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Past Papers

2003- June 2013

11200 BCQs

Composed and Compiled by
Dr Dileep Kumar

June 2013

1.Scenario: Lady with dry eyes and dry mouth... diagnosis is

- a.Sjogren(Ans)
- b.Milkulicz syndrome?

2 Smooth and cordinated movement by

- a. basal ganglia(Ans)
- b. spinocerebellar

3.Scenario: elderly,diplopia,granuloma,raised b.p

- a. giant cell arteritis(Ans)
- b. takayasu disease
- c. wegeners Granulomatosis

4. Zinc required for

- a cellular oxiadtion(Ans)
- b glucose oxidation
- c

5. Maxillary artery form

- a 1st arch(Ans)
- b 2nd
arch

6.Testosterone causes transient bone growth because?

- a it causes epiphyseal closure(ans)
- b downgrade its receptors
- c 17 ketosteroid

7 GFR decreased by

- a afferent arteriolar contraction(ANS)
- b.renin increases
- c.efferent arteriolar constriction

8 Aotosomal recessive

- a. Achondroplasia
- b. Marfans syn
- c. Alpha1 antitrypsin defiecnycy(ANS)
- d. Neurofibramatosis

9 Nucleus

- a continous with rough endoplasmic reticulum(Ans)
- b conatin pores

10 basophila in cell due to which organelle?

- a ribosomes(Ans)
- b glogi apparatus

11 fatty liver NOT seen in

- a viral hepatitis(ans)
- b congestion of liver
- c pregnancy
- d obesity

e alcohol12 scenario: pt with increased heaptic glycogen with normal structure, no inc in serum glucose

after giving fructose,enzyme deficiency

- a fructokinase
- b glucose 6 phospahate(Ans)

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c hexokinase

13 scenario 6 yrs old, given anti malarial, hb low, ad coke cloured urine,(inc tlc n platelets were

also there may b)

a g6pd deficiency(Ans)

b black water fever

c Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

14 vasodilators

a PGI₂(ans)

b I₂C₄

c I₂D₄

d TXA₂

15 difference bw kwashiorkor and marasmus

a bilateral pitting edema(Ans)

b muscle wasting

16 Two point discrimination sensor

a Meissner's corpuscles

b Merkel's disk

c Golgi tendons

d free nerve

e muscle spindle

17 which is not a direct effect of Cushing syndrome?

a facial hair growth(ans)

b buffalo hump

c muscle weakness

d thin limbs

18 hormone required for brain development in fetal life

a thyroid hormone(Ans)

b growth hormone

c cortisol

d androgens

19 scenario, mother Rh negative, baby delivered at 34 weeks with anemia palour, died after 6 hrs

after transfusion, most likely cause

a. basal ganglia staining(Ans)

b. cardiac malformations

20 post ganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers r present in 1.cervical nerve

2.all spinal nerve(ans)

3.thoracic n(ans)?? Thoraco lumbar?

4.lumbar

5.sacral

21 insulin increased by

a beta blockers

b secretin (ans)(its homologous to glucagon)

c thiazides

22 virus act carcinogenically thru

a oncogenes(Ans) (in virus are oncogenes, in humans are protooncogenes)

b protooncogenes

c promotor

23 radiation causes carcinoma in how many years?

a. less than 1 yr

- b. less than 2 yrs.
c. 2-5 yrs
d > 10 yrs
e. 7-10 yrs(Ans) (Radiation can cause cancer in most parts of the body, in all animals, and at any age, although radiation-induced solid tumors usually take 10–15 years, and can take up to 40 years, to become clinically manifest, and radiation-induced leukemias typically require 2–10 years to appear)
- 24 atrial flutter
a treated with defibrillation shock therapy(Ans)
b heart rate is so rapid above 400 beats / min
c heart beat between 200 and 350/min(??)
d circus waves are not main reason
- 25 carcinogen
a nitrosamides(Ans)
b nicotine
c cadmium
- 26 u wave
a slow repolarization of papillary muscles(Ans)(its due to hypokalemia)(1st aid)
b atrial repolarization
c. SA depolarization
d. AV depolarization
e septum depolarization
- 27 purkinje fibres
a specialized heart muscle cells
b contain numerous myofibrils
- 28 hb 6gm/dl increased platelet count with hyperplastic bone marrow?
a. iron def anemia. hemolytic anemia
c. acute blood loss
d. sideroblastic anemia
e. leukemia(?)
- 29 clostridium
a are spores forming(Ans)
b are facultative anaerobes(they are obligate anaerobes)
- 30 pseudomembrane colitis least likely caused by
a ceftriaxone
b clauvonic ampicillin(Ans)
c clindamycin
d vancomycin(it's the treatment of pseudomembrane colitis)
- 31 virus
a altered protein synthesis
- 32 In right atrium, SA node is located just near the
A- Auricle
B- Fossa Ovalis
C- Superior part of Sulcus Terminalis(Ans)
D- Lower part of Crista Terminalis
- 33 which of following DOES NOT drain in internal jugular vein
a ext. jugular(Ans)
b sup. thyroid

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34 soldeer came from high attitude , 2000 ft , pcv 60 %,malaise,fever, splenomegaly, cyanosis

a sec polycythemia(ans)??

b methmaglobinemia

35 Men from sea to attitude

a pul vasoconstriction(Ans)

36 increased diffusion of CO₂ through alveolar membrane is due to?

a increased diffusion coefficient (20 times more ability to diffuse)

b increased solubility

c more affinity then o₂(Asim shoaib)

37 water intoxication

a distended neck veins

b pulmonary edema(cerebral edema happens)

c slow pulse(Ans)(Asim shoaib)

d Increased alertness(guyton)

e thirst

38 total water depletion, replaced by?

