# Mock Test

1. All of the following are done to reduce bias except-
   a. Matching
   b. Randomization
   c. Blinding
   d. Multivariate analysis

2. The incubation period for influenza is-
   a. 2-6 days
   b. 18-72 hours
   c. 1-3 weeks
   d. 10-14 days

3. Type of biological transmission seen in Dracunculiasis is-
   a. Propagative
   b. Cyclo-propagative
   c. Cyclo-developmental
   d. Trans-stadial

4. Which of the following regarding immune markers for Hepatitis B is false –
   a. HBsAg beyond 6 months implies resistant carriers
   b. Anti-HBs implies immunity and non-infectivity
   c. Anti-HBcIgG is a reliable marker of acute hepatitis
   d. HBeAg indicates viral replication and increased infectivity

5. In a box whisker plot, the box represents-
   a. Range of the data
   b. Interquartile range
   c. Median
   d. Mean +/- 2 standard deviations

6. All of the following can be used to describe qualitative data, except-
   a. Bar diagram
   b. Stem and leaf plot
   c. Pie diagram
   d. Spot map

7. Sodium-2-mercapto ethane sulfonate (mesna) is used as a protective agent in?
   a. Radiotherapy
   b. Cancer chemotherapy
   c. Lithotripsy
   d. Hepatic encephalopathy

8. Which one of the following therapeutic mode is commonly employed in intra-operative radiotherapy?
   a. Electron
   b. Photon
   c. X-ray
   d. Gamma rays

9. Radiation therapy to hypoxic tissues may be potentiated by the treatment with?
   a. Mycostatin

10. Maximum permissible radiation dose in pregnancy is?
    a. 0.5 rad
    b. 1.0 rad
    c. 1.5 rad
    d. 3.0 rad

11. WHO Ladder is for the rational titration of?
    a. Oral analgesia
    b. Chemotherapy
    c. Radiotherapy
    d. D)Anhdepressants

12. The following are indications for post-operative radiotherapy in a case of carcinoma endometrium except?
    a. Myometrial invasion of more than nsf to
    b. Positive lymph nodes
    c. Endoervical involvement
    d. Tumor positive for estrogen receptors

13. A patient with cancer received extreme degree of radiation toxicity. Further history revealed that the dose adjustment of a particular drug was missed during the course of radiotherapy. Which one of the following drugs required a dose adjustment in that patient during radiotherapy in order to prevent radiation toxicity?
    a. Vincristine
    b. Dactinomycin
    c. Cyclophosphamide
    d. 6 – Mercaptopurine

14. A 30 years old woman with coarctation of aorta is admitted to the labour room for elective caesarian section. Which of the following is the anaesthesia technique of choice:
    a. Spinal anesthesia
    b. Epidural anesthesia
    c. General anesthesia
    d. Local anesthesia

15. The drug of choice in treatment of typhoid fever in pregnancy is:
    a. Amplicilin
    b. Chloramphenicol
    c. Ciprofloxacin
    d. Ceftriaxone

16. Which of the following is formed at birth?
    a. Mastoid process
    b. Optic capsule
    c. Pinna
    d. Secondary areda

17. Passavant’s Ridge is formed in:

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18. Pectinate line is an important landmark because:
   a. It marks a divide in nerve supply
   b. It marks a change in type of epithelium
   c. It represents a lymphatic and venous divide
   d. All of the above

19. Not a bone of quadrilateral cartilage:
   a. Ethmoid
   b. Vomer
   c. Sphenoid
   d. Maxilla

20. All of the following are neural crest cell derived except:
   a. Melanocyte
   b. Autonomic neurons
   c. Sensory neurons
   d. Motor neurons

21. Cardiac sympathetic supply is from:
   a. T1 to T5
   b. T2 to T6
   c. T3 to T7
   d. T4 to T8

22. Epiphysis of Tip of Coracoid process is:
   a. Traction
   b. Atavistic
   c. Pressure
   d. Aberrant

23. A 30 year old patient presented with h/o jaundice for 30 days. His liver function test showed bilirubin of 100mg/dl, SGOT/SGPT 100/1450, SALP-240IU. He was positive for HBsAg. What should be the confirmatory test to establish acute hepatitis B infection:
   a. IgM anti Hbc antibody.
   b. HBeAg
   c. HBV DNA by PCR
   d. Anti- HBC antibody

24. Which condition is NOT associated with sterility in men?
   a. Katagener’s syndrome
   b. Cystic fibrosis
   c. Klinefelters syndrome
   d. Kallman syndrome

25. A 3-year old child presents with symptoms of coryza, conjunctivitis, low-grade fever, and Koplik’s spots. The causative agent of this disease belongs to which group of viruses?
   a. Adenovirus
   b. Herpesvirus
   c. Paramyxovirus
   d. Picornavirus

26. About hemangioblastoma all are true except
   a. Seen in Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
   b. Common in obese
   c. Cystic component is not frequent
   d. Polycythemia association

27. Most common posterior fossa tumour in adults (apart from metastases) is:
   a. Medulloblastoma
   b. Ependymoma
   c. Astrocytoma
   d. Hemangioblastoma

28. Neurofibromatosis is associated with:
   a. Papillary carcinoma
   b. Islet cell tumour
   c. Pheochromocytoma
   d. Glucagonoma

29. Marker of open neural tube defect?
   a. Amniotic fluid acetylcholine esterase
   b. Amniotic fluid acetylcholine kinase
   c. Amniotic fluid HCG
   d. Amniotic fluid pseudoacetylcholine esterase

30. Intrinsic or Mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis release the following substance from mitochondria:
   a. Inhibitors of apoptosis
   b. Cytochrome C
   c. Caspase – 9
   d. Caspase – 10

31. Protein misfolding is seen in all of the following disorders except:
   a. Alzheimer disease
   b. Sjogrens syndrome
   c. Type – 2 diabetes mellitus
   d. Alpha – 1 – antitrypsin deficiency

32. All are true about benign childhood epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes except:
   a. Stands in childhood & corrected in adolescence
   b. Seizures usually seen early morning
   c. On ECG broad based centrotemporal spikes
   d. Carbamazepine is the drug of choice

33. All of the following drug can be given in absence seizures except:
   a. Ethosuximide
   b. Sodiumproate
   c. Lamotrigine
   d. Carbamazepine

34. Most common cause of communicating hydrocephalus in a children is:
   a. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
Mock Test

b. Tubercular meningitis
c. Pneumococcal meningitis
d. Choroid plexus papilloma

35. Hydrocephalus can be seen in meningoencephalitis caused by virus:
   a. Measles
   b. Rubella
   c. Mumps
   d. All of the above

36. Triple vaccine for the prevention of virus infections protects against all except
   a. Mumps virus
   b. Coxsackie virus
   c. Measles virus
   d. Rubella virus

37. Advantages of sterilisation by ionising radiation include all except
   a. Short sterilisation time
   b. Mechanism of action is inhibition of DNA gyrase
   c. Negligible rise in temperature
   d. Ability to sterilise equipment made of heat-sensitive materials, e.g. polystyrene

38. Each of the following statements concerning Chlamydia trachomatis is correct EXCEPT:
   a. It is an important cause of nongonococcal urethritis.
   b. It is the cause of lymphogranulomavenerereum.
   c. It is an important cause of conjunctivitis.
   d. It is an important cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis

39. Each of the following statements concerning gonorrhea is correct EXCEPT:
   a. Gonococcal conjunctivitis of the newborn rarely occurs, because silver nitrate or erythromycin is commonly used as prophylaxis.
   b. A presumptive diagnosis can be made by finding gram-negative kidney bean-shaped diplococci within neutrophils in a urethral discharge.
   c. Infection in men is more frequently symptomatic than in women.
   d. The definitive diagnosis can be made by detecting antibodies to Neisseria gonorrhoeae in the patient's serum

40. A 30-year-old woman presents to her gynecologist with complaints of vaginal itching and a frothy, yellow discharge. She also complains of painful urination. She admits to being sexually active with several men in the past two weeks. Cultures are negative for bacterial growth, but organisms are visible via a wet preparation on low power. The most likely causal agent is

   a. Chlamydia trachomatis
   b. Trichophytonrubrum
   c. Candida albicans
   d. Trichomonomavaginalis

41. Each of the following statements concerning Blastomycesdermatitidis is correct EXCEPT:
   a. B. dermatitidis causes granulomatous skin lesions.
   b. B. dermatitidis infection is commonly diagnosed by serologic tests because it does not grow in culture.
   c. B. dermatitidis grows as a mold in the soil in North America.
   d. B. dermatitidis is a dimorphic fungus that forms yeast cells in tissue.

