FCPS Part 1 Past Papers

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**[Anaesthesia, Nov 2011 paper 2](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2012/06/anaesthesia-nov-2011-paper-2.html)**

**Anaesthesia FCPS 2011, November paper 2**

1. What is true about critical temperature:  
a. applies on mixture of gas.  
b. of co2 is 31c  
c. of oxygen is 121c  
d. of nitrogen is 21c  
e. is temperature below which pressure can keep gas liquid  
  
2. Humidity in OT should be  
a.27  
b.45  
c.37  
  
3. Ropivacaine is used for epidural anaesthesia instead of bupivacaine during labour,because  
a. it is less toxic  
b. no effect on fetus  
c. recovery is quick  
d. prolonged action  
  
4. half life of pseudocholine esterase is  
a. 2 hours  
b. 1 week  
c. 3 days  
d. 12 hours  
5. regarding phosphodiestease inhibitor (I can just recall there was some option regarding its inactivation of cAMP,,which I ticked..but don’t remember exactly now what the other options were )  
  
6. volume of distribution depends on following except  
a. age  
b. gender  
c. lipid solubility of a drug  
  
7. what is true about FRV volume.  
a. increased in shallow breathing  
b. nitrogen breath test can measure it  
c. it is part of minute ventilation  
d. can be measured by helium dilution metho  
  
8.regarding coanda effect what is true  
a. can explain ischemia of myocardium  
b. do not explains vascular flow  
c. explains unequal distribution of air in alveoli  
  
9. regarding flow of gas in a tube,directly proptional to  
a. radius  
b. pressure difference  
c. viscosity  
  
10.flow of inhalational gases across memebrane is directly propotional to..  
a. surfactant produced  
b. transalveolar pressue  
c. hypoxia  
  
11. which one of following anti emetic has max bioavalability  
a- ondansteron  
b- cyclizine  
c- droperidol  
d- metoclopramide  
e- porcholrperazine  
  
12.which one of following drug worsens angina  
a.verapamil  
b.isossorbide dinitrate  
c.propanolol  
d.lisinopril  
  
13.which one of following used in CCF but is not a vasodilator…  
a.verapamil  
b.nifedipine  
c.nimodipine  
d.metoprolol  
e.diltiazem  
  
14.drug of choice in prizmental angina  
a.isosorbide dinitrate  
b.nitoglycerine  
c.diltiazem  
  
15.nitous oxide is a .. a.analgesic,, b.vasodilator  
  
16. regarding paracetamol what is true…  
a.increases PT…  
b.is nephrotoxic  
c.not an anti inflammatory  
d.more potent analgesic than codeine  
e.causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Phanacetin  
  
17.child with burn 6 hour back brought to ER for dressing. Family history of sibling died under GA is positive…you are cautious regarding using succinylcholine in this patient why?  
a. Chances of malignant hyper thermia increases  
b. hyperkalemia  
c. due to increased risk of prolonged muscle contractions  
  
18.sensory supply of dura is by all except  
a.trigeminal nerve  
b.cervical nerves  
c.vagus nerve  
d.hypoglossal nerve  
  
19.Mac of isoflurane is a.0.3 b.0.5 c.1.2 d.1.5  
  
20.mac is reduced in…  
a. duration of anaesthesia  
c. hypoxia,  
  
22. which one irritates larynx..  
a. desflurane  
b. isoflurane  
c. sevoflurane  
d. nitrous oxide  
  
23.isoflurane effects cardiac activity by: (options don’t remember exactly,but the main theme was how isoflurane actually suppresses cardiac activity,mechanism of action )  
a. decreasing AV conduction  
b. inhibiting intracellular phospateases  
c. bidirectional block (something like that ,exact term don’t remember but it was bi- )  
d.  
  
24. all of the following are tributaries of internal jugular vein except:  
a. sigmoid sinus  
b. lingual vein  
c. superior thyroid  
d. oocipital vein  
  
25. After induction of anesthesia by 10 mg/kg thiopentone, pt is hypotonic. Cause ?  
a. hypersensitivity  
b. dec HR  
c. dec contractility  
  
26.which one of following has steroid nucleus.  
a.ketamine  
b.profol  
c.thiopental  
d.midazolam  
  
27.which one is potent bronchodilator,can be used in asthmatic patients  
a.ketamine  
b.propofol  
  
28.regarding isoflurane one correct statement..  
a.recommended for anaesthesia induction,,  
b.  
c.  
  
29.thiopental effects on cvs:  
a.transient fall in bp  
b.  
  
30. ketorolac drug of choice in…  
a.. a patient of thoracotomy wid oozing wounds  
b. diabetic patient undergoing hemicolectomy  
c.  
d.  
  
31. correct statement regarding inferior vena cava …  
a.commences at L5  
b.tributaries similar to aorta  
c.lies posterior to right adrenal gland  
d.is related to bare area of liver  
  
32. regarding left adrenal vein drains into…  
a. inferior vena cava  
b. left renal vein  
  
33. adrenaline is added to local anaesthetic to restrict its…  
a.toxicity  
  
34. regarding cvp whats true….  
a. always low in all types of shock.  
b. give accurate measurement when catheter in rt atrium  
c. gives clue about pulmonary edema  
d. reading 5cm H2o is equal to 10 mmhg  
  
35.patient in ot undressed..heat loss is by  
a.radiation n conduction  
  
36.if ventillation increasd.  
a.dead space develops  
  
37.laminar flow what is true….  
a. directly proportional to viscosity  
  
38. transducer is…  
a .convert one energy form into another  
  
39.patient on htnsive drug now comes in shock ,known hypertensive,, Serum Potassium is 5..Diagnosis? a.hemolysis  
b.CRF  
c.ARF  
  
40. whats true about montoux test..  
a.reaction type is type 4  
  
41.prednisolone..( cant recall what they asked,just remember there was a question regarding it as well )   
  
42.in sternous exercise wats not increased….  
a.heart rate  
b.cardiac output  
c.respiratory rate  
d.blood pressure  
  
43.pulse pressure  
a. is differance of systolic and diastolic pressures  
b. decreases in old age  
  
44. cardiac index is..  
a. cardiac output to body surface area (BSA),  
b.difference of end systolic volume and end diastolic volume  
  
45. lysosomes  
a. produced by golgi apparatus  
b. has hydrolases n catalases  
c. has oxidases  
  
46.regarding carotid sheath,correct statement is:  
a.contents are carotid artery,vagus nerve,internal jugular vein  
b.formed by condensation of pretracheal fascia   
  
46.adenosine mode of action…a.  
  
47.dopexamine  
  
48.bronchial tone circadian rhythm max at …a.early morning  
  
49.3rd space fluid loss.fluid of choice is…  
a. blood,plasma  
b.10%dextrose  
c. ringers lactate  
d. normal saline  
  
50.class three antiarhythmic name  
a. quinidine  
b. pilocarpine  
c. lidocaine  
  
51.10-15% blood loss,,replace by ..  
a. whole blood  
b. three times normal saline  
c. ringers lactate  
52.pulmonary ligament is  
a. in which lung root sinks during respiration  
b. a recess in parietal pleura  
c.formed by condensation of Sibson fascia  
  
53.supra pleural fascia is …..  
a.thickining of pretrachial fascia  
b.attached to first rib  
c.moves with respiration,  
d.subclavian vessels crosses it superiorly  
  
54. chorda tympani,select one false…..  
a. supplies posterior 2/3 of tongue,  
b .leaves through styloid mastoid foramen.  
. c. passes over upper part of medial side of tympanic membrane  
  
55.all are mesoderm derivative except….  
  
56.road traffic accident ,patient now having bleeding from left ear n left eye pupil dilated,which cranial nerve damaged  
a.occulomotor  
b.trigeminal  
c.trochlear  
d.facial  
  
57.thoracic part of sympathetic trunk supplies all except..  
a. heart,  
b. lungs,  
c. aorta,  
d. parietal pleura   
  
58.respiratory quotient is  
a.carbondioxide produced per oxygen utilization  
  
59.mac of sevoflurane with 60% N2O  
a. 0.66-0.68  
  
60.which of following joint is immoveable  
a.manubrosternal  
b.sternoclavicular  
c.symphsis pubis  
d.shoulder joint  
  
61.dorsal rami of cervical spinal nerves supply  
  
62.regarding bronchopulmonary segments correct statement is  
a.has a segmental bronchus  
b.anatomical ,surgical,functional unit of lung  
  
63.which of following organism causes menigites sec. to pyogenic lung abcess  
a.streptococcus  
b.staphyllococcus  
c.h.influenza  
d.neisseria  
  
64.true regarding trachea  
a. contains macrophages in alveoli  
b. incomplete cartilages in airway tract tubes  
c. cilliated epithelium uptil terminal bronchus  
  
65.nitrogen breath test can be used for a.measuring dead space .  
  
66.regarding right brachiocepahilc vein,what is true  
a. has valve  
b. right is longer than left  
c. commences at level of t4  
d. is vertical  
  
67.filling of ventricle produces which heart sound .  
  
68.lymph is drained into  
a.spleen  
b.thymus  
c.lymph node   
  
69.regarding inferior vena cava,what is true ..  
a.commences at L5  
b.lies posterior to right renal gland  
c.related to bare area of liver  
d.has tributaries similar to aorta   
  
70.regarding internal jugular vein  
a.continuation of sigmoid sinus,  
b.hypoglossal nerve crosses it anteriorly,,  
c.lingual nerve is its tributary,  
  
71.anterior inferior cerebellar artery is a branch of  
a.pica  
b.basillar artey  
c.vertebral artery  
d.posterior cerebral artery  
  
72.which of following doesn’t have any sensory supply  
a.hypoglossal nerve,  
b.vagus nerve,  
c.occulomotor nerve,,  
d.trochlear nerve  
  
73.a patient is inducted with an inhalational agent,he develops bronchospasm n airway irritation, (I think in question it was also mentioned about mac of that agent and it was < 0.1 ,,don’t remember exactly ) which agent is responsible for this:  
a.isoflurane  
b.desflurane  
c.halothane  
d.sevoflurane  
  
74.what is true about amide local anaesthetics: a.they are bound to albumin  
  
75.regarding ropivacaine what is true  
a.less cardiotoxic  
b.long duration of action  
c.equally effective than bupivacaine  
d.pKa is equal to that of bupivacaine  
  
76.most toxic local anaesthetic is: a.bupivacaine b.ropivacaine c.lidocaine d.dimethocaine   
  
77.suxamethonium causes tachycardia in a patient ,,what is the mechanism ?  
a.it blocks nicotinin receptors at post synaptic junction  
b.it blocks nicotinic receptors at autonomic ganglia  
c.it blocks muscarinic receptors at postsynaptic terminal  
  
78.you have given a dose of suxamethonium in a patient ,now u have to give another dose,you are very cautious regarding second dose,why ?  
a.because of hyperkalemia  
b.because of hypocalcemia  
  
79.regarding ropivacaine what s true:  
a.low ph increases its shelf life  
b.more toxic than bupivacaine  
c.it is a recemic mixture  
  
80.piperacurium is preferred over pancuronium because  
a.renal excretion is less  
b.cardiovascular stability is more  
  
81.which local anaesthetic causes methaemoglobinemia:  
a.lidocaine  
b.bupivacaine  
c. Prilocaine d.  
  
82.half life of pseudocholinesterase is:  
a.12-16 weeks  
b.3 hours  
c.2 days  
  
83.orifice of a tube is small,flow of gas through small orifice affected by which parameter  
: a.presseure difference  
b.density  
c.radius  
  
84.what is true about viscosity? a.it decreases on increasing temperature  
  
85.in pregnancy respiratory rate increases which hormone is responsible for that : a.estrogen b.prolactin c.thyroid d.progesterone  
  
86.in huntingtons chorea succinyl choline is contraindicated ,why? a.pseducholine esterase is deficient  
  
87.ace inhibitor acts in ccf by .. a.reducing cardiac out put .b.by decreasing av conduction c.by decreasing SA and AV conduction  
  
88.which one of following is correct : a. po2 90 spO2 1OO% b. po2 60 spO2 90% c. po2 50 spO2 60%   
  
89.in how many percentage of population malignant hyperthermia chances exist? a.<50% b. 60% c. 80%  
  
90.cis atrecurium is preferred over atricurium why? a.due to less production of metabolites b.dosesnot release histamine 91.preganglionic sympathetic supply to sublingual gland is transmitted along which cranial nerve  
  
92.regarding why nitrous not used in abdominal surgeries correct statement is: a.distends intestine  
  
93. ECG of a patient shows progressively increasing PR intervals followed by dropped beat. What is the condition? a) Third degree heart block b) Mobitz Type 1 c) Sinus arrhythmia d) Mobitz Type 2  
  
94.one case scenerio was given in which ph was 7.4,,pCO 2 was 60,,and HCO3 was 26 a.respiratory acidosis b.type 1 respiratory failure and compensated respiratory acidosis c.type 2 respiratory failure and compensated respiratory acidosis d.metabolic alkalosis  
  
95.best indicator of preload is: a.pulmonary capillary wedge pressue b.ventricular end diastolic volume c.end systolic volume d.organ perfusion  
  
96.All are the branches of Vagus nerve EXCEPT a) Auricular b) Lacrimal c)Pharyngeal d) Recurrent Laryngeal  
  
97.About CSF most appropriate statement is a) it is ultrafilterate of Plasma b) has more glucose than blood c) has cushioing effect d) absorbed in Choroid Plexus  
  
98.sodium in blood is electrically balanced by .chloride ion .bicarbonate .rest options don’t remember   
  
99.maximum map is in a.ivc b.svc c.pulmonary artery d.capillaries  
  
100.glucose tranports across membrane due to its concentration difference,it is called: a.diffusion b.facilitated diffusion c.active tranport d.sec. active tranport  
  
101.cell is in complete depolarization phase in : a.qrs complex b.QT interval c.ST segment d.T wave   
  
102. Muscle relaxant that can be given to an asthmatic pt a. atracurium b. tubocurare c. cisatracurium d. suxa   
  
103.Regarding Laudanosine,all true except (exact options don’t remember but I guess they were like this ) a.metabolite of atra and cis curium b.less conc . produced by cis than atracurium c. crosses blood brain barrier d.cns depression  
  
104.regarding intracranial part of facial nerve what is true: a.give rise to greater petrosal nerve b.nerve to submandibular gland c.nerve to tensor tympani [E:\My Stuff\FCPS Part-1 Past Papers__files\icon18_edit_allbkg.gif](http://www.blogger.com/post-edit.g?blogID=3833988596594034196&postID=7364700758631636304&from=pencil)

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**[Medicine 25th May, 2010](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2010/07/medicine-25th-may-2010.html)**

1  
ECG changes can be seen in the following conditions EXCEPT  
a) Change in body position  
b) MI  
c) Sleep   
(http://ajpregu.physiology.org/cgi/content/full/292/3/R1320)  
d) Mitral stenosis  
e) Aortic regurgitation  
Ans:  
A:   
  
2  
About NEURAL TUBE  
a) Forms primitive streak  
b) Forms notochord  
c) Cns develops from it  
d) Forms three germ layers  
e) …  
Ans;  
C (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neural\_tube )  
3  
SACRALIZATION  
a) Union of 1st sacral vertebra with 5th lumbar  
b) Union of 5th lumbar with 1st sacral  
c) Fusion of all sacral vertebra to form sacrum  
d) Flexion at sacrum  
e) …  
Ans:  
B   
4  
Stroke volume  
a) Cardiac output depends on it  
b) Heart rate determines stroke volume  
c) Increases in haemorrhage  
d) Independent of venous return  
e) …  
Ans;  
DNT KNW EXACTLY  
5  
Central venous pressure  
a) Inc. in haemorrhage  
b) Dec in gram negative septicemia  
c) Dec in heart failure  
d) …  
e) …  
ans;  
b   
  
6  
What change occurs from lying to standing position?  
a) Venous pressure inc  
b) Arterial pressure inc  
c) Sweating  
d) Cutaneous vasoconstriction  
e) ….  
Ans;  
A   
  
7  
A simple senario of hurshspring disease  
8  
Which hepatitis dangerous in pregnancy  
a) A  
b) B  
c) C  
d) D  
e) E  
Ans;  
e  
9  
A lady, who’s been deliverd in a remote village, presents with shock, septicemia, bleeding from venae sites.whats diagnosis  
  
DIC  
10,  
Most common cause of pulmonary embolism?  
a) Heart failure  
b) Dvt  
c) Cancer lung  
d) Pneumonia  
e) …  
ans;  
B  
11,  
Regarding vit. D synthesis  
a) 1 hydroxylation ocurs in kidney  
b) 25 ocurs in kidney  
c) 1 ocurrs in liver  
d) 25 in lung  
e) Both in skin  
Ans;  
A http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin\_D  
12,  
Treatment of erythroblastosis fetalis?  
a) Exchange transfusion with b +ve  
b) With b \_ve  
c) Ab +ve  
d) Anti D  
e) …  
ans;   
  
  
  
  
13,  
WHICH IS NOT SUPLIED BY OCULOMOTOR N.  
a) Medial rectus  
b) Lateral rectus  
c) Inf oblique  
d) Sup rectus  
e) Inf rectus  
  
14,  
  
About external juglar vein  
a) Formed by retromandibular and ant. Auricular v.  
b) Content of carotid triangle  
c) Pierces deep fascia behind sternocleidomastoid  
d) …  
e) …  
ans;  
c   
  
15,  
  
Cephalic vein  
a) Present in deltopectoral groove  
  
16,  
A lil senario of cervical rib i, e weakness and paresthesia along ulnar nerv course  
17,  
A qs about CSF findings, which 1 true etc  
  
18  
Diagnosis of typhoid in 1st week  
Ans… blood culture  
  
19,  
Most common cause of SUBACUTE BACTERIAL ENDOCARDITIS  
a) Staph aureus  
b) Sterp. Viridans  
c) Strep pneumonae  
d) Staph epidermiditis  
e) …  
ans;  
b  
20,  
  
Cause of gas gangrene (C. perferringens ws not givn)  
a) C.botulinum  
b) C. C. ljungdahlii  
c) Tetanus toxin  
d) C. septicum  
e) …  
  
ans;  
d http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gas\_gangrene  
  
21,  
Type of omental necrosis?  
a) Caseous  
b) Gangrene  
c) Fat  
d) Coagulative  
e) Fibrinoid  
Ans;  
C http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=c41BJkHrniEC&pg=PA25&dq=omental+fat+necrosis&hl=en&ei=8iopTKykIaWlsQaB9JzEBA&sa=X&oi=book\_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=omental%20fat%20necrosis&f=false  
  
22,  
Most of bicarbonate absorption ocurs in  
a) Proxial c. tube  
b) Distal c. tube  
c) Loop of henle  
d) Collecting duct  
e) ….  
Ans;  
A http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=pekX0WUKzMoC&pg=PA414&dq=bicarbonate+reabsorption&hl=en&ei=oCspTPu0CIO0lQftobD-Bw&sa=X&oi=book\_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=bicarbonate%20reabsorption&f=false  
23,  
There were 4\_5 qs about aldosterone  
  
24,  
Stimulus for aldosterone release  
a) Hypernatremia  
b) Hypokalemia  
c) Hyperkalemia  
d) Alkalosis  
e) …  
ans;  
c   
  
25,  
Aldosterone causes  
a) Hypercalcemia  
b) Hyperkalemia  
b) Acidosis  
c) Hypernatremia  
d) …  
ans;  
c   
  
  
26,  
Dec aldosterone will lead to  
a) Hyponatremia  
  
27,  
ADH acts on   
a) Loop of henle  
b) Distal c. tube  
c) Collecting duct  
d) Bowman capsule  
Ans  
c  
  
28,  
For circardian rhythm optic nerve sends fibers to  
a) Optic chiasma  
b) Medial geniculate body  
c) Lateral geniculate body  
d) Suprachiasmatic n.  
e) Upraoptic n.  
Ans;  
D http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circadian\_rhythm  
  
  
29,  
A person suffering from dehydration, which ion replacement is most important?  
a) Ca  
b) Mg  
c) Na  
d) K  
e) Cl  
Ans;  
C   
  
30,  
What to give to Inc vitamen in diet  
a) Nuts  
b) Yougurt  
c) Egg  
d) Green vegetables  
e) Margarine (sumthin like it)  
Ans;  
D   
  
31  
Natural anticoagulant  
a) Heparin  
b) Warfarin  
c) Aspirin  
d) Plasminogen  
e) Fibrin  
Ans;  
D   
  
32,  
Endogenous pigment in chronic hemolysis  
a) Hemosiderin  
b) Lipofuscin  
c) Anthracotic pigment  
d) …  
e) …  
Ans   
A  
  
  
33,  
In a ward, at a children hospital, all the children there have some permanent disabilitythe parents of such children are suffering from  
a) Denial  
b) Anger  
c) Bargaining  
d) Depression  
e) Acceptance  
  
34,  
Square root of variance  
a) Mean  
b) Variation  
c) Standard deviation  
d) Median  
e) Acuracy  
Ans  
C   
  
35,  
Mean Inc with  
a) Inc in sample size  
b) Dec in sample size  
c) Inc in standard deviation  
d) …  
e) …  
ans;  
b http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/Java/Html/SampleDist.htm  
  
36,  
What is therapeutic index of a drug?  
  
37,  
Drug contraindicated in renal failure  
a) Amikacin  
b) Chloramphenicol  
c) Vancomycin  
d) Pencillin  
e) …  
ans;  
a  
  
38,  
Drug for hyperthyroidism in pregnancy  
a) Methimazolepropylthyrouracil  
b) Ppu  
c) Radioactive iodine  
d) Total thyrodectomy  
e) Ligol solution  
Ans  
B   
  
39,  
Which will not b present in a lung hamartoma (it ws senario of pulmonary hamartoma and qs ws asked at the end of senario)  
a) Coin lesion on xray chest  
b) Mostly asymptomatic  
c) Mostly Discovered incidently  
d) Benign  
e) Cartilage in lesion area  
Ans  
E   
  
40,  
  
Difference BW hyperplasia and benign tumor  
a) Hyperplasia invades surrounding tissues  
b) Benign tumor metastasize to tissues  
c) Benign tumor shows aggressive growth  
d) Hyperplasia shows pleomorphisim  
e) Benign tumor is surrounded by capsule  
Ans  
E   
  
41,  
Atrophy means  
a) Dec in cell size  
  
42,  
Premalignant condition of oral cavity  
a) Erythroplakia  
b) Leukoplakia  
c) SCC  
d) Lichen planus  
e) …  
ans  
b   
  
43,  
A senario was about sturge webber syndrome in which he gave neurological symptoms I,e seizures and convulsions then asked that what other symptom can be found in that child and ans ws GLUCOMA . Point to note that they did not talk about PORT WINE STAIN (birth mark) on face or forehead Λ  
44,  
Submucosal glands are present in   
a) Stomach  
b) Gall bladder  
c) Duodenum  
d) Small intestine  
e) Pancreas  
Ans  
C   
  
  
45,  
After gastrectomy what can happen  
  
a) Malabsoprtion  
b) Steatorhea  
c) Anemia  
d) …  
e) …  
ans  
c   
  
46,  
After gastrectomy B12 is not absorbed due to deficiency of  
a) Parietal cells  
b) Chief cells  
Ans  
A   
47,  
Gastroparesis treatment (last part1 me b tha)  
a) Metoclopramide  
48,  
Absorption of long chain fatty acids?  
a) Ileum  
  
49,  
Bile salts are absorbed where?  
a) Terminal ileum  
  
50,  
Bile acids are conjugated with which amino acid to form bile salts  
a) Taurine  
  
51,  
Which hormone Inc gastric contraction?  
A) GASTRIN  
B) CCK  
C) Secretin  
c) Gip  
Ans  
A   
52,  
Rupture of post wall of duodenal ulcer will damage  
a) Gastroduodenal artery  
53  
Left renal vein relation to aorta  
a) Ant  
b) Post  
Ans   
A   
  
54,  
Final common motor pathway  
a) Corticospinal tract  
b) Alpha motor neurons  
c) Upper motor neurons  
d) Cerebral cortex  
e) …  
ans  
b   
  
55,  
There was a qs about injury at T4,T8 level and dy askd about wat will happen , choices were not straight forward e,g askin sum tract lesion etc dts y not remeberd  
56,  
Stretch reflex maintains  
a) Muscle tone  
b) Balance  
c) Length  
d) …  
e) …  
ans  
c  
  
57,  
There was qs in which options were (forgot qs)  
a) Pancinian corpucles  
b) Messiners corposccles  
c) Ruffinis end organs  
d) Golgi tendons  
e) ….  
  