a hypotonic (ans by some ppl.. logically fit)

b isotonic

c 5% dextrose(ans by most)

d 1% glucosee ringer lactate

39 unconcious patient brought to hospital after 1 hour of severe haemoraghe his bp is 50

mmhg,pulse is rapid, cool n calmy skin, which mechanism is most active at this stage

a baroreceptors reflex

b cerebral ischemic(ans)(its start acting below 60mmHg of BP)

c cushing reaction

d chemoreceptors

40 po₂ 60 mmhg, hgb 15. cause of injury

a hypoxic

b anemia

c overutilization

d histotoxic

41 integrins at

a leukocytes(Ans)

b platelets

c endothelial cells

42 primary amyloidosis of increase immunoglobulin light chain

a systemic(Ans)

b reactive systemic

43 superior parathyroid

a at the level of middle of thyroid gland on posterior surface at 1st tracheal ring(its actually 3rd ring)(ans

nearly to right)

b variable in position

c in frfront of pretracheal fascia

d supplied by superior thyroid artery(inferioris the main supply)

44 cricoid level

a oesophagus with pharynx(Ans)

b common carotid bifurcation level

45 vertical lesion of optic chiasma

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a bitemporal hemianopia

46 patient has done clostomy, its now on parenteral diet

a fatty liver

b hyperglycemia(Ans)

c hypophosphotemia

47 opiods are agonist, one with antagonist

a pethidine

b buprenorphine(ans)

c pentazocine(also correct bt is prototype)

d morphine

e fentanyl

48 Regarding ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUGS,which one is INCORRECTa dizipam inhibits

gaba channels

b ethusuxsimide act via blocking of K channels(ans)(its Ca channels)

c. phenobarbitaol...

d phenytoin prolongs the inactivated stated on Na Channels

e vigabatrin irreversibly block the enzyme

49 Lumbar puncture done through:

A- L2 & L3

B- L4 & L5(ans)

C- S1- S2

50 subduaral hemaorhage

a superoir cerebral veins(ans)

b middle meningeal artery

51 most dangerous effect of diphtheria exotoxin on which organ?

a heart(Ans)

b.Larynx

c.Intestine

52 renin secretion is increased by?

a decreased atrial strech

b macual densa?

c plasma osmolarity(Ans)?

d inc K+ ?

53 most characteristic symptom of esophageal atresia?

a regurgitation of all of first feed

b attacks of cough on feed (this one also by Wikipedia)

c continuous dribbling(ans) (Asim shoaib)

54 after adrenalectomy, cause of death within few days is coz of absent of

a aldosterone (Ans) Addison's is due to mineralocorticoid deficiency basically

b cortisol?

55 which of the following is not neoplasia

1. choriostoma(ans)

2. memgioma

3. lymphoma

56. 40 yrz old lady with swelling n pain in knee joint, synovial fluid shows basophilic

rhomboid

crystals:

a. calcium pyrophosphate(ans)(psedogout)

b. monosodium urate

c. glycine

57 90 % of anthrax pts have lesions in

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a.skin(ans)

b.lungs58. Glucose transport is directly proportional to its concentration, this phenomenon is known

as

A -Active Transport

B- Diffusion (ans? Mostly say this)

C- Facilitated Diffusion(ans)?

59 nutrient which need further digestion to be absorbed

a sucrose(ans)

b tripeptides

60 high triglyceride content

a chylomicrons(Ans)

61 cholesterol with negative coronary risk factor

a hdl(Ans)

b ldl ?

62 counter current multiplier

a requires hypertonic medullary interstitium(Ans)

b produce by vasa recta(maintained by it)

63 preganglionic nerve fibres contain

a B fibres(Ans)

64 muscle tension is decreased to prevent muscle rupture by

a golgi tendons??(Ans)

b muscle spindle ??

65 drug to irreversibly impair platelet function

a aspirin(Ans)

b ibuprofen

66 A patient comes to a doctor with a complaint of pain down the medial side of right forearm &

hand, & wasting of small muscles of hand. On examination, circulation of right upper limb was

also impaired. The anatomical structure most likely to be involved is?

A. Head of right humerus

B. Left cervical rib

C. Right 1st rib

D. Right 2nd rib

E. Right cervical rib(Ans)

67 Pt presented with hemoptysis & hematuria. It progressed to renal failure. On biopsy there were

focal depositions with linear pattern

A- Focal glomerulonephritis

B- Rapid Progressive Glomerulonephritis

C- Good pasture's (Ans)68 scenario male 30 years splenomegaly fever malaise cardiac murmur and splinter hemorrhages

and hematuria . Most appropriate test

a.Blood serology

b.Blood culture(ans)

c.Stool culture

69 scenario some weeks of disease, fever, lethargic, creatinine was 4, pedal edema n anemia hb,6 rbc 3.6, cause

a erythropoietin deficiency(Ans)(i.e CRF)

b acute renal failure(acute dose not cause anemia)

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70 scenario: pt of acromegaly.. lips n bone enlarged

a adenoma of adenohypophysis

b adenoma of acidophilic cells(Ans) (acidophilic cells include somatotrophs and mammatotrophs)

c adenoma of chromophobic cells

71 most likely about mammary gland

a extend vertically from 2 to 6 rib(its right also)

b contain 15 to 20 lactiferous ducts(Ans)?

c in pregnancy, contain lactiferous ducts and secretory alveoli

d sebaceous glands in areola

72 scenario of post op. abdominal surgery, thromboembolism cause?