42. Your patient is a woman with a vaginal discharge. You suspect, on clinical grounds, that it may be due to Candida albicans. Which one of the following statements is LEAST accurate or appropriate?
   a. The clinical laboratory can use germ tube formation to identify the isolate as C. albicans.
   b. A Gram stain of the discharge should reveal budding yeasts.
   c. Culture of the discharge on Sabouraud’s agar should produce a white mycelium with aerial conidia.
   d. Antibiotics predispose to Candida vaginitis by killing the normal flora lactobacilli that keep the vaginal pH low.

43. What virus is noted for genetic reassortment, which leads to major pandemics about once every 10 to 11 years?
   a. Influenza virus
   b. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
   c. Adenovirus
   d. Poliovirus

44. A 55 year old shopkeeper, a chronic alcoholic presents with history of upper GI bleed for one day. He has had 3 episodes of bleeding, unrelated to retching. Blood is bright red in colour. Most likely cause of the bleeding in this case would be.
   a. Mallory weiss tear
   b. Boerhaave syndrome
   c. Oesophagealvarices
   d. Peptic ulcer

45. A 56 year old women, a bank clerk by profession, presents to surgical opd with complaint of eczematous rash and colour change in her left breast nipple for last 8 weeks. The lesion is unresponsive to topical therapy which she received from a leading general practitioner. The surgeon after complete
Mock Test

physical examination advises nipple biopsy, which settles the diagnosis. Most appropriate management would be:

a. Surgical
b. Radiotherapy
c. Antibiotics
d. Chemotherapy

46. A 76-year-old man is scheduled to undergo repair of an abdominal hernia that is easily reduced by pushing the abdominal contents back through the superficial inguinal ring. During repair, the surgeon sees that the hernial sac protrudes from the abdominal wall superior to the inguinal ligament and medial to the inferior epigastric vessels. Which of the following types of hernia does this patient have?

a. Obturator hernia
b. Direct inguinal hernia
c. Femoral hernia
d. Indirect inguinal hernia

47. A 59 year-old, retired railways employee presents to the surgical OPD with complaint of chest pain for a couple of weeks. He also complains of sensation of food sticking in his lower chest area. This happens with both liquids as well as solids. He also has a slight weight loss. The most likely diagnosis is:

a. Carcinoma oesophagus
b. Achalasia cardia
c. Oesophageal stricture
d. Plummer Vinson syndrome

48. An obese 63 year wealthy businessman, presents with jaundice, associated with complaints of severe itching all over the body. There is no history of abdominal pain. He has been drinking his favourite whiskies every other evening for several years now. Examination of his abdomen reveals a palpable gall bladder. Blood investigations were performed where SGOT/SGPT were found to be mild raised, while serum bilirubin and serum alkaline phosphatase were found to be markedly raised. Most likely diagnosis in this case would be:

a. Alcoholic cirrhosis
b. Viral hepatitis
c. Gall stones
d. Carcinoma pancreas

49. A 60 year chartered account presents with complaints of fever with rigors & chills and pain in his right hypochondrium for 3 days. He also complains of passing dark coloured urine. On examination he was found to be icteric. Palpation of the abdomen revealed tenderness in right hypochondrium. Most likely diagnosis in this case would be:

a. Acute cholecystitis
b. Calculous cholecystitis
c. Cholangitis
d. Amoebic liver abscess

50. A 50 year old women, nonsmoker, nonalcoholic, presents with complaint of abdominal distention. She also complains of not having passed her stools for the day, with associated history of 3 episodes of vomiting. She was examined by clinician and was found to be febrile. Further tenderness was present in right iliac fossa and an irreducible lump was noticed in right groin originating below and laterals to pubic tubercle. Management shall include all except:

a. Nasogastric tube institution
b. Antibiotics
c. Intra venous fluids
d. Taxis

51. An otherwise healthy 14 year old school boy sustained blunt trauma abdomen and was wheeled in to emergency room. After initial assessment and stabilisation, investigations were performed and patient was taken up for exploratory laparotomy. A liver laceration was noticed, which was promptly repaired. However while examining rest of the abdominal contents, a wide mouthed diverticulum was noticed at the anti-mesenteric border of small intestine. This diverticulum should:

a. Be excised along with resection of a 3 cm margin of adjacent small intestine
b. Be excised at its base
c. Not be excised, but later the patient should be informed of its presence
d. Should be opened to see its contents and then should be dealt with by primary repair.

52. A 70 year old patients presents with a 3 months history of diarrhea. He also complains of passage of blood clots and occasionally even fresh blood mixed with stools. Abdomen was found to be non-distended and non-tender. Per rectal examination was also found to be unremarkable at the time of examination. Next logical investigation to settle the diagnosis in this case should be:

a. Complete blood count
b. Faecal occult blood testing
c. Barium enema
d. Sigmoidoscopy

53. Hair cells are the receptors of hearing. All are true except

a. They are present on Reissner's membrane
b. 3 layer of external and 1 layer of internal hair cell is usually present
Mock Test

62. From the list shown below, select the statement that is UNTRUE with respect to juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
   a. Are best treated by surgical resection
   b. Characteristically present with recurrent epistaxis and nasal obstruction
   c. Gradually cause fewer symptoms if left alone
   d. Is only found in boys, adolescents or young men

63. Which of the following congenital malformation can be diagnosed in the first trimester:
   a. Microcephaly
   b. Anencephaly
   c. Meningocele
   d. Encephalocele

64. Causes of primary amenorrhoea are all except:
   a. Turner syndrome
   b. Sheehan’s syndrome
   c. MRKH syndrome
   d. Kallmann syndrome

65. Drug of choice for treatment of intrahepatic cholestasis in pregnancy is:
   a. Ursodeoxycholic acid
   b. Dexamethasone
   c. Antihistamines
   d. Cholestyramine

66. Estrogen administration in a menopausal woman increases the:
   a. Gonadotrophin secretion
   b. LDL cholesterol
   c. Bone mass
   d. Muscle mass

67. Which of the following maneuvers is not used for the management of shoulder dystocia:
   a. McRoberts maneuver
   b. Suprapubic pressure
   c. Woods corkscrew maneuver
   d. Mauriceausmellieite maneuver

68. Which of the following pairs of enzymes is required for the process of gluconeogenesis?
   a. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase and pyruvate carboxylase
   b. Glucose-6-phosphatase and phosphofructokinase-1
   c. Glucose-6-phosphatase and pyruvate dehydrogenase
   d. Phosphoenolpyruvatecarboxykinase and glucokinase

69. Cyanide poisoning will directly affect which anabolic process?
   a. Breaking of covalent bonds in glucose molecules
   b. Formation of carbon dioxide
Mock Test

60. Movement of hydrogen ions through channels in the respiratory enzymes
   a. Optical isomerism
   b. Mutarotation
   c. Epimerisation
   d. D and L isomerism

70. α-D-glucose + 112°-7 + 52.5°f- + 19° β-D-glucose for glucose above represents
   a. Optical isomerism
   b. Mutarotation
   c. Epimerisation
   d. D and L isomerism

71. Mechanism by which NH3 is removed from the liver is
   a. Urea formation
   b. Uric acid formation
   c. Creatinine formation
   d. None of these

72. A chronic alcoholic develops severe memory loss with marked confabulation. Deficiency of which of the following vitamins would be most likely to contribute to the neurologic damage underlying these symptoms?
   a. Folic acid
   b. Niacin
   c. Riboflavin
   d. Thiamine

73. The most of the ultraviolet absorption of proteins above 240 nm is due to their content of
   a. Tryptophan
   b. Aspartate
   c. Glutamate
   d. Alanine

