



### General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 296 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) It comprises 296 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) These questions follow the NEET PG examination pattern.
- (iv) Each correct answer is awarded +4 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer.
- (v) The actual NEET paper has 180 questions to be attempted in 3 hours 20 minutes.
- (vi) Use of calculators is not permitted.
- (vii) Attempt every question; detailed solutions are provided in the companion solutions booklet.

1. Regarding anterior choroidal artery syndrome, all are true except?

- (A) Hemiparesis
- (B) Hemisensory loss
- (C) Predominant involvement of anterior limb of internal capsule
- (D) Homonymous hemianopia

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2. A surgeon removes a part of the liver to the left of the falciform ligament. Which segments has the surgeon removed?

- (A) 1 & 4a
- (B) 2 & 3
- (C) 1 & 4b
- (D) 1 & 3

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3. Which of the following passes through the foramen magnum?

- (A) Internal carotid artery
- (B) Sympathetic chain
- (C) Hypoglossal nerve
- (D) Vertebral artery

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**4. Deoxygenated blood is not seen in?**

- (A) Pulmonary artery
- (B) Umbilical artery
- (C) Umbilical vein
- (D) Right heart

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**5. All of the following are pneumatic bones except?**

- (A) Frontal
- (B) Ethmoid
- (C) Mandible
- (D) Maxilla

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**6. All are seen in injury to the common peroneal nerve except?**

- (A) Loss of sensation over the sole
- (B) Foot drop
- (C) Injury to neck of fibula
- (D) Loss of dorsiflexion of toe

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**7. Which among the following is a branch from the trunk of the brachial plexus?**

- (A) Suprascapular nerve
- (B) Lateral thoracic nerve
- (C) Anterior thoracic nerve
- (D) Nerve to subclavius

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**8. Main blood supply of the neck of the femur is from?**

- (A) Lateral circumflex femoral artery
- (B) Medial circumflex femoral artery
- (C) Profunda femoris artery
- (D) External iliac artery

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**9. Right isomerism is associated with?**

- (A) Asplenia
- (B) Two spleens
- (C) One spleen
- (D) Polysplenia

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**10. The urethral crest is situated in the:**

- (A) Prostatic urethra
- (B) Membranous urethra
- (C) Penile urethra
- (D) Bulbar urethra

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**11. What is the type of joint seen at the growth plate (epiphyseal plate)?**

- (A) Fibrocartilaginous joint
- (B) Primary cartilaginous joint
- (C) Secondary cartilaginous joint
- (D) Gomphosis

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**12.** Which among the following is not a component of the hypogastric sheath?

- (A) Broad ligament of uterus
- (B) Transverse cervical ligament
- (C) Lateral ligament of uterus
- (D) Lateral ligament of bladder

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**13.** All of the following are seen in the floor of the third ventricle except?

- (A) Infundibulum
- (B) Oculomotor nerve
- (C) Mammillary body
- (D) Optic stalk

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**14.** Lines of Blaschko are:

- (A) Lymphatics
- (B) Blood vessels
- (C) Nerves
- (D) Lines of development

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**15.** All of the following are affected in low radial nerve palsy except?

- (A) Extensor carpi radialis longus
- (B) Extensor carpi radialis brevis
- (C) Finger extensors
- (D) Sensation on dorsum of hand

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**16.** Site not affected in posterior cerebral artery infarct is?

- (A) Midbrain
- (B) Pons
- (C) Thalamus
- (D) Striate cortex

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**17.** Bifurcation of common carotid artery is palpated at?

- (A) Upper border of cricoid cartilage
- (B) Upper border of thyroid cartilage
- (C) Hyoid bone
- (D) Cricothyroid membrane

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**18.** In L5 root involvement, which among the following is not affected?

- (A) Thigh adduction
- (B) Knee flexion
- (C) Knee extension
- (D) Toe extension

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**19.** Muscular component of dorsal aorta develops from?

- (A) Septum transversum
- (B) Paraxial mesoderm
- (C) Intermediate mesoderm
- (D) Lateral plate mesoderm

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**20.** Diaphragm develops from all except:

- (A) Septum transversum
- (B) Dorsal mesocardium
- (C) Pleuroperitoneal membrane
- (D) Cervical myotomes

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**21.** Posterior relations of head of pancreas are all except?

- (A) Common bile duct
- (B) First part of duodenum
- (C) Right crus of diaphragm
- (D) Inferior vena cava

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**22.** Which of the following is not supplied by the anterior division of the mandibular nerve (V3)?

- (A) Temporalis
- (B) Medial pterygoid
- (C) Lateral pterygoid
- (D) Masseter

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**23.** Basal metabolic rate is most closely associated with?

- (A) Lean body mass
- (B) Body surface area
- (C) Daily activity
- (D) Food intake

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**24.** Mineralocorticoid receptor is not present in?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Colon
- (C) Hippocampus
- (D) Kidney

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**25.** The primary action of nitric oxide (NO) in the gastrointestinal tract is?

- (A) Vasodilatation
- (B) Vasoconstriction
- (C) GI smooth muscle relaxation
- (D) Slow smooth muscle contraction

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**26.** The main site of water absorption is?

- (A) Jejunum
- (B) Colon
- (C) Ileum
- (D) Stomach

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**27.** A small airway has laminar flow because?

- (A) Reynolds number more than 2000
- (B) Diameter is very small
- (C) The linear velocity of airflow in the small airway is extremely low
- (D) Total cross-sectional area is low

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**28.** Orthopnoea in congestive heart failure develops due to?

- (A) Reservoir function of pulmonary veins
- (B) Pooling of blood in lower limb veins
- (C) Pulmonary hypertension
- (D) Systemic hypertension

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**29.** Which nucleus is involved in the Papez circuit?

- (A) Pulvinar
- (B) VPL nucleus
- (C) Intralaminar nucleus
- (D) Anterior nucleus of thalamus

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**30.** All of the following are true about phagocytosis EXCEPT:

- (A) Amoeba and other protozoans live their life by it
- (B) Used to ingest particles < 0.5 microns in size
- (C) Used to ingest particles > 0.5 microns in size
- (D) Digestion occurs within phagolysosomes

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**31.** Thiamine deficiency causes decreased energy production because:



- (A) It is required for the process of transamination
- (B) It is a co-factor in oxidative reduction
- (C) It is a co-enzyme for transketolase in the pentose phosphate pathway
- (D) It is a co-enzyme for pyruvate dehydrogenase and alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase

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**32.** What factor is responsible for deciding whether an antibody will remain membrane bound or get secreted?

- (A) Carbohydrate content
- (B) Class switching
- (C) Differential RNA splicing
- (D) Surface charge

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**33.** Vitamin K is involved in the post-translational modification of which amino acid?

- (A) Glutamate
- (B) Aspartate
- (C) Tyrosine
- (D) Tryptophan

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**34.** Which among the following is NOT a cause of fasting hypoglycemia?

- (A) Glucagon excess
- (B) Glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency
- (C) Cirrhotic liver damage
- (D) Glycogen synthase deficiency

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**35.** Cell fusion is an innovative method of preparing specific antibodies. Techniques to induce cell fusion include all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Attaching inactive viral particles on the cell membrane
- (B) Adding ethylene glycol
- (C) Applying a small electric current
- (D) Reducing the viscosity of the membrane

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**36.** The urea cycle occurs in which of the following organs?

- (A) Liver
- (B) Intestine
- (C) Brain
- (D) Kidney

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**37.** Which of the following changes in a vector is used to increase the yield of protein produced in recombinant protein synthesis?

- (A) Inducible promoter
- (B) Genes for protease inhibitors
- (C) Translation initiation
- (D) Translation and transcription termination

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**38.** Two plants are grown. One is engineered to express green fluorescent protein and the other to express firefly luciferase. Which plant will glow in the dark?

- (A) Both plants will glow
- (B) Neither plant will glow
- (C) Plant expressing green fluorescent protein will glow
- (D) Plant expressing firefly luciferase will glow

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**39.** A patient who was given primaquine develops hemolysis. The probable cause may be:

- (A) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- (B) Glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency
- (C) Alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase deficiency
- (D) Pyruvate kinase deficiency

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**40.** Transfer of an amino group from an amino acid to an alpha-keto acid is done by which enzyme?

- (A) Transaminases
- (B) Aminases
- (C) Transketolase
- (D) Decarboxylase

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**41.** Which of the following statements about high-density lipoproteins (HDL) is FALSE?

- (A) HDL increases oxidation of LDL
- (B) HDL reduces foam cell production by LDL
- (C) HDL is the best predictor of coronary artery disease
- (D) HDL helps to clear lipids from atheroma

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**42.** Which of the following helps in generating the oxygen (respiratory) burst in neutrophils?