a stasis n hypercoagulability(Ans)

b stasis

c endothelial injury and stasis

d endothelial injury and hypercoagulability

73 biceps reflex absent, knee n ankle reflex hyper, ventilation rate 16 / min, cause spinal cord

section

a L1 L2 L3

b C8 T1

c T8 T9

d C5 C6(Ans)

e C3 C4

74 ventral cortico spinal fibres ends on

a lumbar

b mid thoracic(Ans)(Wikipedia)(its small as compared to main lateral corticospinal and ends gradually on

mid thoracic)

c thoracic

d end of spinal cord

75 standing from supine position

a increase heart rate(Ans)

b decrease cardiac output

76 not of cardiogenic shock

a hemorrhagic MI

c CHF

d dehydration

77. Water enter interstitium

a. filtration(Ans)

b. diffusion

c. cotransport with Na

d. decrease hydrostatic pressure

78 most evident clinical feature of Sjogren's

a enlargement of salivary gland

b dry mouth n dry eyes

c dry mouth only

79 leprosy

a intracellular acid fast

b intracellular non acid fast

c extracellular acid fast

80 scenario: child with skin eruptions along facial hair line, conjunctivitis, bluish white

specs with

red margins at buccal mucosa (measles)

a kopliks spot

81 Not oro fecal

a triculais spirailis(Ans)

b triculais tachuli

82 hepatits B

a by sexual contact(Ans)

b oro fecal

83 not a 2nd line drug in Rheumatoid arthritis

a antibiotics(Ans)

b anti malarials

c ?golds

e sulphazine

84 from under cook meat

a tape worm(ans)

b liver fluke

85 smooth muscles

a arrange in longitudinal and circular layer(Ans)

b striated muscle

86 post traumatic patient, memory loss, area

a hippocampus(ans)

87 heart muscle show no tetnus

a increase absolute refractory period88. Pancreatic fistula, somatostatin

a inhibit other enzymes

b dec secretions(ans?)

89 somatosensory different from primary motor in

a granular layer(ans?)

b at lateral side

c has lager homunculus

90 A patient in an operation requiring general anaesthesia has high BP which drugs should be

given

a glycerine nitride?

b halothane

c hydralizine(Ans)

d metoprolol

91 regarding medulla, correct one

a forth ventricle in upper medulla

92 A 40 year Male working as a taxi driver in sharjah presented with C/O fever,weight loss,anorexia. Diarrehea, splenomegaly,he is emaciated,has jaundice and generalized

lymphadenopathy.whats the diagnosis.

a AIDS(ans)

b leishmaniasis

c yellow fever

93 Turner syndrome

a. 44XO(ans)

b. 44XXX

c. 44XXXX

94 not present in AIDS

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a squamous cell ca(Ans)

b primary brain lymphoma

c kaposi's

95 scenario: nodule on dorsum of hand, same side axillary lymph nodes are enlarged, happened

due to? (melanoma case)

a ultra violet radiations(Ans)

b old job related asbestos

c latex glove allergy

96 coronary sinus continuation of great cardiac vein

97 A pt came to gingival hypertrophy, bleeding from gums, petechiae, painful sore at lips..you

advice investigation to rule out

a. Lymphoma??

b. Leukemia??

c. Bacterial disease

98 source of creatinine

a muscle(Ans)

b heart

99 pt with diabetic nephropathy, investigation of choice

a albumin(ans)

b serum creatinine levels

c creatinine clearance

100 scenario, pt having swelling on right neck, discharging, routine culture shows nothing. now

first initial investigation for diagnosis

a biopsy(Ans)(it will reveal everything)

b ziehl stain

101 question regarding ovary's embryology

a all primary oocytes go in prophase of first meiotic in fetal life(ans)

b most of oocyte undergo degeneration from birth to puberty

c oocyte completes secondary meiosis before ovulation something like that

102 which structure separate maternal and fetal blood at last stages of pregnancy

a Cytotrophoblast

b. Syncytiotrophoblast

c. Cyto and syncytio

d. Syncytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium(Ans)

103 2nd division of trigeminal nerve NOT supply to

a one ear sinus

b nasal cavity

c nasal pharynx?

d temporal bone

104 Female having HIV but no AIDS CD count 800 now having middle ear infection

SOM (suppurative

otitis media), cause

a pneumocystis carinii(below 500 typical infections of AIDS get start)

b streptococci pneumonia

c M avium

d pseudomonas aeruginosa (cause ext otitis media)

e staph aureus

105 man having abscess at left thigh after injury from thorn, cause

a staph aureus

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b strept pyogens

106 19 yr old boy sitting in a well ventilated room of 26°C. severely sweating , His pulse 120

beats/min, Bp 150/90. What's the diagnosis?

A- Heat Stroke(surrounding/ambient temp should b raised in this)

B-Mental Stress

C-Exercise(Ans)

D-Sympatholytic drugs

107 most potent mechanism of preventing heat loss

a shivering (potent mechanism for heat production)

b vasoconstriction (Ans) (potent mechanism to prevent heat)

108 old lady, shortened limb, rotated laterally, cause

a fracture neck of femur(Ans)

b dislocation of hip(Anot dislocation, hip fracture can be true)

c supr gluteal

d inf gluteal

109 asthma pt, most decrease volume is

a fev1

b fev1/fvc ratio

c fvc

110 cyanosis's cause

a carbon monoxide poisoning(cherry red coloration)

b deoxyhemoglobin less than 5mg/dl(ans)

111 Regarding Aminoacids,which one of the following amino acids is not synthesized by the

human body and should be included in the diet.

A- Alanine

B- Tyrosine

C- Phenylalanine(Ans)(in phenylketonuria,phenylalanine is excluded from human diet).

