

1. **Longest telomeres are found in which cells?**
 - a. Nerve cell
 - b. Retinal cell
 - c. Sperms
 - d. Skeletal muscle cell
2. **Conjugated Hyper-bilirubinemia is found in the following conditions, except**
 - a. Dubin- Johnson syndrome
 - b. Crigler – Najjar syndrome
 - c. Rotor Syndrome
 - d. Gilbert syndrome
3. **Virchow’s Node is located in the**
 - a. Axilla
 - b. Mediastinum
 - c. Left Supraclavicular region
 - d. Sub-mandibular region
4. **Carcinoma Prostate is characterized by the following, except**
 - a. androgen receptors
 - b. osteolytic secondaries
 - c. perineural invasion
 - d. single layer of cells
5. **AIDS virus belongs to**
 - a. Lassa virus
 - b. Lentic virus
 - c. Pox virus
 - d. Myxo virus
6. **The commonest site of Tuberculosis in the GIT is**
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Jejunum
 - c. Ileo-cecal region
 - d. Colon
7. **The histological type of Bronchogenic carcinoma in smokers is**
 - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Small cell carcinoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma
 - d. Undifferentiated carcinoma
8. **Which one of the following is correctly matched?**
 - a. Urothelial carcinoma - Transitional cells
 - b. Renal cell carcinoma - Blastemal cells
 - c. Nephroblastoma - Eosinophilic cells
 - d. Oncocytoma - Clear cells
9. **Which one of the following is correctly matched?**
 - a. X-linked recessive disorder - Glycogen storage disease
 - b. Autosomal dominant disorder - Hemophilia A
 - c. Autosomal recessive disorder - Sickle cell anemia
 - d. Metabolic disorder - Hereditary spherocytosis
10. **The sequence of events in Carcinogenesis is**
 - a. Mutation in the genome, DNA damage, Malignant neoplasm, Expression of altered gene products.
 - b. Mutation in the Genome, DNA damage, Expression of the altered gene products, Malignant neoplasm
 - c. DNA damage, Expression of the altered gene products, Mutation in the Genome, Malignant neoplasm
 - d. DNA damage, Mutation in the genome, Expression of the altered gene products, Malignant neoplasm.
11. **In Hemoglobin degradation, the first bile pigment formed is**
 - a. Bilirubin
 - b. Biliverdin
 - c. Bile acids
 - d. Cholic acids
12. **In Hepatic Jaundice with cholestasis, urine contains**
 - a. high levels of conjugated bilirubin and urobilinogen
 - b. high levels of conjugated bilirubin and negligible urobilinogen
 - c. high levels of unconjugated bilirubin and urobilinogen
 - d. high levels of unconjugated bilirubin and negligible urobilinogen.
13. **Following are the examples of Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia except**
 - a. Gilbert syndrome
 - b. Dubin – Johnson syndrome
 - c. Crigler – Najjar syndrome
 - d. Lucey – Driscoll syndrome
14. **The Chloride Shift involves**
 - a. K⁺ accompanying each bicarbonate that leaves the erythrocyte
 - b. Carbonic acid leaving the erythrocyte
 - c. Bicarbonate leaving the erythrocyte in exchange for chloride
 - d. Protons leaving the erythrocyte for each CO₂ that enters

- 15. A patient with P_{CO}2 of 60 mm Hg and Plasma Bicarbonate of 25 mEq/L, is likely to have**
- Acute metabolic acidosis
 - Acute respiratory acidosis
 - Compensated respiratory acidosis
 - Chronic metabolic acidosis
- 16. Most circulating T3 and T4 are bound to**
- Thyroxine binding pre-albumin
 - Thyroxine binding globulin
 - Gamma globulin
 - Thyroglobulin
- 17. In patients with primary hypothyroidism, which of the following laboratory tests will be useful?**
- Estimation of T3
 - Estimation of T4
 - Estimation of TBG
 - Detection of auto – antibodies..
- 18. Which of the following is required for crystallization and storage of the hormone Insulin?**
- Mn
 - Mg
 - Ca
 - Zn
- 19. Which of the following substances is present in high concentration in the urine of patients with Pheochromocytoma?**
- Epinephrine
 - Dopamine
 - Nor – epinephrine
 - 3 – methoxy – 4 –OH Mandelic acid.