- (A) Superoxide dismutase
- (B) NADPH oxidase
- (C) Peroxidase
- (D) Glutathione reductase

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**43.** Which of the following is NOT an autoimmune disease?

- (A) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
- (B) Grave's disease
- (C) Myasthenia gravis
- (D) Sickle cell disease

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**44.** An 8 year old boy completed 8 out of a 10 day course of cefaclor. He now develops a generalized erythematous rash that is mildly pruritic along with lymphadenopathy. The diagnosis is?

- (A) Kawasaki disease
- (B) Type III hypersensitivity
- (C) Anaphylaxis
- (D) Infectious mononucleosis

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**45.** Which among the following is the hallmark of acute inflammation?

- (A) Vasoconstriction
- (B) Stasis
- (C) Vasodilation and increase in permeability
- (D) Leukocyte margination

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**46.** Some antigen was injected into a rabbit. Which antibody will it produce initially?

- (A) IgG
- (B) IgM
- (C) IgA
- (D) IgD

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**47.** The principal organelle involved in the execution of apoptosis is?

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Lysosome
- (C) Mitochondria
- (D) Endoplasmic reticulum

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**48.** Psammoma bodies are seen in all of the following EXCEPT?

- (A) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
- (B) Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
- (C) Cystadenocarcinoma
- (D) Meningioma

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**49.** Which of the following is NOT a predisposing factor for atherosclerotic plaque formation?

- (A) ApoE
- (B) Alpha 2-macroglobulin
- (C) Oxidised LDL
- (D) Increased homocysteine

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**50.** Which of the following is the most potent activator of T cells?

- (A) B cells
- (B) Follicular dendritic cells
- (C) Mature dendritic cells
- (D) Macrophages

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**51.** Which of the following is true about a platelet function defect (qualitative platelet disorder)?

- (A) Normal platelet count with prolonged bleeding time
- (B) Thrombocytopenia with prolonged bleeding time
- (C) Normal bleeding time with normal platelet number
- (D) Normal platelet count with decreased bleeding time

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**52.** All of the following are true about blood coagulation EXCEPT:

- (A) Factor X is a part of both the intrinsic and the extrinsic pathway
- (B) The extrinsic pathway is activated by contact with plasma and negatively charged surfaces
- (C) Calcium is very important for coagulation
- (D) The intrinsic pathway can be activated in vitro

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**53.** All of the following are neuronal tumours EXCEPT:

- (A) Gangliocytoma
- (B) Ganglioglioma
- (C) Neuroblastoma
- (D) Ependymoma

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**54.** Which complement component is the first common point between the classical and the alternative complement pathways?

- (A) C1
- (B) C2
- (C) C3
- (D) C4

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**55.** All of the following are true about xanthogranulomatous inflammation EXCEPT:

- (A) Presence of foamy macrophages
- (B) Presence of tuberculous infection
- (C) Presence of multinucleated giant cells
- (D) Presence of yellow nodules

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**56.** All of the following are involved in generating free oxygen radicals for the killing of bacteria except:

- (A) Superoxide dismutase
- (B) Fenton reaction
- (C) NADPH oxidase
- (D) Glutathione peroxidase

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**57.** Which of the following is given to treat thrombocytopenia secondary to myelosuppressive therapy?

- (A) Iron dextran
- (B) Oprelvekin (interleukin-11)
- (C) Tranexamic acid
- (D) Erythropoietin

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**58.** Which of the following is true about MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) resistance?

- (A) It is due to production of penicillinase
- (B) It is due to alteration in penicillin binding proteins
- (C) It is plasmid mediated
- (D) It is treated with amoxicillin and clavulanic acid

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**59.** Treatment with INH (isoniazid) leads to deficiency of which vitamin?

- (A) Thiamine
- (B) Niacin
- (C) Pyridoxine
- (D) Pantothenic acid

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**60.** Which drug is not used to control bleeding during delivery of a woman with heart disease?

- (A) Methylergometrine
- (B) Carboprost
- (C) Syntocinon (oxytocin)
- (D) Misoprostol

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**61.** All of the following are true about fulvestrant (a selective estrogen receptor downregulator) except:

- (A) Used for treatment of advanced breast cancer
- (B) Also known as a pure anti-estrogen
- (C) Is slower acting, has shorter duration of action and lower safety profile than SERMs
- (D) Administered as a once-monthly intramuscular injection

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**62.** All of the following are true about ranolazine except:

- (A) It has hypotensive effects
- (B) It is a first-line antianginal drug
- (C) It affects glycemic control
- (D) It induces CYP3A

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**63.** Drug of choice for central diabetes insipidus is?

- (A) Desmopressin
- (B) Leuprolide
- (C) Thiazide diuretics
- (D) Insulin

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**64.** Integrase inhibitor approved for treatment of HIV is?

- (A) Raltegravir
- (B) Indinavir
- (C) Lopinavir
- (D) Tipranavir

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**65.** Which of the following antihypertensive drugs is contraindicated in a patient on lithium therapy in order to prevent toxicity?

- (A) Clonidine
- (B) Beta blockers
- (C) Calcium channel blockers
- (D) Diuretics

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**66.** Which of the following is not an adverse effect of thalidomide?

- (A) Diarrhoea
- (B) Teratogenicity
- (C) DVT
- (D) Hypothyroidism

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**67.** Amphotericin B causes deficiency of?

- (A) Sodium (Na)
- (B) Calcium (Ca)
- (C) Potassium (K)
- (D) Magnesium (Mg)

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**68.** All of the following decrease bone resorption in osteoporosis except?

- (A) Alendronate
- (B) Etidronate
- (C) Strontium
- (D) Teriparatide

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**69.** Which is not seen in digoxin toxicity?

- (A) Bidirectional ventricular tachycardia
- (B) Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
- (C) Ventricular bigeminy
- (D) Regularisation of atrial fibrillation

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**70.** Buprenorphine is which of the following?

- (A) Partial agonist at mu receptor
- (B) Partial agonist at kappa receptor
- (C) Full agonist at mu receptor
- (D) Antagonist at kappa receptor

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**71.** Which among the following is the best inotrope drug for use in right heart failure due to pulmonary hypertension?

- (A) Dopamine
- (B) Isoprenaline
- (C) Halothane
- (D) Milrinone

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**72.** Which among the following does not cause hyperpyrexia?

- (A) MAO inhibitors
- (B) Alcohol
- (C) TCAs (tricyclic antidepressants)
- (D) Amphetamine

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**73.** All are true about Aprepitant except?

- (A) Agonist at NK1
- (B) Crosses blood brain barrier
- (C) Ameliorates nausea and vomiting of chemotherapy
- (D) Metabolized by CYP3A4

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**74.** Which of the following is true?

- (A) Acetylcholinesterase inhibition by malathion can be reversed by increasing the level of atropine
- (B) Sulphonamide inhibits folate reductase irreversibly
- (C) Fluoroacetate competitively inhibits aconitase
- (D) Ethanol acts by inhibiting aldehyde dehydrogenase when used in methanol poisoning

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**75.** A schizophrenic patient started on haloperidol 2 days back comes with complaints of torticollis and orofaciolingual movements. What is the diagnosis?

- (A) Acute dystonia
- (B) Tardive dyskinesia
- (C) Parkinsonism
- (D) Akathisia

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**76.** Mifepristone is used in?

- (A) Molar pregnancy
- (B) Threatened abortion
- (C) Fibroid
- (D) Ectopic pregnancy

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**77.** All of the following are true about erlotinib except?

- (A) Small molecule inhibitor of tyrosine kinase associated with EGFR receptors
- (B) Food delays its absorption
- (C) Acneiform eruptions and diarrhea are its common side effects
- (D) Used in non-small cell lung cancer when there is no response to other chemotherapeutic agents

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**78.** Pulmonary toxicity is seen with?

- (A) Bleomycin
- (B) Cisplatin
- (C) Doxorubicin
- (D) Actinomycin D

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**79.** All are used in the treatment of hot flushes except?

- (A) Tamoxifen
- (B) Venlafaxine
- (C) Gabapentin
- (D) Paroxetine

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**80.** All are true about meglitinides except?

- (A) Decreases postprandial hyperglycemia
- (B) Incidence of hypoglycemia is less common than sulfonylureas
- (C) It decreases insulin resistance
- (D) Causes stimulation of insulin release from pancreas

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**81.** A pregnant mother at 35 weeks of gestation with SLE. Which of the following drugs cannot be used?

- (A) Prednisolone
- (B) Methotrexate
- (C) Sulfasalazine
- (D) Hydroxychloroquine

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**82.** Tolerance in opioids develops to all except?

- (A) Miosis
- (B) Analgesia
- (C) Euphoria
- (D) Nausea and vomiting

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**83.** All are actions of muscarinic antagonists except?