58,  
Regarding pulmonary wedge pressure  
a) Called so cz measured by a wedge shaped catheter  
b) Usually bw 10-15 mmhg  
c) Measure of rit atrial pressure  
d) …  
e) …  
  
ans  
b  
  
59,  
During systole  
a) Both ventricles contract simultaneously  
b) 50% filling of ventricles occurs  
c) Blod flow inc in coronary arteries  
d) ..  
e) ..  
ans  
a  
  
60,  
Fastest conducting fibers in heart   
a) Purkinje  
61,  
Glomerular pressure inc due to  
a) Afferent constriction  
b) Efferent constriction  
Ans  
b  
62,  
A senario was about dijoxin toxicity  
63,  
Treatment of acute asthma  
a) Terbutaline  
  
64,  
Isoniazid side effects can be prevented by  
a) Pyridoxine  
  
65,  
Not a cause of cardiogenic shock  
a) Cardiac temponade  
b) Mi  
c) Arrythmias  
d) Hemorrhage  
e) Aortic dissection  
Ans  
d  
  
66,  
A pt with deformed nose, AFB +ve  
a) Leprosy  
  
67,  
Most imp point of exudative inflamation  
a) Sp gravity < 1.020 b) Neutrophils c) Protein >2g| dl  
d) .  
e) …  
ans  
c  
  
68,  
Monocytes  
a) Most abundant cells in circulation  
b) Do not go out of vessels  
c) Not phagocytic  
d) …  
e) …  
  
69,  
Tuberculous meningitis  
a) Inc lymphocytes in csf  
  
70,  
Bladder ca caused by  
a) Schistosoma haematobiam  
  
71,  
Which tumor does not hav bone metastasis?  
a) Thyroid  
b) Liver  
c) Lung  
d) Breast  
e) Kidney  
Ans  
b  
  
72,  
ESTROGEN OCPs can cause  
a) Breast ca  
b) Ovary ca  
c) Endometrial ca  
Ans  
a  
  
73,  
Residual vol.  
a) Amount of air left in the lung after a max exhalation  
  
74,  
Vital capacity  
a) After a max inspiration, max expired volume is vc  
  
75,  
Cardiac output  
a) Measured by fick principle  
  
76,  
Regarding sup parathyroid gland  
a) Located in close proximity to INF thyroid artery and recurrent laryngeal nerve at the level of cricothyroid junction. (Remembr that sup glands hv more constant position while INF r variable in position.that’s y dy askd about sup glands location.its imp)  
77,  
Digastric triangle   
a) Bounded anteriorly ant. Belly of digastric, posteriorly by post. Belly  
  
78,  
Which is not covered by deep cervical fascia  
a) Thyroid  
b) Parotid  
c) Sternocleidomastoid  
d) Submandibular gland  
e) Sublingual  
Ans  
e  
  
79,  
Circumduction  
a) Combination of flexion, extension, aduction and abduction  
  
80,  
For surgery tibia should b aproached from medial side, why  
a) Dnt remember choices, sory  
B)  
C)  
D)  
  
  
81,  
Micturation reflex centre is located in  
a) Brainstem (pontine micturation centre). There s also a sacral micturation centre but it ws not in the choices  
  
82,  
Diagnosis of pneumothorax?  
a) Xray chest  
  
83,  
Approach to intercostal space for pleural effusion drainage  
a) Lower part of space (neurovascular bundle in upper part os SPACE but lower part of RIB)  
  
84,  
Pt having uppr respiratory tract INF, then chest pain that relieved by sitting up  
a) Pericarditis  
  
85,  
  
In nephron fluid which substance conc is higher than plasma  
a) Na  
b) Bicarbonate  
c) Glucose  
d) Urea  
e) Albumin  
Ans  
d  
  
86,  
  
Renal plasma flow is determined by  
a) PAH  
  
87,  
WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT UPPER HALF OF ANAL CANAL  
A) Options wr about epithelium, nerve sup, lymph, blood suply. Dnt remember exactly  
  
88,  
Jaundice, hepatitis, diarrhea 10days after bone marrow transplant  
a) Graft vs host disease  
89  
Erythroblastosis fetalis, type of hypersensitivity reaction?  
a) 2  
  
90,  
WHICH VACCINE IS NOT LIVE  
A) Measles  
B) Mumps  
C) Rubella  
D) Yellow fevr  
E) Tetanus  
Ans  
e  
  
91,  
Tissue for HLA typing (there were two same qs in each paper)  
a) Buccal mucosa  
b) Leukocytes  
c) Skin  
d) Bone marrow  
Ans  
b  
  
92,  
LP done at  
a) L4-L5 (l3-l4 also correct but it ws not in choices, thanks ALLAH Dy did NT gv both choices simultaneously :-)  
  
93,  
Cauda equina  
a) Collection of nerve roots and rootlets  
  
  
94  
Pilocarpine is nicotinic  
a) Agoist  
b) Antagonist  
  
95  
Diagnosis of klinefeltrs syndrome  
a) Barr body  
  
96  
Which drug interers with warfarrin  
a) Cemetidine  
  
97  
Adverse effect of chlorpromazine  
  
a) Extrapyrimidal  
  
98  
Mechanism of action of captopril  
a) Ace inhibitor  
  
99  
Feature of ca  
a) Plomorphisim  
b) Nuclear ratio  
c) Hyperplasia  
d) Invasion  
Ans  
d  
  
100  
  
Most cancers hav which fillament in them  
a) Kerratin  
b) Desmin  
c) Vimentin  
d) Neurofibrilary  
e) …  
ans  
a  
  
101  
Paraneoplastic syndrome is associated with  
a) Ca breast  
b) Adeno ca lung  
c) Small cell ca lung  
d) Ca prostate  
Ans  
C  
  
  
102  
Hepatitis b INF is monitored by  
a) Surface antigen  
b) Srface antibody  
c) Core antibody  
d) E antibody  
  
103  
  
Hepatitis A inf, which test to perform  
a) Hep A nd B VIRUS  
b) Bilirubin  
c) Sgpt  
d) Albumin  
Ans  
c  
  
104  
Which hormone inhibits insulin secretion?   
a) Secretin  
b) Cck  
c) Somatostatin  
d) Glucagan  
e) Vip  
Ans  
c  
(As a general rule all git hormone stimulate insulin release and knwn as INCRETIN)  
105  
MOST IMP STRESS HORMONE (it was also in last part1)  
a) Epinephrine  
b) Insulin  
c) Growth  
d) Cortisol  
e) Acth  
Ans  
d  
  
106  
In Cushing syndrome  
a) Neutrophils are Inc, lymphocytes and eiosiniphils are Dec  
107  
A simple senario of graves disease  
108  
Whats pattern of antibodies in multiple myeloma (options were vry weird, nt exactly remembrd)  
a) They hav igA, M, G in different ratios and %ages e, g   
IgA 5gm, M 15gm, G 20gm  
b) IgM: igG S 1:20  
  
109  
HLA type in RA  
a) HLA DR4  
110  
ABSOLOUTE LYMPHOCYTOSIS NOT PRESENT IN  
a) Sle  
b) Inf. Mononeucleosis  
c) Walders (sumthin like that) granulomatosis  
d) …  
e) …  
ans  
a (nt sure)  
  
111  
  
Pt with arithritis, butterfly rash, photosensitivity (these symptoms wr in the form of a simple senario), WATS diagnosis  
a) SLE  
  
112  
Platelets contraindicated in  
a) Splenomegaly  
b) Acute immune thrombocytopenia  
c) Coagulopathy  
d) Dic  
Ans  
b  
  
113  
Water moves through   
a) Pores  
b) Membrane matrix  
c) Protein channels  
d) Fascilitated difusion  
Ans  
A (water channels)  
  
114  
Fascilitated diffusion  
a) Passive transport trough protein channels or carier protiens  
  
115  
Which factor strenthen pt doc relationship  
a) High professional skills  
b) High social skills  
c) Highly qualified  
d) Logical answers to qs  
e) Active listening  
Ans   
E   
116  
  
Which is more aggressive (also in last part1)  
a) Basal cell ca  
b) Squmaous cell ca  
c) Melanoma  
Ans  
b  
  
117  
Nissel bodies are  
a) RER  
b) SER  
c) Mitichondria  
d) Golgi bodies  
Ans  
a  
  
118  
  
Greatest area of cerebral cortex is covered by  
a) Elbow  
b) Knee  
c) Thumb  
d) Shoulder  
e) Ankle  
Ans  
C  
  
  
119  
  
Deviation of tongue on protrusion, which N. is damaged  
a) Fascial  
b) Hypoglossal  
c) Submandibular  
d) Edenger westphal  
e) …  
ans  
b  
  
  
120  
  
A pt with diastolic murmur in aortic area and colapsing pulse, diagnosis  
a) Aortic stenosis  
b) Mitral stenosis  
c) Aortic R.  
d) Mitral R  
e) …  
ans  
c  
  
  
121  
  
SUB-DURAL HEMATOMA CAUSE  
A) SUP CEREBRAL VEIN  
B) INF CEREBRAL VEIN  
C) ANT DIVISION OF MA  
D) Post. Division of MA  
Ans  
A  
  
  
122  
  
Csf absorbed by  
a) Arachnoid villi  
b) Choroid plexuses  
Ans  
A  
  
  
123  
Which is pierced during LP  
A) Dura matter  
  
124  
Inf spreads retroperitonealy, which will b infected  
a) Spleen  
b) Jejunum  
c) Transverse colon  
d) Descending colon  
e) …  
ans  
d  
  
  
125  
Ant pituitary loss will result in Dec in size of  
a) Zona glomerulosa  
b) Zona fasiculata  
c) Parafolicular cells of thyroid  
d) Adrenal medulla  
e) …  
ans  
b  
  
  
126  
Factor Dec wound healing  
a) Vit c deficiency  
  
127  
How thrombocytes play role in thrombosis  
a) Sorry forgotn the choices  
  
128  
Accomoation reflex intact, light reflex absent. Damage to?  
a) Edenger westphal n.  
b) Optic nerve  
c) Optic tract  
d) Optic chiasma  
e) Pretectal area  
Ans  
E  
  
  
  
129  
Part of portal system draining esophagus  
a) Azygous v.  
b) Hemiazygous  
c) Rit gastric  
d) Lft gastric

Ans  
D

130  
Bronchopulmonary segment  
a) Anatomical and functional unit iof lung  
  
131  
Temp set point is in  
a) Ant hypothalamus  
b) Post hypothalamus  
  
132  
Antibodies are produced by  
a) Plasma cells  
  
133  
Virulence of bacteria is associated with  
a) Dose  
b) Duration of exposure  
c) Toxin production  
d) Body resistence  
e) …  
ans  
c  
  
  
134  
For a blood donor what is not required (choices not well remembrd.actualy dy askd that which factor should not b there in a GENERAL HEALTHY DONOR)  
a) Age  
b) Sex  
c) Systemic disease  
  
135  
Which one is not a epithelium tumor  
a) Adenocarcinoma  
b) Sq ca  
c) Liposarcoma  
Ans  
C  
  
  
136  
Which receptor r involvd in acid production  
a) H1  
b) H2  
c) Acetylcholine  
d) …  
e) …  
ans  
b  
  
  
137  
Which is present in slow wave sleep  
a) Dopa  
b) Acetylcholine  
c) Serotonin  
d) Norepinephrine  
e) …  
ans  
c and d  
  
  
138  
Hemibalismus due to damage to  
a) Subthalamic N.  
  
139  
A child having dyspnea when lyng down  
a) Retrosternal goiter  
  
140  
Best buffer of body  
a) Protein  
b) Hb  
c) Hco3  
d) Phosphate  
Ans  
C  
  
  
141  
Protein utilization is chekd by   
a) Urinary NO2  
b) Blood NO2  
Ans  
A  
  
  
142  
A pt has fluid loss, now his urine is concentrated. It’s due to  
a) Aldosterone  
b) Adh  
c) Acth  
d) Cortisol  
Ans  
B  
  
  
143  
Ph 7.4 po2 65 pco2 33 hco3 19  
  
a) Metabolic acidosis  
b) Metabolic alkalosis  
c) Compensated resp alkalosis  
d) Resp alkalosis  
  
144  
What happens on mountain aclimitization?  
a) Ventilation inc  
  
145  
Syphil dignosis material taken from  
a) Blood  
b) Urine  
c) Semen  
d) Genital sores (lesion)  
e) Saliva  
Ans  
D  
  
  
146  
Best indicator of serum iron stores  
a) Serum iron  
b) Serum ferritin  
c) Hemosiderin  
d) TIBC  
Ans  
B  
  
  
147  
Why more oxygen goes to alveoli at apex than at base?  
a) Inc compliance  
b) Inc blood flow  
c) In v\q   
d) Inc pulmonary pressure  
Ans  
A  
  
  
148  
Urinary incontinence with overflow and excessive voiding, damage to (qs nt remembrd well)  
a) S2, 3,4  
b) S2, 3  
c) L2, 4,s1  
  
149  
Hypospedias is due to defect in  
a) Urogenital tubercle  
b) Urogenital fold  
c) Urachus  
Ans  
B  
  
  
150  
Cephalic vein   
a) Begins in anatomical snuff box  
b) Lies lat. To radial a.  
c) Lat. To biceps  
d) Ends in axilla  
Ans  
C  
  
  
151  
Upper part of anal canal is  
a) Lined by stratified sq epi  
b) Drained by sup inguinal nodes  
c) Drained by inf rectal vein  
d) Sensitive to touch  
e) Sensitive to pain  
  
152  
  
Normal fetal heart rate  
a) 40…. 60  
b) 60…. 100  
c) 100…. 120  
d) 120…. 160  
e) 160…. 200  
Ans  
D  
  
  
153  
One qs was about CVP.about its inc or dec in specific condition  
  
154  
Inc in systemic filling preesure causes  
a) Inc venous return  
  
155  
  
Beta-blockers do not cause  
a) Inc renin  
b) Vasoconstriction  
c) Bronchiodilation  
d) …  
e) …  
ans  
a  
  
156  
  
Lidocaine  
a) Inc PR interval  
b) Dec AP  
c) Dec automaticity  
Ans  
A  
  
  
  
157  
  
A diabetic pt with BS 20mmole\l , obese,no complication,its 1st visit to a doc. What shold be the treatment?  
a) Insulin  
b) Insulin + sulphonylurea  
c) Sulphonylurea  
d) Biguanides  
e) Biguanides +sulphonylurea  
Ans  
D  
  
  
158  
  
Pendulous knee jerk, cause  
a) Cerebellar lesion  
b) Upper motor neuron  
c) Lower motor neuron  
d) S2, 3,4  
Ans  
A  
  
  
159  
  
In which parasite the respiratory symptoms predominate?  
a) Ascaris  
b) Cystecercosis  
c) …  
d) …  
e) …  
  
160  
Diagnosis of H.influnzae meningitis  
a) Csf culture  
b) Blood culture  
c) Inc lymphocyte in csf  
d) …  
e) …  
an  
a  
  
  
161  
Antibody to TB bacteria is (dnt remember exact choices but they did ask regarding antibody against TB)  
a) Cell bound  
b) Membrane bound  
c) in plasma  
d) In saliva  
e) …  
  
162  
In which phase os cell dividion the chromosomes are arranged in chromatids  
a) Prophase  
b) Metaphase  
c) Anaphase  
d) Telophase  
  
163  
Atrial contraction coresponds to  
a) C wave  
b) P wave  
c) Qrs  
  
  
164  
  
Dorsal roots supply which musscles?  
a) Internal intercostal  
b) Externat intercostal  
c) Innermost intercostal  
d) Some back musscle  
  
165  
  
Internal spermatic fascia is derived from  
a) External oblique  
b) Internal oblique  
c) Transvesalis fascia  
d) Transversus abdominus  
Ans  
C  
  
166  
Inputs to cerebellum  
a) From vestibular system  
  
167  
Resolving power of lens  
a) That enables to see closely related subjetcs seperatly  
  
168  
Parasympathetic stimulation causes   
a) Ciliary muscle contraction  
  
169  
RTA, 1.5L blood loss, skin is calm and cold due to  
a) Vasoconstriction  
b) Vasodilation  
  
170  
  
Most common manifestation of septic pt  
a) Tachycardia  
b) Hypotension  
c) Inc GFR  
Ans  
B  
  
  
171  
  
Premalignant condition  
a) Basal cell nevus  
b) Dysplastic nevus syndrome  
Ans  
B  
  
  
172  
  
Tumor involving lymph vessels  
a) Angiosarcoma  
b) Cystic hygroma  
Ans  
B  
  
  
173  
A female having very high levels of prolactin, suffering from homonymous hemianopia. It’s due to  
a) Compression of optic nerve  
b) Damage to optic tract  
c) Damage to optic radiation  
d) Compression of upper part of optic chiasma  
e) Compression of oculomotor n.  
Ans  
D  
  
  
174  
  
What u find in primary hyperaldosteronism  
a) Inc k  
b) Dec k  
c) Hypotension  
d) Inc renin  
e) Inc angiotensin 2  
Ans  
B  
  
  
175  
Which take part in synthesis of aldosterone  
a) Angiotensin 1  
b) Angiotensin 2  
c) Cortisol  
d) …  
e) …  
  
176  
  
Inc k causes  
a) Inc aldosterone  
b) Inc ADH  
c) Dec aldosterone  
d) Dec ADH  
  
177  
HYDROCHLORTHIAZIDE CAUSES  
A) Inc k  
B) Inc ca  
C) Inc mg  
D) Inc na  
  
178  
Hydrops fetalis occurs to RH –ve mother and RH +ve father. What type of hypersensitivity reaction occurred?  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4  
e) 5  
  
179  
Blood supply of eye except cones and rods  
a) Central artery of retina  
  
180  
They gv senario of klinefeltr and askd what u will find most common  
a) Gynecomastia  
  
181  
  
Aldosterone causes  
a) Hyperkalemia  
b) Hyponatremia  
c) Hypercalcemia  
d) Hypokalemia  
e) Acidosis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**[MEDICINE JUNE 2009](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2009/09/medicine-june-2009.html)**

1. H+ ion secretion in the kidney causes  
bicarbonate reabsobtion  
bicarbonate excretion  
  
2. which is pivot joint  
temporomandicular  
atlanto occpital  
Atlanto axial  
  
3. Drug used for mountain sickness  
acetazolamide  
scopolamine  
  
4.Corneal opacities r caused by  
ethambutol  
phenothiazides  
  
  
5. Captopril causes  
hypokalemia  
hyper kalemia  
  
6. Ph =7.5 HCO3= 48 PCO2= 45 diagnosis is  
metabolic alkalosis  
respiratory alkalosis  
partially compensated metabolic alkalosis  
partially compensated respiratory alkalosis  
  
7. Which is P450 inducer  
isoniazid  
phenobarbitone  
cometidine  
ketoconazole  
  
8. Which causes decreased gastric motility  
Magnesium Sulphate  
Aluminium Hydroxide  
  
  
9. Serum gastrin levels are incresed by prolonged use of  
antacids  
PPI  
H2 blockers  
anticholinergics  
beta blockers  
  
10.Esophago gastric junction competence is maintained by  
lying supine  
incresed intra abdominal pressure  
diaphragm paralysis  
use of metoclopramadie  
use of morphine  
  
11. Patient has acute blood loss the mechanism triggered imediately is  
baro receptor mechanism  
renin angiotensin system  
  
12. Carotid body receptors respond to  
arterial PO2  
arterail Pco2  
13. propylthyouracil acts by  
decreasing iodine uptake  
decreasing TSH levels  
decreasing thyro globulin levels  
  
14. which is increased in first responce  
Ig G  
Ig M  
Ig A  
  
15. which crosses placenta   
Ig G  
Ig M  
Ig A  
Ig E  
  
16. which is secreted in breast milk  
Ig G  
Ig A  
Ig M  
  
17. which has memory function  
Ig G  
Ig M  
Ig A  
Ig E  
  
18. which drug causes abnormal differentiation between red and green colours  
ethambutol  
amiodarone  
pyrazinamide  
  
19. for best verbal communication skill one should hav  
good vacabulary  
competence in presentation  
fluent speech   
20. which is not caused by parasympathelic stimulation  
increased GIT motility  
micturation  
miosis  
sweating  
  
21. ejaculation is caused by  
sympathetic  
parasypathetic  
both  
  
22. Alpha receptors stimulation causes  
pupilaary dilation  
increased heart rate  
increased contractility  
  
23. fracture of surgical neck of humerus, patinet cant raise arm and sensory loss on lateral surface of arm. damage to  
axillary nerve  
musculo cutaneous nerve  
  
24. action of gluteus medius n minimus is  
abduction n medial rotation  
abduction n lateral rotation  
adduction n medial rotation  
adduction n lateral rotation  
  
25. thymus is formed by  
3rd pharangeal pouch  
4th pharangeal pouch  
  
26. bromocriptine causes decresed prolaction levels by acting on  
dopamine receptors  
cholinergic receptors  
  
27. patients ecg shows increasing PR intervals and then a missed beat   
first degree block  
sinus arrythmia  
Mobitz type 1 block  
Mobitz type 2 block  
3rd degree block  
  
28. Digoxin is drug of choice in  
Atrial flutter  
Atrial Fibrillation   
Ventricular Tachycardia  
Bradycardia  
  
29. patient after ischemic attack has ventricular tachycardia. drug that must b used is  
lidocaine  
amiodarone  
verapamil  
  
30. apex beat is   
4th left intercostal space mid clavicular line  
8cm to the left of midline in 5th intercostal space  
  
31. young patient has bruises on the body and no other significant history n examination unremarkable. he has  
  
idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura  
aplastic anemia  
Hemophilia  
  
32. Hemophilia is  
X linked recessive  
Autosomal dominant  
Autosomal recessive  
  
33. which investigation to be done in patient with hemophilia  
PT  
APTT  
bleeding time  
complete blood count  
  
34. patient has hemoptysis and glomerulonephritis. diagnosis is  
good pasture syndrome  
wegeners granulomatosis   
35. P falciparum causes  
black water fever  
  
36. C perferingens acts by  
producine lecithinase  
depleting ATP  
causing hypoxia  
  
37. Gonococcus in easily identified in exudate specimen by  
gram staining  
Z N staining  
culture  
  
38. which is not oncogenic  
Hep B virus   
Hep D virus  
Herpes Simplex virus  
EBV  
  
39. Middle meingeal artery passes through  
foraman spinosum  
foraman lacerum  
foraman rotundum  
foraman ovale  
  
40. damage to middle meningeal artery causes hematoma formation between  
duramater n calvaria  
duramater n arachnoid mater  
arachnoid mater n piamater  
  
50. which is present in cavernus sinus  
abducent nerve  
  
51. which cranial nerves r parasympathetic  
III, VII, IX, X  
  
52. patients right eye has moved upward n has his neck tilted to left to avoid diplopia. damage to  
superior oblique  
inferiour oblique  
  
53. patient has homonymous hemianopia. lesion is at  
optic nerve  
optic tract  
retina  
optic chiasma  
  
54. germ cells r derived from  
ectoderm  
endoderm  
mesoderm  
  
55. foreign body in trachea goes in which bronchus  
right upper  
right middle  
right inferior  
left inferior  
  
56. which lobe has only 2 brocho pulmonary segments  
right middle  
right upper  
left upper  
left middle  
  
57. during iso volumetric contraction  
atrial pressure decreases  
semilunar valves r open  
coronary blood flow decreses  
first heart sound is produced  
second heart sound is produced  
  
58. which is thick filament  
actin  
myosin  
  
59. a sacromere is present between 2  
Z lines  
H band  
A band   
  
60. in muscle cells calcium is released from  
endoplasmic reticulum  
sarco plasmic reticulum   
61. in kidney select the best order of arteries  
renal > arcuate>interlobar>interlobular>efferent arteriole  
renal>interlobular>interlobar>arcuate>efferent arteriole  
renal>interlobar>interlobular>arcuate>afferent arteriole  
renal>arcuate>interlobular>interlobar>afferent arteriole  
  
62.after normal saline infusion  
blood volume increases  
Na excretion decreases  
osmolality increases  
renin secretion increases  
  
63. after renal transplant which malignancy is common ???  
  
