on that disease are as follows.

Test result	Disease	
	Present	Absent
+	180	400
-	20	400

What is the percent prevalence of disease?

- 1. 0.20.
- 2. 2.
- 3. 18.
- 4. 20.

Answer is 4

- Population is 1000.

- Total no. Have diseased. Person @ $180 + 20 = 200$

- So prevalence is 200 per 1000 of population

But % prevalence is $\frac{200}{1000} \times 100$

$$= 20\%$$

Q.133 The following tests are used to check the efficiency of pasteurization of milk except:

- 1 Phosphatase test.
- 2 Standard plate count.
- 3 Coliform count.
- 4 Methylene blue reduction test.

Answer is 4 K PARK PSM 17th ed/450

Tests of pasteurized milk are –

- 1) Phosphatase test
- 2) Standard plate count
- 3) Coliform count

Most of countries in the west enforce a limit of 30000 bacterial count per ml of pasteurized milk. The standard in most countries is that Coliforms be absent in 1 ml of milk. Presence of Coliform in pasteurized milk is an indication either of improper pasteurization or post pasteurization contamination.

Q.134 What will be the BMI of a male whose weight is 89 kg and height is 172 cm:

- 1 27.
- 2 30.
- 3 33.
- 4 36.

Answer is 2 K PARK PSM 17th ed/229

(1) Body mass index (Quetelet's index) = $\frac{\text{Weight (kg)}}{\text{Height (m)}^2}$

$$\frac{89}{1.72 \times 1.72} = 30$$

(2) Broca index = $\text{Height (cm)} - 100$

For example, if a person's height is 160 cm.

his ideal weight is $(160 - 100) = 60$ kg

The body mass index (BMI) and the Broca index are widely used.

Skinfold thickness, it is a rapid and "non-invasive" method for assessing body fat. Several varieties of calipers (e.g. Harpenden skin calipers) are available for the purpose. The measurement may be taken at all the four sites - mid-triceps, biceps, subscapular and suprailiac regions. The sum of the measurements should be less than 40 mm in boys and 50 mm in girls.

Q.135 The most common side effect of IUD insertion is:

- 1 Bleeding.
- 2 Pain.
- 3 Pelvic infection.
- 4 Ectopic pregnancy.

Answer is 1 K PARK PSM 17th ed/342

SIDE-EFFECTS AND COMPLICATIONS

1. Bleeding The commonest complaint of women fitted with an IUD (inert or medicated) is increased vaginal bleeding.

- Pain is second major side effect, leading to IUD removal. It is most common side effect which increases the removal rate.

Other complications -

1) PID 2) ectopic pregnancy 3) uterine perforation.

- The pain due to IUCD is usually disappear by the third month.

- The risk of PID is highest in first few months after IUD insertion.

- Perforation d/t IUCD occur more frequently when insertions are performed between 48 hr and 6 weeks post partum.

- IUCD is post coital contraceptive of choice.

- Highest risk of ectopic pregnancy seen with progestasert.

Q.136 For the treatment of case of class III dog bite, all of the following are correct except:

1 Give Immunoglobulins for passive immunity.

2 Give ARV.

3 Immediately stitch wound under antibiotic coverage.

4 Immediately wash wound with soap and water.

Answer is 3 K PARK PSM 17th ed/210

Combined administration of a single dose of antirabies serum with a course of vaccine, together with local treatment of the wound is the best specific prophylactic treatment after exposure of man to rabies.

Purpose of local treatment is to remove as much virus as possible from the site of inoculation before it can be absorbed on nerve endings. Local treatment of wounds is of maximal value when applied immediately after exposure (within minutes if possible) but it should not be neglected if several hours or days have elapsed.

Immediate flushing and washing the wound preferably under a running tap, for atleast 5 minutes is of paramount importance in the prevention of human rabies.

Residual virus remains in the wound (s), after cleansing, should be inactivated by irrigation with virucidal agents - either alcohol (400-700 ml/litre), tincture or 0.01% aqueous solution of iodine or povidone iodine. Quaternary ammonium compounds (e.g. savlon, cetavlon) are no longer recommended (3,7). Cauterization with carbolic acid or nitric acid is no longer recommended as it leaves very bad scars.

Bite wounds should not be immediately sutured to prevent additional trauma which may help spread the virus in to deeper tissues. If suturing is necessary, it should be done 24-48 hours later.

Q.137 A 2-year-old female child was brought to a PHC with a history of cough and fever for 4 days with inability to drink for last 12 hours. On examination, the child was having weight of 5 kg and respiratory rate of 45/minute with fever. The child will be classified as suffering from:

1 Very severe disease.

2 Severe Pneumonia.

3 Pneumonia.

4 No Pneumonia.

Answer is 3

K PARK PSM 17th ed/137

Management of pneumonia in a child aged 2 months upto 5 years

SIGNS	Chest indrawing (if also recurrent wheezing, go directly to treat wheezing)	No chest indrawing but fast breathing (50 per minute or more if child 2 months -upto 12 months, 40 per minute or more if child 12 months upto 5 years)	No chest indrawing No fast breathing (Less than 50 per minute if child 2 months upto 5 years).
CLASSIFY AS	SEVERE PNEUMONIA	PNEUMONIA	NO PNEUMONIA COUGH OR COLD

The child in the question is 2 year old. So he/she will not be classified as per classification of young infant. He will be classified as per classification of pneumonia for child aged 2 months upto 5 yrs

Q.138 The information technology has revolutionized the world of medical sciences. In which of the following year the information Technology Act was passed by the Government of India?

1 1998

2 2000.

3 2001.

4 2003.

Answer is 2

Information Technology Act, 2000(NO. 21 OF 2000) (9TH OF JUNE, 2000)

Q.139 Transplantation of Human Organs Act was passed by Government of India in;

- 1 1996.
- 2 1993.
- 3 1998.
- 4 1994.

Answer is 4

WWW. Indianlawinfo.com

Q.140 Which one of the following is not source of manager's power.

- 1 Reward.
- 2 Coercive
- 3 Legitimate.
- 4 Efferent.

Answer is 4

Q.141 The standard normal distribution:

- 1 Is skewed to the left.
- 2 Has mean=1.0
- 3 Has standard deviation=0.0
- 4 Has variance=1.0.

Answer is 3

K PARK PSM 17th ed/613

- Standard normal curve is smooth, bell shaped, perfectly symmetrical curve, based on a infinitely large number of serration.

- The total area of the curve is 1; its mean is zero; and its standard deviation is 1.

- The mean, median and mode all coincide according to High yield statistics.

Variance = (S.D.)²

So if S.D. is 1 than variance will also be 1

Thus the answer is 4.

Q.142 The PEFR of a group of 11 year old girls follow a normal distribution with mean 300 l/min and standard deviation 20 l/min.

- 1 About 95% of the girls have PEFR between 260 and 340 l/min.
- 2 The girls have healthy lungs.
- 3 About 5% of girls have PEFR below 260 l/min.
- 4 All the PEFR must be less than 340 l/min.

Answer is 1

K PARK PSM 17th ed/613

- Area between one S.O on either side of mean ($x \pm 1.6$) will include approximately 68% of the value in the distribution.

- 2 S.D. = 95% of the value

- 3 S.D. - 99.7% of the value

In the question -

(x-) - Mean 300 L/min

S.D. = 20 L/min

1. S.D. = 20

2. SD. = 40

So 68% of the group will be in the range of ($x \pm 20$).

300 ± 20 - 280 to 320 about 95% of the girls will have PEFR in between ($x \pm 40$) - $300 \pm 40 = 260$ to 340 L/min

So 5% of girls will have PEFR below either 260 L/min or above 340 L/min (2.5% below 260 and 2.5% above 340)

- Choice 2 & 4 are totally wrong.

Q.143 The events A and B are mutually exclusive, so:

- 1 Prob (A or B) = Prob (A) + Prob (B).
- 2 Prob (A and B) = Prob (A), Prob (B).
- 3 Prob (A) = Prob (B).
- 4 Prob (A + Prob (B) = 1.

Answer is

Q.144 Total Cholesterol level = a+b (calorie intake) + c (physical activity) +d (body mass index); is an example of:

- 1 Simple linear regression.
- 2 Simple curvilinear regression
- 3 Multiple linear regression.
- 4 Multiple logistic regression.

Answer is

Q.145 The Hb level in healthy women has mean 13.5 g/dl and standard deviation 1.5 g/dl, what is the Z score for a woman with Hb level 15.0 g/dl.

- 1 9.0.
- 2 10.0.
- 3 2.0.
- 4 1.0.

Answer is 2

K PARK PSM 17th ed/613

$$Z = \frac{(X - \bar{X})}{s^*}$$

X - Single value of a object = 15 g/dl

X̄ = Mean = 13.5 g/dl

s* = Standard deviation = 1.5 g/dL

$$\text{So } Z = \frac{15 - 13.5}{1.5} = \frac{1.5}{1.5} = 1$$

Answer - is (4).

Q.146 The diagnostic power of a test to correctly exclude the disease is reflected by:

- 1 Sensitivity.
- 2 Specificity.
- 3 Positive predictivity.
- 4 Negative predictivity.

Answer is 4

Q.147 Infant mortality does not include:

- 1 Early neonatal mortality.
- 2 Perinatal mortality.
- 3 Post neonatal mortality
- 4 Late neonatal mortality.

Answer is 2

K PARK PSM 17th ed/392

Number of deaths of children

Less than 1 year of age in a year

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children less than 1 year of age in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 100$$

Number of live births in the same year

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

As currently defined, the term “perinatal mortality” includes both late foetal deaths (stillbirths) and early neonatal deaths. The Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) defined the “perinatal period” as lasting from the 28th week of gestation to the seventh day after birth. The Ninth Revision (1975) of ICD added that:

well established vital records of stillbirths is as follows:

Late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation and more)

+ early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year

$$\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{Late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation and more) + early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year}}{\text{Live births in the same year}} \times 1000$$

Live births in the same year

For international comparisons, “Late foetal and early neonatal deaths weighing over 1000g at birth expressed as a ratio per 1000 live births weighing over 1000g at birth”. It is calculated as:

Late foetal and early neonatal deaths weighing over 1000g at birth

Perinatal

$$\text{mortality} = \frac{\text{Late foetal and early neonatal deaths weighing over 1000g at birth}}{\text{Total live births weighing over 1000g at birth}} \times 1000$$

rate Total live births weighing over 1000g at birth.

Q.148 A cardiologist found a highly significant correlation coefficient (r = 0.90, p=0.01) between the systolic blood pressure values and serum cholesterol values of the patients attending his clinic. Which of the following statements is a wrong interpretation of the correlation coefficient observed?

- 1 Since there is a high correlation, the magnitudes of both the measurements are likely to be close to each other.
- 2 A patient with a high level of systolic BP is also likely to have a high level of serum cholesterol.
- 3 A patient with a low level of systolic BP is also likely to have a low level of serum cholesterol.

4 About 80% of the variation in systolic blood pressure among his patients can be explained by their serum cholesterol values and vice a versa

Q.149 All of the following drugs are effective in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor except:

- 1 Selenium sulphide.
- 2 Ketoconazole.
- 3 Griseofulvin.
- 4 Clotrimazole.

Answer is 3

Harrison's Internal Medicine 15th Ed

TREAETMENT

Solutions containing sulfur, salicylic acid, or selenium sulfide will clear the infection if used daily for a week and then intermittently thereafter. Treatment with a single 400-mg dose of ketaconazole (other azoles) is also effective. Ketoconazole is used for systemic treatment and Selinium miconazole and clotrimazole for local application.

Griseofulvin is the drug of choice for dermatophyte infections requiring systemic therapy. BUT IT IS NOT EFFECTIVE IN TINEA VERSICOLOR TINEA VERSICOLOR

Caused by a non-dermatophyte dimorphic fungus

A normal inhabitant of the skin

Yeast form Pityrosporum orbiculare does not leads the disease

Hyphal form causes characteristic lesions of disease

The typical lesions consist of oval scaly macules, papules, and patches concentrated on the chest, shoulders, and back but only rarely on the face or distal extremities.

On dark skin, they often appear as hypo pigmented areas,

Hypo pigmentation is d/t azelic acid

Disease rare in children.

A KOH preparation from scaling lesions will demonstrate a confluence of short hyphae and round spores (so-called spaghetti and meatballs).

- Pityriasis Alba can be differentiated by more common involvement of face and children.

- Indeterminate leprosy can be differentiated by absence of scaling, presence of anaesthesia (if present) and epidural atrophy and patient belonging to high leprosy prevalence state.

Q.150 A 36-year-old factory worker developed itchy, annular scaly plaques in both groins.

Application of a corticosteroid ointment led to temporary relief but the plaques continued to extend at the periphery. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1 Erythema annulare centrifugum.
- 2 Granuloma annulare.
- 3 Annular lichen planus.
- 4 Tinea cruris.

Answer is 4

Harrison's Internal Medicine 15th Ed

When Tinea is wrongly treated with steroid, lesions get more profuse and itching is less. It is called Tinea incognito. While corticosteroid is used in treatment of all three condition except tinea.

Q.151 A 16-year-old boy presented with asymptomatic, multiple, erythematous, annular lesions with a collarettes of scales at the periphery of the lesions present on the trunk. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1 Pityriasis versicolor.
- 2 Pityriasis alba.
- 3 Pityriasis rosea.
- 4 Pityriasis rubra pilaris.

Answer is 3

Harrison's Internal Medicine 15th Ed

PITYRIASIS ROSEA

Pityriasis rosea (PR) is a papulosquamous eruption of unknown etiology that occurs more commonly in the spring and fall. Its first manifestation is the development of a 2- to 6-cm annular lesion (the herald patch). This is followed in a few days to a few weeks by the appearance of many smaller annular or papular lesions with a predilection to occur on the trunk. The lesions are generally oval, with their long axis parallel to the skin-fold lines. Individual lesions may range in color from red to brown and have a trailing scale.

PR shares many clinical features with the eruption of secondary syphilis, but palm and sole lesions are extremely rare in PR and common in secondary syphilis.

Treatment is generally directed at alleviating pruritus and consists of oral antihistamines, midpotency topical glucocorticoids, and, in some cases, the use of UV-B phototherapy.

P. Versicolour	Predominant trunk involvement with brown, scaly macules
P. Rosea	Predominant trunk involvement with erythematous annular lesions with peripheral fine bran like scales
P. Rubra Pilaris	There is predominant face and scalp involvement with late involvement of whole

body - Orangey hue erythema - Thickened Palms with yellowish discoloration - Follicular eruption.
--

Q.152 The only definite indication for giving systemic Corticosteroids in pustular psoriasis is:

- 1 Psoriatic erythroderma with pregnancy.
- 2 Psoriasis in a patient with alcoholic cirrhosis.
- 3 Moderate arthritis.
- 4 Extensive lesions.

Answer is 1

Rook/Wilkinson/EBLING, Textbook of dermatology 6th edition /1631,1643

Role of systemic steroid in Psoriasis -

Systemic steroid should not be used in the routine care of Psoriasis. They do have role in the management of persistent, otherwise uncontrollable, erythroderma, which is causing metabolic complication and in fulminating generalized pustular psoriasis of the von Zumbusch type if other drugs are contraindicated.

- Generalized Pustular Psoriasis of pregnancy (Impetigo herpetiformis)

Fulminating disease in pregnancy is best treated with IV Prednisolone, the drug which carries the least hazard for the fetus.

- Methotrexate, retinoids, PUVA or combination therapy may be needed after delivery to allow weaning off the steroid.

Q.153 A 40-year-old woman presents with a 2-year history of erythematous papulopustular lesions on the convexities of the face. There is a background of erythema and telangiectasia. The most likely diagnosis in the patient is:

- 1 Acne vulgaris.
- 2 Rosacea.
- 3 Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- 4 Polymorphic light eruption.

Answer is 2

Harrison's Internal Medicine 15th Ed

ACNE ROSACEA

Individuals with rosacea initially demonstrate a pronounced flushing reaction. This may be in response to heat, emotional stimuli, alcohol, hot drinks, or spicy foods. As the disease progresses, the flush persists longer and longer and may eventually become permanent. Papules, pustules, and telangiectases can become superimposed on the persistent flush. Rosacea of very long standing may lead to connective tissue overgrowth, particularly of the nose (rhinophyma).

Ocular problems are potentially sight threatening and warrant ophthalmologic evaluation.

It is treated effectively with oral tetracycline in doses ranging from 250 to 1000 mg/d. Topical metronidazole or sodium sulfacetamide has also been shown to be effective. The use of low-potency, nonfluorinated topical glucocorticoids, particularly after cool soaks, is helpful in alleviating facial erythema.

NOTE-Fluorinated topical glucocorticoids should be avoided since chronic use of these preparations may actually elicit rosacea.

ACNE VULGARIS

The clinical hallmark of acne vulgaris is the comedone, which may be closed (whitehead) or open (blackhead). Closed comedones appear as 1- to 2-mm pebbly white papules, which are accentuated when the skin is stretched. They are the precursors of inflammatory lesions of acne vulgaris.

Q.154 An 8-year-old boy from Bihar presents with a 6 months history of an illdefined, hypopigmented slightly atrophic macule on the face. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1 Pityriasis alba.
- 2 Indeterminate leprosy.
- 3 Morphoca.
- 4 Calcium deficiency.

Answer is

- Pityriasis Alba can be differentiated by more common involvement of face and children .

- Indeterminate leprosy can be differentiated by absence of scaling, presence of anaesthesia (if present) and epidural atrophy and patient belonging to high leprosy prevalence state.

Q.155 A 27-year old sexually active male develops a vesiculobullous lesion on the glans soon after taking tablet paracetamol for fever. The lesion healed with hyperpigmentation. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1 Behcet's syndrome.
- 2 Herpes genitalis.
- 3 Fixed drug eruption.
- 4 Pemphigus vulgaris.

Answer is 3

Harrison's Internal Medicine 15th Ed/

FIXED DRUG REACTIONS

These reactions are characterized by one or more sharply demarcated, erythematous lesions in which hyperpigmentation results after resolution of the acute inflammation; with rechallenge, the lesion recurs in the same (i.e., "fixed") location. Lesions often involve the lips, hands, legs, face, genitalia, and oral mucosa and cause burning. Most patients have multiple lesions. Patch

testing is useful to establish the etiology. Fixed drug eruptions have been associated with phenolphthalein, sulfonamides, tetracyclines, phenylbutazone, NSAIDs, and barbiturates. Although cross-sensitivity appears to occur between different tetracycline compounds, cross-sensitivity was not elicited when different sulfonamide compounds were administered to patients as part of provocation testing.

BEHCET'S SYNDROME -is a clinicopathologic entity characterized by recurrent episodes of oral and genital ulcers, iritis, and cutaneous lesions

Q.156 In a firearm injury, there is burning, blackening, tattooing around the wound, along with cherry red colour of the surrounding tissues and is cruciate in shape, the injury is:

- 1 Close shot entry.
- 2 Close contact exit.
- 3 Contact shot entry.
- 4 Distant shot entry.

Answer is 3

Parikh 1996 ed/p-280, Modi 22nd ed./354, Reddy 2000ed/181, 83, 185

Contact wound made - cruciform entrance wound, may be larger than exists. Flame/burning/scorching are produced by- Revolvers/pistols when they are generally within range of about 2-3 inches.

If a firearm is discharged very close or in actual contact, the subcutaneous tissue over an area of 20-3 inches round the wound of entrance are lacerated and the surrounding skin is usually scorched and blackened by smoke and tattooed with unburnt grains of gun power or smokeless propellant powder.

Hence answer is contact shot entry (3).

Q.157 In methyl alcohol poisoning there is CNS depression, cardiac depression and optic nerve atrophy. These effects are produced due to:

- 1 Formaldehyde and formic acid
- 2 Acetaldehyde.
- 3 Pyridine.
- 4 Acetic acid.

Answer is 1

Modi 22nd ed/320 of Toxicology (Section II)

SYMPTOMS OF METHYL ALCOHOL POISONING

Dilated pupil, visual disturbances, photophobia, concentric diminution of visual fields for colour and form, followed by partial or total blindness due to retrobulbar neuritis resulting from a specific toxic effect of formaldehyde on retinal cells.

Hence answer is (1).

Q.158 In chronic arsenic poisoning the following samples can be sent for laboratory examination, except:

- 1 Nail clippings.
- 2 Hair samples.
- 3 Bone biopsy.
- 4 Blood sample.

Answer is 4

Modi toxicology Section II 22nd ed./126, 129. Reddy 2000ed Toxicology

Deposition of arsenic in chronic arsenic poisoning –

- Greatest concentration found in hairs and nails where it is stored permanently.
- Its deposition in hairs begins in 15 days after administration.
- Arsenic also found in human tissues. In which the liver contains largest amount. Bones and teeth come next. The amount found in blood is negligible.

• In chronic poisoning arsenic is also found in brain, spinal cord. In fatal results, occurring from salvarsan poisoning, it is interesting to note that arsenic is not found in the brain or nervous tissue.

Hence answer is blood (4).

Q.159 Which of the following statements is not correct regarding diatom?

- 1 Diatoms are aquatic unicellular plants.
- 2 Diatoms have an extracellular coat composed of magnesium.
- 3 Acid digestion technique is used to extract diatoms.
- 4 Presence of diatoms in the femoral bone marrow is an indication of antemortem inhalation of water.

Answer is 2

Modi 22nd edition Section I/289, 290. Parikh 1996 ed/217-218

DIATOM TEST

- Finding of diatoms by microscopic examination of tissue like brain, liver or bone marrow from the femur or humerus after acid digestion is helpful in confirming death from drowning.
- Diatoms are tiny unicellular algae (aquatic plant).
- They may be fan shaped (Stellate), ribbon like and seen singly or in groups.
- They have hard siliceous (not magnesium), almost indestructible outer covering (frustules).
- A diatom shows chromatophores before acid digestion.
- Acid digestion done with strong nitric oxide and heating it till a clear fluid is obtained.
- Since diatoms resist putrefaction, the diatom test is particularly valuable where decomposition is advanced.
- Diatom test is negative in dead bodies thrown in water and in dry drowning.

Answer is - (2).

Q.160 In India, magistrate inquest is done in the following cases except:

- 1 Exhumation cases.
- 2 Dowry deaths within 5 years of marriage.
- 3 Murder cases
- 4 Death of a person in police custody.

Answer is 3

Parikh 1996 ed./386, 10).Reddy 2000ed/5

- MAGISTRATE'S INQUEST -

- 1) Admission of a mentally ill person in a Psychiatric hospital or a Psychiatric nursing home under certain provision of the mental health act, 1987.
- 2) Death of a convict in jail.
- 3) Death of a person in police custody or during police interrogation or as a result of police firing.
- 4) Exhumation cases.

Dowry death under section 176 (1) (Cr PC) Provides inquest by executive magistrate and section 174 (3) (Cr PC) provides as follow: when

- 1) Case involves suicide by a woman within seven years of her marriage.
- 2) The case relates to the death of a woman within 7 years of her marriage in any circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion.
- 3) The cases relate to the death of a woman within 7 years of her marriage and any relative of the woman has made a request in this behalf, the police officer will forward the body for autopsy to the nearest M.O.

Hence answer is (3).

Q.161 At autopsy, the cyanide poisoning case will show the following features, except:

- 1 Characteristic bitter lemon smell.
- 2 Congested organs.
- 3 The skin may be pinkish or cherry red in color.
- 4 Erosion and hemorrhages in esophagus and stomach.

Answer is 1

Modi toxicology section II 22nd ed./470, 471, 473.Reddy 2000ed/530

HYDROCYANIC POISONING -

- It occurs in combination with leaves of cherry laurel, in bitter almonds, in the Kernels of common cherry, plum, apricot, peach and other stone fruits, the ordinary bamboo shoots, and in certain oil seeds.
- These plants contain crystalline glucoside, K/A amygdalin, which in the presence of water and natural enzyme emulsion - hydrolysed in HCN + glucose and benzaldehyde.
- First symptom is bitter almond odour of HCN (Not bitter lemon).
- KCN have strong alkaline effect and has a corrosive effect on mucous membrane.
- Post mortem staining of bright cherry red color due to cyanmethaemoglobin.
- Mucous membrane of stomach and duodenum is often red and congested.

Hence answer (1).

Q.162 The most reliable criteria in Gustafson's method of identification is:

- 1 Cementum apposition.
- 2 Transparency of root.
- 3 Attrition.
- 4 Root resorption.

Answer is 2

APURBA NANDY 1996 edition/P-63. Reddy 2000ed/58

ESTIMATION OF AGE FROM TEETH IN ELDERLY SUBJECTS:

- Ⓐ Done by Gustafson's formula (based on ageing and decaying changes in teeth).
- Ⓑ There are 6 criteria's

Attrition	Secondary dentine	Cementum apposition
Periodontosis	Root resorption	Transparency of root

Ⓔ Only attrition and Periodontosis can be used in living subjects because for examination of other changes, teeth have to be extracted out of their sockets.

Ⓕ Of all above the criteria, transparency of root done is the single most important one.

Ⓖ Rating of cementum apposition is most difficult to assess.

Important question have been asked frequently about teeth

Years	Total No. Of teeth
2-5 yr	20
At 6 yr	21-24 due to eruption of first permanent molars
7-12 yr	Remains 24
12-14 yr	25-28 due to eruption of 2 nd permanent molars.
14-17 yr	Remains 28
17-25 yr	29-32 due to eruption of 3 rd permanent molars

Q.163 The minimum age at which an individual is responsible for his criminal act is:

- 1 7 years
- 2 12 years
- 3 16 years
- 4 21 years

Answer is 1

Parikh 1996 edi/47.Reddy 2000ed/60

- Under section 82 IPC, a child under the age of seven is incapable of committing an offence. This is because that a child of that tender age cannot have a guilty mind or criminal intention with which the act is done.
- Under Section 83 IPC, a child > 7 yr and, < 12 yr in India is presumed to be capable of committing an offence if he has obtained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. The law presumes such maturity in a child of that age unless the contrary is proved by the defence.
- Under section 89 IPC - A child < 12 yr cannot give valid consent to suffer any harm which can occur from an act done in good faith and for its benefits eg. consent for an operation.
- Under section 87 IPC ? A person <18 yr cannot give valid consent, wheather express or implied, to suffer any harm which may result from an act not intended or not known to cause death or grievous hurt, eg. consent for a wrestling contest.

Answer is (1).

Q.164 The most reliable method of identification of an individual is:

- 1 Dactylography.
- 2 Scars.
- 3 Anthropometry.
- 4 Handwriting.

Answer is 1

Parikh 1996 ed./53.Reddy 2000ed/70

Dactylography depends on ridges and groves, over fingers and thumbs it makes absolute identification possible. Answer is (1).

Q.165 The most common pattern of fingerprint is:

- 1 Arch.
- 2 Loop.
- 3 Whorl.
- 4 Composite.

Answer is 2

Parikh 1996 ed/53.Reddy 2000ed/70

- Loops 67%,
- Whorls - 25%,
- Arches - 6-7%, and
- Composites 1-2%

Answer is (2).

Q.166 A 30 years old male patient presents with complaints of weakness in right upper and both lower limbs for last 4 months. He developed digital infarcts involving 2nd and 3rd fingers on right side and 5th finger on left side. On examination, BP was 160/140 mm Hg, all peripheral pulses were palpable and there was asymmetrical neuropathy. Investigations showed a Hb-12 gm, TLC - 12000 Cu mm, Platelets 4,30,000, ESR - 49mm. Urine examination showed proteinuria and RBC - 10-15/hpf with no casts. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis.

- 1 Polyarteritis nodosa.
 - 2 Systemic lupus erythematosus.
 - 3 Wegener's granulomatosis.
 - 4 Mixed cryoglobulinemia.
- Answer is 1 H15TH/1592,1966

Q.167 Which of the following infestation leads to malabsorption?

- 1 Giardia lamblia.
 - 2 Ascaris lumbricoides.
 - 3 Necater Americana.
 - 4 Ancylostoma duodenale.
- Answer is 1 H15TH/1678

Giardia remains a pathogen of the proximal small bowel and does not disseminate hematogenously. Giardia infections are common in both developed and developing countries. Because cysts are, person-to-person transmission occurs where fecal hygiene is poor. Although trophozoites adhere to the epithelium, they do not cause invasive or locally destructive alterations. The lactose intolerance and significant malabsorption that develop in a minority of infected adults and children. In a few cases usually in chronically infected, symptomatic patients the histopathologic findings (including flattened villi) and the clinical manifestations resemble those of tropical sprue and gluten-sensitive enteropathy. Disease manifestations of Giardiasis range from asymptomatic carriage to fulminant diarrhea and malabsorption. However, disease can be severe, resulting in malabsorption, weight loss, growth retardation, dehydration, and (in rare cases) death

PEARL POINTS

Giardiasis can be life threatening in patients with HYPOGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA
Metronidazole is DOC

Q.168 All of the following can cause osteoporosis, except.

- 1 Hyperparathyroidism.
 - 2 Steroid use.
 - 3 Fluorosis.
 - 4 Thyrotoxicosis.
- Answer is 3 H15TH/2229

Hyperparathyroidism leads to increased bone resorption so leading to the osteoporosis.
Glucocorticoids are a common cause of medication-induced osteoporosis
Excessive thyroid hormone can accelerate bone remodeling and result in bone loss and leads to osteoporosis.
Fluorosis leads to increased bone density so how it can lead to the osteoporosis.

Q.169 Serum angiotensin converting enzyme may be raised in all of following, except:

- 1 Sarcoidosis.
 - 2 Silicosis.
 - 3 Berylliosis
 - 4 Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- Answer is 4

Oxford Medicine 3rd Ed vol. – 2, Pg -2832

Consistently elevated serum ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) levels are appreciably higher found in

Pulmonary condition	Non pulmonary condition
Sarcoidosis	Alcoholic liver disease
Gaucher's	Hyperthyroidism
Silicosis	Diabetes mellitus
Berylliosis	
Atypical mycobacterium infection	

-Serial serum ACE measurements can be helpful in monitoring disease activity as its correlate with chest radiograph and clinical condition.

Q.170 Hypercalcemia associated with malignancy is most often mediated by:

- 1 Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
 - 2 Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTHrP).
 - 3 Interleukin - 6 (IL-6)
 - 4 Calcitonin.
- Answer is 2 H15TH/646

Parathormone-related protein (PTHrP) produced by tumors has a central role as a mediator of hypercalcemia in cancer. PTHrP acts via the PTH hormone receptors on osteoblasts and renal tubular cells to stimulate bone resorption and renal calcium conservation.

Elevated plasma PTHrP levels are also found in most hypercalcemic patients with bone metastases. Transforming growth factors, cytokines (interleukin 1 and 6), and other unknown factors could play

a contributory role.

In lymphoma, a vitamin D-related product of the tumor may also increase calcium absorption in the gut.

Q.171 All of the following are the causes of relative Polycythemia except:

- 1 Dehydration.
- 2 Dengue hemorrhagic fever.
- 3 Gaisbock syndrome.
- 4 High altitude.

Answer is 4 H15TH/353

Polycythemia can be of three types

1 Spurious (related to a decrease in plasma volume)	Gaisbock's syndrome Dehydration leads to decreased plasma volume Dengue- increased vascular permeability to Water leads to decreased plasma volume
2 Primary,	Polycythemia Vera
3 Secondary ®(Associated with increases in EPO levels. physiologically adapted response to tissue hypoxia	Lung disease High altitude CO poisoning High-affinity hemoglobinopathy

A rare familial form of Polycythemia is associated with normal EPO levels but mutations producing hyper responsive EPO receptors.

Q.172 All of the following may cause ST segment elevation on EKG, except:

- 1 Early repolarization variant.
- 2 Constrictive pericarditis.
- 3 Ventricular aneurysm.
- 4 Prinzmetal's angina.

Answer is 2 H15TH/1268,1367

Reversible transmural ischemia, for example, due to coronary vasospasm (Prinzmetal's variant angina), may cause transient ST-segment elevations without development of Q waves. ST-segment elevations that persist for several weeks or more after a Q-wave infarct usually correlate with a severe underlying wall motion disorder (akinetic or dyskinetic zone), although not necessarily but can be due to a frank ventricular aneurysm. Ventricular aneurysm leads to persistent elevation of the ST segment after MI.

ST-segment elevations simulating ischemia may occur with acute pericarditis or myocarditis, or as a normal variant ("early repolarization" pattern)

Q.173 5'-Nucleotidase activity is increased in;

- 1 Bone diseases.
- 2 Prostate cancer.
- 3 Chronic renal failure.
- 4 Cholestatic disorders.

Answer is 4 H15TH/1713

Alkaline phosphatase	More specific	Located in or near the bile canalicular membrane of hepatocytes
5-nucleotidase	More specific	Same as Alkaline phosphatase
Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT)	Less specific	Located in the endoplasmic reticulum and in bile duct epithelial cells

Enzymes raised in Cholestasis® three enzymes

Due to more diffuse localization in the liver, GGT elevation in serum is less specific for Cholestasis than are elevations of alkaline phosphatase or 5-nucleotidase. Very high level of GGT is specially seen in relation with alcoholic liver disease.

Q.174 Normal CSF glucose level in a normoglycemic adult is:

- 1 20-40 mg/dl
- 2 40-70 mg/dl
- 3 70-90 mg/dl
- 4 90-110 mg/dl

Answer is 2 H15TH/APPENDIX TABLE A-3

Q.175 Bart's hydrops fetalis is lethal because:

- 1 Hb Bart's cannot bind oxygen.
- 2 The excess ?-globin form insoluble precipitates.
- 3 Hb Bart's cannot release oxygen to fetal tissues.
- 4 Microcytic red cells become trapped in the placenta.

Answer is 3 H15TH/672

The homozygous state for the β -thalassaemia-1 (hydrops fetalis) causes total absence of β -globin synthesis. No physiologically useful hemoglobin is produced beyond the embryonic stage. Excess β -globin forms tetramers called Hb Bart's (β_4), which has an extraordinarily high oxygen affinity. It delivers almost no O₂ to fetal tissues, causing tissue asphyxia, edema (hydrops fetalis), congestive heart failure, and death in utero.

Q.176 Cluster headache is characterized by all, except:

- 1 Affects predominantly females.
- 2 Unilateral headache.
- 3 Onset typically in 20-50 years of life.
- 4 Associated with conjunctival congestion.

Answer is 21 H15TH/78

CLUSTER HEADACHE RAEDER'S SYNDROME, HISTAMINE CEPHALALGIA, AND SPHENOPALATINE NEURALGIA

0.Episodic type is most common and is characterized by one to three short-lived attacks of periorbital pain per day over a 4- to 8-week period, followed by a pain-free interval that averages 1 year.

0.Men are affected seven to eight times more often than women;

0. Hereditary factors are usually absent.

0. Although the onset is generally between ages 20 and 50, it may occur as early as the first decade of life.

Clinical Features

Pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Periorbital pain begins without warning Ⓑ Excruciating in intensity and is deep Ⓒ Reaches a crescendo within 5 min Ⓓ Nonfluctuating, and explosive Ⓔ Strictly unilateral and usually affects the same side in subsequent months Ⓕ Attacks last from 30 min to 2 h
Associated symptoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓖ Homolateral lacrimation Ⓗ Reddening of the eye Ⓘ Nasal stuffiness Ⓚ Lid ptosis, and Ⓛ Nausea.

PEARL POINTS

Ⓐ The cluster syndrome is thus clinically, genetically, and therapeutically different from migraine.

Ⓑ Alcohol provokes attacks in about 70% of patients but ceases to be provocative when the bout remits; this on-off vulnerability to alcohol is pathognomonic of cluster headache.

Ⓒ Only rarely do foods or emotional factors precipitate pain, in contrast to migraine.

Ⓓ Propranolol and amitriptyline are largely ineffective. Lithium is beneficial for cluster headache and ineffective in migraine.

TREATMENT

Ⓐ The most satisfactory treatment is the administration of drugs to prevent cluster attacks until the bout is over.

Ⓑ Effective prophylactic drugs are prednisone, lithium, methysergide, ergotamine, sodium valproate, and verapamil.

Ⓒ Lithium (600 to 900 mg daily) appears to be particularly useful for the chronic form of the disorder.

Ⓓ ergotamine is most effective when given 1 to 2 h before an expected attack

Ⓔ For the attacks themselves, oxygen inhalation (9 L/min via a loose mask) is the most effective modality.

Q.177 The most sensitive test for the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis is:

- 1 Elevated serum Ach-receptor binding antibodies.
- 2 Repetitive nerve stimulation test.
- 3 Positive edrophonium test.
- 4 Measurement of jitter by single fibre electromyography.

Oxford textbook of medicine /disorder of neuromuscular junction/pg1169

For practical purposes, the presence of anti-AchR antibodies is confirmatory and no further diagnostic investigations are required. It is the most specific test for M.G. but it is not the most sensitive test. In seronegative patients, electromyography and the intravenous edrophonium (Tensilon) test are helpful edrophonium test. The test is therefore likely to be of most use in patients with purely ocular symptoms and signs. False-negative and false-positive results are not uncommon.

The conventional electromyographic measure for diagnosing myasthenia gravis is the demonstration of a decremental response of the compound muscle action potential in response to repetitive nerve stimulation at 3

Hz. More sensitive, but not specific and only available in specialist centres, is the presence of increased jitter and blocking, as assessed by single-fibre electromyography.

Table 1 Ion channels responsible for the different clinical disorders

Ion channel	Clinical disorder
Acetylcholine receptor	Myasthenia gravis
Voltage-gated calcium channel	Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome
Voltage-gated potassium channel	Acquired neuromyotonia

Q.178 Vitamin B12 deficiency can give rise to all of the following, except:

- 1 Myelopathy.
- 2 Optic atrophy.
- 3 Peripheral neuropathy.
- 4 Myopathy.

Answer is 4 H15TH/2432

SUBACUTE COMBINED DEGENERATION (VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY)

Site of involvement	Symptoms
Myelopathy (involvement of the posterior and lateral tracts)	-Parasthesias in the hands and feet -Early loss of vibration and position sensation -Progressive ataxic weakness
Peripheral neuropathy	-Loss of deep tendon reflexes
Optic atrophy	-Loss of vision

⊗Optic atrophy and irritability and other mental changes may be prominent in advanced cases and on occasion are the presenting symptoms (megaloblastic adness).

⊗ The diagnosis is confirmed by the finding of a low serum B12 concentration, elevated levels of homocysteine (homocysteinemia), methylmalonyluria, and a positive Schilling test

Q.179 EEG is usually abnormal in all of the following, except.

- 1 Sub acute sclerosing panencephalitis.
- 2 Locked-in state.
- 3 Creutzfeldt Jakob disease
- 4 Hepatic encephalopathy.

Answer is 2 H15TH/2491,1765,2333

SSPE is a rare chronic progressive demyelinating disease of the CNS associated with measles virus. Most patients give a history of primary measles infection at an early age (2 years), with a latent interval of 6 to 8 years by the development of a progressive neurologic disorder.

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) is a degenerative disease of the central nervous system (CNS) that is caused prions. CJD typically presents with dementia and myoclonus, and is relentlessly progressive, usually results in death within a year of onset

SSPE	Characteristic periodic pattern with bursts every 3 to 8 s of high-voltage, sharp slow waves, followed by periods of attenuated ("flat") background
CJD	⊗Advanced cases shows repetitive, high voltage, triphasic, and polyphasic sharp discharges ⊗Stereotyped periodic bursts of <200 ms duration, occurring every 1 to 2 s, makes the diagnosis of CJD very likely
Hepatic enceph.	Grade I TO III shows triphasic waves while grade IV shows delta activity.

PEARL POINTS

EEG changes are produced by abnormality of cerebral cortex. Locked-in state is a pontine lesion (lies deep in posterior cranial fossa), so how it can produce the EEG changes.

Q.180 All of the following are neurologic channelopathies except:

- 1 Hypokalemic periodic paralysis.
- 2 Episodic ataxia type 1.
- 3 Familial hemiplegic migraine.
- 4 Spinocerebellar ataxia I.

Answer is 4 H15TH/74,2345,2409

Hypo K.P.P.	Voltage-sensitive, skeletal muscular calcium channel,
FHM	P/Q type calcium channel subunit expressed only in the central nervous system
Episodic Ataxia Types 1	Potassium channel
Type 2	α_1A voltage-dependent calcium channel subunit

The SCA1 gene product, called ataxin-1, is a novel protein of unknown function

Q.181 According to the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), a verbal score of 1 indicates:

- 1 No response.
- 2 Inappropriate words.
- 3 Incomprehensible sounds.
- 4 Disoriented response.

Answer is 1 H15TH/2440

Glasgow coma scale

Clinical observation	Score
Eye opening	
Spontaneous	4
To verbal command	3
To pain	2
None	1
Motor response	
Obeys commands	6
Localises pain	5
Flexion withdrawal to pain	4
Abnormal flexion (decorticate)	3
Extension to pain (decerebrate)	2
None	1
Verbal response	
Orientated	5
Confused conversation	4
Inappropriate words	3
Incomprehensible words	2
None	1

Q.182 Which of the following is not a neuroparasite?

- 1 Taenia solium.
- 2 Acanthamoeba.
- 3 Naegleria.
- 4 Trichinella spiralis.

Answer is 4 H15TH/1231,1202,1249

Cysticercoids can be found anywhere in the body, most commonly in the brain and the skeletal muscle. It is caused by Taenia solium.

Acanthamoeba species causes Granulomatous Amebic Encephalitis

Primary amebic meningoencephalitis caused by Naegleria fowleri follows the aspiration of water contaminated with trophozoites

Trichinellosis develops after the ingestion of meat containing cysts of Trichinella. While most infections are mild and asymptomatic, heavy infections can cause severe enteritis, periorbital edema, myositis, and (infrequently) death. But CNS involvement is not seen.

Q.183 A 50 year old man, an alcoholic and a smoker presents with a 3 hour history of severe retrosternal chest pain and increasing shortness of breath. He started having this pain while eating, which was constant and radiated to the back and interscapular region. He was a known hypertensive. On examination, he was cold and clammy with a heart rate of 130/min. and a BP of 80/40 mmHg. JVP was normal. All peripheral pulses were present and equal. Breath sounds were decreased at the left lung base and chest X-ray showed left pleural effusion.

Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1 Acute aortic dissection.
- 2 Acute myocardial infarction.
- 3 Rupture of the esophagus.
- 4 Acute pulmonary embolism.

Answer is 4 H 15TH/1432

The factors that predispose to aortic dissection include systemic hypertension, a coexisting condition in 70% of patients, peak incidence is in the sixth and seventh decades.

Men are more affected than women by a ratio of 2:1.

The pain may be localized to the front (retrosternal) or back of the chest, often the interscapular region, and typically migrates with propagation of the dissection to the back. Other symptoms include syncope, dyspnea, and weakness.

Physical findings may include hypertension or hypotension, loss of pulses, or feeble pulses. chest x-ray often reveals a widened superior mediastinum. A pleural effusion (usually

left-sided) also may be present. This effusion is typically serosanguinous and not indicative of rupture unless accompanied by hypotension and falling hematocrit.

Q.184 Which of the following is a cause of reversible dementia?

- 1 Subacute combined degeneration.
- 2 Picks disease.
- 3 Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease.
- 4 Alzheimer's disease.

Answer is 1 H 15TH/

Q.185 Which one of the following drugs is 'Topoisomerase 1 inhibitor'?

- 1 Doxorubicin.
- 2 Irinotecan.
- 3 Etoposide.
- 4 Vincristine.

Answer is 2 H 15TH/536

Q.186 Study the following carefully:

Read the pedigree. Inheritance pattern of the disease in the family is:

- 1 Autosomal recessive type.
- 2 Autosomal dominant type.
- 3 X Linked dominant type.
- 4 X linked recessive type.

Q.187 Palpable purpura could occur in the following conditions, except:

- 1 Thrombocytopenia.
- 2 Small-vessel vasculitis.
- 3 Disseminated gonococcal infection.
- 4 Acute meningococemia.

Q.188 A 59 year old man with severe myxomatous mitral regurgitation is asymptomatic, with a left ventricular ejection fraction of 45% and an end-systolic diameter index of 2.9 cm/m². The most appropriate treatment is:

- 1 Mitral valve repair or replacement.
- 2 No treatment.
- 3 ACE inhibitor therapy.
- 4 Digoxin and diuretic therapy.

Q.189 The gold standard for the diagnosis of osteoporosis is:

- 1 Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry.
- 2 Single energy X-ray absorptiometry.
- 3 Ultrasound.
- 4 Quantitative computed tomography.

Q.190 Nevirapine is a:

- 1 Protease inhibitor.
- 2 Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.
- 3 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.
- 4 Fusion inhibitor.