- (A) Decreases gastric secretion
- (B) Prolongs A-V conduction
- (C) Decreases tracheobronchial secretions
- (D) Causes contraction of radial muscles of the iris

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**84.** Drugs used in the prophylaxis of migraine include all of the following EXCEPT?

- (A) Propranolol
- (B) Flunarizine
- (C) Topiramate
- (D) Levetiracetam

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**85.** Administration of which of the following drugs requires alkalinization of urine?

- (A) Cytosine arabinoside
- (B) Methotrexate
- (C) Cisplatin
- (D) Ifosfamide

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**86.** All of the following are true regarding diabetes mellitus EXCEPT?

- (A) Type 2 diabetes patients never require insulin
- (B) Sliding scale regimen is used in hospitalized patients
- (C) Low evening insulin dose prevents nocturnal hypoglycemia
- (D) Regular insulin is used in the treatment of gestational diabetes

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**87.** All are true regarding serotonin syndrome EXCEPT?

- (A) It is not idiosyncratic and unpredictable
- (B) Dantrolene is the drug of choice
- (C) It can be caused by SSRIs
- (D) Features include hyperthermia and hypertension

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**88.** Regarding tetanus, all are true EXCEPT?

- (A) Heat-resistant spores
- (B) Three doses of vaccine are to be given for primary prevention
- (C) Incubation period is 6 to 10 days
- (D) Person-to-person transmission does not occur

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**89.** A farmer from Himachal Pradesh presents with a small ulcer on the leg. After a few days he develops a swelling in the inguinal region which later ulcerates. Which stain can be used to detect the bipolar-stained organisms?

- (A) Albert's stain
- (B) Wayson's stain
- (C) Ziehl-Neelsen staining
- (D) McFadyean's stain

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**90.** Vectors do NOT transmit infection by which of the following routes?

- (A) Ingestion
- (B) Regurgitation
- (C) Rubbing of infected feces
- (D) Contaminated body fluids

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**91.** All of the following are factors responsible for the resurgence of malaria EXCEPT:

- (A) Drug resistance
- (B) Use of bed nets
- (C) Vector resistance
- (D) Development of newer strains of the parasite

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**92.** Regarding leptospirosis, which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) Rats are the only reservoir
- (B) Fluoroquinolones are the drug of choice
- (C) Person-to-person transmission occurs commonly
- (D) Oro-fecal transmission is the main route

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**93.** A fungus that causes infection in immunocompetent individuals is:

- (A) Aspergillus
- (B) Penicillium
- (C) Cryptococcus
- (D) Candida

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**94.** A 7-month-old child presents with a history of bouts of cough ending with a whoop. The immunization history is not available. What is the best way to confirm the diagnosis?

- (A) Nasopharyngeal swab
- (B) Cough plate culture
- (C) Tracheal aspirate
- (D) Oral swab

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**95.** Aflatoxin is produced by:



- (A) *Aspergillus flavus*
- (B) *Aspergillus niger*
- (C) *Candida albicans*
- (D) *Actinomycetes*

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**96.** The polysaccharide capsule of which of the following bacteria has NO role in its infectivity?

- (A) *Neisseria meningitidis*
- (B) *Pneumococcus*
- (C) *Bordetella pertussis*
- (D) *Haemophilus influenzae*

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**97.** About *Campylobacter jejuni*, which of the following is FALSE?

- (A) It is the most common pathogenic strain causing campylobacteriosis in India
- (B) Poultry is the main source of infection
- (C) Humans are the only reservoir
- (D) It is associated with Guillain-Barre syndrome

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**98.** Which virus among the following is least likely to cross the placenta?

- (A) Rubella
- (B) Herpes simplex
- (C) HIV
- (D) HBV

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**99.** About yaws, all are true except:

- (A) Caused by *Treponema pertenu*
- (B) Transmitted non-venereally
- (C) Secondary yaws can involve bones and joints
- (D) Late stages involve the heart and nerves

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**100.** The 'C' in C-reactive protein stands for:

- (A) Capsular polysaccharide in pneumococcus
- (B) Concanavalin-A
- (C) Calretinin
- (D) Cellular

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**101.** A young lady presents with fever, dysuria and pain in the lower abdomen. Uncomplicated acute cystitis was diagnosed. Which among the following is not true?

- (A) Nitrate test positive for the urine sample
- (B) *E. coli* colony count  $< 10^3$  bacteria/ml
- (C) 1 pus cell per 7 fields in wet film of patient's urine
- (D) 1 bacillus per oil-immersion field in Gram-stained urine sample

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**102.** All are true about Parvovirus except:

- (A)  $< 10\%$  spread by transplacental route
- (B) Spread by respiratory route
- (C) It is a DNA virus
- (D) Affects erythroid progenitor cells

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**103.** Sterile pyuria is present in:

- (A) Renal tuberculosis
- (B) Chronic hydronephrosis
- (C) Wilms' tumour
- (D) Neuroblastoma

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**104.** Visceral larva migrans is seen in:

- (A) Strongyloides stercoralis
- (B) Ankylostoma duodenale
- (C) Toxocara canis
- (D) Ascaris lumbricoides

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**105.** Following are true about carbohydrate antigens except?

- (A) Memory
- (B) Polyclonal response
- (C) Highly immunogenic
- (D) T-cell independent immunity

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**106.** An elderly male presents with chest pain and cough with expectoration since 15 days. The bacterium obtained from sputum grows on blood agar and shows gram-positive cocci. Which is the most useful test to identify the organism?

- (A) Bile solubility
- (B) Bacitracin sensitivity
- (C) Catalase test
- (D) Oxidase test

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**107.** A female presents with signs of meningitis. CSF shows gram-positive bacilli. The most likely organism is?

- (A) *Listeria*
- (B) *Haemophilus influenzae*
- (C) *Pneumococcus*
- (D) *Pseudomonas*

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**108.** A young boy comes with a history of fever and cough since two weeks. He has reduced appetite and weight loss. He is also a known case of congenital heart disease, for which he has taken prophylaxis with penicillin. Sputum examination is normal; however, bronchoscopic lavage cultured on sheep blood agar showed evidence of gram-positive, aerobic, weakly acid-fast branching filaments. What is the likely diagnosis?

- (A) Actinomycosis
- (B) Nocardiosis
- (C) Aspergillosis
- (D) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

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**109.** Late-onset endophthalmitis after intraocular lens implantation is most commonly caused by?

- (A) *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- (B) *Pseudomonas*
- (C) *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- (D) *Propionibacterium acnes*

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**110.** A sewer worker presented with fever. Lab findings revealed renal failure with increased BUN and serum creatinine. What is the most appropriate drug to give him?

- (A) Cotrimoxazole
- (B) Erythromycin
- (C) Ciprofloxacin
- (D) Benzyl penicillin

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**111.** False about pneumococcus is?

- (A) Capsule aids in virulence
- (B) Commonest cause of otitis media and pneumonia
- (C) Least likely cause of meningitis
- (D) It is bile sensitive

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**112.** Which of the following is FALSE about *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*?

- (A) Toxin production is chromosome mediated
- (B) Damage is caused by toxin production
- (C) Toxin is toxic to heart and neurons
- (D) More common in children

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**113.** An infant is brought to the casualty with a history of violent shaking by the parents. The most characteristic injury is?

- (A) Long bone fracture
- (B) Ruptured spleen
- (C) Subdural hematoma
- (D) Skull bone fracture

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**114.** Gun powder residue on clothing can best be visualized by?

- (A) Magnifying lens
- (B) UV rays
- (C) Infrared rays
- (D) Dye

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**115.** Signature fracture refers to?

- (A) Depressed skull fracture
- (B) Suture displacement fracture
- (C) Contrecoup injury
- (D) Fracture at the foramen magnum

• • •

**116.** The rave drug is?

- (A) Ecstasy
- (B) Cocaine
- (C) Heroin
- (D) Amphetamine

• • •

**117.** Sparrow foot marks (sparrow marks) are seen in?

- (A) Gunshot injuries
- (B) Stab injury of the face
- (C) Vitriolage (acid throwing)
- (D) Windshield glass injury

• • •

**118.** A patient presents to the casualty with bluish pigmentation of the conjunctiva, mucous membranes and nails. On examination there is tachycardia and hypotension within one hour of ingestion of a poison. What is the probable poisoning?

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Arsenic
- (C) Lead
- (D) Copper

• • •

**119.** A poison which is luminous, translucent and waxy is

- (A) Iodine
- (B) Ammonium bromide
- (C) Cobra venom
- (D) Yellow phosphorus

• • •

**120.** An auto-rickshaw ran over a child's thigh, leaving a mark of the tyre tracks. This is a

- (A) Contact bruise
- (B) Patterned bruise
- (C) Imprint abrasion
- (D) Pressure bruise

• • •

**121.** Dental numbering is done by all of the following except

- (A) FDI two-digit system
- (B) Anatomic and diagrammatic charting
- (C) Palmer notation
- (D) Harder acrogenic method

• • •

**122.** An investigator finds 5 independent factors, the presence or absence of which correlates with a disease. Which is the next study you will do?