- 20. Secondary Hypogonadism is due to**
- Pituitary gonadotropin deficiency
 - Pituitary corticotrophin deficiency
 - Testicular deficiency
 - Ovarian deficiency
- 21. Precursor of Testosterone is**
- Methyl testosterone
 - Pregnenalone
 - Aldosterone
 - Cortisone
- 22. The principal steroid secreted by the Fetal Adrenal cortex is**
- Progesterone
 - Dehydro EPI androsterone
 - Cotocosterone
 - Pregnenalone
- 23. Pneumothorax causes the following,except**
- Reduced vital capacity
 - Abnormal dullness to percussion on the affected side
 - Reduction in residual volume
 - Increased resonance on percussion on affected side
- 24. Constriction of bronchial smooth muscle can result from the following except**
- Irritation of bronchial mucosa
 - Cold stimulus to bronchial mucosa
 - Stimulation of local beta adreno – receptors
 - A decrease in P_{CO}2 in bronchial air
- 25. PR interval in electrocardiogram denotes**
- beginning of atrial depolarization to end of ventricular depolarization
 - beginning of atrial depolarization to beginning of ventricular depolarization
 - end of atrial depolarization to beginning of ventricular depolarization
 - end of atrial depolarization to end of ventricular depolarization
- 26. Work output of left ventricle is**
- 5 times more that of right
 - same as that of right
 - less than that of right
 - 20 times more than that of right
- 27. Positive Chronotropic effect means**
- increase in heart rate
 - increase in conductivity
 - increase in force of contraction
 - increase in excitability
- 28. Red colour – blindness is called**
- Deuteranopia
 - Protanopia
 - Protanomaly
 - Deuteranomaly
- 29. During Deep sleep there is a fall in**
- Hand skin temperature
 - Arterial Co₂
 - Blood growth hormone/cortisol ratio
 - Metabolic rate
- 30. In Brown – Sequard syndrome , below the level of lesion, on the same side**
- loss of fine touch
 - loss of vibration sense
 - loss of stereognosis
 - all of these