Q.191 With reference to infections with Escherichia coli the following are true except:

- 1 Enteroaggregative E.coli is associated with Persistent diarrhoea.
- 2 Enterohemorrhagic E.coli can cause haemolytic uraemic syndrome.
- 3 Enteroinvasive E.coli produces a disease similar to salmonellosis.
- 4 Enterotoxigenic E.coli is a common cause of travelers' diarrhoea.

Q.192 The following statements are true regarding melioidosis except:

- 1 It is caused by Burkholderia mallei.
- 2 The agent is a gram negative aerobic bacteria.
- 3 Bipolar staining of the aetiological agent is seen with methylene blue stain.
- 4 The most common form of melioidosis is pulmonary infection.

Q.193 The following bacteria are most often associated with acute neonatal meningitis except:

- 1 Escherichia coli.
- 2 Streptococcus agalactiae.
- 3 Neisseria meningitidis.
- 4 Listeria monocytogenes.

Q.194 All of the following *Vibrio* sp. are halophilic, except:

- 1 *V. cholerae*.
- 2 *V. parahaemolyticus*.
- 3 *V. alginolyticus*.
- 4 *V. fluvialis*.

All members of the genus are highly motile, facultatively anaerobic, curved gram-negative rods with one or more polar flagella. Except for *V. cholerae* and *V. mimicus*, all require salt for growth ("halophilic vibrios").

Q.195 All of the following organisms are known to survive intracellularly except:

- 1 *Neisseria meningitidis*.
- 2 *Salmonella typhi*.
- 3 *Streptococcus pyogenes*.
- 4 *Legionella pneumophila*.

Q.196 The capsule of *Cryptococcus neoformans* in a CSF sample is best seen by

- 1 Grams stain.
- 2 India ink preparation.
- 3 Giemsa stain.
- 4 Methanamine - Silver stain.

Q.197 In Von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome, the retinal vascular tumours are often associated with intracranial hemangioblastoma. Which one of the following regions is associated with such vascular abnormalities in this syndrome?

- 1 Optic radiation.
- 2 Optic tract.
- 3 Cerebellum.
- 4 Pulvinar.

Q.198 Viruses can be isolated from clinical samples by cultivation in the following except:

- 1 Tissue culture.
- 2 Embryonated eggs.
- 3 Animals.
- 4 Chemically defined media.

Ananthnarayan, Textbook of microbiology,

Q.199 It is true regarding the normal microbial flora present on the skin and mucous membranes that:

- 1 It cannot be eradicated by antimicrobial agents
- 2 It is absent in the stomach due to the acidic pH.
- 3 It establishes in the body only after the neonatal period.
- 4 The flora in the small bronchi is similar to that of the trachea.

Q.200 An army jawan posted in a remote forest area had fever and headache. His fever was 104 F and pulse was 70 per min. He had an erythematous lesion of about 1 cm on the leg surrounded by small vesicles, along with generalized lymphadenopathy at the time of presentation to the referral hospital. His blood sample was collected to perform serology for the diagnosis of Rickettsial disease. Which one of the following results in Weil-felix reaction will be diagnostic in this clinical setting:

- 1 High OX-2
- 2 High OX-19.
- 3 High OX-K.
- 4 High OX-19 and OX-2.

Answer is 3 PANICKAR 6TH/

This is a case of scrub typhus with classical clinical presentation. The classic case description includes an eschar at the site of chigger feeding, regional lymphadenopathy, and a maculopapular rash. After an incubation period of 6 to 21 days (usually 8 to 10 days), the onset of disease is characterized by fever, headache, myalgia, cough, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Severe cases typically include prominent encephalitis and interstitial pneumonia as key features of vascular injury. Scrub typhus is found in environments that harbor the infected chiggers, particularly areas of heavy scrub vegetation where the forest is regrowing after being cleared and along riverbanks.

On Weil-felix reaction scrub typhus shows

OX-K	OX-2	OX-19
+++	-	-

Q.201 Adenosine deaminase (enzyme) deficiency is associated with:

- 1 Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).
- 2 X-linked agammaglobulinemia.
- 3 Transient hypogammaglobulinemia of infancy.

4 Chronic granulomatous disease.

Answer is 1 R7th /201

Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) is inherited as both autosomal recessive and X-linked recessive form. Autosomal recessive form of SCID characterized by severe lymphopenia, the failure in T and B cell development. It is due to mutations in the RAG-1 or RAG-2 genes. About half of patients with autosomal recessive SCID are deficient in an enzyme involved in purine metabolism, adenosine deaminase (ADA), due to mutations in the ADA gene.

Q.202 Which of the following viral infections is transmitted by tick.

- 1 Japanese encephalitis.
- 2 Dengue fever.
- 3 Kyasanur forest disease (KFD).
- 4 Yellow fever.

Answer is 3 K Park P.S.M. 17th ed/543.

Hard tick	Soft tick
Tick typhus	Q fever
Viral encephalitis	Relapsing fever
Viral fevers (KFD)	
Tularemia	
Tick aralysis	
Human babesiosis	

Q.203 Atypical pneumonia can be caused by the following microbial agents except?

- 1 Mycoplasma pneumoniae.
- 2 Legionella pemmophila.
- 3 Human Corona virus.
- 4 Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Answer is 4 Robbins Pathology 7 ed/747

Common Causes of Community acquired atypical pneumonia are.

1) Mycoplasma pneumoniae	4) Viruses (RSV, Parainfluenza, influenza A & B, adenovirus, SARS).
2) Chlamydia spp (Pneumoniae, Psittaci, trachomatis)	SARS is cause by human corona virus.
3) Coxiella burnetti (Q fever)	
4) Legionella pemmophila	

Q.204 The serum concentration of which of the following human Ig G subclass is maximum?

- 1 IgG1.
- 2 IgG2.
- 3 IgG3.
- 4 IgG4.

Answer is 4 H16TH ED /1922.AN6TH ED/81

Ig G comprises approximately 75 to 85% of total serum immunoglobulin. The four Ig G subclasses are numbered in order of their level in serum, IgG1 being found in greatest amounts and IgG4 the least.

IgG1@65%	IgG3@8%
IgG2@23%	IgG4@4%

Q.205 Chlamydia trachomatis is associated with the following except:

- 1 Endemic trachoma.
- 2 Inclusion conjunctivitis.
- 3 Lymphogranuloma venereum.
- 4 Community acquired pneumonia.

Answer is 4 H16TH ED /1531

Disease caused by Chlamydia trachomatis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ Pneumonia, primarily in children and young adults, Ⓑ Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease Ⓒ Trachoma Ⓐ A, B, Ba, and C serovars Ⓓ Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and hemorrhagic proctocolitis. Ⓔ L₁, L₂, and L₃ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓔ Recurrent respiratory infections in older adults Ⓕ Asthma and Sarcoidosis Ⓖ Sexually transmitted and perinatally acquired infections. Ⓖ D through K Ⓗ Inclusion conjunctivitis in young adult and children
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Q.206 The following statements are true regarding *Clostridium perfringens* except:

- 1 It is the commonest cause of gas gangrene.
- 2 It is normally present in human faeces.
- 3 The principal toxin of *C. perfringens* is the alpha toxin.
- 4 Gas gangrene producing strains of *C. perfringens* produce heat resistant spores.

Answer is 4 PANICKAR 6TH/230

Clostridia are present in the normal colonic flora at concentrations of 10⁹ to 10¹⁰ per gram. *C. ramosum* is the most common and is followed in frequency by *C. perfringens* in colonizing clostridium. While most common colonizing organisms in colon are bacterioids.

C. perfringens is the most common of the clostridial species isolated from tissue infections (gas gangrene) and bacteremias.

C. perfringens is associated with food poisoning (type A) and enteritis necroticans (type C).

C. perfringens possesses at least 17 possible virulence factors. This species has been divided into five types (A through E) on the basis of four major lethal toxins: α , β , ϵ , and θ . The θ toxin is a phospholipase C (lecithinase) that splits lecithin into phosphorylcholine and diglyceride. This is a major toxin and associated with gas gangrene. Gas gangrene producing strains of *C. perfringens* produce heat labile spores and get destroyed with boiling

207 The most common organism amongst the following that causes acute meningitis in an AIDS patients is:

- 1 *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.
- 2 *Streptococcus agalactiae*.
- 3 *Cryptococcus neoformans*.
- 4 *Listeria monocytogenes*.

Answer is 3 Harrison 16th /1116

The AIDS dementia complex, or HIV encephalopathy, is considered an AIDS-defining illness. AIDS dementia complex is commonest CNS disorder in AIDS patient.

Among the more frequent opportunistic diseases that involve the CNS are toxoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, and primary CNS lymphoma.

Toxoplasmosis is the most common opportunistic infection of CNS in AIDS patients. It is the most common cause of chorioretinitis in these patient, while CMV is the most common cause of retinitis in AIDS.

C. neoformans is the leading infectious cause of meningitis in patients with AIDS. It is the initial AIDS-defining illness in approximately 2% of patients and generally occurs in patients with CD4+ T cell counts <100/uL. Cryptococcal meningitis is particularly common in patients with AIDS in Africa.

Q.208 A bacterial disease that has been associated with the 3 "Rs" i.e., rats, ricefields, and rainfall is:

- 1 Leptospirosis.
- 2 Plague.
- 3 Melioidosis.
- 4 Rodent-bite fever.

Answer is 1 K Park P.S.M. 17th P (222)

- Leptospirosis is a zoonosis with a worldwide distribution. Water is an important vehicle in their transmission. Epidemics of leptospirosis may result from exposure to flood waters contaminated by urine from infected animals

- *Leptospira* are excreted in urine of infected animals for a long time. Rats, mice and voles particularly *R. novergicus* and *Mus musculus* are Reservoirs.

- Human infection is usually caused by occupational exposure to the urine of infected animals, eg agricultural and live stock farmers, worker in rice fields.

- Leisure time activities such as swimming and fishing also carry risks.

- *Leptospira* shed in urine and can survive for weeks in soil and water heavy rainfall can leads to high level of contamination of soil of that area. Potential contamination of water occurs.

Q.209 A child was diagnosed to be suffering from diarrhoea due to *Compylobacter jejuni*. Which of the following will be the correct environmental conditions of incubation of the culture plates of the stool sample:

- 1 Temperature of 42°C and micro-aerophilic.
- 2 Temperature of 42°C and 10% carbon dioxide.
- 3 Temperature of 37°C and micro-aerophilic.
- 4 Temperature of 37°C and 10% carbon dioxide.

Answer is 1 David Greenwood, Medical, Microbiology 16th edition/288

Campylobacter are Small spiral Gram negative with single flagellum at one or both pole. They are usually sensitive to O₂ and super oxide, yet O₂ is essential for growth, so micro-aerophilic condition must be provided for their cultivation. Compylobacter jejuni grow best at 42-43oC. Note, other campylobacter like enteritis grows best at 37oC temp.

Q.210 Which one of the following statements is true regarding Chlamydia pneumoniae:

- 1 Fifteen serovars have been identified as human pathogens.
 - 2 Mode of transmission is by the airborne bird excreta.
 - 3 The cytoplasmic inclusions present in the sputum specimen are rich in glycogen.
 - 4 The group specific antigen is responsible for ithe production of complement fixing antibodies.
- Answer is 4 Brooks medical microbiology ,23ed/chapter 28.

Chlamydia pneumoniae prduces the glycogen negetive inclusion bodies that are much like of Chlamydia psittaci and are sulfonamide-resistant. Only one serovrar has discovered. Serology using the Microimmunofluroscent test is the bmost sensitve method for the detection of Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. This test is the species specific not the complement fixing antibody detection by complement fixation test. Because the complement fixing antibodies are against the group specific antigen so detection of these antibodies are not species specific. Mode of transmission is by the airborne bird excreta is seen in Ch. Psittaci.

Q.211 Which of the following ultrasound marker is associated with greatest increased risk for Trisomy 21 in fetus:

- 1 Echogenic foci in heart.
- 2 Hyperechogenic bowel.
- 3 Choroid plexus cysts.
- 4 Nuchal edema.

Answer is Williams /p 988

Risk associated with Down syndrome.

- 1) Nuchal fold ? 6 mm - 38%
- 2) Femur length - 34%
- 3) BPD/FL - 22%
- 4) Hyperechogenic bowel - 11%
- 5) Choroid plexus cyst - 0%

Q.212 The highest incidence of Gestational Trophoblastic Disease is in:

- 1 Australia.
- 2 Asia.
- 3 North America.
- 4 Western Europe.

Answer is 2 H 16th /588, Dutta 5TH /206

Gestational choriocarcinoma accounts for <1% of female gynecologic malignancies. In the United States, the incidence is about 1 per 1000 pregnancies; in Asia, 2 per 1000 pregnancies. The spectrum of disease ranges from benign hydatidiform mole to trophoblastic malignancy (placental-site trophoblastic tumor and choriocarcinoma).

A prior history of molar pregnancy is also a risk factor. Prior history of hydatidiform mole is a risk factor for choriocarcinoma.

Q.213 The smallest diameter of the true pelvis is:

- 1 Interspinous diameter.
- 2 Diagonal conjugate.
- 3 True conjugate.
- 4 Intertuberous diameter.

Answer is 2 Dutta 5TH / p 90

Inter spinous diameter is the smallest diameter of the true pelvis. It is approximately

Q.214 The most common pure germ cell tumor of the ovary is:

- 1 Choriocarcinoma.
- 2 Dysgerminoma.
- 3 Embryonal cell tumor.
- 4 Malignant Teratoma.

Answer is 2 Dahner Radiological review manual 5th edi/1046.

COGDT 9TH /chapter 49

Malignant germ cell tumor of ovary comprises 7% of tumor.

- (a) Mature teratoma (10%) = the only benign variety and it is mixed tumor
- (b) dysgerminoma (1.9%)
- (c) immature Teratoma (Malignant Teratoma) (1.3%)
- (d) Endodermal sinus tumor (1%)
- (e) Malignant mixed germ cell tumor (.7%)
- (f) Choriocarcinoma (.1%)
- (g) Embryonal carcinoma (.1%)

Q.215 Infants of diabetic mother are likely to have the following cardiac anomaly:

- 1 Coarctation of aorta.
- 2 Fallot's tetralogy
- 3 Ebstein's anomaly.
- 4 Transposition of great arteries.

Answer is 2 Famarof & Martin 's Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine 7th Ed vol -1,Pg-282.

The congenital anomaly most specific for pregnant woman with DM is caudal dysplasia (sacral agenesis), which occurs 200-400 times more often in diabetic women.) This lesion (sacral agenesis) is most specific but not more common than Neural tube defect and Congenital heart defects.

Malformations of CNS that are more common in decreasing frequency are

- Neural tube defect (open myelomeningocele)
- Anencephaly
- Holoprocencephaly

Risk of Cardiac malformation such as TGA and VSD are increased 5 fold. TGA is the most common congenital cardiac anomaly in diabetic infants.

Q.216 Which one of the following is the ideal contraceptive for a patient with heart disease?

- 1 IUCD.
- 2 Depoprovera.
- 3 Diaphragm.
- 4 Oral contraceptive pills.

Answer is 2 Dutta /p 296

Barrier method of contraceptive (condom) is the ideal contraceptive - only barrier method given in choice is diaphragm.

Q.217 The karyotype of a patient with Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome is:

- 1 46xx.
- 2 46xy.
- 3 47xxy.
- 4 45x0.

Answer is 2 Robbins 7th/181, SHAWS 13TH /105
HARRISON 15th/chapter-338

Complete testicular feminization (also called complete androgen insensitivity) is a common form of male pseudohermaphroditism; It is the third most common cause of primary amenorrhea after gonadal dysgenesis(Turner syndrome) and congenital absence of the vagina (Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome). The karyotype is 46,XY, and the mutation is X-linked. Reifenstein syndrome (also called partial androgen insensitivity) is the term applied to forms of incomplete male pseudohermaphroditism

Q.218 The following drug is not helpful in the treatment of ectopic pregnancy:

- 1 Methotrexate.
- 2 Misoprostol.
- 3 Actinomycin-D.
- 4 RU 486.

Answer is 2 Williams' 21st/898

Novak's Gynecology 13th ed/530

Methotrexate is a antineoplastic drug that acts as a folic acid antagonist and highly effective against rapidly proliferating trophoblast. single dose treatment is easier to administer and monitor than variable dose methotrexate therapy, but it is associated with high failure rate. A paper in case of failure second dose of methotrexate is given.

A five-day course of intravenous actinomycin results in complete resolution of an ectopic pregnancy even in case of methotrexate failure.

RU 486(Mifepristone) combined with methotrexate is safe and effective treatment without obvious side

effects. Drugs used direct injections are

Methotrexate	Prostaglandins F _{2a} E ₂
Hyperosmolar glucose	KCL

Misoprostol is Prostaglandins E1 analogue. It is not used in ectopic pregnancy.

219 The best period of gestation to carry out chorion villous biopsy for prenatal diagnosis is?

- 1 8-10 weeks
- 2 10-12 weeks
- 3 12-14 weeks
- 4 14-16 weeks

Answer is 2 Dutta 5th /p 113

Williams 21st/ch.37

Chorionic villus sampling is the second most common procedure for genetic prenatal diagnosis. It is routinely performed at about 10 to 12 weeks of gestation, it allows for an earlier detection of abnormalities and a safer pregnancy termination, because there is an increased association of limb defects (Oromandibulo digital dysplasia) when the procedure is performed before the 9th week. So it is not done before the 9th week.

Q.220 Which one of the following biochemical parameters is the most sensitive to detect open spina bifida?

- 1 Maternal serum alpha fetoprotein.
- 2 Amniotic fluid alpha fetoprotein.
- 3 Amniotic fluid acetyl cholinesterase.
- 4 Amniotic fluid glucohexaminase.

Answer is 3 Rodecks & Whittle's
Fetal Medicine, Pg-377

When amniotic fluid acetyl cholinesterase (AChE) measurement is available for diagnostic purposes, nearly all of the false positive amniotic fluid AFP measurements could be identified. So it is the most sensitive test for detection of open spina bifida. Elevation of Amniotic fluid alpha fetoprotein level without increased acetyl cholinesterase can be due to other etiology or from blood contamination.

Q.221. Risk of preterm delivery is increased if cervical length is:

1. 2.5 cm.
2. 3.0 cm.
3. 3.5 cm.
4. 4.0 cm.

Answer is 1 Williams 21st/701

Preterm birth, FUCHS 2nd edition/30-31

Mean cervical length at 24 weeks was 35 mm, and those women with progressively shorter cervixes experienced increased rates of preterm birth.

When the cervical length measured by vaginal ultrasound was less than 50th percentile (< 37 mm), risk of preterm delivery was increased 3.7 fold.

If manual measured cervix was shorter than the 50th percentile (18 mm), premature birth was increased 2.9 fold.

Q.222. Diagnosis of beta Thalassemia is established by:

1. NESTROFT Test.
2. Hb A1C estimation.
3. Hb electrophoresis.
4. Target cells in peripheral smear.

Q.223. All are the risk factors associated with macrosomia except:

1. Maternal obesity.
2. Prolonged Pregnancy.
3. Previous large infant.
4. Short Stature.

Answer is 4 Williams 21st/ 759

Factors that favor the likelihood of large fetus

- 1) Obesity 5) Male fetus
- 2) Multiparity 6) Previous infant > 4 kg
- 3) Prolonged gestation 7) Race and ethnicity
- 4) Maternal age.

Q.224. Which of the following statements is incorrect in relation to pregnant women with epilepsy?

1. The rate of congenital malformation is increased in the offspring of women with epilepsy.
2. Seizure frequency increases in approximately 70% of women.

3. Breast feeding is safe with most anticonvulsants.
 4. Folic acid supplementation may reduce the risk of neural tube defect.
- Answer is 2 Williams 21st/1408-1409

During pregnancy increased seizure frequency seen in 35%, while decreased frequency in 15% and no change in 50%. Women taking antiepileptic drugs should receive the Folic acid supplementation as most of these agents deplete this nutrient. Folic acid supplementation reduces the risk of neural tube defect. The rate of congenital malformation is increased in the offspring of women with epilepsy even when patient is not taking the antiepileptics.

Q.225. All are the causes of intrauterine growth retardation except:

1. Anemia.
2. Pregnancy induced hypertension.
3. Maternal heart disease.
4. Gestational diabetes.

Answer is 4 Williams 21st / 751-752, Dutta 5th / 499

Maternal conditions commonly associated with I.U.G.R.

- 1) Renal disease
- 2) Vascular disease like eclampsia, pre-eclampsia etc.
- 3) Chronic hypoxia
- 4) Maternal anaemia
- 5) Placental insufficiency
- 6) Multiple pregnancy
- 7) Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome.

Pre-eclampsia, heart disease, malnutrition may be life threatening and important cause of fetal growth retardation.

Note - Diabetic mother have risk of macrosomia in place of I.U.G.R

Q.226. Misoprostol has been found to be effective in all of the following except:

1. Missed abortion.
2. Induction of labour.
3. Menorrhagia.
4. Prevention of post-partum hemorrhage (PPH).

Q.227. All of the following appear to decrease hot flushes in menopausal women except:

1. Androgens.
2. Raloxifene.
3. Isoflavones.
4. Tibolone.

Answer is 2 CMDT2004/1140

- Androgen deficiency contributes to hot flushes; loss of libido and sexual hair, muscle atrophy, and osteoporosis, selected women may be treated with low dose methyl testosterone. Androgen should not be given to women with liver disease; during pregnancy or breast-feeding.
- Raloxifene alternative to estrogen in postmenopausal women to prevent osteoporosis. But it does not reduce hot flushes, vaginal dryness, skin wrinkling, or breast atrophy. While it can lead to hot flushes as a side effect.
- Raloxifene increases risk of venous thromboembolism.
- Tibolone have mixed estrogenic, progestogenic and weak androgenic activity, it reduces the climacteric-related complication.
- Isoflavones - are phytoestrogen (soy phytoestrogen occurs naturally)
 - Bind weakly to E.R. but strongly to E.R.B.
 - Daily intake of Soy proteins reduces hot flushes by about 45% within 12 weeks.

Q.228. In a case of Dysgerminoma of ovary one of the following tumor markers is likely to be raised:

1. Serum HCG.
2. Serum alpha-fetoprotein.
3. Serum lactic dehydrogenase.
4. Serum inhibin.

Malcolm Coppleson,

Gynecologic Answer is 3 Oncology 2nd ed/918-921.

Lipincott - Roven publication, S - Jean Emans, Marc

R - Pediatric and adolescent gynecology 4th ed./575.

Dysgerminoma is most common malignant germ cell tumor of the ovary, representing 2% of all ovarian malignancies.

LDH, PLAP, and CA 125 may be elevated and in some instances can serve as tumor marker. LDH in particular

has been successful in predicting recurrence in testicular seminoma and dysgerminoma. LDH is elevated in some patient with dysgerminoma, and the levels and the isoenzyme pattern (LDH-1 and LDH-2) may be useful in suggesting the diagnosis preoperatively.

Q.229. Use of one of the following vaccination is absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy:

1. Hepatitis-B.
2. Cholera.
3. Rabies.
4. Yellow fever.

Q.230. The most common cause of secondary amenorrhoea in India is:

1. Endometrial tuberculosis.
2. Premature ovarian failure.
3. Polycystic ovarian syndrome.
4. Sheehan's syndrome.

Q.231. In Klippel-Feil syndrome, the patient has all of the following clinical features except:

1. Low hair line.
2. Bilateral Neck webbing.
3. Bilateral shortness of sternomastoid muscles.
4. Gross limitations of neck movements.

Q.232. The most common sequelae of tuberculous spondylitis in an adolescent is:

1. Fibrous Ankylosis.
2. Bony-Ankylosis.
3. Pathological dislocation.
4. Chronic osteomyelitis.

Q.233. In Radionuclide imaging the most useful radio pharmaceutical for skeletal imaging is:

1. Gallium 67 (67Ga).
2. Technetium-sulphur-colloid (99mTc-Sc).
3. Technetium-99m (99mTc).
4. Technetium-99m linked to Methylene disphosphonate (99mTc-MDP).

Q.234. Heberden's arthropathy affects:

1. Lumbar spine.
2. Symmetrically large joints.
3. Sacroiliac joints.
4. Distal interphalangeal joints.

Q.235. Subtrochanteric fractures of femur can be treated by all of the following methods except:

1. Skeletal traction on Thomas' splint.
2. Smith Petersen Nail.
3. Condylar blade plate.
4. Ender's nail.

Q235. Ref- Chapman's orthopaedic surgery 3rd Ed ,Pg 655-660

-Locked medullary nails were used for closed nailing of proximal femoral fractures. All closed adult subtrochanteric fractures below the level of lesser trochanter can be safely nailed with first generation nail, regardless of the fracture pattern or degree of comminution

-Ender's nail has particular advantage in unusual situations where the soft tissues around the hip preclude the use of any device that enters for hip, and ender's nail can be inserted through the knee

-Condylar blade plate is used for anatomic reduction and stable fixation of all fragments

Q.235. Apley's Orthopedics 8th ed/694

Chapman's orthopedic surgery 3rd ed/653.

Treatment of subtrochanteric fracture

- Open reduction and internal fixation is treatment of choice.
- Compression (Dynamic) Hip screw and plate is satisfactory.
- Intramedullary nail are equally good for stabilization
- Devices used in subtrochanteric fracture are -
 - 1) Locked nail (interlocking nail) - Altanail technique is reamed locked intramedullary nailing.
 - 2) Zickel's nail
 - 3) Ender nail
 - 4) 95o blade plate.
 - 5) 95o dynamic condylar screw.

- There has been nearly a complete elimination of nonoperative treatment in adult and increase in operative treatment of sub-trochanteric fracture.

Answer is (1).

Q.236. All of the following are true about fracture of the atlas vertebra, except:

1. Jefferson fracture is the most common type.
2. Quadriplegia is seen in 80% cases.
3. Atlantooccipital fusion may sometimes be needed.
4. CT scans should be done for diagnosis.

236. Apley's Orthopedics 8th ed/650.

Fracture atlas -

- Jefferson fracture.
- Usually no neurological deficit.
- Fracture seen on open mouth view.
- CT scan is particularly helpful.
- Undisplaced fracture - Treated with semi-rigid collar or halo vest until fracture unite.
- If sideways spreading of latest mass (> 7 mm on open mouth view) or ruptured transverse ligament or unstable injury - treated with halo cast for several weeks.
- If persisting instability on X-ray - a Posterior C1-2 (atlanto axial) arthrodesis is considered.
- Fracture of atlas are associated with injury elsewhere in cervical spine in upto 50% of cases. Odontoid fracture and hangman's fracture should be excluded.

CAMPBELL'S operative Orthopedics 9th ed/2722

Chapman's Orthopaedic Surgery 3rd ed/3674-77.

- The initial description of C1 arch was given by Jefferson (so fracture C1 arch in whole can be said Jefferson fracture). But typical Jefferson fracture is type III fracture, which having fracture of both anterior and posterior arch of atlas. It is called the burst fracture (Jefferson fracture), which is characterized by 4 fracture - 2 in posterior arch and 2 in anterior arch.
- However most common injury is type I fracture which is isolated posterior arch fracture.
- It is result from the hyperextension - axial loading injury.
- Second M/c fracture is lateral mass fracture.
- Typical Jefferson fracture is 3rd m/c fracture.

Hence only correct choice is (4).

But best answer of this question is (2), because neurological deficit is seen in atlantoaxial dislocation (even if it is also severe).

Q.237. A 30 year old man had road traffic accident and sustained fracture of femur. Two days later he developed sudden breathlessness. The most probable cause can be:

1. Pneumonia.
2. Congestive heart failure.
3. Bronchial asthma.
4. Fat Embolism.

Q.238. A 45 year old was given steroids after renal transplant. After 2 years he had difficulty in walking and pain in both hips. Which one of the following is most likely cause?

1. Primary Osteoarthritis.
2. Avascular necrosis.
3. Tuberculosis.
4. Aluminum toxicity.

Q.239. All of the following are branches of the external carotid artery except:

1. Superior thyroid artery.
2. Anterior Ethmoidal artery.
3. Occipital artery.
4. Posterior auricular artery.

239. B.D. Chaurusiya Head and Neck ed. /p 103 and 87

Branches of external carotid A

- (A) Anterior - Sup. thyroid, lingual and facial
- (B) Posterior - occipital, post. auricular

© Medial - ascending pharyngeal
(d) Terminal - Maxillary and superficial temporal A

- Anterior ethmoidal A is branch of ophthalmic A, this is branch of interior carotid A.

Q.240. All are true for Gradenigo's syndrome except:

- 1.It is associated with conductive hearing loss.
- 2.It is caused by an abscess in the petrous apex.
- 3.It leads to involvement of the Cranial nerves V and VI.
- 4.It is characterized by retro-orbital pain.

Q240. Ref-Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat,3rd Ed,P L Dhingra,Pg-103

Gradenigo Syndrome is the classical presentation of petrositis & consists of triad of

- a.External rectus palsy (vi nerve palsy)
- b.Deep seated ear or retro-orbital pain(vth nerve involvement)
- c.Persistent ear discharge-ie petrositis

Hence the answer is 1

Q240. Ref-Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat. 3rd edition, P.L.Dhingra Gradenigo's syndrome is the classical presentation of petrositis & consists of triad of:

- 1.External rectus palsy (VIth nerve palsy)
- 2.Deep-seated ear or retro-orbital pain (Vth nerve involvement).
- 3.Persistent ear discharge-which points to petrositis.

Q.241. The most common and earliest manifestation of carcinoma of the glottis is:

1. Hoarseness.
2. Haemoptysis.
3. Cervical lymph nodes.
4. Stridor.

241. Dahnert's radiological review manual 5th edition/382.

- Glottic C.A is most common type of C.A. larynx.
- Earliest symptom is hoarseness.
- M/C symptom is hoarseness in C.A. Glottis.
- Supraglottic carcinoma is detected late due to minimal symptomatology.

Answer - (1).

Q.242. Abbey-Estlander flap is used in the reconstruction of:

1. Buccal mucosa.
2. Lip.
3. Tongue.
4. Palate.

Q.243. Androphonia can be corrected by doing:

1. Type 1 Thyroplasty.
2. Type 2 Thyroplasty.
3. Type 3 Thyroplasty.
4. Type 4 Thyroplasty.

Q243 . Ref -ENT,Head & Neck Sur 22nd Ed- Vol-3,Pgs 2072,2089-90.

Isshiki categorized laryngeal phonosurgery in to four types based on Functional alteration of vocal folds

- medial displacement (type-1 thyroplasty)
- lateral displacement (type-2)
- shortening or relaxation (type-3)
- elongation or tensioning procedures (type-4)
- lengthening procedure (type-4) have been advocated for vocal fold bowing resulting from aging or trauma , post-surgical defects, androphonia & gender transformation

-type -3 for adductor spasmodic dysphonia, mutational falsetto & gender transformation.

Ans-D

Q.244. In which one of the following perineural invasion in head and neck cancer is most commonly seen?

1. Adenocarcinoma.
2. Adenoid cystic carcinoma.
3. Basal Cell Adenoma.

4. Squamous cell carcinoma.

244. Robbin/s Pathology

Dahnert radiological review manual 5th eds/369

- Adenoid cystic C.A. (Cylindroma)
- 40-70 yr age group, M=F
- Most common malignant neoplasms of minor salivary gland (Hard Palate is commonest site)
- This tumor have propensity for perineural spread along facial nerve.

Q.245. Use of Seigel's speculum during examination of the ear provides all except:

1. Magnification.
2. Assessment of movement of ithe tympanic membrane.
3. Removal of foreign body from the ear.
4. As applicator for the powdered antibiotic of ear.

Textbook of ENT by Mohd. Maqbool 10th ed/26

- Speculum consists of a 10 diopter lens and a side to be connected with a rubber bulb.
- An air tight system is produced in canal and pressure is increased by bulb.
- Speculum is useful for the following reason -
 - 1) It gives a magnified view of the membrane
 - 2) It is helpful to assess the mobility of the membrane.
 - 3) The speculum is used to elicit the fistula sign.
 - 4) By varying the pressure, discharge through the perforation can be sucked out as well as medication can be put into the middle ear.

Hence answer is (3).

Q.246. Blood specimen for neonatal thyroid screening is obtained on:

1. Cord blood.
2. 24 hours after birth.
3. 48 hours after birth.
4. 72 hours after birth.

Q.247. A child with recurrent urinary tract infections is most likely to show:

1. Posterior urethral valves.
2. Vesicoureteric reflux.
3. Neurogenic bladder.
4. Renal and ureteric calculi.

Q.248. The appropriate approach to a neonate presenting with vaginal bleeding on day 4 of life is:

1. Administration of vitamin K.
2. Investigation for bleeding disorder.
3. No specific therapy.
4. Administration of 10ml/kg of fresh frozen plasma over 4 hours.

O.P. Ghai Pediatrics 5th ed./125

Answer is (3)

Menstrual like bleeding may occur from 3rd to 7th day of life this is attributed to transplacental passage of hormones and estrogen withdrawal after birth, no therapy is required.

Q.249. Which one of the following drugs is used for fetal therapy of congenital adrenal hyperplasia?

1. Hydrocortisone.
2. Prednisolone.
3. Fludrocortisone.
4. Dexamethasone.

249.- Fetal medicine, Charles H. Rodeck 1st ed./831.

- To prevent the birth of virilized females, Evans et al. First administered dexamethasone at a dose of .25 mg q.i.d. to a mother known to be a risk of CAH.
 - It is currently recommended to start the therapy at 7th weeks of gestation.
- Fima Lifschiz - Pediatric endocrinology 3rd ed/315.
- Px with dexamethasone was recently employed in pregnancies at risk for 21-hydroxylase deficiency.

- The current recommendation is to treat the mother with a pregnancy at risk for 21-OH deficiency with dexamethasone in a dose of .5 mg TDS as soon as pregnancy is recognized.

Q.250. The coagulation profile in a 13-year old girl with Menorrhagia having von Willebrands disease is:

1. Isolated prolonged PTT with a normal PT.
2. Isolated prolonged PT with a normal PTT.
3. Prolongation of both PT and PTT.
4. Prolongation of thrombin time.

Q.251. All of the following are true about manifestations of vitamin E deficiency except:

1. Hemolytic anemia.
2. Posterior column abnormalities.
3. Cerebellar ataxia.
4. Autonomic dysfunction.

Q.252. Differential expression of same gene depending on parent of origin is referred to as:

1. Genomic imprinting.
2. Mosaicism.
3. Anticipation.
4. Nonpenetrance.

Q.253. The chances of having an unaffected baby, when both parents have achondroplasia, are:

1. 0%.
2. 25%.
3. 50%.
4. 100%.

Q.254. All of the following therapies may be required in a 1-hour-old infant with severe birth asphyxia except:

1. Glucose.
2. Dexamethasone.
3. Calcium gluconate.
4. Normal saline.

254. O.P. Ghai, Essential of Pediatrics 5th ed/153.

- 1) Maintain temperature
- 2) Provide O₂/ventilation as required.
- 3) Ensure normal B.P: Volume expanders, dopamine, dobutamine.
- 4) Acidosis, hypoglycemia, hypocalcemia needs correction
- 5) Treat seizures.

Dexamethasone has no role in resuscitation of asphyxiated newborn.

When asphyxia occurs prenatally then high level of circulating steroids already leads to lung maturation.

Q.255. The most common leukocytoclastic vasculitis affecting children is:

1. Takayasu disease.
2. Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (Kawasaki disease)
3. Henoch Schonlein purpura.
4. Polyarteritis nodosa.

255. Anderson Pathology 10th ed./1433

- Small vessel vasculitis - K/a leukocytoclastic vasculitis.

- The incidence of Henoch - Schonlein Purpura Peaks around 5 yr of age and is most common type of vasculitis of children.

- d/d of leukocytoclastic vasculitis -

- 1) H.S.P.
- 2) Microscopic polyangitis
- 3) Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis
- 4) Wegener's granulomatosis
- 5) Churg strauss syndrome
- 6) Drug induced vasculitis
- 7) Neisseria induced vasculitis.

according to Harrison 15th ed. ?

- Anaphylactoid Purpura = Henoch - Schonlein purpura.

Q.256. A four year old boy was admitted with a history of abdominal pain and fever for two months, maculopapular rash for ten days, and dry cough, dyspnea and wheezing for three days. On examination, liver and spleen were enlarged 4 cm and 3 cm respectively below the costal margins.

His hemoglobin was 10.0 g/dl, platelet count $37 \times 10^9/L$, which included 80% eosinophils. Bone marrow examination revealed a cellular marrow comprising 45% blasts and 34% eosinophils and eosinophilic precursors. The blasts stained negative for myeloperoxidase and non-specific esterase and were positive for CD19, CD10, CD22 and CD20.

Which one of the following statements is not true about this disease?

1. Eosinophils are not part of the neoplastic clone.
2. t(5:14) rearrangement may be detected in blasts.
3. Peripheral blood eosinophilia may normalize with chemotherapy.
4. Inv (16) is often detected in the blasts and the eosinophils.

256. William's Hematology 6th ed/1056, 1051.

CD19, CD10, CD22 and CD20 are marker of b cell origin . so it is a lymphoid leukemia not myeloid one.

Q.257. Kidney biopsy from a child with hemolytic uremic syndrome characteristically most likely presents features of:

1. Thrombotic microangiopathy.
2. Proliferative glomerulonephritis.
3. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis.
4. Minimal change disease.

Q.258. The classification proposed by the International Lymphoma Study Group for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is known as:

1. Kiel classification.
2. REAL classification.
3. WHO classification.
4. Rappaport classification.

258. William's hematology 6th ed/1208

- In 1993 the International Lymphoma Study Group began a year long effort to establish a new classification the REAL classification (Revised European - American lymphoma).

Q.259. One of the intestinal enzymes that is generally deficient in children following an attack of severe infectious enteritis is:

1. Lactase.
2. Trypsin.
3. Lipase.
4. Amylase.

Q.260. A newborn presented with bloated abdomen shortly after birth with passing of less meconium. A full-thickness biopsy of the rectum was carried out. Which one of the following rectal biopsy findings is most likely to be present?

1. Fibrosis of submucosal.
2. Hyalinisation of the muscular coat.
3. Thickened muscularis propria.
4. Lack of ganglion cells.

Q.261. All of the following features are seen in the viral pneumonia except:

1. Presence of interstitial inflammation.
2. Predominance of alveolar exudates.
3. Bronchiolitis.
4. Multinucleate giant cells in the bronchiolar wall.

261. Pathologic basis of diseases Robbins ed. /751.

The term atypical pneumonia denotes the moderate amount of sputum, no physical finding of consolidation, only moderate elevation of W.B.C. lack of alveolar exudate (answer).

Morphology of atypical pneumonia -

- Predominant interstitial nature of inflammatory reaction.
- Super imposed bacterial infection causes ulcerative bronchitis and bronchiolitis.
- Epithelial giant cells with intranuclear or intra-cytoplasmic inclusion may be present in

cytomegalic inclusion diseases, other viruses produce cytopathic changes.

Hence answer is (2).

Q.262. Aschoff's nodules are seen in:

1. Subacute bacterial endocarditis.
2. Libman-Sacks endocarditis.
3. Rheumatic carditis.
4. Non-bacterial thrombotic endocarditis.

262. Path. Robbins /593

Aschoff bodies - These consist of foci of swollen eosinophilic collagen surrounded by lymphocytes (Primarily T cells), occasional plasma cells, and plump macrophages called Antischkow cells (Pathognomonic for RF). These disposed in a central, slender, wavy ribbon (hence the designation "Caterpillar cells". Some of the larger macrophages becomes multinucleated to form aschoff giant cells.

Answer Rheumatic carditis.

Q.263. Pulmonary surfactant is secreted by:

1. Type I pneumocytes.
2. Type II pneumocytes.
3. Clara cells.
4. Bronchial epithelial cells.

263. Robbin /713.

Alveolar epithelium - contains a continuous layer of 2 principal cell types:

Flattened, plate like type I pneumocyte covering 95% of surface.

Type II - Globular, only 5% of surface area.

They are the source of pulmonary surfactant. Surfactant contained in osmiophilic lamellar bodies.

Q.264. Which one of the following conditions commonly predisposes to colonic carcinoma?

1. Ulcerative colitis.
2. Crohn's disease.
3. Diverticular disease.
4. Ischaemic colitis.

264. Robbins /848.

- incidence of cancer of git in patients with long standing progressive C.D, with a five to six - fold increased risk over normal population. However the risk of cancer in Crohn's disease is considerably less than in patients with chronic U.C.

Hence answer is (1).

Ulcerative colitis

Important point to be remembered -

- Crypt abscess seen in U.C.

- Lead pipe appearance of Colon - U.C

Q.265. Fibrinoid necrosis may be observed in all of the following, except:

1. Malignant hypertension.
2. Polyarteritis nodosa.
3. Diabetic glomerulosclerosis.
4. Aschoff's nodule.

265. Robbins 593,594, 1008, 539

- The myocardial involvement - Myocarditis - takes the form of scattered Aschoff bodies, often perivascular. Concomitant involvement of the endocardium and the left sided valves by inflammatory foci typically result in fibrinoid necrosis within Cusps or along the cord.

- Morphology of malignant hypertension in kidney -

- Flea bitten appearance

- Fibrinoid necrosis of arterioles

- Onion skinning of intima.

- Morphology of Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN)

- transmural inflammation of arterial wall

- fibrinoid necrosis

- fibrous thickening of vessel wall

Hence answer is (3).

Q.266. All of the following statements are true regarding reversible cell injury, except:

1. Formation of amorphous densities in the mitochondrial matrix.
2. Diminished generation of adenosine triphosphate (ATP).

3. Formation of blebs in the plasma membrane.
 4. Detachment of ribosomes from the granular endoplasmic reticulum.
266. Robbins /19

- Persistent or excessive injury causes irreversible injury.

- 1) Extensive damage of cellular membrane
- 2) Swelling of liposomes
- 3) Vacuolization of mitochondria with reduced capacity to generate ATP.

Note - amorphous density in mitochondrial matrix is a feature of reversible injury.
Hence answer is (3).

Q.267. Which of the following statements pertaining to leukemia is correct?

1. Blasts of acute myeloid leukemia are typically sudan black negative.
2. Blasts of acute lymphoblastic leukemia are typically myeloperoxidase positive.
3. Low leucocyte alkaline phosphatase score is characteristically seen in blastic phase of chronic myeloid leukemia.
4. Tartarate resistant acid phosphatase positivity is typically seen in hairy cell leukemia.

.267. Wiernik Neoplastic disease of blood 3rd ed/68.

- The most consistent and diagnostic abnormality of granulocytes in CML is low or absent L.A.P.
The L.A.P is elevated in Polycythemia vera and myeloid metoplasia.

Note - The LAP tends to rise during drug induced demission of CML and in blastic phase.

- Low LAP also seen in P.N.H.
- High LAP seen in - Polycythemia vera and myeloid metaplasia.
- TRAP (Tartarate resistant acid phosphatase positivity typically seen in hairy cell leukemia.
- Blasts of AML (not ALL) - Myeloperoxidase positive
- Blasts of ALL are sudan negative.
- Another frequently asked important question -
Accelerated phase CML 1) Peripheral blast $> 100,000/\text{mm}^3$
2) Characterized by
 - Progressive splenomegaly.
 - Basophilia
 - Platelet count aberration, including thrombocytosis.
- 3) This phase usually last for 3-9 months.

Q.268. In which of the following conditions bilateral contracted kidneys are characteristically seen?

1. Amyloidosis.
2. Diabetes mellitus.
3. Rapidly progressive (crescentic) glomerulonephritis.
4. Benign nephrosclerosis.

Q.269. All of the following CSF findings are present in tuberculous meningitis, except:

1. Raised protein levels.
2. Low chloride levels
3. Cob web formation.
4. Raised sugar levels.

269. O.P. Ghai Pediatrics 5th ed/395

- Sugar level is normal or decreased in T.B.M. it is not raised in any bacterial or fungal meningitis.

- Cob web formation in CSF is feature of T.B.M. due to excess protein within it.

- Cl decreased in csf ($<600 \text{ MG/Dl}$)

Hence answer is (4).

Q.270. All of the following vascular changes are observed in acute inflammation, except:

1. Vasodilation.
2. Stasis of blood.
3. Increased vascular permeability.
4. Decreased hydrostatic pressure.

270. Robbins /50

Vascular changes in acute inflammation -

- 1) Vasodilation is one of earliest manifestation.
- 2) It followed by increased vascular permeability
- 3) Loss of fluid result in concentration of red cells in small vessels and increased viscosity of blood - blood flow slower - a condition term as stasis.

- 4) Colloid osmotic pressure is decreased.
 - 5) While hydrostatic pressure is increased.
- Hence answer is (4).