D- tryptophan

E-

112 Hering–Breuer reflex due to

a stretch receptors in bronchioles (Ans)

b irritants

c j receptors

113 protein bound fraction of the drug is:

a.active

b inactive

c more lipid soluble114 frequency distribution

a tells distribution of value appear in data

b tells distribution of value which is missing

c gives percentage of values

115 standard deviation for

a variability(ans)

116 you are allowed to breach patient's confidentiality

A- For insurance claim

B- If parents ask

C- if pt authorizes you(ans)

D- after pt's death

117 cerebellum is connected to Midbrain by

A-Superior Cerebellar Peduncle(ans)

B-Middle Cerebellar Peduncle

C-Inferior Cerebellar Penduncle

118 A 45 yrs female came with abnormal vaginal bleeding. biospy shows simple hyperplasia due

to?

a.increase stimulation with estrogen(ans)

b.decrease stimulation with estrogen

c.increase stimulation with LH

119 a patient was lying in spine position ABCCESS will enter in lung

A.right upr lobe

B.left posterior lobe

c.right posterior lobe

Dright apical superior

E

120 arterioles diameter

a 0.03 mm with naked eye?

b ½ to 1mm

c 1mm

d 3mm

e 5 mm121. Which of the following have the greatest amount of blood

1. Capillaries

2. Resistance vessels

3. Large veins(ans)

4 Arteries

122. A young adult received crush injury to his foot which became infected and necrosed for

which BKA (below knee amputation) was carried out. Six months after the amputation, the patient

developed a tender Haphazard bundles of nerves(nodule) with pain at the site of amputation. The

nodule most likely is:

a.neuroma(ans)

b.ganglioma

c.ganglionueroma

d.hamartoma123 adh acts primarily on

a.PCT

b.Cortical Ct(ans)(late distal n collecting so mostly collecting)

c.Medullary CT

d.loop of henle

e.DCT

124, which cells are not part of CNS

A oligodendrocytes

B padular astrocytes

C astrocytes

D schawn cells(ans)

125 Parkinson

a peduncular knee

b static tremor(Ans) (Static tremor,cogwhel rigidity ,clasp knife in uper neuron lesion)

C clasp knife rigidity

126 Pus forming cavities in sinuses type or a patient came to ER with fever n multiple

abscess in

neck region draining outside. which is the likely organism?

- a. pseudomonas
- b. staph aureus
- c. Treponema pallidum
- d. Actinomyces israelii(Ans)

127. last to return after donation of 1 litre blood

a rbc(Ans)

b

128 scientist want to study about telomerase activity so which cells have rapid turnover

- a endothelial
- b. erythrocytes
- c. leukocytes
- d. germ cell(Ans)

129 apoptosis, most initial

- a activation of caspases(Ans)
- b phagocytosis
- c activate bcl2(its deactivated 1st)

130 sight of lodging of inhaled foreign body

a right lower lobe(Ans) 131 SA node activity decreased by parasympathetic increase in
a potassium(Ans)

b Na

c Na n ca

132 thyroid problem and pt's ven. rate was 180 with irregular regular pulse

- A digoxin
- B propanolol
- C amiodrone
- D verapamil (Ans)

133 in pregnancy rheumatic fever, deterioration of cardiac status due to

- a mitral regurgitation
- b mitral stenosis
- c aortic regurgitation
- d aortic stenosis

134 Vagal stimulation on heart or like Acetylcholine increases in heart.

- a PR interval prolong(Ans)
- b stroke volume
- c heart rate

135 long term memory need

- a anatomical changes in neuronal circuits
- b Random storage in brain
- c dont require repetition
- d 10 mins

136 exophthalmos, cause

- a increase TSI
- b increase t4 levels
- c increase t3 and t4

137 surfactant produced by

a type 2 alveolar epithelial cells(Ans)

138. giving many drugs in TB bcoz

a delay resistance

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139 ineffective erythropoiesis

A beta thalassemia

B sickle 140 Not contain parasympathetic fibres

a accessory spinal nerve??? or accessory nerve?(ans)

b glossopharyngeal

141 ganglion of lacrimal? or was parotid ??

a pterygopalatine ganglion

142 scenario: parasite causing urinary bladder ca, granuloma present.

a. ascariis

b shistosomiasis(Ans)

143 preganglionic neurotransmitter

a ACH

144 increase blood volume in vein due to

a increase capacity

b decrease compliance

145 scenario, eye partially ptosis, unable to move up and medially, (downward and outward gaze)

a oculomotor nerve palsy

146. Scenario: cataract, deafness and cardiac malformations

a mother's Rubella(Ans)

147 chronic liver disease, (G.I bleed and portal HTN mentioned? dont remember) what will do

a inj vit k

b inj octreotide(Ans)

148 iron absorption

a in ferrous Fe^{+2} form

b presence of oxalates

149 HCO_3^- absorb at

a proximal and distal cortical

b proximal and collecting(Ans)?

150 pt passing urine at 1ml/min. urine's lowest osmolarity level?

a cortical collecting tubule(here ADH action make tubule hyperosmolar)

b papillary collecting tubule

c macula densa(ans)(As dct not mention so its right)

d tip of loop of henle(here isotonic fluid)

151 kidney not related and posteriorly to

a diaphragm

b rectus abdominis

c psoas

d transverse abdominis

e colonic flexure

152 portocaval anastomosis

a inf and sup rectal veins(Ans?) b superior epigastric and inferior epigastric

153 which steroid synthesis step reduce prostrate hypertrophy

a inhibition of 5 alpha reductase(Ans)

b increase cholesterol desmolase

c 17,20 hydrolase deficiency??