31. The following are adverse reactions of nitrates, except
 a. Headache b. Postural hypotension
 c. Tolerance d. Bradycardia
32. The following agents are used in Acute Myocardial Infarction, except
 a. Fibrinolytics b. Aspirin
 c. Anti – fibrinolytics d. Heparin
33. The appropriate drug for Cardiogenic Shock is
 a. Adrenaline b. Dopamine
 c. Isoprenaline d. Nor – adrenaline
34. The most suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is
 a. Chlortetracycline b. Democlocycline
 c. Oxytetracycline d. Doxycycline
35. The drug which does not possess H2 anti- histamine receptor antagonistic action is
 a. Cimetidine b. Ranitidine
 c. Nizatidine d. Loratidine
36. Which of the following hypolipidemic agents causes constipation and bloating?
 a. Colestipol b. Cholestyramine
 c. Both (a) and (b) d. none of these
37. The anti- asthma drug which cannot be administered by inhalation is
 a. Theophylline b. Ipratropium bromide
 c. Budesonide d. Terbutaline
38. Co – trimoxazole is a combination of
 a. pyrimethamine and sulfadoxine
 b. Trimethoprim and Sufixozaloe
 c. Trimethoprim and sulfaphenazole
 d. Trimethoprim and Sufamethoxazole
39. The drug used in prophylaxis of Rheumatic fever is
 a. Procaine pencillin
 b. Benzyl pencillin
 c. Benzathine pencillin
 d. Cloxacillin
40. The drug used for extra-pyramidal reaction to Chlorpromazine is
 a. Physostigmine
 b. Diphenhydramine
 c. Propranolol
 d. Metaclopropamide
41. Which one of the following muscles emerges through the two slips of Flexor Retinaculum?
 a. Flexor carpi radialis
 b. Flexor pollicis longus
 c. Abductor pollicis longus
 d. Flexor carpi ulnaris
42. The sensory nerve given off by the Axillary nerve is
 a. Upper lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
 b. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
 c. Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm
 d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
43. Unlocking of the knee joint to permit the flexion is caused by which muscle
 a. Vastus medialis b. Biceps femoris
 c. Popliteus d. Gastrocnemius
44. The nerve that supplies the skin over the adjacent sides of big toe and second toe is
 a. sural b. Saphenous
 c. Deep peroneal d. Superficial peroneal
45. The following is a branch of the fourth part of Vertebral artery?
 a. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
 b. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 c. Pontine branches
 d. Basilar artery
46. Palatine tonsil is developed from
 a. First pharyngeal pouch
 b. Second pharyngeal pouch
 c. Tubotympanic recess
 d. Third pharyngeal pouch
47. One of the following muscle is not a muscle of mastication
 a. Temporalis b. Masseter
 c. Buccinator d. Lateral pterygoid
48. Impulse flow towards a nerve cell occurs through
 a. Dendrite b. Axon
 c. Neuroglia d. none of these
49. Broca's area is localized in
 a. Superior temporal gyrus
 b. Parietal lobe
 c. Inferior frontal gyrus
 d. Para-central lobule

- 50. The following structures cross in front of the vertebral column , except**
- Thoracic duct
 - Accesory Hemi – azygos vein
 - Hemiazygos vein
 - Left superior intercostal vein
- 51. The commonest lump in the breast of a young female is**
- Fibrocystic disease
 - Fibroadenoma
 - Early breast cancer
 - Phylloides tumor
- 52. Traction injury to epiphysis of the vertebra is called**
- Osgood Schlatters disease
 - Kohlrs disease
 - Severs disease
 - Scheurmanns disease
- 53. Trigger thumb is**
- Stenosing Tenosynovitis of Flexor Pollicis Longus
 - Stenosing Tenosynovitis of Abd. Pol. Longus and Ext. Pol. Brevis
 - Tenosynovitis of Abductor Pollicis
 - Tenosynovitis of Lumbircals and Interosseii
- 54. The most common infection of hand is**
- Acute paronychia
 - Chronic paronychia
 - Terminal pulp space infection
 - Web space infection
- 55. The common cause of Tennis Elbow is**
- Bursitis
 - Enthesopathy at the region
 - Radial head osteophyte
 - Entrapment of posterior interosseous nerve
- 56. Most common complication of Clavicular fracture is**
- Malunion
 - Non – union
 - Injury to brachial plexus
 - Shoulder stiffness
- 57. Maximum tourniquet time for upper limb is**
- ½ hour
 - 1 hour
 - 1 ½ hour
 - 2 hours
- 58. The following malignancies are common in AIDS, except**
- Kaposi sarcoma
 - Burkitts lymphoma
 - Primary CNS lymphoma
 - Ca – colon
- 59. Partial thickness burn is characterized by all of the following except**
- becomes full thickness later
 - rarely causes severe physiological derangement
 - heals without grafting
 - moist and blistered
- 60. Necrotising Fascitis is caused by all the following organisms , except**
- Coliforms
 - Staphylococci
 - Bacteriodes
 - Clostridia
- 61. Kehr’s sign is positive in**
- Splenic rupture
 - Rupture of distended Gall bladder
 - Hepatic injury
 - Perforation of peptic ulcer
- 62. Lignocaine toxicity includes**
- Convulsions
 - Asystole
 - Methemoglobinemia
 - All of these
- 63. Mycosis fungoides is**
- Cutaneous lymphoma
 - Deep dermal fungal infection
 - Cutaneous tuberculosis infection
 - Skin eruptions due to rubella viruses
- 64. Common variety of piles is**
- Internal
 - External
 - Internal – External
 - none of these
- 65. Rectal strictures are more commonly seen with**
- Carcinoma Rectum
 - Syphilis
 - Chancroid
 - LGV
- 66. The following are true about Idiopathic Hypertrophic Aortic Stenosis, except**
- Autosomal dominant with complete penetrance
 - Sudden death
 - Associated Mitral Regurgitation
 - Verapamil ameliorate symptoms

- 67. Shrinking Lung syndrome is seen in**
a. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
b. Systemic Sclerosis
c. Poliomyelitis
d. Tuberculosis
- 68. All are autosomal dominant disorders except**
a. Tuberosus Sclerosis b. Polyposis coli
c. Cystic fibrosis d. Myotonia dystonia
- 69. cANCA is most commonly associated with**
a. Wegeners Granulomatosis
b. Idiopathic Crescentic GN
c. Diffuse Glomerulosclerosis
d. none of these
- 70. Which of the following is not associated with Tetany?**
a. Chvosteks sign b. Trousseau sign
c. Cole's sign d. Erb's sign
- 71. Regularly irregular pulse occurs in**
a. Sinus arrhythmias
b. II degree heart block
c. Multifocal extra-systoles
d. none of these
- 72. Pleural effusion protein analysis less than 2 gms occurs in**
a. Meigs syndrome b. Pulmonary infarction
c. Malignancy d. Pneumonia
- 73. Beta blockers are contra-indicated in hypertension management when associated with**
a. Congestive heart failure b. Renal failure
c. Liver failure d. all of these
- 74. Palmar Erythema is associated with**
a. Thyrotoxicosis b. Pregnancy
c. Liver disorders d. All of them
- 75. All are true of Impotence, except**
a. In India, Psychogenic causes are rare
b. Diabetes impotence is common
c. It occurs as the side effect of drug therapy of hypertension
d. Papaverine improves the condition in some.