74. Absence of phenylalanine hydroxylase causes
   a. Neonotolysinernio
   b. Phenylketonuria
   c. Primary hypoxaluria
   d. Albinism

75. The amino acid which synthesizes many hormones:
   a. Valine
   b. Phenyl alanine
   c. Alanine
   d. Histidine

76. Which of the following is true regarding organ of Rosenmüller:
   a. Forms paroovarian cyst
   b. Consist of horizontal tubules in mesovarium
   c. Tubules are lined by columnar cells
   d. Represents cranial end

77. Tumour secreting placental alkaline phosphatase is:
   a. Carcinoid tumour
   b. Arrhenoblastoma
   c. Granulosa cell tumour
   d. Dysgerminoma

78. All of the following are germ cell tumours except:
   a. Mesonephroid tumours
   b. Teratoma
   c. Dysgerminoma
   d. Endodermal sinus tumour

79. Solid tumour with cystic areas in between filled with hemorrhage fluid and accounting for about 20% of all ovarian cancer is:
   a. Cystadenocarcinoma
   b. Mesonephroid tumours
   c. Endometrioid tumour
   d. Brenner tumour

80. Moschowitz repair is done for:
   a. Vault prolapse
   b. Enterocoele
   c. Chronic inversion of uterus
   d. Adenomyosis

81. Which is true regarding savage syndrome:
   a. Receptor defect to gonadotrophic hormones
   b. Short stature
   c. Ovaries do not contain follicles
   d. FSH is normal

82. Which of the following is true regarding RU 486:
   a. Prevents fertilization
   b. Has affinity for estrogen receptors
   c. Single dose of 20 mg prevents pregnancy in 90% cases
   d. Causes delayed menstruation

83. Absence of Corkscrew glands is seen in:
   a. Halban’s disease
   b. Polycystic ovarian disease
   c. Irregular ripening
   d. Metropathia haemorrhagia

84. False regarding hormone levels in polycystic ovarian disease:
   a. Increased androgen
   b. Increased prolactin
   c. Increased LH
   d. Increased LH/FSH ratio

85. Most specific marker for neural tube defects is:
   a. Alpha feto protein
   b. Unconjugated estriol
   c. Acetylcholinesterase
   d. Pseudocholinesterase

86. Instant orthopnea is seen in
   a. Severe ALVF
   b. Severe airways obstruction
   c. Diaphragmatic palsy
   d. Unilateral pneumonia

87. Which of the following is indicative of cardiac tamponade?
   a. Pulsus paradoexus
Mock Test

88. Which of the following findings noted during physical examination is a sign of severe aortic stenosis?
   a. A harsh, late-peaking polysystolic murmur
   b. A loud aortic component (A2) of the second heart sound (S2)
   c. A delayed carotid upstroke
   d. A diastolic rumble

89. A 35-year-old white woman enters the emergency department complaining of episodic chest pain that usually lasts for 5 – 10 minutes. Sometimes it is related to exercise, but on other occasions, it occurs at rest. The pain does not radiate. The woman is a non-smoker and has no history of hypertension. Two other family members have died of heart disease, one at 50 years of age and the other at 56 years of age. On physical examination the patient is in no acute distress. Her blood pressure is 120/70 mm Hg and her pulse is 70. Examinations of the precordium find that the point of maximal impulse (PMI) is forceful. There is a II/VI systolic ejection murmur heard along the left sternal border that increases in intensity when the patient stands up. The electrocardiogram (ECG) shows nonspecific S-T segment and T-wave abnormalities? Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
   a. Innocent flow murmur
   b. Aortic stenosis
   c. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
   d. Mitral stenosis

90. The following statements about Starling’s law of the heart are correct
   a. It states that the pressure within a sphere is inversely proportional to its radius
   b. It states that the pressure within a sphere is proportional to the wall stress
   c. It explains the increase in stroke volume as ventricular end-diastolic volume is raised
   d. It states that the heart rate is inversely proportional to the blood pressure

91. The pulse is irregular in all the following except:
   a. Ventricular tachycardia
   b. Atrial fibrillation
   c. Premature beats
   d. Intermittent heart block
   e. Sinus arrhythmia

92. Causes of left bundle branch block include:
   a. Hyperkalemia
   b. Aortic regurgitation
   c. Right ventriculotomy
   d. Cardiomyopathy

93. Artrial natriuretic peptides
   a. Are potent vasoconstrictors
   b. Are secreted by the atria in response to distension
   c. Enhance sodium and water retention
   d. Levels falls in heart failure

94. Lepidic pattern of growth is seen in which type of carcinoma of lung?
   a. Squamous cell carcinoma
   b. Carcinoid tumor
   c. Adenocarcinoma
   d. Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma

95. Which of the following gene mutation leads to paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)?
   a. Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis (MIRL)
   b. Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP)
   c. Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)
   d. CD8 binding protein

96. A 28-year-old male presents with generalized lymphadenopathy along with fever and weight loss. The spleen tip is palpable. His TLC is 24,500/ml, with a differential count of 10 segmented neutrophils; lymph node biopsy shows a nodular pattern & infiltrates of similar small cells. Cytogenetic analysis shows t (11:14) in neoplastic cells. Most likely diagnosis is:
   a. Mantle cell lymphoma
   b. Follicular lymphoma
   c. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
   d. Burkitt lymphoma

97. Which of the following is not true about Rotavirus vaccine?
   a. Rotarix vaccine is administered orally in a 3 dose schedule
   b. Can be started as early at 6 weeks and not more than 12 weeks of age
   c. Rotarix vaccine is a monovalent vaccine
   d. Licensed since 2006

98. Nutmeg liver is seen in:
   a. Budd-chiari syndrome
   b. Cardiac cirrhosis
   c. Biliary cirrhosis
   d. Hemochromatosis

99. Systemic complications of viral hepatitis include all, except:
   a. Aplastic anemia
   b. Polyarteritis nodosa
   c. Glomerulonephritis
   d. Polycythemia

100. Cystic medial necrosis is prevalent in which of the following disorders?
Mock Test

101. Tonsils are derived from:
   a. 1st branchial pouch
   b. 2nd branchial pouch
   c. 1st branchial cleft
   d. 2nd branchial cleft

102. Narrowest part of bladder:
   a. At pelvic brim
   b. At ischial spine
   c. Pelvi Ureteric Junction
   d. Entry of bladder

103. Taste fibres are relayed in:
   a. Mesencephalic nucleus
   b. Nucleus tractus solitaries upper half
   c. Nucleus tracts solitaries lower half
   d. Red nucleus

104. All are mesonephric duct derivatives except:
   a. Vas deferens
   b. Ureter
   c. Bladder trigone
   d. Prostatic utricle

105. True about crivothyroid is:
   a. Adducts vocal cords
   b. Abducts vocal cords
   c. Tenses vocal cords
   d. Supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve

106. Thumb abduction is brought about by:
   a. Radial nerve
   b. Median nerve
   c. Ulnar nerve
   d. Posterior interosseus nerve

107. Herbnèr’s artery is a branch of:
   a. Anterior cerebral artery
   b. Posterior cerebral artery
   c. Middle cerebral artery
   d. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

108. Sacro Coccygeal teratoma arises from:
   a. Primitive streak
   b. Neural palate
   c. Cloacal membrane
   d. Posterior neuropore

109. Most stable ankle position is:
   a. Plantor flexion
   b. Dorsi flexion
   c. Inversion
   d. Eversion

110. Lumbar plexus supplies:
   a. Obturator internus

111. Precursor of other essential fatty acid is:
   a. Linoleic acid
   b. Linolenic acid
   c. Arachidonic acid
   d. Oleic acid

112. Elevated TSH levels can occur as a result of all of the following except:
   a. Hypothyroidism
   b. First Trimester of pregnancy
   c. Thyroid hormone resistance
   d. TSH secreting pituitary tumor

113. All of the following statements about follicular thyroid carcinoma are correct except:
   a. It is more common in areas with iodine excess
   b. It is difficult to be diagnosed on FNAC
   c. Route of spread is hematogenous
   d. It carries poorer prognosis as compared to papillary thyroid carcinoma

