

AIIMS November 2009
Post-Graduate Medical Entrance
Examination

D. Radiotherapy
Ans: b.

ANAESTHESIA

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

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

Ans: a.

2. Local anesthetic first used clinically –

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: d.

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

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

ANATOMY

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

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

Ans: b.

6. All are true except –

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

Ans: d.

7. The following structure does not pass through flexor –

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

Ans: a.

8. True about left phrenic nerve –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

D. Tibial N.

Ans: d.

10. Deep peroneal nerve supplies –

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

Ans: a.

11. True about prostatic urethra are all except –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

14. Vaginal sphincter is found by all except –

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

Ans: a.

15. Urothelium lines all except –

- A. Ureters

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

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

Ans: a.

17. What is medial most in femoral triangle?

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

Ans: d.

CHEMISTRY

18. In CRP, the C stands for:

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

Ans: d.

19. Glucose transporter in myocyte stimulated by insulin is:

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

Ans: d.

20. Karyotyping under light microscopy is done by:

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

Ans: c.

21. Western Blot detects?

- A. DNA
- B. RNA

C. Protein
D. mRNA
Ans: c.

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

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

ENT

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

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

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

D. Orbital floor and nasolacrimal duct
Ans: a.

FORENSIC

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

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

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

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

MICRO

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

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

Ans: b.

35. About H. Influenza all true except –

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

Ans: c.

36. Infective form for mosquito in Plasmodium falciparum is –

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

Ans: c.

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

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

C. Acute urethritis is the most common manifestation in males

D. All strains are highly sensitivity to penicillin

Ans: d.

37. All are correct regarding Widal test, except –

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

Ans: c.

38. Regarding clostridium perfringens gas gangrene false is?

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

Ans: c.

39. Regarding campylobacterium jejuni not true is?

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

44. Stain used for staining fungal elements –

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

Ans: c.

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

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

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

Ans: b.

46. Recent noble prize for –

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

Ans: a.

MEDICINE

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

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: c.

49. In Asthma which of the following is seen –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: b.

52. Alkaline phosphatase is decreased in –

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

Ans is none.

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

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

Which among the following is the probable diagnosis?

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

Ans: a.

54. Murmur increasing with valsalva maneuvre –

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

Ans: b.

55. Vasculitis not seen in adults –

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

AnsL a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: D.

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

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

Ans: b.

61. ABO antigens are not seen in –

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

Ans: a.

62. Necrotizing lymphadenitis is seen with –

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

64. In congestive cardiac failure all are used except –

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

Ans: d.

65. HLA B27 is seen associated with –

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

Ans: B.

66. Best marker for prediction of coronary artery disease –

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

Ans: a.

67. Drug not used in visceral leishmaniasis –

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

Ans: d.

68. All are used in hyperkalemia except –

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

Ans: a.

69. Cross matching is not required for transfusion of –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

71. Type of anemia caused by pulmonary TB –

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

Ans: d.

ORTHOPEDICS

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

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

Ans: c.

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

75. Progesterone of choice in emergency contraception is –

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

Ans: d.

76. Prelabour pains are mediated through –

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

Ans: a.

77. Genital warts in pregnancy treatment is –

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

Ans: c.

78. HPV vaccine is –

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

Ans: d.

79. Impaired ciliary motility in –

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

Ans: b.

80. Clue cell seen in –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

82. Most sensitive diagnosis test for ectopic pregnancy –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

88. Call exner bodies seen in –

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

Ans: a.

89. Uterine blood flow at term is –

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: a.

91. Tocolytic of choice in heart disease –

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

D. Salbutamol

Ans: b.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

92. Most common malignant tumor of eyelid is –

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

94. Sclera is thinnest at –

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: b.

96. Aniridita is associated with –

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

D. Medulloblastoma

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: c.

PSYCHIATRY

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

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: c.

102. Substance dependence is due to all except –

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

Ans: d.

103. Which is not included in personality trait?

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

Ans: b.

PHARMACOLOGY

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

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

Ans: d.

105. Increased Prolactin is associated with –

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: b.

107. Voriconazole is not effective against –

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

Ans: b.

108. Buspirone is an –

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

Ans: a.

109. Flumazenil, false is –

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

Ans: b.

110. Erythromycin is given in decreased bowel motility because –

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

Ans: d.

111. One of the following caused nephrotoxicity –

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

Ans: d.

112. Which of the following about phenytoin is true –

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

Ans: a.

113. Nitrates are not used in –

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

115. Which of the following is not a prodrug?

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

Ans: d.

116. Least narcotic –

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

Ans: d.

117. Anti TNF is not used in –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

PHYSIOLOGY

119. Highest concentration of potassium is seen in:

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

121. Stability of alveoli is maintained by:

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: b.

123. Transection at mid pons level results in:

- A. Asphyxia

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

Ans: d.

124. Pacemaker regulating the rate of respiration:

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans is none > 'd'

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

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

Ans: a.

RADIOLOGY

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

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

Ans: d.

128. Rib notching is seen in all except –

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

130. Radiation induced necrosis can be diagnosis by –

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

Ans: a > d

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

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

Ans: a.

PATHOLOGY

132. NARP is a –

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

Ans: c.

133. MIC-2-marker of –

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

Ans: a.

134. Not a B cell marker –

- A. CD 19

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

Ans: C.

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

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

Ans: d.

136. About p53 all are true except –

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

Ans: d.

137. ANCA positive is –

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

139. Lipid in tissue detected by –

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

D. Myeloperoxidase

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

141. DNA repairs defect associated with –

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

Ans: a.

142. Gene instability associated with malignancy in –

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

Ans: b.

143. HLA is located on –

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

Ans: a.

144. Which of the following is true?

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

Ans: a.

145. In Wegeners glomerulonephritis characteristic feature seen in –

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

D. Interstitial granuloma

Ans: b.

146. Low serum haptoglobin in hemolysis is masked by –

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

Ans: c.

PAEDIATRICS

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

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

149. Which vitamin deficiency is responsible for neonatal seizure?

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

151. Most common sequelae due to periventricular Leukomalacia –

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

Ans: a.

152. Kostmann's syndrome treatment is –

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

Ans: c.

153. Fetal alcohol syndrome is characterized by all except –

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

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

SPM

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

160. The vaccine not to given during pregnancy is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- B. Knowledge
C. Practice
D. Cultural belief

Ans: c.

166. False about Japanese encephalitis is:

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

Ans: d.

167. Reliability of a screening test refers to:

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

Ans: b.

168. Disposal method of outdated cytotoxic drugs is:

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Which is true:

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

Ans: b.

SKIN

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

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

Ans: b.

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

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: b.

175. All are dermatological manifestations of dermatomyositis except –

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

Ans: d.

SURGERY

176. True about branchial anomaly –

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

Ans: d.

177. Most important prognostic factor in congenital diaphragmatic hernia –

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

Ans: a.

178. Risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma all except –

- A. Chronic typhoid carrier

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: c.

180. Hirschsprung's disease is due to:

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: d.

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

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

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

Ans: d.

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

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

Ans: b.

184. Ileocecal tuberculosis is associated with –

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

Ans: a.

185. Lynch syndrome is associated with –

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

Ans: a.

186. All are true about Flail chest, except –

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

Ans: d.

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

- A. 8

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: a.

191. Alpha feto protein is increased in –

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

Ans: a.

192. Desmoid tumor, treatment is –

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

Ans: b.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: a.

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

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

Ans: c.

196. Tumors associated with infective etiology are all except –

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

Ans: c.

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

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

Ans: d.