- 76. The initial treatment for pre-eclampsia consists of**
a. Modified bed rest b. Salt restricted diet
c. Anti-hypertensives d. Sedatives.
- 77. Which of the following factors is most important in stimulating fetal growth?**
a. Insulin b. Growth hormone
c. Cortisol d. Human placental lactogen
- 78. Wound infections observed within the first 2 days after Caesarean delivery are usually caused by**
a. Streptococci b. Clostridia
c. Staphylococci d. Bacteroides.
- 79. Maternal convulsions have been associated with which of the following fetal heart rate patterns?**
a. Early decelerations
b. Variable decelerations
c. Prolonged decelerations
d. Accelerations
- 80. The Marshall – Marchetti Krantz operation is a procedure done to correct**
a. Chronic retention of urine
b. stress incontinence
c. urge incontinence
d. vesico-vaginal fistula
- 81. The following are diseases for which extended sickness benefit is payable for 309 days under the ESI act, except**
a. Hemiplegia b. Hemolytic anemia
c. Chronic renal failure d. Tuberculosis
- 82. The following are the complications of Measles, except**
a. Orchitis b. Diarrhea
c. Pneumonia d. Otitis media
- 83. Presumptive treatment for Malaria is given to**
a. persons who travel to malaria endemic area
b. all fever cases
c. fever cases showing typical symptoms of malaria
d. persons who are positive for malarial parasites
- 84. Which of the following statements about the characteristics of Tardive Dyskinesia is true?**
a. It is more common in men than women
b. It includes abnormal movements of tongue
c. It occurs more often in treatment using Clozepin than other Antipsychotics
d. It usually occurs within 3 months of beginning of drug treatment.

- 85. Conventional anti-psychotics can cause**
a. hyper-prolactinemia
b. Gynecomastia
c. Sexual dysfunction
d. All of these
- 86. All of the following may be effective in treating ADHD, except**
a. Methyl phenydate hydrochlorine
b. chlorpromazine
c. Phenobarbitone
d. Dextro-amphetamine sulphate
- 87. Oral Rehydrating Salt contains**
a. 15gm/litre of Glucose
b. 20gm/litre of Glucose
c. 25gm/litre of Glucose
d. 30gm/litre of Glucose.
- 88. What is the commonest organism responsible for neonatal meningitis?**
a. Hemophilus influenza b. E.coli
c. Meningococci d. none of these
- 89. Cholera is characterized by all , except**
a. Effortless vomiting
b. Painful watery (Rice water) stools
c. Hypotension
d. Acute renal failure
- 90. In a patient with fever for 4 days, typhoid can be confirmed by**
a. Positive WIDAL b. Positive blood culture
c. Leucocytosis d. Raised ESR.
- 91. Great Cardiac Vein lies in**
a. Anterior inter-ventricular groove
b. Posterior inter-ventricular groove
c. Anterior atrio - ventricular groove
d. Posterior atrio-ventricular groove
- 92. The attachments of structure at the superior surface of Anterior intercondylar area of tibia from before backwards are**
a. Anterior horn of medial meniscus, anterior cruciate ligament, anterior horn of lateral meniscus.
b. anterior horn of lateral meniscus, , anterior cruciate ligament, Anterior horn of medial meniscus.
c. anterior cruciate ligament, Anterior horn of medial meniscus, anterior horn of lateral meniscus.
d. anterior cruciate ligament, anterior horn of lateral meniscus, Anterior horn of medial meniscus.
- 93. All of the following structures pass deep in the flexor retinaculum of hand, except**
a. Tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis
b. Tendons of Flexor digitorum profundus
c. Tendon of Flexor pollicis longus
d. Tendon of the Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- 94. Rotator cuff is formed by the tendons of**
a. Supraspinatus – Rhomboideus minor – Subscapularis – Infraspinatus
b. Supraspinatus – Infraspinatus – Teres major – Teres minor
c. Supraspinatus – Infraspinatus – Teres minor – Subscapularis
d. Infraspinatus – Subscapularis – Teres minor – Pectoralis minor.
- 95. Wrist drop is the result of injury to**
a. Median nerve
b. Ulnar nerve
c. Musculo-cutaneous nerve
d. Radial nerve
- 96. Both dermal and epidermal Melanoblasts are formed from**
a. General body ectoderm
b. Ectodermal placode
c. Neural plate
d. Neural crest
- 97. Which one of the following diseases is not X- linked recessive?**
a. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
b. Christmas disease
c. Hemophilia
d. Marfans syndrome
- 98. The trigone of the urinary bladder is developed from**
a. Vesicourethral canal
b. Mesonephric duct
c. Para-mesonephric duct
d. Allantoic diverticulum.