114. All of the following are true of TB/HIV co-infection except:
   a. Expression of disease varies with severity of immunosuppression
   b. Rifampicin should be included in the treatment regimen notwithstanding necessary changes in the antiretroviral regimen
   c. Ritonavir is the only protease inhibitor that can be safely combined with rifampicin
   d. The development of disease is strictly dependent on the severity of immunosuppression

115. pH 7.54; pCO2 = 20; HCO3 = 22
   a. Uncompensated metabolic alkalosis
   b. Acute respiratory alkalosis
   c. Compensated resp alkalosis
   d. Combined respiratory and metab alkalosis

116. A patient presented with haemoptysis and persistent cough. The chest X-ray is normal. The next best investigation is:
   a. Helical CT
   b. High-resolution CT
   c. Bronchoscopy
   d. Angiography

117. “Abrupt cut-off” of pulmonary vessel on CXR in a pt. with pulm embolism is called
   a. Fleischer sign
   b. Palla’s sign
   c. Knuckle sing
   d. ‘worming’ effect

118. Fowler’s method is used for
Mock Test

119. All the following can cause pulmonary edema except:
   a. Heroin
   b. Methadone
   c. Buprenorphine
   d. Ritodrine

120. Physical signs of mitral regurgitation include all except:
   a. Loud first heart sound.
   b. Pansystolic murmur
   c. Prominent third heart sound
   d. Mid-diastolic murmur

121. A 27-year-old man with a long-standing history of Crohn's disease is noted to have several of the extraintestinal manifestations of Crohn's disease, including erythema nodosum, arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, anemia, and past episodes of pancreatitis. During evaluation of his right lower quadrant pain, he is found to have a segment of thickened ileum causing obstruction. Which of his extraintestinal manifestations of Crohn's disease would you not expect to subside after resecting the involved segment of bowel?
   a. Erythema nodosum
   b. Arthritis
   c. Ankylosing spondylitis
   d. Pyodermagangrenosum

122. Which of the following incorrectly matches a grading scale for patients with liver disease and one of its components:
   a. Model for End – Stage Liver Disease (MELD) : Serum creatinine
   b. Child – Tumour – Pugh (CTP) : Bilirubin
   c. CTP : INR
   d. MELD : Albumin

123. Adequate treatment for a gallbladder lesion involving the lamina propria of the gallbladder includes:
   a. Cholecystectomy followed by adjuvant chemotherapy
   b. Neoadjuvantchemoradiotherapy followed by surgical resection
   c. Segmental liver resection and lymphadenectomy alone
   d. Cholecystectomy alone

124. A 32 year old man presents to the ED with s 2 months history of alternating diarrhoea and constipation, rectal bleeding, a 20 lb weight loss and worsening fatigue. What are the most common genetic mutations that could have led to the development of this patient's colon cancer:
   a. APC, deleted in colorectal carcinomas (DCC), p53
   b. APC, BRCA1, K-ras
   c. DCC, p53 and MYH gene on chromosome6p
   d. MYH gene on chromosome 1p, APC, K-ras

125. Choose the correct definition of intestinal malrotation:
   a. At the 4th week of gestation the midgut herniates through the abdominal cavity, rotates 270° clockwise around the superior mesenteric artery and then travels to its resting place in the abdomen during the 12th week
   b. At the 4th week of gestation the midgut herniates through the abdominal cavity, rotates 270° counter-clockwise around the superior mesenteric artery and then travels to its resting place in the abdomen during the 12th week
   c. At the 8th week of gestation the midgut herniates through the abdominal cavity, rotates 270° clockwise around the superior mesenteric artery and then travels to its resting place in the abdomen during the 12th week
   d. At the 8th week of gestation the midgut herniates through the abdominal cavity, rotates 270° counter-clockwise around the superior mesenteric artery and then travels to its resting place in the abdomen during the 10th week

126. Tensor of the Vocal cord
   a. Cricothyroid
   b. Posterior Crico arytenoids
   c. Lateral crico arytenoids
   d. Thyro arytenoids

127. Prime modality of Rx of Naso Pharyngeal Ca is
   a. Radiotherapy
   b. Surgery
   c. Chemotherapy
   d. None of these

128. The opening in case of Dacrocystorhinostomy is made in
   a. Superior Meatus
   b. Middle Meatus
   c. Inferior Meatus
   d. None of the above

129. SAFE strategy for control of Trachoma “S-Stands”
   a. Safety
   b. Solution
   c. Surgery
   d. Side – effects
Mock Test

130. All are following are involved in endophthalmitis except:
   a. Retina
   b. Vitreous
   c. Sclera
   d. Uvea

131. Term anisometropia indicates:
   a. Refractive error
   b. Long vision
   c. Short vision
   d. Ageing process

132. Amblyopia is also known as:
   a. Buffle eye
   b. Humps eye
   c. Lazy eye
   d. Squint eye

133. Identify the type of blood cell shown by arrow in the picture
   a. Lymphocyte
   b. Monocyte
   c. Basophil
   d. Neutrophil

134. The physiological response to the heat as shown in the picture is due to the release of which neurotransmitter
   a. Acetylcholine
   b. Epinephrine
   c. Nor epinephrine
   d. Dopamine

136. Number of nucleus present in mature cyst of E. Histolytica is?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 4
   d. 8

137. Gonorrhea can be identified by?
   a. Growth on MacConkey medium
   b. Growth at 370 C
   c. By the fermentation of glucose
   d. Growth in 45%/60% bile

138. Antigenic variation is seen in all EXCEPT:
   a. Influenza type A
   b. Influenza type B
   c. Influenza type C
   d. None of the above

139. Schizonts are not seen in peripheral smear in which type of malaria?
   a. P. Vivax
   b. P. Falciparum
   c. P. Ovale
   d. P. Malariae

140. Which of the following is the route for administration for the Japanese Encephalitis vaccine?
   a. Subcutaneous
   b. Intradermal
   c. Intramuscular
   d. Oral

141. National Family Health Survey has successfully completed:
   a. One round
   b. Two rounds
   c. Three rounds
   d. Four rounds

142. Direct standardization is used to compare the mortality rates between two countries. This is done because of the difference in?
   a. Cause of death
   b. Denominators
   c. Age distributions
   d. Numerators

143. HPI includes all except:
   a. Probability at birth of not surviving till age 40
   b. Child literacy rate
   c. % of population not using an improved water source
   d. % of children underweight for age

144. Iron and folic acid supplementation forms-
   a. Health promotion
   b. Specific protection
   c. Primordial prevention
Mock Test

145. Identify the following epidemiological study design?
   a. Cohort study design
   b. Cross sectional study design
   c. Case control study design
   d. Intervention study

146. Thickness of cornea is measured by:
   a. Keratometer
   b. Pachymeter
   c. Tonometer
   d. Aesthesiometer

147. The mother of one and a half year old child gives history of a white reflex from one year for the past 1 month. On computed tomography scan of orbit there is calcification seen within the globe. Most likely diagnosis is:
   a. Congenital cataract
   b. Retinoblastoma
   c. Endophthalmitis
   d. Coats disease

148. Which of the following cholinomimetics is commonly used in the treatment of Glaucoma?
   a. Pilocarpine
   b. Lobeline
   c. Acetylcholine
   d. Neostigmine

149. Long term Chemoprophylaxis for malaria under new malaria treatment guidelines in India includes –
   a. Doxycycline
   b. Clindamycin
   c. Quinine
   d. Mefloquine

150. Which of the following about supplementation under the National Iron+ initiative is not true –
   a. Biweekly 20 mg elemental iron and 100 microgram folic acid for pre-school children
   b. Weekly 45 mg elemental iron and 400 microgram folic acid for 6-10 year old children
   c. Weekly 100 mg elemental iron and 500 microgram folic acid for adolescents under WIFS
   d. Daily supplementation for women in reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women.