Q.271. The subtype of Hodgkin's disease, which is histogenetically distinct from all the other subtypes, is:

1. Lymphocyte predominant.
2. Nodular sclerosis.
3. Mixed cellularity.
4. Lymphocyte depleted.

271. Robbins /686

Now WHO Classification recognizes 5 subtype of H.L. In first 4 type (nodular sclerosis, mixed cellularity, lymphocyte rich, and lymphocyte depletion) the Reed Sternberg Cells have a similar immunophenotype; as these 4 are often clumped as classical form of H.L.

In lymphocyte predominance HL, Reed sternberg cells have a characteristic B cell - immunophenotype distinct from that of ithe classical HL subtype.

Hence answer is (1).

Q.272. In apoptosis, Apaf-1 is activated by release of which of the following substances from the mitochondria?

1. Bcl-2.
2. Bax.
3. Bcl-XI.
4. Cytochrome C.

272. Robbins /30

Cell under stress or deprived of survival signals

—

Release of Bcl-2 and/or Bcl - x from mitochondria

—

Now increased permeability of mitochondria

—

Cytochrome - C comes out of mitochondria binds to ApaF-I in cytosol.

—

This activated complex activate the Caspase - 9 and apoptosis starts.

Hence answer is (4).

Q.273. Which type of amyloidosis is caused by mutation of the transthyretin protein?

1. Familial Mediterranean fever.
2. Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy.
3. Dialysis associated amyloidosis.
4. Prion protein associated amyloidosis.

Q.274. In familial Mediterranean fever, the gene encoding the following protein undergoes mutation:

1. Pyrin.
2. Perforin.
3. Atrial natriuretic factor.
4. Immunoglobulin light chain.

Q.275. Which of the following statements is not true?

1. Patients with IgD myeloma may present with no evident M-spike on serum electrophoresis.
2. A diagnosis of plasma cell leukemia can be made if circulating peripheral blood plasmablasts comprise 14% of peripheral blood white cells in a patient with white blood cell count of $11 \times 10^9/L$ and platelet count of $88 \times 10^9/L$.
3. In smoldering myeloma plasma cells constitute 10-30% of total bone marrow cellularity.
4. In a patient with multiple myeloma, a monoclonal light chain may be detected in both serum and urine.

Neoplastic disease of blood 3rd ed/497-498.

Peter H, Wiernip, George P, Canellos

PLASMA CELL LEUKEMIA

Diagnosis is made when atypical plasma cells in peripheral blood at least 20% of the differential count.

SMOLDERING MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Diagnosis depends on presence of serum M protein $<30 \text{ g/L}$.

$< 10\%$ atypical plasma cells in bone marrow smears.

Absent of symptom, anemia and skeletal lesion.

MONOCLONAL GAMMOPATHY OF UNKNOWN SIGNIFICANCE

Circulating atypical plasma cell also < 10%.

Definition of leukemia (my) ? >20% of blast cell must be there.

Myelodysplastic syndrome - also K/a smouldering leukemia because it is having blast cells < 30% but > 10%. So it is also K/a preleukemic leukemia.

Like smouldering leukemia the smouldering myeloma may have 10-20% plasma cells. But when the ward leukemia is used, it always means that cells are > 20% of circulating W.B.C.

- Williams hematology 6th ed/1284 ? a small proportion of patient have non-secretory myeloma in which the neoplastic cells do not produce significant amount of monoclonal immunoglobulins.

Q.276. In-situ DNA nick end labeling can quantitate:

1. Fraction of cells in apoptotic pathways.
2. Fraction of cells in S phase.
3. p53 gene product.
4. bcr/abl gene.

Q.277. Which one of the following serum levels would help in distinguishing an acute liver disease from chronic liver disease?

1. Aminotransaminase.
2. Alkaline phosphatase.
3. Bilirubin.
4. Albumin.

Serum albumin is synthesized exclusively by hepatocytes. Serum albumin has a long half-life: 15 to 20 days, with approximately 4% degraded per day. Because of this slow turnover, the serum albumin is not a good indicator of acute or mild hepatic dysfunction; only minimal changes in the serum albumin are seen in acute liver conditions such as viral hepatitis, drug-related hepatotoxicity, and obstructive jaundice. In hepatitis, albumin levels below 3 g/dL should raise the possibility of chronic liver disease.

Hypoalbuminemia is more common in chronic liver disorders such as cirrhosis and usually reflects severe liver damage and decreased albumin synthesis.

One exception is the patient with ascites in whom synthesis may be normal or even increased, but levels are low because of the increased volume of distribution

Q.278. Which one of the following stains is specific for Amyloid?

1. Periodic Acid schif (PAS).
2. Alzerian red.
3. Congo red.
4. Von-Kossa.

Anderson's Pathology /p.455

Staining characteristics of amyloid

Stain	Appearance of amyloid	Diagnostic utility
H&E/HPS*	Pink, hyaline, amorphous	Nonspecific
Methyl violet or crystal violet	Metachromasia	Nonspecific
Thioflavine T or thioflavine S	Secondary fluorescence under ultraviolet radiation	Nonspecific but is the most sensitive screening test
Sulfated Alcian blue	Blue-green	Nonspecific but may be useful as a screening test
Congo red	Red-green birefringence under polarized light	Definitive diagnostic test
Immunohistochemistry using antibody specific for fibril protein	Positive immunoreactivity	Allows classification of type of amyloid

*Hematoxylin and eosin/hematoxylin, phloxine, and saffron

Q.279. Which one of the following diseases characteristically causes fatty change in liver?

1. Hepatitis B virus infection.
2. Wilson's disease.
3. Hepatitis C virus infection.
4. Chronic alcoholism.

Q.280. A 48-year-old woman was admitted with a history of weakness for two months. On examination, cervical lymph nodes were found enlarged and spleen was palpable 2 cm below the costal margin. Her hemoglobin was 10.5 g/dl, platelet count $237 \times 10^9/L$ and total leukocyte count $40 \times 10^9/L$, which included 80% mature lymphoid cells with coarse clumped chromatin. Bone marrow revealed a nodular lymphoid infiltrate. The peripheral blood lymphoid cells were positive for CD19, CD5, CD20 and CD23 and were negative for CD79B and FMC-7.

The histopathological examination of the lymph node in this patient will most likely exhibit effacement of lymph node architecture by:

1. A pseudofollicular pattern with proliferation centers.
2. A monomorphic lymphoid proliferation with a nodular pattern.
3. A predominantly follicular pattern.
4. A diffuse proliferation of medium to large lymphoid cells with high mitotic rate.

This is the case of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) CLL and small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) - both are morphologically, phenotypically and genotypically indistinguishable, differing only in the degree of peripheral blood lymphocytosis.

For CLL - peripheral blood lymphocyte should be $> 4000/mm^3$ or $> 40 \times 10^9/L$.

Mature lymphoid cells	Age of 50
Pan B cell marker CD 19 and CD20	Proliferation centers seen on histopathology
small lymphocyte on histology	

In addition to Pan B cell marker they have T cell marker (CD23 and CD5) on a small subset of normal B cell. Prolymphocyte gather together focally to form loose aggregates (not typical follicle like follicular lymphoma) (and cell are not diffuse also)

(So a Pseudofollicular pattern is seen)

Q.281. The following drugs have significant drug interaction with digoxin, except.

1. Cholestyramine.
2. Thiazide diuretics.
3. Quinidine.
4. Amlodipine.

Q.282. One of the following is not true about nesiritide:

1. It is a brain natriuretic peptide analogue.
2. It is used in acutely decompensated heart failure.
3. It has significant oral absorption.
4. It has a short half-life.

Katzung /209,214, Brain natriuretic peptide (BNP)

1. Endogenous peptide brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) has recently been approved for use in acute cardiac failure as nesiritide.
2. It increase cGMP in smooth muscle cells
3. Short half-life of $T_{1/2}$ - 18 min.
4. It is administered as a bolus i.v. Dose followed by continuous infusion.
5. Trade name (Natreacor)
6. Only parenteral preparation is available.

Q.283. All of the following conditions are known to cause diabetes insipidus except:

1. Multiple sclerosis.
2. Head injury.
3. Histiocytosis.
4. Viral encephalitis.

Q.284. Antipsychotic drug induced Parkinsonism is treated by:

1. Anticholinergics.
2. Levodopa.
3. Selegiline.
4. Amantadine.

Katzung /472,473

Drug induced parkinsonism is treated, when necessary, with conventional antiparkinsonism drugs of the antimuscarinic type or, in rare case with amantadine.

Akathisia and dystonia - diphenhydramine more used than antimuscarinic

Tardive dyskinesia

1. Occur in 20-40% of treated patient

2. Late adverse effect
3. Difficult to reverse, sometime self-limited.
4. First step is tried to discontinue or reduce the current antipsychotic or switch to one of the newer atypical agent.
5. 2nd step is eliminating all drugs with central anticholinergic action (note it).
6. If both measures fail, then addition of diazepam in doses as high as 30-40 mg/day may add to the improvement by enhancing GABAergic activity.

Q.285. Which one of the following is used in therapy of Toxoplasmosis?

1. Artesunate.
2. Thiacetazone.
3. Ciprofloxacin.
4. Pyrimethamine.

Drugs against both T. gondii

Pyrimethamine	trimethoprim	azithromycin
clindamycin	Chlortetracycline	Atovaquone
Pyrimethamine and trimethoprim	Inhibit the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase	
clindamycin, Chlortetracycline, and azithromycin	Inhibitors of protein synthesis	
Atovaquone	Blocks pyrimidine salvage	

Atovaquone, which blocks pyrimidine salvage, has demonstrated activity against both T. gondii and P. carinii.

Ocular toxoplasmosis	Treated for 1 month with pyrimethamine plus either sulfadiazine or clindamycin
Congenital toxoplasmosis	Daily oral pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine for 1 year
Immunocompromised	Pyrimethamine+ sulfadiazine+ Leucovorin

Therapy with spiramycin (100 mg/kg per day) plus prednisone (1 mg/kg per day) has been shown to be efficacious for congenital infection.

Both pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine cross the blood-brain barrier

Q.286. The following statements regarding finasteride are true except:

1. It is used in the medical treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH).
2. Impotence is well documented after its use.
3. It blocks the conversion of dihydrotestosterone to testosterone.
4. It is a 5- α reductase inhibitor.

Finasteride is a competitive inhibitor of 5 α -reductase type 2. Finasteride blocks the conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone, the principal androgen in the prostate. A dose of 5 mg/d causes an average decrease in prostate size of ~24%, an increase in urine flow rates, and, in some, improvement in symptoms.

The 5 α -reductase inhibitor finasteride ameliorate symptoms in a third or more of patients, but its impact is modest and not apparent for many months. Combined treatment with terazosin has proved no better than treatment with an alpha blocker alone in most men.

Q.287. Eterncept acts by one of the following mechanisms:

1. By blocking tumor necrosis factor.
2. By blocking bradykinin synthesis.
3. By inhibiting cyclo-oxygenase-2.
4. By blocking lipoxygenase.

Katzung /591 TNF a blocking agents

1.	Also inhibit lymphotoxin a
2.	T $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.5 days.
3.	50 mg s.c. Once week dose.
4.	Ineffective in ulcerative colitis.
5.	But also used in scleroderma, Wegener's granulomatosis, giant cell arteritis, sarcoidosis.

ANOTHER NEW DRUG

LEFLUNOMIDE - Active metabolite A77-1726
 Inhibit dihydroorotate dehydrogenase

So decreases RNA synthesis.

Arrest of stimulated cells in GI phase

- So it inhibits T cell proliferation and production of antibodies.
- It is as effective as methotrexate and leflunomide resulted in a 46.2% response compared with 19.5% in-patient receiving methotrexate alone.

Q.288. All of the following are the disadvantages of anesthetic ether, except.

1. Induction is slow.
2. Irritant nature of ether increases salivary and bronchial secretions.
3. Cautery cannot be used.
4. Affects blood pressure and is liable to produce arrhythmias.

Q.289. In unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia, the risk of kernicterus increases with the use of:

1. Ceftriaxone.
2. Phenobarbitone.
3. Ampicillin.
4. Sulphonamide

Number of allergic reactions ®Maculopapular rashes ®urticaria ®Life-threatening reactions such as erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis	hematologic complications ®Granulocytosis, ® Hemolytic and megaloblastic anemia ®Granulocytopenia
Trimethoprim® Hyperkalemia	Renal insufficiency caused by crystaluria
Jaundice and kernicterus in newborns	Drug fever with serum sickness, hepatic toxicity (including necrosis), and systemic lupus erythematosus.

It is recommended that sulfonamides not be administered to the newborn because of concerns that bilirubin may be displaced from protein-binding sites, with subsequent jaundice and kernicterus.

The severe hypersensitivity reactions occurred most commonly after treatment with the long-acting sulfonamides, such as sulfamethoxypyridazine

Photosensitivity reactions are also relatively common with sulfonamides.

In high doses, trimethoprim interferes with the renal secretion of potassium. Hyperkalemia is relatively common among HIV-positive patients and is most often found after 7 days of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole therapy for pneumonia caused by *Pneumocystis carinii*.

Hemolytic anemia is most common in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency who take long-acting compounds; trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole rarely causes hemolysis in such subjects.

Renal insufficiency, caused by crystals of the relatively insoluble acetyl metabolite, is observed primarily with the long-acting sulfonamides.

Q.290. Paralysis of 3rd, 4th, 6th nerves with involvement of ophthalmic division of 5th nerve, localizes the lesion to:

1. Cavernous sinus.
2. Apex of orbit.
3. Brainstem.
4. Base of skull.

The cavernous sinus syndrome is a distinctive and life-threatening disorder.

Ophthalmic veins ®	Orbital or facial pain; orbital swelling and chemosis
Fever	
Oculomotor neuropathy	Third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves involvement
Trigeminal neuropathy	Ophthalmic (V ₁) and occasionally the maxillary (V ₂) divisions

Most frequent causes are

Cavernous sinus thrombosis, often secondary to infection from orbital cellulitis (frequently *Staphylococcus aureus*),

In Sinusitis especially with mucormycosis in diabetic patients

Due to the anatomy of the cavernous sinus the syndrome may extend to become bilateral.

Q.291. All of the following are topically used sulphonamides except:

1. Sulphacetamide.
2. Sulphadiazine.

3. Silver sulphadiazine.
4. Mafenide.

Q.292. Oculogyric crisis is known to be produced by all of the following drugs except:

1. Trifluoperazine.
2. Atropine.
3. Perchlorperazine.
4. Perphenazine.

Answer is 2 Clinical Pharmacology P.N. Bennett, M.J. Bnrown 9th ed/384-85

Acute extrapyramidal side effects of antipsychotic are
 Dystonia - abnormal movements of the tongue and facial muscles with
 Fixed postures and spasm,
 Include torticollis called Oculogyric crisis
 And bizarre eye movement

Hence answer is (2) atropine

Remaining three are the typical antipsychotic that causes the acute dystonia.

Few important points about atypical anti psychotics –

1. Extra pyramidal side effects are seen, notably with high dose of **risperidone** and **olanzapine**.
2. **Clozapine** and **olanzopine** are the most likely of ithe atypical agents to cause anticholinergic (antimuscarinic) side effects.
3. More weight gain with - **clozapine, olanzopine**
4. impaired glucose tolerance more with **clozapine, olanzapine**.
5. **Risperidone** and **amisulpride** are as likely as classical antipsychotic to raise prolactin level and causing galactorrhea.
6. Most important risk with **clozapine** - **agranulocytosis** (2% of patient)

Q.293. Which of the following drugs is useful in prophylaxis of migrain?

1. Propranolol.
2. Sumatriptan.
3. Domperidone.
4. Ergotamine.

Prophylactic Treatment of Migraine drugs are now available that have the capacity to stabilize migraine

propranolol	valproate	Amitriptyline
timolol	methysergide	nortriptyline
verapamil	phenelzine	Isocarbazid
cyproheptadine		

Phenelzine is MAOI; therefore, tyramine-containing foods, decongestants, and meperidine are contraindicated. Methysergide may cause retroperitoneal or cardiac valvular fibrosis when it is used for more than 8 months, thus monitoring is required for patients using this drug; the risk of the fibrotic complication is about 1:1500 and is likely to reverse after the drug is stopped.

Stimulation of 5-HT₁ receptors can stop an acute migraine attack. Ergotamine and dihydroergotamine are nonselective receptor agonists, while the series of drugs known as triptans are selective 5-HT₁ receptor agonists. A variety of triptans (e.g., naratriptan, rizatriptan, sumatriptan, zolmitriptan) are now available for the treatment of migraine.

Rizatriptan appears to be the fastest acting and most efficacious of the triptans currently available. Sumatriptan and zolmitriptan have similar rates of efficacy as well as time to onset, whereas naratriptan is the slowest acting and the least efficacious.

Unfortunately, monotherapy with a selective oral 5-HT₁ agonist does not result in rapid, consistent, and complete relief of migraine in all patients. Triptans are not effective in migraine with aura unless given after the aura is completed and the headache initiated. They are useless in prophylaxis of migrain. Recurrence of headache is a major limitation of triptan use.

Q.294. Inverse agonist of benzodiazepine receptor is:

1. Phenobarbitone.
2. Flumazenil.
3. Beta-carboline.
4. Gabapentin.

Katzung 357

BZ antagonist	Flumazenil
---------------	------------

BZ inverse agonist	B carboline
GABA agonist	BZ itself

Q.295. The group of antibiotics which possess additional antiinflammatory and immunomodulatory activities is:

1. Tetracyclines.
2. Polypeptide antibiotics.
3. Fluoroquinolones.
4. Macrolides.

Tacrolimus (originally labeled FK 506) is a macrolide lactone antibiotic isolated from a Japanese soil fungus, *Streptomyces tsukubaensis*. It has the same mechanism of action as cyclosporine but is 10 to 100 times more potent. The advantage of tacrolimus are minimizing episodes of rejection, reducing the need for additional glucocorticoid doses, and reducing the likelihood of bacterial and cytomegalovirus infection.

In most transplantation centers, tacrolimus has now supplanted cyclosporine for primary immunosuppression, and many centers rely on oral, rather than intravenous, administration from the outset.

The toxicity of tacrolimus is similar to that of cyclosporine; nephrotoxicity and neurotoxicity are the most commonly encountered adverse effects, and neurotoxicity (tremor, seizures, hallucinations, psychoses, coma) is more likely and more severe in tacrolimus-treated patients.

Both drugs can cause diabetes mellitus, but tacrolimus does not cause hirsutism or gingival hyperplasia. Because of overlapping toxicity between cyclosporine and tacrolimus, especially nephrotoxicity, and because tacrolimus reduces cyclosporine clearance, these two drugs should not be used together.

Q.296. With which of the following theophylline has an antagonistic interaction?

1. Histamine receptors.
2. Bradykinin receptors.
3. Adenosine receptors.
4. Imidazoline receptors.

Methylxanthines Theophylline and its various salts are medium-potency bronchodilators that work by increasing cyclic AMP by the inhibition of phosphodiesterase. They also shows Adenosine receptors antagonistic interaction.

Q.297. One of the following is not penicillinase susceptible.

1. Amoxicillin.
2. Penicillin G.
3. Piperacillin.
4. Cloxacillin.

Bacteria develop resistance to b-lactam antibiotics by a variety of mechanisms. Most common is the destruction of the drug by b-lactamases.

-lactamases production is plsmid controlled. These enzymes have a higher affinity for the b-lactam antibiotic. Binding results in hydrolysis of the b-lactam ring. Penicillins those are not penicillinase susceptible are methicillin, Cloxacillin, nafcillin etc.

A second mechanism of bacterial resistance to b-lactam antibiotics is an alteration in PBP (penicillin binding proteins) targets so that the PBPs have a markedly reduced affinity for the drug. While this alteration may occur by mutation of existing genes, the acquisition of new PBP genes (as in staphylococcal resistance to methicillin

Q.298. Which one of the following is best associated with Lumefantrine?

1. Antimycobacterial.
2. Antifungal.
3. Antimalarial.
4. Antiamoebic.

Answer is 3

Artemether-lumefantrine and atovaquone-proguanil are recently introduced, well-tolerated antimalarial drugs used in 3-day regimens. They are both effective against multidrug-resistant falciparum malaria.

Q.299. Which one of the following drugs increases gastrointestinal motility?

1. Glycopyrrolate.
2. Atropine.
3. Neostigmine.
4. Fentanyl.

Answer is 3

Synthetic opioids, sharing properties of opium and morphine, include meperidine, propoxyphene,

diphenoxylate, fentanyl, buprenorphine, methadone, and pentazocine. Various opiate effects are analgesia, respiratory depression, constipation, and euphoria. Fentanyl (80 to 100 times more powerful than morphine) is especially dangerous.

Atropine blocks the muscarinic receptors. Atropine decreases gastrointestinal tract motility and secretion and causes constipation. Although various derivatives and congeners of atropine (such as propantheline, isopropamide, and glycopyrrolate) have been advocated in patients with peptic ulcer or with diarrheal syndromes

Neostigmine is Cholinesterase inhibitors that enhance the effects of parasympathetic stimulation and leads to reversal of intoxication by agents with a anticholinergic action

Q.300. Which one of the following is the fastest acting inhalational agent?

1. Halothane.
2. Isoflurane.
3. Ether.
4. Sevoflurane.

Answer is 4

Sevoflurane -

- Similar to isoflurane and desflurane, sevoflurane causes slight increase in cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure at normo carbia.
 - High concentration of Sevoflurane (> 1.5 MAC) may impair autoregulation of C.B.F. and thus allowing a drop in C.B.F. during ihemorrhagic hypotension. This effect on CBF is less pronounced than isoflurane.
 - Property of sevoflurane -. non purgent and rapid increase in alveolar anesthetic concentration make seroflurane an excellent choice for smooth and rapid inhalation induction in pediatric or adult patient
 - Contraindication of seroflurane are
2) Severe hypovolemia 2) Susceptibility to malignant hyperthermia 3) intracranial hypertension.
- Desflurane is the fastest acting agent. While 2nd is the Sevoflurane.

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1. When the axial length of the eyeball is changed by 1 mm then the power changes by
 - a. 2 dioptres
 - b. 3 dioptres
 - c. 4 dioptres
 - d. 1 dioptres
2. A patient presented with a red eye with complaints of pain, photophobia, and blurring after trauma to his eye with a vegetable matter. On examination the cornea there was a dendritic ulcer. The corneal scrapings were taken and examined, microscopy showed macrophage like cells. The corneal scrapings were cultured over chocolate agar and blood agar but there was no growth. But on culturing over 5% non-nutrient agar with an overlay of E.coli there were plaque formations. The likely etiological agent is
 - a. Acanthameaba
 - b. Herpes simplex
 - c. Adeno virus
 - d. Candida
3. Horner's syndrome is best explained as having
 - a. Miosis and Exophthalmos
 - b. Miosis and ptosis
 - c. Mydriasis and enophthalmos
 - d. Miosis and ptosis
4. In a lesion in the optic radiation involving the Meyers loop causes which of the following
 - a. Homonymous heminaopia
 - b. Superior quadrantionopia
 - c. Central scotoma
 - d. Bilateral hemianopia
5. In a lesion in which of the following would lead to internuclear ophthalmoplegia
 - a. Lateral lemniscus
 - b. Medial longitudinal fasciculus
 - c. Parapontine reticular fibres
 - d. Occipital lobes
6. In a patient with multiple bilateral nasal polyps with x ray showing opacity in the Para nasal sinuses .The treatment consists of all of the following except
 - a. Antihistamines
 - b. Corticosteroids
 - c. Amphoterecin B
 - d. Epinephrine
7. An 18-year-old boy presented with repeated epistaxis and there was a mass arising from the lateral wall of his nose extending into the nasopharynx. It was decided to operate him. All of the following are true regarding his management except
 - a. Requires adequate amount of blood to be transfused
 - b. A lateral rhinotomy approach may be used
 - c. Transpalatal approach used
 - d. Trans maxillary approach
8. Which is the best rinsing solution that can be used in the extra capsular cataract extraction
 - a. Ringer lactate
 - b. Normal saline

- c. Balanced salt solution
d. Balanced salt solution with glutathione
9. The oldest cells in a lens are present in
a. Anterior capsule
b. Posterior capsule
c. Nucleocortical junction
d. Nucleus
10. A patient presented with a 15 days history of proptosis in his right eye. His vision was found to be 6/12 in that eye, and he complained of pain on eye movement. There was difficulty in upward and downward gaze movements. Ultrasound and CT scans showed a cystic lesion with hyperdense opacity within it, located in the superior oblique muscle. The diagnosis is
a. Cysticercosis cellulosae
b. Orbital abscess
c. Hemangioma
d. Dermoid
11. Recurrent chalazion is predisposed to develop
a. Basal cell carcinoma
b. Adenocarcinoma
c. Squamous cell carcinoma
d. Epidermoid carcinoma
12. In a patient hoarseness of voice was found to be having pachydermis larynges. All of the following are true except
a. It is a hyperkeratotic lesion present within the anterior 2/3rd of the vocal cords
b. It is not premalignant
c. Diagnosed is made by biopsy
d. On microscopy it shows acanthosis and hyperkeratosis
13. In a patient presenting with well defined rash with scales over the elbows and the knees. Which of the following simple bedside test would help in coming to a diagnosis
a. Tzank smear
b. Auspitz sign
c. Split skin smear
d. Examination under KOH solution.
14. Treatment of pustular psoriasis is
a. Hydroxyurea
b. Retinoids
c. Thalidomide
d. Steroids
15. In a patient presenting with nodulocystic lesions the treatment would include
a. Retinoids
b. Antibiotics
c. Steroids
16. A woman presented with an itchy lesion below her right breast. On examination it was found to have well formed ring scales. The diagnosis is
a. Candida
b. Trichophyton rubrum
c. Lichen planus
d. Bacterial infection
17. Fluorescein angiography is used to identify lesions in all of the following except
a. Retina
b. Iris

- c. Lens
 - d. Optic nerve head
18. In a patient presenting with hemoptysis the x-ray was found to be normal. The investigation done to aid in diagnosis is.
- a. Helical CT scan
 - b. High resolutions CT scan
 - c. Bronchoscopy
 - d. MRI
19. A patient suffering from HIV came with history of difficulty in breathing. The X ray showed the parahilar region to be widened. But there was no adenopathy or effusion. The likely cause of his problem is
- a. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 - b. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. CMV
20. In a patient with mitral stenosis will show all of the following findings on x-ray except
- a. Raising up of the left bronchus
 - b. Shadow in shadow appearance
 - c. Kink in the esophagus in barium swallow studies
 - d. Obliteration of retrosternal shadow on lateral x ray
21. In a patient with air embolism all of the following are true except
- a. TEE (transesophageal echo) is the most sensitive investigation
 - b. It should be measured over a continuous cycle
 - c. It can calculate the volume of the air
 - d. It interferes with Doppler readings when they are used together
22. A 60-year man gives a 10-year history that he suspects his neighbours and he feels that whenever he passes by they sneeze and plan against behind his back. He feels that his wife has been replaced by a double and calls police for help. He is quite well groomed, alert, occasionally consumes alcohol. The likely diagnosis is
- a. Paranoid personality
 - b. Paranoid schizophrenia
 - c. Alcoholic hallucinations
 - d. Dementia
23. A 66-year-old lady is brought in by her 6 children saying that she has gone senile. Six months after her husband's death she has become more religious, spiritual and gives lot of money in donation. She is occupied in too many activities and sleeps less. She now believes that she has a goal to change the society. She does not like being brought to the hospital and is argumentative on being questioned on her doings. The diagnosis is
- a. Manic excitement
 - b. Brief reaction
 - c. Dementia
 - d. Depression
24. A teacher complains that a 9-year-old child does not pay attention in the class, gets distracted very fast and also

- disturbs and distracts the other students. The diagnosis is
- Autism
 - Attention deficit hyperkinetic disease
 - Conduct disorder
25. A patient is brought with a 6 months history of odd behaviour. There is a history of a family member having disappeared some years back. He seems to be talking to himself and sometimes muttering to himself loudly. The diagnosis
- Depression
 - Schizophrenia
 - Paranoia
 - Mania
26. Regarding Temporo mandibular joint least vascularity is seen in which of the following
- Anterior portion
 - Central part
 - Posterior part
 - Articular cartilage
27. Protonopia implies complete abnormality in which of the following colours
- Red
 - Blue
 - Green
 - Yellow
28. When chorionic villous biopsy is done before ten weeks it causes which of the following adverse effects
- Fetomaternal haemorrhage
 - Cardiac defects
 - Limb defects
 - Renal defects
29. In a patient with red degeneration all of the following are true except
- It occurs as its outgrows its blood supply
 - It presents with pain abdomen and nausea
 - Surgery is required in treatment
 - It occurs only during pregnancy
30. The compliment is fixed best by which of the following immunoglobulins
- IgG
 - IgM
 - IgA
 - IgD
31. Regarding the HMG CoA reductase inhibitors all of the following are true except
- The CNS accumulation of drugs Simvastatin and Lovastatin is high and it is less for Pravastatin and Fluvastatin
 - Simvastatin is extensively metabolised and Pravastatin is least
 - Bioavailability is minimally modified when Pravastatin is taken along with food
 - Fibrinogen levels are increased by Pravastatin
32. All of the following have proximal myopathy except
- Myotonic dystrophy
 - Spinomuscular atrophy
 - Polymyositis
 - Duchenne muscular dystrophy
33. Skeletal maturation depends most upon

- a. Growth hormone
 - b. Thyroxin
 - c. Testosterone and estrogen ratio
 - d. Cortisol
34. Toxoplasmosis in the foetus can be best confirmed by
- a. IgG antibodies against Toxoplasma in the mother
 - b. IgM antibodies against toxoplasma in the Foetus
 - c. IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in the mother
 - d. IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in the foetus
35. Which of the following branches of External carotid artery is arising from the medial side
- a. Superior Thyroid
 - b. Ascending pharyngeal
 - c. Internal maxillary
 - d. Superior Lingual
36. In a patient with medial condyle fracture with injury to a nerve passing by leads to all of the following except
- a. Weakness of adduction of fingers
 - b. Ulnar deviation and wrist flexion affected
 - c. Total paralysis of 4th and 5th fingers
 - d. Sensory loss over
37. A patient rameshwar presented with weakness of hand over a past few months with atrophy of the thenar eminence on examination. Which of the following nerves is implicated
- a. Ulnar
 - b. Median
 - c. Radial
 - d. Axillary
38. Mental foramen is closely related to which of the following
- a. 2nd premolar
 - b. 1st molar
 - c. 1st molar maxillary
 - d. Canines of mandible
39. To give inferior alveolar nerve block the nerve is approached medial to pterygomandibular raphe between the buccinator and
- a. Temporalis
 - b. Internal pterigoid
 - c. Superior pharyngeal constrictor
 - d. Middle pharyngeal constrictor
40. Blood supply to the first two cms of duodenum is from all of the following except
- a. Supradoudenal
 - b. Gastrodoudenal
 - c. Hepatic
 - d. Superior pancreaticodoudenal
41. All of the following are tributaries anatomising with cavernous sinus except
- a. Superficial middle cerebral vein
 - b. Superior petrosal
 - c. Inferior ophthalmic
 - d. Sphenoparietal veins
42. In a mutation if valine is replaced by which of the following would not result in any change in the amino acid
- a. Proline
 - b. Glycine
 - c. Aspartic acid

- d. Leucine
- c. Migraine
d. Kuru
43. A mutation in the codon, which causes a change in the amino acid being coded, is referred to as
- Missense mutation
 - Recombination
 - Somatic mutation
 - Mitogenesis
44. In a patient with starvation for 72 hours which of the following would be seen
- Increased ketosis due to breakdown of fats
 - Increased gluconeogenesis by muscle protein breakdown
 - Increased Glycogenolysis
 - Increased glycolysis
45. Which of the following membranes would be having highest protein content
- Inner mitochondrial membrane
 - Outer mitochondrial membrane
 - Plasma membrane
 - Myelin sheath
46. The presence of lone pair on the oxygen in water molecule results in
- Makes water apolar solvent
 - Slightly positive charge
 - Slightly negative charge
 - Covalent bond in ice
47. Defect in folding proteins would result in a clinical disease in which of the following
- Myopia
 - Hypothyroidism
48. When deoxyhemoglobin gets converted into oxyhemoglobin the changes seen would include
- Haemoglobin becomes more acidic by accepting protons
 - Increased binding of 2,3 DPG
 - Increased binding to glutathione
 - Increased formation of formation of Carbamino compounds
49. In alkaptonuria there is increased pigmentation in all of the following except
- Eyes
 - Nose
 - Ear
 - Articular cartilage
50. The transfer of iron from sertoli cells to adluminal germ cells is by which of the following
- Transferrin
 - FSH
 - Androgen binding protein
 - Sulfated glycoprotein
51. All of the following cross cell membrane easily except
- Glucose
 - Glucose 6 phosphate
 - Nitric oxide
 - Carbon monoxide
52. Viscosity in synovial fluid depends upon
- Chondroitin sulphate
 - Hyaluronic acid
 - Keratin sulphate

53. All of the following are extracellular proteins except
- Laminin
 - Integrin
 - Collagen
 - Elastin
54. Anomeric c-atom is seen in which of the following
- Glycine
 - Alanine
 - Valine
 - Leucine
55. Homeostatic mechanisms in a body system depends upon all of the following except
- Value of controlled variable is compared to the reference value
 - Value of controlled variable oscillates near a set point
 - Positive feedback stabilizes system
 - Values revolve around the mean
56. Which of the following stimulus (equal strength) is least likely to cause a nerve stimulation
57. On ascending to a height of 6500 Mts (347 mm Hg). What is the PO₂ of inspired moist air
- 53
 - 63
 - 73
 - 83
58. In a study, dye ABC is used to measure cardiac output and blood volume. The dye is replaced with a new dye XYZ. A rival pharmaceutical company informs that the dye XYZ diffuses more rapidly out of the capillaries. This would affect the study by
- Normal cardiac output, altered blood volume estimation
 - Altered cardiac output and blood volume
 - Normal cardiac output and blood volume
 - Altered cardiac output and normal blood volume
59. A substance is present in concentration of 2mg in the afferent arteries and the veins contain 0 mgs and excreted with a concentration of 2mgs in urine. True about the substance is
- It is freely filtered in GFR
 - Secreted in cortical nephron
 - Impermeable in loop of henle
 - Absorbed in PCT
60. In a chronic smoker with mild hemoptysis He also gave a history of hypertension and obesity. Lab data showed raised ACTH levels, which were not suppressed by dexamethazone. The cause for the Cushing's syndrome in the patient is
- Pituitary adenoma
 - Ectopic ACTH
 -
61. In a patient with BPH all of the following are used except
- Flutamide
 - Finasteride
 - Testosterone

- d. DES
62. Acute lung injury includes all of the following except
- Aspiration
 - Toxic gas inhalation
 - Cardiopulmonary bypass with heart lung machine
 - Lung contusion
63. All of the following are seen in a patient with cystic fibrosis except
- Metabolic acidosis
 - Steatorrhea
 - Hypochloremia
 - Recurrent pneumonias
64. Which of the following is most commonly associated with uveitis
- Still 's disease
 - Pauciarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
 - Polyarticular juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
65. A lady with 2 children presented with a history of amenorrhea and galactorrhea over the past 12 months. The likely diagnosis is
- Pregnancy
 - Pituitary tumour
 - Sheehan syndrome
 - Hypothyroidism
66. The most common cause of Addison disease is
- Tuberculosis
 - Autoimmune adrenitis
 - Meningococcal septicaemia
 - Malignancy
67. In an accident there was rupture of the pituitary stalk. This would lead to all of the following except
- Hyperprolactinemia
 - Diabetes Insipidus
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Diabetes Mellitus
68. In a patient with NIDDM which of the following is seen
- Ketosis commonly occurs on stopping treatment
 - There are increased levels of insulin in blood
 - Pancreatic beta cells stop producing insulin
 - Hypercholesterolemia never occurs
69. Necrotizing papillitis is seen in all of the following except
- Salicylate poisoning
 - Renal vascular thrombosis
 - PNH
 - Diabetes Mellitus
70. A chronic alcoholic presented to the casualty with altered sensorium. His blood sugar level was normal. Which of the following is the treatment to be given
- IV dextrose 5%
 - IV dextrose 50%
 - Inj Vitamin B1
 - IV Normal saline
71. In the treatment of syphilis which of the following is the best mode of follow up to ensure that the patient is responding to treatment
- FTA-Abs
 - TPHA
 - TPI
 - VDRL

72. If the mother develops chicken pox, during which part of the pregnancy will it lead to highest chance of neonatal infection
- 12-16 weeks
 - Last 5 days of pregnancy
 - 24-32 weeks
 - 8-12 weeks
73. To say twin discordance the difference in the two twins should be
- 25% with the larger twin as index
 - 15% with the smaller twin as index
 - 25% with the smaller twin as index
 - 15% with the larger twin as index
74. If the mother is infected with hepatitis B virus and is HbsAG positive at 32 weeks of pregnancy. To prevent neonatal infection which of the following needs to be given to the newborn
- Hepatitis B vaccine
 - Human immunoglobulins
 - Hepatitis B vaccine + Immunoglobulins
 - Immunoglobulins followed by vaccine 1 month later if HbsAG negative
75. A full term baby exclusively breast fed, at the end of 1 week was passing golden yellow soft stools, and was found to be having adequate hydration and with no abnormality on systemic examination. The weight of the neonate at the end of 1 week is just the same as it was at birth, the paediatrician should now advise
- Start top feeds
 - Oral solutions along with breast-feeding
 - Investigate for late lactic acidosis
 - Reassure the mother that there is nothing abnormal
76. A 2-year child with Vitamin D resistant rickets was found to have the following lab data on investigation. Ca^{2+} 9mg/dl, phosphate 2.4 mg/dl, alkaline phosphate 1041 IU and immunocytochemical studies showed parathormone to be 59 units. The probable diagnosis is
- Hypophosphatemic rickets
 - Vitamin D dependant rickets
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Distal renal tubular acidosis
77. Skeletal maturation depends most upon
- Thyroxin
 - Growth hormone
 - Testosterone/Estrogen ratio
 - Cortisone
78. All of the following are ductus dependent congenital heart diseases except
- Transposition of great vessels with intact septum
 - Truncus arteriosus
 - Obliterated aortic arch syndrome
 - Hypoplastic left ventricle

79. Transient tachypnea of new born (TTN) is commonly seen in which of the following situations
- Full term requiring cesarian section
 - Term requiring forceps
 - Term requiring venthouse
 - Premature with vaginal delivery
80. In rentrolental fibroplasias the most important association has been with
- Intrauterine infection
 - Low birth weight
 - Meconium aspiration
 - Prolonged labour
81. If the mother has been exposed to Dethyl stibesterol during pregnancy. All of the following features may be seen the child after birth except
- Vaginal adenosia
 - Malformation of the vagina and uterus
 - Microglandular hyperplasia
 - Clear cell carcinoma
82. In which of the following sterilization procedures is best reversible
- Pomeroys technique
 - Irwinne's technique
 - Laprosopic placement of sialatic bands
 - Laprosopic placement of Hulka clips
83. A neonate with severe anaemia and hepatosplenomegaly died after birth. Which of the following is the cause for his anaemia
- Alpha thallessima
 - Beta thallessimia
 - Hereditary spherocytosis
 - Sickle cell anaemia
84. Which of the following is responsible for maintaining the structure of the RBC membrane
- Spectrin
 - Fibrin
 - Integrin
85. Pap smear would be useful in all of the following conditions except
- Gonococcal infection
 - Human papilloma virus
 - Trychomoniasis
 - Inflammatory changes
86. On examination of cervix after staining with acetic acid would help to identify all the following showing stain except
- Squamous metaplasia
 - Carcinoma in situ
 - Cervical dysplasia
 - Cervical polyp
87. On performing per vaginal examination the fingers could feel the anterior fontanelle and the superior orbital ridges. The presentation is
- Vertex
 - Brow
 - Deflexed
 - Extended
88. In excitation contraction coupling in smooth muscle true is
- The presence of intracellular calcium is essential to cause contraction

- b. Presence of troponin is essential
 - c. Phosphorylation of actin occurs
 - d. Increased calcium in sarcoplasmic reticulum causes sustained contraction
89. All of the following are present in mucosa of small intestine except
- a. Paneth cells
 - b. Goblet cells
 - c. Neck mucosa cells
 - d. Stem cells
90. In study to measure BP 2 students Sameer and Rahul are conducting a study on a dog. Sameer measure BP using a mercury sphygmomanometer on the right femoral artery and Rajesh measures using a pressure transducer and pulse tracing on the left femoral artery. Both get a value of 100 mm Hg. After giving Inj of 30micrograms of epinephrine they measure the BP again. Sameer obtains a value of 130 mm Hg and rahul 120 mm Hg. Discrepancy in values is explained by
- a. Right femoral artery is more sensitive to epinephrine
 - b. Falsely high values at low pressures in pulse tracings
 - c. Falsely low values at high pressures in pulse tracings
 - d. Diastole period is affected by the ventricular filling
91. In a patient CVP and Intra arterial pressure were monitored. During the monitoring the patient suddenly developed an attack of supra ventricular Tachycardia. Changes seen in the pressure readings due to the effect of Tachycardia are
- a. Increased CVP and decreased BP
 - b. Increased CVP and BP
 - c. Decreased CVP and increased BP
 - d. Decreased CVP and BP
92. A cardiologist asks for measurement of electromechanical systole QS2 and left ventricular ejection time LVET, and pre-ejection period. The technician doing the study informs the cardiologist that the carotid transducer measuring pressure is not functioning. Which of the following cannot be measured
- a. QS2
 - b. LVET and PEP
 - c. QS2 and LVET
 - d. QS2 and PEP
93. Which of the following is involved in metastasis cascade of
- a. Fibronectin
 - b. E-Cadherin
 - c. Type IV collagenase
 - d. Tyrosine kinase
94. Gastrointestinal stromal malignancy arises from which of the following
- a. Smooth muscle
 - b. Interstitial cells
 - c. Nerve cells of cajal
 - d. Vascular Endothelium

- d. Chloramphenicol
95. In tumour lysis syndrome all of the following are seen except
- Hyperkalemia
 - Hypercalcemia
 - Hyperphosphatemia
 - Hypernatremia
96. Which of the following is true regarding vascularity of lung
- Hypoxia causes vasodilatation
 - Distended capillaries in lower lobe
 - Increased perfusion of apical lobe
 - Pulmonary resistance is half of the systemic vascular resistance
97. Foreign body aspiration in supine position causes which of the following parts of the commonly to be affected
- Apical lobe of right lung
 - Posterobasal segment of Left lung
 - Apical part of right lower lobe
 - Apical left lobe
98. Regarding hydatid cyst of lung which of the following is true
- Always associated with cyst in the liver
 - Calcification is common
 - More common in lower lobe
 - Never ruptures
99. Myopathy is caused by all of the following except
- Oral Prednisolone
 - IV hydrocortisone
 - Chloroquine
 - Chloramphenicol
100. Pancreatitis is caused by all of the following except
- Methyl Dopa
 - Corticosteroid
 - Furesemide
 - Somatostatin
101. Gingival hyperplasia, hirsutism, osteomalacia is caused by which of the following drugs
- Carbamazipine
 - Sodium Valproate
 - Phenytoin
 - Furesimide
102. Enantiomeric drugs are used in racemic mixtures, which have different pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties and also vary in the stereoisomeric responses to the receptors. Which of the following drugs is a racemic mixture
- Verapamil
 - Dilantin
 - Lithuim
 - Digoxin
103. All are used in acute asthma except
- Ipratropium
 - Salbutamol
 - Montelukast
 - Hydrocortizone
104. Chlorodiazepoxide used in elderly patients is more likely to cause toxicity due to all of the following reasons except
- Increased receptor sensitivity
 - Decreased plasma clearance

- c. Decreased volume of distribution
d. Decreased metabolism
105. All of the following are true about beta blockers except
- Atenolol has a longer half life than Metoprolol
 - Propranolol potentiates hypoglycemia in diabetics
 - Labetalol is a non selective Beta blocker
 - Carvidelol is selective Beta-1 blocker and also has vasoconstrictor activity due to alpha 1 adrenergic blocking action
106. All of the following are true about Metformin except
- Alcohol potentiates increased lactic acidosis along with it
 - It does not cause release of insulin
 - It inhibits Glycogenolysis and increases peripheral utilization of glucose
 - Causes severe hypoglycaemia both in diabetics and non diabetics
107. All of the following drugs precipitate hypertensive crisis in pheochromocytoma except
- Propranolol
 - Saralasin
 - Phenoxybenzamine
108. Which of the following actions are associated with action on u(mu) receptors
- Miosis
 - Hypothermia
 - Bradycardia
 - Diuresis
109. Which of the following can be used safely in a carcinoma patient with intractable pain
- Inj Pethidine
 - Oral morphine
 - Inj ibuprofen
 - Inj Ketamine
110. Which of the following is specifically avoided in a patient with head trauma
- Diazepam
 - Morphine
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Inj Ketamine
111. Antigen presenting cells are all of the following except
- Astrocytes
 - Endothelial cells
 - Epithelial cells
 - Langerhans cells
112. Child presented with fever for 2 days, altered sensorium and purpuric rash. BP was 90/60 mm Hg. Which of the following is indicated in the treatment
- I/V artesunate
 - I/V Quinine
 - I/V Penicillin
 - Chloroquine
113. A child was suffering through nephritic syndrome and had hypoalbuminemia, All the following drugs half life is altered due to high protein binding except
- Diazepam
 - Morphine
 - Tolbutamide

- d. Vaginal bleeding
114. A patient presented with pain abdomen ataxia constipation. Peripheral blood smear examination showed basophilic stippling of RBC's. He is suffering from poisoning due to
- Iron
 - Lead
 - Cadmium
 - Arsenic
115. A patient was brought with history of pyrexia contracted pupils, Hypotension cyanosis progressing to coma is suspected to be suffering from poisoning due to
- Cannabis
 - Datura
 - Phenobarbitone
 - Diphenhydramine
116. A bullet which fails to leave the gun on firing but is ejected out with the subsequent shot is
- Dum dum bullet
 - Tandem bullet
 - Rocketed bullet
 - Rickochet bullet
117. Sexual asphyxia is associated with which of the following perversions
- Voyeurism
 - Masochism
 - Sadism
 - Fetishism
118. Hysteroscopy is useful in all of the following except
- Uterine didelphis
 - Infertility
 - Still births
119. All of the following are used in post coital contraception except
- Danazol
 - Levonorgestrol
 - Ethinyl estradiol
 - Misoprostol
120. In the management of post partum haemorrhage all of the following can be used except
- Ergometrine
 - Carboprost
 - Misoprostol
 - Mefiprestone
121. A child was found to have pauci immune crescentic glomerulonephritis. The treatment to be given in this child is
- Methylprednisolone
 - Prednisolone + cyclophosphamide
 - Immunoglobulins
 - Cyclophosphamide
122. Post menopausal estrogen therapy causes increase in which of the following
- Cholesterol
 - VLDL
 - LDL
 - Triglycerides
123. FSH acts on which of the following cells primarily
- Stromal cells
 - Theca cells
 - Granulosa cells
 - Fibrin cells
124. A child presents with hypotonia and hyporeflexia.