- 99. Which of the following is correctly matched?**
a. Duodenum – Large intestine
b. Jejunum – Valve of Kerkring
c. Ileum – Brunners Gland
d. Appendix – Peyers patch.
- 100. The structure that lies anterior to the rectus abdominis above the costal margin is**
a. Costal cartilages
b. Internal oblique aponeurosis
c. Transvers abdominis aponeurosis
d. External oblique aponeurosis.

101. **In a surgical patient which of the following preoperative preparation effectively reduces infection rate?**
 a. Antiseptic bathing of the patients body
 b. Shorter period of preoperative hospital stay.
 c. Preoperative shaving five minutes before surgery
 d. Antiseptic scrubbing of the surgeons hands.
102. **The safe method of administering general anesthesia is through**
 a. Tracheostomy tube
 b. Non- cuffed endotracheal tube
 c. Cuffed endotracheal tube
 d. Endobronchial tube.
103. **The initial fluid replacement in a case of burns is dependent upon**
 a. hematocrit value
 b. blood pressure
 c. surface area involved
 d. the depth of the burns
104. **Minimum amount of GI bleed to cause Melena is**
 a. 30ml b. 60 ml
 c. 120 ml d. 10 ml
105. **Most malignant type of Ca stomach is**
 a. Proliferative growth
 b. Ulcerative growth
 c. Linitis plastica
 d. Superficial spreading type
106. **Emphysematous Cholecystitis occurs commonly in**
 a. Sarcoidosis
 b. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
 c. Diabetes mellitus
 d. Gas gangrene
107. **Common site involved in Toxic Megacolon is**
 a. Ascending colon b. Descending colon
 c. Transverse colon
 d. Sigmoido-rectal area.
108. **Operation of choice for Resectable Cancer Rectum 4 cms above the anal verge is**
 a. Anterior resection
 b. abdomino – perineal resection
 c. resection and anastomosis
 d. Davis procedure
109. **Barret’s esophagus are found in**
 a. Reflux esophagitis
 b. Following burns
 c. Following head injury
 d. In Typhoid, T.B, and amebiasis
110. **Gastric ulcer occurs most commonly at**
 a. Fundus b. Body
 c. Pyloric antrum d. Greater curvature
111. **Couvelaire uterus is seen in**
 a. Placenta previa b. Vasa previa
 c. Abruptio placenta d. all of these
112. **Maternal syphilis is associated with abortion at**
 a. Early first trimester b. Second trimester
 c. IUD d. None of these
113. **Physiological edema of pregnancy is best treated with the following**
 a. crepe bandage b. Diuretics
 c. Rest d. Salt restricted diet
114. **Amniocentesis is indicated in all, except**
 a. alpha fetoprotein study b. breech
 c. chromosomal study d. Fetla maturity
115. **Neutrophil examination can indicate sex from**
 a. number of lobes
 b. presence of drumstick
 c. nature of granules
 d. size of cell
116. **Common cause for Decubitus ulcer in prolapse uterus is**
 a. Infection b. Injury
 c. Conjestion d. Malignancy
117. **Myomectomy is done in a patient to conserve**
 a. Reproductive function
 b. Menstrual function
 c. Feminity
 d. none of these
118. **Condom is used in the following, except**
 a. Following vasectomy
 b. Treatment of Vasectomy
 c. immunological infertility
 d. Asherman syndrome

119. **Ovulation inducing drugs include the following except**
 a. Clomiphene citrate
 b. Human menopausal gonadotropin
 c. Follicle stimulating hormone
 d. Progesterone
120. **Diagnosis of Vesicular mole can be made confidently by**
 a. clinical examination b. X ray
 c. HCG levels d. Ultrasound
121. **Which of the following anti-epileptic drugs is used as alternative to Lithium in Mania and bipolar disorder?**
 a. Phenytoin b. Ethosuximide
 c. Carbamazepine d. Vigabatrin
122. **Long term thiazide therapy causes hyperglycemia by**
 a. reducing insulin release
 b. interfering with glucose utilization in tissues
 c. increasing sympathetic activity
 d. increasing corticosteroid secretion.