154 pregnant women with thyrotoxicosis

a propylthiouracil(Ans)

155 pt with thyrotoxicosis, treatment

a propranolol

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156 myocardial infarction, at 5th day or week, pt died autopsy showed?

a cardiac tamponade(Ans)

157 most abundant immunoglobulin in plasma

a IgG

158 PPD inserted, type of cells along with macrophages

a T lymphocytes(Ans)

159 SLE is familial bcoz of

a high incidence in monozygotic twins(Ans)

b incidence is high in females

c if its in family, more chances to occur... something like that

160 transplantation rejected in 10 minutes

a antibody mediated(Ans)

b cell mediated

c graft versus host

161 regarding csf

a its buoyancy and cushioning effect keep brain safe from injury(Ans)

b produce 1000 ml in 24 hours

c provide nutrient

162 csf in meningitis, what not correct

a pyogens don't decrease glucose(Ans)

b fungal keep glucose normal

163 structure arching over left bronchus?

a arch of aorta(Ans)

164. Resting membrane potential of heart?

a is more depends on potassium equilibrium(Ans)

b is more depends on sodium equilibrium
165 ketamine is used in repeated burn dressing's coz?

a its does not cause hypotension

b. Causes profound analgesia(Ans)(past ques)

c, it can be given im iv

d. it does not cause addiction

e it is not narcotic

166 which is NOT leukoplakia precursor

a spices (Spices can cause chronic irritation and lead to leukoplakia)

b spirits

c syphilis(Ans)?? (it can cause leukoplakia rarely)

d sexual contact(Ans?)

167. P wave

a atrial depolarization

b atrial contraction?

168 in type 2 mobitz

a decrease in stroke volume

b increase in cardiac output

c ventricular rate slower than atria(Ans)

169 thymus?

a has numerous lymphocytes(Ans)

b derivative of 4th arch

c develops from thyroid tissue

d Largest at puberty

e regresses shortly after birth

170 female in er pain in RIF, Imp 3 weeks back, fever n wbc raised

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a appendix

b uterus

171 no change to MCV, which condition?

a sickle

b 2nd

post hemorrhage day(ans)

172 sickle cell scenario. boy having hb 5.6 deeply jaundiced, ,plt 260000 nd tlc 10000

having non

healing ulcers, abdominal pain after tooth extraction

a aplastic crisis

b painful crisis

c sequestration crisis

d hemolytic crisis

173 g6 pd

a henz bodies

b helmet

c etc etc

174 primary cartilaginous jointa costochondral(ans)

b.teeth in jaw

c joints of skull

d. inferior radio ulnar

e. pubic symphysis

175 which is exactly 2/3 body water

a intracellular

b Extracellular

c plasma

176 Scenario of azad kashmir lady injured in in earth quake, one of his distant uncle

died too????

a family crisis

b social crisis

c situational crisis(Ans)

d economic crisis

e developmental crisis

177 scenario: young adult atypical lymphocytes, virus?

a ebv virus(Ans)

b cytomegalus virus

178 all are wrong except one ??

a hbv and burkitt lymphoma

179 hanging causes death by

a Fracture of odontoid process of axis(Ans)

b atlas

180 Which of the arteries does not supply the scalp

A- Maxillary

B- Vertebral

C- Occipital

181 Winging scapula

a Long thoracic

182 appendicular artery

a br . of posterior cecal artery

b

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183 Anal canal

a supplied by sup and inf rectal artery (Ans)

b Inf rectal drains in portal circulation

184 Internal sphincter is supplied by

A. Pudendal nerve(ans)

B. Hypogastric plexus

185 basic drugs bind to
A albumin (Asim n shoaib) (acidic drug binds to alklotic albumin)

B alpha 1 glyco protein (ans) wikipedia

186 diabetic type 2 pt with dyspepsia and consistent diabetic gastroperisis, what shoud given

a domperidone

b metaclopramide

c scrulfate

187 edema in nephrotic syndrome due to

a. low colloid osmotic pressure of plasma(Ans)

188. Ascorbic acid vit c causes

a.hydroxylation of collagen(ans)

b triple helix formation

189 Regarding lower gastroesophageal sphincter

a. its a true anatomic sphincter

b its pressure increases in pregnancy

c.its pressure decreases in achalasia

d.it relaxes during swallowing(ans)

190 About retics

a. corrected count is good indicator of erythropoietc activity

b.contain DNA remanants

c with wright stains

d include in CBC

191 bleeding time increased in
a liver failure

b vit k deficiency

c hemophillia

D thrombocytopenia(Ans)

E thrombesthenia

192 Glucose transport n kidney

a cotransport with Na

193 cause if inc Ca in cardiac cell

a adrenaline(ans)

b diltiazam

c trimethphen

194 An isolated complete rupture of anterior cruciate ligament will result in instability of tibia over

femoral condyle. The direction of instability will most likely be?

A. Anterior(Ans)

B. Antero-lateral

C. Antero-medial

D. Postero-lateral

E. Postero-medial

195 About platelets

a. forms clot by binding with collagen fibre(ans)

B. has granules

C hav no nucleus

196 regarding in pregnancy effects of parahormone(not remember

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fully)

a. hyperparathyroidism due to estrogen

b inhibition of bone resorption

197 hyperglycemia.. Question like that ...or may b I am mixing it with question no 21
(abt insulin)

A thiazides diuretics?

198 during formation of nonessential a a(amino gp ???) is donated by(not sure this
came or not)

a-oxaloacetate

b-glutamate

c-pyruvate

A thiazides diuretics?

199 increase uric acid(not sure this question came or not)

a prinzinamide?

200 Organs present in the peritoneal cavity

? A fallopian tube

b ovary?

c proximal part of duodenum(ans)

d uterus

e gonads

March 7 2013

1.Scenario: Lady with dry eyes and dry mouth... diagnosis is

- a.Sjogren(Ans)
- b.Milkulicz syndrome?

2 Smooth and cordinated movement by

- a. basal ganglia(Ans)
- b. spinocerebellar

3.Scenario: elderly,diplopia,granuloma,raised b.p

- a. giant cell arteritis(Ans)
- b. takayasu disease
- c. wegeners Granulomatosis

4. Zinc required for

- a cellular oxiadtion(Ans)
- b glucose oxidation
- c

5. Maxillary artery form

- a 1st arch(Ans)
- b 2nd arch

6.Testosterone causes transient bone growth because?