- During its intrauterine period it had been seen that there was polyhydramnios and there was decreased foetal movements. The probable diagnosis is
- Congenital myasthenia
 - Spinal muscular atrophy
 - Muscular dystrophy
 - Congenital Myotonia
125. Most common cause of pseudohermaphroditism in a female is
- Ovarian dysgenesis
 - Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
 - Turners syndrome
 - PCOD
126. A newborn developed encephalitis and fever but there was no rash. Likely etiological agent is
- Meningococci
 - Herpes type 2
 - Streptococcal infection
 - Herpes type 1 infection
127. Bad prognostic indicator in ALL is
- Age greater than 1 year
 - Leukocyte count <50,000
 - Hypoploidy
 - Female sex
128. The most common site of adamantinoma of the long bones is
- Fibula
 - Tibia
 - Ulna
 - Femur
129. Which of the following sites is chondroblastoma of the femur likely to occur
- Metaphysis
 - Epiphysis
 - Diaphysis
 - Medullary cavity
130. An 8-year boy presented with pain in the arm. X ray of the humerus demonstrated an expansile lesion in the metaphysis with break in the cortex. The likely diagnosis is
- Chondroblastoma
 - Unicameral bone cyst
 - Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - Osteoclastoma
131. A torsional injury in the leg would most commonly cause lesion of
- Meniscus
 - Collateral ligament
 - Enchondral fracture
 - Anterior cruciate ligament tear
132. Twisting force in the leg would result in injury to all of the following except
- Anterior cruciate ligament
 - Capsular tear
 - Fibular collateral ligament
 - Meniscal tear
133. In RNTPC the schedule for sputum examination for category I patients is
- 2,3 and 5 months
 - 2,4 and 6 months
 - 1,3 and 5 months
 - 2,5 and 7 months
134. In a plague epidemic all of the following are done except

- a. Tetracycline prophylaxis to be given
b. Isolation of contacts
c. Susceptible to be vaccinated
d. Surveillance
135. In a study on comparison of a common drug(NSAID) and a rare drug (Dypirone) causing disease the attributable(AR) and relative risk (RR) were calculated. It will be found that the
- a. NSAIDS will have greater AR and RR as compared to Dypirone
b. NSAIDS will have lesser RR but greater AR
c. There will be no difference between the findings
d. NSAIDS will have lesser AR and RR
136. True morbidity in a population can be calculated by
- a. Sentinel surveillance
b. Active surveillance
c. Monitoring
d. Passive surveillance
137. Which of the following is best in evaluating the leprosy eradication programme
- a. Detection of new cases
b. The ratio of the multibacillary to the paucibacillary cases
c. The ratio of disability as compared to the new cases
d. Number of cases lepromin positive
138. In a negatively skewed curve
- a. The mean is less than the median
b. The mean is greater than the mode
c. The mean is equal to median
d. The mean and the mode are equal to 0
139. In a Chloroquine resistant zone the presumptive treatment of malaria to be given is
- a. Chloroquine +primaquine 45mg
b. Chloroquine + pyremethamine
c. Sulphalene 1000mgs
d. Sulphadoxine + pyremethamine
140. The drug having most rapid action on leprosy is
- a. Dapsone
b. Rifampicin
c. Clofazamine
d. Corticosteroids
141. In a school of 100 students 1 of them developed measles on Jan 1st. Subsequently 35 children developed measles. Three on 3rd Jan. And the others 2 weeks later. The secondary attack rate of measles is
- a. 33.5%
b. 36.2%
c. 35%
d. 37.5%
142. All of the following are associated with the use of DMPA except
- a. Cyclic bleeding

- b. Change in quantity and quality of breast milk
c. Cyclic bleeding altered
d. Increased reproductive tract infection
143. Danazol is used in the treatment of
a. Breast cysts
b. Cyclic mastalgia
c. Acyclic mastalgia
d. Fibrous tumour
144. The period between primary and secondary case is known as
a. Generation time
b. Serial interval
c. Incubation period
d. Multiplying time
145. Regarding poliomyelitis all of the following are true except
a. Type I is associated with major epidemic
b. Type I is responsible for vaccine associated poliomyelitis
c. It is difficult to eradicate
d. Type I is given in higher quantity as compared to Type 2
146. A patient presented with stridor, which he developed after an attack of upper respiratory tract infection. On examination he was found to have a 3mm glottic chink. All of the following are used in the management except
a. Tracheostomy
b. External arrhetenoidopexy
c. Teflon injection
d. Cordectomy
147. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is seen in which of the following conditions
a. Renal failure
b. Diabetic ketoacidosis
c. Diarrhoea
d. Lactic acidosis
148. A 7-year child gave history fever for which she was treated with paracetamol following which the fever subsided. Later she developed seizures and altered sensorium. The urine examination revealed oxalate crystals on microscopy. Blood anion and osmolality gap were increased. The diagnosis is
a. Paracetamol poisoning
b. Dithelene glycol
c. Renal tubular acidosis
149. Chondrocalcinosis is seen in which of the following conditions
a. Hypervitaminosis D
b. Hypoparathyroidism
c. Ochronosis
d. Rickets
150. Endogenous polypeptide decreasing serum calcium levels is
a. Calcitonin
b. Calcitriol
c. Parathormone
151. ST elevation is seen in all of the following conditions except
a. Constrictive pericarditis
b. Ventricular aneurysm
c. Coronary artery spasm
d. MI

152. Which of the following physical signs is seen in a patient with severe aortic stenosis
- Holosystolic murmur
 - Diastolic rumble
 - Opening snap
 - Delayed upstroke of carotid
153. In a patient with myocardial infarction the valvular lesion commonly seen is
- Mitral regurgitation
 - Aortic regurgitation
 - Aortic stenosis
 - Septal defect
154. A patient had an antero inferior myocardial infarction and was in shock. The reason for the patient being in shock is
- Infarction causing septal defect
 - Right ventricular infarction
 - Decreased ejection fraction from left ventricle
 - Mitral regurgitation
155. In a patient vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine the serology would reveal presence of which of the following in his serum
- Anti IgM HBcAg
 - Anti HbsAG
 - Anti IgG HBcAg
 - Anti HbeAg
156. In a patient with compensated liver cirrhosis presented with history of variceal bleed. The treatment of choice in this patient is
- Endoscopic sclerotherapy
 - Liver transplantation
 - TIPS (Trans jugular intrahepatic portal shunt)
 - Propranolol
157. A patient presented with headache and flushing. He has a family history of his relative having died of a thyroid tumour. The investigation that would be required for this patient would be
- Measurement of 5 HIAA
 - Measurement of catecholeamines
 - Intravenous pyelography
 - Chest x ray
158. A patient had undergone a renal transplantation 2 months back and now presented with difficulty breathing. X-ray showed bilateral diffuse Interstitial pneumonia. The probable etiologic agent would be
- CMV
 - Herpes virus
 - Ebstein Barr virus
 - Varicella
159. In a mycetoma foot infection, there are multiple discharging sinuses. The granules in the discharge are
- Pus cells
 - Fungal organisms
 - Inflammatory cells
 - Sulphur granules
160. Lateral aberrant thyroid implies

- a. Congenital thyroid abnormality
b. Metastatic foci from primary in thyroid
c. Lingual thyroid
161. Parathyroid most commonly involves which of the following sites
a. Superior parathyroid lobe
b. Inferior parathyroid lobe
c. In the mediastinum
d. In the thyroid
162. Features to differentiate parathyroid adenoma from hyperplasia would include which of the following
a. Presence of excess chief cells
b. Infiltration of capsule
c. Identifying hyperplasia involving all 4 glands at surgery in parathyroid hyperplasia
d. High levels of parathormone
163. Asbestosis of the lung is associated with all of the following except
a. Progression of lesion even after stopping exposure to asbestos
b. Nodular lesions involving upper lobe
c. Asbestos bodies in sputum
d. Mesothelioma
164. Actinic keratosis predisposes to which of the following lesions commonly
a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
c. Melanoma
d. Freckles
165. All of the following are true regarding Warthin's tumour except
a. More common in females
b. 10% are bilateral
c. Commonly involve the parotid glands
d. They arise from the epithelial and the lymphoid cells
166. Which of the following mutations in a tumour suppressor agent causes breast carcinoma
a. P43
b. P53
c. P73
d. P83
167. A female patient presented with a firm mass of 2*2 cms in the upper outer quadrant of the breast. She gives a family history of ovarian carcinoma. The investigation that needs to be done to assess for mutation in
a. BRCA2
b. Her2/Neu gene
c. P53
d. C-myc gene
168. For comparison grading of pain the scale used is
a. Face's scale
b. Visual chart
c. CHEOPES
d. Numerical charts
169. Phelps sign is seen in
a. Glomus jugulare

- b. Vestibular shwanoma
c. Menniers disease
170. Citelli's angle is
a. CP angle
b. Dural sinus angle
c. Solid angle
d. Part of Mac Evans triangle
171. A child with cervical Ependymoma receives radiotherapy for his treatment. On follow-up he has been found to gain a lot of weight. The cause for his weight gain is
a. Steroid induced obesity
b. Hypothalamic lesion
c. Hypothyroidism
d. Pan hypopituitarism
172. In a DNA the coding region reads 5-CGT-3. This would code in the RNA as
a. 5-UAG-3
b. 5-ACG-3
c. 3-GCA-5
d. 3-ACG-3
173. A 10 year boy presented with polyuria , polydypsia Laboratory data showed (in meq) Na 154 , K 4.5 , serum osmolality 295 Bicarbonate 22 meq. Blood urea was 50 and specific gravity of urine 1.005. Diagnosis is
a. Diabetes Insipidus
b. Renal tubular acidosis
c. Recurrent UTI's
d. Barters syndrome
174. A lady presented with bilateral nodular lesions on shins.
- She was also found to have bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy on chest X-ray. Mantoux test reveals induration of 5 mms. Skin biopsy would reveal
a. Non caeseating Granuloma
b. Vasculitis
c. Caeseating Granuloma
d. Malignant cells
175. In a patient with ascending paralysis there is subsequently respiratory muscle involvement. CSF examination showed albuminocytological dissociation. Treatment to be given is
a. Oral Prednisolone
b. IV methyl Prednisolone
c. IV immunoglobulins
d. Cyclosporin
176. In a patient presenting with a swelling of the thyroid, the radionuclide scan showed a cold nodule and the ultrasound showed a non cystic solid mass. The management of this patient would be
a. Lobectomy
b. Hemithyroidectomy
c. Eltroxin
d. Radio Iodine therapy
177. A patient presenting with jaundice the HIDA scan would be most useful for which of the following
a. Biliary atresia
b. Bile duct carcinoma
c. Cholelithiasis
d. Benign biliary disease

178. Insulinoma is most commonly located in which part of the pancreas
- Head
 - Body
 - Tail
 - Can be located at head neck or body equally distributed
179. In the synthesis of fatty acids the energy is supplied by
- NAD
 - NADPH
 - FAD
 - GTP
180. In a patient with frontal lobe abscess pigment released on exposure to UV rays showed red fluorescence. The organism implicated is
- Bacteroids
 - Peptostreptococci
 - Streptococci
 - Provetella
181. A patient operated for thyroid surgery for a thyroid swelling later in the evening developed difficulty in breathing. There was swelling in the neck. The immediate management would be
- IV calcium gluconate
 - Open the wound sutures in the ward
 - Epinephrine inj
 - Tracheostomy
182. Which of the following mechanisms is important in staphylococcal enterotoxin causing vomiting
- Increased activation of camp
 - Stimulation of vagal fibres
 - Release of IL-4 cytokine
 - Increased cGMP
183. The diagnosis of rota virus is made by
- Demonstration of Antibody in stool
 - Demonstration of antigen in stool
 - Direct visualization
 - Stool culture
184. Toxoplasmosis infection in the foetus can be best diagnosed by
- IgM antibody against toxoplasma in foetus
 - IgG antibodies against toxoplasma in foetus
 - IgM antibodies in mother
 - IgG antibodies in mother
185. True about V Cholera is
- Pathogenicity of 0139 V.Cholera is due to the presence of the O antigen in it
 - One attack of V cholera gives life long immunity
 - Affects adults and children with equal propensity in non endemic regions
 - V.Cholera survives in the carriers in the inter epidemic period
186. Which of the following is associated with hypersensitive pneumonitis
- Asbestosis
 - Bysinosis

- c. Berylliosis
d. Silicosis
187. Dr. Trehan, was accidentally exposed by a needle stick injury while taking sample of a patient who was HIV positive. The prophylaxis to be given is
- Zidovudine+Lamuvudine for 4 weeks
 - Zidovudine+Stamuvudine for 4 weeks
 - Ziduvudine+Lamuvudine +Nevirapine for 4 weeks
 - Ziduvudine +Lamuvudine +Indinavir for 4 weeks
188. Egg shell calcification is characteristically seen in
- Silicosis
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Asbestosis
 - Berylliosis
189. A patient presenting with polyuria, pain abdomen, nausea, altered sensorium was found to have bronchogenic carcinoma. The electrolyte abnormality seen in him would be
- Hypocalcemia
 - Hypercalcemia
 - Hypokalemia
 - Hyperkalemia
190. A patient presented with a swelling in his right foot with multiple discharging sinuses. The lesion did not respond to antibiotics. The likely etiological agent would be
- Actino-madura
 - Nocardia
 - Sporothrix
 - Madurella mycetoma
191. In Video assisted thoracoscopic surgery for better vision the space in the operative field is created by
- Co2 insufflation
 - Collapse of ipsilateral lung
 - Self retaining retractor
 - Rib spacing
192. Which of the following malignancies would spread to cervical lymph nodes more commonly
- Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Ca Base of tongue
 - Glottic Ca
 - Transglottic carcinoma
193. A patient presented with a 1 by 1.5 cms growth on the lateral border of the tongue. The treatment indicated in management of this patient is
- Laser ablation
 - External beam radiotherapy
 - Interstitial Brach therapy
 - Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy
194. A patient presented with a 3.5 cms size lymph node enlargement, which was hard and present in the submandibular region. Examination of the head and neck did not yield any lesion. The next investigation to be done in this patient is
- Triple endoscopy
 - Supra vital oral mucosal staining
 - Chest X ray

d. Laryngoscopy

195. A patient with solitary pulmonary nodule. The best investigation to come to a diagnosis would be
- a. MRI
 - b. CT scan
 - c. Ultrasound
 - d. Imaging guided FNAC

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PAPER nov 18 2001**

**WITH SUGGESTED
ANSWERS.**

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Last Updated 4 JAN 2002 (with some
explanations & references)

1. Young patient developed painless sudden loss of vision which spontaneously improved over a period of 3 months .what is the most probable diagnosis ?

- MACULAR HOLE
- CENTRAL SEROUS RETINOPATHY
- ANGLE GLAUCOMA
- RETINAL DETACHMENT

ANS B

ref: page 194 rao ophthalmology selflimiting and recurrent cause allergic, stress and vasomotor instability. [saurabh gupta]

2. Leucoria seen in all EXCEPT

- RETINOBLASTOMA
- CONGENITAL GLAUCOMA
- PERSISTANT HYPERPLASTIC VITREOUS
- FUNGAL ENDOPHTHALMITIS

ANS (B)

3. Female patient complains of blurring of vision, was prescribed -0.5D spherical lenses, retinoscopy done at 1m with a plane mirror will cause the image to move in which manner?

- IMAGE MOVES IN DIRECTION OF MIRROR
- IMAGE MOVES IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION
- NO MOVEMENT OF THE IMAGE
- SCISSORS REFLEX IS SEEN

ANS- (A)

4. What is the most common eye manifestation of allergy to tubercular bacilli?

- KOEPPES NODULES
- POSTERIOR SCLERITIS
- PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS
- OPTIC NEURITIS

ANS - (C)

Harrison-----"Tuberculosis may cause chorioretinitis, uveitis, panophthalmitis, and painful hypersensitivity-related PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS [aman jinda]

5. What is the diagnosis for ropy discharge from the eyes, along with itching, which occurs every summer?

- VERNAL CATARRH
- BACTERIAL CONJUNCTIVITIS
- TRACHOMA
- PHLYCTENULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS

ANS (A)

6. Which wall is most often fractured in a blow out fracture of the orbit due to fisticuff injury?

- SUPERIOR
- INFERIOR

¹ www.aippg.com Med PG Entrance Made Easy

- MEDIAL
- LATERAL

ANS (B)

7. Which of these is NOT useful in arriving at a diagnosis of moderate papilledema in a patient of head injury?

- IMPAIRED PUPILLARY REFLEX
- HYPEREMIA
- FILLING OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CUP
- BLURRING OF THE MARGINS

ANS (A)

8. What is represented by ETDRS in a diabetic vision chart?

- ELECTIVE TREATMENT FOR DIABETIC RETINOPATHY SCALES
- EXTENDED RX FOR DIABETES REVIEW STUDY
- EARLY TREATMENT DIABETIC RETINOPATHY STUDY
- EYE TEST DRUM REVIEW STUDY

ANS (C) [kunnal batra,jhansi ; Pinaki sensarma,kolkata , Jinesh Thomas,Ernakulam, Saurabh gupta, Dr. Vaibhav Jain,Raipur and others]

The Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) evaluated the effectiveness of laser treatment for the leaking phase of diabetic retinopathy. Patients with macular edema (leaking near or within the center part of the retina, that part which is used for reading, driving etc, see photo), were randomly assigned to receive either laser treatment to the leaking microaneurysms or were simply observed without treatment. The results showed that timely laser treatment reduced the risk of moderately severe visual loss by about three-fold at three years after treatment and significantly increased the likelihood of moderate visual gain. More importantly, this study provides the treating retinal specialist with a detailed guide as to

when laser therapy is necessary based upon the location of leaking areas. With this knowledge, we can treat patients at the appropriate time so as to prevent vision loss and conversely, avoid unnecessary treatment for those for whom it is not beneficial. [bhavna, jaipur]

9. What drug can be used that will provide only mydriasis and no cycloplegia, for a fundus examination in a young adult patient?

- ATROPINE OINTMENT
- PHENYLEPRINE
- HOMATROPINE
- TROPICAMIDE

ANS (B)

10. Which of these is NOT caused by amphotericin B?

- AZOTEMIA
- GLOMERULONEPHRITIS
- HYPOKALEMIA
- RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS

ANS (B)

11. Ingestion of what product by the mother may cause the infant to have cleft palate, spina bifida and an (ASD doubtful)?

- ISOTRETINOIN
- VALPROATE
- PHENYTOIN
- CARBAMAZEPINE

ANS (B)

12. What is the most common cardiac defect caused due to lithium?

- EBSTEINS ANOMALY
- HOCM
- AORTIC ANEURYSM
- EISENMENGER SYNDROME

ANS (A)

13. A man is arrested for possession of narcotics, the culprit is found to have black tongue. What is likely to have been the substance of abuse?

- HEROIN
- COCAINE
- CANNABIS
- ARSENIC

ANS (B)

14. A 25 yr old male experienced severe flushing, fall in blood pressure after intake of alcohol .The above described attack can be precipitated by the simultaneous intake of all the following drugs along with alcohol EXCEPT which?

- CEFAMANDOLE
- METRONIDAZOLE
- DEXAMETHASONE
- CHLORPROPAMIDE

ANS (C)

15. A patient with H/O asthma develops respiratory tract infection .He is on theophylline, which of the following antibiotics may precipitate theophylline toxicity?

- ERYTHROMYCIN
- SPARFLOXACIN
- AMPICILLIN
- COTRIMOXAZOLE

ANS (A)

16. In which condition is granulomatous vasculitis NOT seen?

- MICROSCOPIC POLYANGIITIS
- WEGENERS GRANULOMATOSIS
- GIANT CELL ARTERITIS
- CHURG STRAUSS SYNDROME

ANS (A)

17. A 30 year old suffers from nephrotic syndrome, has been on steroids for 14 years. Has bilateral difficulty in abduction and internal rotation of the hip. Attempt to flex results in abduction. What is the cause?

- AVASCULAR NECROSIS OF FEMUR HEAD
- SEPTIC ARTHRITIS
- RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY
- HETEROTOPIC CALCIFICATION

ANS (A)

18. In which of these conditions in elevated HCG level NOT seen?

- CHORIOCARCINOMA
- POLYEMBRYOMA
- ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR
- EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA

ANS (C)

Harrison-- Endodermal sinus tumor is the malignant counterpart of the fetal yolk sac and is associated with secretion of AFP. Pure embryonal carcinoma may secrete AFP, or hCG, or both; this pattern is biochemical evidence of differentiation.[Dr Jindal]

19. What could be the cause of tall QRS with coarse features and hepatosplenomegaly?

- GLYCOGEN STORAGE DISEASE TYPE II
- MARFANS SYNDROME
- ROMANO WARD SYNDROME
- POMPES DISEASE

ANS (D)

ref. Harrison 15th pg 2288,Pompe`s disease (GSD 2 are of 4 types so pompe`s is specific ans.) Har 14 th 2182

20. What is the rx for torsades de pointes in a patient who has had a prolonged QT interval since birth?

- MAGNESIUM SULPHATE
- OVERDRIVE PACING
- ISOPROTERENOL
- METAPROLOL

ANS (D)

Har14 th 1273

21. Which of these is NOT a congenital myopathy?

- CENTRAL CORE DISEASE
- NEMALINE DYSTROPHY
- CENTRAL NUCLEAR DYSTROPHY
- Z BAND MYOPATHY

ANS (D) [sivasubramanian coimbatore , param indore]

(Har14th 2477)

22. In which of these conditions may CPK be raised?

- MUSCLE DISEASE
- LIVER CIRRHOSIS
- BILIARY COLIC
- AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

ANS (A)

23. Which of these following does NOT require the drug dose to be reduced in a patient having hypertension, serum urea 55, serum creatinine 5.6

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PYRAZINAMIDE
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

24. What drug should be avoided in the case of an HIV patient who is receiving zalcitabine, indinavir and lamivudine?

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PZA
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

25. What is NOT true about multiple myeloma?

- MORE IN THOSE OVER 50 YEARS
- CLONES OF PLASMA CELLS
- BENCE JONES PROTEINS ARE ABNORMAL WHOLE IG IN URINE
- THERE IS A PREDISPOSITION TO AMYLOIDOSIS

ANS (C)

26. What is the likely diagnosis in a patient who has low back ache, L3 tenderness, and the following data: proteins 8.9, a-g ratio 2.9/5.9, serum creat 5.5, TLC 4500, DLC neutrophil55, lymphocyte40, eosinophil2 : Urea was 93 and serum creat was 1.2.ESR was 90 mm

- WALDENSTROMS MACROGLOBULINEMIA
- MULTIPLE MYELOMA
- AMYLOIDOSIS
- BONE SECONDARIES

ANS (B) [Dr Anuj ,Hubli]

27. Patient has target cells, nucleated RBCs, microcytic hypochromic anemia and a positive family history; what is the investigation of choice?

- COOMBS TEST
- OSMOTIC FRAGILITY
- Hb ELECTROPHORESIS
- SUCROSE LYSIS TEST

ANS (C)

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28. Which of these is NOT a clinical feature of hypercarbia?

- MIOSIS
- COLD CLAMMY EXTREMITIES
- BRADYCARDIA
- HYPERTENSION

ANS (B,C)

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29. A 25 year old male has a mantoux of 14 x 17, weight loss, off and on fever, and hemoptysis for 4 months; sputum is negative for AFB, ESR is raised; what is the likely diagnosis?

- PTB
- VIRAL PNEUMONIA
- FUNGAL PNEUMONIA
- BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA

ANS (A)

30. What is NOT true about prion disease?

- 10% HAVE MYOCLONUS
- CAUSED BY AN INFECTIOUS PROTEIN
- DEMENTIA IS **UNIVERSAL**
- BRAIN BIOPSY IS DIAGNOSTIC

ANS (C) AND (A)

31. What is the likely diagnosis in a 25 year old who develops hematuria after 3 days of URI?

- IgA NEPHROPATHY
- PSGN
- HSP
- HUS

ANS (A)

32. An individual who underwent renal transplantation one year ago is found positive for HBsAg and HCV. Rx with which of the following will give this patient maximum benefit?

- LAMIVUDINE AND IFN
- LAMIVUDINE ALONE
- RIBAVARINE
- IFN

ANS (B) [vikas,jipmer ;Dr. Binit Shekhar,Jamshedpur,Jitendra Agrawal,Gwalior]

As lamivudine is beneficial for chr.hep.B(replecative phase)& here in this question there is no serum marker of replecative phase i.e. HBeAg & HBV DNA in serum or intrahepatic HBcAg.Secondly,Lamivudine has got no role in the t/t. of HCV.Whereas Interferon is effective in t/t. of both HBV & HCV.REFF.page-1698(Last para.)1699(1st.para)1700(2nd.para)1701(t/t. of chr.hcv.) Harrison,14th edition-Ind VOL.2

Ref : Harrison 1745 15th edition

33. In which condition should propranolol NOT be used?

- ASTHMA
- PANIC ATTACK

- PREMATURE VENTRICULAR CONTRACTIONS
- HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY

ANS (A)

34. Which of these is NOT a CNS anomaly seen in HIV?

- PERIVASCULAR INFILTRATION
- MICROGLIAL NODULES
- VASCULAR MYELOPATHY OF THE POSTERIOR COLUMN
- TEMPORAL LOBE INVOLVEMENT

ANS (D)

35. What is NOT true regarding toxoplasmosis?

- IgG INDICATES CONGENITAL INFECTION
- MOST INFECTIONS ARE ANTHROPONOTIC
- ADULT INFECTIONS ARE MAINLY SYMPTOMATIC
- TOXO ENCEPHALITIS OCCURS IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PERSONS

ANS (C) (corrected question)

36. What is NOT true regarding an adult hemophiliac who visits a dentist?

- CRYOPRECIPITATE MAY BE NEEDED
- DOSE OF LIDOCAINE REQUIRED IS INCREASED
- HIV SCREENING IS REQUIRED
- MONITORED GA CARE TO BE GIVEN

ANS (B)

a i p p g

37. What is NOT true about fibrolamellar cancer of liver?

- NOT MORE IN MALES
- BETTER PROGNOSIS
- AFP IS RAISED OVER 1000
- SEEN IN YOUNGER AGE GROUP

ANS (C)

38. Which of these is adult PCKD associated with ?

- FUSIFORM ABDOMINAL ANEURYSM
- BERRY ANEURYSM
- SACULAR ANEURYSM OF ASCENDING AORTA
- ANEURYSM OF THE ARCH OF AORTA

ANS (B)

39. 18 year old boy presents with massive hematemesis, spleen is evidently enlarged upto the umbilicus. He is then found to have varices on esophagoscopy. What could be the diagnosis?

- BUDD CHIARI
- VENO OCCLUSIVE DISEASE
- NON CIRRHOTIC PORTAL FIBROSIS
- CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

ANS (C)

40. what is NOT true with regard to the adult polycystic kidney?

- HEMATURIA
- HYPERTENSION IS RARE
- AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT TRANSMISSION
- CYSTS ARE SEEN IN THE LIVER, SPLEEN AND PANCREAS

ANS (B)

- KALLMAN SYNDROME
- FRAGILE X SYNDROME

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41. 18 yr old presents with massive hematemesis; history of fever for the past 14 days; rx with drugs; moderate spleen present; diagnosis?

- NSAID INDUCED DUODENAL ULCER
- DRUG INDUCED GASTRITIS
- ESOPHAGEAL VARICES
- PORTAL HYPERTENSION

ANS (C)

42. A 25 year old male with no previous cardiac complaints presents with arrhythmias. He gives a recent history of binge drinking. What is the pathology likely in this patient?

- ATRIAL FIBRILLATION
- SUPRAVENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA
- VENTRICULAR ECTOPICS
- ATRIAL FLUTTER

ANS (A)

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43. which condition may cause hypothalamic hypogonadism?

- FROLICH SYNDROME
- FOSTER KENNEDY SYNDROME

ANS (C)

44. What is the next line of management for a 25 year old woman who develops acute pulmonary embolism?

- THROMBOLYSIS
- LMW** HEPARIN
- ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS
- IVC FILTER

ANS (A)

45. A 30 yr old male patient presented with H/O dizziness, vertigo, diplopia, dysphagia , weakness on the right side of the body, along with Horners syndrome on the same side. Loss of pain and temperature sensations on the left side was noted. Patient also has loss of memory. The artery most likely to be involved in the condition described above is?

- ANTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR
- POSTERIOR INFERIOR CEREBELLAR
- MIDDLE CEREBRAL
- SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR

ANS (B) [bhavna, shimla]

Harrison 14th This is Lateral medullary syndrome d/t involvement of any of the 5 vessels Viz: Vertebral,Posterior Inferior cerebellar,Sup/meddle or Inferir medullary arteries So the ans is B(PICA)

46. In which of the following conditions is plasmapheresis IS useful?

- WEGENERS GRANULOMATOSIS
- HSP
- GOOD PASTEURS SYNDROME
- GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME

ANS (C) [nidhi,shimla]

47. which of these does NOT feature eye manifestations in association with a sero negative arthropathy?

- PSORIASIS
- RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
- REITERS SYNDROME
- ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

ANS (B)

aippg.com

48. Why is the sickle cell carrier state usually asymptomatic?

- THE HbS CARRIER STATE HAS HIGHER OXYGEN AFFINITY
- LESS THAN 50% SATURATION DOES NOT CAUSE SICKLING
- THERE IS ALLOSTERIC BINDING OF HbA to the HbS CARRIER STATE
- THERE IS AMPLE HbF TO MAKE UP FOR THE CARRIER STATE

ANS (B)

49. An HIV patient is in treatment with Didanosine , Stavudine , Indinavir . He is diagnosed to have pulmonary tuberculosis, which one of the following ATT drugs is to be avoided?

- INH
- RIFAMPIN
- PZA
- ETHAMBUTOL

ANS (B)

50. A lady with congenital heart disease underwent a dental extraction and developed endocarditis. Which is the organism most likely to have been involved in the pathogenesis?

- STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

- STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE
- STREPTOCOCCUS SANGUIS
- STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS

ANS (C)

51. In Rheumatic heart disease the vegetations are seen along the line of closure of the mitral valve. These vegetations are likely to get lodged in any of the following sites EXCEPT ?

- BRAIN
- LUNG
- SPLEEN
- KIDNEY

ANS (B)

52. which of these is Hepatitis B infection most commonly associated with?

- PAN
- CRYOGLOBULINEMIA
- SLE
- POLYMYOSITIS

ANS (A)

53. Which of these is NOT caused by enteroviruses?

- HERPANGINA
- HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
- PLEURODYNIA
- ASPETIC MENINGITIS

ANS (B)

54. Which of these is a calicivirus?

- HAV
- HBV
- HCV
- HEV

ANS (D)

55. From which area should a biopsy be taken in the case of a viral esophageal ulcer?

- EDGES
- SURROUNDING MUCOSA
- BASE
- INDURATED AREA

ANS (A) [Sony, kerala; harsh]

[CMV ulcer biopsy is done from center but CMV is not the most common ulcer: most common biopsy in viral oesophagitis is edge: HPIM 14th]

"Harrison 14th: VIRAL ESOPHAGITIS

Mucosal cells from a biopsy sample taken at the edge of an ulcer or from a cytologic smear show ballooning degeneration, ground-glass changes in the nuclei with eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions Mucosal cells from a biopsy sample taken at the edge of an ulcer or from a cytologic smear show ballooning degeneration, ground-glass changes in the nuclei with eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions "

56. What is the investigation for an 8 yr old boy with a lesion on the back, featuring peripheral scaling and central scarring?

- TZANCK TEST
- KOH MOUNT
- SKIN BIOPSY
- PATCH TEST

ANS (C)

This patient is suffering from lupus vulgaris, hence best diagnosed by skin biopsy.

57. What is the investigation for invasive amebiasis?

- ELISA
- BIOPSY
- IHA
- PCR

ANS (A)

58. A 30 yr old patient who had laparotomy recently, developed an intraperitoneal abscess (Peritonitis) caused by Gram -ve cocci resistant to vancomycin, bacitracin, it is hydrolyzed by 6.5% NaCl, Optochin +ve. Which is likely to be the causative organism?

- ENTEROCOCCUS FECALIS
- STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA
- STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS

ANS (A)

enterococcus (except for them all are Gm +ve)

59. Patient has a brain abscess, the aspirated material from the same is foul smelling, and reveals red fluorescence on UV light. What organism could be implicated?

- STAPH AUREUS
- PEPTOSTREPTOCOCCUS
- BACTEROIDES
- ACANTHAMEBA

ANS (C)

60. Which of these does NOT feature preformed toxins?

- STAPH AUREUS
- ETEC
- B CEREUS
- CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM

ANS (B)

Food poisoning in 1-6 hours is due to PREFORMED TOXINS viz -Staph.aureus -

Bacillus cerus Cl. botulinum grows in anaerobic foods and produces toxin (24-96 hours) BUT.ETEC grows in GIT and produces Toxin so the toxin is NOT preformed But formed in BODY.

61. Which of these is a marker for recent infection? (which is diagnostic of an acute infection?)

- IgM HBsAg
- IgM HBcAg
- HBeAg
- HBsAg

ANS (B)

62. what may be seen in a case of acute hepatitis B infection?

- DANE PARTICLE
- HBsAg
- IgM ANTI HBc
- ANTI HBe

ANS (C)

63. If a PCR is functioning at 100% efficiency, how many particles are produced after 3 cycles?

- DOUBLE THE INITIAL
- THRICE THE INITIAL
- FOUR TIMES
- EIGHT TIMES

ANS (D)

64. For which of these is northern blotting with hybridization useful?

- PROTEIN ANTIGEN
- RNA
- DNA
- HISTONE

ANS (B)

65. Which of these may feature auto infection?

- ANCYLOSTOMA
- ENTEROBIUS
- ASCARIS
- PARAGONIMUS

ANS (B)

66. What medium is used for culture in a suspected case of legionnaires disease?

- THAYER MARTIN
- BUFFERED CHARCOAL WITH YEAST EXTRACT
- CHOCOLATE AGAR
- BORDET GENGOU

ANS (B)

67. Following a bee sting, the person develops periorbital edema, laryngospasm .breathing difficulty . These reactions are mediated through which of the following?

- CYTOTOXIC T CELL
- IGE MEDIATED
- IGA MEDIATED
- IMMUNE COMPLEX REACTIONS

ANS (B)

68. CLED is preferred to McConkeys medium because?

- IT IS A DIFFERENTIAL MEDIUM
- PREVENTS SWARMING OF PROTEUS
- SUPPORTS THE GROWTH OF PSEUDOMONAS
- SUPPORTS GROWTH OF CANDIDA AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS

ANS (D) [rajesh,pondicherry]

CLED is preferred over MacConkey because it supports growth of Staph.Strp and Candida

(ref: Mackey Mackartney Textbook of Microbiology)

69. Two farmers were brought dead, autopsy done revealed viscera that had the smell of bitter almonds. The most likely poisoning is due to that by?

- ORGANOPHOSPHORUS
- HYDROCYANIC ACID
- MORPHINE
- ATROPINE

ANS (B)

70. A case of poisoning was brought to the casualty, a gastric lavage was done, and the lavage turned black when it was heated after being treated with silver nitrate. The poisoning is most likely to have been due to which of the following?

- TIK-20
- CELFOS
- MALATHION
- PARATHION

ANS B (dr rajeev & ashish, udaipur and anuj gupta, hubli)

71. Hemodialysis is mandatory in which poisoning?

- COPPER SULPHATE POISONING
- ETHANOL POISONING
- AMPHETAMINE POISONING
- ORGANOPHOSPHORUS POISONING

ANS (B) ref HPIM 14

72. Fine leathery froth that emanates from the nostrils on chest compression is diagnostic of death due to?

- DROWNING

- HANGING
- MORPHINE POISONING
- STRANGULATION

ANS (A)

73. Which of these ectopic pregnancies is likely to progress for the maximum period?

- ISTHMIC
- AMPULLARY
- INTERSTITIAL
- FIMBRIAL

ANS (C)

74. What is the most likely cause for a 26 year old pregnant woman from Bihar referred to a tertiary centre with hepatic encephalopathy?

- HAV
- HBV
- HCV
- HEV

ANS (D)

75. At what time during gestation does phosphatidyl glycerol appear?

- 20 WEEKS
- 28 WEEKS
- 32 WEEKS
- 35 WEEKS

ANS (D)

.Surfactant is formed in amniotic fluid at 28 weeks but phosphatidylglycerol takes longer.

76. 22 year old nullipara presents with 1 and half months amenorrhea, abdominal pain. USG reveals empty uterine cavity and free fluid in the pouch of Douglas. What is the likely diagnosis?

- TWISTED OVARIAN CYST
- THREATENED ABORTION
- ECTOPIC PREGNANCY
- MISSED ABORTION

ANS (C)

77. 36 year old G3P3 patient had LCB 6 years ago, no medical evaluation since then. She now complains of has excessive vaginal itching, skin pigmentation, lethargy, lack of axillary and body hair, cold intolerance, hoarseness of voice. On examination, her vagina is found to be atrophic. Which of these agents is NOT likely to improve her condition?

- INSULIN
- THYROID EXTRACT
- PREDNISOLONE
- ESTROGEN

ANS (A)

78. what is the stage of an ovarian cancer with bilateral involvement, capsular rupture, positive ascitic fluid for malignant cells?

- I
- II
- III
- IV

ANS (A)

This is a stage Ic ovarian cancer.

79. following an FTND, a woman develops post partum hemorrhage after 2 days. APTT is raised, factor VIII is 10% of normal value, PT and TT values are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?

- ACQUIRED FACTOR 8 DEFICIENCY
- HEREDITARY FACTOR 8 DEFICIENCY

- DIC
- ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME

ANS (A)

[discuss problems/tips at AIPPG message board](#)

[click here\(new window will \)](#)

80. which of these is NOT a clinical sign of scar rupture?

- MATERNAL BRADYCARDIA
- FETAL BRADYCARDIA
- HEMATURIA
- BLEEDING PER VAGINUM

ANS (A)

81. what is true about a diabetic pregnancy?

- CVS ANOMALIES IS MOST COMMONLY SEEN
- DEXAMETHASONE CONTRAINDICATED SINCE IT CAUSES HYPERGLYCEMIA
- SCREENING FOR DOWNS SYNDROME NOT EFFECTIVE
- BETA AGONISTS ARE CONTRAINDICATED IN PRE TERM LABOR

ANS (A)

82. what is the approximate pH of amniotic fluid?

- 6.7-6.9
- 6.9-7.0
- 7.1-7.2
- 7.4-7.5

ANS (C)

Ref-COGDT,williams PH of amniotic fluid is : 7.2 So the closest choice C that is 7.1-7.2

83. Which of the following is a normal finding in the third trimester of pregnancy?

- APEX BEAT SHIFTED TO THE 4TH IC SPACE
- CARDIOMEGALY
- DIAPHRAGM IS PUSHED UP
- SHORT MID DIASTOLIC MURMUR

ANS (A)

84. What could be the cause for difficulty in abduction and internal rotation in a 11 yr old 70 kg boy, having tenderness in scarpas triangle, painful hip movements, and tendency of the limb to go into abduction upon flexion of the hip?

- PERTHES DISEASE
- SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMORAL EPIPHYSIS
- TUBERCULOSIS OF HIP
- OBTURATOR HIP

ANS (A)

85. What is the likely cause of a circumscribed osteosclerotic lesion in the tibial diaphysis in an 10 year old?

- OSTEOID OSTEOMA
- EWINGS SARCOMA
- BONE SECONDARIES
- TUBERCULOSIS

ANS (A)

Ref- Maheshwari -ewing,s(10 - 20 yrs) and osteoid osteoma(5- 25 yrs) both occur in Diaphysis, -differentiating feature here is RADIOLOGICAL app osteoid osteoma - Zone of sclerosis Ewing,s - onion peel appearance [DR Harsh]

86. Which of the following features the best bone apposition?

- CHONDROBLASTIC ACTIVITY IN ENDOCHONDRIMUM
- OSTEOBLASTIC ACTIVITY IN

- MEMBRANE
- PERIOSTEAL CHANGES
- ENCHONDRAL OSSIFICATION

ANS (B?)

87. Which condition is NOT likely to feature the painful arc syndrome?

- SUPRASPINATUS TENDINITIS
- SUBACROMIAL BURSITIS
- COMPLETE SUPRASPINATUS TEAR
- FRACTURE OF GREATER TUBEROSITY HUMERUS

ANS (C)

88. What is used to correct ilio tibial tract contracture in a neonate?

- CHARNLEY'S Test
- OSBON' Test
- OBER'S Test
- JONES Test

ANS (C) confirmed [Dr Viraj, Jodhpur]

Obers test: Ask the subject to lie laterally on his/her normal side.Raise and flex the side to be tested with the support of (doctors) our arm at the knee and ankle. On removing the support if illiotibial tract contracture is to be found the raised foot stays in raised position due to contracture

a i p p g . c o m

89. what is the most common type of malignant melanoma?

- SUPERFICIAL SPREADING
- ACRAL LENTIGINOUS
- NODULAR
- LENTIGO MALIGNA

ANS (A)

90. what is the most common site for a lentiginous melanoma?