- (A) ANOVA
- (B) Multiple linear regression
- (C) Multiple logistic regression
- (D) Kruskal-Wallis test

• • •

**123.** Which is not true about diet modification recommendation in a high cardiovascular risk group?

- (A) Cholesterol less than 100 mg/day
- (B) Avoid alcohol
- (C) Fat intake 10% of total calorie intake
- (D) Salt restriction less than 6 gm/day

• • •

**124.** All of the following reforms have been proposed in the World Health Report 2008 except

- (A) Social reforms
- (B) Leadership reforms
- (C) Policy reforms
- (D) Economic reforms

• • •

**125.** According to McKeown's theory, the reduction in mortality due to tuberculosis is a consequence of

- (A) Increased awareness and knowledge
- (B) Medical advancement
- (C) Behavioural modification
- (D) Social and environmental factors

• • •



**126.** The orthotolidine test is used for assessing the concentration of which of the following in water?

- (A) Chlorine
- (B) Nitrites
- (C) Nitrates
- (D) Fluorine

• • •

**127.** Which of the following does NOT cause indoor air pollution?

- (A) Carbon monoxide (CO)
- (B) Nitrous oxide
- (C) Radon
- (D) Mercury vapour

• • •

**128.** Which is the most important and potential agent that can be used in bioterrorism?

- (A) *Yersinia pestis*
- (B) Small pox (Variola virus)
- (C) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- (D) *Clostridium botulinum*

• • •

**129.** Which insect among the following is NOT resistant to DDT?

- (A) *Musca domestica* (housefly)
- (B) *Phlebotomus* (sandfly)
- (C) *Culex fatigans* (mosquito)
- (D) *Anopheles stephensi* (mosquito)

• • •

**130.** All of the following are true about biomedical waste disposal EXCEPT:

- (A) Human anatomical waste is disposed in a yellow bag
- (B) Red bag contents can be a potential source of infection
- (C) Black bag is used for incineration ash
- (D) Blue bag contents are disposed in secure landfill

• • •

**131.** A graph of a normal blood sugar level curve and a diabetic blood sugar level curve was shown, with an area seen overlapping towards the normal glycaemic curve and a cut-off point marked at 120 mg/dL. What does that overlapping area represent?

- (A) True positive
- (B) False positive
- (C) True negative
- (D) False negative

• • •

**132.** All of the following are part of National screening programmes EXCEPT:

- (A) Diabetes mellitus
- (B) Dental caries
- (C) Refractive errors
- (D) Carcinoma cervix

• • •

**133.** Carrier state is not important in the transmission of which of the following diseases?

- (A) Measles
- (B) Typhoid
- (C) Polio
- (D) Diphtheria

• • •

**134.** What is the denominator used in calculating the maternal mortality rate (ratio)?

- (A) Total number of live births
- (B) Total number of married women
- (C) Total number of births
- (D) Midyear population

• • •

**135.** A population is divided into relevant subgroups and samples are selected randomly from each of these subgroups. What type of sampling is this?

- (A) Simple random sampling
- (B) Stratified sampling
- (C) Cluster sampling
- (D) Systematic sampling

• • •

**136.** Pearson's coefficient of skewness is given by which of the following formulae?

- (A)  $(\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}) / \text{SD}$
- (B)  $(\text{Mode} - \text{Mean}) / \text{SD}$
- (C)  $\text{SD} / (\text{Mean} - \text{Mode})$
- (D)  $\text{SD} / (\text{Median} - \text{Mode})$

• • •

**137.** Regarding the Human Development Index (HDI), all of the following are components EXCEPT:

- (A) Life expectancy at birth
- (B) Life expectancy at 1 year of age
- (C) Education
- (D) GDP

• • •

**138.** The efficiency of pasteurisation of milk is assessed by which of the following tests?

- (A) Phosphatase test
- (B) Methylene blue test
- (C) Catalase test
- (D) Oxidase test

• • •

**139.** Which among the following is a cardioprotective fatty acid?

- (A) Palmitic acid
- (B) Stearic acid
- (C) Oleic acid
- (D) Omega-3 fatty acids

• • •

**140.** Which is a non-deliberate measure for control of mosquitoes?

- (A) Use of alkalinity-causing soaps
- (B) Efforts by the community to prevent development of an environment suitable for mosquitoes
- (C) Use of larvicides
- (D) Use of bed nets against mosquitoes

• • •

**141.** Which of the following is FALSE regarding Japanese encephalitis?

- (A) During epidemics, 2 to 3 cases are seen in a village
- (B) A bite from an infected mosquito is always associated with disease
- (C) About 70% of patients are children below 5 years of age
- (D) The overt disease to inapparent infection ratio is 1:100

• • •

**142.** Which arthropod-transmitted disease is NOT found in India?

- (A) West Nile fever
- (B) Dengue
- (C) Yellow fever
- (D) Sandfly fever

• • •

**143.** The most useful indicator for an acute illness is:

- (A) Case fatality rate
- (B) Standardized mortality ratio
- (C) Cause-specific death rate
- (D) Five-year survival rate

• • •

**144.** Direct standardisation is used to compare the mortality rates between two countries. This is done because of the difference in:

- (A) Causes of death
- (B) Numerators
- (C) Age distribution
- (D) Denominators

• • •

**145.** Onodi cells and Haller cells are associated with the following structures, respectively:

- (A) Optic nerve and orbital floor
- (B) Optic nerve and internal carotid artery
- (C) Optic nerve and ethmoidal air cells
- (D) Orbital floor and internal carotid artery

• • •

**146.** Pain sensation from the ethmoid sinus is carried by:

- (A) Frontal nerve
- (B) Lacrimal nerve
- (C) Nasociliary nerve
- (D) Infraorbital nerve

• • •

**147.** A 5 year old boy, while having dinner, suddenly becomes aphonic and is brought to the casualty with respiratory distress. What should be the next step in management?

- (A) Cricothyroidotomy
- (B) Emergency tracheostomy
- (C) Humidified oxygen
- (D) Heimlich maneuver

• • •

**148.** Acoustic neuroma most commonly involves which structure?

- (A) Superior vestibular division of the 8th cranial nerve
- (B) Auditory (cochlear) part of the 8th cranial nerve
- (C) 7th cranial nerve
- (D) Inferior vestibular division of the 8th cranial nerve

• • •

**149.** What is the usual time of occurrence of secondary hemorrhage after tonsillectomy?

- (A) 24 hours
- (B) 12 hours
- (C) 6 days
- (D) 12 days

• • •

**150.** Which of the following is true regarding a ranula?

- (A) It is also known as epulis
- (B) It is a cystic swelling in the floor of the mouth
- (C) It is a type of thyroglossal cyst
- (D) It is a type of mucus retention cyst

• • •

**151.** All of the following are true statements regarding the use of sodium fluoride in the treatment of otosclerosis EXCEPT:

- (A) It inhibits osteoblastic activity
- (B) It is used in the active phase of otosclerosis when the Schwartz sign is positive
- (C) It has an antienzymatic action on proteolytic enzymes toxic to the cochlea
- (D) It is contraindicated in renal failure patients

• • •

**152.** Endolymphatic hydrops is seen in which condition?

- (A) Meniere's disease
- (B) Otosclerosis
- (C) Acoustic neuroma
- (D) Cholesteatoma

• • •

**153.** All of the following are seen in Argyll Robertson pupil EXCEPT:

- (A) Near reflex normal
- (B) Direct light reflex absent
- (C) Consensual light reflex normal
- (D) Visual acuity normal

• • •

**154.** A young patient presents to the ophthalmology clinic with loss of central vision. There is no obvious family history. The electroretinogram (ERG) was observed to be normal. Which is the most probable diagnosis?

- (A) Best's disease
- (B) Stargardt's disease
- (C) Retinitis pigmentosa
- (D) Macular hole

• • •

**155.** Damage to the nerve supplying the superior oblique muscle causes diplopia in which direction?

- (A) Horizontal and downwards
- (B) Vertical and downwards
- (C) Horizontal and upwards
- (D) Vertical and upwards

• • •

**156.** A patient had a running nose and pain over the medial aspect of the eye and was being treated with decongestants for many days. He later developed chemosis, proptosis and diplopia on abduction of the right eye with congestion of the optic disc. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Acute ethmoidal sinusitis
- (B) Orbital cellulitis
- (C) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
- (D) Orbital apex syndrome

• • •

**157.** A 5-year-old boy presented with leukocoria in the right eyeball, which is diagnosed as diffuse retinoblastoma involving the entire globe, while the other eye had 2 to 3 small lesions in the periphery. What will be the ideal management for this patient?