  
64 babinski sign is positive in  
pyramidal lesion  
cerebellar lesion  
  
65. ventral spino thalamic tract ends at  
lumbar region  
mid thoracic  
end thoracic  
  
66. commonest site of lumbar puncture is  
L4-L5  
L2-L3  
S1-S2  
  
67. which is not punctured during lumbar puncture  
duramater  
ligamentum flavum  
longitudinal spinal ligament  
  
68. after Rh incompatabilty what is given to the mother to prevent it next time  
anti D antibodies  
  
69. patient has blood group A+ which cannot b given to him  
O+  
O-  
A-  
AB-  
  
70. hamartoma is  
benign tumor  
malignat tumor  
  
71. medullary rays r present is  
cortex   
medulla  
  
72. in Addisons disease what does not occur  
hyper kalemia  
hypokalemia  
  
73. which is essential amino acid  
phenyal alanine  
  
  
74. which is teratogenic  
alcohol  
  
75. which is associated with cancer  
methyl alcohol  
propyl alcohol   
76. HLA- DR4 is associated with  
rheumatoid arthritis  
SLE  
scleroderma  
  
77. which is present in SLE  
anti DNA antibodies  
anti jones antibodies  
anti smith antibodies  
  
  
78. which causes dysphagia  
ankylosing spondylitis  
scleroderma  
dermatomyositis  
  
79. iron deficincy anemia is  
hypochromic microcytic  
  
80. patients had gastrectomy , after 3 months she presents with  
iron deficiciency anemia  
pernicious anemia  
hemolytic anemia  
  
81. pregnant lady has MCV of 70 fl. and Hb 8.1 g/dl, she is suffering from  
iron deficiency anemia  
megaloblastic anemia  
  
82. which is tributary of portal vein  
superior rectal  
inferior rectal  
  
  
  
83. what arches in front of the root of left lung  
Arch of aorta  
Azygus vein  
  
84. selective beta blockers do not cause  
broncho spasm  
  
85. how will the effect of warfarin immediatelty reversed  
vitamin K  
FFP  
protamine sulphate  
  
86. RCA supplies  
right atrium only  
right atrium n right ventricle  
  
87. tunica vaginalis is derived from  
transversalis muscle  
transversalis fascia  
peritoneum  
inter oblique muscle  
  
88. turner syndrome has karyotype  
45 XO  
45 XX  
45 XXy  
45 XXX  
  
  
89. which muscles divied submandicular gland in to super ficial n deep part  
omohyoid  
mylohyoid   
anterior belly of digastric  
  
90. patient has difficulty closin right eye and distorted facial appearance. he has damage to  
right fascial nerve  
left fascial nerve  
right trigeminal nerve  
left trigeminal nerve  
  
91. which does not cause thenar muscle wasting  
carpel tunnel syndrome  
C8 neuritis   
cervical rib  
scalene muscle spasm  
cervical spondylosis  
  
92. a pregnat lady from hilly area presents to. fetal scan at term shows no anomaly. which of the following can still b present in the newborn  
ASD  
VSD  
PDA  
pulmonary stenosis   
93. what is end product of glucose metabolism in the presence of oxygen  
lactic acid  
1 molecule of pyruvate  
2 molecule of pyruvate  
  
  
94. beetle chewing causes  
submucuous fibrosis  
leukoplakia  
keratosis  
  
95. which is last mediator in septic shock  
IL-1  
IL- 6  
  
96. antigen antibody reactions r most reduced in  
Liver failure  
Low neutrophils  
97. Clavulanic acid   
destroys B lactamases  
causes decreased penicillin excretion  
  
98. Dose of Gentamicin is reduced in elderly due to  
reduced renal function  
  
  
99. GFR can b best estimated by  
creatinine clearance  
serum urea levels  
serum creatinine levels  
  
100. best test for diabetic nephropathy is  
serum urea levels  
serum creatinine levels  
urinary albumin  
  
101. which protein maintains red cell shape  
integrin  
secretin  
spectrin  
  
102. Cyanosis is due to  
increased deoxy hemoglobin in blood  
decresed PO2 in blood.  
103 which of the following causes natriuresis  
stretch receptors in atria  
carotid bodies  
  
104. patient has gall stones , which enzyme could b most likely raised  
Alkaline Phosphatase  
LDH  
ALT  
  
105. diffusion through alveoli is directly proportion to  
thickness of membrane  
total cross sectional area  
  
106. transpot of materials by carrier proteins is example of  
simple diffusion  
facilitated diffusion  
active transport  
  
107. which does not has lymphoid follicles  
speen  
thymus  
lymphnodes  
payer patches  
  
108. in congestive cardiac failure there is  
incresed pressure in venous system  
  
109. ventricular contraction causes which wave in JVP  
a  
c  
v  
  
110. site for venesection  
great sephanous  
short sephanous   
111. which is not part of limbic system  
vermis of cerebellum  
amygdala  
anterior thalamus  
hippo campus  
  
112. right gastric artery is branch of  
gastro duadenal  
right gastro epiploic  
  
113. thiazide diuretics  
donot require potassium supplemets  
  
114. behaviour sciences is branch of science which deals with  
behaviour of persons in different social , psychological conditions  
  
115. pateint has loss of proprioception on right n loss of pain n temperature on left, lesion is  
right hemisection of spinal cord  
left hemisection of spinal cord  
  
116. cerebral cortex is concerned with  
voluntary movements of body  
  
117. DVT is causes by  
stasis of blood  
  
118. lacrimal duct opens in  
inferior meatus  
middle meatus  
  
119. in asthma  
FEV1/FEV less than 65%  
FVC is reduced   
  
120 6 years old girl has meningitis. most common organis is  
streptocossus pneomonie  
Neiserria meningitidis  
Hemophilus Influenzae  
E Coli  
  
121. exudate has  
protein more than 3g/dl  
specific gravity is less than 1.010  
  
122. a young boy has distorted nose and cervical lymphadenopathy. lymph node biopsy shows non caseating granuloma and sputum AFB is positive, diagnosis is  
TB  
leprosy  
sarcoidosis  
syphilus  
  
123. Lambda chain is present in  
amyloidosis  
  
124. which does not follow oro fecal route  
tenia solium  
trichuris trichuria  
entrobius vermicularis  
Ankylostroma duodenale  
  
125. cholangio carcinoma is caused by  
C Sinensis  
paragonimus watermani  
taenia solium  
  
  
126. young boy has bilaterla parotid enlargement. diagnosis  
bacterial parotitis  
mumps  
infectious mononuclosus  
  
127.about Mycobacterium TB , which is false  
causes disease only in humans  
favors aerobic conditions   
128. which is false about spores  
produced under nutrient rich conditions  
B Anthracis producs spores  
C tetani produes spores  
they r killed under 121 degree for 15 min in autoclave  
  
129. fetal brain development is caused by  
Growth hormone  
thyroid hormone  
  
130. gastric Acid increases most after taking  
carbohydrate  
protein  
fats  
  
131. which hormone effects carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism  
insulin  
Growth Hormone  
  
132. which is not an epithelial tumor  
sq cell CA  
adeno carcinoma  
sarcoma  
  
133. Bence jones protein are produced in  
multipla myeloma  
  
134. which hormone effects both nor epinephrine n serotonin metabolism  
Mono amine oxidase  
  
135. patient presents with epistaxis and bruising on body. best invertigation is  
complete blood count  
PT  
Aptt  
  
136. ADH acts on  
Proximal tubule  
Distal Tubule  
Collecting Tubule  
  
137. which is most slow growing malignancy of thyroid  
Follicular CA  
Medullary  
Papillary  
Anaplastic  
  
138. Cerebellar lesion causes  
Ataxia  
  
139. patient with cerebellar lesion  
cannot touch objects with his finger tip  
  
140. PTH remains normal in  
renal insufficiency  
osteoporosis  
  
141. Neonatal Rubella infection is screened by measuring which antibody?  
IgM  
IgG  
IgM and IgG  
  
  
also 6 -7 questions about aldosterone and blood pressure control

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 Medicine paper june 2009

**Q1: In kidney select the correct order of arteries:**

a) Renal artery > Arcuate artery >Interlobar artery > Efferent arteriole

b) Renal artery > Interlobular artery > Interlobar artery> Arcuate artery > Efferent arteriole

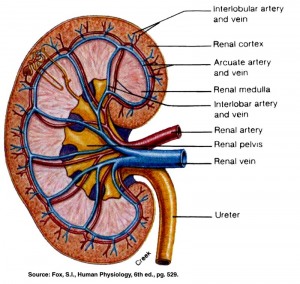
c) Renal artery > Interlobar artery > Interlobular artery > Arcuate artery > Afferent arteriole

d) Renal artery > Interlobar artery> Arcuate artery > Interlobular artery> Afferent arteriole

**Correct Answer:** d

**Explanation**:

Renal artery gives off Interlobar arteries which run between the pyramids of medulla. Interlobar arteries give off arcuate arteries which run parallel to the junction of cortex and medulla. Arcuate arteries give Interlobular branches into the cortex which in turn give rise to the afferent arterioles.



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**Q2: A patient has been taking anti-tuberculous therapy for MDR-TB. His drugs regimen contains 6 drugs. The patient eventually develops difficulty in distinguishing red & green colours. Which of the following drugs is responsible for this effect?**

a) Amiodrone

b) Pyrazinamide

c) Rifampicin

d) Ethambutol

e) Ciprofloxacin

**Correct Answer:** d

**Explanation:**

Ethambutol is one of the drugs used in anti-tuberculous therapy. Optic neuritis is an important, though rare side effect of ethambutol. If optic neuritis develops, red-green colour vision may be lost first. This agent should probably not be used in young children in whom it may be difficult to assess vision.

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**Q3: A patient with acute blood loss, the mechanism triggered immediately would be:**

a) Baroreceptor Reflex

b) Renin-angiotensin System

c) Chemoreceptor

d) CNS ischemic response

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

Most important and quick response in severe hemorrhage such as acute blood loss is the baroreceptor reflex. Baroreceptors are present in the aortic arch (signal transmitted via vagus nerve to medulla) & carotid sinus (signal transmitted via glossopharyngeal nerve to medulla). Barorecptors respond to changes in BP as following:

Hypotension àdecreased arterial pressure à decreased stretch on baroreceptors à decreased afferent baroreceptor firing à increased efferent sympathetic firing & decreased efferent parasympathetic stimulation à vasoconstriction, increase HR, increased contractility, increased BP**.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Q4: Captopril causes:**

a) Hyperkalemia

b) Hypernatremia

c) Hypokalemia

d) Hypercalcemia

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

Captopril is one of the ACEI (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitor). Major side effects of ACEIs are cough (due to increased levels of bradykinin), angioedema, **hyperkalemia ,**proteinuria.

Hyperkalemia with ACEI therapy occurs because:

Renin-Angiotensin system is a potent stimulator of aldosterone release. Aldosterone inturn conserves sodium & increases the excretion of potassium. With ACEIs, the rennin-angiotensin system is inhibited, so is aldosterone secretion, resulting in low plasma levels of aldosterone. Low aldosterone prevents the excretion of potassium, which builds up in body resulting in hyperkalemia.

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**Q5: Corneal opacities are caused by:**

a) Ethambutol

b) Phenothiazines

c) Cholorquine

d) Penicillamine

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

Chloroquine is commonly used anti-malarial used for the treatment & prevention of Malaria. One of its important side effects occurs in the eyes. It can cause corneal deposits, lenticular deposits & damage to the retina.

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**Q6: Which of the following is an example of a pivot joint?**

a) Temporomandibular Joint

b) Altanto-occipital Joint

c) Median Atlanto-axial Joint

d) Intervertebral joint

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

Pivot Joint is type of joint in which rounded or conical surfaces of one bone fit into a ring of bone or tendon allowing rotation. An example of this type of joint is between axis and atlas in the neck that is the median atlanto-axial joint in which the dens (odontoid process) of axis articulates with inner surface of the arch of atlas.

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**Q7: Which of the followings is P450 inducer?**

a) Isoniazid

b) Phenobarbitone

c) Ketoconazole

d) Cimetidine

**Correct Answer**: b

**Explanation:**

Phenobarbitone is one of the anticonvulsant. Anticonvulsants in general are inducers of Cytochrome P450 system. Others inducers of P450 are: Rifampin, Griseofulvin, Carbamazepine, Phenytoin.

For inhibitors of P450 remember the Mnemonic: **SICK EGgs inhibit your appetite.**

S: Sulfonamides

I: Isoniazid

C: Cimetidine

K: Ketoconazole

E: Erythromycin

G: Grapefruit juice.

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**Q8: Serum Gastrin levels are increased by prolonged use of:**

a) H2 Receptor blockers

b) Proton Pump Inhibitors

c) Antacids

d) Anticholinergics

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation**:

The most appropriate answer is Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) because they irreversibly inhibit H+ /K+ -ATPase in stomach parietal cells. H2 blockers on the other hand cause a reversible block of histamine H2 receptors resulting in decreased production of H+. Since the PPI are irreversible blockers of the Proton pump they cause a more sustained decrease in H+ production. This, through positive feedback increases the secretion of Gastrin. Generally increased acid (H+ ions) causes decreased production of Gastrin & decreased acid (such as through PPI use) cause increase in Gastrin secretion.

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**Q9: Gastroesophageal junction competence is increased by:**

a) Lying supine

b) Paralysis of the diaphragm

c) Use of Morphine

d) Use of Metoclopromide

e) Increased intra-abdominal pressure

**Correct Answer:** d

**Explanation:**

Metoclopromide is D2 receptor antagonist that increased the resting tone of GIT, increases contractility & **increases Lower esophageal junction tone.** It is clinically used for Diabetic & post-surgery gastroparesis. Toxicity includes parkinsonian effects, restlessness, drowsiness, fatigue, depression, nausea, diarrhea. Contraindicated in patients with small bowel obstruction.

Other option under this question actually decrease the GE junction tone.

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**Q10: Which of the followings cross placenta?**

a) IgM

b) IgA

c) IgG

d) IgD

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

Of all the immunoglobins only IgG is the only antibody that crosses placenta. It is main antibody in secondary response and the most abundant one. It fixes complement, opsonized bacteria, neutralizes bacterial toxins and viruses.

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**Q11: Which of the followings is increased in first response?**

a) IgM

b) IgD

c) IgE

d) IgG

**Correct Answer**: a

**Explanation:**

IgM is the antibody produced in primary response to an antigen. IgG is the main antibody in secondary response. IgM also fixes complement but does not cross placenta.

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**Q12: A woman living at a hill station has had an uncomplicated pregnancy. She is brought to the hospital at the onset of labour. An ultrasound scan is performed which shows no fetal abnormality. The baby can still have which of the following conditions?**

a) Transposition of great vessles

b) Patent ductus arteriosis

c) Limb defects

d) Tetrology of Fallot

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

During fetal period, the ductus arteriosus shunts blood from the right to the left. It connects the pulmonary trunk with the aorta. Blood entering the pulmonary trunk from the right ventricle is shunted through ductus arteriosus into aorta. As the baby is born, the circulatory changes that occur also include closure of the ductus arteriosus. Closure of the ductus arteriosus is promoted by increase oxygen tension (when baby starts breathing) which decrease prostaglandin (PG) synthesis. At hill stations, the atmospheric oxygen pressure is low. A baby born and staying during the first few days of his life under such circumstances would lead to a decrease in oxygen tension and so failure of ductus arteriosus to close. Patency of ductus arteriosus can also be maintained by high PG levels such with use of indomethacin (a PG synthesis inhibitor). In summary low oxygen tension and high PG levels cause PDA.

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**Q13: ECG of a patient shows progressively increasing PR intervals followed by dropped beat. What is the condition?**

a) Third degree heart block

b) Mobitz Type 1

c) Sinus arrhythmia

d) Mobitz Type 2

**Correct Answer**: b

**Explanation:**

Heart blocks are of three types:

1. First degree heart block: PR interval prolonged (>200 ms)
2. Second degree heart block:

* **Mobitz Type 1: Progressive lengthening of the PR interval until a beat is dropped (a P wave not followed by a QRS complex).**
* Mobitz Type 2: Dropped beats that are not preceded by a change in the length of the PR interval

1. Third degree heart block: The atria & ventricles beat independently of each other.

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**Q14: For good verbal communication skills which of the followings is necessary?**

a) Good comprehension

b) Good vocabulary

c) Fluent Speech

d) Competence in presentation.

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

This is one of the questions that only require common sense. So common sense tells us that fluent speech is an absolute requirement for good communication skills. The other three options simply don’t fit.

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**Q15: Which of the followings is not caused by parasympathetic stimulation?**

a) Micturation

b) Miosis

c) Increased GIT motility

d) Sweating

**Correct Answer:** d

**Explanation:**

Sweating is function of sympathetic stimulation rather than parasympathetic stimulation. In order to differentiate between parasympathetic & sympathetic effect and prevent any confusion, remember the following scenario.

You go out on a street and you are greeted to a fierce lion! In this situation you would want to:

* Have your pupils fully dilated (mydriasis), so that you can see the maximum of the lion and be prepared for an attack.
* Have you heart racing(tachycardia), so that when you start running your heart is able to meet the increased oxygen demand to the muscles
* Stop your bowel and bladder movement (urinary retentions & decreased GI motility), because you definitely don’t want to go to bathroom right now!
* Increase your metabolism and sweating for optimal temperature control so that you are not feeling cold when the lion bites you! (this is just an example to remember things)

Since you were met by a lion your response should be fright, fight or flight which is actually the sympathetic stuff. Everything opposite to this such as miosis, bradycardia, micturation & increased GI motility occur with parasympathetic stimulation.

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**Q16: Ejaculation is mediated by:**

a) Sympathetic stimulation

b) Parasympathetic stimulation

c) Both a & b

d) Pudendal nerve

**Correct answer:** d

**Explanations:**

Innervation of the male sexual response is as followings:

* Erection: Parasympathetic nervous system (through pelvic nerve)
* Emission: Sympathetic nervous system (through hypogastric nerve)
* **Ejaculation: visceral & somatic nerves (though pudendal nerve)**

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**Q17: Alpha-1 receptor stimulation causes:**

a) Pupillary dilatation

b) Increased heart rate

c) Increased contractility

d) Increased gastric motility

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

Apha-1 receptor causes

* Increased smooth muscles contraction, such as in arterioles where it increases TPR & so BP
* Increased pupillary muscle dilatation (mydriasis)

Increased heart rate (choice b) & increased contractility (choice c) of heart, although a function of sympathetic system, is not mediated by alpha-1 receptors rather it is mediated by Beta-1 receptor stimulation in heart.

Also increased gut motility (choice d) is purely a parasympathetic function.

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**Q18: Which muscle divides the Submandibular gland into deep & superficial parts?**

a) Omohyoid

b) Sternothyroid

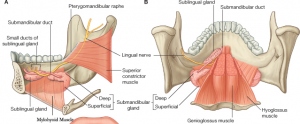
c) Mylohyoid

d) Anterior belly of diagastric

**Correct Answer**: c

**Explanation:**

Submandibular gland lies in the floor of the mouth. It has two parts, a deep part and a superficial part. The gland is hook shaped. It hooks around the origin of mylohyoid muscle from the mylohyoid line on the inner suface of body of mandible. As it hooks around this muscle, the gland is itself gets divided into a deep & superficial part. See diagram below for a conceptual view.



Mylohyoid Muscle & Submandibular gland

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**Q19: A female with primary amenorrhea, webbed neck and a height of 141 cm. What would her karyotype show?**

a) 45 XO

b) 45 XX

c) 46 XXY

d) 47 XYY

**Correct Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

Primary amenorrhea with a webbed neck and short stature( 141cm = 4’7”)is a classical presentation of Turner’s syndrome. The karyotype of Turner’s syndrome is 45 XO that is, one X chromosome is absent. Other features of Turner’s yndrome include streak ovaries (ovarian dysgenesis) and preductal coarctation of aorta. The patient is a female and has decreased estrogen and elevated FSH & LH levels.

It is the most common cause of primary amenorrhea.

Also in such patients there is no barr body. Since barr body is actually an inactivated X chromosome, and one X chromosome is only inactivated if one has two X chromosome. If there is already a single X chromosome, then it is not inactivated to form barr body. For this reason in Turner’s syndrome since there is only one X therefore there is no barr body.

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**Q20: A patient has difficulty closing his right eye and also has distorted facial appearance. He has damage to:**

a) Right facial nerve

b) Right trigeminal nerve

c) Left facial nerve

d) Left trigeminal nerve

**Correct Answer**: a

**Explanation:**

UMN Lesion:

Upper face receives bilateral Upper motor neuron (UMN) innervation while lower face receives only contra lateral UMN innervation, so that if there is an UMN lesion ther e is contralateral paralysis of lower face only.

LMN Lesion of Facial Nerve:

In LMN lesion of facial nerve, whole (upper plus lower) face on the ipsilateral side is affected. So if the patient is unable to close right eye (upper face part) this definitely means that there is a LMN lesion or in other words the facial nerve on the affected side is lesioned.

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**Q21: Dose of Gentamicin is reduced in the elderly due to:**

a) Liver failure

b) Reduced renal function

c) Decreased GI absorption

d) Decreased metabolism

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

Gentamicin is one of the Aminoglycosides. In elderly like all other body functions renal function is also slightly reduced. For Aminoglycosides such as Gentamicin, remember the following three important side effects:

* Ototoxicity
* Nephrotoxicity
* Neurmuscular dysfunction
* Teratogenic

Aminoglycosides are used for severe gram negative rod infections. Since they require oxygen for their uptake, they are therefore ineffective against anaerobes.

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**Q22: A patient has fracture of surgical neck of humerus. Now he cannot raise his arm above his shoulder and also has sensory loss on lateral surface of arm. Which of the following nerves is damaged?**

a) Musculocutaneous nerve

b) Axillary nerve

c) Radial nerve

d) Ulnar nerve

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

The Axillary Nerve comes off the posterior cord of brachial plexus and has a root value of C5 & C6. During its course it is accompanied by the posterior circumflex humeral artery and vein.

Motor Supply: Deltoid muscle (abductor at the shoulder joint), Teres Minor muscle

Sensory Supply: Skin over the lower half of deltoid muscle, shoulder joint

The nerve most commonly damaged due to fracture of surgical neck of humerus is the Axillary nerve. It is a very commonly tested nerve. Commit it to memory. It supplies the major abductor (unable to raise the arm above the head) of the arm – Deltoid muscle. Also there is loss of sensation from the lower half of skin covering the deltoid (lateral aspect of arm).

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**Q23: Action of Gluteus Medius and Gluteus Minimus muscle is:**

a) Abduction & Medial rotation

b) Abduction & lateral rotation

c) Adduction & medial rotation

d) Adduction & lateral rotation

**Correct Answer: a**

**Explanation:**

The Gluteus Medius & Gluteus Minimus **abduct** the thigh when the leg is fully extended. They also turn the thigh inward that is, **medially rotate** the thigh. Weakness of these two abductors of thigh such as due to a lesion of superior gluteal nerve (which supplies these two muscles) can result in Trendelenburg Gait.

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**Q24: Thymus is derived from:**

a) 4th Pharyngeal pouch

b) 2nd pharyngeal pouch

c) 3rd pharyngeal pouch

d) Tuberculum impar

**Correct Answer: c**

**Explanation:**

Derivatives of pharyngeal pouches:

* 1st pouch: Middle ear cavity, Eustachian tube, mastoid air cells
* 2nd pouch: epithelial lining of palatine tonsil
* 3rd pouch: inferior parathyroid gland + thymus
* 4th pouch: superior parathyroid gland

NOTE: It might seem strange that the inferior parathyroid glands arise from the 3rd pouch while the superior parathyroid glands arise from the 4th pouch. But this is how it is.

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**Q 25: Patient after an ischemic attack has ventricular Tachycardia. Drug of choice is:**

a) Amiodrone

b) Metoprolol

c) Lidocaine

d) Verapamil

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

Lidocaine is classified as a **class Ib** anti-arrhythmic drug. It is also used as a **local anaesthetic**. It selectively blocks sodium channels in depolarized cardiac cells (e.g; ischemic cardiac muscle). It is therefore considered as a first line drug in ventricular tachycardia in acute MI or after cardiac surgery. It is given through the IV route.

Adverse effects of Lidocaine:

* high concentrations may cause bradycardia, hypotension and even asystole
* in 10% of patients may induce ventricular arrhythmias
* GI upset with nausea and vomiting
* CNS: parasthesiae, twitching and generalized tonic-clonic seizures

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**Q26: Apex beat is located in:**

a) 4th left intercostal space in midclavicular line

b) 3rd right intercostal space in midclavicular line

c) 5th right intercostal space in midclavicular line

d) 8 cm to the left of midline in the 5th intercostals space

**Correct Answer**: d

**Explanation:**

Apex beat is the point of maximum cardiac impulse.

The normal apex beat can be palpated in the precordium , in *left 5th intercostal space*, at the point of intersection with the *left midclavicular line.* The midclavicular line lies about 8cm from the left sterna border.

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**Q27: Hemophilia is:**

a) X-linked recessive

b) Autosomal dominant

c) Autosomal recessive

d) X-linked dominant

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

Hemophilia is a hereditary bleeding disorder that is **X-linked recessive**. In this disorder there is deficiency of Factor VIII. Lab findings in Hemophilia are:

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**Q28: Patient has hemoptysis & glomerulonephritis. The most probable diagnosis is:**

a) Wegner’s Granulomatosis

b) Good Pasture Syndrome

c) Diabetic glomerulopathy

d) SLE nephritis

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

Goodpasture syndrome (GS) is the clinical entity of acute glomerulonephritis and pulmonary alveolar hemorrhage. GS is associated with **anti–glomerular basement membrane (anti-GBM) antibodies.**These anti-GBM antibodies produce a characteristic linear deposition along the glomerular basement membrane (GBM), one way in which Goodpasture syndrome is differentiated from Wegener granulomatosis.

Hemoptysis is the most common presenting symptom in Goodpasture syndrome (GS).

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**Q29: Middle meningeal artery passes through:**

a) Foramen Spinosum

b) Foramen lacerum

c) Foramen rotundum

d) Foramen Ovale

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the **maxillary artery**. It enters the middle cranial fossa through the **foramen spinosum.**

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**Q30: Damage to middle meningeal artery causes hematoma formation between:**

a) Dura mater & arachnoid mater

b) Arachnoid mater & pia mater

c) Dura mater & clavaria

d) Pia mater & cortex

**Correct Answer:**

**Explanation:**

The middle meningeal artery is a branch of the **maxillary artery**. It enters the middle cranial fossa through the **foramen spinosum** and divides into anterior and posterior branches:

The cranial dura mater is a thick, tough, outer covering of the brain. It consists of an outer periosteal layer and an inner meningeal layer. The outer **periosteal layer** is firmly attached to the skull, is the periosteum of the cranial cavity, and is continuous with the periosteum on the outer surface of the skull at the foramen magnum and other intracranial foramina.

The Middle meningeal artery runs between the inner meningeal layer of dura and the the periosteal layer which is adherent to calvaria (the bony skull). Trauma or a blow to the lateral aspect of skull can result rupture of this artery and hematoma formation.