- SOLE OF FOOT
- FACE
- LEG
- TRUNK

ANS (A)

91. A melanoma at which site is most likely to undergo malignant transformation?

- BLUE NEVUS
- JUNCTIONAL
- EPIDERMAL
- DEEP DERMAL

ANS (B)

92. Which condition may feature fat laden histiocytes in the gastric mucosa?

- SIGNET RING CA
- EROSIVE GASTRITIS
- POST GASTRECTOMY STATUS
- LYMPHOMA

ANS (C)

93. Where do call exner bodies occur?

- GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR
- THECA CELL TUMOR
- DYSGERMINOMA
- BRENNERS TUMOR

ANS (A)

94. Which condition does NOT feature granulomas?

- MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE
- MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

- MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE
- YERSINIA ENTEROCOLITICA

ANS (A)

95. What is NOT TRUE about apoptosis?

- SURROUNDING INFLAMMATION
- MACROPHAGES TAKE UP DEAD TISSUE
- ACTIVATION OF CAPSAE OCCURS (??)
- ENDONUCLEASES MEDIATE CHROMATOLYSIS

ANS (A)

96. Which of these is a feature of aging cells?

- LIPOFUSCIN ACCUMULATION
- INCREASED OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION
- INCREASED GLYCOGEN STORES
- INCREASED NUCLEAR MATERIAL AND MITOCHONDRIA

ANS (A)

97. From where do dividing cancer cells derive energy?

- GLYCOLYSIS
- MITOCHONDRIA
- OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION
- ANEROBIC METABOLISM

ANS (A)

98. Which of these is clathrin involved in ?

- RECEPTOR MEDIATED ENDOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR INDEPENDENT ENDOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR MEDIATED EXOCYTOSIS
- RECEPTOR INDEPENDENT EXOCYTOSIS

ANS (A)

99. What parameter of the casts are used to assess the severity in crescentic glomerulonephritis?

- SIZE
- SHAPE
- NUMBER
- PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION

ANS (C) If crescents are > 50% then it is RPGN

100. What is NOT true with regard to FAP?

- C-MYC GENE EXPRESSION DECREASED
- ANTIBODIES TO NORMAL MUCIN
- DUE TO DEFECT IN THE FAP GENE
- PROLIFERATION OF COLONIC EPITHELIUM

ANS (A) [Dr Vishal, Jabalpur; DR RAJEEV ,ASHISH ,CHARAN JEET, Udaipur]

c-myc being a protooncogene will increase expression. ref robbins

101. Which of the following is the true statement regarding minimal change disease?

- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES
- ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY COMPLEXES
- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES ALONG WITH LOSS OF CHARGE ACROSS MEMBRANE, HENCE LEADING TO PROTEINURIA
- DESTRUCTION OF THE GLOMERULUS, WITH MINIMAL TISSUE ONLY REMAINING INTACT

ANS (C)

102. what is the enzyme by which cancer cells become immortalised?

- DNA POLYMERASE
- mRNA POLYMERASE

- TELOMERASE
- TOPOISOMERASE

ANS (C) [Itna]

ref; robbins 5th ed- page 32

103. Which of these features a reversible change in cell polarity?

- DYSPLASIA
- METAPLASIA
- ANAPLASIA
- HYPERPLASIA

ANS (A)

104. What does diapedesis refer to?

- ATTACHMENT OF NEUTROPHILS TO BLOOD VESSEL
- ESCAPE OF NEUTROPHILS FROM CAPILLARIES FROM CAPILLARY ENDOTHELIUM
- STIMULATION OF CYTOKINE SECRETION BY INFLAMMATORY CELLS
- RESPONSE OF MEDIATOR CELLS TO CYTOKINE SECRETION

ANS (B)

105. what term is used to denote the replacement of alveolar epithelium by stratified squamous epithelium, seen on biopsy of a smokers lung?

- ANAPLASIA
- METAPLASIA
- DYSPLASIA
- HYPERPLASIA

ANS (B)

106. Child under 6 years, with nephrotic syndrome, responsive to steroids, biopsy done, what will be seen under the light microscope?

- NOTHING

- LOSS OF FOOT PROCESSES
- TUBULE ATROPHY
- CRESCENTS

ANS (A)

107. Which of these does not regress?

- SALMON PATCH
- STRAWBERRY ANGIOMA
- PORTWINE STAIN
- LYMPHANGIOMATOSIS
- CIRCUMSCRIPTA

ANS (C)

108. What could be the cause of improvement in the condition of a child having a perimembranous VSD and heart failure?

- REDUCTION IN SIZE OF THE VSD
- PULMONARY VASCULAR CHANGES
- INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS
- AORTIC REGURGITATION

ANS (B)

109. Neonate has cyanosis, pulmonary oligemia, normal cardiac shadow. What could be the diagnosis?

- TOF
- PULMONARY ATRESIA
- TRANSPOSITION OF GT VESSELS
- EBSTEINS ANOMALY

ANS (C)

110. 5 yr old child with anaemia, increased reticulocyte count, peripheral smear shows target cells, normoblasts. The patient's younger brother also suffers from the same condition. What investigation should be performed?

- Hb ELECTROPHORESIS
- BONE MARROW BIOPSY

- OSMOTIC FRAGILITY TEST
- CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS

ANS (A)

111. what is the likely diagnosis in a 10 month old child with weakness, coarse features and a normal ECG?

- HURLERS
- HUNTERS
- GLYCOGEN STORAGE DISORDER
- PHENYLKETONURIA

ANS (B)

robbins 5th ed---the s/s are common to all mucopolysaccharidoses----

Coarse facial features, clouding of cornea, joint stiffness, mental retardation

he also states the diff b/n hurlers & hunters: as--hunters has a milder clinical course where as hurlers child dies of cvs complications at 6-10 yrs of age since the question asks of a normal ecg the ans should be hunters syndrome

112. A young boy has retarded physical and mental development. Xrays reveal fragmentation of epiphyses and presence of wormian bones. What is the diagnosis?

- HYPOPITUITARISM
- HYPOTHYROIDISM
- HYPOGONADISM
- SCURVY

ANS (B)

113. Injection of hypotonic saline into the carotid artery causes activation of the hypothalamus via which of the following?

- MEDIAL NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS

- SUPRAOPTIC NUCLEUS OF HYPOTHALAMUS A. a d f
- PREOPTIC NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS B. b e f
- PARAVENTRICULAR NUCLEUS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS C. a c f

D. a c f

ANS (B)

114. Respiratory physiology of a newborn is different from that of an adult by all EXCEPT which of the following?

- INCREASED OXYGEN DEMAND OF THE NEWBORN
- DECREASED FRC IN THE NEWBORN
- ADULT HB HAS DECREASED AFFINITY FOR OXYGEN
- TOTAL LUNG VOLUME IS SMALL/DECREASED IN THE NEWBORN

ANS ()

115. what is the mechanism by which hyperventilation may cause muscle spasm?

- DECREASED CALCIUM
- DECREASED CARBON DIOXIDE
- DECREASED POTASSIUM
- DECREASED SODIUM

ANS (A) Harrison 1520>

116. true statement regarding presynaptic inhibition

- a. axoaxonal synapse mediated
- b. prolongs ipsp
- c. prolonged by anaesthesia
- d. not affected by pharmacological agents
- e. it affects motor endplate potential
- f. decreased by stychnine
- g. decreased by picrotoxin

ANS (C.) [madhu shankar,coimbatore] Tripathi 477.

117. What is NOT true with regard to semen analysis?

- ABSTINENCE FOR 6 WEEKS PROVIDES THE BEST SAMPLE
- SPERM MOTILITY IS A GOOD INDICATOR OF SPERM QUALITY
- COLLECTION SHOULD BE AT THE SITE OF ANALYSIS
- ABSENCE OF FRUCTOSE MAY INDICATE A BLOCKED EJACULATORY DUCT OR LACK OF SEMINAL VESICLES

ANS (A)

118. What is the median of these set of values 2, 5, 7, 10, 10, 15, 20.

- 2
- 10
- 15
- 20.

ANS (B)

119. What can be true regarding the coefficient of correlation between IMR and economic status?

- $r=+1$
- $r=-1$
- $r=+0.22$
- $r=-0.8$

ANS (D)

120. Which is best in order to make a comparison between 2 populations?
- STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATE
 - DISEASE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE
 - PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY RATE
 - AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

ANS (A)

121. Which is the best index for burden of disease?
- CASE FATALITY RATE
 - DISABILITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS
 - DEPENDENCE RATE
 - MORBIDITY DATA

ANS (B)

122. How much ethinyl estradiol does the new low dose oral contraceptive pill contain? (IN MICROGRAMS)
- 20
 - 25
 - 30
 - 35

ANS (A) [brand name = femilon in india, CMDT 2000 pg 747]

123. Among a 100 women with average Hb of 10 gm%, the standard deviation was 1, what is the standard error?
- 0.01
 - 0.1
 - 1
 - 10

ANS (B)

124. In a particular trial, the association of lung cancer with smoking is found to be 40% in one sample and 60% in another. What is the best test to compare the results?
- CHI SQUARE TEST
 - FISCHER TEST
 - PAIRED T TEST
 - ANOVA TEST

ANS (A)

125. How much of the sample is included in 1.95 SD?
- 99%
 - 95%
 - 68%
 - 65%

ANS (B)

126. If the correlation of height with age is given by the equation $y=a + b \cdot x$, what would be the nature of the graph?
- STRAIGHT LINE
 - PARABOLA
 - HYPERBOLA
 - SIGMOID CURVE

ANS (A)

127. What is NOT true about a case control study?
- GIVES ATTRIBUTABLE RISK
 - IS LESS EXPENSIVE
 - INVOLVES LESS SUBJECT
 - PROVIDES QUICK RESULTS

ANS (A)

128. In a town of 36,000 people, there are 1200 live births, and 60 infant deaths. What is the IMR?
- 50
 - 25
 - 10
 - 5

ANS (A)

129. At what point in time is the population assessed for calculation of the crude death rate?
- 1ST JAN
 - 1ST MAY
 - 1ST JULY
 - 31ST DEC

ANS (C)

130. Which of these is NOT useful in the prevention of KFD?

- VACCINATION
- DEFORESTATION
- PREVENTION OF ROAMING CATTLE
- PERSONAL PROTECTION

ANS (B)

131. A study was undertaken to assess the effect of a drug in lowering serum cholesterol levels. 15 obese women and 10 non-obese women formed the 2 limbs of the study. Which test would be useful to correlate the results obtained?

- UNPAIRED T TEST
- PAIRED T TEST
- CHI SQUARE TEST
- FISCHER TEST

ANS (B)

132. The incidence of carcinoma cervix in women with multiple sexual partners is 5 times the incidence seen in those with a single partner. Based on this, what is the attributable risk?

- 20%
- 40%
- 50%
- 80%

ANS (D)

133. What is the best determinant of the health status of a country?

- COUPLE PROTECTION RATE
- IMR
- MMR
- CRUDE BIRTH RATE

ANS (B)

134. Which of these is NOT a component of the human development index?

- LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE ONE
- EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
- PER CAPITA INCOME
- IMR

ANS (D)

135. Which of these is NOT a component of the PQLI?

- IMR
- LIFE EXPECTANCY AT ONE YEAR
- MMR
- LITERACY RATE

ANS (C)

136. A study of BP is done on 100 healthy individuals aged 25-27 years. The result is a normal distribution with median BP of 120 mm Hg. What percentage of the subjects will have BP reading higher than 120?

- 25
- 50
- 75
- 100

ANS (B)

137. In which of these conditions is post exposure prophylaxis NOT useful?

- MEASLES
- RABIES
- PERTUSSIS
- HEPATITIS B

ANS (C)

138. Hb of less than what value is the cut off used by WHO guidelines to label an infant under 6 months of age as being anemic?

- 100 g/L
- 105 g/L
- 110 g/L
- 115 g/L

ANS (D) Cut off for 6 months to 6 yrs is 110 gms/L. considering that answer could be 115 gms/L.

139. What are the amounts of calories and proteins received by a pregnant woman from the anganwadi worker?

- 300 CALS, 15 GM PROTEIN
- 500 CALS, 15 GM PROTEIN

- 300 CALS, 25 GM PROTEIN
- 500 CALS, 25 GM PROTEIN

ANS (D) pg 400 park

140. The incidence of malaria in an area is 20,20, 50, 56,60,5000,678,898,345,456. Which of these methods is the best to calculate the average incidence?

- ARITHMETIC MEAN
- GEOMETRIC MEAN
- MEDIAN
- MODE

ANS (C)

141. 6 yr old child, has history of birth asphyxia, does not communicate well, has slow mental and physical growth, does not mix with people, has limited interests, gets wildly agitated if disturbed: diagnosis?

- AUTISTIC DISORDER
- HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY
- ADHD ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER
- SCHIZOPHRENIA

ANS (A)

142. man feels that his nose is too long; friends feel otherwise. He has consulted 3 plastic surgeons but all have refused to treat him. He suffers from what condition?

- HYPOCHONDRIASIS
- SOMATISATION
- MUNCHAUSEN SYNDROME
- DELUSIONAL DISORDER

ANS (D)

143. In a patient with no significant previous history, no history of any drug intake and a normal ECG, what is the likely cause of palpitations, sweating and feeling of impending doom, each episode lasting about 10 minutes?

- HYSTERIA

- PANIC ATTACK
- AGORAPHOBIA
- GENERALISED ANXIETY DISORDER

ANS (B)

144. A person on treatment with lithium for mood disorder presents with seizures, increased reflexes, epileptic fits. The patient also has a H/O severe gastroenteritis. On investigating the serum lithium was found to be 1.95mEq/L. This patient is most likely to be suffering from ?

- SEVERE DEHYDRATION
- LITHIUM TOXICITY
- EPILEPSY
- MANIC EPISODE

ANS (B)

145. A 25 yr old female was brought to the casualty after she allegedly attempted suicide, her wrists are slashed. She has a past H/O difficulty in maintaining interpersonal relationships and also recurrent mood fluctuation episodes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- DEPRESSION
- BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER
- HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY
- SCHIZOPHRENIA

ANS (B)

146. A 70 yr old man presents with a H/O prosopagnosia, loss of memory, 3rd person hallucinations since 1 month. On examination deep tendon reflexes are increased, mini mental state examination score is 20/30. what is the most likely diagnosis?

- DISSOCIATED DEMENTIA
- SCHIZOPHRENIA
- MULTI INFARCT DEMENTIA
- ALZHEIMERS DISEASE

ANS (C)

[click here\(new window will \)](#)

147. What is the investigation of choice for a parameningeal rhabdomyosarcoma?

- CECT
- CSF CYTOLOGY
- MRI
- SPECT

ANS (C) [corrected]

148. What is the investigation of choice for neuroendocrine tumors?

- ENDOSCOPIC USG
- SPECT
- RADIONUCLIDE STUDY
- MRI

ANS (C)

149. What is the investigation of choice for screening for renovascular hypertension with bilateral renal artery stenosis?

- DUPLEX DOPPLER STUDY
- CAPTOPRIL ENHANCED RADIONUCLIDE SCAN
- USG
- MR ANGIOGRAPHY

ANS (A)

150. What is the next investigation to be done in a case with recurrent hemoptysis, normal CXR, production of purulent sputum?

- SPIRAL CT
- HRCT
- MRI
- BRONCHOSCOPY

ANS (B)

[discuss problems/tips at AIPPG message board](#)

151. What is the diagnosis in a woman who has scarring alopecia, thinning of nails, hyper-pigmented patches over the leg?

- LICHEN PLANUS
- PSORIASIS
- SECONDARY SYPHILIS
- DERMATOPHYTOSIS

ANS (A)

152. Acne vulgaris involves which one of the following?

- PILOSEBACEOUS GLANDS
- ECCRINE GLANDS
- APOCRINE GLANDS
- SEBACEOUS GLANDS

ANS (A)

153. A patient diagnosed with psoriasis was put on treatment with high dose dexamethasone for 2 weeks. The patient stopped treatment after which he develops high-grade fever and generalized pustular lesions all over his body. The most likely diagnosis is that of?

- SEPTICAEMIA
- DRUG REACTION
- PUSTULAR PSORIASIS
- SECONDARY BACTERIAL INFECTION

ANS (C)

154. What is the rx of choice for hyperparathyroidism ?

- REMOVAL OF THE HYPERPLASTIC GLAND
- REMOVAL OF ALL 4 GLANDS
- RADICAL PARATHROIDECTOMY
- 3 AND ½ PARATHROIDECTOMY

ANS (B) Bailey 738

155. which gastric surgery will result in the least degree of bilious vomiting, dumping and diarrhea?

- TRUNCAL VAGOTOMY AND PYLOROPLASTY
- TV AND ANTRECTOMY
- HSV
- GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY

ANS (C)

156. 20 year old male presents with massive hematemesis. Gives history of taking some drugs for fever for the past 2 weeks. What is the likely diagnosis?

- ACUTE PEPTIC ULCERATION DUE TO NSAIDS
- EROSIVE GASTRITIS
- ESOPHAGEAL EROSION
- ESOPHAGEAL VARICES

ANS (d)

157. what is NOT true in a case of urethral injury?

- RARE IN WOMEN
- IMMEDIATE CATHETERISATION INDICATED
- POSTERIOR URETHRAL INJURY OCCURS IN FRACTURE PELVIS
- BLOOD AT URINARY MEATUS IS DIAGNOSTIC

ANS (B)

158. what is the likely source of hematuria that is persisting for the past 3 days, with red cell casts evident upon urinalysis?

- BLADDER
- URETHRA
- KIDNEY
- URETER

ANS (C)

159. Treatment of choice for pleomorphic adenoma?

- SUPERFICIAL PAROTIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION
- DEEP PAROTIDECTOMY
- RADICAL PAROTIDECTOMY

ANS (A)

160. What is the most effective rx for a warthins tumor?

- SUPERFICIAL PAROTIDECTOMY
- DEEP PAROTIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION
- RADIOTHERAPY

ANS (A)

161. What is the Rx for a stage I testicular tumor?

- HIGH ORCHIDECTOMY
- HIGH ORCHIDECTOMY PLUS RT
- SCROTAL ORCHIDECTOMY
- BILATERAL ORCHIDECTOMY

ANS (B)

162. Ameloblastoma of the mandible is most likely to involve which of the following locations?

- AT SYMPHYSIS MENTI
- MOLAR REGION OF MANDIBLE
- IN RELATION TO UPPER 2ND MOLAR
- IN RELATION TO INCISORS

ANS (B) May involve third molar region extending into coronoid process, body and angle of mandible. Less frequently ant part of mandible is involved. Presents mostly in 4th or 5th decade, slow growing, painless unless infected, locally invasive within bone and soft tissue and should be excised with a 1 cm margin. Does not metastasize to LN but does so to lung esp. after incomplete removal. They are not radiosensitive.

163. What is the most common tumor involving the mandible?

- OSTEOSARCOMA
- AMELOBLASTOMA
- LYMPHOMA
- SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

ANS (B) Bailey p.598

164. What is the rx for a cancer lateral border of tongue with lower neck lymph node secondaries?

- RADICAL NECK DISSECTION
- SUPRAOMOHYOID DISSECTION
- SUPRAHYOID NECK DISSECTION
- TELETHERAPY

ANS (A)

165. What is the rx of choice for an old man who has reflux of foul smelling food?

- CRICOPHARYNGEAL MYOTOMY
- SAC REMOVAL
- LASER EVAPORATION
- MYOTOMY WITH SAC EXCISION

ANS (D)

166. What is the rx for a 4 x 6 mm dysgerminoma in a 12 year old girl?

- RIGHT CYSTECTOMY
- RIGHT OOPHORECTOMY
- TAH WITH BSO
- BILATERAL OOPHORECTOMY

ANS (A)

167. What is NOT true about a varicocele?

- MORE COMMON ON THE RT SIDE
- ASSOCIATED WITH INFERTILITY
- LEFT VARICOCELE CAN BE A LATE SIGN OF A TUMOR IN AN ELDERLY MAN
- 10% CASES ARE BILATERAL

ANS (A)

168. What is NOT true about torsion of the testes?

- ABSENCE OF FLOW ON DOPPLER CLINCHES DIAGNOSIS
- PRESENCE OF PYURIA ASSISTS THE DIAGNOSIS
- THE OPPOSITE SIDE TESTES SHOULD BE FIXED
- RAISING THE TESTES WORSENS THE PAIN

ANS (B)

169. What is NOT true about congenital PUJ obstruction?

- DUE TO COMPRESSION BY AN ABERRANT VESSEL THAN DUE TO INTRINSIC CAUSES
- RETROGRADE PYELOGRAPHY IS USEFUL TO FIND SITE OF OBSTRUCTION
- WHITAKERS FORMULA IS USEFUL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND RX ASSESSMENT
- ANTE NATAL DIAGNOSIS IS POSSIBLE

ANS (A)

In child hood congenital malformations including marked narrowing of the ureteropelvic junction, anomalous retrocaval location of the Ureter and posterior urethral valves predominate. So intrinsic cause is more common than vascular aberrations. Harrison 14 th 1574

170. What is best for the diagnosis of a firm hard mobile nodule in the right breast of a post menopausal woman?

- FNAC
- EXCISION BIOPSY
- MAMMOGRAPHY
- NEEDLE BIOPSY

ANS (B)

FNAC alone can give false negatives, FNAC + mammography can improve sensitivity. FNAC is used to diagnose cystic mass not hard mobile mass.

171. Which should NOT be done in a testicular tumor?

- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY
- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY WITH CHEMOTHERAPY
- HIGH INGUINAL ORCHIDECTOMY AND RT
- TRANSCROTAL BIOPSY FOR TISSUE DIAGNOSIS

ANS (D)

172. What is NOT likely to be the cause of stridor occurring 2 hours after a thyroidectomy?

- HYPOCALCEMIA
- WOUND HEMATOMA
- TRACHEOMALACIA
- RLN INJURY BILATERALLY

ANS (A)

aippg.com

173. What is the likely cause of central cyanosis and oligemic lung fields in a neonate with a normal sized heart?

- PULMONARY ATRESIA
- TOF
- TGA
- VSD

ANS (B)

174. A child has fever, jaundice, clay colored stools, biopsy suggests giant cell hepatitis; what is the clinical diagnosis?

- VIRAL HEPATITIS
- NEONATAL JAUNDICE AND EHBA

- NEONATAL JAUNDICE AND IHBA
- NON CIRRHOTIC PORTAL FIBROSIS

ANS (B)

175. What is the diagnosis in a case of 30 year old male with jaundice, unconjugated bilirubinemia, increased urine urobilinogen, urine bilirubin is negative, normal direct bilirubin, normal alk phos?

- HEMOLYTIC JAUNDICE
- VIRAL HEPATITIS
- OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE

ANS (A)

176. What is the diagnosis in a 65 yr old with fever, flank pain, calculi with fat densities?

- XANTHOMATOUS PYELONEPHRITIS
- RENAL ABSCESS
- CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS
- TUBERCULOUS KIDNEY

ANS (A)

177. What is the likely diagnosis in a case with renal calcification, irregular bladder wall outline, and hematuria?

- TUBERCULOSIS
- SCHISTOSOMIASIS
- AMYLOIDOSIS
- HUNNERS CYSTITIS

ANS (B)

178. In INDIA sentinel surveillance is done for following diseases./conditions ,EXCEPT

- (a)Hepatitis B
- (b)Diarrhea
- (c)Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- (d)HIV.

ANS [B]

179. What is NOT true with regard to 'triple' stones?

- STRUVITE STONES ARE COMPOSED OF TRIPLE PHOSPHATE
- THEY ARE CALLED STAGHORN CALCULI WHEN THEY ARE FORMED IN THE RENAL PELVIS
- FORM IN ACIDIC URINE
- ASSOCIATED WITH UTI

ANS (C)

180. Tumor/mass lesion of the kidney with extension into the IVC, Gerotas' fascia is intact. all the following are true EXCEPT

- IVC INVASION IS A CONTRAINDICATION FOR SURGERY
- CHEST X-RAY TO RULE OUT PULMOARY METS
- PRE-OP RADIOTHERAPY IS NOT INDICATED
- PRE-OP BIOPSY IS NOT INDICATED

ANS (A)

181. Which of these is a criterion for conservative rx in a ureteric calculus?

- INFECTION AND HYDRONEPHROSIS PRESENT
- SIZE UNDER 6 MM
- NO MOVEMENT FOR 2 WEEKS
- HIGHLY SYMPTOMATIC

ANS (B)

182. What is NOT true about a urinary bladder calculus?

- PRIMARY STONES RARE IN INDIAN CHILDREN
- TRANSURETHRAL REMOVAL IS POSSIBLE
- MOST ARE RADIO OPAQUE
- KUB CLINCHES THE DIAGNOSIS

ANS (A) [debashish, banglore ; harsh , pune, imdad, sunil delhi]

183. What investigation should be done for a prostatic nodule in a 60 year old man?

- EXPRESSED PROSTATIC SECRETION ANALYSIS
- CT SCAN PELVIS
- TRANSRECTAL USG
- MRI

ANS (C)

184. What is NOT true about carcinoma penis?

- CIRCUMCISION ANY TIME BEFORE PUBERTY IS 100% PROTECTIVE
- ERYTHROPLASIA OF QUEYRAT IS PREMALIGNANT
- OCCURS IN UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS
- PRESENTS WITH INGUINAL NODE ENLARGEMENT IN 50% OF THE CASES

ANS (A) Circumcision done at birth offers 100% protection but not afterwards.

185. Which type of malignancy occurs in longstanding multinodular goitre?

- PAPILLARY
- FOLLICULAR
- ANAPLASTIC
- MEDULLARY

ANS (B)

186. Which condition may feature pulsatile varicose veins?

- TRICUSPID REGURGITATION
- DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS
- KLIPPEL TRENAUNAY SYNDROME
- RIGHT VENTRICULAR FAILURE

ANS (C)

187. What may cause local gigantism with varicosities?

- AV FISTULAE
- DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS
- ACROMEGALY
- OSTEOSARCOMA

ANS (A)

188. All the following are used as sclerosing agents EXCEPT

- ALCOHOL
- ACETIC ACID
- CRYSOLATE
- POLYDIOCONOL

ANS (B)

189. Pelviureteric obstruction on the left side in a 33 year old male who presents with fever and infection. All the following are correct EXCEPT

- DISMEMBERING PYLOPLASTY IS THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE
- ENDOSCOPIC PYLOPLASTY IS CONTRAINDICATED
- MOST COMMON CAUSE IS AN ABBERANT VESSEL
- TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE A CAUSE

ANS (??)

190. A 60 yr old hypertensive comes with abdominal pain, fusiform dilatation of the abdominal aorta. What could be the most probable etiology

- MARFANS SYNDROME
- SYPHILIS
- ATHEROSCLEROSIS
- CYSTIC MEDIAL NECROSIS

ANS (C)

191. which of these is most often secreted by a pheochromocytoma?

- EPINEPHRINE

- NOREPINEPHRINE
- DOPAMINE
- SEROTONIN

ANS (B)

192. In a surgery ward WHAT the best method of prevention of post op wound infection in the patients and hence preventing their spread to other patients?

- HAND WASHING PRIOR TO AND IN BETWEEN PATIENT EXAMINATION AND DRESSINGS
- FUMIGATION OF THE WARD
- CLEANING OF THE FLOOR WITH CERAMIDE
- VANCOMYCIN PROPHYLAXIS

ANS (A)

193. What is the preferred rx for a solitary thyroid nodule?

- HEMITHYROIDECTOMY
- TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY
- SUBTOTAL THYROIDECTOMY
- ENUCLEATION

ANS (A)

194. All of the following pass behind ischial spine except?

- OBTURATOR NERVE
- PUDENDAL NERVE
- INTERNAL PUDENDAL VESSELS
- NERVE TO OBTURATOR INTERNUS

ANS (A)

195. Injury to which nerve during a herniorrhaphy may cause paresthesia at the root of scrotum and base of penis?

- ILIOINGUINAL
- PUDENDAL
- GENITOFEMORAL
- ILIOHYPOGASTRIC

ANS (A)

196. Which of these statements regarding the kidney is NOT correct?

- RT. KIDNEY IS PREFERRED TO THE LEFT FOR TRANSPLANTATION
- RT. KIDNEY IS AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN THE LEFT
- RT KIDNEY IS RELATED TO THE DUODENUM IN THE ANTEROMEDIAL ASPECT
- RT RENAL VEIN IS SHORTER THAN THE LEFT

ANS (A)

197. All of the following enzyme deficiencies EXCEPT ONE may cause lens opacities and mental retardation in a child?

- GALACTOKINASE
- GALACTOSE UDP 1 TRANSFERASE
- GALACTOSE 4 EPIMERASE
- LACTASE

ANS (D)

198. Dietary fibers are degraded by colonic bacteria to form which of the following?

- BUTYRATES
- GLYCEROL
- SUCROSE
- FREE RADICALS

ANS (A)

199. what is the possible cause for gout in a patient who has a glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency?

- INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF PENTOSE
- INCREASED ACCUMULATION OF SORBITOL
- INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF GLYCEROL
- DECREASED FUNCTION OF KREBS CYCLE

ANS

200. Consider a chain reaction where the sequence of events is: S1
=====>S2=====>S3=====>S4,
converts to P1, converts to P2. the sequential enzymes at these 3 reactions are EA, EB and EC respectively; also consider the following information: enzyme EA has a positive feedback; enzyme EB has a negative feedback. If enzyme EC is absent.,then which of the following is true ??

- S1 ACCUMULATES
- S2 ACCUMULATES
- P1 ACCUMULATES
- P2 ACCUMULATES

ANS (B)

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**AIIMS MAY 2001 PG
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

1) A 65 year old female Kamala gives the history of severe unilateral headache on the right side and complains of blindness since 2 days .On examination there is a thick cord like structure on the lateral side of the head. The ESR is 80 mm/Hr in the first hour. The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Temporal arteritis b) Migraine c) cluster headache d) sinusitis

Ans (a)

2) A 60 year old man complaining of chest pain since 6 hrs is diagnosed as acute MI . Angiography showed the involvement of anterior descending branch of left coronary artery The most probable site of involvement is

- (a) Anterolateral b) Posterior c) Inferior d) Septal

Ans (a)

3) Pulmonary Kerley B lines are seen in all the following except

- (a) Pulmonary edema b) Mitral valve disease c) Interstitial fibrosis d) Broncho nb alveolar Ca

Ans (d)

4) Infective endocarditis is least likely to occur in

- (a) ASD b) Small VSD c) MVP d) TOF

Ans (a)

5)In a patient with chronic AF with a regular beat of 60/min, the most probable cause is

- a) sleep b) digitalis toxicity c) Sino nodal block d) Hypothyroidism

Ans (b)

6)An HIV positive female has an indurated ulcer over the tongue. Laboratory findings show growth in cornmeal agar at 20 Degrees, microscopy showing hyphae and growth in human serum at 37 degrees show budding yeasts. The probable cause is

- a)Candida albicans b)Histoplasmosis
c)Blastomycosis d) Coccidioidomycosis

Ans (a)

7) Kallu, a 30 year old man, presented with subcutaneous itchy nodules over the left iliac crest. On examination, they are firm, non tender and mobile .Skin snips contain microfilaria and adult worms of

- a) Loa Loa b) Onchocerca volvulus c) Brugia malayi d) Mansonella perstans

Ans (b)

8)In an ICU patient on invasive monitoring, all are causes of bacterial sepsis except

- a)Orotracheal intubation b)Intra arterial line
c)Humidified air d)Central venous catheter

Ans (c)

9) In Polycythemia vera, all the following are seen except

- a) thrombocytopenia b) increased GI bleed c) thrombosis d) Transient visual loss

Ans (a)

10) A stem cell disorder affecting all the 3 cell lines - platelets, RBC's and leucocytes is

- a) Hemolytic anemia b) Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria c) PNH d) Blackfan Diamond syndrome

Ans (c)

11) In beta thalassemia, there is

- a) increase in Beta chain , decrease in Alpha chain
b) decrease in Beta chain, increase Alpha chain
c) decrease in Beta chain, decrease Alpha chain
d) Increase in Beta chain, increase Alpha chain

Ans (d)

12) Non caseating granulomas are seen in all the following except

- a) Tuberculosis b) Byssinosis c) Hodgkin's Lymphoma d) Metastatic carcinoma of lung

Ans (a)

13) All are paraneoplastic syndromes except

a) cerebellar degeneration b) Progressive Multifocal leukoencephalopathy c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis d) Opsoclonus myoclonus

Ans (c)

14) In Burkitts lymphoma, translocation seen is

a) 12-14 translocation b) 8-14 translocation c)

Ans (b)

15) Ingestion of arsenic causes

a) Hepatic Ca b) Hepatic adenoma c) Noncirrhotic portal fibrosis d) Hepatic cirrhosis

Ans (c)

16) In malignant hypertension, hyperplastic angiitis is seen in all except

a) Peripancreatic fat b) Kidney c) Heart d) Periadrenal fat

Ans (c)

17) In a chronic smoker, a highly malignant, aggressive and metastatic lung carcinoma is

a) Squamous cell Carcinoma b) Small cell Carcinoma c) Adenocarcinoma d) Large cell Carcinoma

Ans (b)

18) All are true about Neisseria gonorrhoea except

a) Gram positive cocci b) causes stricture urethra c) Involves seminal vesicles and spreads to epididymis d) drug of choice is Ceftriaxone

Ans (a)

19) A 30 year old male, Kallu, with a history of sexual exposure comes with a painless indurated ulcer over the penis with everted margins. The diagnosis is

a) Syphilis b) Chancroid c) LGV d) Granuloma inguinale

Ans (a)

20) All are features of peripheral neuritis in a patient with Hansen's Disease except

a) Predominant sensory involvement b) Decreased tendon reflexes c) Mutilations d)

Ans (b)

21) A 32 year old male, Kallu, who recently visited a sea coast presented with an ulcer over the left leg. The probable cause is

(a) Pasturella multocida b) Micrococcus halophilus c) Vibrio vulnificus d)

Ans (a)

22) An 8 year old boy, Kallu, is brought to the casualty with a history of consuming something while playing outside in a play ground. On examination, there was altered sensorium, hyperpyrexia, dilated pupils. Most probable cause is

a) Datura poisoning b) Organophosphorus poisoning c) Parthenium poisoning d) Barbiturate poisoning

Ans (a)

23) All the following viruses cause stomach and colon cancer except

a) H pylori b) EB virus c) HBV d) HIV

Ans (c)

24) Which of the following is pathognomonic of renal disease

a) Hyaline casts b) coarse granular casts c) cystine oxalate crystals d) epithelial cells

Ans (c)

25) Hypoglycemia is seen in

a) Acromegaly b) Cushing's syndrome c) Hypothyroidism d) Hypopituitarism

Ans (d)

26) A 76 year old male comes with a history of frequent falls and difficulty in looking downwards and laterally. The diagnosis is

a) Alzheimer's disease b) Supranuclear palsy c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis d) Oculomotor nerve palsy

Ans (b)

27) The commonest side effect of cisplatin in a patient using it for esophageal carcinoma is

a) ATN b) Thrombocytopenia c) Hepatic failure d) Cardiomyopathy

Ans (a)

28) The most common late CNS complication of HIV is

a) Dementia b) Ataxia c) Seizures d) Delirium

Ans (a)

29) In a patient with acute liver failure, the best prognostic indicator is

a) Serum albumin b) Serum AFP c) Serum bilirubin d) Factor V estimation

Ans (d)

30) The commonest hepatotropic virus causing increased chronic carrier state is

a) HEV b) HAV c) HBV d) HCV

Ans (d)

31) Regarding Addisonian pigmentation, all are true except

a) involves moles and scars b) involves palmar creases c) does not involve oral mucosa d) involves sole pads

Ans (c)

32) In an HIV positive patient with tuberculosis, all are true except

a) decreased cavitation b) increased sputum positivity c) highly variable tuberculin test d) decreased fibrosis

Ans (b)

33) In essential hypertension, changes seen in the heart are

a) cardiac cell hyperplasia b) cardiac cell hypertrophy c) increase in the mitochondrial number d)

Ans (b)

34) In a 32 year old male presenting with the following blood chemistry : Na⁺ 135, K⁺ 5.0, HCO₃⁻ 14.0, Cl⁻ 116, PO₄ 5.0, SO₄ 5.0, Mg 2.0, Ca 8.0, the anion gap is

a) 10 b) 15 c) 13 d) 20

Ans (a)

35) Pyramidal tract involvement with absent ankle jerk is seen in

a) Frederick's ataxia b) Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord c) Lathyrism d) Tabes dorsalis

Ans (b)

36) A patient with BHP underwent TURP and developed altered sensorium. The cause is

a) Hyponatremia b) Hypernatremia c) Hypomagnesemia d) Hypokalemia

Ans (a)

37) A patient of BHP underwent TURP under bupivacaine spinal anesthesia. One hour later, he developed nausea, vomiting and altered sensorium. The cause possibly is

a) Hypernatremia b) Water intoxication c) Bupivacaine overdose d) Rupture Bladder

Ans (b)

38) Neuroblastoma differs from Wilm's tumor radiologically by all except

a) same location b) intraspinal extension c) calcification d) aorta and IVC are not eroded but pushed aside

Ans (d)

39) A 60 year old male, Kallu, on CT scan was found to have a solid tumor involving the inferior vena cava and renal vein. The tumor was within the Gerota's fascia. All the following can be done except

a) chest X-ray to rule out pulmonary metastasis
b) pre-operative radiotherapy is not favorable c)
IVC invasion is inoperable d) pre-operative
biopsy is not indicated

Ans (c)

40) A male patient, Kamal, aged 50 years presents
with gradually progressive hard scrotal swelling
on the right side. All the following can be done
except

a) inguinal exploration b) chest Xray to rule out
pulmonary metastasis c) CT abdomen d) biopsy
through the scrotal skin

Ans (d)

41) Orchiectomy is done in all the following
except

a) male breast cancer b) filarial epididymo-
orchitis c) seminoma testes d) prostate cancer

Ans (b)

42) The treatment of choice in congenital
hydrocele is

a) Eversion of the sac b) Excision of the sac c)
Herniotomy d) Lord's procedure

Ans (c)

43) In a patient with pheochromocytoma, all the
following are seen except

a) diarrhea b) orthostatic hypotension c) episodic
hypertension d) weight gain

Ans (d)

44) Splenectomy is done in all the following
except

a) splenic abscess b) hereditary spherocytosis c)
sickle cell anemia d) myelofibrosis

Ans (c)

45) A patient with recurrent attacks of
cholelithiasis had, on ultrasound examination , a
dilated CBD of 1 cm. The next best line in
management is

a) ERCP b) PTC c) intravenous cholangiogram
d) cholecystostomy

Ans (a)

46) A 40 year old male, Kallu, a chronic
alcoholic, diagnosed as cirrhosis presents with a
lump in the right lobe of the liver. Serum AFP
levels are not elevated. The diagnosis is

a) fibrohyperplasia b) hepatocellular carcinoma
c) hepatocellular adenoma d) secondary from
carcinoma colon

Ans (a)

47) A 60 year old male diagnosed to have
carcinoma stomach had, on CT scan of the
abdomen, a mass measuring 4x4 cm in the antrum
with involvement of celiac nodes and right gastric
nodes. The management of choice is

a) palliative b) subtotal gastrectomy c) total
gastrectomy d) chemotherapy and radiotherapy

Ans (b)

48) A 70 year old male, Kamal, presents with
lower GI bleed for the last 6 months. On
sigmoidoscopic examination, there is a hard non-
obstructing mass of 4 cms about 3 cms above the
anal verge. The treatment of choice is

a) anterior resection b) abdominoperineal
resection c) defunctioning anastomosis
d) colostomy

Ans (b)

49) A 14 year old girl, Salu, a regular swimmer
presents with sudden onset of pain abdomen,
abdominal distension and fever of 39⁰, but without
obliteration of the liver dullness. The diagnosis is

a) ruptured typhoid ulcer b) ruptured ectopic
pregnancy c) primary bacterial peritonitis d)
UTI with PID

Ans (c)

50) Left sided pulmonary hypertension is best
treated by

a) splenectomy b) central spleno-renal shunt c)
portocaval shunt d) distal lienorenal shunt

Ans (b)

51) A 28 year old male, Mallu, a chronic alcoholic, presents with sudden onset of epigastric pain that is radiating to the back. All the following can be seen except

- a) hypocalcemia b) increased serum amylase c) low serum lipase d) increased LDH

Ans (c)

52) A 28 year old male patient is brought to the casualty with severe hypotension following a car accident. On examination no external bleed or injuries are seen. The cause of hypotension is possibly

- a) intrathoracic and abdominal bleed b) fracture rib c) intracranial bleed d) neurogenic shock

Ans (a)

53) On prenatal ultrasound examination, the diagnostic feature of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is

- a) absence of gas bubble under the diaphragm b) mediastinal shift with normal heart axis c) peristalsis in the thoracic cavity d) a cyst behind the left atrium

Ans (c)

54) A 40 year old male, Kallu, a chronic smoker, presents with claudication and a medial leg ulcer. For the past one month, he gives a history of rest pain. All the following can be used to relieve the rest pain except

- a) Omentoplexy b) conservative amputation c) lumbar sympathectomy d) femoropopliteal bypass

Ans (c)

55) A male patient aged 30 years following a road traffic accident presents with fracture of 4th to 10th ribs and respiratory distress. He is diagnosed to have flail chest and PaO₂ is < 60%. The treatment of choice is

- a) fixation of ribs b) strapping of the chest c) IPPV with oral intubation d) tracheostomy

Ans (c)

56) A post-operative patient presents with duodenal leak and peritonitis with massive contamination. The appropriate management of choice is

- a) duodenostomy + feeding jejunostomy + peritoneal lavage b) total parenteral nutrition c) duodenojejunostomy d) four quadrant peritoneal lavage

Ans (a)

57) A 52 year old male executive is seen in the casualty with hypotension, vomiting bright red blood at home and in the hospital. There is no previous suggestive history. The estimated blood loss is around 2 liters. The diagnosis is

- a) esophageal varices b) gastritis c) duodenal ulcer d) Mallory-Weiss tear

Ans (c)

58) All are true about the right kidney except

- a) it is related to the duodenum b) it is lower than the left kidney c) the right renal vein is shorter than the left d) right kidney is preferred over the left for transplantation

Ans (d)

59) Grade IV esophageal varices, on barium swallow appears as

- a) a thick band b) mucosal folds above the carina c) mucosal folds below the carina d)

Ans (?)

60) A female patient presents with pigmentation of the lips and oral mucosa and colonic polyps. Her sister also has the same history. The diagnosis is

- a) Peutz-Jeghers' syndrome b) Carcinoid c) melanoma d) villous adenoma

Ans (a)

61) The commonest site of carcinoma prostate is

- a) Transitional zone b) Central zone c) Peripheral zone d) Anterior zone

Ans (c)

62) Dissociative sensory loss is seen with

- a) Tabes dorsalis b) Syringomyelia c)

Ans (b)

63) In a patient with raised IgA levels, the commonest finding is

- a) proteinuria b) GI bleed c) hematuria d) hypertension

Ans (c)

64) In a patient with choledochal cyst, bile diversion into the small intestine is contraindicated because of risk of

- a) malignancy b) recurrent cholangitis c) pancreatitis d) increased gall stones

Ans (a)

65) Thyrotoxicosis differs from malignant hyperthermia by

- a) muscle rigidity b) CPK c) hypothermia d)

Ans (b)

66) In a female with sudden onset of severe headache, on CT, a diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage was made. The most common site of subarachnoid hemorrhage is

- a) subdural venous sinuses b) middle meningeal artery c) Berry aneurysm rupture d) basilar artery

Ans (c)

67) Chamavati, a 30 year old female from rural Assam with a history of chronic tobacco chewing since 15 years of age, presents with difficulty in opening the mouth. On oral examination, no ulcer is seen. The diagnosis is

- a) non-ulcerative carcinoma of buccal mucosa b) submucous oral fibrosis c) Temporomandibular joint arthritis

Ans (b)

68) A 40 year old female patient, Chamavati, presents with a lump that is gradually increasing in the parotid region. On oral examination, the tonsil was pushed medially. On biopsy,

pleomorphic adenoma was diagnosed. The appropriate treatment is

- a) Superficial parotidectomy b) Lumpectomy c) Enucleation d) Conservative total dissection

Ans (a)

69) A female patient, 45 years of age, with a family history of breast carcinoma showed diffuse microcalcification on mammography. On biopsy, intraductal carcinoma in situ was found. The appropriate management is

- a) simple mastectomy b) quadrantectomy c) radical mastectomy with axillary sampling d) chemotherapy with CMF regime

Ans (c)

70) Tram track appearance on CT scan of the head is seen in

- a) Sturge Weber syndrome b) von Hippel Lindau disease c) Tuberos sclerosis d) neurofibroma

Ans (a)

71) A patient presents with minimal pleural effusion on the right side. The best method to detect this would be

- a) right side chest Xray b) Left sided chest Xray c) Left lateral decubitus chest Xray d) Right lateral decubitus chest Xray

Ans (d)

72) A 40 year old farmer with a history of recurrent attacks of porphyria complains of itching when exposed to the sun and maculopapular rash on sun-exposed areas. His symptoms are exaggerated in the summer. The diagnosis is

- a) Seborrheic dermatitis b) Contact dermatitis c) Psoriasis d) Porphyria cutanea tarda

Ans (d)

73) An 8 year old boy presents with a well defined annular lesion over the buttock with central scarring that is gradually progressing over the last 8 months. The diagnosis is

a) annular psoriasis b) lupus vulgaris c) tinea corporis d)

Ans (b)

74) In adult polycystic kidney, all are true except

a) Cysts are seen in the liver, spleen and the pancreas b) Hematuria occurs
c) Hypertension is rare d) Autosomal dominant transmission is seen

Ans (c)

75) In thymoma, all are seen except

a) red cell aplasia b) hyperalbuminemia c) hypogammaglobulinemia d) myasthenia gravis

Ans (b)

76) An adult presents with oval scaly hypopigmented macules over the chest and the back. The diagnosis is

a) Leprosy b) Lupus vulgaris c) Pityriasis versicolor d) Lichen planus

Ans (c)

77) The characteristic nail finding in lichen planus is

a) pitting b) pterygium c) Beau's lines d) Hyperpigmentation of the nails

Ans (b)

78) In an 8 day old child with no history of consanguinity in the parents, the mother reports blisters and peeling off of the skin at the site of handling and pressure. There was a similar history in the previous child which proved to be fatal. The diagnosis is

a) Bullous pemphigoid b) Congenital syphilis c) Congenital epidermolysis bullosa d) Jetterer-Siwe disease

Ans (b/d)

79) The most common complication of hypermature sclerotic cataract is

a) dislocation of the lens b) phacomorphic glaucoma c) uveitis d)

Ans (a)

80) A 14 year old boy complains of pain during reading. On examination, his both eyes are normal and vision with non Snellen's reading is 6/5. He still complains of pain on occluding one eye. The diagnosis is

a) myopia b) pseudomyopia c) hyperopia d) emmetropia

Ans (b)

81) A 16 year old boy complains of pain in the right eye. After refractometry, he was prescribed a + 3.5 D sphere lens. The cover test is normal. There is no heterophoria. The diagnosis is

a) organic amblyopia b) anisometric amblyopia c) emmetropic amblyopia d) toxic amblyopia

Ans (?)