123. **Drug of choice for radical cure of P.vivax malaria is**
 a. Chloroquine b. Quinine
 c. Primaquine d. Halofantrine
124. **The rationale of giving beta blockers in angina is that they**
 a. dilate coronary arteries
 b. decrease the perload
 c. decrease the work of the heart
 d. increase the O₂ consumption
125. **Effects of the Glucocorticoids include all of the following except**
 a. Altered fat deposition
 b. Increased blood glucose
 c. increased skin protein synthesis
 d. Inhibition of Leukotriene synthesis
126. **The side effect which limits the use of oral iron therapy is**
 a. epigastric pain b. black stool
 c. staining of teeth d. metallic taste
127. **The agent that is effective against Helicobacter pylori in peptic ulcer is**
 a. Bismuth b. Pirenzepine
 c. Aluminium hydroxide d. amoxicillin
128. **The anti-neoplastic drug used in Psoriasis is**
 a. Mitotane b. Mechlorethamine
 c. Melphalan d. Methotrexate
129. **Thyrotoxicosis can be treated with**
 a. Glucocorticoids b. Methimazole
 c. Propyl thiouracil d. All of these
130. **The anti-emetic drug with least extrapyramidal side effect is**
 a. Metoclopropamide b. Chlorpromazine
 c. Prochlorperazine d. Domperidone
131. **The main type of lipids found in tissues in starving individual in the end of first week of fasting is**
 a. Phospholipids b. Triacylglycerol
 c. Cholesterol d. Cholesterol esters.
132. **Which of the following lipoproteins would contribute to a measurement of plasma cholesterol in a normal individual following a 12 hour fast?**
 a. Chylomicrons b. VLDL
 c. Both VLDL & LDL d. LDL
133. **Ketosis is ascribed in part to**
 a. a slowdown in fat metabolism
 b. an over-production of acetyl CoA
 c. an under production of acetyl CoA.
 d. an over-production of glucose
134. **Respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants is due to the absence of in the lung.**
 a. Dipalmitoyl lecithin
 b. Cephalin
 c. Phosphatidyl inositol
 d. Phosphatidyl ethanolamine
135. **The free fatty acids of blood are**
 a. metabolically inert
 b. mainly bound to beta lipoprotein
 c. stored in the fat deposits
 d. mainly bound to serum albumin
136. **The normal route of Calcium excretion is**
 a. kidney and liver
 b. kidney and intestine
 c. kidney, intestine and pancreas
 d. kidney, liver and pancreas.
137. **A rise in blood calcium may indicate**
 a. Paget's disease b. vitamin D deficiency
 c. Cushing's disease d. Hypervitaminosis D

138. **Hypermagnesemisa is seen in**
 a. Hyperthyroidism b. Renal failure
 c. Chronic infection d. Malabsorption
139. **Specific gravity of the normal urine is**
 a. 1.010 – 1.100 b. 1.040 – 1.100
 c. 1.150 – 1.250 d. 1.010 – 1.025
140. **Prothrombin time in obstructive jaundice**
 a. is normal
 b. decreases
 c. becomes normal after Vitamin K injection
 d. increases after Vitamin K injection
141. **Hashimotos disease is**
 a. autoimmune disease of thyroid
 b. excessive secretion of Adrenal cortex
 c. disorder of motor system of brain
 d. none of these
142. **Plasma cortisol level is maximal around**
 a. 8-9 pm b. 2-3 pm
 c. 8am d. midnight
143. **Cushing syndrome is caused by**
 a. hyopsecretion of growth hormone
 b. hyopsecretion of thyroxine
 c. hypersecretion of cortisol
 d. hypersecretion of pituitary hormones.
144. **Identify the wrong statement about cortisol:**
 a. Secretion increased following injury
 b. favours protein synthesis
 c. enhances effects of antigen – antibody reactions
 d. tends to lower blood pressure.
145. **Osmotic diuresis effect usually occurs in the**
 a. glomerulus b. Distal tubule
 c. Collecting duct d. Proximal tube
146. **The following statements are true for Gastrin except in**
 a. stimulates secretion of Hcl and Pepsinogen
 b. decreases gastric antral mobility
 c. weakly stimulates gall bladder contraction
 d. increases resting pressure of lower esophageal sphincter.
147. **Commonest carcinoma in female is of**
 a. uterus b. cervix
 c. breast d. ovary
148. **A cholagogue**
 a. increases the rate of secretion of bile
 b. increases the contraction of gall bladder
 c. increases the storage of bile in G.B.
 d. none of these
149. **Blood group antigen is**
 a. carried by sex chromosomes
 b. attached to plasma proteins
 c. attached to hemoglobin molecule
 d. found in saliva
150. **All of the following cells arises from a common committed stem cells except**
 a. Red blood cells b. Platelets
 c. Granulocytes d. Lymphocytes
151. **Hypochromic microcytic RBCs are a feature of anemia due to**
 a. Iron deficiency b. B12 deficiency
 c. Folate deficiency d. All of these
152. **Myelofibrosis is diagnosed by**
 a. Bone marrow aspiration
 b. Peripheral smear
 c. Trepine biopsy
 d. Bone marrow imprint.