151. The energy requirement of women during the first 6 months of lactation are increased daily by-
   a. 300 kcal
   b. 350 kcal
   c. 520 kcal
   d. 600 kcal

152. The toxin responsible for epidemic dropsy is –
   a. Beta oxayl amino alanine
   b. Sanguinarine
   c. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids
   d. Phalliodine

153. Glassware and metallic implants are discarded in which color coded bag under the BMW management rules?
   a. Yellow
   b. Red
   c. Blue
   d. White

154. 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 therapy

155. The phenomenon of “sensory inattention” can be found in patients with lesions of
   a. Thalamus
   b. Betz area
   c. Brainstem and spinal cord
   d. Frontal lobe of cerebral cortex
   e. Parietal lobe of cerebral cortex

156. All of the following are features of Kallmann Syndrome except
   a. Hypogonadotropichypogonadism
   b. Anosmia
   c. Optic Atrophy
   d. Autosomal Recessive

157. In a man with hyperprolactinemia, which of the following is not seen
   a. Decreased libido
   b. Galactorrhea
   c. Impotence
   d. Oligospermia

158. Which of the following is the best test for the diagnosis of Growth Hormone Deficiency
   a. IGF I levels
   b. Insulin Tolerance test
   c. IGF BP 3 levels
   d. L Dopa induced GH levels
159. Pendred Syndrome is characterized by all of the following except
   a. Defective organification of iodine
   b. Goiter
   c. Sensorineural deafness
   d. Autosomal Dominant inheritance

160. Features of atrial flutter include each of the following except:
   a. Atrial rate is usually 200 /minute.
   b. May cause CCF of aggravate it in a case of chronic rheumatic heart disease.
   c. Leads II, III and a VF show a saw-tooth appearance due to F (Flutter) waves.
   d. Digoxin provides a useful prophylactic against recurrence

161. A persistent elevation of jugular venous pressure is a feature of each of the following except:
   a. CCF
   b. Acute pulmonary embolism
   c. Constrictive pericarditis
   d. Dextrocardia

162. Gases and Vapors that may be measured by infrared spectrometry include all of the following except.
   a. Halothane
   b. Carbon dioxide
   c. Nitrogen
   d. Nitrous oxide

163. Pulmonary Vascular resistance is increased by
   a. Sevoflurane
   b. Desflurane
   c. Isoflurane
   d. Nitrous oxide

164. The device used to reduce the pressure of a gas from a compressed gas cylinder to a usable nearly constant pressure is:-
   a. A gauge
   b. A regulator
   c. A flow meter
   d. An indicator

165. Atracurium 0.5mg/kg is administered for induction of paralysis in a hemodynamically stable anesthetized patient. Shortly after drug administration, the patient becomes hypotensive. The most likely due to:
   a. Ganglionic blockade
   b. Histamine release
   c. Negative inotropic effects
   d. Hemodynamic effects of laudanosine

166. All the following statements about ketone bodies are true except:
   a. Their synthesis increases in diabetes mellitus
   b. They are synthesized in mitochondria
   c. They can deplete the alkali reserve
   d. They can be oxidized in the liver

167. During starvation, ketone bodies are used as a fuel by
   a. Erythrocytes
   b. Brain
   c. Liver
   d. All of these

168. Riboflavin deficiency causes
   a. Cheilosis
   b. Loss of weight
   c. Mental deterioration
   d. Dermatitis

169. ‘Burning foot syndrome’ has been ascribed to the deficiency of
   a. Pantothenic acid
   b. Thiamin
   c. Cobalamin
   d. Pyridoxine

170. Hexokinase is inhibited in an allosteric manner by
   a. Glucose-6-Phosphate
   b. Glucose-1 -Phosphate
   c. Fructose-6-phosphate
   d. Fructose-1, 6-bisphosphate

171. The enzyme that catalyzes the second substrate level phosphorylation of glycolysis-
   a. Is called phosphoglyceromutase
   b. Produces lactate as a product
   c. Uses phosphoenolpyruvate as a substrate
   d. Catalyzes a reversible reaction

172. From which intermediate in the glycolytic pathway does the pentose phosphate pathway (also known as the hexose monophosphate, or pentose, shunt) "shunt"?
   a. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate
   b. Fructose-6-phosphate
   c. Glucose-6-phosphate
   d. Phosphoenolpyruvate

173. Which of the following group of proteins assist in the folding of other proteins?
   a. Proteases
   b. Proteosomes
   c. Templates
   d. Chaperones

174. What virus is associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma?
   a. Human Papilloma Virus
   b. Herpes Simplex Virus
   c. Epstein-Barr Virus
Mock Test

d. Varicella-Zoster Virus

175. The triad of otorrhea, severe ‘deep’ otalgia and ipsilateral lateral rectus palsy is known as:
   a. Citelli’s abscess
   b. Gradenigo’s syndrome
   c. Lemierre’s syndrome
   d. Bezold’s abscess

176. Samter's triad describes:
   a. Aspirin intolerance, nasal polyposis and allergic rhinitis
   b. Aspirin intolerance, nasopharyngeal angiofibroma and nasal polyposis
   c. Aspirin intolerance, recurrent acute rhinosinusitis and nasal polyposis
   d. Aspirin intolerance, adult onset asthma and nasal polyposis

177. A 30-year-old otherwise well patient has otoscopic evidence of impacted ear wax on the left side and ipsilateral hearing loss. The right ear canal and tympanic membrane look normal. You would expect Weber's test to lateralise to the:
   a. No lateralisation
   b. Right
   c. Left
   d. None

178. Tonometry is used to detect:
   a. Visual field
   b. Power of lens
   c. Intraocular pressure
   d. Convergence

179. Egyptian ophthalmia is the______ conjunctivitis:
   a. Trachoma
   b. Catarheal
   c. Phlyctenular
   d. Angular

180. A young company executive insisted on driving home by himself on his own by his motorcycle after a party, where he had consumed few cans of his favourite beer. Unfortunately he met an accident on his way. He was wheeled in to casualty with history of having sustained a direct blow to his lower abdomen and pelvis by the bike's handle. He complains of diffuse abdominal pain referring to left shoulder. His blood pressure is 130/90 mm hg and pulse rate is 96 per minute. Which organ has most likely suffered the injury.
   a. Liver
   b. Left kidney
   c. Dome of bladder
   d. Urethra

181. A 26 year old fireman while trying to rescue children raped inside a building sustains the 15% burns by himself. He was brought to the emergency room where he was examined by the attending clinicians. His Pulse rate was found to be 96 per minute, blood pressure 100/70 mm hg, respiratory rate was 24 per minute at the time of his examination. Breast sound were found to be clear. His pharynx revealed edema and few blisters. Blood gas analysis shows elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels. Immediate management for this patient should include:
   a. Broad spectrum antibiotics
   b. High dose corticosteroids
   c. Fluid restriction
   d. Endotracheal intubation

182. A 55 year old chronic smoker presents to the surgeon with complaint of chronic pain in buttocks, thighs and hip muscles. The pain increases with walking. Upon examination, his femoral, popliteal and tibial pulses were found to be feeble. Deatiled medical examination and history taking would reveal another striking symptom in this patient which could help settle the diagnosis. The symptom is likely to be:
   a. Anorexia
   b. Chronic constipation
   c. Impotence
   d. Persistent headache

183. An obese man undergoes right hemicolecction. The surgery and postoperative recovery is uneventful and the patient is shifted to high dependency unit of the hospital. After 4 days the patient noticed pain in his right calf muscle. His physical examination revealed right ankle edema and pain on dorsiflexion of right foot. Appropriate management in this patient should be:
   a. Observation and daily PTI and aapt measurement alone
   b. Same as above and heparin
   c. Immediate thrombolysis
   d. Vigorous calf exercises

184. An otherwise healthy male sustained thermal burns over both his legs due to hot oil spillage and was admitted to hospital, where appropriate management was given. On 3rd day the patient developed tachycardia, his pulse rate was found to be 104 per minute. His blood pressure was found to be 100/70 mm hg, while respiratory rate was found to be 22 per minute. His urine output also decreased. Most likely cause for this adverse event would be:
   a. Acute tubular necrosis
   b. Bacterial infection
Mock Test

185. Which one of the following non-narcotic agents inhibits mainly cyclooxygenase (COX) in CNS?
   a. Paracetamol
   b. Ketorolac
   c. Acetylsalicylic acid
   d. Ibuprofen