82) A patient complains of pain in both eyes with congestion, blurring of vision, photophobia and mucopurulent discharge since one day. Many cases have been reported from the same community. The causative agent is probably

a) adenovirus b) enterovirus 70 c) herpes simplex d)

Ans (b)

83) A male patient with a history of hypermature cataract presents with a 2 day history of ciliary congestion, photophobia, blurring of vision and on examination has a deep anterior chamber in the right eye. The left eye is normal. The diagnosis is

a) phacomorphic glaucoma b) phacolytic glaucoma c) phakotoxic glaucoma d) phakoanaphylactic uveitis

Ans (d)

84) A 60 year old male patient operated for cataract 6 months back now complains of floaters and sudden loss of vision. The diagnosis is

a) vitreous hemorrhage b) retinal detachment c) central retinal artery occlusion d) cystoid macular edema

Ans (a)

85) A 12 year old boy presents with recurrent attacks of conjunctivitis for the last 2 years with

intense itching and ropy discharge. The diagnosis is

- a) vernal conjunctivitis b) phlyctenular conjunctivitis c) trachoma d) viral conjunctivitis

Ans (a)

86) A 25 year old lady presents with severe sudden onset of pain, corneal congestion, photophobia and deep anterior chamber in the right eye. The left eye is normal. Xray pelvis shows sacroiliitis. The diagnosis is

- a) anterior uveitis b) posterior uveitis c) intermediate uveitis d) scleritis

Ans (a)

87) A 30 day old neonate was presented with a history of photophobia and excessive lacrimation. On examination, both the lacrimal duct systems are normal, but there was a large cornea and corneal haziness. The diagnosis is

- a) megalocornea b) keratoconus c) congenital glaucoma d) Hunter's syndrome

Ans (c)

88) In high spinal anesthesia, seen are

- a) hypotension and bradycardia b) hypotension and Tachycardia c) hypertension and bradycardia d) hypertension and tachycardia

Ans (a)

89) A patient selected for surgery who was induced with thiopentone i.v through one of the antecubital veins complains of severe pain of the whole hand. The next line of management is

- a) give i.v propofol through the same needle b) give i.v ketamine through the same needle c) give i.v lignocaine through the same needle d) leave it alone

Ans (c)

90) A patient who was on aspirin for a long period was selected for an elective surgery. What should be done?

- a) stop aspirin for 7 days b) infusion of fresh frozen plasma c) infusion of platelet concentrate

d) go ahead with the surgery maintaining adequate hemostasis

Ans (a)

91) A patient in the ICU was on invasive monitoring with intraarterial cannulation through the right radial artery for the last 3 days. Later, he developed swelling and discoloration of the right hand. The next line of management is

- a) stellate ganglion block b) brachial block c) radial nerve block on the same side d) application of lignocaine jelly over the site

Ans (a)

92) A 3 year old child with severe sensorineural deafness was prescribed hearing aids, but shows no improvement. The next line of management is

- a) cochlear implant b) fenestration surgery c) stapes mobilization d)

Ans (a)

93) A 4 year old girl diagnosed as having multiple juvenile papillomatosis of the larynx presents to the casualty with mild respiratory distress. The next line of management is

- a) tracheostomy b) microlaryngoscopy c) broad spectrum antibiotics d) systemic steroids

Ans (b)

94) A 28 year old female presents to the casualty with gradually increasing respiratory distress since 4 days. She gives history of hospitalization and mechanical ventilation with orotracheal intubation for 2 weeks. Now, she was diagnosed as having severe tracheal stenosis. The next line of management is

- a) tracheal resection and end to end anastomosis b) tracheal dilatation c) systemic steroids d) laser excision and stent insertion

Ans (d)

95) A 30 year old male, following excision of the 3rd molar for dental caries presents with trismus, fever of 39.5⁰ and swelling pushing the tonsil medially and spreading laterally posterior to the middle sternocleidomastoid. The diagnosis is

a) parapharyngeal abscess b) retropharyngeal abscess c) Ludwig's angina d) submental abscess

Ans (a)

96) A 20 year old male, following a road traffic accident was brought to the casualty. His right leg is shortened, internally rotated and adducted. The diagnosis is

a) fracture neck of femur b) anterior dislocation of the hip c) posterior dislocation of the hip d) trochanteric fracture of the femur

Ans (c)

97) An 8 year old boy presents with a gradually progressing swelling and pain since 6 months over the upper tibia. On Xray, there is a lytic lesion with sclerotic margins in the upper tibial metaphysis. The diagnosis is

a) Osteogenic sarcoma b) Osteoclastoma c) Brodie's abscess d) Ewing's sarcoma

Ans (c)

98) An 8 year old boy with a history of fall from 10 feet height complains of pain in the right ankle. Xrays taken at that time are normal without any fracture line. But after 2 years, he developed a calcaneovalgus deformity. The diagnosis is

a) undiagnosed malunited fracture b) avascular necrosis talus c) tibial epiphyseal injury

Ans (c)

99) A 6 year old boy has a history of recurrent dislocation of the right shoulder . On examination, the orthopedician puts the patient in the supine position and abducts his arm to 90 degrees with the bed as the fulcrum and then externally rotates it but the boy does not allow the test to be performed. The test done by the orthopedician is

a) apprehension test b) sulcus test c)

Ans (a)

100) Regarding bone remodelling, all are true except

a) osteoclastic activity at the compression site b) osteoclastic activity at the tension site c) osteoclastic activity and osteoblastic activity are

both needed for bone remodelling in cortical and cancellous bones d) osteoblasts transforms into osteocytes

Ans (?)

101) A child is spun around by his father by holding both hands. While doing this the child started crying and does not allow his father to touch his elbow. The diagnosis is

a) pulled elbow b) radial head dislocation c) Annular ligament tear d) Fracture olecranon process

Ans (a)

102) The structures piercing the clavipectoral fascia are all except:

a) Cephalic vein b) Thoraco acromial artery c) Lateral pectoral nerve d) Lateral pectoral artery

Ans (d)

103) Crossed oculomotor palsy is seen in occlusion of

a) Anterior cerebral artery b) Middle cerebral artery c) Posterior cerebral artery d) Superior cerebral artery

Ans (c)

104) Erection of penis is mediated by all the following except

a) Nervi erigentes b) Pudendal nerve c) Sacral plexus d) Hypogastric plexus

Ans (d)

105) Active transport of chemicals across the cell membrane is mediated by:

a) Channel protein b) Carrier protein c) G protein d) Na⁺- K⁺ ATPase.

Ans (b)

106) In a patient with respiratory rate of 14/min, tidal volume of 500 ml with a vital capacity 7000ml, the alveolar ventilation/minute is

a) 2000 ml b) 4900ml c) 7000ml d) 7700ml.

Ans (b)

107) During sigmoidoscopy, if the rectum is inflated with gas, increased peristalsis is seen in

- a) Whole intestine b) Distal colon c) Proximal colon d) Whole colon

Ans (?)

108) In an unacclimatised person suddenly exposed to cold, the physiological effect seen is

- a) Hypertension b) Tachycardia c) Shift of blood from shell to core d) Non shivering thermogenesis

Ans (?)

109) Spuriously high BP is noted in all the following except

- a) Obesity b) Thick calcified vessels c) Small cuff d) Auscultatory gap

Ans (a)

110) Cerebellar herniation presents with all the following except

- a) Loss of consciousness b) Autonomic disturbances c) Neck stiffness d) Pupil dilatation

Ans (c)

111) Positive feedback is seen in all the following except

- a) LH Surge b) Stimulation of the gastric secretion by histamine and gastrin c) thrombolytic activity in the coagulation cascade d) Entry of Ca into the sarcoplasmic reticulum

Ans (d)

112) Vitamin K is needed for the post translational modification of

- a) Carboxylation b) Methylation c) Hydroxylation d) Transketolation

Ans (a)

113) Amber codon refers to

- a) Initiating codon b) Mutant codon c) Stop codon d) Codon coding for multiple amino acids

Ans (?)

114) At physiological pH, the most stable amino acid is

- a) Histidine b) Lysine c) Arginine d) Leucine

Ans (a)

115) In cystinuria, amino acids excreted are all the following except:

- a) Ornithine b) Arginine c) Lysine d) Histidine

Ans (d)

116) Dietary triglycerides are transported by

- a) Chylomicrons b) LDL c) VLDL d) HDL

Ans (a)

117) In which of the following reaction, thiamine is not used

- a) Alpha ketoglutarate to succinyl CoA b) Glucose to pentose c) Oxidative decarboxylation of Alpha keto amino acids d) Lactate to pyruvate

Ans (d)

118) In chromatography, mass movement of the substances is seen in

- a) Electrophoresis b) Diffusion c) Osmosis d) Paper chromatography

Ans (a)

119) The type of chromatography in which proteins are bound to another substance is

- a) Hydrophobic chromatography b) Absorption (Affinity) chromatography

Ans (b)

120) The end-product of citric acid cycle used in detoxification of ammonia in brain is

- a) Oxaloacetate b) Alpha keto glutarate c) Succinate d) Citrate

Ans (b)

121) Right parietal lobe lesions cause all the following except

a) ideomotor apraxia b) Self neglect

Ans (?)

122) Investigation of choice for blood grouping in old blood stain on the cloth is

a) Precipitin test b) Benzidine test c) Acid dilution test d) Hemin crystals

Ans (d)

123) Interleukin secreted by the macrophages stimulating lymphocytes is

a) IL 1 b) INF Alpha c) TNF Alpha d) IL 6

Ans (a)

124) Following injection of lymphokines, the same class of immunoglobulins are produced. This is referred to as

a) Clonal selection b) Class switching c) d)

Ans (a)

125) A patient receiving allopurinol requires dose reduction of

a) 6 mercapto purine b) cyclophosphamide c) Azathioprine d) Cimetidine

Ans (a)

126) An elderly hypertensive has diabetes mellitus and bilateral renal artery stenosis. The best management is

a) Enalapril b) Verapamil c) Beta blockers d) Thiazides

Ans (a)

127) A female suffering from psychosis, taking phenothiazines now complains of sudden onset of high grade fever, muscle rigidity and altered sensorium. The diagnosis is

a) Malignant hyperthermia b) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome c) Tardive dyskinesia d) akathisia

Ans (b)

128) A patient on cisapride for Barrets ulcer suffers from pneumonia. The physician prescribes

erythromycin. Which of the following is the correct statement

a) Increase the dose of cisapride needed b) Increase the dose of erythromycin needed c) Increased risk of Ventricular arrhythmias present d) Decreased bioavailability of cisapride

Ans (c)

129) A 60 year old male comes to the casualty with acute retention of urine since 12 hours. On examination there was distended bladder. His son gives a history of taking some drugs by the patient since 2 days as he is suffering from depression. The most likely drug is

a) Amitriptyline b) Chlorpromazine c) Haloperidol d)

Ans (a)

130) Kallu, a 22 year old male suffers from decreased sleep, increased sexual activity, excitement and spending excessive money excessively for the past 8 days. The diagnosis is

a) Acute mania b) Acute psychosis c) Schizophrenia d) Psychosexual disorder

Ans (a)

131) Rathi, a 26 year old female diagnosed to be suffering from depression now for the past 2 days had suicidal tendencies, thoughts and ideas. The best treatment is

a) Amitriptyline b) Selegiline c) Haloperidol + Chlorpromazine d) ECT

Ans (d)

132) Kallu, a 22 year old single unmarried man is suffering from sudden onset of 3rd person hallucinations for the past 2 weeks. He is suspicious of his family members and had decreased sleep and appetite. The diagnosis is

a) Schizophrenia b) Acute psychosis c) Acute mania d) Delirium

Ans (b)

133) A 60 year old male suffering from auditory hallucinations is says that people staying upstairs are talking about him and conspiring against him.

He dropped a police complaint against them but the allegations were proved to be wrong. The diagnosis is

- a) Schizophrenia b) Depression c) Dementia d) Delusional disorder

Ans (a)

134) In India the commonest cause of juvenile onset of DM is

- a) MODY b) Fibrocalcific pancreatopathy c) Gall stones d) IDDM

Ans (b)

135) A neonate has central cyanosis and short systolic murmur on the 2nd day of birth. The diagnosis is

- a) TGV b) TOF c) VSD d) ASD

Ans (a)

136) An 8 year old female child following URTI developed maculopapular rash on the face spreading onto the trunk which cleared on the 3rd day without desquamation and tender post auricular and suboccipital lymphadenopathy. The diagnosis is

- a) Measles b) Rubella c) Erythema infectiosum d) Kawasaki disease(Mucocutaneous LN Syndrome)

Ans (b)

137) A 4 month old HIV positive child following URTI, developed sudden onset of breathlessness. The chest Xray shows hyperinflation. The O₂ saturation was greater than 90%. The treatment of choice is

- a) Nebulized acyclovir b) i.v Ganciclovir c) Ribavirin d) Cotrimoxazole

Ans (c)

138) All of the following are features of systemic juvenile Rheumatoid arthritis except

- a) Rash b) fever c) Hepato Splenomegaly d) Uveitis

Ans (d)

139) A child climbs with alternate steps, builds a tower of 8-9 cubes, tells "I" but not his name and cannot say his age and sex. The probable age is

- a) 24 Months b) 36 Months c) 30 Months d) 48 Months

Ans (c)

140) A child suffering from acute diarrhea is brought to the casualty and is diagnosed as having severe dehydration with pH of 7.23, Serum Na - 125, Serum K - 3, Hco₃ 16. The best IV fluid of choice is

- a) 3% saline b) Normal saline c) N/3 saline + 10% dextrose d) N/3 saline + 5% dextrose

Ans (?)

141) A child with recent onset of URTI after 2 days presents with acute onset of breathlessness, cough and fever. All of the following can be given except

- a) Antibiotics b) Antipyretics c) O₂ inhalation d) Morphine

Ans (d)

142) A 6 month old child having severe dehydration comes to the casualty with weak pulse and unrecordable BP. Repeated attempts in gaining IV access has failed. The next best step is

- a) Venesection b) Jugular vein catheterization c) Intraosseous IV Fluids d) Try again

Ans (c)

143) A 6 year old child with acute onset of fever of 104 F developed febrile seizures and was treated. To avoid future recurrence of seizure attacks what should be given

- a) IV diazepam infusion over 12 Hrs b) Paracetamol 400 mg + Phenobarbitone daily c) paracetamol 400 mg 6th Hrly d) Oral diazepam 6th Hrly

Ans (c)

144) An 8 year old child suffering from recurrent attacks of polyuria since childhood presents to the paediatrics OPD. On examination, the child is short statured, vitals and BP are normal. Serum Cr

6 Mg %, HCO₃ 16 mEq , Na 134, K 4.2 On USG bilateral small kidneys The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Polycystic Kidney disease b) Medullary cystic Kidney disease c) Nephronophthisis d) Reflux nephropathy

Ans (c)

145) A 40 year old male presents with recurrent bouts of vomiting since 9 months because of pyloric obstruction. The compensatory biochemical change is

- a) Respiratory acidosis b) Respiratory alkalosis c) Metabolic acidosis d) Paradoxical aciduria with hypo natremia and hypo chloremia

Ans (d)

146) A diabetic female at 40 weeks of pregnancy delivered a baby by elective CS. Soon after birth the baby developed respiratory distress. The diagnosis is

- a) Hyaline membrane disease b) Transient tachypnea of the newborn c) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia d) Tracheo esophageal fistula

Ans (a)

147) All are prognostic indicators of PIH except

- a) Serum Uric acid b) Low platelets c) Serum Na d) Elevated liver enzymes

Ans (c)

148) In a woman on subdermal progesterone implant , the menstrual abnormality seen is

- a) Amenorrhea b) Menorrhagia c) Metrorrhagia d) Polymenorrhoea

Ans (c)

149) Kalavathi ,a 29 year old nulliparous woman complains of severe menorrhagia and lower abdominal pain since 3 months. On examination, there is a 14 weeks size uterus with fundal fibroid . The treatment of choice is

- a) Wait and watch b) Myomectomy c) GnRH analogues d) Hysterectomy

Ans (c)

150) A pregnant lady in the first trimester presented with random blood glucose of 177 mg /dl The treatment is

- a) Insulin b) glipizide c) Phenformin d) Sulfonylurea

Ans (a)

151) In a non-diabetic high risk pregnancy, the ideal time for NST monitoring is

- a) 24 Hrs b) 48 Hrs c) 72 Hrs d) 96 Hrs

Ans (?)

152) A woman comes with postdated pregnancy at 42 weeks. The initial evaluation should be

- a) USG b) Induction of labor c) Review previous menstrual history d)

Ans (c)

153) In pregnancy, the most common cause of transient Diabetes Insipidus is

- a) Severe pre-eclampsia b) Multiple pregnancy c) d)

Ans (a)

154) A 26 year old nulliparous woman is on oral contraceptive pills. She is currently diagnosed as having pulmonary tuberculosis. Which anti-tuberculous drug decreases the effect of OCP's?

- a) Rifampicin b) INH c) Pyrazinamide d) Ethambutol

Ans (a)

155) The drug that inhibits uterine contractility causing pulmonary edema is

- a) Ritodrin b) Nifedipine c) indomethacin d) Atabutin

Ans (a)

156) Post-coital test detects all of the following except

a) Sperm count b) Sperm abnormality c) Fallopian tube block d) Cervical factor abnormality

Ans (c)

157) A 48 year old female suffering from severe menorrhagia (DUB) underwent hysterectomy. She wishes to take hormone replacement therapy. Physical examination and breast are normal, but x ray shows osteoporosis. The treatment of choice is

a) Estrogen b) Progesterone c) Estrogen-Progesterone d) None

Ans (a/c)

158) A pregnant female, 38 years old, had a child with Down's syndrome. How do you assess the risk of Down's syndrome in the present pregnancy?

a) Chorionic villus biopsy b) Maternal alpha fetoprotein levels c) Maternal hCG d) USG

Ans (a)

159) A 28 year old female with a history of 8 weeks amenorrhea complains of vaginal bleeding and lower abdominal pain. On USG examination, there is gestational sac with absent fetal parts. The diagnosis is

(a) corpus luteum cyst b) ectopic pregnancy c) Incarcerated abortion d) Threatened abortion

Ans (c)

160) Kamla, a 48 year old lady underwent hysterectomy. On the seventh day, she developed fever, burning micturition and urinary dribbling. She can also pass urine voluntarily. The diagnosis is

a) uretero-vaginal fistula b) vesico-vaginal fistula c) Urge incontinence d) Stress incontinence

Ans (a)

161) A patient treated for infertility with clomiphene citrate presents with sudden onset of abdominal pain and distension with ascites. The probable cause is

a) Hyperstimulation syndrome b) Uterine rupture c) Ectopic pregnancy rupture d) Multi fetal pregnancy

Ans (a)

162) A woman at 8 months of pregnancy complains of abdominal pain and slight vaginal bleed. On examination, the uterine size is above the expected date with absent fetal heart sounds. The diagnosis is

a) Hydramnios b) Uterine rupture c) concealed hemorrhage d) active labor

Ans (c)

163) In a woman having a previous history of Caesarian section, all of the following are indications for trial labor except

a) Occipito posterior position b) fetal distress c) breech presentation d) Mid pelvic contraction

Ans (b)

164) All are indicators for the assessment of the nutritional program except

a) Weight and height of the preschool child b) Prevalence of low Birth weight less than 2.5 kg in community c) Nutritional assessment of the preschool child d) Prevalence of pregnant mothers having Hb < 11.5 g% in the 3rd trimester

Ans (d)

165) A concept directed against prevention of risk factors of CAD is

a) Primordial prevention b) Secondary prevention c) Health education d) Primary prevention

Ans (a)

166) In a community, the specificity of ELISA is 99% and sensitivity is 99%. The prevalence of the disease is 5/1000. Then, the positive predictive value of the test is

a) 33% b) 67% c) 75% d) 99%

Ans (a)

167) In a village of 1 lakh population, among 20000 exposed to smoking, 200 developed cancer, and among 40000 people unexposed, 40 developed cancer. The relative risk of smoking in the development of cancer is

- a) 20 b) 10 c) 5 d) 15

Ans (b)

168) A person wants to visit a malaria endemic area of low level chloroquine resistant falciparum malaria. The best chemoprophylaxis is

- a) Chloroquine b) Proguanil + Chloroquine c) Sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine d) Mefloquine

Ans (d)

169) A 35 year old male suffering from sudden onset of high grade fever. On malarial slide examination, all stages of the parasite are seen with schizonts of 20 microns size with 14-20 merozoites per cell and yellow brown pigment. The diagnosis is

- a) Plasmodium falciparum b) Plasmodium vivax c) Plasmodium malariae d) Plasmodium ovale

Ans (b)

170) A child after consuming food in a party complains of vomiting and diarrhea within 1-5 hours. The diagnosis is

- a) Staphylococcus aureus b) Streptococcus c) Clostridium Perfringens d) Clostridium Botulinum

Ans (a)

171) Culex tritaenorrhyncus transmits

- a) Dengue fever b) Yellow fever c) KFD d) Japanese encephalitis

Ans (b)

172) For the disposal of the hospital refuse, the bag made by cadmium is not used because incineration of the bag causes poisonous toxic fumes evolution. The color of the bag is

- a) Black b) Red c) Blue d) Yellow

Ans (?)

173) Berksonian bias refers to

- a) Different rates of admission to the hospital b) Interviewers bias

Ans (?)

174) A 10 year old boy following a road traffic accident presents to the casualty with contaminated wound over the left leg. He has received his complete primary immunization before preschool age and received a booster of DT at school entry age. All of the following can be done except

- a) Injection of TT b) Injection of human antiserum c) Broad spectrum antibiotics d) Wound debridment and cleaning

Ans (a)

175) A malarial survey is conducted in 50 villages having a population of one lakh. Out of 20,000 slides examined, 500 turned out to be malaria positive. The annual parasite index is

- a) 20% b) 5/1000 Population c) 0.5% d) 4%

Ans (b)

176) For a typhoid endemic country like India, the immunization of choice is

- a) TAB Vaccine b) typhoral 21A oral vaccine c) monovalent vaccine d)

Ans (b)

177) Kallu, a 22 yr old male had an outing with his friends and developed fever of 38.5 degree C, diarrhea and vomiting following eating chicken salad. 24 hours back, two of his friends developed the same symptoms. The diagnosis is

- a) Salmonella enteritis poisoning b) Bacillus cereus c) Staphylococcus aureus d) Vibrio cholera

Ans (?)

178) Simple randomization is done for

- a) Every person has an equal and known chance of selection

Ans (c)

179) In a normal distribution curve, the true statement is

- a) Mean = SD b) Median =SD c) Mean =2 Median d)Mean = Mode

Ans (a)

180)On prescription of oral pills to the user, the health worker will ask about the following except

- a) Number of live children b) calf tenderness c) Headache d) Swelling of the feet

Ans (a)

181) A patient of paucibacillary tuberculoid leprosy completed 6 months of multidrug therapy. The response to therapy is good, but the lesion has not healed completely. According to the WHO criteria , which of the following should be done?

- a) Stop treatment and watch b) Continue the treatment for 6 more months c) Continue Dapsone for 2 more months d) Test for drug resistance

Ans (a)

182) General fertility rate is a better measure of fertility than the crude birth rate because the denominator includes

- a) 15-45 years of age female. b) Midyear population c) Total woman population d) Married woman population

Ans (a)

183) A patient with sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis is on ATT for the last 5 months but the patient is still positive for AFB in the sputum. This case refers to

- a) New case b) Failure case c) Relapse case d) Drug defaulter

Ans (a)

184) Under the baby friendly hospital initiative program, all of the following can be done except

- a)Breast feeding started 1-4 hours after birth b) Mother and the child are kept together for 24 hours of the day c) Feeding on demand d)

Exclusive breast feeding without any other food is preferred upto 4 months

Ans (a)

185) In India. all are direct causes of maternal mortality except

- a) Cardiac disease b) Eclampsia c) Hemorrhage d) Abortion

Ans (5)

186) In a group of 100 children, the weight of a child is 15 Kg. The standard error is 1.5 Kg. Which one of the following is true

- a) 95% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg b) 95% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg c) 99% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg d) 99% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg.

Ans (a)

187) Malaria incidence in a village in the year 2000 is 430, 500, 410, 160, 270, 210, 300, 350, 4000, 430, 480, 540. Which of the following is the best indicator for assessment of malaria incidence in that village by the epidemiologist?

- a) Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Median d) Mode

Ans (a)

188) In which of the following are granulomas not seen

- a) Wegeners Granulomatosis b) Giant cell arteritis c) Microscopic polyangiitis d) Chrug-Strauss vasculitis

Ans (a)

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May 2002 PLAB Part 1 Exam

1 Deafness

- A. b/l conductive deafness
- B. b/l sensorineural deafness
- C. uni/lat conductive deafness
- D. uni/lat sensorineural deafness
- E. total deafness

- 1.acoustic neuroma
- 2.presbyosis
- 3.otosclerosis
- 4 noise induced deafness
- 5.otitis media with effusion

2 GIT diagnosis

- A. Chron's disease
- B. ulcerative colitis
- C. angiodysplasia
- D. intussusception

- 1.pt with h/o alternate bowel habits, most of time bloody diarrhoea, histology shows rose thorn ulcers
- 2.pt with bloody diarrhoea, histology shows crypt abscess
- 3.baby, crying too much, plain x-ray shows transverse line just below umbilicus
- 4.old man with iron deficiency anaemia, colonoscopy up till hepatic flexure was normal

3 Vaccination in children

- A. continue as per schedule
- B. delay vaccine for two wks
- C. give inactivated vaccine
- D. try lower dose
- E. don't vaccinate

- 1.baby who cried for two hours last time is due for MMR, pertusis
- 2.baby with acute otitis media, and family h/o egg allergy is due for MMR
- 3baby with h/o cerebral palsy is due for MMR
- 4.baby with AIDS is due for MMR

4 Prenatal pathology

- A. Spina bifida
- B. Down's
- C. Duchene muscular dystrophy
- D. Thalassemia
- E. Cerebral palsy

- 1.mother who has a son with this disease, now pregnant with a male baby, want to know if he has this disease too

2. mother has positive triple test (high HCG, low Alpha-fetoprotein)
3. mother was advised to take folic acid in her pregnancy
4. mother with a high alpha-fetoprotein level

5 Management plan for urinary obstruction

- A. temporary catheterisation
- B. intermittent self catheterisations
- C. transurethral prostatectomy
- D. permanent catheterisation
- E. suprapubic catheterisation

1. pt with diabetic neuropathy can not empty his bladder properly and always complain of residual urine
2. pt comes with acute on chronic retention, and on rectal examination has large prostate
3. pt comes after RTA and has blood in urinary meatus, urinary retention

6 Treatment of dehydration

- A. ORS(60mmol)
- B. ORS(90mmol)
- C. water per os
- D. 0.9% saline
- E. 9% saline
- F. nil by mouth
- G. gastrostomy

1. a 6 yr old boy has been left in the car directly under sun for 6 hrs
2. a mother brings 2yr old child who has diarrhoea and vomiting for past 24 hrs
3. a pt is admitted in the hospital with stroke ,now it's been 1 wk he is on i/v fluids as his swallowing is not still safe
4. a 24 yr man presents with deep burns on the anterior chest wall and upper limbs

7 Poisoning

- A. caffeine
- B. cocaine
- C. amphetamine
- D. marijuana
- E. morphine
- F. ecstasy

1. student having exam few days ahead comes with anxiety, tremors, and palpitations
2. a man come to accident and emergency and saying he hears voices and sees faces around .
3. a man with pinpoint pupil
4. young girl found near to night club, unconscious, and hyperkalemia

8 Causes of jaundice in children

- A. galactosemia
- B. biliary atresia

- C. hepatitis A
- D. Rh incompatibility
- E. hypothyroidism
- F. breast milk jaundice
- G. UTI
- H. viral infections (cong)

1.6 wks old, formula fed infant who has failed to gain weight is noted to have pale stools and dark urine

2.8 wks old infant who grows normally presents with yellow stools and straw colour urine

3.a baby is born with Coomb's test positive

4.a baby born at 38 wk with birth weight of 1.8 kg is found to have jaundice and generalized purpuric rash

9 Management of eye condition

- A. fluorescent stain
- B. x-ray orbit
- C. wash the eye

1.gardener comes with an acute blepharospasm and photophobia, while trimming in his garden

2.a factory worker comes with something in his eye,he says it must be some metal piece.

10 Diagnosis

- A. Pancost's tumour
- B. Gastric carcinoma
- C. Parotid adenoma
- D. mesothelioma
- E. Gastric ulcer
- F. Duodenal ulcer

a. a chinese man p/w wt loss and vomiting after eating food ,he has this symptoms for many months

b.a shipyard worker presents with mass in supraclavicular region, and with some chest symptoms.CXR shows pleural thickening on both sides and pleura effusion on the same side of mass.

c.old woman p/w mass between angle of jaw and ear for many months and her mumps serology is negative

11 Treatment of shock

- A. i/v fluids
- B. O(-) blood
- C. i/v dopamine

1.pt comes in shock, her BP is 90/60 and her pulse is 55,and her CVP is 3 water cm

2.a pt after some chronic illness is in shock her BP is 90/65 and pulse is 60, her CVP is 18mm

3.a pt after aortic aneurysm surgery is in shock

12 Management of conditions in A/e:(Repeat)

- 1.A boy has 10% scalds.
- 2.In a baby iv line can't be put .(Intraosseous infusion)
- 3.In adult no peripheral line can be put.(Central line)
4. A boy with BP 70/50,in shock.(Bolus 20ml/kg.).

13 Management of anxiety disorders:(Repeat)

- a. lawyer getting nervous on giving speeches.Wants a permanent solutions.
- b.a female is scared of flying.Wants to go to New Zealand for daughter's marriage.
- c. An old man had a bout of haematemesis 3 days back& is admitted to hospital. Now agitated

14 Injuries

- A. Nonaccidental injury.
- B. Pulled elbow.
- C. supracondylar fracture.
- D. fracture clavicle.
- E. Fracture scaphoid.
- F. Greenstick fracture.

- 1.A 3 month old baby was brought by mother to A/E.She says that it rolled down the bed & has multiple injuries.
- 2.A 5 year old girl slipped while holding her mothers hand. She is unable to use her forearm.
- 3.A boy fell down the tree on his arm .His radial pulse is absent.
- 4.A child is crying due to pain in his arm.The mother had a prolonged difficult home delivery.
5. A boy presented to A/E & has his arm in plaster , it became wet. He was treated in another hospital before, X-ray showed no abnormality then. Now the X-ray shows a fracture.
- 6.A boy fell down on his forearm. He has mild tenderness over his wrist but there is no deformity or swelling.

15. treatment of shingles

- A. Acyclovir for two days
- B. Acyclovir for seven days
- C. i/v acyclovir
- D. steroids oral
- E. steroids drops
- F. Reassurance and advice
- G. Varicella immunoglobulin
- H. Treat and refer for sp opinion

- 1.an old woman having shingles in thoracic dermatome and it's been now many years she complain of pain.
- 2.a woman pregnant comes to u with shingles in thoracic dermatome
- 3.A boy with lymphoma admitted in the ward, h/o contact with a pt with herpes(.varicella Ig)
- 4.pt with HIV having shingles

16 Investigation of needle injuries

- A. hep B antibody
- B. hep C antibody
- C. hep C RNA(polymerase reaction)
- D. HIV antibody
- E. hep E antigen
- F. hep E antibody

1. a nurse previously immunized with hep B get pricked by pt who is known HIV positive. She has been given prophylactic azt ,what else should be done to know her status.

2. a surgeon is pricked by hep C positive pt.

3. a man with hep B carrier state. he wants to know his status

17 Causes of pneumonia

- A. leoginella
- B. h-influenza
- C. mycobacterium TB
- D. streptococcus
- E. staphyococcus
- F. micoplasma

1. alcoholic pt with productive cough for many months now c/o occasional blood in sputum and wt loss. X ray =b/l upper zone shadowing

2. a pt with h/o COPD comes with chest pain and green sputum production

3. man comes from holidays c/o cough and chest pain ,x-rays shows patchy consolidation

4. a man with s/s of pneumonias came with cold agglutinins positive

5. a man with rigors and fever .X-ray shows rt middle zone consolidation, no previous illness

18 Diagnosis of breast diseases

- A. fibroadenoma
- B. ductal ectasia
- C. breast ca
- D. cyclical mastalgia
- E. paget's disease of nipple
- F. eczema

1. a pt comes with h/o breast pain and nodularities , she is having these symptoms every month.

2. pt with mass in the upper outer quadrant ,no pain and tenderness, but some axillary lymphnodes are enlarged

3. young pt comes with 2cm mass in lower quadrant of breast no pain and no other positive findings

4. middle age pt comes with breast nipple discharge, which is sometimes bloody, skin around nipple is fine ,she has both nipple retracted, with no other positive finding.

5. old pt with nipple discharge and skin excoriation, redness and inflammation in right breast

19 Investigation of gynaecological diseases

- A. cytology
- B. histology
- C. cancer affinity genes(both breast and cervical)

- D. s/estradiol level
- E. s/testosterone level
- F. prolactin level
- G. pelvic u/s

1. a woman, whose mother died of cervical cancer, also has two cousins that have cervical cancer, she is worried about herself and her daughter.
2. a woman with cervical discharge, o/e a cyst in the cervix
3. a 55 yr old woman with occasional bleeding, histology shows endometrial proliferation, rest of examination is normal.
4. a woman having some psychiatry problem taking haloperidol, and c/o discharging from breast.

20. Diagnosis of psychiatry disorder

- A. anxiety depressive disorder
- B. major depression
- C. depression with somatic symptoms
- D. depression with psychotic symptoms
- E. schizophrenia
- F. post natal depression
- G. puerperal psychosis

1. a man presents with his wife saying she is depressed and wants to be alone, she has h/o hospital admission two yrs back with s/s of agitation, aggressiveness, and delusions
2. a man who was previously well presents with low mood and depressed, he recently has some financial loss and his home is repossessed.
3. a woman after the delivery of baby presents with feeling alone and not talking to her husband, she is not really interested in feeding her baby.
4. 30 yr old man comes with complains that he thinks his thought have been taken away.

21. Causative hormone.

- A. ACTH
- B. Cortisol
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Aldosterone, insulin

1. a woman with round face, raised BP, ultrasound shows enlargement of right adrenal gland.
2. a patient with raised BP, low potassium, High/normal? sodium.

Topic : Vulvar conditions in children

The different presentations

fungal infection, as a nappy rash, sexual abuse, personal hygiene.

Topic : Management of Head injuries

Post operative care

The investigation of of gynecological diseases

- a. cytology
- b. histology
- c. cancer affinity genes (both breast and cervical)
- d. estradiol level
- e testosterone level
- f. prolactin level
- g .pelvic u/s

1 A woman tells you that her mother died of cervical cancer. She also has two cousins that have had cervical cancer. She is worried about herself and her daughter.

Answer : a cytology(smear)

2 A woman comes to you with a cervical discharge. On examination you find a cyst in the cervix.

Answer : Nabothian cysts may be seen in the cervix, but they are typically asymptomatic, without any discharge. So, maybe this is a kind of carcinoma, then answer should be histology

3. A 55 yr old woman comes to you with occasional bleeding. Histology of the endometrium shows endometrial proliferation. The rest of the examination is normal. not pelvic ultrasound

Answer : again histology - (OHCM-in any postmenopausal bleeding suspect endometrial ca)

4. A woman has a history of psychiatric problems and is on treatment on haloperidol. She now complains of a breast discharge.

Answer : Prolactin level (side effect of all antipsychotics)

Topic: vaccination in children

options

- a continue as per schedule
- b delay vaccine for two wks
- c give inactivated vaccine
- d try lower dose
- e don' t vaccinate

1 baby with cry for two hours in last dose is due for mmr,pertusis

continue as per schedule

crying for quite a period could be a problem,but for 2hours it doesn't count

INCONSOLABLE CRYING is a C/I to pertussis vaccine,is two hrs

still consolable

A c/i for vaccination is..

persistent, inconsolable crying lasting for 3 or more hours, occurring within 48 hours of dose

2 baby with acute otitis media, and family hx of egg allergy is due for mmr
continue as per schedule
any acute febrile disease is a matter of delay

3 baby with hx of cerebral palsy is due for mmr
continue as per schedule
h/o cerebral palsy is not a c/i

4 baby with aids is due for mmr

delay vaccine

acquired immunodeficiency sufferers are subject to vaccination
the BNF says give inactivated vaccines to hiv positive children , pl discuss , dont you think
since everybody follows the BNF as the standard of practising we should stick to inactivated
vaccines for HIV positive subjects

5. about family h/o egg allergy.

OHCS f/o of egg allergy for MMRI vaccination (but not for flu) is not a c/i. Only if there was an
anaphylactic reaction.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nip/recs/contraindications.pdf>

Topic : Antenatal diagnosis

- a SPINA BI FIDA
- b DOWN,S SYNDROM
- c DUCHENEMUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
- d THALASEMIA
- e CEREBRAL PALSY

1. MOTHER WHO HAVE ONE SON WITH DISEASE AND NOW AGAIN PREGNANT
HAVING SON THIS TIME ALSO WANT TO KNOW WEATHER HE HAVE THE DISEASE OR
NOT
duchene (X-linked)

2. MOTHER WHO HAVE TRIPPLE TEST POSITIVE.
down's
a mom with high HCG and low alpha fetoprotein

The AFP marker (Alphafetoprotein) is found to be at higher levels in mothers carrying a foetus
with an open neural tube defect. The reason for this is that the neural tube is open within the
amniotic sac and the AFP protein that is produced by the foetus can leak into the amniotic
fluid and then onwards into the mother's bloodstream.

The same AFP protein is found in relatively low levels (!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!that's what q is asking for) in
a foetus that has the Trisomy 21 defect. The AFP marker in conjunction with information on
the age and ethnicity of the parents can help determine a 'high risk' Trisomy 21 pregnancy.

The HCG marker (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin). B-HCG Levels in Pregnancy the levels of
 β -hCG should drop away 8-9 weeks (from conception) into the pregnancy as the placenta
takes over production of progesterone. A foetus with Trisomy 21 produces high levels of b-
hCG, so if higher than expected levels of β -hCG are found between 15 and 22 weeks, then
this combined with information about the mother may indicate a Down Syndrome foetus.

The UE3 marker (Unconjugated Estriol) is another hormone produced by the foetus and
placenta but is not used to specifically indicate an anomaly, rather it is used as a reference
against the other two markers to increase the accuracy of the information provided thus
reducing the number of false results (details on results follow).

SO ,THE ANSWER to q2 IS DOWN'S=Trisomy 21

3.MOTHER WAS ADVISED TO HAVE FOLIC ACID IN HER PREGNANCY
spina bifida

4.MAOTHER WHO HAS ALPHA FETO PROTEIN LEVEL HIGH
spina bifida

Topic: Diagnosis of psychiatry disorder

options

- a .anxiety depressive disorder
- b.major depression
- c.depression with somatic symptoms
- d.depression with psychotic symptoms
- e.schizophrenia
- f. post natal depression
- g .puerperal psychosis

1 .a man presents to u with his wife saying she is depressed and wants to be alone,she has hx of hospiatl admission two yrs back with s/s of agitation ,aggresivness,and delusions depression with psychotic symptoms

2 .a man who was previously well presents with low mood and depressed,he receently has some financil loss and his home is repossessed.

major depression

anxiety depressive

#2 as I remember in major depression there must be somatic symptoms(weight loss,insomnia,etc),can't see any here.

What d'u say

3 .a woman after the delivery of baby presents with feeling alone and not talking to her husband,she is not really intrested in feeding her baby.

post natal depression

4 .30 yr old man comes with complains that he thinks his thought have been taken away
schizo

good old schizophrenia

Topic: treatment of shingles

- a.acyclovir for two days
- b acyclovir for seven days
- c i/v acyclovir
- d steroids oral
- e steroids drops
- f reassurance and advice
- g varicella immunoglobilin
- h treat and refer for specialist opinion

1.an old woman has signs suggestive of shingles in the thoracic dermatome. She has had this for many years and she is now complaining of pain.
carbamazepin and refer to neurologist

post-herpetic neuralgia is resistant to simple analgesia, but anticonvulsants can be useful. When they are also failing, a surgical removal of ganglia is the only saviour, so refer to specialist

2. A pregnant woman comes to you with shingles in the thoracic dermatome
varicella

pregnant women with shingles must take varicella Ig for their babies (so whom shall we treat, mum or baby?) What's your answer, then, darsh

3. a boy with lymphoma has shingles, A boy with lymphoma admitted in the ward. he gives h/o contact with a pt with herpes.

probable ans. varicella Ig

acyclovir 7 days

both with immunodeficiency, here the drug of choice is acyclovir, which is given 5-7 days, not less than that.

in that case, ok, Ig for prophylaxis.

4. a patient with HIV has shingles
4i/v acyclovir

both with immunodeficiency, here the drug of choice is acyclovir, which is given 5-7 days, not less than that.

4-i don't know whether it is iv acyclovir or oral acyclovir for 7 days

Topic: investigation of needle injuries

a hep B antibody

b HEP C ANTIBODY

c hep c RNA (polymerase reaction)

d hiv antibody

e hep e antigen

f hep e antibody

1. A nurse who has been previously immunized with hepatitis B gets a needle prick from a needle used on a patient who is known HIV positive. She has been given prophylactic AZT. What else should be done to know her status?

HIV a/bodies and follow-ups every 3 months for CD4 cells count (which reminds me -what is the normal range of CD4s?)

2 A surgeon suffers a needle prick from a needle used on a patient who is known Hep C positive.

Hep C RNA (earlier test than serology)

3. A man known to be a Hepatitis B carrier wants to know his status

HBsAg

HBe ab as he is already a carrier and wants to know if he is infective or not
ok, darsh, you're right!

The Hepatitis 'e' antigen (HBeAg) is a peptide and normally detectable in the bloodstream when the hepatitis B virus is actively reproducing, this in turn leads to the person being much more infectious and at a greater risk of progression to liver disease. The exact function of this non structural protein is unknown, however it is thought that HBe may be influential in suppressing the immune systems response to HBV infection(?). HBeAg is generally detectable at the same time as HBsAg and disappears before HBsAg disappears. The

presence of HBeAg in chronic infection is generally taken to indicate that HBV is actively reproducing and there is a higher probability of liver damage. In acute infection HBeAg is generally only transiently present.

Diagnosis of breast diseases

- a fibroadenoma
- b ductal ectasia
- c breast ca
- d cyclical mastalgia
- e paget's disease of nipple
- f eczema

1 a pt comes with hx of breast pain and nodularities. She has been complaining of this problem over several months.

2. A patient complains of a mass in the upper outer quadrant of the breast. She has no pain or tenderness, but some axillary lymph nodes are enlarged.

3. a young pt complains of a 2cm mass in the lower quadrant of the breast. She has no pain and no other positive findings

4. a middle age patient has a nipple discharge, which is sometime bloody. The skin around the nipple is fine. Both her nipples are retracted. There are no other positive findings.

5. An old patient has a nipple discharge and skin excoriation, redness and inflammation in her right breast

1 cycl.mastalgia

1.ca

2 ca?

benign mammary dysplasia

ya the Q'S WEREN'T THIS WAY & THE ANS WHAT RORO POSTED R CORRECT EXCEPT FOR THE 2ND ONE. I THINK IT'S FIBROADENOMA

3 fibroadenoma

paget disease

3- cannot be pagets

4 eczema

why not ductal ectasia in 4??

I take blame, there was no skin disorder, so it is ectasia.

duct papilloma

5 paget's

breast abscess

breast abscess, is it because of redness and inflammation, but old pt ?