Such hematoma is known as an **extradural hematoma.**

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**Q31: Which of the following cranial nerves carry parasympathetic fibers?**

a) I,II, IV,VI

b) III,VII,IX,X

c) V,VI,VIII,XII

d) II,V,XI,X

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

While the sympathetic nervous system has a spinal segment T2-L1 outflow, the parasympathetic nervous system on the other hand has a cranio-caudal outflow. So the parasympathetic system flows peripherally in 4 cranial nerves and in sacral segments of the spinal cord. The four cranial nerves that carry the parasympathetic fibers from the CNS to the periphery are:

* Oculomotor Nerve (III)
* Facial Nerve (VII)
* Glossopharyngeal Nerve (IX)
* Vagus Nerve (X)

The preganglionic parasympathetic fibers in these nerves synapse in 4 peripheral ganglia located in the head and neck. These nerves are related to these ganglia as follows:

* Occulomotor—Ciliary Ganglion
* Facial Nerve—-Pterygopalatine ganglion & submandibular ganglion
* Glossopharyngeal—–Otic ganglion

(for Vagus nerve the ganglia lie in the or near the organs like thoracic & abdominal organ that it supplies)

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**Q32: Which of the followings pass through the cavernous sinus?**

a) Trochlear Nerve

b) Facial Nerve

c) Abducens Nerve

d) Trigeminal Nerve

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

The paired cavernous sinuses are against the lateral aspect of the body of the sphenoid bone on either side of the sella turcica (see figure below). They are of great clinical importance because of their connections and the structures that pass through them.

The cavernous sinuses receive blood not only from cerebral veins, but also from the ophthalmic veins (from the orbit) and emissary veins (from the pterygoid plexus of veins in the infratemporal fossa). *These connections provide pathways for infections to pass from extracranial sites into intracranial locations. In addition, because structures pass through the cavernous sinuses and are located in the walls of these sinuses they are vulnerable to injury due to inflammation.*

|  |
| --- |
| Structures passing through each cavernous sinus are:   * the internal carotid artery; * the abducent nerve [VI]. |

|  |
| --- |
| Structures in the lateral wall of each cavernous sinus are, from superior to inferior:   * the oculomotor nerve [III]; * the trochlear nerve [IV]; * the ophthalmic nerve [V1]; * the maxillary nerve [V2]. |

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**Q33: Bromocriptine causes decreased prolactin levels by acting on:**

a)      Dopamine receptors

b)      Cholinergic receptors

c)       Adrenergic receptors

d)      GABA receptors

**Correct Answer:** a

**Explanation:**

**Bromocriptine** is a **dopamine agonist**. Prolactin is one  of the anterior pituitary hormone. It increases the synthesis & secretion of dopamine from hypothalamus. Dopamine in turn inhibits the prolactin secretion.

Dopamine agonists (e.g, Bromocriptine) inhibit prolactin secretion, while dopamine antagonists (e.g, metoclopromide, antipsychotics) stimulate prolactin secretion.

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**Q34: Which of the following investigation is appropriate in Hemophilia?**

a)      PT

b)      APTT

c)       Bleeding time

d)      Platelet count

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

Hemophilia is an X-linked hereditary disorder due to deficiency of factor VIII (Hemophilia A) or factor IX (Hemophilia B).

In general, defects in extrinsic coagulation cascade lead to an increased PT, and defect in intrinsic coagulation cascade lead to an increased aPTT.

In Hemophilia (factor VIII/IX deficiency):

* aPTT: raised
* Platelet count: normal
* Bleeding count: normal
* PT is also normal because there is no deficiency in extrinsic coagulation cascade.

NOTE:

PT tests for function of factors I, II, V, VII,  X

aPTT tests for function of all factors except  VII & XIII

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**Q35: Drug used of mountain sickness:**

a)      Scopolamine

b)      Frusemide

c)       Acetozolamide

d)      Dimenhydrinate

**Correct Answer:** c

**Explanation:**

**Acetazolamide** is a **carbonic anhydrase inhibitor**. It causes NaHCO3 diuresis & reduction in total body HCO3 stores. Clinically it is used for Glaucoma, urinary alkalinization, metabolic alkalosis & **mountain sickness.**

Toxicity results in hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis, neuropathy, NH3 toxicity, sulpha allergy.

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**Q36: Which causes decreased gastric motility?**

a)      Magnesium hydroxide

b)      Aluminium hydroxide

c)       NaCO3

d)      CaCO3

**Correct Answer:** b

**Explanation:**

To remember which causes what, remember the following mnemonic:

Alu**minimum** amount of feces

**Mg: M**ust **g**o to bathroom

**NOTE: More coming soon(everyday new questions will be added)……………….visit often or bookmark this page.**

### [MEDICINE Q's July 07 Part-1](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2007/07/1-what-structure-is-located-superio.html)

1) What structure is located superio-posterior to pituatory fossa  
Mastoid air cells  
Ethmoid sinus  
Sphenoid sinus  
  
2) Which Lung function Test is diagnostic of Asthma?  
FEV1  
FVC  
FRC  
RLC  
  
3) Bee sting, shock like condition of a child, flushed, what mechanism is involved  
Type 1 reaction  
Type 2  
Etc  
  
4) What sensory receptors sense VIBRATION?  
Pacinion corpuscles  
Ruffini  
Etc  
  
5) Cause of anemia in Pregnancy  
Fall in Hb  
Decreased heme  
Volume Expansion.  
  
6) Cut to the postero lateral area of FOREARM near the head of Radius, a nerve is cut, cant appose thumb, no sensory loss, difficulty (I guess extending) thumb, injury to  
Radial  
Median  
Ulner  
  
7) Structure not passing through FLEXOR RETINACULUM of forearm  
Ulnar nerve  
Median Nerve  
Flexor policis longus  
Etc  
  
8)Cause of SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA in a 38yrs old lady  
Multiparity  
HSV infection  
IUCD  
  
9) Mild CCF symptoms, Monotherapy to be prescribed  
ACE-I  
Thiazide  
Frusimide  
Ca Channel blockers  
  
10)Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Rx?  
Methyldopa  
11) Side Effects of ACE inhibitors  
Hyperkalemia  
HypoKalemia  
Hypercalemia  
Hypocalcemia  
  
12)BARRETT’S Esophagus, whats the cause?  
Loss of Myenteric nerve plexus  
Failure of relaxation of LES  
  
13) Which is not a branch of VAGUS  
Lacrimal Nerve  
  
14) Volume of Distribution, Defination?  
  
15) First pass Hepatic Metabolism, Basic concept.  
  
16) Branches of BASILAR Artery  
  
17) Vertebral Artery Branches. Like, which is a branch of it.  
(Circle of Willis was a hot thing this time, more than 3 Q)  
  
18)Which of these form Circle of Willis  
Post communicating artery  
Vertebral A  
Basilar A  
  
19) RENIN ANGIOTENSIN System  
Mechanism of Aldosterone release, the basic concept.  
  
20)Body concerves body water by  
ADH release  
Cortisol release  
Aldosterone  
  
21) METAPLASIA, Defination.  
  
22) HYPERPLASIA Definition.  
  
23) VOLUME DEPLETION, Which mechanism is activated  
Renin angio aldo system  
ADH  
Etc  
  
24) Which drug has a n ATROPINE LIKE ACTION  
Physostigmine  
Scopolamine  
  
25)Old obese Diabetic, newly diagnosed, choice of Rx?  
Biguanides  
Biguanides plus sulphonylurea  
Insulin  
  
26) BARRETT ESOPHAGUS can lead to:  
Adenocarcinoma esophagus  
Adenocarcinoma Stomach  
Sq carcinoma Esophagus  
Stricture  
  
27) Location of PSEUDO STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS Epithelium  
  
28) STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS Epithelium, characters  
  
29) Pseudo Stratified COLUMNER CILIATED Epithelium, Location?  
  
30) Histological section of a lymphoid tissue, a cortex and a medulla seen, and some ?ducts visible, Identify.  
  
31) Which cells cannot PHAGOCYTOSE  
Kuffners cells  
Mast cells  
Monocytes  
Polymorphs  
  
32) SENSORY RECEPTERS in Joints  
  
33) Complement system is activated by the interaction of ?some factor with  
A (cant remember the options)  
B  
C  
  
33) Most Important use of ECF  
Excretion of CO2 from body  
Electrolyte exchange  
Cell nutrition  
  
34) Reasons for susceptibility to infections in AIDS  
Decrease in CD4 count  
CD8  
  
35) HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA is seen in  
Fungal infection  
HIV  
Etc  
  
36) Following PARTIAL HEPATECTOMY, remaining part can regenerate in  
10 days  
15-25 days  
5 weeks  
7 weeks  
  
37) Which drug binds to COX-2 recepters and not to COX-1  
Aspirin  
Indomethacin  
Piroxicam  
Meloxicam  
Ibuprofen  
  
38) What is transmitted through corpus callosum.  
  
39) What is the result of a lesion at the OPTIC CHIASMA  
  
40) What structure is Not related to OPTIC TRACT?  
Lateral Geniculate body  
Medial ~  
  
41) Area of brain affected in BITEMPORAL HEMIANOPIA  
  
42) CSF pressure is increased when what structure is blocked :  
Internal Jugular vein  
Common carotid  
  
43)Functions of CEREBELLUM  
  
44) Venous drainage of the HEART  
Anterior cardiac sinus  
Inferior vena cava  
Cardiac vein  
  
45) RIGHT HEART BORDER is formed by  
RA  
RA+SVC  
RA+RV  
  
46) CIRCUMFLEX ARTERY supplies  
LA LV  
Apex  
LA  
L auricle  
  
47) Whats correct regarding HEART?  
Atria and Ventricles contract simultaneously.  
Contraction starts from Left apex  
Left Atria is 3 times larger than Right atria.  
Left atria is 1st to contract  
Excitation passes from Atria to Ventricles directly.  
  
48) What structures are present in the free border of the LESSER SAC  
Cause of abdominal angina, occlusion of:  
Superior Mesenteric A  
Inferior Mesenteric A  
  
49) Lymph Nodes involved in Ca CERVIX are?  
  
50) Ca Cervix is caused by:  
IUCD  
HSV  
HIV  
  
51) Sympathetic stimulationof Beta recepters causes  
Bronchial dilatation  
  
52) Mix lesion of loss of pain and Temperature of one side and Proprioception of the other side, whats the cause/where is the lesion.  
  
53) In Cervical part of spinal cord, whats deficient?  
Grey matter  
White matter  
Anterior Horn  
Lateral horm  
Posterior horn.  
  
54) In REM sleep, the following happens:  
Dreams  
Sleep Walking.  
  
55) Lesion in the Broca’s area:  
Can’t write  
Can’t speak except in few words  
  
56) Surfactant:  
Decreases compliance  
Decreases when alveolar size decreased  
Has a low turnover rate  
  
57) An athlete at rest:  
Increased Stroke rate  
Increased cardiac output  
Increased Heart rate  
  
58) H-K-ATPase pump is blocked by  
Omeprazole  
Cimetidine  
Bismuth  
  
59) Murmur of MS best heard at  
Apex  
Tricuspid area  
Etc  
  
60) In Hypertension, Renin release is mediated by  
Renal artery dilation  
Na in distal limb loop of Henle  
  
61) Vasodilation is mediated by  
Histamine  
  
62) Tidal Volume is a part of which capacity  
  
63) Pneumoconiosis, whats the differenciating lesion  
Fibrosis  
Pleural plaques  
  
64) Mesothelioma:  
Pleural Plaques  
  
65)Asthma, which investigation is diagnostic: (BRS-Physio Page 136 to confirm)  
Decreased Fev1  
Decreased FRC  
  
66) Thellasemia, Where is the defect – in Heme or Globin  
  
67) CCF, raised Ph, carbon dioxide 44mmhg, Hco3 raised.  
Whats the metabolic disorder.  
  
68) Histology of nephron, which part is in the medulla  
Loop of Henle  
Collecting duct  
  
69) Infusion of I/V dextrose, how will body respond  
Decrease in insulin release  
Increase in Glucagon  
Cortisol release  
Somatostatin release  
  
70) Bone lesion in the elderly, bone matrix is being eroded, which hormone is responsible  
  
71) CRF, Hypertension, which of these changes CANNOT happen:  
Raised Potassium  
Decreased Calcium  
Decreased Hb  
Decreased Po4  
  
72) Release of ADH happens under what circumstances,  
(Basic concept)  
  
73) Acid is released in stomach when  
Proteins are ingested  
Fat  
Carbohydrate  
  
74) Crohn’s disease, differenciating lesion from UC:  
Perianal disease  
Etc  
  
75) Appendicitis, on lab test major finding :  
Raised TLC  
Water levels in R Iliac fossa  
  
76) Polypeptide hormone:  
Growth Hormone  
And 4 steriod hormones mentioned  
  
77) Protein synthesis in secretory cells:  
RER  
SER  
Golgi A  
  
78) Peroxisomes release:  
Hydrolysing enzymes  
  
79) Hormone/s responsible for BREAST ATROPHY  
E  
P  
E+P  
  
80) Dumb Question>>  
Which Hormone is responsible for respiration during the leutinisation phase  
FSH  
LH  
E (Do leave a comment if you think this Q makes any sense)  
P  
LH  
  
81) Hashimoto’s Thyroiditis (Scenario given), whats the cause?  
  
82) Pheocromocytoma, whats the treatment?  
Alpha blockers  
Beta blockers  
Both Alpha+ Beta.  
  
83) Hypertension, Increased Na, Decreased K, whats the reason  
Ans: Hyperaldosteronism  
  
84) Non Anionic Gap Metabolic Acidosis is seen in  
  
85) Effects of Insulin on body fat deposits/metabolism  
  
86) Gametogenesis  
  
87) Modes of inheritance, ( 2+ questions were there) Like which is what. Autosomal Dominant was asked  
  
88) Autosomal Recessive disorders are:  
  
89) Wheat contains which vitamin/mineral  
  
90) Child having diarrhea, has been on glutin free diet for 8-10 days. Whats the diagnosis  
Shigella  
Whipples  
Celiac disease  
  
91) Young girl with emlarded clitoris  
Androgenital syndrome  
Down  
Etc  
  
92) An old man hit by car bumper> #fibula, which nerve is affected.  
Ans: common paroneal  
  
93) Knee fully extended, in a locked-in position, which nerve is affected.  
  
94) Right foot in the air, Left pelvis sinks down, which nerve is affected?  
L Superior Gluteal Nerve (correct)  
R Superior Glut  
L Inferior Glut  
R Inferior Glut  
  
95) About Ca Colon,  
Right sided present early  
Cause is increased fat intake, low fibre (correct)  
  
96) Man, previously had a disorder in U bladder, now came for follow up and is found to have Ca, whats the cause:  
Nitrosamine  
Schistosoma  
  
97) Lateral quadrant of breast drains into which group of Lymph node.  
  
98) CA anterior 2/3 tongue, which group of lymph nodes are involved:  
L anterior superior submandibular  
R  
L Post Sup submandibular  
R post sup submandibular.  
  
99) Chorda Tympani, course.  
Option: joins lingual nerve when exits skull.  
  
100) About Lacrimal gland,  
Is located in lacrimal fossa on the lateral side  
Both glands drained by single duct.  
  
101) Lacrimal duct opens at:  
Superior  
Inf  
Middle  
Spheno ethmoidal recess  
  
102) In pure motor stroke, which area is involved  
  
103) Functions of Corpus callosum, Globus pallidus, Putamen.  
  
104) A patient on a psychiatric drug, side effects mentioned, which drug is responsible.  
Clorpromazine  
SSRI  
Etc  
  
105) A man, around 35 brought to emergency, sweating, salivation, Heart rate 45, BP 60/40, whats the treatment.  
Atropine (correct) (Organo phosphate poisoning.)  
Lignocaine  
Digoxin  
  
106) This area is normally resonant to percussion  
2-4 Intercostal space on Right  
2-4 Intercostal space on Left  
5-6 I/c space on Right  
5-6 I/c space on  
  
107) Boy, age 10, history of trauma to chin 2 years ago presents with inability to open mouth fully, cause?  
Sub mucous fibrosis  
Misplaced Injection  
Ankylosis of TM joint  
  
**The Q's below are courtesy of 'Dr Daffodil'.**  
108) Vitamin raised in disturbed homocystine metabolisma.B1.b.B6c.B12  
109)Vit B 6 involve ina.oxidationb.reductionc.Carboxylation  
110) End product of Purinea.uric acidb.urea  
111) Miscellesa. contains more Triglyseridesb.absorb fats in duodenum  
112) Chemotherapy causesa.degenerationb.apoptosis  
  
113) Corpus callosum containsa.commisural fibersassociation fibers  
114) Aphasia a.paralysis of muscles of palate/toungueb.due to damage of frontal cortex in dominant hemisphere  
115) Tabes dorsalis causes bladder incontinence due to a.Atonic bladderb.automaticc.neuropathic  
116) Dopamine regulates a.Prolactineb.Somatostatin  
117) Neurotransmitter related to emotionsa.ACHb.Norepinephrinc.glutamted.Dopamine  
118) Proencephalin is abnduntly found ina.Basal ?Gangliab.Cerebellumc.Thalmus  
119) Regarding pul. circulationa. resistance is (dont remember % or ratio) less than systemic circulation  
120) During Ventricular ejectiona. min pressure difference b/w Lt. Vent. and Aorta  
121)Facial nerve/chorda tympani?( dont exactly remember)a. supply mucus membrane of int. earb.gives secretomotor fibers to Parotid gland  
122)Disease of cervix inolves lymh nodesa.Int. illiacb.Int. n ext. illiacc.depp inguinald.Para aortic  
123) prostate CA which lymph nodes be involveda.Int.illiacb.Para aorticc.Deep Inguinal  
124) Radiotherapy effect the most a.ovaryb. Ut. tubesc.uterusd.cervix  
125)CSF showing raised neutro,proteins ,low glucose .which drug to givea.ceftriaxoneb.rifampicin  
126) Insensible lossoesa.200-400b.500-600c.800-1200127) Pri. opsonin in classic pathwaya.C5ab.C3ac.IgGd.C3b

### [Medicine JUNE 2008](file:///E:\My%20Stuff\FCPS%20part%201\FCPS%20Part-1%20Past%20Papers_%20Medicine%20JUNE%202008_files\medicine-june-2008.htm)

**Contributed By Dr Noman Butt.**  
  
1) If a person came to u with infertility and azospermia what would be the best test  
a) FSH+LH b) prolactin c) buccal smear d) LH e) testosterone   
  
2) whats Hb H disease??  
a) omission of 3 alpha chains of Hb  
b) presence of barts hemoglobin  
c) requires frequent blood transfusion   
3) which one is not the part of brainstem?  
a) pons  
b) cerebral peduncles  
c) cerebellum  
d) superior colliculus  
e) mesencephalon   
4) Radiation affects/causes injury to......  
a) cell membrane  
b) nucleus  
c) cytoplasm  
d) mitochondria   
5) cerebellar lesion causes  
a) adiadokinesia  
b) sensory loss  
c) motor weakness  
d) hypertonia   
6) ovarian ca metastasizes early to......  
a) lung  
b) peritoneum  
c) stomach  
d) opposite ovary   
  
7) Isthmus of thyroid gland lies against the tracheal rings:  
a) 1st and 2nd  
b) 2nd and 3rd  
c) 3rd and 4th  
d) 4th and 5th  
e) 5th and 6th   
  
8) Lymphoid nodules are not present in  
a) spleen  
b) thymus  
c) tonsil  
d) peyers patches   
  
9) Most common Souce of pulmonary emboli  
a) femoral vein  
b) popliteal vein  
c) periprostatic veins  
d) periovarian veins  
e) superficial saphenous vein   
  
10) A lady suffered an injury in a RTA and became unable of flex both her leg and thigh. The muscle most likely affected  
a) Biceps femoris  
b) Rectus femoris  
c) Semimebranosus  
d) sartorius  
e) semitendinosus   
  
  
  
  
  
  
11) A child sufferd from repeated episodes of mild jaundice. Diagnosis after his labs showed unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia  
a) Dubin johnson syndrome  
b) Bile duct obstruction  
c) Gilbert syndrome  
d) Rotor syndrome   
  
12) A child aspirated a peanut. In which lobar bronchus it must have lodged  
a) Left upper  
b) Right inferior  
c) rt middle  
d) rt superior  
e) left inferior   
  
13) Left 7th bronchopulmonary segment is called  
a) lateral basal  
b) anteromedial basal  
c) lingual lobe  
d) apicoposterior  
e) posterior basal   
  
14) The following does not have an associated valve  
a) superior vena cava  
b) inferior vena cava  
c) coronary sinus  
d) aorta  
e) pulmonary trunk   
  
15) The following is not present in relation to Posterior relations of left kidney  
a) quadratus lumborum  
b) psaos  
c) colonic flexure  
d) diaphragm   
  
16) Normal quiet expiration is brought about by contraction/recoil of  
a) diaphragm  
b) elastic tissue in thoracic and lung wall  
c) abdominal muscles  
d) sternocleidomastoid   
  
17) A child died of severe pneumonia. At autopsy, the lung shoed Warthin- fikelendenberg cells with many nuclei. causative organism:  
a) Ebola virus  
b) CMV  
c) measles virus  
d) rubella virus  
e) pneumocystis carinii   
  
18) The following disease most severely affects the esophageal phase of swallowing  
a) myasthenia gravis  
b) scleroderma  
c) poliomyelitis  
d) stroke   
  
19) The normal esophagus is  
a) 10 inches in length  
b) lies entirely in the thoracic cavity  
c) consists entirely of skeletal muscle   
  
20) A 26 yr old girl 28 week of gestation developed vomiting...bilirubin 20mg/dl,SGOT 272 and SGPT 220 .2 weeks back she went to meet her parents in a remote village. she has no history of any blood transfusion or past surgery.whats her diagnosis  
a) hepatitis A  
b) hep B  
c) hep c  
d) hep d  
e) hep e   
  
21) Genes are  
a) intron  
b) exon  
c) DNA  
d) RNA  
e) ribosome   
  
22) Lymphatic drainage of medial quadrant of breast  
a) axillary  
b) internal memory lymph node   
  
23) Renal excretion of a drug  
a) depndnt on GFR  
b) ......   
  
24) Menopause is associated with  
a) low estrogen and high FSH and high LH  
b) low estrogen and high FSH and low LH  
c) high estrogen and low FSH and LH  
d) low estrogen and normal FSH and LH   
  
25) A 20 yr old girl with type 1 diabetes is brought to emergency in semi comatosed condition. An injection of insulin given to her will raise her  
a) blood sugar level  
b) pH of blood  
c) urinary excretion of ketones   
  
26) Which one of the Following is terratogenic  
a) alcohol  
b) coffee  
c) heroin  
d) Phenothiazine  
e) tobacco   
  
27) Lamia propria of vagina is made up of  
a) collgen fibres  
b) reticular  
c) elastic......  
  
28) Which of the following is not forming double peritoneum layer  
a) broad ligament  
b) suspensory lig  
c) mesovarium  
d) mesosalpinx  
e........   
  
29) Richest in triglycerides  
a) chylomicrons  
b) LDL  
c) VLDL  
d) HDL  
  
30) At the end of a marathon race, a person has   
a) high insulin and low glucagon  
b) high glucagon and high insulin  
c) high glucagon and low insulin  
d) high cortisol  
  
31) A pts GFR dropped from 100 to 20. If the serum creatinine was 1 with GFR 100ml/min, the new serum creatinine would be  
a) 0.5  
b) 2.0  
c) 5.0  
d) 30  
e) 20  
  
32) Target tissue of Rickettsia??  
a) endothelial cells  
b) nervous tissue  
c) macrophages  
d) muscle cells  
e) blood cells   
  
33) Most effected organ by dental radiology-  
a) brain  
b) thyroid gland  
c) lungs  
d) heart   
  
34) Which nerve is most likely to damage during 3rd molar surgical removal?  
a) mandibular nerve  
b) inferior alveolar nerve  
c) lingual nerve  
d) baccal nerve  
  
35) A patient presented to emergency in a semicomatosed condition after an RTA with multiple long bone fractures with BP 80/50 mmHg. What will u do?  
a) volume replacement  
b) oral airway  
c) tracheostomy  
d) splinting of fractures  
e)   
  
36) Which of the following drugs is proved to be beneficial in the treatment of Subdural haematoma?  
  
a) Atenolol  
b) nifedipine.  
c) losartan  
d) nimodipine   
  
37) Which of the following tumors in children is due to gene amplification?  
  
a) Neuroblastoma  
b) retinoblastoma  
c) Wilms tumor   
  
  
38) Chronic diarrhea can be due to  
a) giardiasis  
b) crohn’s disease   
  
39) A patient presented with sore throat & fever. blood picture shows atypical lymphocytes. diagnosis is  
a) aids  
b) infectious mononucleosis   
  
40) Changes in V1 & avf indicates  
a) anterior wall MI  
b) inferoir wall MI   
  
41) A Patient presented with cysts in liver,cause can be  
a)teania solium  
b)teania echinococccus   
  
42) 3rd heart sound is due to  
a) rapid ventricular filling  
b) AV valves closure   
  
43) Following is responsible for CNS myelination   
a) shwan cell  
b) oligodendrocyte   
  
44) Pt presented in emergency in unconcious sate,,,resport indiactes hematoma in right parietal region, cause is  
a) internal carotid artery  
b) basilar artery  
c) middle cerebral artery   
  
45) Functional residual capacity  
a)can b measured by spirometry  
b) RV+ERV   
  
46) A Diagnosed case of emphysema presents in emergency with dyspnea, examination shows decreased breath sounds & hyper -resonance,investgation to evaluate cause is  
a) chest x-ray  
b) ABG'S   
  
47) In adults, spinal cord ends at level of  
a) L1  
b) L3  
c) L2   
  
Perhaps it was middle meningeal artery in the above question   
  
48) Upper end of esophagus is at the level of  
a) C6  
b) C7  
c) T1   
  
49) Fluid having 0.5gm protein/dl  
a) CSF  
b) Lymph  
c) plasma  
d) serum   
  
50) Severe blood transfusion reaction will occur   
a) A+ given to A-  
b) AB+ given to O+   
  
51) In achlasia cardia, there is   
a) Decreased resting tone of LES  
b) Increased no of ganglia in myenteric plexus  
c) Decreased no of ganglia in myenteric plexus   
  
52) Renal clearnace   
a) depends on GFR  
b) decrease in infants   
  
53) Cerebellum lesion can cause  
a) adiadokinesia  
b) static tremors  
c) hypertonia  
d) sensory loss in body   
  
54) A patient presented in the ER with an acute onset of severe chest pain radiating towards the left arm and jaw with a BP of 130/80 mm of Hg.ECG shows ST segment elevation; cardiac enzymes are normal.What is the diagnosis?  
  
a) Acute MI  
b) Ruptured Aortic Aneurysm   
  
55) A patient presents with scanning speech & intention tremors, lesion is in  
a) cerebellum  
b) basal ganglia   
  
56) There were 2 or 3 questions regarding acid-base balance but dont rememer the values..   
  