186. Which of the following dopaminergic systems is most closely related to behavior?
   a. The hypothalamic-pituitary system
   b. The extrapyramidal system
   c. The mesolimbic and mesofrontal systems
   d. The chemoreceptor trigger zone of the medulla

187. Suicidal tendencies are least common with
   a. Alone
   b. Depression
   c. Old age
   d. Married person

188. A 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 5 mgs three times daily from the psychiatry OPD. She also had an altercation with her husband recently. Which of the following is the most likely cause for her mptoms.
   a. Acute drug dystonia
   b. Conversion reaction
   c. Acute psychosis
   d. Cerebrovascular accident

189. Ramesh, 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. Delirium tremens
   b. Alcohol induced psychosis
   c. Schizophrenia
   d. Delusional disorder

190. A 22 year old Mahesh had fight with his neighbor’s son. Next day, while going to the bus stop, he felt that 2 uniformed policeman were following him. On reaching home in the evening, he was frightened. He felt that the neighbors were using radio waves to control his mind. What is his symptom?
   a. Passivity
   b. Delusion of persecution
   c. Auditory hallucination
   d. Thought insertion

191. Mature defence mechanism is seen in

6. Incorrect regarding PCPNDT act is/are;
   a. Passed in 1994
   b. Allows prenatal diagnostic techniques to be used if a pregnant women has undergone 2 or more spontaneous abortions
   c. Person conducting the diagnostic procedure need not obtain a written consent of the woman
   d. Person conducting the diagnostic procedure must not communicate the sex of the fetus to the woman or any of her relatives

193. Identify the correct statement
   a. Best bone for sex determination in skull
   b. Female pelvis is deep funnel shaped
   c. Dolichocephalic skull has least cephalic index
   d. Both b & c are correct

194. Consider the following statements about cadaveric spasm & mark the correct
   1. It is localised to particular region i.e. selected group of muscles and not generalised
   2. Seen in cases of sudden death
   3. Followed by primary relaxation phase
   4. Also termed instantaneous rigor
   a. All statements are true
   b. Only 1&4 are true
   c. Only 3 is false
   d. 1, 2 & 3 are true

195. Cafe coronary commonly occurs when a person is
   a. Eating fatty food
   b. Intoxicated
   c. Eating meat
   d. Eating fish

196. Acid digestion technique is used to
   a. Detect As from charred bones
   b. Diatoms from bone marrow
   c. Distinguish human blood stains from animal’s
   d. None

197. Shotgun doesn’t contain the use of:
   a. Barrel
   b. Choke bore
   c. Bullets
   d. Muzzle

198. Fracture –a-la signature is
   a. Gutter fracture
   b. Depressed fracture
   c. Ring fracture
   d. Sutural separation
Mock Test

199. All IPC sections are related to grievous hurt except
   a. Sec 320
   b. Sec 331
   c. Sec 326
   d. Sec 319

200. Lendrum's stain is done for
   a. Air embolism
   b. Fat embolism
   c. Amniotic fluid embolism
   d. Pulmonary embolism

201. Doctor suspects homicidal poisoning. Section under which he needs to inform the police
   a. Sec 174 CrPC
   b. Sec 176 CrPC
   c. Sec 37 CrPC
   d. Sec 39 CrPC

202. Osmolality is
   a. No.of osmoles / litre of solutions
   b. No. of Osmoles / kg of solvent
   c. No. of moles / litre of solution
   d. No. of moles / kg of solvent

203. All the following are passive except
   a. Facilitated diffusion
   b. Exocytosis
   c. Non-ionic diffusion
   d. Osmosis

204. The site of generation of action potential in a spinal motor neuron is
   a. The initial segment
   b. The initial node of Ranvier
   c. Dendritic spines
   d. Axon hillock

205. Which of the statements regarding the T tubules is correct
   a. They are better developed in thin muscle fibres
   b. They are invaginations of sarcoplasmic reticulum
   c. They conduct depolarization to muscle cell interior
   d. They contain ICF

206. All the following form a part of the filtration barrier except
   a. Filtration slits
   b. Basements membrane
   c. Capillary endothelium
   d. Parietal layer of Bowmans capsule

207. The part of the nephron least permeable to water is
   a. PCT
   b. Descending thin segment
   c. Collecting duct

208. Which of the following statements about renin is true
   a. Cells of PCT secrete it.
   b. Its secretion leads to loss of Na+ and H2O from plasma
   c. Its secretion is stimulated by increased mean renal arterial pressure.
   d. Increase in ECF potassium decreases it.

209. The production of concentrated urine from glomerular filtrate:
   a. Is due to active reabsorption of water by the tubular epithelium
   b. Is completed in the loop of Henle
   c. Is dependent on anti-diuretic hormone
   d. Increase progressively along the renal tubule

210. Maximum smooth muscle relative to wall thickness is seen in
   a. Terminal bronchiole
   b. Trachea
   c. Bronchi
   d. Respiratory bronchioles

211. Thalamus is a major sensory relay station for all except
   a. Taste
   b. Hearing
   c. Vision
   d. Smell

212. Which is the most common aetiological agent of epiglottitis?
   a. Staphylococcus aureus
   b. Haemophilus influenza (type B)
   c. Rhinovirus
   d. Adenovirus

213. At early stage of nasopharyngeal carcinoma the following symptoms, listed below, EXCEPT ONE, may be presented.
   a. Dyspnea
   b. Unilateral conductive hearing loss
   c. Nasal obstruction
   d. Lump on the neck (matastatic lymph nodes)

214. Seventeen year old patient, with fever of up to 39°C, intense odynophagia, without improvement following full antibiotic treatment, presence of multiple, large adenopathies in several lymph bases in the neck. Lymphocytosis in the blood count. All in the last 2 weeks. This presentation is suggestive of:
   a. Acute pharyngotonsillitis
   b. Hodgkin's disease
   c. Infectious mononucleosis
   d. Ludwig's angina
Mock Test

215. The commonest complication of topical steroids is:
   a. Glaucoma 
   b. Cataract 
   c. Ptosis 
   d. Iritis

216. Snowflake cataract is seen in:
   a. Diabetes 
   b. Chalcosis 
   c. Galactosemia 
   d. Myotonic dystrophy

217. Refractive condition of the eye at birth is:
   a. Hypermetropia of 2D 
   b. Myopia of 2D 
   c. Hypermetropia of 5D 
   d. Myopia of 5D

218. A patient has a miotic pupil, IOP = 25, normal anterior chamber, hazy cornea and a shallow anterior chamber in fellow eye. Diagnosis is:
   a. Acute anterior uveitis 
   b. Acute angle closure glaucoma 
   c. Acute open angle closure glaucoma 
   d. Senile cataract

219. Conjunctiva epithelium is:
   a. Pseudostratified 
   b. Stratified columnar 
   c. Stratified non keratinized squamous 
   d. Transitional

220. The commonest intra-ocular tumour in children is:
   a. Malignant melanoma 
   b. Retinoblastoma 
   c. Teratoidmedulloepithelioma 
   d. Diktyoma

221. All of the following are useful in differentiating bacterial from viral meningitis except:
   a. Total leukocyte count 
   b. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate 
   c. Procalcitonin 
   d. Creative protein

222. N. meningitides meningitis is treated by penicillin. It should be given for:
   a. 5 – 7 days 
   b. 7 – 10 days 
   c. 10 – 14 days 
   d. 14 – 21 days

223. Which of the following has not been shown to be a risk factor for the development of head and neck cancer?
   a. Tobacco use 
   b. Alcohol abuse

224. What is the fluid requirement for a 50 Kg man with first degree burns to his left arm and leg, circumferential second degree burns to his right arm and third degree burns to his torso(anterior) and right leg. What is the rate of initial fluid resuscitation?
   a. 4.5L over 8 hours, followed by 4.5L over 16 hours 
   b. 4.5L over 8 hours, followed by 6L over 16 hours 
   c. 6L over 8 hours, followed by 6L over 16 hours 
   d. 6L over 8 hours, followed by 9L over 16 hours

225. What percentage burn does a patient have who has suffered burns to one leg (circumferential), one arm (circumferential) and the anterior trunk?
   a. 18% 
   b. 27% 
   c. 36% 
   d. 45%

226. A 45-year-old man complains of progressive deformity of his penis, which is very pronounced during erection; this has been going on for the past 2 years. On examination, indurated plaques can be palpated around the penile shaft. On questioning he has thickening of his palmar fascia on both hands. Diagnosis is:
   a. Carcinoma of penis 
   b. Chordee 
   c. Persistent priapism 
   d. Peyronie's disease

227. Which of the following statement/s are false?
   a. In compensated shock, blood flow is maintained to the brain, lungs and kidneys. 
   b. Loss of 15% of circulating blood volume will be controlled by the body's compensatory mechanisms. 
   c. Hypotension is an early sign of shock. 
   d. Prolonged systemic ischaemia and reperfusion injury contribute to multiorgan failure.