Topic: Abdominal Conditions

- a. pancoast tumor
- b. gastric carcinoma
- c. parotid adenoma
- d. mesothelioma
- e. gastric ulcer
- f. duodenal ulcer

1. a chinese man presents with u ,with wt loss and vomiting after eating food ,he has this symptoms for many months
gastric ulcer
why gastric ulcer

2.a shipyard worker presents with mass in supraclavicular reigon,and with some chest symptoms. An x-ray shows pleural thickning on both sides and a pleural effusion on the same side of the mass.
pancoast tumor
mesothelioma
shipyard- then mesothelioma

3. An old woman presents with a mass between the angle of her jaw and ear for many months. His mumps serology is negative

pancoast tumor
would think before choosing parotid adenoma,coz of location(behind the angle of jaw)?, was there smth about mastoid
parotid adenoma

Investigations for Cardiac pt.

ecg
angiography
chest x-ray

1. pt with hx of angina has occasional palpitaions.

causes of pneumonias

legionella
hemophilus-influenza
mycobacterium TB
streptococcus
staphylococcus
mycoplasm

1.alchlic pt with produvctive cough for many months now c/o occasional blood in sputum and wt loss.x ray =b/l upper zone shadowing
mycobacterium
kochs
Reference = Microbiology made Ridiculously Simple.

2.a patient with a hiistory of COPD complains of chest pain and green sputum production can't see pseudomonas here-green sputum , respiratory diseases all for it why cant it be staphaureus???
staphaureus
But for ques 2 = Streptococcus
.....In COPD pt...Strep & Staph are most prone...But Green Phelgem is produced by Strep
Good Luck
-well,don't know,maybe strep then.But ...
don't worry guys this them was from fichtest,i was in the exam..
Haemophilus influenzae
agree with S.T .A GREEN PHLEGM is more commonly associated with strept
it's rather confusing a question.CoZ most of bacterias causing pneumonia are purulent, therefore most of them will produce GREEN phlegm(green due to neutrophils).Let's drop the colour of sputum ,so where do we start?COPD-most common organisms are

Hemophilus, Pseudomonas, Mycoplasma, and the whole lot of Coccs. I wish someone could give me the ultimate right answer!

in copd the commonest of organisms are moraxella catarrhalis and pseudomonas just went through PARVEEN KUMAR, AND IN PNEUMONIA TOPICS THEY CLEARLY MENTIONED THAT HINF IS THE COMMONST IN PT WITH COPD.... AND ALSO WITH GREEN SPUTUM....

3. a man returning from his holidays complains of a cough and chest pain. x-rays shows patch consolidation
legionella

4. A man with signs and symptoms of pneumonias is cold agglutinins positive
mycoplasma

5. a man has rigors and fever . An x-ray shows right middle zone consolidation, there has been no previous illness
strept
streptococcus

Topic : The management of eye conditions

a fluorescein stain
b x-ray orbit
c wash the eye

1. gardner come with acute blepharospasm and photophobia, while trimming in his garden fluorescein angiography as it is corneal abrasion
2. a factory worker come with something in his eye according to him it must be some metal piece.

x-ray orbit

3.

a. submandibular gland enlargement
b. parotid adenoma
c. branchial cyst
d. cystic hygroma
e. sternomastoid tr
f lipoma

1 A man with a smooth uniform swelling behind the angle of jaw
parotid adenoma

Topic: treatment of shock

a. i/v fluids
b. O negative blood
c. i/v dopamine

1. pt comes to u in shock, her bp is 90/60 and her pulse is 55, and her cvp is 3mm or cm
CVP normal is 5-10cm water, it's low if hypovolaemia, then answer is a) i/v fluids

2. a pt in after some chronic illness is in shock her b.p is 90/65 and pulse is 60, her cvp 18mm
septic shock-dopamine

3. a pt after aortic aneurysm surgery is in shock.
b(assume blood lost?)

Topic: Diagnosis of urinary incontinence in women

detrusor instability
stress incontinence
vesicovaginal fistula
UTI

Topic : causes of jaundice in neonates

galactosemia
biliary atresia
hepatitis
congenital viral infections
Rh incompatibility

Topic : treatment of burns in children

Diagnosis of arthritis in old hypertensive man with recurrent episodes

Diagnosis of cervical pathology

poisoning (amphetamine, cocaine, alcohol, caffeine).

lot of confusing questions on head injury (management)

treatment of shock (cardiogenic, hypovolemic, etc)

causes of pneumonias

psychiatric disorders (bipolar, depression with psychotic symptoms, anxiety depressive disorder, schizophrenia, postnatal psychosis, postnatal depression)

These themes are indeed familiar, esp. head injury (no exam without it!), causes of pneumonia, psych, burns.

Theme: poisoning

a caffeine
b cocaine
c amphetamine
d marijuana
e morphine
f ecstasy

1. student complains of anxiety, tremors, and palpitations. He has an exam a few days ahead
caffeine

2. a man comes to accident and emergency and says he is listening voices and seeing faces around him.
ecstasy

3. a man with pin point pupil
morphine

4. a young girl found out side of a night club, unconscious, and hyperkalemic
amphetamines
ans of 4 is ecstasy b'coz hyperkalemia

Theme : causes of jaundice in children

- a galactosemia
- b biliary atresia
- c hepatitis A
- d rh incompatibility
- e hypothyroidism
- f breast milk jaundice
- g UTI
- h congenital viral infections

1 A 6 week old formula fed infant who has failed to gain weight is noted to have pale stools and dark urine
biliary atresia

2 An 8 wk old infant who has been growing normally presents with yellow stools and a straw colored urine

i wrote uti for the baby with straw colored urine?

Q 2 ANS. breast milk jaundice

3 a baby is born Coomb's test positive
incompatibility

4 a baby born at 38 weeks with a birth weight of 1.8 kg is found to have jaundice and a generalized purpuric rash

cong viral inf

Theme : treatment of dehydration

- a ors(60mmole)
- b ors(90mmole)
- c water by mouth
- d 0.9% saline
- e 9% saline
- f nil per oral
- g gastrostomy

1. a 6 yr old boy has been left in the car directly under sun for 6 hrs
water by mouth

2. a mother brings two yr old child who has diarrhoea and vomiting for past 24 hr
ors but i dont know 60 or 90 ??

3. a pt is admitted in the hospital with stroke , now it,s been i wk he is on i/v fluid as his swallow is not still safe
nil per oral

4. a 24 yr man presents with deep burns on the ant chest wall and upper limbs
0.9% saline

a cop is bitten by a man , what is the answer. swab was one option. for what ?

Theme : Diagnosis of injury in children:

1.A 3 month old baby was brought by mother to A/e.She says that it rolled down the bed & has multiple injuries.

Nonaccidental injury.

2. A 5 year old girl slipped while holding her mothers hand.She is unable to use her forearm.
Pulled elbow

3.A boy fell down the tree on his arm .His radial pulse is absent.
supracondylar fracture.

4.A child is crying due to pain in his arm.The mother had a prolonged difficult home delivery.
fracture clavicle.

5. A boy presented to A/E &has his arm in plaster * & it became wet.He was treated in another hospital then , The X-ray showed no abnormality then.Now the X-ray shows an abnormality.
Fracture scaphoid.

6.A boy fell down on his forearm.He has mild tenderness over his wrist but there is no deformity or swelling.
Greenstick fracture.

Theme : Diagnosis of breast conditions.

Theme : New Theme about different investigations about Prostate cancer.

Theme : Preoperative investigations.

Theme : Management of anxiety disorders:(Repeated)

1. Same about lawyer getting nervous on giving speeches.Wants a permanent solutions.

2.a female is scared of flying.Wants to go to newzealand for daughters marriage.

3. An old man had a bout of haematemesis 3 days back& is admitted in hospital. Now agitated.

Management of conditions in A/E:(Repeat)

1. A boy has 10% scalds.

2. In a baby an iv line cannot be put
Intraosseous infusion

3. In ab adult no peripheral line can be put.
Central line

4. A boy withBp 70/50,in shock.
Bolus 20ml/kg

management plan for urinary obstruction

- a .temporary catheterization
- b intermittent self catheterization
- c transurethral prostatectomy
- d permanent catheterization
- e suprapubic catheterization

1.pt with diabetic neuropathy can not empty his bladder properly and always complain of residual urine
intermittent.

2.pt comes with acute on chronic retention, and on rectal exam have large prostate
prostatectomy

3.pt comes after a road traffic accident and has blood on his urinary meatus, he is in urinary retention

suprapubic

Theme: GIT diagnosis

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. ulcerative colitis
- c. angiodysplasia
- d. intussusception
- e sigmoid ca
- f rectum ca
- g caecum ca

1.pt with hx of alternate bowel habits, most of time with bloody diarrhea, over 65 years ,
histology shows rose thorn ulcers
crohn
age 65 and crohn - non -sense

2. a pt has bloody diarrhea, histology shows crypt abscesses
uc

3. a baby is crying too much, plain x-ray shows transverse line just below umbilicus
intus

4 an old man with iron deficiency anemia has colonoscopy up till the hepatic flexure, this was normal

Secondly ans for 4 is Cancer because right side never produces bleeding only hint of Cr is
Ferrum dropping

referring to cancer of right gut it is very often there is not blood visible at all. The patient has
anaemia, why?
because he is losing blood but not significant amount (invisible).First sign of right gut cancer
is not bleeding as a bleeding - Fe problem or anaemia.

5. 3cm ulcerated lesion on 12 cm above the anus on colonoscopy.

Theme: deafness

a b/l conductive deafness
acoustic neuroma

b b/l sensory deafness
presbyosis
noise induced deafness

Exposure to intense noise results in loss of hair cells in the organ of Corti. Although persons vary greatly in susceptibility to noise-induced hearing loss, nearly everyone loses some hearing if exposed to sufficiently intense noise for an adequate time. Any noise > 85 dB is damaging. High-frequency tinnitus usually accompanies the hearing loss. Loss occurs first at 4 kHz and gradually occurs in the lower and higher frequencies as exposure continues. In contrast to most sensorineural hearing losses, loss is less at 8 kHz than at 4 kHz. Blast injury (acoustic trauma) produces the same kind of sensory hearing loss.

So, it is b/l sensorineural as sun says

c uni/lat conductive deafness
otosclerosis

d uni/lat sensory deafness
noise induced deafness

e total deafness
otitis media with effusion

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Water, Electrolytes and Acid Base disturbance

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29:53

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1 / 19 =>

Regarding body waterall are true except

- A. ? in a healthy 65 Kg male ...it is about 40 Liters in amount
- B. ? 70 % of total body water is intracellular
- C. ? 70 % of extra cellular water is in the interstitium
- D. ? water moves between different body compartments by an active process
- E. ? whole body extra cellular water is about 12 liters

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Respiratory system

Mock MCQ

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1 / 49 =>

The lungsAll are true except

- A. ? the right lung has 10 segments
- B. ? the left lung had 9 segments
- C. ? the visceral pleura is exteremly sensitive to pain
- D. ? the parietal pleura is extremely sensitive to pain
- E. ? the left upper lobe has 4 segments

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MRCP MCQ Tests

Hepatology

Hepatology Mock MCQs

29:53

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1 / 30 =>


Regarding the liver, all are true except

- A. ? 15% of the liver is composed of cells other than hepatocytes
- B. ? clearance of bacteria, viruses and erythrocytes is done by Kupffer cells
- C. ? Ito cells have a role in the uptake and storage of vitamin A
- D. ? Vitamin K and folic acids are stored in a huge amount
- E. ? hepatic synthesis of urea, endogenous proteins and amino acid release by the liver all are suppressed during fasting

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Nephrology

Nephrology Mock MCQ

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1 / 50 =>

A normal kidneyall are true except

- A. ? erythropoietin is secreted by peritubular cells in response to hypoxia
- B. ? hydroxylates 1- hydroxycholecalciferol to its active form
- C. ? renin is secreted from the juxta glomerular apparatus
- D. ? locally produced prostaglandins have a very important role in maintaining renal perfusion
- E. ? 90% of the erythropoietin comes from the kidneys and 10 % from the liver.

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Endocrinology

Mock MCQ

59:53

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1 / 49 =>

When we are trying to investigate the endocrine system for a disease, the followings are true except

- A. ? the release of many hormones is pulsatile , so a random blood sample is usually useless
- B. ? many endocrine glands have what is called incidentalomas
- C. ? many endocrine tumors are difficult to classify as malignant or benign during histopathological examination
- D. ? if you suspect a hormonal excess then choose a suppression test
- E. ? endocrinal abnormalities are rarely characterized by loss of normal regulation of hormonal secretion

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Diabetes and metabolic diseases

Mock MCQ

24:53

[Show all questions](#)

1 / 20 =>

Diabetes mellitus may be associated with many genetic syndromes, all of the following associations are true except:

- A. ? Myotonia dystrophica
- B. ? Down syndrome
- C. ? lipodystrophy
- D. ? Friedriech's ataxia
- E. ? nesidiolastosis

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MRCP MCQ Tests

Cardiology

Mock MCQ

44:53

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1 / 36 =>

The followings are causes of prominent R wave in Lead V1 EXCEPT:

- A. ? Posterior wall myocardial infarction.
- B. ? RBBB.
- C. ? Mirror image dextrocardia.
- D. ? Wolf-Parkinson-White Syndrom type A.
- E. ? Wolf-Parkinson-White Syndrom type B.

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Cardiology and Chest

Mock MCQ

23:53

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1 / 15 =>

Primary pulmonary hypertensionall are true...Except

- A. ? an associated with HIV infection has been seen.
 - B. ? medial hypertrophy and fibrinoid necrosis are seen in ALL branches of the pulmonary arterial tree and result in pulmonary vascular obstruction
 - C. ? physical signs are usually unimpressive until right sided heart failure sets in
 - D. ? 5 out of every ten cases are familial.
 - E. ? most patients die within 2-3 years of diagnosis.
-

MRCP MCQ Tests



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Word Document Printable version of this [aaims paper available at www.aippg.com/PG/](http://www.aippg.com/PG/).

1) Which activity will be difficult to perform for a patient with an anterior cruciate deficient joint?

1. Walk downhill
2. Walk uphill
3. Sit Cross Leg
4. Getting up from sitting

Ans (1)

2) The treatment of choice for atticofacial variety of CSOM is

1. Mastoidectomy
2. Medical Management
3. Underlay myringoplasty
4. Insertion of ventilation tube

Ans 1

3) The most appropriate management of antrochoanal polyp in children is

1. Caldwell Luc Operation
2. Intranasal Polypectomy
3. Corticosteroids
4. Wait and Watch

Ans 2

4) The cough response caused while cleaning the ear canal is mediated by stimulation of

1. The V Cranial Nerve
2. Innervation of external ear canal by C1 C2 .
3. The X Cranial Nerve
4. Branches of VII Cranial nerve

Ans 3

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5) A 38 year old gentleman reports of decreased hearing in right ear for the past 2 years. On testing with a 512 Hz tuning fork the Rinne's test (without masking) is negative on the right ear and positive on left ear. With the weber's test being perceived as louder in the left ear. The patient most likely has

1. Right conductive hearing loss
2. Right sensorineural hearing loss
3. Left sensorineural hearing loss

4. Left conductive hearing loss

Ans 2

6) Which of the following is not correct for Ethmoidal Polyp

1. Allergy is an etiological factor
2. Occur in first decade of life
3. Are Bilateral
4. Are often associated with bronchial asthma

Ans 2 [Ref CMDT Allergic polyps can be associated with ASTHMA, they occur in 2nd decade-Dhingra]

7) Foetal hydronephrosis is diagnosed in mother at 34 weeks of gestation. The amniotic fluid is normal. Which of the following is the most appropriate management.

1. Fetal intervention to decompress hydronephrotic kidney
2. Premature termination of pregnancy followed by pyeloplasty
3. Delivery at term followed by radiological examination
4. Delivery at term followed by pyeloplasty

Ans 3

8) A 2 year old boy has Vitamin D refractory Rickets. Investigations show serum calcium to 9 mg/ dl, phosphate 2.4 mg/ dl, alkaline phosphatase 1040 IU. Parathyroid hormone level and bicarbonate levels are normal. The most probable diagnosis is

1. Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis
2. Hypophosphatemic Rickets
3. Vitamin D dependent rickets
4. Proximal Renal Tubular acidosis

Ans 2

9) Neurological complications of meningitis include all of the following except:

1. Seizures
2. Increases intracranial pressure
3. Cerebral hematoma
4. Subdural effusions

Ans 3

10) The gold standard for definitive diagnosis of extrahepatic biliary atresia is

1. Per operative Cholangiography
2. hepatobiliary scintigraphy
3. Alkaline Phosphatase Level
4. Liver Biopsy

Ans 2

11) The length of feeding tube to be inserted for transpyloric feeding is measured from the tip of

1. Nose to umbilicus
2. Ear lobe to umbilicus
3. Nose to knee joint

4. Ear lobe to knee joint

Ans 1

12) Which layer of epidermis is underdeveloped in VLBW infants in initial 7 days

1. Stratum germinatum
2. Stratum granulosum
3. Stratum lucidum
4. Stratum corneum

Ans 4

13) In pediatric advanced life support intraosseous access for drug fluid administration is recommended for pediatric age of

1. <1 yrs age
2. <5 yrs age
3. <6 yrs age
4. Any age

Ans 3 [Prashant , Bangalore] [Nelson - "Intraosseous infusion is an easily achieved alternative to an IV line when vascular access is essential and a peripheral IV line cannot be rapidly placed in children 6yrs or younger]

14) A 3 yr old boy is brought to casualty by his mother with progressive shortness of breath for 1 day. The child has a history of bronchial asthma. On examination, the child is blue gasping and unresponsive. What will you do first

1. Intubate
2. Administer 100% oxygen by mask
3. Ventilate with bag and mask
4. Administer nebulized salbutamol

Ans 2 (100%??)

15) A 5-yr old child presents with confusion, increased salivation, lacrymation, fasciculations, miosis, tachycardia and hypertension. Which of the following poisons can cause these manifestations.

1. Opium
2. Organophosphate insecticide
3. Dhatura
4. Organochlorine pesticide

Ans 2

16) The Drug of choice for thoracic actinomycosis is

1. Amphotericin B
2. Penicillin
3. Co trimaxozole
4. Itraconazole

Ans 2

17) All of the following statements regarding malignant potential of colorectal polyps are true except

1. Polyps of familial polypoidosis coli could undergo malignant change
2. Pseudopolyps of ulcerative colitis has high risk of malignancy
3. Villous adenoma is associated with high risk of malignancy
4. Juvenile polyps has little or no risk

Ans 2

18) A patient presents with respiratory symptoms ie: cough, hemoptysis and glomerulonephritis. His c-ANCA levels in serum d to have been raised. The most likely diagnosis is

1. Goodpastures Syndrome
2. Classic Polyarteritis Nodosa
3. Wegners Granulomatosis
4. Kawasaki syndrome

Ans 3

19) The gene that regulates normal morphogenesis during development is

1. FMR-1 GENE
2. Homeobox Gene
3. P-16
4. PTEN

Ans (2) P-16 is tumour suppression gene involved in development (Robbins), PTEN is phosphatase tensin gene involved in Breast, prostate, tumours, FMR-1 is familial mental retardation gene involved in FRAGILE X SYNDROME. Also ref LANGMAN EMBRYOLOGY **8th ED** which implicates HOMEBOX = HOX GENES IN syndactyl / polydactyl and other things. [Maniks, Chennai;]

20) All of the following familial syndromes are associated with the development of pheochromocytomas EXCEPT

1. Sturge Weber Syndrome
2. Von Recklinghausen Disease
- 3 MEN Type II b
4. Prader Willi Syndrome

Ans 4

21) The pathogenesis of hypochromic anaemia in lead poisoning is due to

1. Inhibition of enzymes involved in heme biosynthesis
2. Binding of lead to transferrin, inhibiting transport of iron
3. Binding of lead to cell membrane of erythroid precursors
4. Binding of lead to ferritin inhibiting their breakdown into hemosiderin

Ans 1

22) Which finding on electron microscopy indicates irreversible cell injury

1. Dilatation of endoplasmic reticulum
2. Dissociation of ribosomes from rough endoplasmic reticulum
3. Flocculent densities in mitochondria
4. Myelin figures

Ans 3

23) The FENTON reaction leads to free radical generation when

1. Radiant energy is absorbed by water
2. Hydrogen peroxidase is formed by Myeloperoxidase
3. Ferrous ions are converted into ferric ions
4. Nitric oxide is converted into peroxy nitrite anion

Ans 3

24) Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy is due to amyloidosis of nerves caused by deposition of

1. Amyloid associated protein
2. Mutant calcitonin
3. Mutant transthyretin
4. Normal transthyretin

Ans 3

25) Lardaceous spleen is seen due to deposition of amyloid in

1. Sinusoids of red pulp
2. White pulp
3. Pencil artery
4. Splenic trabeculae

Ans 1

26) A 42 year old man was referred with a 2 week history of fever, weakness, bleeding gums. Peripheral smear showed pancytopenia. The bone marrow examination revealed 26 % blasts, frequently exhibiting Auer rods, and mature myeloid cells. An occasional neutrophil with pelger huet anomaly was also noted

Which of the following cytochemical stains is most likely to be positive:

1. Acid phosphatase
2. Nonspecific esterase
3. Myeloperoxidase
4. Toulidine Blue

Ans

This is typical Myelodysplastic syndrome: RAEB -T

Features 20-29% blasts in bone marrow, 5-29% blasts in peripheral blood, Auer rods in myeloblasts or other cells of the neutrophil cell line, Auer rods present in 70% of cases, Ringed sideroblasts may be numerous, Hypercellular marrow in 80-90% of cases.

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27) Dystrophic calcification is seen in:

1. Rickets
2. Hyperparathyroidism
3. Atheromatous plaque
4. Vitamin A intoxication

Ans 3

28) Accumulation of sphingomyelin in phagocytic cells is a feature of

1. Gauchers Disease
2. Niemann Pick Disease
3. Tay Sachs Disease
4. Downs syndrome

Ans 2

29) Aschoff Bodies in Rheumatic heart disease show all the following features except

1. Anitschkow cells
2. Epitheloid cells
3. Giant cells
4. Fibrinoid necrosis

Ans 3

30) All of the following features are seen in asbestosis except:

1. Diffuse pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
2. Fibrous pleural thickening
3. Emphysema
4. Calcific pleural plaques

Ans 3

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31) Which of the following statements is true regarding drugs used in parkinsonism

1. Amantidine causes ankle oedema
2. Levodopa is particularly effective in reducing tremor
3. Amantidine is more effective then levodapa
4. Antimuscarinics are effective in drug induced parkinsonism

Ans 1 [Manicks, Stanley Med College] [Choice 4 seems to be true but only "CENTRAL ANTIMUSCARINCS" are effective in drug induced parkinsonism. Amantidine also causes livedo reticularis, levodopa reduces hypokinesia and rigidity first and lastly tremor. Amantidine action is faster than levodopa but less effective]

32) Prostaglandlins (PGs) have effects on a variety of tissues. The different prostaglandlins may have different effects. Which of the following is not a correct statement.

1. The human arteriolar smooth muscle is relaxed by PGE 2 and PGI 2, where as TXA 2 and PGF 2 alpha cause vasoconstriction.
2. PGE 1 and PGI 2 inhibit platelet aggregation, where as TXA2 facilitate aggregation.
3. PGE 2 has marked oxytotic action while PGF 2 alpha has tocolytic action
4. PGE 2 is a bronchodilator where as PGF 2 alpha is a bronchoconstrictor

Ans 3

33) Which of the following diuretics decrease the renal lithium clearance

1. Acetazolamide
2. Hydrochlorthiazide
3. Furosemide
4. Spirolonolactone

Ans 3

34) The following is true for Mycoplasmas except

1. Multiply by binary fission
2. Are sensitive to Beta lactam group of antibiotics
3. can grow in cell free culture media
4. require sterols for growth

Ans 2

35) Inhibition of 5 lipoxygenase is useful in

1. Cardiac Failure
2. Bronchial Asthma
3. Hepatic Failure
4. Arthritis

Ans 2

36) Rapid induction of anaesthesia occurs with which of the following inhalational anaesthetics

1. Isoflurane
2. Halothane
3. Desflurane
4. Sevoflurane

Ans (4) ref Lee [less solubility in blood means more rapid induction, however quicker emergence after discontinuing depends upon solubility and redistribution in lipids of body as well.]

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37) Which muscle relaxant increases intracranial pressure

1. Mivacurium
2. Atracurium
3. Suxamethonium
4. Vecuronium

Ans 3

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38) The μ (Mu) opioid receptor is responsible for the following effects except

1. Miosis
2. Bradycardia
3. Hypothermia
4. Bronchodilation

Ans 4

39) Pulmonary fibrosis is a common complication with

1. 6 mercapto purine
2. Vincristine
3. Bleomycin
4. Adriamycin

Ans 3

40) Which of the following gas is used to decrease pulmonary artery pressure in adults

1. Nitrous Oxide
2. Nitrogen Dioxide
3. Nitric Oxide
4. Nitrogen

Ans 3

41) The topical use of which of the following antibiotics is not recommended

1. Lignocaine
2. Bupivacaine
3. Cocaine
4. Dibucaine

Ans 2

42) The use of succinylcholine is NOT contraindicated in

1. Tetanus
2. Closed head injury
3. cerebral stroke
4. hepatic failure

Ans 4

43) Which of the following is the treatment of choice for cryptococcal meningitis

1. Fluconazole
2. Itraconazole
3. Flucytosine
4. Amphoterecin B

Ans 4

44) The lymphocytopenia seen a few hours after administration of a large dose of prednisolone to a patient with lymphocytic leukemia is due to :

1. Massive lymphocyte apoptosis
2. Bone marrow depression
3. Activation of cytotoxic cells
4. Stimulation of Natural killer cell activity

Ans 1

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45) Prolactin secretion will be inhibited by

1. haloperidol
2. GABA
3. Neurophysin
4. Dopamine

Ans 4

46) The production of cervical mucous is stimulated by

1. Progesterone
2. Estradiol
3. Estriol
4. Pregnenolone

Ans 2

47) A travelling nerve impulse does not depolarize the area behind it, because

1. It is hyperpolarized
2. It is refractory
3. It is not self propagating
4. The condition is always orthodromic

Ans 2 [Ref Ganong]

48) A 10 Deg Centigrade decrease in temperature causes decrease in cerebral metabolic rate by

1. 10%
2. 30 %
3. 50 %
- 4 70 %

Ans (4)

Ref Lee With each one degree fall in temperature cerebral metaboism is reduced by 6-7%. Also fall in temp leads to rise in serum potassium & acidosis

49) The laborator report shows values of gonadotropin and ovarian values of the blood sample taken on day 20 of the menstrual cycle of a young woman . Whether her cycle was ovulatory or not may be validly assesed by the reported serum levels of

1. FSH
2. LH
3. Oestradiol
4. Progesterone

Ans 4

50) Which of the following is NOT a usual feature of right middle cerebral artery territory infarct

1. Aphasia
2. Hemiparesis
3. Facial weakness
4. Dysarthria

Ans (1)[Usually left hemisphere is dominant--its infarct leads to aphasia]?

51. A 5 year old child id scheduled for strabismus(squint) correction.induction of anesthesia is uneventful . after conjuctival incision as the surgeon grasps the medial rectus ,the anesthesiologist looks at the cardiac monitor . why do think he did that ?

1. he wanted to check the depth of anaesthesia.
2. he wanted to be sure that the blood pressure did not fall
3. he wanted to see if htere was an oculocardiac reflex.
4. he wanted to make sure there were no ventricular dysrhythmias which normally accompany incision.

Ans 3

52. A 55 year old male accident victim in casualty urgently needs blood . the blood bank is unable to determine his ABO group

, as his red cell group and plasma group , do not match . emergency transfusion of patient should be with

1. RBC corresponding to his red cell group and colloids /crystalloid.
2. whole blood corresponding to his plasma group .
3. O positive RBC and colloids /crystalloid.
4. AB negative whole blood .

Ans 3

53. Although more than 400 blood groups have been identified , the ABO group system the ABO group system remains the most important in clinical medicine because

1. it was the first blood group system to be discovered
2. it has four different blood groups A, B ,AB ,O(h).
3. ABO(h) antigens are present in most body tissues and fluids .
4. ABO(h) antibodies are invariably present in plasma when persons RBC lacks the corresponding antigen.

Ans 4

54. The neurons may get irreversibly damaged if exposed to significant hypoxia for

1. 8 min.
2. 2 min.
3. 30 sec.
4. 15 sec.

Ans 1? [correct = 3 to 5 minutes]

55. A 41 year old woman presented with a history of aches and pains all over the body and cannot sleep because of the illness and has lost her appetite as well .she has lack of interest in work and doesn't like to meet friends and relatives .she denies feelings of sadness . her most likely diagnosis is :

1. somataform pain disorder .
2. major depression .
3. somatization disorder .
4. dissociative disorder .

Ans 1

56. Lack of insight is not a feature of

1. panic disorder .
2. schizophrenia .
3. mania
4. reactive psychosis

Ans 1

57. A 25 year old man with a psychotic illness , was treated with haloperidol 30 mg/day. on the third day he developed pacing , and inability to sit still at one place. the medication likely to be helpful is:

1. phenyoin
2. propranolol
- 3 .methyl phenidate
4. trihexyphenetyl

Ans 4 TC

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58. A 65 yr . old male is brought to the outpatient clinic with one yr. illness characterized by marked forgetfulness , visual hallucinations , suspiciousness , persojnilty decline , poor self care and prgressive deterioration in his condition . his mini mental status examination (MMSE) score is 10 . his most likely diagnosis:

1. dementia
2. schizophrenia
3. mania
4. depression

Ans 1

59. A 16 yr . old girl was brought to the psychiatric emergency after she slashed her wrists to commit suicide . on the enquiry her father revealed that she had made several such attempts of wrist slashing in the past , mostly in response to trivial fights in her house. further she had marked fluctuations in her mood with a pervasive pattern of unstable interpersonal relationship. the most probable diagnosis is :

1. border line personlity disorder
2. major depression
3. histrionic personality disorder
4. adjustment disorder

Ans 1

60. High resolution CT of the lung is a specialized CT techinque for greater detail of lung parenchyma and it utilizes:

1. special lung filters
2. thick collimation
- 3 bone algorithm for image reconstruction
4. large field of view

Ans 3 [Wide algorithm is the correct term]

61. The folloiwng is not in the differential diagnosis of an anterior mediastinal mass:

1. teratoma
2. neurogenic tumour
3. thymoma
4. lymphoma

Ans 2

62. A dense persistent nephrogram may be seen in all of following except :

1. acute ureteral obstruction .
2. systemic hypertension .
3. severe hydronephrosis.
4. dehydration.

Ans ?

63. Which of the following imaging modality is most sensitive to detect early renal tuberculosis :

1. IV urography
2. ultrasound .
3. computed tomography
4. MRI

Ans 1 [USG and CT demonstrate advanced TB]

64. A young man with TB presents with massive recurrent hemoptysis . for angiographic treatment which vascular structure should be evaluated first :

1. pulmonary artery .
2. bronchial art.
3. pulmonary v.
4. sup. vena cava

Ans 2

65. Which of the following imaging modalities is most sensitive for evaluation of extra adrenal pheochromocytoma ?

1. USG
2. CT
3. MRI
4. MIGB scan

Ans 4

66. A 15 yr. old 10-12 partial complex seizures per day in adequate 4 drug anti epileptic regime . he had h/o repeated high grade fever in childhood . MRI for epilepsy protocol normal brain scan . what should be the best non invasive strategy to make a definite dx. so that he can be prepared to undergo epilepsy surgery?

1. interictal scalp EEG
2. video EEG
3. interictal 18 F- FDG PET
4. video EEG with ictal 99 m Tc- HMPAO brain SPECT

Ans 4

67. Which of following is the most radiosensitive phase of cell cycle?

1. G1
2. S
3. G2
4. M

Ans 4 [G2-m - mentioned in many books, M phase is the most radiosensitive]

68. X rays are produced when

1. electron beam strikes the nucleus of the atom
2. electron beam strikes the anode
3. electron beam reacts with the electromagnetic field
4. electron beam strikes the cathode.

Ans 2

69. Eight yr. old boy presents with swelling in left eye of 3 months duration. examination revealed proptosis of left eye with preserved vision . right eye is normal . CT scan revealed intraorbital extra conal mass lesion .biopsy revealed embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma . metastatic work up was normal. the standard line of treatment is:

1. chemotherapy only
2. wide local incision .
3. enucleation
4. chemotherapy & radiotherapy

Ans 4

70. Which morphological type of cataract is most visually handicapping

1. cortical
2. nuclear
3. posterior subcapsular
4. zonular

Ans (4) **Even** less area cataract in post subcapsular region involves large area of vision as rays of light have converged as they pass through lens. Nuclear causes loss of vision in later later stages, cortical is usually cuneiform type which does not interfere in vision. [POST.SUBCAPSULAR CATARACT IS DISABLING B'CAUSE ITS IN THE OPTICAL AXIS NEAR THE POST. POLE.HENCE DAYLIGHT VISION IS DISABLED.] DR Prashant V N.

71. The standard sutureless cataract surgery done with phaco emulsification and foldable IOL has an incision of:

1. 1mm - 1.5mm
2. 2mm -2.5mm
3. 3mm - 3.5mm
4. 3.5mm - 4mm

Ans 3 [3.2 mm is correct answer also - The size of the phacoprobe within the silicone sleeve is 2.8mm and so the incision cannot be less than 2.8mm .Hence answer is 3-3.5 mm. Refer Peyman, Sanders , Goldberg: Principles and practice of Ophthalmology Vol 1 Chapter 7 Pg-622 DR Ruchika Sahay.]

72. A one yr. old child having leucocoria was detected to be having a unilateral , large retinoblastoma filling half the globe . current therapy would involve :

1. enucleation
2. chemotherapy followed by local dyes
3. direct laser ablation using photodynamic cryotherapy
4. scleral radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy

Ans 1

73. A 2 yr. old presented with leucocoria in the right eye since 2 months . on examination , a total retinal detachment was present in the same eye. ultrasound B scan revealed a heterogeneous subretinal mass with calcification , associated with a retinal detachment . the most likely clinical diagnosis is :

1. coats disease
2. retinoblastoma
3. toxocariasis
4. retinal tuberculoma

Ans 2

74. A 60 yr. old man presented with watering from his left eye since one year . syringing revealed a patent drainage system. rest of the ocular examination was normal . a provisional dx. of lacrimal pump failure was made. confirmation of this dx. would be :

1. dacryoscintigraphy
2. dacryocystography
3. pressure syringing
4. canaliculus irrigation test

Ans 1

75. While working in the neonatal ICU your team delivers a premature infant at 27 wks. of gestation and weighing 1500 gms. how soon will you request fundus examination by an ophthalmologist

1. immediately
2. 3-4 weeks after delivery
3. at 34 weeks gestational age
4. at 40 weeks gestation period

Ans 3 [In prematures less than 28 weeks and those weighing less than 1500 gm {or those weighing more than 1500 gm and unstable} we check fundus at 6 weeks. Normal neonatal examination is done at 4-6 weeks. Here since child is less than 28 weeks to diagnose retinopathy of prematurity we examine child at 6 weeks = 33 weeks of gestational age ~ 34 weeks]

76. A friend of yours has a spectacle correction of -6.0 and -8.0. he telephones you one morning and tells that he has started seeing some opacities floating in front of his eyes and that his vision has decreased slightly over the last few days. as an intern in the ophthalmology section , what would you do?

1. reassure
2. refraction and prescribe a new spectacle
3. direct ophthalmoscopy
4. indirect ophthalmoscopy

Ans 4

77. A 30 year old male presents with a history of injury to the eye with a leaf 5 days ago and pain , photophobia and redness of the eye for 2 days. what would be the most likely pathology?

1. anterior uveitis
2. conjunctivitis
3. fungal corneal ulcer
4. corneal laceration

Ans 3 [Key word is Injury with vegetable matter, Pain points towards ulcer, Fungal corneal ulcer does have **some** signs though less. In other words fungal corneal ulcer does **not** have a totally asymptomatic presentation. The answer could have been corneal laceration but then the presentation would have been acute not after 5 days]

78. The most likely diagnosis in a new born who has radio- opaque shadow with an air -fluid level in the chest along in the chest along with hemivertebra of the 6th thoracic vertebra on plain x-ray is

1. congenital diaphragmatic hernia
2. esophageal duplication cyst
3. bronchogenic cyst
4. staphylococcal pneumonia

Ans 3

79. Failure to pass meconium within 48 hrs of birth in a new born with no obvious external abnormality should lead to suspicion of

1. anal arteria
2. congenital pouch colon
3. congenital aganglionosis
4. meconium ileus

Ans 3

80 . The metabolic derangement in congenital pyloric stenosis is

1. hypochloremic alkalosis
2. hyperchloremic alkalosis
3. hyperchloremic acidosis
4. hypochloremic acidosis

Ans 1

81. In neonatal cholestasis , if serum gamma- glutamyl - transaminase is more than 600 IU/L the most likely diagnosis is:

1. neonatal hepatitis
2. choledochal cyst
3. hypothyroidism
4. biliary atresia

Ans 4 [In liver obstruction alkaline phosphate is increased \uparrow , concurrent increase in GGTP indicates that alkaline phosphate source is in liver; in other words Gamma-GTP helps in differentiating liver / bone source of ALP]

82. These ventral spinal rootlets are more prone to injury during decompressive operations because they are shorter and exit in more horizontal direction:

1. C5
2. C6
3. C7
4. T1

Ans (1). The ventral spinal rootlets are more horizontal and shorter at upper levels.

83. The arachnoid villi responsible for CSF absorption protude mainly in the :

1. sup. saggital sinus
2. inf. saggital sinus
3. straight sinus
4. transverse sinus

Ans 1 Arachnoid villi are more numerous in superior saggital sinus; CSF is absorbed from villi.

84. The term post traumatic epilepsy refers to seizures occurring ::::

1. within moments of head injury
2. within 7 days of head injury
3. several wks. to months after head injury
4. many yrs. after head injury

Ans 4

85. Treatment of squamous cell carcinoma of anal canal is:

1. cisplastin based chemotherapy followed by radical radiotherapy
2. abdominoperineal resection
3. radical radiotherapy
4. radical radiotherapy followed by mitomycin C based chemotherapy

Ans 1

86. All of the following are indications for surgery in gastric lymphomas except:

1. bleeding
2. perforation
3. residual disease following chemotherapy
4. intractable pain

Ans 4

87. A 22 yr old man presents with a solitary 2 cm space occupying lesion of mixed echogenicity in the right lobe of the liver on USG .the rest of the liver is normal . which of the following tests s/b done:

1. ultrasound guided biopsy of the lesion
2. hepatic scintigraphy
3. hepatic angiography
4. contrast enhanced CT scan of the liver

Ans 4

88. Which one of the foll. preservatives is used while packing catgut cultures

1. isopropyl alcohol
2. colloidal iodine
3. glutaraldehyde
4. hydrogen peroxide

Ans 1

89. Ramkumar a 70 yr. old hypertensives male was admitted in the intensive care unit with transmural anterolateral myocardial infarction . his condition was stable till 5th day of admission , when he developed a pericardial friction rub and pleuritic chest pain which persisted despite narcotic and steroid therapy . on the 7th morning he suddenly developed marked hypotension . on exam. there was distension of jug. veins , accompanied with electromechanical dissociaion . most likely , the patient had developed :

1. severe acute mitral regurgitaion
2. vent. septal rupture
3. rt. vent . rupture

4. ext. cardiac rupture

Ans 4

90. A young motorist suffered injuries in a major road traffic accident . he was diagnosed to have fracture of left humerus. he was also having fractures of multiple ribs anteriorly on both sides . on examination , the blood pressure was 80/60 mm hg , and heart rate was 140/minute. the patient was agitated , restless, and tachypnic. jugular viens were distended. air entry was adequate in both the lung fields. heart sounds were barely audible. Femoral pulses were weakly palpable but distilly no pulsation could be felt . on priority basis , the immediate intervention would be

1. rapid blood transfusion
2. urgent paricardial tap
3. Intercostal Drainage on both sides
4. Fixation of left femur and repair of femoral artery

Ans 2 [Cardiac tamponade - if blood loss was heavy no distention of juglar veins- hypovolemia]

91. 35 year old farmer consulted a local medical pratitioner for recurrent attacks of chest pain . his elder brother had similar complaints and had died suddenly at the age of 40 yrs. the farmer was advised to take nitroglycerine sublingually at the time of pain . however, the patient finds that the intensity of pain is increased by nitroglycerine. most probably he is suffering from

1. subacute bacterial endocarditis involving the aortic valve.
2. hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
3. degenerative mitral regurgitation
4. chronic type a dissection of aorta

Ans 2

92. 30 year old man presents with pain on the right flank and hematuria. a cect abdomen reveals a large 8*8 cm sized solid mass in the right kidney and a 3*3 cm solid mass occupying the upper pole of the left kidney. the most appropriate surgical treatment for this patient is

1. bilateral radial nephrectomy
2. right radial nephrectomy and biopsy of the mass from opposite kidney
3. right radial nephrectomy and left partial nephrectomy
4. right radial nephrectomy only

Ans 3

93. 40 year old male patient is brought to the emergency room with a stab injury to the chest. on exam. pt. is found to be hemodynamically stable. the neck veins are engorged and the heart sounds are muffled .the foll. statements are true about this patient except:

1. cardiac tamponade is likely to be present .
2. immediate emrgency room thoracotomy s/b done
3. echo should done to confirm pericardial blood .
4. the entry wound should sealed with an occlusive dressing

Ans 2

94. The following statements are true about germ cell tumours of testes except:

1. they constitute 90 - 95 % of all primary testicular tumours
2. seminoma is the MC tumour developing in patients with cryptochid testes
3. alpha - fetoprotien is markedly raised in all germ cell tumours .
4. high inguinal orchidectomy is the initial surgical procedure

Ans 3 [Alpha- Fetoprotein is raised only in non seminomatous tumours]

95. A 25 yr. old male presents to the emergency department following a road traffic accident .on examination there is pelvic fracture and blood at the urethral meatus .the foll. is true about this pt. except:

1. the ant. urethra is most likely the site of injury

2. retrograde urethrography s/b done after the patient is stabilized
3. foley catheter m/b carefully passed if RGU is normal
4. rectal exam. may reveal a large pelvic hematoma with the prostate displaced superiorly

Ans 1

96. The following statements are true about peyronies disease except:

1. pts.present with complaints of painful erection.
2. the condition affects adolescent males
- 3 the condition associated with dupuytrens contracture of the tendons of the hand
4. spontaneous regression occurs in 50% of the cases

Ans 2

97.The active immunity offered by tetanus toxoid is effectively in nearly:

1. 25 % of the patients.
2. 50 % of the patients.
3. 75 % of the patients.
4. 100 % of the patients.

Ans 4 [80 - 100 % so nearly 100 -- 75 % also equally correct]

98. The commonest org. causing cellulitis is:

1. strep. pyogenes
2. strep. faecalis
3. strep. viridans
4. microaerophilic streptococci

Ans 1

99. Which of the following is not a component of crush syndrome:

1. myohemoglobinuria.
2. massive crushing of muscles
3. acute tubular necrosis
4. bleeding diasthesis

Ans 4

100. A 25 yr . old young woman has recurrent episodes of headache and sweating .her mother had renal calculi and died after having a neck mass . the P/E reveals thyroid nodule but not clinical sign of thyrotoxicosis . before performing thyroid surgery , the surgeon should order:

1. measurment of thyroid hormones .
2. serial determinations of serum calcium , phosphorus , protein and alkaline phosphatase
3. 24- hrs. urine test for 5- hydroxy - indoleacetic acid excretion
4. serial 24 - hr. test for catecholamines , metanepharines and vanillylmandelic acid excretion

Ans 4

101)During surgery for aortic arch aneurysm under deep hypothermic circulatory arrest which of the following anaesthetic agent administered prior to circulatory arrest that also provides cerebral protection.

1. Etomid
2. Thiopental sodium
- 3 Propofol
4. Ketamine

Ans 1?

102) A 6 year old boy is scheduled for examination of eye under anaesthesia. The Father informed that for the past 6 months the child is developing progressive weakness of both legs. His elder sibling had died at age 14 years. Which drug would you definitely avoid during anaesthetic management.

1. Succinylcholine
2. Thiopentone
3. Nitrous Oxide
4. Vecuronium

Ans 1

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103) In volume cycled respiration the inspiratory flow rate is set at

1. 140-160 L/min
2. 110-130 L/min
3. 60-100 L/min
4. 30-50 L/min

Ans (3) [Dr Anandita Das ,Assam] [pediatric rate is upto 30 L/ Minute]

104). Which of the following statements is not correct for vecuronium

1. It has high incidence of Cardiovascular side effects
2. It has short duration of neuromuscular block
3. In usual doses dose adjustment is not required in kidney disease
4. It has high lipophilic property

Ans 1..