- a it causes epiphyseal closure(ans)
- b downgrade its receptors
- c 17 ketosteroid

7 GFR decreased by

- a afferent arteriolar contraction(ANS)
- b.renin increases
- c.efferent arteriolar constriction

8 Aotosomal recessive

- a. Achondroplasia
- b. Marfans syn
- c. Alpha1 antitrypsin defiecncy(ANS)
- d. Neurofibramatosis

9 Nucleus

- a continous with rough endoplasmic reticulum(Ans)
- b conatin pores

10 basophila in cell due to which organelle?

- a ribosomes(Ans)
- b glogi apparatus

11 fatty liver NOT seen in

- a viral hepatitis(ans)
- b congestion of liver
- c pregnancy
- d obesity
- e alcohol

12 scenario: pt with increased heaptic glycogen with normal structure, no inc in serum glucose after giving fructose,enzyme deficiency

- a fructokinase
- b glucose 6 phospahate(Ans)
- c hexokinase

13 scenario 6 yrs old, given anti malarial, hb low, ad coke cloured urine,(inc tlc n platelets were

- also there may b)
- a g6pd deficity(Ans)
- b black water fever
- c Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

14 vasodilators

- a PGI₂(ans)
- b ITC₄
- c LTD₄
- d TXA₂

15 difference bw kwashiorkor and marasmus

- a bilateral pitting edema(Ans)
- b muscle wasting

16 Two point discrimination sensor

- a Meissner's corpuscles
- b Merkel's disk
- c Golgi tendons
- d free nerve
- e muscle spindle

17 which is not a direct effect of Cushing syndrome?

- a facial hair growth(ans)
- b buffalo hump
- c muscle weakness
- d thin limbs

18 hormone required for brain development in fetal life

- a thyroid hormone(Ans)
- b growth hormone
- c cortisol
- d androgens

19 scenario, mother Rh negative, baby delivered at 34 weeks with anemia palour, died after 6 hrs

after transfusion, most likely cause

- a. basal ganglia staining(Ans)
- b. cardiac malformations

20 post ganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers present in 1. cervical nerve

- 2. all spinal nerve(ans)
- 3. thoracic n(ans)?? Thoraco lumbar?
- 4. lumbar
- 5. sacral

21 insulin increased by

- a beta blockers
- b secretin (ans)(its homologous to glucagon)
- c thiazides

22 virus act carcinogenically thru

- a oncogenes(Ans) (in virus are oncogenes, in humans are protooncogenes)
- b protooncogenes
- c promotor

23 radiation causes carcinoma in how many years?

- a. less than 1 yr
- b. less than 2 yrs.
- c. 2-5 yrs
- d > 10 yrs
- e. 7-10 yrs(ans) (Radiation can cause cancer in most parts of the body, in all animals, and at any age, although radiation-induced solid tumors usually take 10–15 years, and can take up to 40 years, to become clinically manifest, and radiation-induced leukemias typically require 2–10 years to appear)

24 atrial flutter

- a treated with defibrillation shock therapy(Ans)
- b heart rate is so rapid above 400 beats / min
- c heart beat between 200 and 350/min(??)
- d circus waves are not main reason

25 carcinogen

- a nitrosamides(Ans)

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b nicotine
c cadmium

26 u wave

a slow repolarization of papillary muscles(Ans)(its due to hypokalemia)(1st aid)
b atrial repolarization
c. SA depolarization
d. AV depolarization
e septum depolarization

27 purkinje fibres

a specialized heart muscle cells
b contain numerous myofibrils

28 hb 6gm/dl increased platelet count with hyperplastic bone marrow?

a. iron def anemia
b. hemolytic anemia
c. acute blood loss
d. sideroblastic anemia
e. leukemia(?)

29 clostridium

a are spores forming(Ans)
b are facultative anaerobes(they are obligate anaerobes)

30 pseudomembrane colitis least likely caused by

a ceftriaxone
b clauvic ampicillin(Ans)
c clindamycin
d vancomycin(it's the treatment of pseudomembrane colitis)

31 virus

a altered protein synthesis

32 In right atrium, SA node is located just near the

A- Auricle
B- Fossa Ovalis
C- Superior part of Sulcus Terminalis(Ans)
D- Lower part of Crista Terminalis

33 which of following DOES NOT drain in internal jugular vein

a ext. jugular(Ans)
b sup. thyroid

34 soldier came from high altitude , 2000 ft , pcv 60 %, malaise, fever, splenomegaly, cyanosis

a sec polycythemia(Ans)??
b methemoglobinemia

35 Men from sea to altitude

a pulmonary vasoconstriction(Ans)

36 increased diffusion of CO₂ through alveolar membrane is due to?

a increased diffusion coefficient (20 times more ability to diffuse)
b increased solubility
c more affinity than O₂(Asim Shoaib)

37 water intoxication

a distended neck veins
b pulmonary edema(cerebral edema happens)
c slow pulse(Ans)(Asim Shoaib)
d Increased alertness(guyton)
e thirst

38 total water depletion, replaced by?

a hypotonic (Ans by some ppl.. logically fit)
b isotonic
c 5% dextrose(Ans by most)
d 1% glucose and Ringer lactate

39 unconscious patient brought to hospital after 1 hour of severe haemorrhage his bp is 50 mmHg, pulse is rapid, cool and clammy skin, which mechanism is most active at this stage