- (A) Enucleation of both eyes
- (B) Enucleation of the right eye and conservative management for the other eye
- (C) Enucleation of the right eye and focal therapy for the other eye
- (D) 6 cycles of chemotherapy

• • •

**158.** A tennis player gets hit by a ball on the eye, following which he complains of decreased vision. Which of the following suggests that the injury is due to trauma?

- (A) Optic neuritis
- (B) Pars planitis
- (C) Vitreous base detachment
- (D) Equatorial edema

• • •

**159.** The most common malignant cause for bilateral proptosis in children is?

- (A) Lymphoblastic lymphoma
- (B) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- (C) Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL)
- (D) Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)

• • •

**160.** Which of the following most commonly presents with bilateral proptosis in children?

- (A) Cavernous haemangioma
- (B) Chloroma
- (C) Fibrous histiocyoma
- (D) Pleomorphic adenoma

• • •

**161.** A patient presented with sudden onset of floaters and a sensation of a curtain falling in front of the eye. Which one of the following is the appropriate diagnosis?

- (A) Retinal detachment
- (B) Eales disease
- (C) Vitreous haemorrhage
- (D) Macular hole

• • •

**162.** Ophthalmoplegic migraine is defined by which one of the following?

- (A) Headache with irreversible loss of ophthalmic nerve function
- (B) Recurrent transient 3rd nerve palsy associated with headache
- (C) Recurrent transient 3rd, 4th and 6th nerve palsy associated with headache
- (D) Headache with optic neuritis

• • •

**163.** Which of the following drugs is NOT used for the medical treatment of diabetic retinopathy?

- (A) Tamoxifen
- (B) Benfotiamine
- (C) Pyridazinones
- (D) Ruboxistaurin

• • •

**164.** A girl presented with recurrent occipital headache associated with ataxia and vertigo. Her mother also has similar complaints. The most probable diagnosis is?

- (A) Vestibular neuronitis
- (B) Basilar migraine
- (C) Tension headache
- (D) Cluster headache

• • •

**165.** A 32-year-old mountaineer has a haematocrit of 70%. What is the possible explanation?

- (A) Polycythemia with relative dehydration
- (B) High altitude cerebral oedema
- (C) High altitude pulmonary oedema
- (D) Haemodilution

• • •

**166.** Tetracycline is used in the prophylaxis of which of the following diseases?

- (A) Cholera
- (B) Brucellosis
- (C) Leptospirosis
- (D) Meningitis

• • •

**167.** A Punnett square is used for which of the following?

- (A) Finding the genotype of offspring
- (B) Statistical analysis
- (C) Anatomical surface area of the human body
- (D) Diseased and non-diseased individuals

• • •

**168.** Cavitation is seen in?

- (A) Mycoplasma pneumonia
- (B) Tuberculous pneumonia
- (C) Streptococcal pneumonia
- (D) Staphylococcus pneumonia

• • •

**169.** In pseudohypoparathyroidism, which of the following is true?

- (A) Gain of function mutation in Gs $\alpha$ ;
- (B) Decreased conversion of GTP to GMP
- (C) Decreased inositol triphosphate production
- (D) Decreased formation of cAMP

• • •

**170.** The difference between follicular carcinoma and follicular adenoma of the thyroid is?

- (A) Vascular invasion
- (B) Mitosis
- (C) Nuclear pleomorphism
- (D) Tubule formation

• • •

**171.** Which among the following is used for the diagnosis of antiphospholipid antibody syndrome?

- (A) Beta 2 microglobulin antibody
- (B) Anti nuclear antibody
- (C) Anti centromere antibody
- (D) Anti beta 2 glycoprotein I antibody

• • •

**172.** Which is the most reliable objective sign for identifying pulmonary plethora on a chest X-ray?

- (A) Diameter of the main pulmonary artery >16 mm
- (B) Diameter of the left pulmonary artery >16 mm
- (C) Diameter of the descending right pulmonary artery >16 mm
- (D) Diameter of the descending left pulmonary artery >16 mm

• • •

**173.** Necrotizing lymphadenitis is seen in?

- (A) Kimura disease
- (B) Kikuchi disease
- (C) Hodgkin disease
- (D) Castleman disease

• • •

**174.** NARP syndrome is seen in which type of disorder?

- (A) Mitochondrial function disorder
- (B) Glycogen storage disorder
- (C) Lysosomal storage disorder
- (D) Lipid storage disorder

• • •

**175.** Superior vena cava syndrome is most commonly caused by?

- (A) Lymphoma
- (B) Small cell lung carcinoma
- (C) Non small cell lung carcinoma
- (D) Secondary tumours

• • •

**176.** Which of the following is not included in parenteral nutrition?

- (A) Fat
- (B) Carbohydrate
- (C) Fibres
- (D) Micronutrients

• • •

**177.** All are true about pheochromocytoma except?

- (A) 90% are malignant
- (B) 95% occur in the abdomen
- (C) They secrete catecholamines
- (D) They arise from sympathetic ganglions

• • •

**178.** Intraoperative myocardial infarction is best diagnosed by:

- (A) ECG
- (B) Invasive arterial pressure
- (C) Central venous pressure
- (D) Transoesophageal echocardiography

• • •

**179.** ECG is poor at detecting ischaemia in areas supplied by?

- (A) Left anterior descending artery
- (B) Left circumflex artery
- (C) Left coronary artery
- (D) Right coronary artery

• • •

**180.** A patient with a history of discharge from the right ear for the past 1 year presented with severe earache. The discharge was cultured and the organism was found to be gram positive cocci. CT scan shows ring enhancement. The least likely cause is?

- (A) Pseudomonas
- (B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (C) Staphylococcus
- (D) Haemophilus influenzae

• • •

**181.** A 15 day old baby came with a history of seizures. Blood tests revealed Ca 5 mg/dl, PO<sub>4</sub> 9 mg/dl, PTH 30 pg/ml (normal 10 to 60). What is the most probable diagnosis?

- (A) Pseudohypoparathyroidism
- (B) Vitamin D deficiency
- (C) Hyperparathyroidism
- (D) Hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy (HIE)

• • •

**182.** Which among the following is not used in the diagnosis of insulinoma?

- (A) Fasting glucose test
- (B) Xylulose test
- (C) C-peptide levels
- (D) Insulin / glucose ratio

• • •

**183.** All are true about nesidioblastosis except:

- (A) Hypoglycemic episodes are seen
- (B) Occurs in adults more than children
- (C) Histopathology shows hyperplasia of islet cells
- (D) Diazoxide is used for treatment

• • •

**184.** Gold standard test for diagnosis of laryngopharyngeal reflux?

- (A) 24-hour double-probe pH monitoring
- (B) Flexible endoscopy
- (C) Barium swallow
- (D) Laryngoscopy

• • •

**185.** Least common cause of ambiguous genitalia in a female child?

- (A) Placental steroid sulfatase deficiency
- (B) Fetal aromatase deficiency
- (C) WT-4 mutation
- (D) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)

• • •

**186.** What will you give to treat hypothyroidism in a patient with ischemic heart disease?

- (A) Low dose of levothyroxine
- (B) Normal dose of levothyroxine
- (C) Do not give levothyroxine
- (D) Thyroid extract

• • •

**187.** A 35-year-old female has proximal weakness of muscles, ptosis and easy fatiguability. The best test to diagnose her condition is:

- (A) Muscle biopsy
- (B) CPK
- (C) Edrophonium test
- (D) EMG

• • •

**188.** Compliance is decreased in all except:

- (A) Pulmonary congestion
- (B) COPD
- (C) Decreased surfactant
- (D) Pulmonary fibrosis

• • •



**189.** A 70-year-old patient presents with intermittent myoclonic jerks of recent onset, and the EEG shows bilateral periodic spike-wave complexes. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- (A) Herpes simplex encephalitis
- (B) Lewy body dementia
- (C) Alzheimer's disease
- (D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)

• • •

**190.** Which of the following is NOT a disorder of protein misfolding?

- (A) Alzheimer's disease
- (B) Tuberculosis
- (C) Cystic fibrosis
- (D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)

• • •

**191.** A 12-year-old boy presents with hematemesis, melena and splenomegaly. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- (A) Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis (NCPF)
- (B) Cirrhosis
- (C) Malaria with DIC
- (D) Extrahepatic portal venous obstruction (EHPVO)

• • •

**192.** About diabetes insipidus, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- (A) The water deprivation test is diagnostic
- (B) Before doing the test, hypoadrenalism (cortisol deficiency) should first be corrected
- (C) Hypothyroidism does not affect the diagnostic test
- (D) Pre-test serum osmolality of 288 mOsm/kg is in the normal range