57) Increase level of erythropoetin is seen in  
a) lung carcinoma  
b) renal CA  
c) cerebellar tumor   
  
58) A young 20yr old guy while climbing stairs had sudden sharp Rt sided chest pain. Cause  
a) ventilation-perfusion mismatch  
b) blockage of pulm capillary  
c) Fall in PO2  
d) Fall in atm pressure  
e) ……..  
  
59)A pt. on MAO inhibitor is given 1st dose of barbiturate will develop  
a) coma   
b) insomia   
c  
d   
  
60) A lady in 3rd trimester comes with hypertension and edema . she has history of seizures . the treatment of choice will be   
a) MGSO4  
b) methyldopa  
c) clonidine   
  
61) Which of the following develop from endoderm ?  
a)  
b) gonads  
c)  
d) palatine tonsil   
  
62) Cannon wave is associated with  
a) tricuspid regurgitation  
b) complete heart block  
  
63) Which of the following property prevent heart muscles from tetanization?  
a) rythymicity  
b) prolong refractory period   
  
64) A pt. comes to emergency with severe SOB for 4 hours,ecg shows ST elevation , serum cardiac enzymes are not raised , the most likely diagnosis is   
a) MI  
b) pulmonary emboli  
c) retrosternal goiter  
  
65) Jaw angle is innervated by   
a )  
b)  
c)  
  
66) pH 7.3 , pCO2 30 ,hco3 18 , pt. most likely to have (exact scenario not memorized)  
a)   
b)   
  
67) Half life of a drug is 2 mins , how long it'll take to reach steady state concentration?  
a) 4 mins  
b) 9 mins  
c) 16 mins  
  
68) The pt. is suffering from UTI , the diagnosis is confirmed by   
a) urine culture  
b) blood culture  
c) urine + blood culture  
  
69) The most potent stimulant for erythropoietin?  
a)  
b) hypoxia   
70) The true statement about growth hormone is  
a)   
b)  
c)  
d ) its a polypeptide

### [Medicine October 2007](file:///E:\My%20Stuff\FCPS%20part%201\FCPS%20Part-1%20Past%20Papers_%20Medicine%20October%202007_files\medicine-october-2007.htm)

Q.1 Paracetamol.....   
  
a) increases PT  
b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity  
c) is a poor anti-inflamatory  
d) is more stronger than codeine  
e) causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Phanacetin  
  
Q.2 ATN is associated with...  
  
a) Hyperkalemia  
b) conc. urine in initial stages  
c) increase in s.urea but normal s.creatinnine  
d)  
  
Q.3 Congenital cataract is associated with  
  
a) chiken pox  
b) chromosomal abnormality  
c) small pox  
d) Rubella  
  
Q.4 MS is characterized by...  
  
a) Lewy bodies  
b) Patchy demylination & white fiber gliosis  
c) axonal neuropathy  
d)  
  
Q.5 All of the following have ability of phagocytosis EXCEPT   
  
a) Microgila  
b) Lymphocytes  
c) Kuffer cells  
d) Neutrophils  
  
Q.6 Pulmonary Arterial pressure increases with..  
  
a) Essential HPTN  
b) Sympthatic stimulation  
c) Nitroglycerine  
d) Excercise  
e) Hypoxia  
  
Q.7 in an Asthamtic female,immeditae treatment of HPTN during intra-operative HPTN, is  
a) sublingual glycerine trinitate  
b) intra.venous nitroglycerine  
c) propranalol  
d)  
  
Q.8 During giving local anaestheia, the long needle goes far into greater palatine canal,causing anaesthesia of an autonomic ganglion,as a result along with dryness of nasal mucosa also occurs  
  
a) decreased secretions of Parotid  
b) decreased secretion of Submandibular & sublingual glands  
c)  
  
Q.9 Tissue which has in-ability to replace dead cells  
  
a) Heart  
b) Kidney  
c) Liver  
d) Bone  
e) Bowl Mucosa  
  
Q.10 Non-essential amino acid includes  
  
a) Leucine  
b) Iso-leucine  
c) Methionine  
d) Tyrosine  
  
Q.11 Metabolic Alkalosis is caued by  
a) Chronic Hypoventilation  
b) Pancreatic Fistula  
c) hyperglycemia  
d) ATN  
  
Q.12 Glucronide conjugation of drugs  
a) causes inactivation of drug  
b) is Type 1 reaction  
c) makes drug insoluble in water  
d) increases its effects  
  
Q.13 A patient having generalized body weakness & numbness,  
on investigation he is having Un-conjugated Bilirubinemia,  
Hb= 7.4 md/dl MCV..> 120 fl,  
the anemia is due to ....  
a) Hemolysis  
b) Vit B 9 def.  
c) Vit B 12 def.  
d) Hypersplenisim  
  
Q.14 Tissue with Dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal suuply is  
a) Skin  
b) Blood vessels  
c) Pupil  
d) Salivary glands  
e) Ciliary muscle  
  
Q.15 Cause of joint pain in Deep sea divers  
a) arterial embolism  
b) venous embolism  
c) DIC  
d) thromboembolism  
  
Q.16 In summer,in a fasting man the cause of concenterated urine is  
a) Skin  
b) Blood vessels  
c) Pupil  
d) Salivary glands  
e) Ciliary muscle  
  
Q.15 Cause of joint pain in Deep sea divers  
a) arterial embolism  
b) venous embolism  
c) DIC  
d) thromboembolism  
  
Q.16 In summer,in a fasting man the cause of concenterated urine is  
a) ADH  
b) No Oral intake  
c) Aldosterone  
d) increased sweeting  
  
Q.17 A 35 yr old man is having bilateral ptosis of eye during evening since last few weeks,the confirmatory test of the diagnosis will be  
a) Tensilon Test  
b) Ach Receptor Antibody Test  
c) blood culture  
d) CT scan Brain  
  
Q.18 if a High Dextrose water is infusion given to a person,it inhibits  
a) Cotisol  
b) ADH  
c) Aldosterone  
d) Insulin  
  
Q.19 Parasympthatic supply of Sigmoid Colon is  
a) Sacral segments S2,S3,S4  
b) Pelvic splanchnic Nerves  
c) vagus nerve  
d)  
  
Q.20 which does not take part in inflamatory reactions  
a) Adrenaline  
b) Histamine  
c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine  
d) Dopamine  
  
Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by  
a) Phrenic Nerve  
b) Sympthatic Nerves  
c) Vagus neve  
d) Cardiac Plexus  
  
Q.22 A young man had sinjury to the neck with sum sharp object,3 yrs ago,  
Now he notices a bulging swelling above the clavicle on sneezing & coughing,  
this swelling most probably due to...  
a) Injury to deep fascia of neck  
b) demage to supra-pleural membrane  
c) Un-united first Rib Fracture  
  
Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meinges are intact,the Haemorrhage will be  
a) Epidural  
b) Subdural  
c) Intracranial  
d)  
  
Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates  
a) Abductor Pollices  
b) Extensors of Limbs  
c) Extensors of Trunk  
d) Stabilizers of Shoulder  
  
Q.25 Muscles of Hand supplied by  
a) ventral rami of C-8  
b) Ventral branches of T-1  
c) Median Nerve  
d) Ulnar Nerve  
e) Radial Nerve  
  
Q.26 A person has sharp knife injury to upper medial aspect of arm,  
after which He is unable to Flex his elbow & having loss of cutaneous sensations on lateral aspect of forearm,  
the nerve injured is  
a) Median Nerve  
b) Axillary nerve  
c) Radial Nerve  
d) Musculocutaneous Nerve  
  
Q. 27 A Transplant from identical twin is  
a) Allograft  
b) Heterograft  
c) Homograft  
d) Isograft  
e) Xenograft  
  
Q.28 Therapeutic Index of a drug indicates its  
a) Effectivity  
b) Efficacy  
c) Potency  
d) Toxicity  
  
Q.29 Pharmakokinetic interaction among drugs is examplified by :  
a) Shortening of action of Procaine by Adrenaline  
b) increase peripheral toxicity of Levodopa with Carbidopa  
c) increase toxicity of Methotrexate by Aspirin  
d) prevention of Nitroglycerine induced tachycardia by Propranolol  
e) blokade of acetylcholine receptors by atropine  
  
Q.30 A 30 years old 75 kg Diabetic man with recent diagnosis of Hypertension,  
On ECG : Left Ventricular Hypertrophy  
s.Urea -- 20 mg/dl s.Creatinine -- 0.7 mg/dl  
s.Uric Acid-- 7.5 mg/dl s.Na -- 140 mmol  
s. K-- 2.5 mmol s.Cl --- 103 mmol  
s.HCO3 -- 23 mg/dl 24 Hr Urinary Proteins-- 30  
& Fasting BSL--- 80 mg/dl  
The cause is.......  
a) Essential HPTN  
b) Diabetic Nephropathy  
c) Pheochromocytoma  
d) Addison Disease  
e) Primary HyperAldosteronism  
  
Q.31 Acute Tubular Necrosis is characterized by  
a) Hyper-kalemia  
b) Initially concenterated urine  
c) Metabolic Alkalosis  
d) s.Urea is increased & s.creatinine is normal  
  
Q.32 GFR is measured by clearance of  
a) Inulin  
b) Creatinine  
c) Urea  
d) Glucose  
  
Q.33 Sarcoidosis is diagnosed microscopically by  
a) Granuloma with Asteroid  
b) Non-caseating Granuloma  
c) Caseating Granuloma  
d) Macrophages & Giant cells  
  
Q.34 Multipule sclerosis is characterized by...  
a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus  
b) Ptachy demylination with white fiber gliosis  
c) Axonal degeneration  
d)  
  
Q.35 What is INAPPROPRIATE about Vagus Nerve..  
a) its longest Cranial Nerve  
b) passes in between IJV & ICA  
c) passes posterior to Carotid Sheath  
d) Gives Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve  
e) gives Superior Laryngeal Nerve  
  
Q.36 Thymus is  
a) Rich in Lymphocytes  
b) Present at birth but shorly regree after birth  
c) derived from 4th Pahryngeal Pouch  
d) is a part of Thyroid  
e) Lies posterior to Trachea  
  
Q.37 True statement about Down Syndrom is  
a) Trisomy 23  
b) contains single X chromosome  
c) more chances with increasing maternal age  
  
Q.38 Kleinifilter syndrome  
a) contains single X chromosome  
b) less chances of Mental retardation  
c) phenotypically female  
  
Q.39 Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder  
a) Phenylketonuria  
b) Hereditary Spherocytosis  
c) Hemophilia A  
d) Cystic Fibrosa  
  
Q.40 At 35 weeks of Gestation,in sample taken from amniocentesis,  
there is increased Alpha-Fetoprotein,its most probable cause is..  
a) Down syndrome  
b) Turner syndrome  
c) Spina Cystica  
d) Hydrocephalous  
e)  
  
Q.41 Thoracic Duct....  
a) recieves Lymph from both right & left sides  
b) lies in posterior mediastinum  
c) passes just right to the thoracic aorta  
d) extends from upper abdoment to neck  
e) has a dilatation called Cisterna  
  
Q.42 Rate of passage of food in esophagus depends upon  
a) Gravitational Force  
b) Neuromuscular excitation different @ upper & lower oesophagus  
c) progressive peristalsis in esophagus  
d) Acidity  
  
Q.43 @ Leprotomy Retroperitoneal Abscess was found,the site woud be  
a) Stomach  
b) Sigmoid Colon  
c) Transverse Colon  
d) Ascending Colon  
e) Small intestine  
  
Q.44 Source of Estrogen & Progesterone in last trimester is  
a) Chorionic Villus  
b) Placenta  
c) Overy  
d) Adenohypophysis  
e) Corpus Leuteum  
  
Q.45 A patient having Facial deviation along with loss of sensations on anterior 2/3 rd of tongue,the leision lies in  
a) Facial Canal  
b) Internal auditary meatus  
c) Facial Nerve Nucleus  
d) Stylomastoid Foramen  
  
Q.46 All are the branches of Vagus nerve EXCEPT  
a) Auricular  
b) Lacrimal  
c)Pharyngeal  
d) Recurrent Laryngeal  
  
Q.47 Following nerve lies in the Cavernous Sinus  
a) Opthalmic  
b) Occulomotor  
c) Abducent  
d) Trigeminal  
  
Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma,the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to leison of  
a) Central part of Optic chiasma  
b) Optic Nerve  
c) Optic Tract  
d) peripheral Part of Optic chiasma  
e) Lateral Geniculate body  
  
Q.49 Muscle of Forced Expiration is  
a) Internal Intercostal  
b) External Intercostal  
c) Sternoceidomastoid  
d) Scalenus Anterior  
e) Scalenus Medius  
  
Q.50 Na Retension is associated with  
a) Dehydration  
b) increase ADH  
c) Decreased Aldosterone  
d) Heart Failure  
e) Hyperthyroidism  
  
Q.51 Von-Willebrand Disease is  
a) Autosomal Dominant  
b) Autosomal Recessive  
c) in some family members asoociated with Factor IX deficiency  
d) in some family members associated with normal Factor IX  
  
Q.51 A male wd A+ (Ao,DD) Blood group, married to a female having  
B+ (Bo,Dd ) blood group,children can have all blood gp EXCEPT  
a) AB +ve  
b) AB -ve  
c) A + ve  
d) B +ve  
e) O -ve  
  
Q.52 Vital Capacity  
a) measured directly by Spirometry  
b) is decreased in some Lung diseases  
c) is the sum of Tidal Volume+ERV+IRV  
  
Q.53 When a branch of Pulmonary Artery is blocked by embolus,following Lung function increases  
a) Alveolar Co2  
b) Alveolar O2  
c) Pulmonary artery O2  
d) Pulmonry artery Co2  
e) Ventilation Perfusion  
  
Q.54 Difference between Adenoma & Hyperplasia is  
a) increase in size of cell  
b) increase in No. of cells  
c) Capsule  
d)  
Q.55 In a CLD patient presenting with Haematemesis,the preferred immediate treatment is  
a) Octeriotide  
b) Vit K  
c) formed Platelet Conc.  
d) PPI  
e)whole blood  
Q.56 Among most important initial steps in apoptosis  
a) Activation of Bcl-2 Receptors  
b) Activation of Caspases  
c) Water influx into the cell  
d)  
Q.57 After a trauma, a person has inability to stand from sitting position,  
the nerve demaged is  
a) Infragluteal  
b) Supragluteal  
c) Schiatic  
d) Femoral  
e) Obturator  
  
Q.58 About K - Regulation , following is correct  
a) K is 98% in the cells  
b) normally completely reabsorbed in Distal tubule  
c) increase water affects K-balance  
d) decrease in D.K  
  
Q.59 A man with persistant fits without regaining consciousness for 30 minutes,  
the immediate treatment is with  
a) Carbamazepine  
b) Valporate  
c) Lorazepan  
d) .......  
Q.60 An unconsious man with pin-point pupils not responding to Naloxone,the probable cause is  
a) Heroin  
b) Hasheesh  
c) Morphine  
d) Phenobarbitone  
  
Q.61 Stomach gets its arterial supply from all EXCEPT  
a) Ceiliac artery  
b) Splenic Artery  
c) Superior Mesenteric Artery  
d) Hepatic Artery  
  
Q.62 The Hormone which stimulates release of HCO3 from Pancreas without stimulating pancreatic enzyme secretions,is  
a) CCK  
b) Secretin  
c) Gastrin  
d) Pepsin  
e) Mucin  
  
Q.63 Supra-Renal Gland arterial supply  
a) recieves all braches directly from Aorta  
b) recieves blood from 3 sources  
c) recieves branches from both renal arteries  
d) recieves blood from inferior phrenic artery  
  
Q.64 Stenson's duct  
a) arises from posterior surface of Parotid  
b) pierces the Buccinator muscle  
c) opens in the oral cavity against ....  
  
Q.65 Which infection is not caused by DNA virus  
a) Chicken Pox  
b) Herpes Simplex  
c) Herpes Zoster  
d) Mumps  
e) Small Pox  
  
Q.66 On examination of a female,a plaque like leision seen on Postero-superior aspect of Vagina,it is  
a) Squamous Cell CA  
b) Adenocarcinoma  
c) Rhabdomyosarcoma  
d) wart  
  
Q.67 About CSF most appropriate statement is  
a) it is ultrafilterate of Plasma  
b) has more glucose than blood  
c) has cushioing effect  
d) absorbed in Choroid Plexus  
  
Q.68 On standing from a sitting position,@ apex of lung there is increase in  
a) Blood Flow  
b) Ventilation  
c) pO2  
d) pCO2  
  
Q.69 Metastatic Calcification occurs mostly in  
a) Kidney  
b) Bone  
c) Lung  
d) Intestine  
e) Pancreas  
  
Q.70 Basal Cell Carcinoma involves  
a) Buccal Mucosa  
b) Hard Palate  
c) Soft Palate  
d) Lower Lip  
e) Oral Cavity  
  
Q.71 A female underwent Gastrectomy for Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome,given Parenteral Vit B-12,  
the inability to absorb B-12 is due to loss of...  
a) Parietal Cells  
b) Gastric Cells  
c) Cardiac Ceells

### [OCTOBER 08 Questions, ?subject](file:///E:\My%20Stuff\FCPS%20part%201\FCPS%20Part-1%20Past%20Papers_%20OCTOBER%2008%20Questions,%20subject_files\october-08-questions-subject.htm)

**Contributed by Dr Farhan Karim**, but forgot to tell about the subject in which he took the exam.  
  
1.What is most lateral in cerebral hemisphere :  
Insula  
Pars triangularis \*  
Pars interemedia  
Amygdala  
  
2.Below the umblicus anterior abdomen is formed by:  
External intercostal and part of Internal oblique\*  
Internal intercostals and part of transverse abdominis uscle  
External intercostals and transverse abdominis muscle  
Internal intercostals and transverse abdominis muscle  
  
3.Pre cancerous in aids:  
Cmv  
Ebv\*  
Hsv  
Hpv  
  
4.In liver of a patient under the microscope a lesion was seen with central cheesy appearance surrounded by large cells with lymphocytes and fibroblast what type of necrosis is present  
Coagulative\*  
Liquefative  
Fatty  
tuberculous  
  
5.Which harmone of the following stimulates thirst  
Adh\*  
Aldosterone  
Renin   
oxytocin  
  
6.Which has no antigens  
AB\*  
O-  
O+  
A  
  
7.In a thyroid surgery mass was excisied which microscopically showed amyloids post surgically which marker would be taken in account  
PTH  
Calcitonin\*  
Ca  
Po4  
  
8.Which variant rises with rise in BP  
TPR\*  
Pulse  
Venous tone  
Arterial tone  
  
9.When r the ventricles most filled with blood '  
Diastasis  
Rapid inflow  
Atrial systole  
Ventricular systole  
  
10.Example of wet gangrene  
Thromboembolism  
Bacterial endocarditis  
Pancreatitis  
  
11.Which of the following harmone stops ovulation during lactation   
Estrogen  
Progestrone  
Prolactin\*  
Oxytocin  
  
12Which of the follwing delays wound healing  
Vit c\*  
vita  
Immobilization  
Vit E  
  
13.feature of Downs Syndrome   
Cardiac anomolies  
Fallots  
Hypospadiasis  
Early death\*  
  
14Turner syndrome has   
Chromosomal defect  
Xlinked  
Short stature\*  
Tall stature  
  
15.X linked dominant   
Pku  
Alkaptonuria  
Familial polyposis\*  
Glycogen storage  
  
16.Which of the following tissue is most radiosensitive  
Skeletal muscle  
Cartilage\*  
Bone  
  
17.In dorsal column lesion which of the following will be lost  
Pain   
Temp  
Crude touch  
Itch  
Proprioception  
  
18.Asthma has low  
Fev1\*  
Fvc  
Vc  
Tlc  
  
19.Pre carcinogenic is  
Berryliosis  
Asbestosis\*  
Benzethe   
Pentamidine  
  
20.Common feature in nitrates, isoprenaline . Throphylline is  
Postural hypotension  
Rapid pulse  
Vasodlation  
Venodilation  
  
21.Midarm circumference is the measure of  
Proteins\*  
Fats  
Carbohydrates  
Minerals  
  
22.Temporal Arteritis is diagnosis by  
Esr\*  
Biopsy  
B/c  
WBC count  
  
23.In food poisoning death occur by  
Exotxin of samonella  
Vibro cholera \*  
Shigella  
Endotoxin of Shigella  
  
24.Long term granulomatous disease is  
Crohn  
Celiac   
Sarcoidosis  
Ulcerative colitis\*  
  
25.Water reabsorption through ADH is done in  
Proximal  
Distal  
Collecting  
Loop of henle  
  
26.The organ placed retroperitoneally is  
Spleen  
Transverse  
Bladder  
Ascending\*  
Liver  
  
  
26.Urinary bladder in male is  
Completely covered by peritoneum  
Superiorly covers  
From rectum separated by fascia of Denon Villiers  
  
27.Hydrocephalus occurs because of obstruction in  
I/v foramen\*  
Sylvius  
Magendie  
Lushka  
  
28.Hipocampal injury causes  
Sex rage  
Hunger  
Loss of Memory\*  
Temperature disturbances  
  
27.What organ lesion causes hypothermia  
Preoptic  
Lateral hypothalamus  
Post hypothalamus \*  
Pitutary  
  
28.Chemotactic factors functions mostly in  
Diapedisis  
Margination '  
Migration  
Acute inflammation  
  
29. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is  
Appendice testis  
Appendix  
Ovary  
  
30.Musle traversing the shoulder joint  
Crochobrachilis  
Sspinatus  
Ispinatus  
  
31.Blood spread of CA occurs 1st in   
Metaphysis  
Diaphysis  
Epiphyses  
Epiphyseal plate  
Cortex  
  
32.A boy presented in the ER with fracture with less seum calcium.He is suffering from  
Primary hypoparathyroidism  
Vit D deficiency  
2ndry hypoparathyroidism   
  
  
  
33.Example of synchondrosis is  
Symphisis  
Involves hyaline crtlg b/w 2 bones  
Costal joint  
  
34.Erythropoietin is secreted from  
Yellow marrow  
Jg complex  
Macula densa  
Preitubualr capillaries  
Loop of henle  
  
35. Gluteus medius , minimus  
Adducts,laterally rotate  
Adducts .medially rotate  
Abducts, medially rotate  
Abducts, laterally rotate   
Flexes , medially rotate  
  
36.Juvenile polyps are also called  
Hamartomas  
Rectal polyps  
Internal haemorrhoids  
  
37.TGlycerides are absorbed in  
Chylomicrons  
Vldl  
Hdl  
Ldl  
  
38.In gastrectomy loss of following occurs  
Hcl  
Intrinsic facor  
Fats  
Vit D  
  
39.Hb is enclosed in RBC at stage of  
Normoblast  
Late normoblast   
Erythroblast  
  
40.Adrenal gland is separated from kidney by  
Peritoneal fascia  
Renal fascia  
Perinephric fat  
  
41.About antibodies  
Have varible2 heavy chains  
IgM is abundant  
  
42.Median nerve supplies  
Palmar medial 1/3  
Palmar and dorsal medialm1/3  
Dorsal medial 1/3  
Dorsal 2/3 lateral  
  
43.About 1st lumbrical  
Arises from 2nd meta carpal  
Is bipennate  
Supplied by median nerve  
  
44.Lumbricals are supplied by  
Median neve deep br of median n  
Deep br of ulnar n  
  
45.Lateral part of breast supplied by  
Ant group  
Post group  
Lateral group  
Central group  
  
46.The muscle of passive inspiration is   
Diaphragm  
External intercostal   
Internal intercostal   
Scalenes muscles  
  
47.Lymph drainage of lateral 2/3 of tongue occurs through  
Sup deep cervical nodes  
Inferior deep cervical nodes   
Submandibular nodes  
Submental nodes  
  
48.Boil on the tip of the tongue will drain into following lymph nodes  
Submental   
submandibular  
Submental nd submandibular   
  