153. **The commonest type of leukemia encountered in children is**
 a. A.L.L1 type b. C.L.L
 c. C.M.L juvenile type d. C.M.M.L
154. **Neutrophilia is a common manifestation in the following conditions except**
 a. Pyogenic infection
 b. Typhoid fever
 c. Myocardial infarction
 d. Diabetic ketoacidosis
155. **Among the following, the condition which presents with diminished reticulocyte count is**
 a. Aplastic anemia
 b. Bloodless anemia
 c. Hemolytic anemia
 d. Lueco-erythroblastic reaction
156. **Pigments derived from hemoglobin are all, Except**
 a. Bilirubin b. Hematin
 c. Lipofuchsin d. Hemosiderin

157. **The presence and rapid multiplication of pathogenic bacteria in blood is**
 a. Septicemia b. toxemia
 c. Bacteremia d. all of these
158. **The following are sites of Metastatic Calcification, except**
 a. alveoli b. blood vessels
 c. lymph nodes d. renal tubules
159. **Which of the following transmits the HIV most efficiently?**
 a. Semen b. Blood
 c. Saliva d. Breast milk
160. **The aetiologic agent implicated in the production of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is**
 a. Ebstein – Barr virus
 b. Oral Candidiasis
 c. Herpes simplex Type II
 d. Rhinosporidium seeberi.
161. **At the time of curettage for suspected endometrial carcinoma, the uterus is perforated with a sound. The treatment would be**
 a. Conservative
 b. Immediate laparotomy and hysterectomy
 c. Laparoscopy and closure of perforation
 d. Immediate chemotherapy
162. **Hysterosalpingogram is useful in the diagnosis of all the following conditions, except**
 a. Cervical incompetence
 b. Tuberculous endometritis
 c. Ashermans syndrome
 d. Scar integrity in previous LSLs.
163. **The LH surge precedes ovulation by**
 a. 12 hours b. 24-36 hours
 c. 48 hours d. 60-72 hours
164. **Post – Caesarean pregnancy should be**
 a. delivered by repeat Caesarean section
 b. should have a vaginal delivery
 c. an institutional delivery
 d. none of these
165. **Primi gravida is seen in the first trimester with primary pulmonary hypertension. You will advise**
 a. Medical termination of pregnancy
 b. Hospitalization
 c. Outpatient treatment
 d. angiography.
166. **In a twin pregnancy Caesarean section is indicated in**
 a. Abruptio placentae
 b. Acute polyhydramnios
 c. When first fetus presents as transverse lie
 d. all of these
167. **If a woman C/O. Bleeding per vaginum with history of two months amenorrhoea. One should think of**
 a. Threatened abortion
 b. Ectopic pregnancy
 c. Metropathia hemorrhagica
 d. All of these
168. **Red degeneration of Fibroid is associated with**
 a. Pregnancy
 b. Aseptic infarction
 c. Thrombosis
 d. Leukocytosis
169. **Which of the following is not an indication for Classical Caesarean?**
 a. Carcinoma cervix
 b. Cervical fibroid
 c. Vesicovaginal fistula repaired previously
 d. Classical Caesarean previously
170. **Danazol is useful in**
 a. Amenorrhoea
 b. Infertility
 c. endometriosis
 d. Fibroadenoma breast
171. **All are true of Parathion poisoning except**
 a. decrease in true cholinesterase level
 b. respiratory depression common
 c. pupil constricted
 d. opiates ideal for convulsions
172. **Complications of Mitral Stenosis include all , except**
 a. acute left ventricular failure
 b. Pulmonary apoplexy
 c. Pneumonia
 d. Infective endocarditis.
173. **In India, for Rheumatic fever all are present, except**
 a. Sydenhams Chorea
 b. Erythema marginatum
 c. arthralgia
 d. Raised C reactive protein.

174. **In Atrial fibrillation, all are true except**
 a. varying intensity of first heart sound
 b. precipitation or aggravation of existing CCF
 c. Pulse deficit rarely
 d. embolic manifestations.
175. **All are features of Pulmonary Hypertension, except**
 a. Early diastolic murmur
 b. ejection click
 c. Canon vein in jugulars
 d. Prominent palpable pulmonary artery pulsations over chest.