• • •

**193.** Which of the following is a poor prognostic factor in acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)?

- (A) Hyperdiploidy
- (B) t(9;22) and t(4;11)
- (C) Age 2 to 8 years
- (D) Total leukocyte count < 50000

• • •

**194.** The acid-base status of a patient is as follows: pH 7.45, pCO<sub>2</sub> 30 mm Hg, pO<sub>2</sub> 105 mm Hg. The patient has partially compensated:

- (A) Metabolic acidosis
- (B) Metabolic alkalosis
- (C) Respiratory acidosis
- (D) Respiratory alkalosis

• • •

**195.** Clue cells are seen in:

- (A) Bacterial vaginosis
- (B) Vaginal candidiasis
- (C) Chlamydial vaginosis
- (D) Trichomoniasis

• • •

**196.** Hemoglobin H (HbH) disease is seen in which of the following?

- (A) Deletion of 3 alpha genes
- (B) Deletion of all 4 alpha genes
- (C) Deletion of 3 beta genes
- (D) Deletion of all 4 beta genes

• • •

- - -

**197.** A 50 year old woman has a history of a sprained ankle 2 months back followed by apparent recovery. She now complains of severe pain in that ankle with inability to flex the foot. On local examination the physician notes edema and shiny skin. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Fibromyalgia
- (B) Complex regional pain syndrome type 1
- (C) Complex regional pain syndrome type 2
- (D) Peripheral neuropathy

• • •

**198.** Which among the following is an early sign of magnesium toxicity?

- (A) Depression of deep tendon reflexes
- (B) Respiratory depression
- (C) Cardiac arrest
- (D) Decreased urine output

• • •

**199.** Which of the following is true about gastric carcinoma?

- (A) Occult bleeding in stool is not seen
- (B) It is associated with achlorhydria or hypochlorhydria
- (C) It is always squamous cell carcinoma
- (D) It is radiosensitive

• • •

**200.** Which of the following is true in ketoacidosis?

- (A) Decreased  $\text{HCO}_3^-$
- (B) Increased levels of lactate
- (C) Glucose level  $< 250 \text{ mg/dl}$
- (D) Normal anion gap

• • •

**201.** In a 7 year old child following surgery for craniopharyngioma, which hormone should be given first?

- (A) Growth hormone
- (B) Steroids
- (C) Prolactin
- (D) Thyroxine

• • •

**202.** A patient presents with a high TSH and a low T4. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Grave's disease
- (B) Hashimoto's disease
- (C) Pituitary failure
- (D) Hypothalamic failure

• • •

**203.** Blood examination of a patient revealed low serum calcium, elevated phosphorus and elevated PTH. Which of the following investigations is least contributory to the diagnosis?

- (A) Urine myoglobin
- (B) cAMP response to PTH
- (C) Vitamin D levels
- (D) Serum creatinine levels

• • •

**204.** A 40-year-old patient has a single kidney with an exophytic mass of 4 cm size at its lower pole. Which among the following is the best course of action?

- (A) Partial nephrectomy
- (B) Radical nephrectomy with dialysis
- (C) Radical nephrectomy with immediate renal transplant
- (D) Observation

• • •

**205.** In a 5-year-old child, the burn area corresponding to the size of the palm is equal to:

- (A) 1%
- (B) 5%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 20%

• • •

**206.** Most common site of obstruction after TURP (transurethral resection of the prostate) is:

- (A) Navicular fossa
- (B) Bulb of urethra
- (C) Prostatic membranous urethra
- (D) Bladder neck

• • •

**207.** A young male was brought to the emergency department following a stab injury. He presents with omentum protruding through the wound in the umbilical area. His vitals are stable, heart rate 80 bpm and blood pressure 110/80. The next step in the management of the patient is:

- (A) FAST (focused assessment with sonography in trauma)
- (B) Laparotomy
- (C) Wound exploration and repositioning of the omentum
- (D) CECT abdomen

— — —

• • •

**208.** Renal calculi associated with Proteus infection is:

- (A) Uric acid
- (B) Triple phosphate
- (C) Calcium oxalate
- (D) Xanthine

• • •

**209.** Which of the following is a contraindication for medical treatment in gallstones?

- (A) Radio-opaque stones
- (B) Radiolucent stones
- (C) Normal functioning gall bladder
- (D) Small stones

• • •

**210.** Which organ obtained from a cadaver is not used for transplantation?

- (A) Blood vessel
- (B) Lung
- (C) Liver
- (D) Bladder

• • •

**211.** A young sewage worker is brought to hospital with a history of exhaustion, abdominal pain, vomiting, fever and shock. His heart rate is 120/min, respiratory rate is 30/min and blood pressure is 100/70 mmHg. His clinical features are suggestive of peritonitis. What is the next step of management?

- (A) Immediately take the patient for laparotomy under general anaesthesia
- (B) Take the patient for diagnostic laparoscopy and then exploratory laparotomy
- (C) Insert an abdominal drain under local anaesthesia and then proceed to exploratory laparotomy
- (D) Resuscitate the patient with IV fluids and oxygen, then shift the patient for exploratory laparotomy

• • •

**212.** A patient with head injury, on examination, revealed eye opening in response to pain, inappropriate words and pain localisation. Calculate the GCS.

- (A) 10
- (B) 8
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

• • •

**213.** A 5 year old child presents with ballooning of the prepuce during micturition. Preputial adhesions are present. What is the best treatment for him?

- (A) Adhesiolysis and dilatation
- (B) Circumcision
- (C) Dorsal slit
- (D) Conservative management

• • •

**214.** During TURP, the surgeon takes care to dissect above the verumontanum so as to prevent injury to which structure?

- (A) External urethral sphincter
- (B) Urethral crest
- (C) Prostatic utricle
- (D) Trigone of bladder

— — —

• • •

**215.** What is the best treatment option for genuine stress incontinence?

- (A) Burch colposuspension
- (B) Kelly's procedure
- (C) Sling operation
- (D) Tension-free vaginal tape

• • •

**216.** A patient presents with fever and abdominal pain. Clinical examination reveals hepatomegaly extending 4 finger-breadths below the costal margin. USG and CT reveal a 4 cm x 5 cm x 4 cm hypoechoic and hypodense lesion 1 cm deep to the liver surface. Tests for hydatid disease are negative. The best course of action is?

- (A) Resection of the affected lobe
- (B) Multiple percutaneous aspirations and metronidazole injection in the right lobe
- (C) Metronidazole therapy only
- (D) Surgical drainage of the abscess and metronidazole therapy

• • •

**217.** A lady who presented with hematuria was, on evaluation, found to have stage 2 (muscle-invasive) transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. Which of the following is true?

- (A) 70% chance of requiring cystectomy in 5 years
- (B) Cystoscopic fulguration is required in case of recurrence
- (C) A 10 year history of beedi smoking is not a risk factor
- (D) There is no role of chemotherapy

• • •

**218.** Medical treatment for variceal bleeding is by which of the following?



- (A) Octreotide
- (B) Pantoprazole
- (C) Desmopressin
- (D) Somatotropin

• • •

**219.** A 55 year old man presents with a history of 5 episodes of hematuria, each lasting about 4 to 5 days and associated with clots, over the past 5 years. What is the best investigation to arrive at a diagnosis?

- (A) Urine examination and microscopy
- (B) X-ray KUB
- (C) Abdominal USG
- (D) DTPA scan

• • •

**220.** A 50 year old patient presents with a 2 year history of recurrent abdominal pain radiating to the back, relieved only by parenteral analgesics. This time the pain is severe and radiating to the back. The appropriate treatment procedure is?

- (A) Vagotomy with gastroduodenostomy
- (B) Vagotomy with antrectomy
- (C) Whipple procedure
- (D) Longitudinal pancreaticojejunostomy

• • •

**221.** Multiple sebaceous cysts are seen in which of the following?

- (A) Gardner's syndrome
- (B) Turcot syndrome
- (C) Muir-Torre syndrome
- (D) Cowden syndrome

• • •

**222.** A patient presents with epigastric pain that radiates to the back and is relieved by food. He has a history of similar pain in the past for which he was taking analgesics, and in the past 5 years he was operated twice for duodenal ulcer. The pain before and after surgery was controlled with proton pump inhibitors. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Gastric ulcer
- (B) Duodenal ulcer
- (C) Chronic pancreatitis
- (D) Atrophic gastritis

• • •

**223.** A patient has pain in the epigastrium that radiates to the back. The serum amylase is normal, and USG of the abdomen reveals a gall stone and a bulky pancreas. A CT scan was done, which clinched the diagnosis. The scenario is suggestive of which of the following?

- (A) Acute pancreatitis
- (B) Acute cholecystitis
- (C) Duodenal ulcer
- (D) Acute appendicitis

• • •

**224.** Earliest symptom of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) that becomes pathological in an infant is?