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a baroreceptors reflex

b cerebral ischemic(Ans)(its start acting below 60mmHg of BP)

c cushing reaction

d chemoreceptors

40 po2 60 mmhg, hgb 15. cause of injury

a hypoxic

b anemia

c overutilization

d histotoxic

41 integrins at

a leukocytes(Ans)

b platelets

c endothelial cells

42 primary amyloidosis of increase immunoglobulin light chain

a systemic(Ans)

b reactive systemic

43 superior parathyroid

a at the level of middle of thyroid gland on posterior surface at 1st tracheal ring(its actually 3rd ring)(ans

nearly to right)

b variable in position

c in front of pretracheal fascia

d supplied by superior thyroid artery(inferioris the main supply)

44 cricoid level

a oesophagus with pharynx(Ans)

b common carotid bifurcation level

45 vertical lesion of optic chiasma

a bitemporal hemianopia

46 patient has done clostomy, its now on parenteral diet

a fatty liver

b hyperglycemia(Ans)

c hypophosphotemia

47 opioids are agonist, one with antagonist

a pethidine

b buprenorphine(ans)

c pentazocine(also correct bt is prototype)

d morphine

e fentanyl

48 Regarding ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUGS,which one is INCORRECTa dizipam inhibits gaba channels

b ethosuximide act via blocking of K channels(ans)(its Ca channels)

c. phenobarbitol...

d phenytoin prolongs the inactivated stated on Na Channels

e vigabatrin irreversibly block the enzyme

49 Lumbar puncture done through:

A- L2 & L3

B- L4 & L5(ans)

C- S1- S2

50 subdural hemaorrhage

a superoir cerebral veins(ans)

b middle meningeal artery

51 most dangerous effect of diphtheria exotoxin on which organ?

a heart(Ans)

b.Larynx

c.Intestine

52 renin secretion is increased by?

a decreased atrial stretch

b macula densa?

c plasma osmolarity(Ans)?

d inc K+ ?

53 most characteristic symptom of esophageal atresia?

- a regurgitation of all of first feed
- b attacks of cough on feed (this one also by Wikipedia)
- c continuous dribbling(ans) (Asim shoalb)

54 after adrenalectomy, cause of death within few days is coz of absent of

- a aldosterone (Ans) Addison's is due to mineralocorticoid deficiency basically
- b cortisol?

55 which of the following is not neoplasia

- 1. choriostoma(ans)
- 2. meningioma
- 3. lymphoma

56. 40 yrz old lady with swelling n pain in knee joint, synovial fluid shows basophilic rhomboid crystals:

- a. calcium pyrophosphate(ans)(psedogout)
- b. monosodium urate
- c. glycine

57 90 % of anthrax pts have lesions in

- a.skin(ans)
- b.lungs

58. Glucose transport is directly proportional to it's concentration, this phenomenon is known as

- A -Active Transport
- B- Diffusion (ans? Mostly say this)
- C- Facilitated Diffusion(ans)?

59 nutrient which need further digestion to be absorbed

- a sucrose(ans)
- b tripeptides

60 high triglyceride content

- a chylomicrons(Ans)

61 cholesterol with negative coronary risk factor

- a hdl(Ans)
- b ldl ?

62 counter current multiplier

- a requires hypertonic medullary interstitium(Ans)
- b produce by vasa recta(maintained by it)

63 preganglionic nerve fibres contain

- a B fibres(Ans)

64 muscle tension is decreased to prevent muscle rupture by

- a golgi tendons??(Ans)
- b muscle spindle ??

65 drug to irreversibly impair platelet function

- a aspirin(Ans)
- b ibuprofen

66 A patient comes to a doctor with a complain of pain down the medial side of right forearm &

hand, & wasting of small muscles of hand. On examination ,circulation of right upper limb was also impaired. The anatomical structure most likely to be involved is?

- A. Head of right humerus
- B. Left cervical rib
- C. Right 1st rib
- D. Right 2nd rib
- E. Right cervical rib(Ans)

67 Pt presented with hemoptysis & hematuria. It progressed to renal failure. On biopsy there were

focal depositions with linear pattern

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- A- Focal glomerulonephritis
- B- Rapid Progressive Glomerulonephritis
- C- Good pasture's (Ans)

68 scenario male 30 years splenomegaly fever malaise cardiac murmur and splinter hemorrhages

and hematuria . Most appropriate test

- a. Blood serology
- b. Blood culture(Ans)
- c. Stool culture

69 scenario some weeks of disease, fever, lethargic, creatinine was 4, pedal edema n anemia hb,6 rbc 3.6, cause

- a erythropoietin deficiency(Ans)(i.e CRF)
- b acute renal failure(acute dose not cause anemia)

70 scenario: pt of acromegaly.. lips n bone enlarged

- a adenoma of adenohypophysis
- b adenoma of acidophilic cells(Ans) (acidophilic cells include somatotrophs and mammatotrophs)
- c adenoma of chromophobic cells

71 most likely about mammary gland

- a extend vertically from 2 to 6 rib(its right also)
- b contain 15 to 20 lactiferous ducts(Ans)?
- c in pregnancy, contain lactiferous ducts and secretory alveoli
- d sebaceous glands in areola

72 scenario of post op. abdominal surgery, thromboembolism cause?