105) A 10 yr old child presented with headache, vomiting, gait instability and diplopia. On examination he had papilloedema and gait ataxia. The most probable diagnosis is

1. Hydrocephalus
2. Brain stem Tumour
3. Suprasellar tumour
4. Midline posterior fossa tumour

Ans 4 [In posterior fossa tumour-

i) Raised Intra cranial pressure causing -headache, vomiting,diplopia

ii)Ataxia

Hydrocephalus may be the answer but that is also caused by such a tumour] Dr Rohit Mathur

106) The most recent advance in non invasive cardiac output monitoring is use of

1. PA catheter
2. Thermodilution technique
3. Echocardiography
4. Electrical impedance cardiograph technology

Ans 4 (this is a non invasive newer technique; catheter is invasive]

107)While carrying a heavy suitcase. the downward dislocation of glenohumeral joint is resisted by the following muscles **except:**

- 1 Deltoid
2. Coracobrachialis
3. Short head of biceps
4. Lattismus dorsi

Ans 4

108) A 19 yr old boy fell from the motor bike on his shoulder. The doctor diagnosed him as a case of Erb's paralysis. The following signs and symptoms will be observed except

1. Loss of abduction at shoulder joint
2. Loss of lateral rotation
3. Loss of pronation at radioulnar joint
4. Loss of flexion at elbow joint

Ans 3

109) A 4 1/2 year girl child always had to wear warm socks even in summer season. On physical examination, it was noticed that she had high blood pressure and her femoral pulse was weak as compared to radial and carotid pulse. A chest radiograph showed remarkable notching of ribs along their lower borders. This was due to :

1. Femoral artery thrombosis
2. Co archtation of aorta
3. Raynauds Disease
4. Takayasu's arteritis

Ans 2

110) A 40-year old man was repairing his wooden shed on sunday afternoon. By afternoon, he felt that the hammer was getting heavier and heavier. He felt pain in lateral side of elbow and also found that squeezing water out of sponge hurt his elbow. Which of the following muscles are most likely involved.

1. Biceps Brchii and supinator
2. Flexor digitorum superficialis
3. Extensor carpi radilis longus and brevis
4. Triceps brachii and anconeus

Ans 3

111) A 16 year old girl failed in her final examination. Disgusted with life, she cut across the front of her wrist at the flexor retinaculum. She was rushed to hospital. the surgeon noticed that the cut was superficial. All of the following structures would have been damaged except

1. Ulnar nerve
2. Median nerve
3. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve
4. Superficial branch of radial artery

Ans 2

112) In dislocation of the jaw, displacement of the articular disc beyond the TM joint results from spasm of excessive contraction of the following muscle

1. Buccinator
2. Lateral pterygoid
3. Masseter

4. Temporalis

Ans (2) Latreal Pterygoid is inserted on Mandible

113) Following surgical removal of a firm nodular cancer swelling in the right breast and exploration of the right axilla, on examination the patient was found to have a winged scapula. This occurred due to injury to the

1. Subscapular Muscle
2. Coracoid process of scapula
3. Long thoracic nerve
4. Circumflex scapular artery

Ans 3

114) A 49-year-old man suffering from carcinoma of prostate was X rayed. He showed areas of sclerosis and collapse of T 10 and T 11 vertebra in X ray. the spread of this cancer to the above vertebrae was through

- 1 Sacral canal
2. Lymphatic vessels
3. internal vertebral plexus of veins
4. Superior rectal veins

Ans 3

115) The approximate nummber of genes contained in the human genome is

1. 40,000
2. 30,000
3. 80,000
4. 1,00,000

Ans 3 See references [Human Genome project, earlier thought to be 100 000--- now only 30 000 genes
What Does the Draft Human Genome Sequence Tell Us?

By the Numbers: The human genome contains 3164.7 million chemical nucleotide bases (A, C, T, and G).

The average gene consists of 3000 bases, but sizes vary greatly, with the **largest known human gene being dystrophin MCQ** at 2.4 million bases.

The total number of genes is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000 much lower than previous estimates of 80,000 to 140,000 that had been based on extrapolations from gene-rich areas as opposed to a composite of gene-rich and gene-poor areas. Almost all (99.9%) nucleotide bases are exactly the same in all people.

The functions are unknown for over 50% of discovered genes.] This was also reported in science journal , BBC news.

{HARRISON AND HARPER give the answer as 100 000 but CMDT 2002 in genetics chapter 1st page says 30-35000 genes}

116) Which of the following would distinguish hydrocephalus due to aqueductal stenosis when compared to that due to dandy walker phenomenon

1. Third ventricle size
2. Posterior fossa volume
3. Lateral ventricular size

4. Head circumference

Ans 2

117) In hemoglobin, the innate affinity of Heme for carbon mono oxide is diminished by the presence of

1. His F-8
2. His E-7
3. Gly B-6
4. Thr C-4

Ans 2

118) Substrate concentration used for determining the activity of an enzyme having $K_m = x \mu\text{m}$ will be

1. $2 \times \mu\text{m}$
2. $4 \times \mu\text{m}$
3. $8 \times \mu\text{m}$
4. $10 \times \mu\text{m}$

Ans 1 [Michaelis constant K_m is numerically equal to the substrate concentration when reaction velocity is half of V_{max} maximum velocity, therefore conc is $2 \times \mu\text{m}$]

119) The Antibiotic that inhibits protein synthesis by premature chain termination and which structurally resembles amino acyl T RNA is

1. Tetracycline
2. Chloramphenicol
3. Puromycin
4. Erythromycin

Ans 3

120) In post-hepatic jaundice, the concentration of conjugated bilirubin in the blood is higher than that of unconjugated bilirubin because.

1. There is an increased rate of destruction of red blood cells.
2. The unconjugated bilirubin is trapped by the bile stone produced in the bile duct.
3. The conjugation process of bilirubin in liver remains operative without any interference.
4. The UDP- glucuronosyl-transferase activity is increased manifold in obstructive jaundice.

Ans 3

121) If a biochemical test gives the same reading for a sample on repeated testing, it is inferred that the measurement is:

1. Precise.
2. Accurate.
3. Specific.
4. Sensitive.

Ans (1) [Dr Pyari, Thrissur ; Azhlagu, Chennai : HARPER says that repeatability of test is precision and getting results within reference range is accuracy]

122) An alpha helix of a protein is most likely to be disrupted if a missense mutation introduces the following amino acid within the alpha helical structure:

1. Alanine.
2. Aspartic acid.
3. Tyrosine.
4. Glycine.

Ans 4 [Glycine and proline introduce a bend in structure of protein, hence alpha helix disrupted, DR Santosh K]

123) During gluconeogenesis reducing equivalents from mitochondria to the cytosol are transported by:

1. Malate.
2. Asparate.
3. Glutamate.
4. Oxaloacetate.

Ans 1

124) On the molecular size of the protein:

1. Chromatography on a carboxymethyl (CM) cellulose column.
2. Iso-electric focusing.
3. Gel filtration chromatography.
4. Chromatography on a diethylaminoethyl (DEAE) cellulose column.

Ans 3

125) At the physiological pH, the DNA molecules are:

1. Positively charged.
2. Negatively charged.
3. Neutral.
4. Amphipathic.

Ans 4

126) One of the following enzymes is not a protein:

1. DNAase.
2. Abzyme
3. Eco RI
4. Ribozyme.

Ans 4

127) The following hormone does not have any intracellular receptor:

1. Vitamin D3.
2. Cortisone.
3. Adrenaline.
4. Thyroxine.

Ans 3

128) When a diagnostic test is used in "series" mode, then:

1. Sensitivity increases but specificity decreases.
2. Specificity increases but sensitivity decreases.

3. Both sensitivity and specificity increase
4. Both sensitivity and specificity decrease

Ans (2) [Nirmal , Med College Thrissur] Aiims answer

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129) The preferred public health approach to control non-communicable diseases is:

1. Shift the population curve of risk factors by a population based approach.
2. Focus on high risk individuals for reeducation of risk.
3. Early diagnosis and treatment of indentified cases.
4. Individualdisease based vertical Programmes.

Ans 1? [choice 2 is more practible and less expensive]

130) All of the following statements about rheumatic fever/heart disease epidemiology in India are true except:

1. Its prevalence varies between 2 to 11 per 1000 children aged 5-16 years.
2. Mitral regurgitation is the commonest cardiac lesion seen.
3. It occurs equally in females and males.
4. Rheumatic fever occurs in about 2% of streptococcal sore throats.

Ans 2

131) All of the following statements are true about DPT vaccine expect:

1. It should be stored in deep freezer.
2. Exposure to direct sunlight when in use should be avoided
3. Store stocks are needed for three months at PHC level.
4. Half used vials should not be put back into the cold chain after the session.

Ans 1

132) In Community Needs Assessment approach as a part of the Reproductive & Child Health activities are set at the level of:

1. Community.
2. Sub-centre.
3. Primary health centre.
4. District.

Ans (4) Acc to Park , Fixation of targets and allocation of resources for RCH is done at DISTRICT LEVEL.[Prمود, KIMS]

133) A randomized trial comparing the efficacy of two drugs showed a difference between the two with a p value of <0.005. In reality, however the two drugs do not differ. This therefore is an example of:

1. Type I error (alpha error).
2. Type II error (beta error).
3. $1 - \alpha$ (alpha)
4. $1 - \beta$

Ans 1

134) The National Population Policy 2001 aims to achieve net reproduction rate of 1 by the year:

1. 2005.
2. 2010.
3. 2015.
4. 2050.

Ans 2 Park 17th [all goals to be achieved by 2010]

135) As per the World Health Organisation guidelines, iodine deficiency disorders are endemic in a community if the prevalence of goiter in school age children is more than:

1. 1%.
2. 5%.
3. 10%.
4. 15%.

Ans (3?)[10% in general population]

136) The commonest cause of maternal mortality in India is:

1. Anemia.
2. Hemorrhage.
3. Abortion.
4. Sepsis.

Ans 2

137) The drug of choice for chemoprophylaxis in contacts of a patient of pneumonic plague is:

1. Penicillin.
2. Rifampicin.
3. Erythromycin.
4. Tetracycline.

Ans 4

138) In the grading of Trachoma, Trachomatous inflammation-follicular is defined as the presence of:

1. Five or more follicles in the lower tarsal conjunctiva.
2. Three or more follicles in the lower tarsal conjunctiva.
3. Five or more follicles in the upper tarsal conjunctiva.
4. Three or more follicles in the upper tarsal conjunctiva.

Ans 3

139) Which is the commonest cause of ocular morbidity in the community?

1. Cataract.
2. Refractive error.
3. Ocular injury.
4. Vitamin A deficiency.

Ans 2 ['Debsanjay']

{WEB REFERENCES - Open in new window

i) http://www.apjph.org.my/vol11_1/Ocularabs.html

ii) [http://216.239.53.100/search?q=cache:ae8ISWBz1kkC:www.cih.uib.no/journals/EJHD/ejhdv16-n2/ejhdv16no2-page165.PDF+ocular+morbidity&hl=en&ie=UTF-8 }](http://216.239.53.100/search?q=cache:ae8ISWBz1kkC:www.cih.uib.no/journals/EJHD/ejhdv16-n2/ejhdv16no2-page165.PDF+ocular+morbidity&hl=en&ie=UTF-8)

Exp : **Ocular MORBIDITY CAUSES Trachoma > Refractive error > Vit A deficiency > Ocular Injury**

The question says "ocular morbidity". "Morbidity" is "any departure, subjective or objective from a state of physiological well-being". Its not "Blindness", the commonest cause of which is "Cataract". Certainly there are more people with specs that there are with cataract.

If the question had stated children Then TRACHOMA(NOT IN CHOICE) > VIT A DEFICIENCY > Refractive Error. MCQ

140) According to the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) survey (1986-89), the highest prevalence of blindness in India IS IN:

1. Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Orissa.
3. Bihar.
4. Uttar Pradesh.

Ans 4 [UP > J & K > maharashtra] [Dr Sapna Das, MP]

141) In a case-control study of a suspected association between breast cancer and the contraceptive pill, all of the following are true statements except:

1. The control should come from a population that has the same potential for breast cancer as the cases.
2. The control should exclude women known to be taking the pill at the time of the survey.
3. All the controls need to be healthy.
4. The attributable risk of breast cancer resulting from the pill may be directly measured.

Ans 4

142) Prevalence of a disease:

1. Is the best measure of disease frequency in etiological studies.
2. Can only be determined by a cohort study.
3. Is the number of new cases in a defined population.
4. Describes the balance between incidence, mortality and recovery.

Ans 4

143) The number of patients required in a clinical trial to treat a specify disease increases as:

1. the incidence of the disease decreases.
2. the significance level increases.
3. the size of the expected treatment effect increased.
4. the drop-out rate increases.

Ans 4

144) In a controlled trial to compare two treatments, the main purpose of randomization is to ensure that:

1. The two groups will be similar in prognostic factors.
2. The clinician does not know which treatment the subjects will receive.
3. The sample may be referred to a known population.
4. The clinician can predict in advance which treatment the subjects will receive.

Ans 1

145) A 46- Years old female presented at the eye OPD in a hospital Her vision in the right eye was 6/60

and in left eye 3/60. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness. She will be classified as:

1. Socially blind.
2. Low vision.
3. Economically blind.
4. Normal vision.

Ans 2

146) The visual acuity used as cut off for differentiating "normal" from "abnormal" children in the School Vision Screening Programme in India is:

1. 6/6.
2. 6/9.
3. 6/12.
4. 6/60.

Ans 4?

147) All of the following are true for occupational lead poisoning except:

1. Inhalation is the most common mode of absorption.
2. Lead in blood and urine provide quantitative indicators of exposure.
3. Average blood level is more important levels above threshold.
4. Basophilic stippling is a sensitive parameter of hematological response.

Ans 3

148) Scabies, an infection of the skin caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*, is an example of:

1. Water borne diseases.
2. Water washed disease.
3. Water based disease.
4. Water related disease.

Ans (2) Dr Nandita, Delhi [water washed-skin & eye infections(Due to poor quality/less quantity of water); Water borne-all Diseases which have feco-oral transmission Polio ; Water based-those due to aquatic host:fish tapeworm,guineaworm; Water related-malaria,filaria & river blindness.]

149) A child has multiple itchy papular lesions on the genitalia and fingers. Similar lesions are also seen in the younger brother. Which of the following is most possible diagnosis?

1. Papular urticaria.
2. Scabies.
3. Atopic dermatitis.
4. Allergic contact dermatitis.

Ans 2

150) A 28 year old patient has multiple grouped papulovesicular lesions on both elbows, knees, buttocks and upper back associated with severe itching. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Pemphigus vulgaris.
2. Bullous pemphigoid.
3. Dermatitis Herpetiformis.
4. Herpes zoster.

Ans 3

151) A 45 year old male has multiple grouped vesicular lesions present on the T10 segment dermatome associated with pain. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Herpes zoster.
2. Dermatitis herpetiformis.
3. Herpes simplex.
4. Scabies.

Ans 1

152) A baby's blood group was determined as O Rh negative. Select the blood group the baby's mother or father will not have:

1. A, Rh Positive.
2. B, Rh Positive.
3. AB, Rh Negative.
4. O, Rh positive,

Ans 3

153) Which of the following statements about Consent is "not true"?

1. Consent can only be valid if it is given by person who is sane and has attained maturity i.e. 18 year of age.
2. For sterilization of a married person, consent of both spouse i.e. husband and wife is required.
3. For artificial insemination, consent of patient alone is required.
4. In emergency situation, if no near relative is available, doctors can perform procedure/surgery necessary to save life even without consent, provided that the procedure intended is certified to be essential to save life of the patient, by two doctors.

Ans 3

154) Certain obligations of the part of doctor who undertakes post mortem examination are following except:

1. The examination should be meticulous and complete.
2. Routinely record all positive findings and important negative ones.
3. He must keep the police informed about the findings.
4. He must preserve viscera and send for toxicology examination in case of poisoning.

Ans 3

155) Thanatology is the science that deals with:

1. Death in all its aspects.
2. Solving paternity of child.
3. Identification of living.
4. Detection of lie.

Ans 1

156) A dead body with suspected poisoning is having hypostasis of red brown or deep blue in colour. It is suggestive of poisoning due to:

1. Nitrates.

2. Carbon monoxide.
3. Cyanides.
4. Barbiturates.

Ans 1

157) Following cranial nerve is most commonly involved in patients with sarcoidosis:

1. II Cranial nerve.
2. III Cranial nerve.
3. VII Cranial nerve.
4. IX Cranial nerve.

Ans 3

158) In type II respiratory failure, there is:

1. Low PO₂ and low PCO₂.
2. Low PO₂ and high PCO₂.
3. Normal PO₂ and high PCO₂.
4. Low PO₂ and normal PCO₂.

Ans 2

159) The most common cause of acute cor pulmonale is:

1. Pneumonia.
2. Pulmonary thrombo-embolism.
3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
4. Primary spontaneous pneumothorax.

Ans 2

160) All of the following murmurs may be heard in patients with aortic regurgitation except:

1. High-pitched decrescendo diastolic murmur.
2. Soft, low pitched mid-diastolic rumbling murmur.
3. Mid-systolic ejection flow murmur.
4. Pansystolic murmur.

Ans 4

161) Following is true regarding opening snap:

1. It is a high-pitched diastolic sound.
2. It is due to opening of stenosed aortic valve.
3. It indicated pulmonary arterial hypertension.
4. It precedes the aortic component of second heart sound.

Ans 1 [Dr DS Nag, Jamshedpur]

{Explanation: **i) Harrison:** The **opening snap** (OS) is a brief, high-pitched, early diastolic sound, which is usually due to stenosis of an AV valve, most often the mitral valve. It is generally heard best at the lower left sternal border and radiates well to the base of the heart. The A2-OS interval is inversely related to the height of the mean left atrial pressure and ranges from 0.04 to 0.12 s.

ii) CMDT: The **opening snap** sound is sharp, widely distributed over the chest, and occurs early after A2 in severe and later in milder varieties of mitral stenosis.

iii)Web: The **opening snap** is a short, high frequency sound which occurs after the second heart sound in early diastole. It usually follows the second sound by about .06-.1 seconds. It is most frequently the result of the audible opening of the mitral valve due to stiffening (i.e. mitral stenosis) or increased flow (i.e. VSD, or PDA).

The **opening snap** is best heard between the apex and the llsb with the diaphragm of the chestpiece firmly pressed. During inspiration the opening snap of mitral origin is softer due to the decreased blood return to the left ventricle. With increased flow across the tricuspid valve, as in ASD, a **tricuspid opening snap** may be heard, which is loudest at the llsb, and becomes louder with inspiration.

Link opens in new window: http://www.music.mcgill.ca/auscultation/heart_text/sound28_text.html

162) All the following diseases are associated with peripheral blood eosinophilia except:

1. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA).
2. Loeffler's syndrome.
3. Pulmonary eosinophilic granuloma.
4. Churg-Strauss syndrome.

Ans 3

163) A thirty-year man presented with nausea, fever and jaundice of 5-days duration. The biochemical tests revealed a bilirubin of 6.7 mg/dl (conjugated 5.0 mg/dl) With SGOT/SGPT (AST/ALT) of 123/900 IU/ml. The serological tests showed presence of HBsAg, IgM anti-HBc and HBeAg. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Chronic hepatitis B infection with high infectivity.
2. Acute hepatitis B infection with high infectivity.
3. Chronic hepatitis B infection with low infectivity.
4. Acute hepatitis B infection with low infectivity.

Ans 2

164. A 29-year-old woman was found to have a hemoglobin of 7.8 g/dl. With a reticulocyte count of 0.8%. The peripheral blood smear showed microcytic, hypochromic anemia. Hemoglobin A2 and hemoglobin F levels were 2.4% and 1.3% respectively. The serum iron $\mu\text{g/dL}$ and $420 \mu\text{g/dL}$ respectively. The most likely cause of anemia is:

1. Iron deficiency anemia.
2. β -thalassemia minor.
3. Sideroblastic anemia.
4. anemia due to chronic infection.

Ans 1

165. A 70-years-old man was administered penicillin intravenously. Within 5 minutes, he developed generalized urticaria, swelling of lips, hypotension and bronchospasm. The first choice of treatment is to administer:

1. Chlorpheniramine inj.
2. Epinephrine Inj.
3. High-dose hydrocortisone tablet.
4. Nebulized salbutamol.

Ans 2

166) A patient ingested some unknown substance and presented with myoclonic jerks, seizures,

tachycardia and hypotension. The ECG showed a heart rate of 120/minute with QRS interval of 0.16 seconds. The arterial blood revealed a pH of 7.25 PCO₂ of 30 mmHg and HCO₃ of 15mmol/L. The most likely cause of poisoning is ingestion of:

1. Amanita phalloides.
2. Ethylene glycol.
3. Imipramine.
4. Phencyclidine.

Ans 3

167) Significant loss of vision in a patient with a hypertension can occur due to all of the following except:

1. Occipital infarct.
2. Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy.
3. Papilloedema.
4. Retinal hemorrhage

Ans 3

168) A 33 years old lady presents with polydypsia and polyuria. Her symptoms started soon after a road traffic accident 6 months ago. The blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg with no postural drop. The daily urinary output is 6-8 liters. Investigation showed, Na - 130 Meq/l, 65 mg/dL. The plasma osmolality is - 268-mosmol/l and urine osmolality 45 mosmol/l. The most likely diagnosis is

1. Central diabetes Insipidus.
2. Nephrogenic diabetes Insipidus.
3. Resolving acute tubular necrosis.
4. Psychogenic polydypsia.

Ans 1

169) A 41 year old patient presented with chronic diarrhea for 3 months. A d-xylose absorption test was ordered to look for:

1. Carbohydrate mal absorption due to mucosal disease.
2. Carbohydrate mal absorption due to chronic Pancreatitis.
3. Fat mal absorption due to mucosal disease.
4. Fat mal absorption due to chronic Pancreatitis

Answer: - (1)

170) Narcolepsy is characterized by all of the following except:

1. Sleep paralysis.
2. Cataplexy.
3. hallucination.
4. Snoring

Answer: - (4)

171) A 25 - Year female presented with mild pallor and moderate hepatosplenomegaly. Her hemoglobin was 92 g/l and fetal hemoglobin level was 65 % She has not received any blood transfusion till date. She is most likely to be suffering from:

1. Thalassemia major.
2. Thalassemia intermedia.

3. Hereditary persistent fetal hemoglobin homozygous state.
4. Hemoglobin D, homozygous state.

Answer: - (2) [Dr Vipul, Bangalore] [In Thalassemia Intermedia Blood transfusion is not generally required and mild hepatosplenomegaly is seen; in hereditary persistent fetal Hb homozygous state microcytosis is seen]

172) All of the following cause high anion gap metabolic acidosis except:

1. Lactic acidosis.
2. Salicylate poisoning
3. Ethylene glycol poisoning.
4. Ureterosigmoidostomy.

Answer: - (4)

173) Chylous ascites is caused by all of the following except:

1. Colloid carcinoma of stomach.
2. Tuberculosis.
3. Trauma
4. Nephrotic syndrome.

Answer: - (1) AIIMS

174) Adverse effects of Phenytoin include the following except:

1. Lymphadenopathy.
2. Ataxia.
3. Hypercalcemia.
4. Hirsutism.

Answer: - (3)

175) Drug induced myopathy can be caused by all of the following except:

1. Atorvastatin.
2. D-penicillamine.
3. Ciprofloxacin.
4. Chloroquine.

Answer: - (3)

176) The commonest site for hypertensive intra cerebral bleed is:

1. Putamen.
2. Cerebellum.
3. Pons.
4. Midbrain.

Ans (1)

177) A 12 years-old child presents with fever and cervical lymphadenopathy. Oral examination shows a gray membrane on the right tonsil extending to the anterior pillar. Which of the following medium will be ideal for the culture of the throat swab for a rapid identification of the pathogen:

1. Nutrient agar.

2. Blood agar.
3. Loeffler's serum slope.
4. Lowenstein Jensen medium.

Answer: - (3)

178) A 56 year old man has painful rashes over his right upper eyelid and forehead for the last 48 hours. He underwent chemotherapy for Non Hodgkin's lymphoma one year ago. His temperature is 98 Degree F, blood pressure 138/76 mm Hg and pulse is 80/ minute. Examination shows no other abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

1. Impetigo.
2. Herpes zoster.
3. Pyoderma gangrenosum.
4. Erysipelas.

Answer: - (2)

179) A 24-years-old cook in a hostel mess suffered from enteric fever 2 year back. The chronic carrier state in this patient can be diagnosed by:

1. Vi agglutination test.
2. Blood Culture in Brain Heart infusion broth.
3. Widal test.
4. C Reactive protein.

Answer: - (1)

180) Chlamydia trachomatis serovars D-K cause:

1. Arteriosclerosis.
2. Trachoma.
3. Lympho-Granuloma Venereum.
4. Urethritis

Answer: - (4)

181) Mixed lymphocyte culture is used to identify:

1. MHC class I antigen.
2. MHC class II antigen.
3. B lymphocytes.
4. T helper cells.

Answer: - (2)

182) In a patient with AIDS, chorioretinitis is typically caused by:

1. Cytomegalovirus.
2. Toxoplasma gondii.
3. Cryptococcus neoformans.
4. Histoplasma capsulatum.

Answer: - (1)

183) A 17 yrs old girl with keratitis and severe pain in the eye came to the hospital and Acanthameaba keratitis was suspected. The patient gave the history of following four points. Out of these which is not a

risk factor for Acanthameaba keratitis:

1. Extended wear contact leans.
2. Exposure to dirty water.
3. Corneal trauma.
4. Squamous blepheritis.

Answer: (4)

184) A 2 years old child is brought to the emergency with history of fever and vomiting. On examination he has neck rigidity. The CSF examination shows polymorphs more than 2000/ul, protein 100 mg/dl and glucose 10 mg/dl. The Gram stain shows the presence of Gram-negative coccobacilli. The culture shows growth of bacteria only on chocolate agar and not on blood agar. The causative agent is:

1. Neisseria meningitides.
2. Haemophilus influenzae.
3. Branhamella catarrhalis.
4. Legionella pneumophila.

Answer: - (2)

185) A cook prepares sandwiches for 10 people going for picnic. Eight out of them develop severe gastroenteritis within 4-6 hrs of consumption of the sandwiches. It is likely that on investigations the cook is found to be the carrier of:

1. Salmonella typhi.
2. Vibrio cholerae.
3. Entamoeba histolytica.
4. Staphylococcus aureus.

Answer: - (4)

186) A man presents to a STD clinic with Urethritis and urethral discharge. Gram stain shows numerous pus cells but no microorganism. The culture is negative on the routine laboratory media. The most likely agent is:

1. Chlamydia Trachomatis
2. Haemophilus ducreyi
3. Treponema pallidum.
4. Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

Answer: - (1)

187) All of the following groups of newborns are at an increased risk of hypoglycemia except:

1. Birth asphyxia.
2. Respiratory distress syndrome.
3. Maternal diabetes.
4. Post term infant.

Answer: - (4)

188) A twenty years old woman has been brought to casualty with BP 70/40 mm Hg, pulse rate 120/minute and a positive urine pregnancy test. She should be managed by:

1. Immediate laparotomy.
2. Laparoscopy.
3. Culdocentesis.
4. Resuscitation and Medical management.

Answer: - (1)

189) In a case of recurrent spontaneous abortion following investigation is unwanted:

1. Hysteroscopy.
2. Testing for antiphospholipid antibodies.
3. Testing for TORCH infections.
4. Thyroid function tests.

Answer: - (4)

190) In a case of Vesicular mole all of following are high risk factors for the development of choriocarcinoma except:

1. Serum HCG levels > 1,00,000 u/ml.
2. Uterus size larger than 16 week.
3. Features of thyrotoxicosis.
4. Presence of bilateral theca lutein cysts of ovary.

Answer: - (?) Visit

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191) Use of oral contraceptive pills are known to protect against following malignancies expect:

1. Ovarian carcinoma.
2. Endometrial carcinoma.
3. Uterine sarcoma.
4. Carcinoma cervix.

Answer: - (4)

192) Use of Levo-Norgestrel Releasing intrauterine contraceptive device is helpful in all of the following condition expect:

1. Menorrhagia.
2. Dysmenorrhea.
3. Premenstrual symptoms.
4. Pelvic inflammatory disease.

Answer: - (4)

193) Most common cause of vesico-vaginal fistula in India is:

1. Gynae Surgery.
2. Irradiation.
3. Obstructed Labour.
4. Trauma.

Ans 3

194) Differential diagnosis of pre-menstrual tension included all of the following except:

1. Psychiatric depressive disorder.
2. Panic disorder.
3. General anxiety disorder.
4. Chronic fatigue syndrome.

Ans (?) [Contribute to aippg.com by using this form \(a new window will open- click here\)](#)

195) All of the following are risk factors for postoperative infection after hysterectomy except:

1. Surgery for malignancy.
2. Age > 50 yrs.
3. Urinary catheterization > 7 days.
4. Use of blood transfusion.

Answer:-(2)

196) Best parameter for estimation of fetal age by ultrasound in third trimester is:

1. Femur length.
2. Biparietal diameter.
3. Abdominal circumference.
4. Inter-ocular distance.

Answer: - (2)

197) A 11-year old boy presented with the complaints of pain in the right arm near the shoulder. X-ray examination revealed an expansile lytic lesion in the upper third of humerus. The most likely diagnosis is:

1. Giant cell tumor.
2. Unicameral bone cyst.
3. Osteochondroma.
4. Parosteal Osteosarcoma.

Answer: - (2)

198) The classical flexion and rotation deformities at hip and knee joints as a sequelae of poliomyelitis are due to the contracture of:

1. Tensor fascia lata.
2. Gastrocnemius.
3. Tendo Achilles.
4. Hamstrings.

Answer: - (1)

199) What would be the most reliable test for an acutely injured knee of a 27 year old athlete?

1. Anterior drawer test.
2. Posterior drawer test.
3. Lachman test.
4. Steinmann test.

Answer: - (1?) [DR PRASHANT VN , First test is ANT Drawers test then Lachman Test done , to confirm]

200) Media meniscus of knee joint is injured more often than the lateral meniscus because the medial meniscus is relatively:

1. More mobile.
2. Less mobile.
3. Thinner.
4. Attached lightly to femur.

Answer 2

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PLAB 2 Books List (two)(clinical Exam/OSCE questions)

[Page 1](#) [Page 2](#) [\[Plab 2 Books\]](#) [\[Reference books\(plab\)\]](#)

OSCE books for plab two exam.(clinical books / Courses).

- 1) [Clinical Methods and Techniques: Clinical Examination OSCE PLAB Part Two Vol 1 \[Medic Byte OSCE book \]](#): 228 pages New Ed (3 May, 2001)
- 2) [Una Coles OSCE book](#): Has 100 OSCE questions.
- 3) [Core Clinical Skills for OSCEs in Medicine](#) : Paperback - 352 pages (7 August, 2000) : A book of over 80 OSCE "stations" grouped under the type of skill being tested, but also indexed by body system. The stations all have detailed answers, underlining the nature of the question, the aims of the examiners, and a commentary in how best to answer the question. The questions will cover how to take a history from a patient and how to present it to the examiner, communication skills, patient examination, interpretation of data, carrying out some basic practical procedures.

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- 4) [MacLeod's Clinical Examination](#) : The practice of medicine is constantly changing. Some diseases are controlled, or even eradicated, while others increase in frequency and significance. New diagnostic techniques are developed and therapeutic regimens introduced. There is an increasing awareness of the importance of preventative medicine within the community, and also of the special needs of patients, relatives and carers. The tenth edition of this book is designed to keep abreast with changes in medical practice.324 pages 10th Ed (4 May, 2000)

This book is **essential for all medical students**, whether or not appearing for PLAB. This is one of the best clinical medicine books around.


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MEDICAL Reference Books for PLAB EXAM

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[\[Plab 2 Books\]](#)

[\[Reference books\(plab\)\]](#)

PLAB reference books list:

1) [Clinical Medicine \[Parveen Kumar, Michael Clark\]](#): This updated edition provides an essential introduction to clinical medicine for medical students and other health care professionals. It is easy to read, with colour differentiated chapters. The text also summaries physiology, pathophysiology and clinical examination skills relevant to the subject. The summary boxes are invaluable revision aids. The only down side is that the text is too heavy to carry around with you! If you were to purchase just one book on clinical medicine for your course, this has to be the one!

2) [Lecture Notes on General Surgery:\[Harold Ellis\]](#) This excellent book serves as a fast, efficient review of the main surgical topics. Especially helpful for exams when you don't have much time. Also gives differential diagnosis. If you want to become a surgeon, you will certainly have to go for the bigger textbooks. It will be enough, though, for your PLAB / USMLE STEP 2. 398 pages 10th Ed

3) [Obstetrics by TEN teachers](#). Written and edited by leading specialists from major teaching hospitals, the 17th edition of this text has been revised in line with curriculum changes. It integrates basic sciences and clinical material to aid understanding of the underlying disease processes, enabling the student to take a logical approach to diagnosis and treatment. Separate chapters cover subjects such as obstetric emergencies, imaging in obstetrics, neonatology, and emotional and psychiatric changes in pregnancy and the puerperium. **There are key points and summary boxes highlighting essential facts and clinical relevance, with illustrative clinical cases included in each chapter.**

4) [Gynaecology by Ten Teachers](#): 200 pages Reissued 17th Ed (25 August, 2000) This is the Gynaecology book. Written by specialists from teaching hospitals, this work has been revised in line with curriculum changes. It integrates basic sciences, physiology and pathophysiology, with clinical material to aid an understanding of the underlying disease processes, enabling the student to take a logical approach to diagnosis and treatment. Separate chapters are included on imaging in gynaecology, infections in gynaecology and psychological aspects of pregnancy.

Editors comment: This is a short and simple book, Easily understandable with lots of diagrams.

For PLAB exam the above reference books are usually recommended. These books are by British authors and are written keeping in mind the UK health scenario. Having read these books is a definite advantage but you can probably pass plab using other books.

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List of PLAB 2 Stations : See Forums for Further discussion, Also available forum discussion pdf in downloads section.

[PLAB Section](#) [IELTS section](#) [MRCOG Forum](#) [MRCS forum](#) [MRCP Forum](#) [PLAB Forum](#)

ABDOMEN EXAMINATION
ABDOMINAL PAIN – HISTORY
ABG – BLOOD SAMPLING
ALGOMENORRHOEA – DISCUSS MANAGEMENT (PAIN RELIEF)
AMENORRHOEA (SECONDARY) – COUNSELLING
AMITRIPTILINE – COUNSELLING (SIDE EFFECTS)
ANKLE STRAIN MANAGEMENT
ANOREXIA NERVOSA – HISTORY & MANAGEMENT
ANTEPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE – HISTORY & MANAGEMENT
ANTIDEPRESSANT THERAPY – COUNSELLING
APPENDICITIS IN CHILD – COUNSEL A PARENT
ASTHMATIC PT – COUNSEL RE MANAGEMENT (SALBUTAMOL, STEROID INHALER, PREDNISOLONE TAB.)

B

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT
BLOOD SAMPLING IV
BLOOD SAMPLING FOR ABG
B.P. MEASUREMENT
BREAST EXAMINATION
BREATHLESSNESS – HISTORY (LVF)

C

CARBAMAZEPINE – COUNSELLING
CATHETERISATION
CERVICAL SMEAR
CHEST PAIN – HISTORY AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
CHILD ABUSE – HISTORY
CHRONIC BACK PAIN UNCONTROLLED WITH PARACETAMOL – DISCUSS FURTHER MANAGEMENT
CHRONIC FATIGUE SYNDROME – HISTORY & COUNSELLING
COLPOSCOPY
COMATOSE PATIENT – NEUROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
CONVULSIONS IN CHILD – HISTORY & COUNSELLING
CONSTIPATION – HISTORY FROM A NURSE (PATIENT ON DIHYDROCODEIN)
COUGH IN A SMOKER – HISTORY
CPR – ADULT
CPR – CHILD
CRANIAL NERVES II – VII EXAMINATION (HOMONYMOUS HEMIANOPIA)
CVS EXAMINATION

D

DEPRESSION AFTER WHIPLASH INJURY - COUNSELLING
DEPRESSION – HISTORY
DEPRESSION – MENTAL STATE ASSESSMENT
DIABETIC FOOT EXAMINATION
DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS – MANAGEMENT
DIABETIC PATIENT – ANNUAL CHECK-UP
DIARRHOEA IN CHILD – COUNSEL MOTHER
DIZZINESS – EXAMINE VIII CRANIAL NERVE
DIZZINESS – HISTORY AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
DOSE CALCULATION
DRUG ABUSE COUNSELLING (HEROIN, WANTS TO QUIT)
DYSMENORRHOEA – TAKE HISTORY & DISCUSS MANAGEMENT WITH THE EXAMINER
DYSPHAGIA – HISTORY
DYSURIA (BURNING & POOR STREAM) – HISTORY AND COUNSELLING (DISCUSS MANAGEMENT)

E

ear EXAMINATION (INCL. TUNING FORK)
ECLAMPSIA – COUNSELLING
ECTOPIC PREGNANCY – COUNSELLING (PT WANTS TO GO HOME)
EPILEPSY NEWLY DIAGNOSED - COUNSELLING
EPILEPSY UNCONTROLLED BY CARBAMAZEPIN – HISTORY & COUNSELLING
EXCESSIVE CRY IN A NEWBORN – COUNSEL MOTHER

F

FALLING ON OUTSTRETCHED ARM – DISCUSS MANAGEMENT WITH THE EXAMINER (SCAPHOID FR.)
FEBRILE CONVULSIONS IN CHILD – HISTORY & COUNSELLING
FEMUR FRACTURE – SECONDARY SURVEY
FEVER – HISTORY (PNEUMONIA)

FEVER IN 2 Y.O. CHILD – COUNSEL MOTHER
FOREIGN BODY INGESTION IN A CHILD – COUNSEL MOTHER
FUNDOSCOPY

G

GONORRHOEA – HISTORY & COUNSELLING, CONTACT TRACING
GCS ASSESSMENT & NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION

H

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HAEMORRHAGE ON FUNDOSCOPY IN CHILD
HEADACHE – COUNSELLING (CLUSTER HEADACHES)
HEADACHE – HISTORY
heart FAILURE – EXAMINATION
HAEMATURIA – HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT (BLADDER CARCINOMA)
HEMICOLECTOMY, P/O BLEEDING – PHONE CONSULTANT
HEMICOLECTOMY – PRE-OPERATIVE COUNSELLING
HERNIORRHAPHY – POST-OPERATIVE COUNSELLING (INFECTION & BLEEDING AT THE OPERATION SITE)
HERNIORRHAPHY – PRE-OPERATIVE COUNSELLING
HIP EXAMINATION (PAIN) (OSTEOARTHRITIS, MENISCAL RUPTURE)
HOARSENESS – HISTORY AND DD
HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA, ANNUAL CHECK-UP – EXAMINE LYMPHORETICULAR SYSTEM
HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM – TAKE HISTORY AND DISCUSS SIMPLE MANAGEMENT

I

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INGROWING TOE NAIL IN ALCOHOLIC PT WITH RAISED MCV – HISTORY AND COUNSELLING
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INTUSSEPTION IN A CHILD – TAKE HISTORY FROM MOTHER
IRRITABLE HIP SYNDROME IN A CHILD – COUNSEL MOTHER
I.V. CANNULATION

K

KNEE EXAMINATION (PAIN)

L

LEFT ILIAC FOSSA PAIN (POST IUCD) (ECTOPIC PREGNANCY)
LEFT VENTRICULAR FAILURE – COUNSELLING
LYMPHORETICULAR SYSTEM EXAMINATION
LOC HISTORY???
LOWER SPINE EXAMINATION (PAIN)

M

MELAENA SINCE 4 DAYS – HISTORY
MENINGITIS – COUNSELLING
MENINGITIS – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
MENINGITIS IN CHILD – PHONE CONVERSATION WITH A PARENT
MENINGOCOCCAL SEPTICAEMIA – COUNSEL MOTHER
MENORRHAGIA – HISTORY AND COUNSELLING
MESOTELIOMA – BREAKING BAD NEWS
MIGRAINE
MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION – PRE-DISCHARGE COUNSELLING
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION – DISCUSS ECG, X-RAY & MANAGEMENT WITH THE EXAMINER
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH LVF – MANAGEMENT
MMR VACCINE COUNSELLING
MULTI-DRUG ABUSE – HISTORY AND RISK ASSESSMENT
MULTIPLE TRAUMA IN CHILD AFTER RTA (FEMUR FR., spleen RUPT.) – COUNSEL MOTHER

N

NEONATAL JAUNDICE
NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A COMATOSE PATIENT
NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY IN 7 M.O. CHILD (FEMUR FRACTURE) – HISTORY FROM MOTHER
NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY IN 85 Y.O. WOMAN – HISTORY

O

OBESITY – COUNSELLING (PT REFUSED surgery BY ANAESTHETIST)
OSTEOPOROSIS – MANAGEMENT
OTOSCOPY
OVARIAN CYSTECTOMY BY PFANNENSTEIL INCISION – PRE-OPERATIVE COUNSELLING

P

PALPITATIONS – HISTORY
PARACETAMOL POISONING – ASSESS MENTAL STATUS AND FUTURE SUICIDAL RISK
PARACETAMOL POISONING – DISCUSS MANAGEMENT WITH THE PATIENT
PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL EXAMINATION
PER RECTUM BLEEDING – HISTORY
PER RECTUM EXAMINATION
PER VAGINA BLEEDING IN 47 Y.O. – HISTORY
PER VAGINA BIMANUAL EXAMINATION
PID WITH FREE FLUID ON US – COUNSEL ABOUT LIFESTYLE CHANGES AND PRECAUTIONS
POLYDYPسيا, POLYURIA AND LETHARGY IN A CHILD
POST MASTECTOMY PATIENT – ASSESS PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS AND COUNSEL
POSTNATAL DEPRESSION – HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT
PREMATURE MENOPAUSE – HISTORY
PRE-OPERATIVE ASSESSMENT
PRIMARY SURVEY
PROSTATIC CANCER – COUNSELLING (PAIN WELL CONTROLLED, WANTS TO GO HOME)

R

RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS AND PEFR
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM EXAMINATION
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS – COUNSELLING
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS – MANAGEMENT
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S

SCHIZOPHRENIA – HISTORY
SCROTAL LUMP – COUNSEL PT
SECONDARY AMENORRHOEA - COUNSELLING
SECONDARY SURVEY (FEMUR FRACTURE)
SENSORY EXAMINATION OF THE LOWER LIMBS
SENSORY SYSTEM EXAMINATION WITH REFLEXES IN ALCOHOLIC PT
SPACER DEVICE – COUNSELLING
STD CHECK-UP – COUNSELLING
STD COUNSELLING
STERILISATION IN FEMALE PT - COUNSELLING
SUTURING

T

TERMINAL ILLNESS – COUNSEL DAUGHTER RE PAIN RELIEF AND PALLIATIVE CARE TEAM INVOLVEMENT
THYROID EXAMINATION (+RELEVANT SYSTEMIC FEATURES)
TIA – HISTORY AND COUNSELLING
TRAVEL FEVER (MALARIA)

U

UPPER ABDOMINAL PAIN – HISTORY
UPPER ABDOMEN EXAMINATION (MURPHY+)
URINARY INCONTINENCE – HISTORY & COUNSELLING

V

VENEPUNCTURE
VENESECTION IN ANAEMIC PATIENT (?)
VOMITING – HISTORY
VOMITING IN CHILD – TAKE HISTORY FROM MOTHER

W

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WEIGHT LOSS – HISTORY (THYROTOXOCOSIS)
WEIGHT LOSS IN CHILD – HISTORY
WHIPLASH INJURY WITH DEPRESSION – COUNSELLING
WHIPLASH INJURY WITH NECK STIFFNESS – COUNSELLING
WHEEZE – HISTORY
WRIST PAIN – HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT (SCAPHOID FRACTURE)



MRCP Test (free questions / quiz format) (Member of Royal Colleges of Physicians)

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Test 1) [Electrolyte, Acid, Base Balance \(19 Questions / 30 Minutes\)](#)

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3) [Hepatology \(30 Questions, 30 Minutes\)](#)

4) [Nephrology Test 50 MCQs \(75 Minutes\)](#)

5) [Endocrinology 49 Qns \(60 Minutes\)](#)

6) [Diabetes & Metabolic disorders 20 Questions \(25 Minutes\)](#)

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8) [Heart / Chest Diseases 15 MCQ \(24 Minutes\)](#)

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