49.Posterior triangle in the neck has follwing boundries  
Ant ant border of SCM post omohyoid  
Post ant border of SCM and ant diagastric  
Ant post border of SCM and post ant border of trapezius  
  
50.Left recurrent laryngeal nerve has  
Shorter route than right recurrent laryngeal nerve  
Branch of vagus nerve  
Supplies all the muscles of soft palate  
Supplies all the muscles of larynx  
  
51.Right hepatic artery is branch of  
Hepatic artery   
gastroduodenal artery   
Ceoliac artery  
Splenic artery  
  
  
52.Subcapsularis sinus is present in  
Spleen   
Lymph nodes  
Payers patches  
Palatine tonsils  
  
53.After illeal resection absorption of which of the following components does not take place  
Chylomicrons  
Bile  
Tglyceric acid  
Vit d  
Vit c  
  
54.In CRF all of following occurs except  
Anemia  
Hyperkalemia  
Hypocalcemia  
Hypoposphatemia  
Hyperuricemia  
  
55.Patient after radiation vomited for 4hrs Cl is raised, he has  
Metabolic acidosis  
Respiratory alkalosis wirh ion gap  
Metabolic alkalosis  
  
56.Patientt has Babinski + lesion is in  
UMN   
LMN  
Dorsal column   
Ant column  
  
57.Inferior rectal artery is a branch of  
Ext illiac  
Int illiac  
Sup epigastric  
Int pudendal artery  
Femoral artery  
  
58.Peristalsis in the intestine inhibited by  
CCK  
Gastrin  
Secretin  
GIP  
Histamine  
  
59.Granuloma formation does not occur in  
TB  
Cat scratch fever  
Toxoplasmosis  
Pneumonia  
  
  
  
60.One of the following is not a feature of anaerobe  
Cough  
Tetanus  
Pus  
Granuloma formation   
Gangrene  
  
61.Melanocytes originate from  
Neural crest  
Mesoderm  
Ectoderm  
  
62.Structures which passes through the aortic opening is  
vagus and azygous vn  
Azygous vn  
Esophagus  
Phrenic nerve  
  
63.IJV drain in   
Petrosal sinus  
Sagittal sinus  
Straight sinus  
Sigmoid sinus  
  
64.Liver helps in immunity by  
Detoxfying noxious agents  
Kupffer cells  
Hepatocytes  
  
65.Sour and hot is perceived by tongue through  
Von ebner cells  
Folate papillae  
Pain fibers  
Nociceptors  
  
66.ADH is inhibited by  
Alcohol  
Angiotensin  
Insulin  
Renin  
  
67.In testis seminferous tubules show following under M/S  
Sertoli cells  
Spermatogonia  
Mixed cells  
Spermatocytes  
Sperms  
  
68.Constricting afferent ducts in kidney reduces  
Gfr  
Rpf  
Creatinine clearance  
Glucose claerance  
  
69.A boy is malnutrioned and has edema due to protien loss his  
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased  
Increase hydrostatic pressure  
Blocked lymphatics  
  
70.Cholestatic cholangitis is caused by  
Colonercis selecans  
diphyllobothrum latum  
Schistosoma  
Entameoba  
  
71.After appendicectomy what may be damaged  
Inguinal ligament  
Superior epigastric artery  
Illhypogastric nerve  
Spermatic cord  
  
72.The mc burney point indicates the presence of tip of appendix.Following is true about appendix   
Appendix ha incomplete muscular coat  
Appendix not attached to mesentry  
Supplied by ceoliac artery  
  
73.One of the following is not a branch of External carotid artery  
Lingual A  
Ophtalmic A  
Occipital A  
Maxillary A  
Suprficial temporal A  
  
74.Femoral artery can be palpated in  
Mid inguinal lateral to pubic tubercle  
Mid point of inguinal ligament  
Adductor canal  
  
75.Apex of the femoral triangle   
Lies under inguinal ligament  
Contains small saphenous vein  
Contains nodes  
Is pointed downwards  
  
76.Medial side of hand is supplied by  
Median nerve  
Ulnrr nerver   
Radial nerve  
Axillary nerve  
  
77.Vomiting center is persent in  
Hypothalamus  
Pitutary  
Pons  
Medulla  
Midbrain  
  
78.Patient wirh Gravida 4 Par4 Abortio 0 with anemia and occult blood in stool  
Fe deficiency anemia   
Pernicious anemia   
Anemia of chronic disease  
Sideroblastic anemia  
  
79.Injury to the neck and head of fibula causes damage to  
Sural nerve  
Sciatic nerve  
Tibial nerve  
Common peroneal nerve  
  
80.Nerve to ligamentum teres capitis is  
Femoral n  
Obturator n  
Medial femoral n  
Lat circumflex femoral n  
  
81.Artery to head of femur is   
Medial femoral circumflex a  
Lateral femoral circumflex a  
Obturator a  
Femoral a  
  
82.Muscranic receptors are present in   
Postgaglionic parasympathetic  
Postgaglionic sympathetic  
Preganglionic parasympathetic  
Preganglionic sympathetic  
  
83.On bronchoscopy bronchoscope will 1st enter  
Sup bronchus  
Apical bronchus   
Inf bronchus   
Middle apical bronchus  
  
84.Essential fatty acid is  
Linoleic   
Palmitic  
Citric  
Oxaloacetic  
  
85.In tissue bleeding occurs because of  
Loss of coagulation factors  
Congenital disorders  
Endothelial damage  
dec FDF  
  
86.Following is not a feature of DIC  
Dec FDF  
Dec BT  
Dec PT  
Dec thrombin time  
Dec platelets  
  
87.Role of middle ear bones is  
Transmit sound  
Amplify sound  
Does not respond to low noise  
Are sesamoid bones  
  
88.Direct inguinal hernia lies  
Lateral to inf epigastric a  
Medial ti sup epigastric a  
medial to inf epigastric a  
Medial to pubic tubercle   
  
89.Thrombosis is initiated by  
Leukotrienes  
Prostacyclin  
Arachidonic metabolites  
Thromboxane A2  
  
90.Most drug metabolism occur in  
Kidney  
Liver  
Spleen  
Intestine   
  
91. End artery  
Spleen  
Bone  
Brain

**FCPS part 1 Medicine & Allied MCQs (13 march 2012)**

1. **Tumor spread by:**   
a. Migration of tumor cells  
b. Breakdown of e-cadherin  
c. sepeation of tumor cells from one another  
d. Damaging extracellular matrix  
e.  
  
2. **What is most common cause of congenital hypothyroidism:**   
a. Maternal iodide deficiency  
b. Inborn error of metabolism  
c. Defective embryogenesis  
d. Antibodies against thyroid hormone crossing placenta  
e.  
  
3. **Diabetic pat taking oral hypoglycemic drugs complain of abdominal fullness, which drug can b given to decrease gastropresis**  
a. Omeprazol  
b. Cimetidi  
c. Antacids  
d. Metclopramide  
e.  
  
4. **On motor bike accident fracture of neck of humerus n can,t abduct his arm.due to**  
a. Axillary nerve  
b. Long thoracic nerve  
c. Musculocutaneous nerve  
d.  
e.  
  
5. **Regarding trachea**  
a. Gap in the C shape cartilages are lying anteriorly  
b. 15 cm in length  
c. Recurrent laryngeal nerve pases anteriorly  
d. Isthmus of thyroid lying in front of 4rt or 5th tracheal ring  
e. Starts at the lower border of cricoid cartilage  
  
6. **Release of acid from stomach is mediated through**  
a. H1 receptor  
b. H2 receptor  
c. food in stomach  
d.  
e.  
  
7. **Diaphragm is supplied by**  
a. C3  
b. C3,4,5  
c. C4,5  
d. C4,5,6  
e.  
  
8. **A female at 36weeks gestation cmwith bili;20mg/dl raised SGPT & SGOT.she has returned from remote village. What can b the cause of infection?**   
a. HAV  
b. HBV  
c. HCV  
d. HEV  
e.  
  
9. **What is the structure arches around the root of left lung**  
a. Azygus vein  
b. Arch of aorta  
c. Left phrenic nerve  
d. Left vagus nerve  
e. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve  
  
10. **Regarding ESR decreased by increase in which of the following**  
a. Increase plasma globulin  
b. Increase fibrinogen  
c. Increase plasma Albumin  
d. Increase globulin and albumin ratio  
e. Temperature  
  
  
11. **Best example of phramacodynamics drug drug interaction:**   
a. Iincrease action of procain by epinephrine  
b. Increase action of........... by Calcium  
c. Toxicity of lithium with thiazide diuretics  
d. Reverse the action of aspirin by NaHCO3  
e. Reverse the action of Morphine by Naloxone  
  
12. **Following veins drain into coronay sinus, which vein continues as coronary sinus**  
a. Middle cardiac vein  
b. **Great cardiac vein**  
c. Anterior cardiac vein  
d. Oblique vein  
e.  
  
13. Notochord arises from  
a. Ectoderm  
b**. Mesoderm**c. Endoderm  
d.  
e.  
  
14. Thyroid is derived from  
a. Ectoderm  
b. Mesoderm  
c**. Endoderm**d.  
e.  
  
15. Which one of the following is a chemical carcinogen  
a. Alpha 1 antitrypsin  
b. **Benzidine**c. Ethyl alcohol  
d. Propyl alcohol  
e.  
  
16. Contractile unit in skeletal muscle is between  
a. h discs  
b**. z lines**c. t tubules  
d.  
e.  
  
17. A/P radiograph of chest which structure forms right border of heart  
a. **SVC**  
b. IVC  
c. Right ventricle  
d. Arch of aorta  
e. Left Atrium  
  
18. 60 percent of work of breathing  
a**. is to overcome elastic recoil of lungs**b. Counteract chest wall compliance  
c. Resistance offered by small size bronchi  
d. Resistance by large bronchi  
e.  
  
19. Regarding nerve supply to skeletal muscle contains  
a. 60%motor 40%sensory fibers  
b. 40%motor 60%sensory  
c. 60%motor 40%sensory and few postganglionic sympathetic fibers  
d.  
e.  
  
20. Thirst stimulated by  
a. ECF volume depletion  
b. ICF volume depletion  
c. Salt depletion  
d.  
e.  
  
21. Regeneration least effected by  
a. Diabetes  
b. Infection  
c. Uv light  
d. corticosteroid  
e.  
  
22. In downs syndrome at 40 years of age  
a. Alzhiemers disease  
b. Stroke due to essential hypertension  
c. Upper motor neuron lesion  
d. Lower motor neuron lesion  
e.  
  
23. Primary cartilaginous joint  
a. Costochondral  
b. Teeth and jaw  
c. Inferior tibiofibular joint  
d. Symphysis Pubis  
e.  
  
24. Epinephrine reuptake by  
a. Diffusion and reuptake  
b. Diffusion, reuptake and enzyme catalysis  
c. Diffusion  
d. Reuptake  
e. Enzyme catalysis  
  
25. 2 yr old child presented with anemia and has hyper segmented neutrophil, MCV raised, how will you confirm your diagnosis  
a. Intrinsic factor antibodies  
b. Vit b12 level  
c. Transcobalamin  
d.  
e.  
  
26. Thrombus formation triad  
a. Endothelial damage, slow blood flow, altered blood constituents  
b. Endothelial damage; high blood flow, fibrin  
c. Endo damage eddy blood flow  
d. Plasma high blood flow  
e.  
  
27. After 6 hours of myocardial infarction which enzyme level most raised  
a. CPK  
b. LDH  
c. ALT  
d. AST  
e. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  
  
28. In adult female breast atrophy is commonly due to decrease  
a. Estrogen  
b. Estrogen and progesterone  
c. Progesterone  
d. Prolactin  
e.  
  
29. Patient taking MAO inhibitors, taking which of the following could cause hypertensive crisis?  
a. Coffee  
b. Chocolate  
c. Cola  
d. Pine apple  
e. String beans  
  
30. Left kidney is not related anteriorly to which of the following structures?  
a. Diaphragm  
b. Stomach  
c. Pancrease  
d. Spleen and splenic vessels  
e. Splenic flexure of transverse colon  
  
31. A 30 year man participated in marathon race the most common hormone changes you will find  
a. Low Insulin, High Glucagon  
b. Low Insulin, Low Glucagon  
c. High Insulin, High Glucagon  
d. High Insulin, Low Glucagon  
e.  
  
32. 2x2 table in biostats?  
a. T-Test  
b. Chi Square Test  
c.  
d.  
e.  
  
33. Which of the following lymphoid structure does NOT contain lymph nodules:  
a. Spleen  
b. Lymph node  
c. Thymus  
d. Payer's patches  
e. Tonsils  
  
34. A person has pH 7.48, CO2 66 and HCO3 27 . What is the diagnosis  
a. Acute respiratory acidosis  
b. Acute metabolic acidosis  
c. Partially compensated respiratory acidosis  
d. Partially compensated metabolic acidosis  
e. Partially compensated metabolic alkalosis  
  
35. A patient suffers from appendicitis. Peripheral blood shows leukocytosis. Pain will be mediated by  
a. IL 1 and TNF alpha  
b. Bradykinin and prostaglandin E  
c. Serotonin  
d. IL 6  
e. enkephalin  
  
36. In myocardial infarction, which earliest change occurs in formation of aschoff bodies  
a. Fibrinoid necrosis  
b. Inflamaton  
c. Giant cell  
d. Eosinophilia  
e.  
  
37. Regarding movements of foot:  
a. Inversion n eversion occur at subtalar joint  
b. Tibialis anterior n tibialis posterior cause inversion  
c. Peronei cause eversion  
d. Aschli tendon plays imp role when we r standing on toes  
e.  
  
38. 45y lady comes with vaginal bleeding doc advise her for hysterectomy due to premalignant condition which is it?  
a. Atypical endometrial hyperplasia  
b. Complex endometrial.....  
c. Simple endometrial...  
d. Squamous metaplasia  
e.  
  
39. Child with generalized edema and proteinurea 6g per day which part of the kidney involved  
a. Interstitium  
b. Basement membrane  
c. Collecting tubules  
d. Proximal convulated tubules  
e. Distal tubules  
  
40. Young female developed acute renal failure after post partum hemorrhage. which part of the kidney is most likely damaged  
a. Proximal convuluted tubules  
b. Loop of henle  
c. Collecting tubules  
d. Dital convuluted tubules  
e.  
  
41. Regarding neutrophil correct  
a. Migrate into and out of blood stream  
b. More phagocytic in bloodstream  
c. Decrease in infective conditions  
d. Decrease when corticosteroid given  
e.  
  
42. Initial response to tissue injury is:  
a. Vasoconstriction  
b. Clot formation  
c. Platelet adherence  
d.  
e.  
  
43. Hypoxia causes vasoconstriction in  
a. Pulmonary vasculature  
b. Heart  
c. Brain  
d. Kidney  
e.  
  
44. High levels of protein associated with  
a. Chylomicrons  
b. HDL  
c. VLDL  
d. LDL  
e.  
  
45. After 6 hours of myocardial infarction which enzyme level most raised  
a. CPK  
b. LDH  
c. ALT  
d. AST  
e. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE  
  
46. Blood supply of motor cerebral cortex  
a. Anterior and middle cerebral artery  
b. Anterior and posterior cerebral artery  
c. Basillar artery  
d.  
e.  
  
47. Most common cause of promotion of liver cirrhosis in an adult male?  
a. Alcoholism  
b. Hepatitis B  
c. Hepatitis C  
d. Hepatitis A  
e. Hepatitis D  
  
48. What is most characteristic of cerebral motor cortex  
a. is present in frontal lobe  
b. Doesn't receive any sensory input  
c. is essential to carry out voluntary movements  
d. essential for stretch reflex  
e.  
  
49. 3rd ventricle, what is most inappropriate  
a. choroid plexus is present in its floor  
b. choroid plexus is supplied by internal carotid and basillary artery  
c. is connected to lateral ventricles via interventricular formina  
d. is connected to 4th ventricle via cerebral acqueduct  
e. present in midbrain  
  
50. Diff b/w first n second heart sounds...  
a. Frequency  
b. Duration  
c. With carotid pulse  
d.  
e.  
  
51. Distribution of drug enhanced by?  
a. Ionized state  
b. Lipid solubility  
c. Electric equivalence  
d.  
e.  
  
52. Right bronchus  
a. Is shorter  
b. Is vertical  
c. is infront of pulm artey  
d. is infront of pulm vein  
e.  
  
53. Fasting blood sugar of patient is 6.8 mol(122mg/dl) after 1 hour of gtt its 10.9 mol and later after 2 hours post prandial it was 10.7 mol(194 mg/dl) what is the diagnosis..  
a. Diabetes mellitus  
b. Impaired gluc tolerance  
c. long lag phase  
d. Secondary diabetes mellitus  
e.  
  
54. Ischemia in Diabetes mellitus commonly results from  
a. Dry gangrene  
b. Gas gangrene  
c. Endarteritis obliterans  
d. Wet gangrene  
e.  
  
55. Rods and cones wid excitatory potentials to ganglion and bipolar cells...which neurotransmitter?  
a. GABA  
b. Glycine  
c. Glutamate  
d.  
e.  
  
56. Which structure doesn’t lie deep to the parotid gland?  
a. Internal jugular vein  
b. Internal carotid artery  
c. Pharynx  
d. Parotid duct  
e. x, xi nerves in the carotid sheath  
  
57. Bad news, when delivered to patient, should ideally be  
a. At bedside  
b. All the staff involved in patient's care should be present  
c. In front of all family members  
d. In doctor's office, in a formal session, in environment of exclusivity  
e.  
  
58. Regarding counseling, when done to pts, is good for  
a. Their friends  
b. Family members  
c. Other pts  
d. Themselves  
e.  
  
59. Which of the following tumors doesn’t cause distant metastases?  
a. basal cell Ca  
b. dysgerminoma  
c. verucous carcinoma  
d. Squamous cell carcinoma  
e.  
  
60. cx shows mild dysplasia with squamous vacuoles:  
a. CIN 1  
b. CIN II  
c. CIN III  
d. Ca in situ  
e. HPV  
  
61. Which one of the following organ is present inside the peritoneal cavity?  
a. fallopian tubes  
b. ovary  
c. gonads  
d. first part of the duodenum  
e. round ligament of uterus  
  
62. What is the most common cause of increased vascular permeability?  
a. Inflammation  
b. Trauma  
c. Immunological  
d. Allergy  
e.  
  
63. Regarding Vitamin K  
a. is a water soluble vitamin  
b. produced by intestinal bacteria  
c. present in large amount in human and cow's milk  
d. When given in neonatal hemorrhage, prevents coagulation  
e.  
  
64. Psoas muscle  
a. originate from all lumbar vertebra  
b. present b/w lumber plexus  
c. passes in front of inguinal ligament  
d.  
e.  
  
65. Half life of carboxyhaemaglobin.  
a. 5 min  
b. 2hr  
c. 6 hr  
d. 4 hr  
e.  
  
66. Regarding icf  
a. 2/3 of tbw  
b. 1/3 of tbw  
c.  
d.  
e.  
  
67. Which of the following non hairy regions does not have sebacous glands?  
a. glans and prepuce of penis  
b. labia minora  
c. margins of lips  
d. palms and soles of feet  
e. nipple  
  
68. ESR decreases with increase in:  
a. cholesterol in blood  
b. inc. globulin  
c. plasma albumin  
d. fibrinogen  
e. temperature  
  
69. Hypokalemia causes which of the following...  
a. Hyperpolarization  
b. Hyperexcitability  
c. decrease in height of action potential  
d.  
e.  
  
70. An alcoholic patient comes with wernikes korasakoff syndrome. It could be due to def of which of the following vitamins  
a. B1  
b. A  
c. D  
d. K  
e. C  
  
71. In 90 percent of anthrax infections  
a. Hemorrhagic pneumonia  
b. gatrointestinal hemorrhage  
c. skin lesions  
d. bacteremia  
e.  
  
72. Not related to spinal cord  
a. ant gray horn  
b. latearl lemniscus  
c. posterolateal sulcus  
d. gray commisure  
e.  
  
73. Patient presented with painless heamaturia along with fever, night sweats for 2 months, ultrasound abdomen plain is normal, diagnosis is  
a. Renal Cell Carcinoma  
b. Acute Pyelonephritis  
c. Renal tuberculosis  
d. Acute tubular Necrosis  
e.  
  
74. A patient with cervical lymphadenopathy, CXR shows Bilateral Hilar Lymphadenopathy. Biopsy shows caseating granulomaous pattern, diagnosis is  
a. Sarcoidosis  
b. Tuberculosis  
c.  
d.  
e.  
  
75. A 21 year old having severe Ulcerative Colitis,which of the following is indicated  
a. Azathioprine  
b. IV Corticosteroides  
c. Sulfasalazine  
d.  
e.  
  
76. In which of the following conditions,atrial repolarization is evident on ECG  
a. 1st degree heart block  
b. 3rd degree heart block  
c. MI  
d. Deep inspiraion  
e.  
  
77. Which of the following suppress GH release?  
a. Puberty  
b. Sleep  
c. Somatomedin  
d. Starvation  
e. Stress  
  
78. Which organ has a highest arteriovenous shunts  
a. liver  
b. lungs  
c. heart  
d. kidneys  
e.  
  
79. If ejection fraction is increased there will be  
a. dec end-systolic volume  
b. dec end-diastolic volume  
c.  
d.  
e.  
  
80. Amoebic liver abscess spread to lungs by  
a. Direct  
b. Lymphatics  
c. Haematogenous  
d. through diaphragm  
e.  
  
81. A pregnant lady has mitral stenosis,, to prevent atrial fibrillaton treatment is  
a. im heparin  
b. iv heparin  
c. heparin and oral anticoagulant  
d. oral anticoagulant  
e.  
  
82. There was some question from biostats that which is most inappropriate?  
a. something was abt variance  
b. experimental p<0.05  
c. exploratory p<0.01  
d. analysis of variance that it can be done by one thing  
e.  
  
83. Root value of knee jerk  
a. L3 L4  
b. s1  
c. L1,2  
d.  
e.  
  
84. A boy engulfs peanut and it got stuck in the air way where would it occlude?  
a. right main bronchus  
b. right middle broncus  
c. right lower bronchus  
d. left lower bronchus  
e.  
  
85. Which of the following is a tumour supressor gene?  
a. Ras  
b. bcl2  
c. ABL  
d.  
e.  
  
86. Acidophillic cytoplasm with basophilic granules, structure less material in center, outline irregular  
a. karyolysis  
b. hydrops degeneration  
c. apoptosis  
d. hydrolysis  
e.  
  
87. Cyclosporin acts by  
a. stimulating production of NK cells  
b. modifying maturation of T cells  
c. inhibiting NK cells  
d.  
e.  
  
88. How many ATPs are produced after complete metabolism of one molecule of Glucose?  
a. 30  
b. 32  
c. 38  
d. 40  
e. 44  
  
89. Female child born then sent home. 15 hours later she presented with cyanosis + weak pulse & diagnosis?  
a. VSD  
b. TRANSPOSITION OF GREAT VESSELS with no communication like VSD/ASD  
c. hypoplastic Left ventricle  
d. TOF  
e. PDA  
  
90. most powerful stimulus for rennin  
a. dec NA Cocent to tbules  
b. hypotention  
c. sympathetic stimulation  
d.  
e.  
  
91. Dietary fibers  
a. Collagens  
b. Peptidoglycans  
c. Pectin  
d. Starc  
e.  
  
92. Lymph flow from the foot is  
a. increased when an individual rises from the supine to the standing position  
b. increased by massaging the foot  
c. increased when capillary permeability is decreased  
d. decreased when the valves of the leg veins are incompetent  
e. decreased by exercise  
  
93. Which of the following is not synthesized in both endocrine glands and the brain?  
a. Somatostatin  
b. Cortisol  
c. Dopamine  
d. ACTH  
e. Oxytocin  
  
94. Regular rhythmic fluctuations in electrical activity are observed in the cerebral cortex and thalamus. In addition, they are seen in the  
a. mediobasal portion of the hypothalamus  
b. cerebellar cortex  
c. midbrain reticular formation  
d. amygdale  
e. pons  
  
95. In a healthy, alert adult sitting with the eyes closed, the dominant EEG rhythm observed with electrodes over the occipital lobes is  
a. delta (0.5-4 Hz)  
b. theta (4-7 Hz)  
c. alpha (8-13 Hz)  
d. beta (18-30 Hz)  
e. fast, irregular low-voltage activity  
  
96. A person cannot differentiate between red n green colour while making presentation on computer, what is the most likely defect in this patient ?  
a. Absent rods.  
b. Absent cones.  
c. macula lutea  
d.  
e.  
  
97. What will be the symptoms if there is leison in left optic radiation?  
a. Blind left eye.  
b. rt.homonymous hemianopia.  
c. bitemporal hemianopia.  
d. binasal hemianopia.  
e. lt.homonymous hemianopia  
  
98. In right shift of oxygen dissc. curve the most likely value of T50 would b?  
a. 20  
b. 18  
c. 26  
d. 35  
e.  
  
99. The part of basal nuclei is.........?  
a. putamen.  
b. amygdolid.  
c. Subthalamus  
d. Hypothalamus  
e.  
  
100. Isoelectric segment of ECG during which the complete ventricular depolirization occurs  
a. QRS  
b. QT SEG  
c. ST seg

d.  
e.