228. Global Hunger Index is calculated taking all of the following indicators except –
   a. Undernourishment 
   b. Infant Mortality 
   c. Child underweight 
   d. Under -5 mortality

229. The World Health Theme for 2017 is –
   a. From farm to plate – Make food safe 
   b. Depression – Let’s Talk 
   c. High blood pressure – take control 
   d. Small bites – Big threat

230. Which of the following is not a pillar of Primary Health Care –
Mock Test

a. Equitable distribution
b. Behavior change communication
c. Intersectoral coordination
d. Appropriate technology

231. The PEFR of a group of 11 year old girls follows a normal distribution with mean 300 l/min and standard deviation 20 l/min. Which is true –
   a. About 95% of the girls have PEFR between 260 and 340 l/min
   b. The girls have healthy lungs
   c. About 5% of girls have PEFR below 260 l/min
   d. All the PEFR must be less than 340 l/min

232. In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is-
   a. Unpaired t-test
   b. Fischer test
   c. Paired t-test
   d. Chi-square test

233. Which Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG) is directly health related?
   a. Goal 1
   b. Goal 2
   c. Goal 3
   d. Goal 4

234. All of the following are voluntary targets under Comprehensive global monitoring framework for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases except –
   a. At least 10% reduction in the harmful use of alcohol
   b. A 20% relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity
   c. A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure
   d. A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years

235. All of the following are major criterion for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever under Modified Jones criterion except –
   a. Carditis
   b. Polyarthralgia
   c. Chorea
   d. Erythema marginatum

236. Vision 2020 includes all of the following categories, except –
   a. Nutritional blindness
   b. Childhood blindness
   c. Corneal blindness
   d. Diabetic retinopathy
Mock Test

243. In Which of the following condition would maternal serum alpha – fetoprotein values be the highest:
   a. Down’s syndrome  
   b. Omphalocele  
   c. Gastroschisis  
   d. Spina bifida occulta

244. At what gestation does the switch over from fetal to adult hemoglobin synthesis begin:
   a. 30 weeks  
   b. 36 weeks  
   c. 7 days postnatal  
   d. 3 weeks postnatal

245. A 24 years old primigravidawt – 57kg, Hb 11.0gm% 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

246. 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

247. 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. Alpha – fetoprotein  
   d. Bilirubin as measured by Δ OD 450

248. A 30 years old lady delivered a healthy baby at 37 weeks of gestation. She was 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

249. Which of the following antihypertensive is not safe in pregnancy:
   a. Clonidine  
   b. ACE inhibitors  
   c. Alpha methyl dopa  
   d. Amlodipine

250. The quantity of hormone released by progestasert per day is:
   a. 25 µg  
   b. 45 µg  
   c. 65 µg  
   d. 85 µg

251. Gold standard test for measuring β HCG levels in serum is:
   a. ELISA  
   b. Bioassay  
   c. Radioimmunoassay  
   d. Latex agglutination test

252. Weight gain in pregnancy depends on all except:
   a. Smoking  
   b. Pre pregnancy weight  
   c. Ethnicity  
   d. Maternal age

253. Decreased motility of Fallopian tube is seen associated with:
   a. Nooman syndrome  
   b. PCOD  
   c. Churgstrauss syndrome  
   d. Kartagener’s syndrome

254. Increased nuchal translucency in 13th week fetal ultrasound characteristic of:
   a. Turner syndrome  
   b. Down’s syndrome  
   c. Hydrocephalus  
   d. Klinefelter syndrome

255. Drug of choice in eclampsia:
   a. Oral magnesium sulphate  
   b. Intravenous magnesium sulphate  
   c. Oral phenytoin sodium  
   d. Intravenous phenytoin sodium

256. Crossed sensory loss is a feature of:
   a. Peripheral nerves  
   b. Thalamus  
   c. Spinal cord  
   d. Brain stem

257. A 25-year old woman with a history of epilepsy presents to the emergency room with impaired attention and unsteadiness of gait. Her phenytoin level is 37. Examination of the eyes would be most likely to show which of the following?
   a. Weakness of abduction of the left eye  
   b. Lateral beating movements of the eyes  
   c. Impaired convergence  
   d. Papilledema

258. Dysdiadochokinesia is an impairment of:
   a. Successive finger movements  
   b. Heel-to-toe walking
Mock Test

c. Rapid alternating movements
d. Tremor suppression

259. The abrupt onset of right face and hand weakness, disturbed speech production, and a right homonymous hemianopia is most likely attributable to occlusion on the
   a. Left middle cerebral artery
   b. Left anterior cerebral artery
   c. Left Vertebrobasilar artery
   d. Right anterior choroidal artery

260. An 18-year-old boy is brought into the emergency room after a diving accident. He is awake and alert, his intact cranial nerves, and is able to move his shoulders, but he cannot move his arms or legs. He is flaccid and has a sensory level at C5. Appropriate management would include
   a. Naloxone hydrochloride
   b. Intravenous methylprednisolone
   c. Oral Dexamethasone
   d. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy

261. A 4-year-old boy with ataxia, lethargy and obstructive hydrocephalus. Select the appropriate tumor
   a. Medulloblastoma
   b. Oligodendroglioma
   c. Optic glioma
   d. Carcinomatous meningitis

262. The child with rapid downward deviation of both eyes followed by slow upward conjugate eye movements probably has
   a. SSPE
   b. MS
   c. Pontine glioma
   d. Cervicomedullary junction ischemia

263. Polymyalgia rheumatica is histologically similar to and occasionally appears concurrently with
   a. Rheumatoid arthritis
   b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
   c. Temporal Arteritis
   d. Psoriatic arthritis

264. Transient attacks of dizziness, paresthesias, diplopia and slurred speech suggest the diagnosis of
   a. Hypertensive encephalopathy
   b. Occlusion of superior division of MCA
   c. Pseudobulbar palsy
   d. VBI

265. Administration of ketamine causes
   a. Decreased heart rate
   b. Increased heart rate
   c. Decreased cardiac output
   d. No change in cardiac output

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266. A 71-year-old man presented with a 6-month history of bony hard swelling and pain in his right hand after minor direct trauma to the hand. X-ray revealed a lytic lesion of 4th metacarpal. Histology was ordered, which revealed adenocarcinoma of unknown primary. Most likely site for primary tumor can be:
   a. Stomach
   b. Colon
   c. Ileum
   d. Oesophagus

267. A 61-year-old woman complained of pain and stiffness in right hip and visited a general practitioner, who ordered x-ray pelvis, which was found essentially normal, a diagnosis of hip sprain was made and patient advised NSAIDS and some exercises. Her condition deteriorated and she visited orthopedician, x-rays depicted marked detrsuction of femoral head and acetabulum. Aspiration revealed staphylococcus aureus. Definitive management for this patient would be:
   a. Antibiotics and rest
   b. Antibiotics, NSAIDS and hemiarthroplasty
   c. Antibiotics, NSAIDS and total hip replacement
   d. Arthroscopic lavage with antibiotic solution

268. A 17-year-old male presented with increasing pain in the left upper arm of approximately 3 months’ duration and a recent onset of low-grade fever. On physical examination, there was some local tenderness and soft tissue swelling over the proximal and mid thirds of the left humerus. Plain radiograph shows a large ill-defined, destructive, diaphyseal intramedullary lesion. Most likely diagnosis is:
   a. Osteomyelitis
   b. Tubercular osteomyelitis
   c. Multiple myeloma
   d. Ewing’s sarcoma