- (A) Respiratory distress
- (B) Upper GI bleed
- (C) Regurgitation and vomiting
- (D) Food bolus obstruction

• • •

**225.** The most important prognostic factor in congenital diaphragmatic hernia is?

- (A) Pulmonary hypertension
- (B) Timing of surgery
- (C) Size of the defect
- (D) Gestational age at which the child was born

• • •

**226.** A child presented with fever, mild breathlessness and non-productive cough. She was treated with a course of antibiotics and improved over 4 days, but later deteriorated again with fever and more breathlessness. Chest X-ray showed hyperlucency. Pulmonary function test was suggestive of obstructive airway disease. The probable diagnosis would be?

- (A) Bronchiolitis obliterans
- (B) Alveolar proteinosis
- (C) Post viral syndrome
- (D) Asthma

• • •

**227.** Which among the following is the most common tumour associated with neurofibromatosis in a child?

- (A) Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia
- (B) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- (C) Acute monocytic leukemia
- (D) Acute myeloid leukemia

• • •

**228.** A 3.8 kg baby of a diabetic mother developed seizures 16 hours after birth. The most probable cause is?

- (A) Hypoglycemia
- (B) Hypocalcemia
- (C) Birth asphyxia
- (D) Intraventricular hemorrhage

• • •

**229.** The most common cause of meningoencephalitis in children is?

- (A) Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- (B) Enterovirus
- (C) Mumps
- (D) Listeria

• • •

**230.** A baby born at 33 weeks with a body weight of 1.5 kg should be started on?

- (A) Oral and IV fluids
- (B) Oral nasogastric tube feeding / alternate oral route
- (C) IV fluids and assessment
- (D) Total parenteral nutrition (TPN)

• • •

**231.** A 6 year old child presents with pain in the hip in the femoral triangle region and limitation of movements. X-ray does not reveal any abnormality. What is the next step?

- (A) USG
- (B) MRI
- (C) Aspiration
- (D) Traction

• • •

**232.** The ideal age for surgery in unilateral undescended testis is?

- (A) 6 months
- (B) 12 months
- (C) 24 months
- (D) 36 months

• • •

**233.** Pentalogy of Fallot has which one of the following entities:

- (A) ASD
- (B) Coarctation of aorta
- (C) LVH
- (D) PDA

• • •

**234.** A child presents with abdominal pain only during passage of stools. There are no other symptoms like vomiting or blood in stools, and there are no signs of intestinal obstruction. The most probable diagnosis is?

- (A) Rectal polyp
- (B) Intussusception
- (C) Meckel's diverticulum
- (D) Necrotising enterocolitis

• • •

**235.** Coarctation of aorta is most commonly associated with:

- (A) Bicuspid aortic valve
- (B) PDA
- (C) VSD
- (D) ASD

• • •

**236.** An 8 days old male infant was brought in a state of dehydration and shock. Examination revealed hyperpigmentation over the body with normal external genitalia. Blood tests revealed hypoglycemia, Na = 124 mEq/L and K = 7 mEq/L. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- (B) Adrenal haemorrhage and shock
- (C) Acute gastroenteritis with dehydration
- (D) Hyperaldosteronism

• • •

**237.** A neonate delivered at 38 weeks of gestation with a birth weight of 2.2 kg develops intolerance to feeds on the 2nd day. Physical examination reveals no abnormalities. Sepsis screen is negative and PCV is 70%. What is the next step in management?

- (A) IV fluid
- (B) Presumptive treatment of sepsis
- (C) Exchange transfusion
- (D) Repeat sepsis screen

• • •

**238.** In the expectant management of placenta praevia, all of the following are done except?

- (A) Cervical cerclage (encirclage)
- (B) Anti-D administration
- (C) Corticosteroid administration
- (D) Blood transfusion

• • •

**239.** The best test / gold standard test for assessing hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin) is?

- (A) Radioimmunoassay
- (B) ELISA
- (C) Latex agglutination test
- (D) Bioassay

— — —

• • •

**240.** Causes of primary amenorrhoea are all of the following except?

- (A) Rokitansky syndrome (Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome)
- (B) Kallmann syndrome
- (C) Sheehan syndrome
- (D) Turner syndrome

• • •

**241.** Which of the following is NOT a contraindication for pregnancy?

- (A) Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome
- (B) Pulmonary hypertension
- (C) Eisenmenger syndrome
- (D) Marfan syndrome with aortic root dilatation

• • •

**242.** Weight gain in pregnancy is related to all of the following except?

- (A) Ethnicity
- (B) Smoking
- (C) Socioeconomic status
- (D) Pre-conceptional weight

• • •

**243.** Regarding PCOD (polycystic ovarian disease), all of the following are true except?

- (A) High LH/FSH ratio
- (B) High DHEAS
- (C) Markedly high prolactin
- (D) Raised LH

• • •

**244.** The best marker for intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy is?

- (A) Bile acids (serum bile acids)
- (B) Liver enzymes (AST and ALT)
- (C) Bilirubin
- (D) Alkaline phosphatase

• • •

**245.** Which of the following is a feature of obstructive azoospermia?

- (A) High FSH, high testosterone
- (B) Low FSH, high testosterone
- (C) High FSH, low testosterone
- (D) Normal FSH, normal testosterone

• • •

**246.** Which of the following contraceptive methods is contraindicated in women with epilepsy?

- (A) Oral contraceptive pill
- (B) IUCD
- (C) Condom
- (D) Mifepristone

• • •

**247.** A low dose oral contraceptive pill contains which of the following?

- (A) Levonorgestrel
- (B) Norgestrel
- (C) Desogestrel
- (D) Norethisterone

• • •



**248.** Mother to baby transmission of HIV can be minimised by all of the following except?

- (A) Zidovudine
- (B) HAART
- (C) Vaginal delivery
- (D) Avoidance of breast feeding

• • •

**249.** A primigravida at 37 weeks of gestation presents with a 1 cm dilated, uneffaced cervix and uterine contractions with pain suggestive of labour for the last 10 hours. What is the management?

- (A) Sedate the patient and wait
- (B) LSCS
- (C) Amniotomy
- (D) Induction with membrane rupture

• • •

**250.** A primigravida in the first trimester has sputum positive for acid fast bacillus. What is the preferred treatment?

- (A) Treatment deferred till the second trimester
- (B) Category 1 DOTS
- (C) Category 2 DOTS
- (D) Category 3 DOTS

• • •

**251.** A 45 year old lady presents with dysfunctional uterine bleeding and an ultrasound finding of 8 mm thick endometrium. What is the next step?

- (A) Endometrial histopathology
- (B) Hysterectomy
- (C) OCP
- (D) Follow up

• • •

**252.** Fallopian tube dysmotility is seen in which of the following conditions?

- (A) Churg-Strauss syndrome
- (B) Kartagener's syndrome
- (C) Noonan syndrome
- (D) Turner syndrome

• • •

**253.** Which is the best marker for an open neural tube defect?

- (A) Acetylcholinesterase
- (B) Pseudocholinesterase
- (C) Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
- (D) hCG

• • •

**254.** All of the following are used in the management of shoulder dystocia EXCEPT?

- (A) Mauriceau-Smellie-Veit maneuver
- (B) Suprapubic pressure
- (C) McRoberts maneuver
- (D) Woods screw maneuver

• • •

**255.** Which of the following is NOT associated with the human menstrual cycle?

- (A) Hormonal changes
- (B) Vaginal cytology changes
- (C) Estrus profile
- (D) Endometrial changes

• • •

**256.** Confined blood chimerism is associated with which of the following?

- (A) Dichorionic diamniotic twins
- (B) Monochorionic diamniotic twins
- (C) Singleton pregnancy
- (D) Monochorionic monoamniotic twins

• • •

**257.** Which of the following is NOT an evidence-based treatment for menorrhagia?

- (A) Ethamsylate
- (B) Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)
- (C) Tranexamic acid
- (D) Progesterone

• • •

**258.** Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding Chlamydia?

- (A) Culture of endocervical discharge can be used for isolation of the organism
- (B) Patients using OCPs are at higher risk for Chlamydia infection
- (C) Most genital Chlamydia infections are asymptomatic
- (D) Penicillin is the drug of choice

• • •

**259.** A female presents with an XO genotype and primary amenorrhoea. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- (A) Gonadal dysgenesis
- (B) Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- (C) Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome
- (D) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH)

• • •

**260.** Pseudoisomorphic phenomenon is seen in:

- (A) Psoriasis
- (B) Lichen planus
- (C) Vitiligo
- (D) Plane warts

• • •

**261.** Cicatrising alopecia with perifollicular blue-gray patches is most commonly associated with:

- (A) Nail dystrophy
- (B) Whitish lesion in the buccal mucosa
- (C) Arthritis
- (D) Discoid plaques on the face

• • •

**262.** Erythema nodosum is seen in all of the following except:

- (A) Pregnancy
- (B) Tuberculosis
- (C) SLE
- (D) Chronic pancreatitis

• • •

**263.** A young male presented with a history of fever and a nodule in the leg. Histopathology of the nodule revealed foamy histiocytes and a neutrophilic infiltrate in the dermis. The most probable diagnosis is:

- (A) Sweet's syndrome
- (B) Rosai-Dorfman disease
- (C) Erythema nodosum leprosum
- (D) Erythema nodosum

• • •

**264.** A man presents with a maculopapular rash two weeks after having a painless genital ulcer. The causative organism of this condition is:

- (A) Treponema pallidum
- (B) Chlamydia trachomatis
- (C) Calymmatobacterium (Klebsiella) granulomatis
- (D) Haemophilus ducreyi

• • •

**265.** Spinal anaesthesia is given at which level?

- (A) L1-2
- (B) L3-4
- (C) S1
- (D) Midline thoracic segments

• • •

**266.** Epileptic (epileptogenic) potential is present in which of the following inhalational anaesthetic agents?

- (A) Desflurane
- (B) Halothane
- (C) Sevoflurane
- (D) Ether

• • •

**267.** Which of the following anaesthetic drugs is contraindicated in a patient with hypertension who is being posted for cholecystectomy?