### [ANESTHESIA MARCH' 08](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2008/05/anesthesia-march-08.html)

FCPS I - 26th MARCH' 08  
ANESTHESIA  
  
1. If a drug is taken orally. How will u assess the drug?  
a. plasma drug conc  
b. blood drug conc  
c. urine drug conc  
  
2. Regarding Nitroglycerine, all are true except  
a. extensive 1st pass effect  
b. venodilator  
c. dec venous return  
d. dec HR  
e. t1/2 is 3-5 min  
  
3. Warfarin, effect inc by  
a. Cimetidine  
  
4. Why the dose of theophylline in infant is smaller than in adults  
a. dec metabolism  
b. dec plasma protein binding  
  
5. Enzyme induction occurs in:  
a. liver  
b. kidney  
c. heart  
d. adrenals  
  
6. Digoxin toxicity  
a. Inc K\*  
b. Inc Mg\*  
c. dec Ca\*\*  
d. dec Na\*  
e. alkalosis  
  
7. Secondary active transport occurs thru  
a. glucose  
b. Na\*  
c. K\*  
d. Urea  
  
8. 2 liters of 2 different gases of diff mol wt contain  
a. equal no. of molecules  
b. equal no. of atoms  
  
9. Capillary permeability is inc by  
a. hypertension  
b. plasma colloid osmotic pressure  
c. intersitial hydrostatic press  
d. altered permeability  
  
10. PG in inflammation dec by:  
a. aspirin  
b. corticosteroids  
c. phosphodiesterase inhibitors  
  
11. Which is true.   
a. all parasymp are cholinergic  
b. all sympathetic are adrenergic  
c. all post-gang parasymp are cholinergic  
  
12. Gastric motility is inc by:  
a. inc gastrin  
b. ACh  
c. Secterin  
d. Somatostatin  
  
13. Gastric acid is inc by  
a. Gastrin  
b. ACh  
c. Secterin  
d. Somatostatin  
  
14. Basal level of bile  
  
15. alpha recptors effects ?   
a. inc HR  
b. lipogenesis  
c. midriasis  
d. piloerector contraction  
e. bronchodilator  
  
16. Beta effect ?  
a. Inc HR and force of contraction  
  
17. ACh effect?  
a. Inc salivation  
b. inc sweating  
c. constipation  
  
18. Thirst is dec by:  
a. ADH  
b. aldosterone  
c. Ag II  
d. baroreceptor efferent  
e. inc Hematocrit  
  
19. promotes each others actions  
a. atropine and reserpine  
b. amytriptyline and reserpine  
c. atropine and amitryptyline  
  
20. After induction of anesthesia by 10 mg/kg thiopentone, pt is hypotonic. Cause ?  
a. hypersensitivity  
b. dec HR  
c. dec contractility  
  
21.In hypertonic obs cardiomyopathy, which Ca\*\* channel blocker is used:   
a. Nifedipine  
b. Nicardipine  
  
22. Loop diuretics + thiazides enhance each others effect ( Dec NaCl abs) at:  
a. descending loop of Henle  
b. ascending loop of Henle  
c. proximal convoluted tubule  
d. distal convoluted tubule  
e. collecting duct  
  
23. Pt with mild CCF. Treatment started. 1 week later pt complains of severe pain at Rt big toe. Cause:  
a. thiazide  
b. furosemide  
c. ACEi  
d. amiodarone  
  
24. Metastatic pleural effusion. Drug to be given:  
a. streptomycin  
b. clindamycin  
c. corticosteroids  
d. bleomycin  
  
25. Monotherapy for mild CCF:  
a. digoxin  
b. captopril  
c. nifedipine  
d. propranolol  
  
26.Pacemaker for complete heart block. Terminals shd be in:  
a. SA node  
b. AV node  
c. Rt atrium  
d. purkinje  
e. Rt ventricle ..............(correct)  
  
27. Infant with renal abnormality (renal artery stenosis). Drug responsible:  
a. ACEi  
b. Ca\*\* channel blocker  
c. amiodarone  
  
28.Lungs inactivate Bradykinin by:  
a. enz involved in converting kallikrein to plasma protein  
  
29.After loss of 1 litre of blood in 5 min:  
a. diastolic press dec  
b. systolic press dec  
c. aldosterone inc  
d. no change  
  
30. CO = VR. Large hump on left of cardiac pacing mentions:  
a. inc contractility  
b. inc HR  
c. inc end-diastolic vol  
  
31. Amiodarone.........> MOA  
  
32. Lidocaine. MOA?  
a. dec abnormal tissue conduction and no effect on normal tissue  
b. inc PR interval  
c. dec atrial contraction  
d. dec AV conduction  
e. inc QRS  
f. inc QT  
  
33. Class IA antiarrythmic drugs  
a. Lidocaine  
b. quinidine  
c. procainide  
d. amiodarone  
  
34. Lidocaine as antiarrrythmic:  
a. blocks Na\* channels  
b. Beta blocker  
c. K\* channel blocker  
  
35.Verapamil ..... as antiarrythmic ?  
  
36.Drug that inc extracellular K\* (moves K\* out of the cell):  
a. Angiotensin  
b. H2CO3  
c. Carbonic anhydrase  
d. pH  
e. exercise  
  
37. Sec K\* in renal cells  
a. metabolic alkalosis  
b. carbonic anhydrase  
  
38. Consistent finding in hypoKalemia  
a. prolong vomiting  
b. diarrhea  
c. ureters attached to colon  
  
39. Metabolic alkalosis  
a. renal failure  
  
40. ARF- most effect.   
a. PCT  
b. DCT  
c. LOH  
d. CD  
  
41. Hb 8.0, HCO3- inc (35), pH Inc, Ca++ dec. Cause  
a. ARF  
b. Vit D def  
c. folic acid deficiency  
d. PTH  
  
42. Anesthetics differ from anelgesics in:  
a. only alter A delta and C fibers  
b. Anesthetics effect at cerebral level and analgesics at spinal cord level  
c. affects only pain and temp and no other sensory modalities  
  
43. High output cardiac failure  
a. Thiamine  
b. B2  
c. B6  
d. Folic acid  
  
44. 90 yrs old lady with purplish large patch on Rt hand and arm. No itching or pain. No comorbids, Otherwise Normal. Reason?  
a. Capillary abn  
b. Prothrombin  
c. Vit K dependent clotting factors  
  
45. 10 yrs old girl from Baluchistan c/o fatiguw, lethargy, mild jaundice, discoloration of skin, enlarged spleen. Hb 8.0, MCV 58, S. Ferritin 1000. Appropriate treatment?   
a. deferroxamine  
b. blood transfusion  
c. iron transfusion  
  
46. Death d/t embolism after accident  
a. Fat  
b. tumor cells  
c. air  
d. thromboembolism  
  
47. Warfarin, effects on:  
a. Factor VIII  
b. factor III  
c. Prothrombin  
  
48. Ibpratopium bromide given by nebulization:  
a. dec ACh release in bronchi  
b. vasodil  
c. inc secretion  
  
49. Mast cell stabilizer.   
a. Na chromoglycate  
  
50. T1/2 of desmethyl diazepam, an inactive metabolite of diazepam is:  
a. 20-50 hrs  
b. 50-100 hrs  
c. 100-200 hrs  
d. 36-200 hrs ................... (correct)  
  
51. Post menopausal women with brease ca. DOC  
a. Tamoxifen  
  
52. Sec released from thyroid gland entering circulation is:  
a. Thyroxine  
b. Free T3  
c. free T4  
d. TSH  
e. TRH  
  
53. Cushing's triad:  
a. Inc ICP, HTN, Bradycardia  
b. Inc ICP, hypoTN, bradycardia  
c. inc ICP, hypoTN, tachycardia  
d. inc ICP, HTN. tachycardia  
e. dec ICP, HTN, tachycardia  
  
54. CSF  
a. total 150 ml  
b. production rate 20 ml/hr  
c. produced by ependymal cells of choroid plexus  
d. drained by lymphatics   
  
55. CSF:  
a. Inc K\* than plasma  
b. dec glucose  
c. dec specific gravity  
  
56. PTH  
a. inc PO4 abs from renal tubules  
b. inc Ca resorption from bones  
c. CRF  
d. Anemia  
  
57. Imp buffer in interstitial fluid  
a. H2CO3  
b. Hb  
c. plasma pr.  
d. PO4  
  
58. Cell wall synthesis inhib  
a. Penicillin  
  
59. Sulphonamides inhibit  
a. tetrahydrofolate in bacteria  
  
60. Dark urine after starting ATT.  
a. Rifampin  
  
61. 1 week after starting of ATT, pt c/o pain in big toe. Reason  
a. INH  
b. Rifampin  
c. Ethambutol  
d. PZA  
  
62. Needle inserted at paramedian vertebral canal pierces:  
a. ant spinal lig  
b. post spinal lig  
c. supraspinal lig  
d. interspinal log  
e. ligamentum flavum  
  
63. Pseudomembrane colitis linked to:  
a. clindamycin  
b. penicillin  
c. cephalosporins  
d. erythromycin  
  
64. Regarding chemotherapy all are true, except:  
a. often multi therapy is not curative  
b. req daily dosing of multiple drugs for long time  
  
65. Flumazenil  
a. onset of action 30-60 min  
b. all unconscious pts must be screened by this drug  
c. paradoxical tachycardia  
d. max safe dose 1 mg/day  
  
66. Isoflurane  
a. MAC 1.9  
b. req special vaporizer  
c. dec HR  
  
66. Sevoflurane  
a. dec HR  
b. req use of normal vaporizer  
  
67. MAC of Sevoflurane with 60% NO   
a. 0.66-0.68  
  
67. Ether causes  
a. autonomic stimulation  
  
68. Enflurane  
a. EEG typical of seizures  
b. not concerned to dose / conc adm   
c. inc ICP  
d. nonevident facial spasm  
  
69. More pungent.  
a. Isoflurane  
b. enflurane  
c. desflurane at MAC <1  
  
70. Halothane  
  
71. Metabolism of halides to release fluroide levels in descending order:  
a. desfurane < isoflurane < enflurane < sevoflurane < halothane < methoxyflurane  
0.02 0.2 2.5 3 - 5 20  
  
72. Blood flow regulation  
a. cerebrum > cerebellum > sp. cord  
b. sp. cord > cerebellum > cerebrum  
c. cerebrum > sp. cord > cerebellum  
  
73. N2O shd not be used in elderly with intestinal obs d/t:  
a. risk of inc distension  
  
74. Cylinder half filled with liquid N2O. Pressure in the cylinder?  
  
75. Pressre of N2O cylinder is 750 psi. Pressure in the cylinder till the last drop evaporates?  
  
76. T1/2 N2O ?   
a. does not undergo metab and is exc unchanged  
  
77. Myocardial toxicity to a L/A?  
a. Bupivacaine  
  
78. cardiovascular collapse  
a. bupivacaine  
  
79. MetHbemia  
a. Prilocaine  
  
80. Fracture 5, 6th rib. longest acting L/A to be given  
a. Bupivacaine  
  
81. MAC related to:  
a. Bl / gas solubility  
b. oil / gas solubility  
c. alveolar air conc.  
  
82. Hyperoxia. All true except 1.  
a. retrolental fibroplasia  
b. atelectasis  
c. dec surfactant prod  
d. CV depression  
e. anemia  
  
83. PG released in inflammation are inhibited by:  
a. aspirin  
b. corticosteroids  
c. serotonin  
  
84. Muscle relaxant that can be given to an asthmatic pt  
a. atracurium  
b. tubocurare  
c. cisatracurium  
d. suxa  
  
85. Muscle relaxant, renally exc, long duration of action  
a. tubocurare  
b. vancuronium  
c. pancuroniun  
d. gellamine  
  
86. For disinfection hands shd be washed with  
a. phenol  
b. alcohol with chlorhexidine  
c. formaldehyde  
  
87. The operating room shd b cleaned with the following drug, following surgery of HIV pt:  
a. 10% gluteraldehyde  
b. 1% phosphoenol   
c. 2% gluteraldehyde  
d. H2O2  
  
88. Following is true regarding sterilization:  
a. repeated heating denatures polyvenyl tubings  
b. autoclaving is heating objects at 121 degC at 15 psi for 3 min  
c. radiation (UV light)  
d. dry heat  
e. formaldehyd  
  
89. Reason for heat generation when CO2 is passed thru soda lime  
a. formation of CaCO3  
b. CaO formation  
c. friction b/w soda and CO2  
  
90. Flowmeter stops working when  
a. flow of N2O > O2  
b. flow of O2 > N2O  
c. breakage / disruption of control valve.  
  
91. Laminar flow (MURAD QS)  
a. flow directly prop pressure  
b. resistance independent  
  
92. When Rynolds no. exceeds 3000  
a. viscosity dec  
b. density dec  
c. velocity dec  
  
93. Flow meter  
a. used towards expiration  
b. kept vertical to keep the dial needle at zero  
c. not affected by humidity  
d. cannot be attached to the ventilator  
  
94. Regarding transducer all are true except  
a. changes signal from 1 form of energy to another  
b. capacitanc transducer can be used on body  
  
95. Movement of molecules from high conc they layer/ surface:  
a. diffusion  
b. osmosis  
c. doppler effect  
  
96. Critical temp is:  
a. the temp at which gas must be cooled to become liquid  
  
97. Latent heat of vaporization:  
a. temp at which liquid converts to vapour / gas without the utilization of external heat  
b. becomes zero with gain of energy  
  
98. Relation of vol of a subs to its weight is:  
a. density  
b. viscosity  
c. conc  
  
99. To convert Celcius scale to Farenheit scale:  
a. 9/5 \*F- 32  
b. 5/9 \*F x 32  
c. 5/9 \*F + 32  
d. Subract 32 and multiply by 5/9  
e. add 32 and multiply by 9/5  
  
100. Pt lying uncovered in operating room. Max heat is lost by:  
a. Conduction  
b. convection  
c. radiation  
d. evaporation  
  
101. Pt with ETT tube. Heat is lost by:  
a. Conduction  
b. convection  
c. radiation  
d. evaporation  
  
102. As the gas flows thru the vaporizer  
a. gas is heated  
b. outside of the container is cooled  
c. surface vapour with highest energy is evaporated  
  
103. Humidity is measured by:  
a. hygrometer  
b. thermometer  
  
104. Apart frm measuring end tidal CO2 conc., capnograph can also measure  
a. CO2 saturation  
b. PO2  
c. reduced Hb  
d. oxyHb  
  
105. Regarding Capnograph  
a. rise of baseline indicate failure of valve  
b. rise of height indicate valve failure  
  
106. O2 is measured by all techniques except ......................(MURAD QS)   
a. mass spectrometry  
  
107. alpha waves with eyes closed  
a. convert to beta when eyes open  
b. convert to delta in REM  
c. followed by slow frequency, high altitude wave  
  
108. During diathermy when neutral plate is disturbed: ( Burn inc as current density inc, but independent of freq )  
a. pt may get a burn even at ECG electrodes ( Burn can occur at all frequencies )  
b. depends it is operating at cutting or coagulation mode  
c. depends on current frequency  
  
109. Strong magnetic instruments may not be used in a remote village d/t side effects. Instrument that can be used is:  
a. CT scan  
b. MRI  
c. Angioplasty  
  
110. Resistance in series:  
a. inc as the wire is stretched  
b. known as strain gauge used as pressure transducer  
c. proportional to current flow  
  
111. Wheatstone bridge  
a. measures changes of resistsnce  
b. no current flows when bridge is balanced  
  
112. Pulse oxymetery  
a. signals occur at 0.5 sec  
b. light emitted by filtered light source  
  
113. Variance is related to:  
a. variability  
b. square root of std deviation   
c. range  
  
114. Which measure of central tendency is used most frequently in clinical practise  
a. mean  
b. mode  
c. median  
d. 50th percentile  
e. Wilcoxon rank sum test  
  
115. t-test  
a. shows relation of 2 paired means  
  
116. Surgeon treats 200 pts of heamorrhoids. He randomly divides the pts into surgically treated and pharmacologically treated groups. After 1 yr he reasses the pts and finds that surgically treated pts have better outcome. This is called:  
a. case - control study  
b. cohort study  
c. prospective cohort  
d. randomized control trials  
  
117. Treatment of strep pneumonia by sulphonamide and penicilline by random selection is called:  
a. single blind  
b. double blind   
c. tripple blind  
  
118. O2 carried most in fetal circ.  
a. Umblical artery  
b. Umblical vein  
c. Superior vena cava  
d. Aorta  
  
119. Esophagus histology  
a. covered by squamous ep  
b. has str. sq in upper 1/3  
c. has str. sq. in lower 1/3  
d. has 3 layers of muscles  
e. esophageal opening acting as anatomical sphincter  
  
120. Length of larynx.   
a. 15 cm average  
b. cricoid to T2 cartilage  
  
121. Esophageal opening  
a. at left crus of diaphragm  
b. Left phrenic nerve also passes thru this opening  
c. at level of T12 vert  
d. acts as anatomic sphincter to the stomach  
  
122. Pt complains of chest pain for more than 30 min . ECG shows changes in V1- V4. It denotes:  
a. anterior wall MI  
b. anterolateral MI  
c. Inferior wall MI  
d. Lateral wall MI  
e. Inferior wall MI  
  
123. Groove for subclavian artery at  
a. clavicle  
b. 1st rib  
c. 2nd rib  
d. 6th rib  
  
124. Structures entering thorasic inlet  
a. accessory nerve  
b. aorta  
c. superior vena cava  
d. azygous vein  
e. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve  
  
125. Diaphragm is directly not attached to:  
a. T10 vertebral body  
b. L1 vertebral body  
c. xiphisternum  
d. 10th rib  
  
126. Fibrous pericardium and parietal layer of serous pericardium is supplied by  
ä. phrenic nerve  
b. cardiac plexus  
c. esophageal plexus  
d. intercostal nerves  
  
127. Needle inserted at 5th intercostal space on the left of the sternum pierces:  
a. internal intercostal muscle  
b. internal membrane  
c. left atrium  
d. left ventricle  
e. right ventricle  
  
128. Which is untrue. 1st branch of ascending aorta is:  
a. RCA from anterior aortic sinus  
b. LCA from arch of aorta  
c. left subclavian  
  
129. 2nd heart sound is produced d/t :  
a. closure of aortic and pulmonary valves  
  
130. S2 splitting occurs d/t   
a. delayed closure of pulmonic valve  
  
131. Spinal cord ends at the level of lower border of:  
a. L2 vertebra  
b. L3 vertebra  
c. L4 vertebra  
d. L5 vertebra  
e. S1 vertebra  
  
132. Which is a branch of posterior division of sacral plexus  
a. pudendal nerve  
b. posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh   
c. common peroneal nerve  
d. nerve to quadratus femoris  
e. perforating cutaneous nerve  
  
133. Aortic pressure tracing is highest at which phase of cardiac cycle:  
a. isovolumetric relaxation  
b. rapid ejection phase  
c. slow ejection phase  
d. isovolumetric contraction  
  
134. Muscle of quiet inspiration  
a. diaphragm  
  
135. Damage to pneumotaxic centre leads to:   
a. apneusis  
b. deep inspiration  
c. short expiratory phase  
d. irregular breathing  
e. apnea  
  
136. Thich filaments:  
a. actin  
b. myocin  
c. tropomyocin  
d. actin and myocin  
e. troponin  
  
137. Example of carrier mediated counter transport:  
a. Na- glucose transport  
  
138. Depolarization of cell is maintained by:  
a. Na influx  
  
139. Inhaled foreign body lodges in which part of lung  
a. Rt apical bronchus  
  
140. At the end of expiration:  
a. intra-alveolar pressure is subatmospheric  
b. intra-pleural pressure is subatmospheric  
  
141. Action potential thru large nerve fiber:  
a. 300 ms  
b. 30 ms  
c. 3 ms  
d. 0.3 ms  
e. 0.03 ms  
  
142. Blow to the lateral surface of knee joint damages:  
a. medial meniscus, medial collateral lig and anterior cruciate lig.  
  
143. Knee joint is supplied by:  
a. L3-L4  
  
144. Vagus forms the efferent pathway of:  
a. Hering- Breur reflex  
b. J- receptors of pulmonary capillaries  
c. Bain Bridge reflex  
  
145. Leftwatd shift of oxy-Hb curve is called:  
a. Bohr effect  
b. Haldane effect  
c. Chloride shift  
  
146. Ventilation perfusion mismatch in which Ventilation > Perfusion is called as:  
a. shunt  
b. dead space  
  
147. Most important buffer is interstitial fluid  
a. Hb  
b. H2CO3  
c. H2PO4  
d. Proteins  
  
148. Damage to what part of brain will result in central cease of respiration  
a. medulla  
  
149. Pacinian corpuscles related to  
a. touch  
b. vibration  
c. pressure  
d. rapidly adapting pain  
e. slowly adapting pain  
  
150. Medullary respiratory group of neurons part of ascending reticular system  
a. True  
b. false   
  
151. Anion gap increases in:  
a. Uncontrolled DM  
  
152. Bile from liver is different from that from GB in:  
a. has more HCO3-  
b. has more mucous and pigments  
c. has more anions  
  
153. Dry mouth increases all except  
a. thrist  
b. ADH  
c. Ag II  
d. Plsma osmolarity  
e. Plasma vol  
  
154. H\* sec from nephron is inc by   
a. acidosis  
b. alkalosis  
  
155. Coronary blood flow is maintained by:  
a. autoregulation  
  
156. Increased filtration thru capillary is fascilitated by:  
a. Inc plasma colloid osmotic pressure  
b. inc hydrostatic pressure of cap  
c. inc hydrostatic pressure of ISF  
d. inc oncotic pressure of ISF  
  
157. General anesthesia influences  
a. motor is affected 1st  
b. pain neurons blocked 1st  
c. sensory neurons blocked 1st  
d. autonomic neurons blocked 1st  
  
158. Middle cerebral artery supplies  
a. leg foot area of motor and sensory cortex.......... true / false  
  
159. Stretch reflex afferent 1a fibers .................... true/false  
  
160. Mediators of inflammation  
a. C3a  
b. C5a  
c. IL1  
d. TNF alpha  
  
161. Largest total cross-sectional and surface area is of:  
a. artery  
b. arterioles  
c. capillaries  
d. venules  
e. veins  
  
162. Blood flow regulation is mediated by:  
a. arterioles  
b. precepillary sphincter  
c. capillaries  
d. venules  
  
163. If heart rate is 80 beats/min  
a. duration of PR interval wld be b/w 0.12 - 0.16 sec  
  
164. Lung function that cannot be measured by spirometry:  
a. Residual vol  
  
165. FRC = ?  
a. ERV + RV  
  
166. Hypoglycemia increases  
a. SSK  
b. Somatostatin   
c. Gastrin  
d. VIP  
e. Secretin  
  
167. Gastric acid is stimulated by:  
a. Gastrin  
b. CCK  
c. Secterin  
d. GIP  
e. VIP  
  
168. Somatostatin dec sec of which hormone  
a. ADH  
b. Insulin  
c. Oxytocin  
d. Prolactin  
e. Thyroid hormone  
  
169. A postmenopausal women suffered fracture d/t osteoporosis. Her Ca\*\* is Inc, PO4 is dec. Reason?  
a. Estrogen  
b. Cortison  
c. PTH  
d. CRF  
e. Calcitonin  
  
170. Physics... Capacitance

### [Medicine March 2008](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2008/05/medicine-march-2008.html)

PREPARED BY: DR:MUHAMMAD SHEERAZ AKHTAR SOOMRO  
  
1] Which one of the following is COX-II INHIBITOR?  
A} Aspirin  
B} Ibuprofen  
C} Indomethacin  
D} Meloxicam  
E} Piroxicam  
  
2] Which one of the following vitamin deficiency causes HOMOCYSTENURIA?  
A} Vitamin B1  
B} Vitamin B2  
C} Vitamin B6  
D} Vitamin B12  
E} Biotin  
  
3] Which one of the following structures is present at free edge of LESSER OMENTUM?  
A} Bile duct, cystic artery, portal vein   
B} Bile duct, hepatic artery, portal vein  
C} Hepatic vein, hepatic artery, portal vein  
  
4] A 16 year old boy was given CO-TRIMAXAZOLE for fever, after few hours he developed red color urine, likely abnormality is in  
A} Glucose-6-Phosphate deficiency  
B} Immune hemolysis   
C} Paroxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria  
D} Malaria  
E} Sickle cell disease  
  
5] Thiamine deficiency causes  
A} Peripheral Neuropathy  
B} Pellagra  
C} Chelosis  
D} Dermatitis  
  
6] Milk is notoriously deficient in  
A} Vitamin C  
B} Iron  
C} Riboflavin  
D} Pantothenic acid  
E} Vitamin A  
  
7] Dry heat kills the bacteria by   
A} Coagulation of proteins  
B} Cell lysis  
C} Free radical formation  
D} Direct killing  
E} Oxidation  
  
8] Virus damage the cell by   
A} Making the pores in cell membrane  
B} Forming free radicals  
C} Altering the formation of proteins  
D} Nuclear damage  
E} using energy for their own metabolism  
  
9] Which one of the following lipoprotein has highest protein content?  
A} HDL  
B} LDL  
C} VLDL  
D} IDL  
E} CHYLMICRONS  
  
10] All are related to PLATELET FUNCTION EXCEPT  
A} Capillary resilience test  
B} BT  
C} Clot retraction  
  
11] ALLELLE is:  
A} Fragmented genes  
B} Non-identical genes  
C} Structural genes  
D} Regulatory gene  
E} Autosomal Dominant gene  
  