269. A 39-year-old female gave a 2-month history of increasing pain in her knee. There was no evidence of joint effusion. Laboratory work-up showed normal serum levels of calcium, phosphate and alkaline phosphatase. Plain radiograph demonstrated a well defined, lytic lesion eccentrically located in the distal femoral epiphysis. Most likely diagnosis is:
   a. Osteosarcoma
   b. Osteochondrom
   c. Giant cell clastoma
   d. Osteomyelitis

270. A 27-year-old male presented with chronic, dull pain and some soft tissue swelling along the anterolateral surface of the left lower leg. Plain film shows a large, cortically based, radiolucent lesion partially
surrounded by a rim of sclerotic bone, and two smaller lesions of similar appearance. Most likely diagnosis is:

a. Ewing's sarcoma
b. Multiple myeloma
c. Admantioma
d. Fibromyxoma

271. A 34-year-old male presents with a history of abdominal pain, which is severe in intensity. Pain was initially localized to periumbilical region but has now shifted to right iliac fossa. There is also a history of nausea and vomiting. On examination, the patient is found to be febrile. His blood pressure is 130/90 and pulse rate is 104 per minute. Urine examination was found to be unremarkable.

a. Surgery and antibiotics
b. Antibiotics alone
c. X-ray KUB and NCCT
d. Tamsulosin

272. A 28-year-old security guard of a local politician suffered a gunshot injury while trying to protect the VIP and was wheeled into the casualty by his colleagues. He could not answer the clinician's questions clearly. On examination, a wound was noticed in the right hypochondrium. His breath sounds were clear and bilateral air entry was found to be equal. His blood pressure was found to be 80 mm Hg, while the diastolic pressure could not be recorded. His pulse rate was 130 per minute. Logical next step in management would be:

a. Immediate Ultrasonography (FAST)
b. CECT
c. Immediate Laparotomy
d. X-ray chest

273. A patient was brought to casualty with complaints of abrupt onset epigastric pain with history of nausea and vomiting. Examination shows tenderness in epigastrium. After making the patient hemodynamically stable, an abdominopelvic CT was ordered by the attending clinician, and a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis was reached. Appropriate management was provided and patient recovered. Next investigation before discharging the patient should be:

a. USG abdomen
b. NCCT abdomen
c. MRI abdomen
d. Colonoscopy

274. A newborn was attended by the paediatrician after delivery and was found to be normal except for the presence of a scrotal swelling, for which he advised a checkup by surgeon. The surgeon examined the swelling which was found to be unilateral, cystic...
Mock Test

280. The main cytokine, involved in erythema nodosum leprosum (ENL) reaction is:
   a. Interleukin—2
   b. Interferon-gamma
   c. Tumor necrosis factor—alpha
   d. Macrophage colony stimulating factor

281. A 38 year old construction worker presented to surgery OPD with complaint of dull pain in right iliac fossa for last few weeks. He also complains of loss of weight and appetite amongst other symptoms. On examination a hard nodular, non mobile, non tender mass was noticed in right iliac fossa. Blood investigations were performed and his HB levels were found to be 9 gm/dl. Most likely diagnosis in the above patient would be:
   a. Carcinoma Caecum
   b. Recurrent appendicitis
   c. Ileocaecal tuberculosis
   d. Diverticulitis

282. Which of the following hypnotic benzodiazepines is more likely to cause "hangover" effects such as drowsiness, dysphoria, and mental or motor depression the following day?
   a. Temazepam
   b. Triazolam
   c. Flurazepam
   d. None of the above

283. Select the appropriate consideration for phenytoin:
   a. It blocks sodium channels
   b. It binds to an allosteric regulatory site on the GABA-BZ receptor and prolongs the openings of the Cl-channels
   c. It effects on Ca2+ currents, reducing the low-threshold (T-type) current
   d. It inhibits GABA-transaminase, which catalyzes the breakdown of GABA

284. Barbiturates are used in the emergency treatment of status epilepticus in infants and children because of:
   a. They significantly decrease of oxygen utilization by the brain, protecting cerebral edema and ischemia
   b. Short onset and duration of action
   c. They do not have effect on sleep architecture
   d. All of the above

285. The mechanism of valproate action is:
   a. Facilitation glutamic acid decarboxylase, the enzyme responsible for GABA synthesis and inhibition of GABAaminotransferase, the enzyme responsible for the breakdown of GABA (enhance GABA accumulation)
   b. Inhibition of voltage sensitive Na+ channels
   c. Inhibition of low threshold (T-type) Ca2+ channels
   d. All of the above

286. Gastrointestinal irritation, cardiovascular effects, including tachycardia, arrhythmias, and orthostatic hypotension, mental disturbances, and withdrawal are possible adverse effects of:
   a. Amantadine
   b. Benztropine
   c. Levodopa
   d. Selegiline

287. Which of the following dopaminergic systems is most closely related to behavior?
   a. The hypothalamic-pituitary system
   b. The extrapyramidal system
   c. The mesolimbic and mesofrontal systems
   d. The chemoreceptor trigger zone of the medulla

288. Atypical antipsychotic agents (such as clozapine) differ from typical ones:
   a. In reduced risks of extrapyramidal system dysfunction and tardive dyskinesia
   b. In having low affinity for D1 and D2 dopamine receptors
   c. In having high affinity for D4 dopamine receptors
   d. All of the above

289. Which of the following alfa receptor antagonists is useful in reversing the intense local vasoconstriction caused by inadvertent infiltration of norepinephrine into subcutaneous tissue during intravenous administration?
   a. Propranolol
   b. Phentolamine
   c. Tamsulosin
   d. Ergotamine

290. Effect of moderate consumption of alcohol on plasma lipoproteins is:
   a. Raising serum levels of high-density lipoproteins
   b. Increasing serum concentration of low-density lipoproteins
   c. Decreasing the concentration of high-density lipoproteins
   d. Raising serum levels of very low-density lipoproteins

291. Which of the following mediators is found mainly in long descending pathways from the midbrain to the dorsal horn?
   a. Prostaglandin E
   b. Dynorphin
Mock Test

c. Enkephalin
d. Glutamate

292. Indicate the opioid analgesic, which has 80 times analgesic potency and respiratory depressant properties of morphine, and is more effective than morphine in maintaining hemodynamic stability?
   a. Fentanyl
   b. Pentazocine
   c. Meperidine
   d. Nalmefene

293. Reed-Sternberg cells are generally believed to be
   a. T cell origin
   b. B cell origin
   c. Follicular reticulum cells
   d. Macrophages

294. Which endocrin abnormality in delayed puberty is completely curable?
   a. Thyroid
   b. Growth hormone
   c. Prolactin
   d. All of the above

295. HUS [hemolytic uremic syndrome] is characterized by all except:
   a. Acute renal failure
   b. Coombs positive haemolytic anemia
   c. Thrombocytopenia
   d. Neutrophilic leukocytosis

296. A premature infant is now 4 hours old and you suspect respiratory distress syndrome (hyaline membrane disease). Which of the following is the least likely first clinical presentation of respiratory distress syndrome?
   a. Tachypnea
   b. Delayed capillary refill
   c. Cyanosis
   d. Wheezing

297. Prader-Willi syndrome is a disorder characterized by:
   a. Deficits in performance tests rather than verbal activity
   b. Spasticity
   c. Hypogenitalism
   d. A defect at chromosome 15q of maternal origin

298. All of the following are basement membrane syndromes except?
   a. Alport’s syndrome
   b. Anti-GBM syndrome
   c. Churg-Strauss syndrome
   d. Nail-Patella syndrome

299. All of the following are associated with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease except?
   a. Intracranial aneurysm and increased risk of cerebral hemorrhage
   b. Mitral valve prolapse
   c. Colonic diverticulae with a higher incidence of perforation
   d. Altered liver function tests due to hepatic cysts and risk of liver failure

300. Which of the following is NOT a sign of Possible Serious Bacterial Infection in a 30 day old female child according to IMNCI?
   a. Pus discharge from ear and umbilicus
   b. Less than normal movements
   c. Bulging fontanelle
   d. Convulsions
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