176. **Coarctation of aorta is associated with all, except**
 a. Hypertension in lower limbs
 b. Turners syndrome
 c. Bicuspid aortic valves
 d. Polycystic kidney.
177. **All are true of methyl alcohol poisoning, except**
 a. occurs in groups of persons
 b. toxic effects due to acetaldehyde
 c. causes blurring of vision
 d. treatment is with ethyl alcohol.
178. **streptokinase therapy is contra – indicated in all, except**
 a. allergic reaction
 b. second dose within six months
 c. recent injury
 d. age above 50 years.
179. **Pulmonary hypertension occurs in all , except**
 a. Ostium secundum septal effect
 b. Patent ductus arteriosus
 c. Fallot's tetralogy
 d. Mitral incompetence
180. **All are true of opening snap in Mitral Stenosis, except**
 a. it is absent when valve is calcified
 b. occurs before II sound
 c. heard all over precordium
 d. ringing quality.
181. **Boerhoove's syndrome is**
 a. partial thickness rupture of esophagus
 b. full thickness rupture of esophagus
 c. Rupture of esophageal varices
 d. Rupture of gastro – esophageal junction.
182. **Common Goitre in Iodine Deficiency is**
 a. Simple colloid b. Single nodule
 c. Multiple Nodule d. Malignant nodule.
183. **Plasma Cortisol levels show Diurnal variation with highest values**
 a. in the morning b. at bed time
 c. in the evening d. at midnight
184. **Which of the following Naevi becomes malignant?**
 a. Blue Naevus
 b. Hairy Naevus
 c. Junctional Naevus
 d. Intradermal Naevus
185. **Metabolic acidosis occurs in**
 a. Diabetes b. Starvation
 c. Renal insufficiency d. all of these
186. **Amaurosis fugax is**
 a. Hemiplegia caused by embolus in middle cerebral artery
 b. Fleeting blindness due to embolus in central retinal artery
 c. Gangrene of intestines due to thrombosis of mesenteric artery
 d. Splenic infarction due to thrombosis of splenic artery.
187. **Step walls are associated with the transmission of**
 a. Amebiasis b. Ascariasis
 c. Ancylostomiasis d. Dracunculosis
188. **The toxic agent in Epidemic Dropsy is**
 a. BOAA b. Ergot alkaloids
 c. Sanginarine d. None of these
189. **Evolution of Rash in a chicken pox case passes through the following four stages. Identify the correct order in which they appear.**
 a. Macule, Papule, Scab, Vesicle.
 b. Papule, Macule, Vesicle, Scab.
 c. Vesicle, Papule, Macule, Scab.
 d. Macule, Papule, Vesicle, Scab.
190. **The Odds ratio is used as measure of association in a**
 a. Retrospective Cohort Study
 b. Cohort Study
 c. Prospective Cohort Study
 d. Case Control Study

191. **Causes of Hypergonadotrophic hypogonadism are following, except**
a. Klinefelters syndrome
b. Turners syndrome
c. Cushing syndrome
d. Leprosy.
192. **Following are true about Psoriasis, except**
a. Well defined erythematous plaques
b. Parakeratosis
c. Not associated with HLA CW6
d. Exacerbated by Propranolol.
193. **Clinical features of raised Intracranial pressure include all, except**
a. Tachycardia b. Vomitting
c. Personality changes d. 6th Nerve palsy
194. **Pulsus Paradox occurs in**
a. Cardiac tamponade
b. Bronchial Asthma
c. Pneumo-thorax
d. all of these
195. **Turners syndrome is associated with all the following, except**
a. Karyotype of 45 XO
b. Genital hypoplasia
c. Blind vagina
d. Streak ovaries
196. **The condition of waxy flexibility is encountered during examination of patients with**
a. Alcoholic Hallucinosi s b. Mania
c. Catatonic Schizophrenia
d. Alzheimers disease
197. **In the following, mention the drug which is not used in Erythematous Nodosum Leprosum.**
a. Steroids b. Chlorpromazine
c. Thalidomide d. Adriamycin
198. **The key mediator in Scar formation are following, except**
a. T.F.G beta b. FGF
c. Macrophages d. Polymorphs
199. **In renal transplantation, the dreaded cause for graft loss is**
a. Acute rejection
b. Vascular thrombosis of artery.
c. Vascular thrombosis of vein
d. Anatomic dehiscence
200. **The rate limiting enzyme in Bile salt synthesis is**
a. HMG CoA Reductase enzyme
b. HMG CoA synthetase enzyme
c. 7 – alpha – hydroxylase.
d. Nucleosidase enzyme.