12] D.I.C is stimulated by:   
A} Factor X  
B} Factor XII  
C} Thromboplastin  
D} Factor IX  
E} Fibrinogen  
  
13] In parenchymal cells Iron is deposited in the form of   
A} Tranferrin  
B} Ferritin  
C} Heamatin  
D} Heamoglobin  
E} Lipifuscin  
  
14] a mother is having blood group A+(Ao, DD), father is having blood group B+(Bo, Dd). Which of the following blood group cannot be inherited by their children?  
A} A+  
B} B+  
C} AB+  
D} AB-  
E} O+  
  
15] The person has suffered the injury to spinal cord leading to HEMISECTION of the cord, the IPSILATERAL sign will be  
A} Loss of pain  
B} Loss of temperature   
C} Loss of sensation of touch and vibration  
D} Lower motor neuron paralysis   
E} Upper motor neuron paralysis  
  
16] Valve less vessel is   
A} Aorta  
B} Pulmonary artery  
C} Coronary Sinus  
D} Pulmonary Trunk  
E} SVC  
  
17] A lady has undergone colostomy is now on the TPN. She is prone to develop:  
A} Hyperglycemia  
B} Hypocalcaemia  
C} Hypophosphatemia  
D} Hyperviscosity  
E} Hypoglycemia  
  
18] Turner syndrome  
A} XXY  
B} 45XO  
C} 46XY  
D} XXX  
E} 69XX  
  
19] Regarding Von Willbrand disease   
A} Autosomal Dominant  
B} Autosomal Recessive  
C} Some family members have low level of Factor IX   
D} Some family members have abnormal level of Factor IX  
E} has positive family history   
  
20] Which of the following condition is related to lymphatics?   
A} Angiosarcoma  
B} Rhabdomyosarcoma  
C} Cystic hygroma  
  
21] The condition in which pulmonary trunk fails to divide leading to   
  
A} PDA  
B} Truncus arteriosus  
C} TOF  
  
22] Basal Cell Carcinoma is located at  
A} Lower lip  
B} Upper lip  
C} Tongue  
D} Hard palate   
E} Soft palate  
  
23] All are branches of Vagus Nerve except  
A} Auricular Nerve  
B} Lacrimal Nerve  
C} Recurrent Larengeal Nerve  
D} Internal Larengeal Nerve  
  
24] Permanent Atrophy is caused by   
A} Loss of Innervation  
B} Hormonal Deficiency  
C} Immobilization  
D} Nutritional deficiency  
E} blockage of arterial supply  
  
25] Which of the following is not Carcinogen?  
A} Alcohol  
B} Benzathracine  
C} Cyclophosphamide  
D} Benzidine  
E} Dimethylsulfate  
  
26] The Initial step in APOPTOSIS is   
A} Inhibition of P53 genes  
B} Activation of BCL-2   
C} Activation of Caspases  
D} pores formed by lymphocytes  
  
27] Which of the following is content of Cavernous Sinus?   
A} Oculomotor  
B} Trochelear  
C} Abducent  
D} Trigeminal (V3)  
  
28] Which part of kidney produces ERYTROPOITEN   
A} Macula Densa  
B} Peritubular Capillary  
C} PCT  
D} DCT  
E} LOH  
  
29] A patient with signs and symptoms of megaloblasstic anemia. The likely cause is  
A Decreased GIT motility  
B} Deficiency of intrinsic factor   
C} Malabsorption  
  
30] Stimulation to increase Serum Calcium is   
A} Hypo-phosphatemia  
B} Paratharmone  
C} Decreased ECF  
  
31] Malnutrition causes all of the following EXCEPT  
A} Pitting Edema.  
B} Loss of subcutaneous fat.  
C} Failure to thrive.  
D} Skin pigmentation  
E} Thrombocytopenia  
  
32] Liver biopsy from a patient shows a lesion which comprises of central collection of structure less material surrounded by epitheliod cells and lymphocytes. One large cell with multiple nuclei arranged close to membrane is also seen. The most likely change in central area would be:  
A} Caseous necrosis  
B} Coagulation necrosis  
C} Fatty changes   
D} Hydropic changes  
E} Liquefective necrosis  
  
33] A 28 year fisherman presented with slowly developing lethargy, easy fatigue and palpitations. His diet comprises of fish and rice only. Physical examination: Pallor, Loss of touch sense in both feet and legs Hb: 7.5 gm/dl, Platelet count: 110 x 10 9/L. Reticulocyte count: 0.5%. Stool DR: Ova of Intestinal parasite. The most likely causative parasite is   
A} Ankylostomata Duodenale  
B} Ascris Lumbricoidis  
C} Diphylobothrium Latum  
D} Strangyloids Stercoralis  
E} Taenia Saginata  
  
34] A 40 year old male after road traffic accident had received massive blood transfusion. He is expected to have all EXCEPT   
A} Hypocalcaemia  
B} Hypokalemia  
C} Hypothermia  
D} Left shift of Oxyheamoglobin dissociation curve  
E} Metabolic acidosis  
  
35] The endothelial molecules ICAM-1 & VCAM-1 are responsible for  
A} Direct endothelial injury  
B} Endothelial cell contraction  
C} Junctional retraction  
D} Leukocyte adhesion  
E} Leukocyte margination  
  
36] Eating raw or under cooked meat can cause infestation by   
A} Dracunculous Medinensis  
B} Echinecoccus Granulosis  
C} Liver Fluke  
D} Schistosomiasis   
E} Tape Worm  
  
37] A pt: has sustained burn that is very painful with blisters. Healing of this burn will take place from which of the following layers of the skin  
A} Basal layer of epidermis   
B} Keratinized layer  
C} Layer of upper dermis  
D} Lower dermis  
E} Subcutaneous layer  
  
38] A 40 year old male presented with jaundice and generalized itching. His LFT shows Direct Billirubin 11 mg/100 ml, SGPT 75U/L, Alkaline Phosphate 2300 IU/L 500IU/L. The most likely cause is   
A} Drug induced jaundice  
B} Extra hepatic Cholestasis  
C} Autoimmune Hepatitis  
D} Alcoholic Hepatitis  
E} Intrahepatic Cholestasis  
  
39] The tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to  
A} Damage to Golgi bodies  
B} Formation of free radicals   
C} Hydropic degeneration   
D} Metaplasia of cell  
E} Swelling of cells  
  
40] Formation of free radicals cause by   
A} Ionization Radiation  
  
41] Edema of renal origin is most likely due to   
Albuminuria & sodium retention  
B} Decreased water excretion  
C} Hypertension  
D} Renal stone  
E} Sodium retention by the kidney  
  
42] Increase in Light Chain Immunoglobulins Is the characteristic feature of   
A} Endocrine type Amyloidosis  
B} Hereditary Amyloidosis  
C} Localized type Amyloidosis  
D} Reactive Amyloidosis  
E} Systemic type Amyloidosis  
  
43] Chemotaxis is caused by   
A} C5a  
B} C5b  
C} Lymphokines  
D} Leucotriene B3  
E} Opsonins  
  
44] Following are the actions of Archidonic acid metabolites in inflammation EXCEPT  
A} Chemotaxis  
B} Increased vascular permeability  
C} Thrombosis  
D} Vasoconstriction   
E} Vasodilatation  
  
45] A 65 year old male pt: presented with chest pain for last 30 mins. And has ST segment elevation in LEADS V1 to V4. He is most likely to have   
A} Anterior infarction  
B} Anterolateral infarction  
C} Anteroseptal infarction  
D} Inferior Infarction  
E} True Posterior infarction  
  
46] A female at 30 wks of gestation has Hb: 9.0 g/dl with normocytic normochromic picture. The blood condition is most likely due to  
A} Iron deficiency  
B} Decreased bone marrow activity  
C} Folic acid deficiency  
D} Increased placenta size  
E} Plasma Volume Expansion  
  
47] The Sensations of Anterior Triangle of the neck is mediated through   
A} C1, C2, C3  
B} C1, C2, C3, C4  
C} C2, C3, C4   
D} C2, C3s  
E} C1, C2  
  
48] All are features of IRREVERSIBLE cell injury EXCEPT   
A} Karyolysis  
B} Karyorhexis  
C} Autolysis  
D} Shrinkage of mitochondria  
E} Appearance of myelin figure  
  
49] A young athlete has difficulty in flexion of knee and extension of hip. Which of the following muscle is likely paralyzed  
A} Rectus femoris  
B} Sartorius  
C} Semitendinosus  
D} Vastas lateralis  
E} Popliteus  
  
50] In the Aortic opening I the Diaphragm is constricted, which of the following structure will be compressed along with Aorta   
A} Azygous vein and Vagus nerve  
B} Thoracic duct and Vagus nerve  
C} Thoracic duct and Azygos vein  
D} Azygos vein and both phrenic nerves  
E} Inferior vena cava  
  
51] When the bulbur urethra wil injure, urine will leak into  
A} Deep Perineal Pouch  
B} Superficial Perineal Pouch  
C} Fascia lata  
D} Scrotum  
E} Ischiorectal fossa  
  
52] The most common site of fertilization in humans is  
A} Ovary   
B} Uterus  
C} Fallopian tube  
D} Cervix  
E} Peritoneal cavity  
  
53] The initial event in the transfer of RBC to site of inflammation   
A} Margination   
B} Emigration  
C} Pavementation   
D} Diapedesis  
E} Phagocytosis  
  
54] A semiconscious patient is brought to the emergency room. He has history of taking some unknown drug. NaHCO3 reverses the action of the drug. Which drug the pt. has likely taken:  
A} Phenobarbital  
B} Phenothiazine  
C} Morphine  
D} Diazepam  
E} Alcohol  
  
55] Within 1 hr of the Acute M.I, which of the following enzyme will be raised?  
A} CK-MB  
B} LDH  
C} Alkaline Phosphatase  
D} AST  
E} Troponin T  
  
56] Which organelle is not present at axon hillock  
A} Microtubules  
B} microfilaments  
C} Mitochondria  
D} RER  
E} SER  
  
57] Which is not related to embolus?  
A} Liquid  
B} Gas  
C} Thrombus  
D} Amniotic fluid  
E} Fat  
  
58] Which of the following muscle compensate for supinator?   
A} Biceps Brachi  
B} Brachialis  
C} Brachioradialis  
  
59] A patient presented with anterior wall M.I Artery involved is   
  
A} LAD  
  
60] Which of the following molecule easily crosses Blood Brain Barrier?  
A} CO2  
B} H2O  
  
61] Hypervitaminosis A cause  
  
A} Ataxia  
B} Anemia  
C} Scaly Dermatitis  
  
62] Hypertrophy indicates  
A} Increase in size of cell  
B} Increase in no. of cell  
C} Decrease in no. of cell  
D} Decrease in size of cell  
  
63] Diabetic patient using Roziglitazone and metformin. Which investigation for follow up  
A} Lipid profile + Renal profile  
B} Renal profile + Hepatic profile  
C} Renal profile + Hepatic profile + Cardiac  
64] If the whole movement of Abduction of arm is lost the likely damage is in the Brachial Plexus  
A} Upper trunk + Posterior cord  
B} Upper trunk + Medial cord  
C} Lower trunk + Posterior cord  
D} Lower trunk + Medial cord  
  
65] Cords of Brachial Plexus are named according to Relation with  
A} Axillary artery   
B} Subclavian artery  
  
66] Myelination in CNS is done by  
A} Schwann cells  
B} Oligodendrocytes  
C} Astrocytes  
D} Microglia cells  
  
67] Captopril   
A} can be given in large doses in hypertensive crisis  
  
68] Which of the nucleus is NOT related to Facial Nerve?  
  
A} Main Dorsal Nucleus  
B} Nucleus of Tractus Solitarius  
C} Nucleus Ambiguas  
D} Sensory nucleus  
  
69] Platelets  
A} Are formed from precursor cells in the bone marrow  
B} Has no nucleus  
  
70] Primary auditory cortex is present in  
A} Occipital lobe  
B} Superior Temporal Gyrus  
C} Frontal lobe  
D} Prefrontal lobe  
  
71] Patient is suffering from factor VIII deficiency  
A} Genetically Engineered Factor VIII is available  
  
72] Most Common cause of Thyrotoxicosis  
  
A} Graves disease  
B} Solitary nodule  
C} Toxic nodular goiter  
D} Diffuse goiter  
  
73] Which of the following is involved in maintaining RESTING MEMBRANE POTENTIAL?  
A} Outward Potassium current  
B} Outward Sodium current  
C} Inward Sodium current  
D} Inward Chlorine current  
E} Sodium/potassium ATPase Pump  
  
74] Heart sound produced by rapid ventricular filling is   
A} 1st heart sound   
B} 2nd heart sound  
C} 3rd heart sound  
D} 4th heart sound   
E} 5th heart sound  
  
75] A patient presented with vertical diplopic, head tilting, and also difficulty coming downstairs the likely nerve damaged is   
A} Oculomoter nerve   
B} Trochlear nerve  
C} Trigeminal nerve  
D} Optic nerve  
E} Abducent nerve  
  
76] Substance has to cross semi permeable membrane in simple diffusion  
A} Is not saturable  
B} Require carriers  
C} Require energy  
  
77] Carcinoma prostate drain into  
A} Para-aortic nodes  
B} External iliac nodes  
C} Internal iliac nodes  
D} External and internal iliac nodes  
  
78] Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is so  
A} Catheter used is wedge shaped  
B} Is direct measurement of left atrial pressure  
C} Is direct measurement of Right atrial pressure

### [Medicine JUNE 2008](http://fcpspastpapers.blogspot.com/2008/09/medicine-june-2008.html)

**Contributed By Dr Noman Butt.**  
  
1) If a person came to u with infertility and azospermia what would be the best test  
a) FSH+LH b) prolactin c) buccal smear d) LH e) testosterone   
  
2) whats Hb H disease??  
a) omission of 3 alpha chains of Hb  
b) presence of barts hemoglobin  
c) requires frequent blood transfusion   
3) which one is not the part of brainstem?  
a) pons  
b) cerebral peduncles  
c) cerebellum  
d) superior colliculus  
e) mesencephalon   
4) Radiation affects/causes injury to......  
a) cell membrane  
b) nucleus  
c) cytoplasm  
d) mitochondria   
5) cerebellar lesion causes  
a) adiadokinesia  
b) sensory loss  
c) motor weakness  
d) hypertonia   
6) ovarian ca metastasizes early to......  
a) lung  
b) peritoneum  
c) stomach  
d) opposite ovary   
  
7) Isthmus of thyroid gland lies against the tracheal rings:  
a) 1st and 2nd  
b) 2nd and 3rd  
c) 3rd and 4th  
d) 4th and 5th  
e) 5th and 6th   
  
8) Lymphoid nodules are not present in  
a) spleen  
b) thymus  
c) tonsil  
d) peyers patches   
  
9) Most common Souce of pulmonary emboli  
a) femoral vein  
b) popliteal vein  
c) periprostatic veins  
d) periovarian veins  
e) superficial saphenous vein   
  
10) A lady suffered an injury in a RTA and became unable of flex both her leg and thigh. The muscle most likely affected  
a) Biceps femoris  
b) Rectus femoris  
c) Semimebranosus  
d) sartorius  
e) semitendinosus   
  
  
  
  
  
  
11) A child sufferd from repeated episodes of mild jaundice. Diagnosis after his labs showed unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia  
a) Dubin johnson syndrome  
b) Bile duct obstruction  
c) Gilbert syndrome  
d) Rotor syndrome   
  
12) A child aspirated a peanut. In which lobar bronchus it must have lodged  
a) Left upper  
b) Right inferior  
c) rt middle  
d) rt superior  
e) left inferior   
  
13) Left 7th bronchopulmonary segment is called  
a) lateral basal  
b) anteromedial basal  
c) lingual lobe  
d) apicoposterior  
e) posterior basal   
  
14) The following does not have an associated valve  
a) superior vena cava  
b) inferior vena cava  
c) coronary sinus  
d) aorta  
e) pulmonary trunk   
  
15) The following is not present in relation to Posterior relations of left kidney  
a) quadratus lumborum  
b) psaos  
c) colonic flexure  
d) diaphragm   
  
16) Normal quiet expiration is brought about by contraction/recoil of  
a) diaphragm  
b) elastic tissue in thoracic and lung wall  
c) abdominal muscles  
d) sternocleidomastoid   
  
17) A child died of severe pneumonia. At autopsy, the lung shoed Warthin- fikelendenberg cells with many nuclei. causative organism:  
a) Ebola virus  
b) CMV  
c) measles virus  
d) rubella virus  
e) pneumocystis carinii   
  
18) The following disease most severely affects the esophageal phase of swallowing  
a) myasthenia gravis  
b) scleroderma  
c) poliomyelitis  
d) stroke   
  
19) The normal esophagus is  
a) 10 inches in length  
b) lies entirely in the thoracic cavity  
c) consists entirely of skeletal muscle   
  
20) A 26 yr old girl 28 week of gestation developed vomiting...bilirubin 20mg/dl,SGOT 272 and SGPT 220 .2 weeks back she went to meet her parents in a remote village. she has no history of any blood transfusion or past surgery.whats her diagnosis  
a) hepatitis A  
b) hep B  
c) hep c  
d) hep d  
e) hep e   
  
21) Genes are  
a) intron  
b) exon  
c) DNA  
d) RNA  
e) ribosome   
  
22) Lymphatic drainage of medial quadrant of breast  
a) axillary  
b) internal memory lymph node   
  
23) Renal excretion of a drug  
a) depndnt on GFR  
b) ......   
  
24) Menopause is associated with  
a) low estrogen and high FSH and high LH  
b) low estrogen and high FSH and low LH  
c) high estrogen and low FSH and LH  
d) low estrogen and normal FSH and LH   
  
25) A 20 yr old girl with type 1 diabetes is brought to emergency in semi comatosed condition. An injection of insulin given to her will raise her  
a) blood sugar level  
b) pH of blood  
c) urinary excretion of ketones   
  
26) Which one of the Following is terratogenic  
a) alcohol  
b) coffee  
c) heroin  
d) Phenothiazine  
e) tobacco   
  
27) Lamia propria of vagina is made up of  
a) collgen fibres  
b) reticular  
c) elastic......  
  
28) Which of the following is not forming double peritoneum layer  
a) broad ligament  
b) suspensory lig  
c) mesovarium  
d) mesosalpinx  
e........   
  
29) Richest in triglycerides  
a) chylomicrons  
b) LDL  
c) VLDL  
d) HDL  
  
30) At the end of a marathon race, a person has   
a) high insulin and low glucagon  
b) high glucagon and high insulin  
c) high glucagon and low insulin  
d) high cortisol  
  
31) A pts GFR dropped from 100 to 20. If the serum creatinine was 1 with GFR 100ml/min, the new serum creatinine would be  
a) 0.5  
b) 2.0  
c) 5.0  
d) 30  
e) 20  
  
32) Target tissue of Rickettsia??  
a) endothelial cells  
b) nervous tissue  
c) macrophages  
d) muscle cells  
e) blood cells   
  
33) Most effected organ by dental radiology-  
a) brain  
b) thyroid gland  
c) lungs  
d) heart   
  
34) Which nerve is most likely to damage during 3rd molar surgical removal?  
a) mandibular nerve  
b) inferior alveolar nerve  
c) lingual nerve  
d) baccal nerve  
  
35) A patient presented to emergency in a semicomatosed condition after an RTA with multiple long bone fractures with BP 80/50 mmHg. What will u do?  
a) volume replacement  
b) oral airway  
c) tracheostomy  
d) splinting of fractures  
e)   
  
36) Which of the following drugs is proved to be beneficial in the treatment of Subdural haematoma?  
  
a) Atenolol  
b) nifedipine.  
c) losartan  
d) nimodipine   
  
37) Which of the following tumors in children is due to gene amplification?  
  
a) Neuroblastoma  
b) retinoblastoma  
c) Wilms tumor   
  
  
38) Chronic diarrhea can be due to  
a) giardiasis  
b) crohn’s disease   
  
39) A patient presented with sore throat & fever. blood picture shows atypical lymphocytes. diagnosis is  
a) aids  
b) infectious mononucleosis   
  
40) Changes in V1 & avf indicates  
a) anterior wall MI  
b) inferoir wall MI   
  
41) A Patient presented with cysts in liver,cause can be  
a)teania solium  
b)teania echinococccus   
  
42) 3rd heart sound is due to  
a) rapid ventricular filling  
b) AV valves closure   
  
43) Following is responsible for CNS myelination   
a) shwan cell  
b) oligodendrocyte   
  
44) Pt presented in emergency in unconcious sate,,,resport indiactes hematoma in right parietal region, cause is  
a) internal carotid artery  
b) basilar artery  
c) middle cerebral artery   
  
45) Functional residual capacity  
a)can b measured by spirometry  
b) RV+ERV   
  
46) A Diagnosed case of emphysema presents in emergency with dyspnea, examination shows decreased breath sounds & hyper -resonance,investgation to evaluate cause is  
a) chest x-ray  
b) ABG'S   
  
47) In adults, spinal cord ends at level of  
a) L1  
b) L3  
c) L2   
  
Perhaps it was middle meningeal artery in the above question   
  
48) Upper end of esophagus is at the level of  
a) C6  
b) C7  
c) T1   
  
49) Fluid having 0.5gm protein/dl  
a) CSF  
b) Lymph  
c) plasma  
d) serum   
  
50) Severe blood transfusion reaction will occur   
a) A+ given to A-  
b) AB+ given to O+   
  
51) In achlasia cardia, there is   
a) Decreased resting tone of LES  
b) Increased no of ganglia in myenteric plexus  
c) Decreased no of ganglia in myenteric plexus   
  
52) Renal clearnace   
a) depends on GFR  
b) decrease in infants   
  
53) Cerebellum lesion can cause  
a) adiadokinesia  
b) static tremors  
c) hypertonia  
d) sensory loss in body   
  
54) A patient presented in the ER with an acute onset of severe chest pain radiating towards the left arm and jaw with a BP of 130/80 mm of Hg.ECG shows ST segment elevation; cardiac enzymes are normal.What is the diagnosis?  
  
a) Acute MI  
b) Ruptured Aortic Aneurysm   
  
55) A patient presents with scanning speech & intention tremors, lesion is in  
a) cerebellum  
b) basal ganglia   
  
56) There were 2 or 3 questions regarding acid-base balance but dont rememer the values..   
  
57) Increase level of erythropoetin is seen in  
a) lung carcinoma  
b) renal CA  
c) cerebellar tumor   
  
58) A young 20yr old guy while climbing stairs had sudden sharp Rt sided chest pain. Cause  
a) ventilation-perfusion mismatch  
b) blockage of pulm capillary  
c) Fall in PO2  
d) Fall in atm pressure  
e) ……..  
  
59)A pt. on MAO inhibitor is given 1st dose of barbiturate will develop  
a) coma   
b) insomia   
c  
d   
  
60) A lady in 3rd trimester comes with hypertension and edema . she has history of seizures . the treatment of choice will be   
a) MGSO4  
b) methyldopa  
c) clonidine   
  
61) Which of the following develop from endoderm ?  
a)  
b) gonads  
c)  
d) palatine tonsil   
  
62) Cannon wave is associated with  
a) tricuspid regurgitation  
b) complete heart block  
  
63) Which of the following property prevent heart muscles from tetanization?  
a) rythymicity  
b) prolong refractory period   
  
64) A pt. comes to emergency with severe SOB for 4 hours,ecg shows ST elevation , serum cardiac enzymes are not raised , the most likely diagnosis is   
a) MI  
b) pulmonary emboli  
c) retrosternal goiter  
  
65) Jaw angle is innervated by   
a )  
b)  
c)  
  
66) pH 7.3 , pCO2 30 ,hco3 18 , pt. most likely to have (exact scenario not memorized)  
a)   
b)   
  
67) Half life of a drug is 2 mins , how long it'll take to reach steady state concentration?  
a) 4 mins  
b) 9 mins  
c) 16 mins  
  
68) The pt. is suffering from UTI , the diagnosis is confirmed by   
a) urine culture  
b) blood culture  
c) urine + blood culture  
  
69) The most potent stimulant for erythropoietin?  
a)  
b) hypoxia   
70) The true statement about growth hormone is  
a)   
b)  
c)  
d ) its a polypeptide

**MCQS for FCPS part 1 Medicine**

**Medicine**

**1.which is not caused by parasympathelic stimulation  
increased GIT motility  
micturation  
miosis  
sweating**

**2. fracture of surgical neck of humerus, patinet cant raise arm and sensory loss on lateral surface of arm. damage to  
axillary nerve  
musculo cutaneous nerve  
  
3. Digoxin is drug of choice in  
Atrial flutter  
Atrial Fibrillation  
Ventricular Tachycardia  
Bradycardia  
  
4. which has memory function  
Ig G  
Ig M  
Ig A  
Ig E**

**5.Gonococcus in easily identified in exudate specimen by  
gram staining  
Z N staining  
culture**

**6. which is not oncogenic  
Hep B virus  
Hep D virus  
Herpes Simplex virus  
EBV  
  
7. Processus vaginalis  
covers testis only\*  
covers ductus deferens  
forms ext spermatic fascia  
arises from parietal peritoneum  
arises from visceral peritoneum**

**8. Otic ganglion lies under  
foramen ovale\*  
foramen spinosum  
maxillart nerve  
stylomastoid foramen  
  
9. pseudo hypoparathyroidism.  
Due to inc ca  
Dec vit D  
PTHrP**

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