- (A) Ketamine
- (B) Propofol
- (C) Etomidate
- (D) Midazolam

• • •

**268.** All of the following are true about spinal (intrathecal) opioids EXCEPT?

- (A) Acts on dorsal horn substantia gelatinosa
- (B) Can cause itching
- (C) Intestinal motility is decreased
- (D) Can cause respiratory depression

• • •

**269.** A fire breaks out during laser vocal cord surgery on the larynx under general anaesthesia. What is NOT to be done in the management of the above situation?

- (A) Pouring sterile water into the oral cavity
- (B) Removing the endotracheal tube
- (C) 100% oxygen after discontinuing anaesthetic gases
- (D) Treatment with steroid and antibiotic

• • •

**270.** Which anaesthetic modality is to be avoided in a patient with sickle cell disease?

- (A) General anaesthesia
- (B) Brachial plexus block
- (C) Intravenous regional anaesthesia
- (D) Spinal anaesthesia

• • •

- - -

**271.** A 40 year old female underwent surgery. Postoperatively she told the anaesthetist that she was aware of operative events and was very uncomfortable about it. Intraoperative awareness is best evaluated (to prevent such instances) by?

- (A) Pulse oximetry
- (B) Colour Doppler
- (C) Bispectral index
- (D) End tidal carbon dioxide

• • •

**272.** A 35 year old female was undergoing thyroid surgery under general anaesthesia during which there was a sudden rise in end tidal carbon dioxide. It can be due to all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Anaphylaxis
- (B) Malignant hyperthermia
- (C) Thyroid storm
- (D) Neuroleptic malignant syndrome

• • •

**273.** An anaesthesia resident was giving epidural anaesthesia when the patient had sudden aphonia and loss of consciousness. What could have happened?

- (A) Total spinal anaesthesia
- (B) Anaphylaxis
- (C) Vasovagal attack
- (D) Intravascular injection

• • •

**274.** All are definitive airways except?

- (A) Nasotracheal tube
- (B) Orotracheal tube
- (C) Laryngeal mask airway (LMA)
- (D) Cricothyroidotomy

• • •

**275.** Anaesthetic agents with vasoconstrictor properties are contraindicated in?

- (A) Finger block
- (B) Spinal block
- (C) Epidural block
- (D) Surface anaesthesia for bronchoscopy

• • •

**276.** The distant metastasis to bone can be best detected by:

- (A) MRI
- (B) Bone scan
- (C) CT
- (D) Intravenous venogram

• • •

**277.** The dose of radiation required for development of the haematological (bone marrow) syndrome is?

- (A) 2 to 5 Gy
- (B) 10 Gy
- (C) 100 Gy
- (D) 200 Gy

• • •

**278.** Which among the following is preferred in a patient with decreased renal function to avoid contrast nephropathy?



- (A) N-acetylcysteine
- (B) Fenoldopam
- (C) Low osmolar contrast media
- (D) Mannitol

• • •

**279.** Which of the following is the earliest to be diagnosed by ultrasonography (USG)?

- (A) Anencephaly
- (B) Prosencephaly
- (C) Meningocele
- (D) Spina bifida

• • •

**280.** The aortic knob silhouette on a chest X-ray (PA view) is obliterated by consolidation of which portion of the lung?

- (A) Apicoposterior segment of left upper lobe
- (B) Superior lingular segment of left upper lobe
- (C) Apical segment of left lower lobe
- (D) Inferior lingular segment of left upper lobe

• • •

**281.** CT scan is least accurate for the diagnosis of which of the following?

- (A) 1 cm aneurysm in the hepatic artery
- (B) 1 cm lymph node in the para-aortic region
- (C) 1 cm mass in the tail of the pancreas
- (D) 1 cm gall stone

• • •

**282.** What is the differentiating feature of an atrial septal defect (ASD) from a ventricular septal defect (VSD) on chest X-ray?

- (A) Pulmonary hypertension
- (B) Absence of left atrial enlargement
- (C) Pulmonary congestion
- (D) Aortic shadow

• • •

**283.** Which of the following is true about contrast radiography?

- (A) In conventional monomeric iodinated contrast media, the iodine atom to solute particle ratio is 3:2.
- (B) Injection into an artery is associated with three times more complications than injection into a vein.
- (C) A test dose should be performed if a contrast reaction is suspected.
- (D) Gadolinium-DTPA crosses the intact blood-brain barrier.

• • •

**284.** Which antidepressant drug can be used in nocturnal enuresis, ADHD and chronic pain?

- (A) Imipramine
- (B) Fluvoxamine
- (C) Bupropion
- (D) Fluoxetine

• • •

**285.** A female patient presents with depressed mood, loss of appetite and no interest in her surroundings, with associated insomnia. The onset of depression was preceded by a business loss, and soon afterwards she developed these symptoms, which have persisted for the past 1 year. Which of the following is true?

- (A) No treatment is necessary as it is due to the business loss
- (B) SSRIs are the most efficacious of the available drugs
- (C) Start antidepressant drug treatment based on the side-effect profile
- (D) Combination therapy with two antidepressant drugs

• • •

**286.** Regarding an imbecile, all of the following are true EXCEPT?

- (A) IQ is 50 to 60
- (B) Intellectual capacity equivalent to a child of 3 to 4 years of age
- (C) Not able to take care of themselves
- (D) Condition is congenital or acquired at an early age

• • •

**287.** Maintenance dose of which of the following drugs is used worldwide for opioid dependence?

- (A) Naloxone
- (B) Methadone
- (C) LAAM
- (D) Pethidine

• • •

**288.** Most common cause of premature death in schizophrenia?

- (A) Homicide
- (B) Suicide
- (C) Toxicity of antipsychotic drug
- (D) Hospital acquired infections

• • •

**289.** Which among the following is not used to treat alcohol dependence?

- (A) Flumazenil
- (B) Acamprosate
- (C) Naltrexone
- (D) Disulfiram

• • •

**290.** All are true about delirium tremens except?

- (A) Visual hallucinations
- (B) Coarse tremors
- (C) Third nerve palsy
- (D) Confusion

• • •

**291.** Mr X is a chronic smoker. His family insists on quitting smoking. He is thinking about quitting, but is reluctant to do so because he is worried that on quitting he will become irritable. According to the health belief model, the state of the patient is?

- (A) Precontemplation and preparation
- (B) Contemplation and extent of sickness susceptibility
- (C) Contemplation and cost
- (D) Precontemplation and cost

• • •

**292.** A 65-year-old lady presented with a swollen and painful knee. On examination, she was found to have grade III osteoarthritic changes. What is the best treatment option?

- (A) Conservative management
- (B) Arthroscopic washing
- (C) Partial knee replacement
- (D) Total knee replacement

• • •

**293.** Most common nerve injured in supracondylar fracture of the humerus?

- (A) Median
- (B) Radial
- (C) Ulnar
- (D) Anterior interosseous nerve

• • •

**294.** Blount's disease is:

- (A) Genu valgum
- (B) Genu varum
- (C) Genu recurvatum
- (D) Meniscal injury

• • •

**295.** A teenaged girl complains of pain in the knee on climbing stairs and on getting up after sitting for a long time. What is the probable diagnosis?

- (A) Chondromalacia patellae
- (B) Plica syndrome
- (C) Bipartite patella
- (D) Patello-femoral osteoarthritis

• • •

**296.** The first structure to be fixed after amputation (during replantation) is?

- (A) Bone fixing
- (B) Arterial repair
- (C) Venous repair
- (D) Nerve repair