- a stasis n hypercoagulability(Ans)
- b stasis
- c endothelial injury and stasis
- d endothelial injury and hypercoagulability

73 biceps reflex absent, knee n ankle reflex hyper, ventilation rate 16 / min, cause spinal cord section

- a L1 L2 L3
- b C8 T1
- c T8 T9
- d C5 C6(Ans)
- e C3 C4

74 ventral cortico spinal fibres ends on

- a lumbar
- b mid thoracic(Ans)(Wikipedia)(its small as compared to main lateral corticospinal and ends gradually on mid thoracic)
- c thoracic
- d end of spinal cord

75 standing from supine position

- a increase heart rate(Ans)
- b decrease cardiac output

76 not of cardiogenic shock

- a hemorrhagic MI
- c CHF
- d dehydration

77. Water enter interstitium

- a. filtration(Ans)
- b. diffusion
- c. cotransport with Na
- d. decrease hydrostatic pressure

78 most evident clinical feature of Sjogren's

- a enlargement of salivary gland
- b dry mouth n dry eyes
- c dry mouth only

79 leprosy

- a intracellular acid fast

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b intracellular non acid fast
c extracellular acid fast

80 scenario: child with skin eruptions along facial hair line, conjunctivitis, bluish white specs with red margins at buccal mucosa (measles)
a koplik's spot

81 Not oro fecal
a trichuriasis (Ans)
b trichuriasis tachui

82 hepatitis B
a by sexual contact (Ans)
b oro fecal

83 not a 2nd line drug in Rheumatoid arthritis
a antibiotics (Ans)
b anti malaria
c ?gold's
e sulphazine

84 from under cooked meat
a tapeworm (Ans)
b liver fluke

85 smooth muscles
a arranged in longitudinal and circular layer (Ans)
b striated muscle

86 post traumatic patient, memory loss, area
a hippocampus (Ans)

87 heart muscle show no tetanus
a increase absolute refractory period

88. Pancreatic fistula, somatostatin
a inhibit other enzymes
b decrease secretions (Ans?)

89 somatosensory different from primary motor in
a granular layer (Ans?)
b at lateral side
c has larger homunculus

90 A patient in an operation requiring general anaesthesia has high BP which drugs should be given
a glycerine nitrate?
b halothane
c hydralazine (Ans)
d metoprolol

91 regarding medulla, correct one
a fourth ventricle in upper medulla

92 A 40 year Male working as a taxi driver in Sharjah presented with C/O fever, weight loss, anorexia. Diarrhea, splenomegaly, he is emaciated, has jaundice and generalized lymphadenopathy. What's the diagnosis.
a AIDS (Ans)
b leishmaniasis
c yellow fever

93 Turner syndrome
a. 45XO (Ans)
b. 44XXX
c. 44XXXX

94 not present in AIDS
a squamous cell ca (Ans)
b primary brain lymphoma
c Kaposi's

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95 scenario: nodule on dorsum of hand, same side axillary lymph nodes are enlarged, happened

due to? (melanoma case)

a ultra violet radiations(Ans)

b old job related asbestos

c latex glove allergy

96 coronary sinus continuation of

A great cardiac vein

97 A pt came to gingival hypertrophy, bleeding from gums, petechiae, painful sore at lips. you advise investigation to rule out

a. Lymphoma??

b. Leukemia??

c. bacillary disease

98 source of creatinine

a muscle(Ans)

b heart

99 pt with diabetic nephropathy, investigation of choice

a albumin(ans)

b serum creatinine levels

c creatinine clearance

100 scenario, pt having swelling on right neck, discharging, routine culture shows nothing. now first initial investigation for diagnosis

a biopsy(Ans)(it will reveal everything)

b Ziehl-Neelsen stain

101 question regarding ovary's embryology

a all primary oocytes go in prophase of first meiotic in fetal life(ans)

b most of oocyte undergo degeneration from birth to puberty

c oocyte completes secondary meiosis before ovulation something like that

102 which structure separates maternal and fetal blood at last stages of pregnancy

a Cytotrophoblast

b Syncytiotrophoblast

c Cyto and syncytio

d Syncytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium(Ans)

103 2nd division of trigeminal nerve NOT supply to

a one ear sinus

b nasal cavity

c nasal pharynx?

d temporal bone

104 Female having HIV but no AIDS CD count 800 now having middle ear infection SOM

(suppurative

otitis media), cause

a pneumocystis carinii(below 500 typical infections of AIDS get start)

b streptococci pneumonia

c M avium

d Pseudomonas aeruginosa (cause ext otitis media)

e staph aureus

105 man having abscess at left thigh after injury from thorn, cause

a staph aureus

b strept pyogenes

106 19 yr old boy sitting in a well ventilated room of 26°C. severely sweating, His pulse 120 beats/min, Bp 150/90. What's the diagnosis?

A- Heat Stroke(surrounding/ambient temp should be raised in this)

B-Mental Stress

C-Exercise(Ans)

D-Sympatholytic drugs

107 most potent mechanism of preventing heat loss

a shivering (potent mechanism for heat production)

b vasoconstriction (Ans) (potent mechanism to prevent heat)

108 old lady, shortened limb, rotated laterally, cause

- a fracture neck of femur(Ans)
- b dislocation of hip(Anot dislocation, hip fracture can be true)
- c supr gluteal
- d inf gluteal

109 asthma pt, most decrease volume is

- a fev1
- b fev1/fvc ratio
- c fvc

110 cynosis's cause

- a carbon monoxide poisoning(cherry red coloration)
- b deoxyhemoglobin less than 5mg/dl(ans)

111 Regarding Aminoacids,which one of the following amino acids is not synthesized by the human body and should be included in the diet.

- A- Alanine
- B- Tyrosine
- C- Phenylalanine(Ans)(in phenylketonuria,phenylalanine is excluded from human diet).
- D- tryptophan
- E-

112 Hering–Breuer reflex due to

- a stretch receptors in bronchioles (Ans)
- b irritants
- c j receptors

113 protein bound fraction of the drug is:

- a.active
- b inactive
- c more lipid soluble

114 frequency distribution

- a tells distribution of value appear in data
- b tells distribution of value which is missing
- c gives percentage of values

115 standard deviation for

- a variability(ans)

116 you are allowed to breach patient's confidentiality

- A- For insurance claim
- B- If parents ask
- C- if pt authorizes you(ans)
- D- after pt's death

117 cerebellum is connected to Midbrain by

- A-Superior Cerebellar Peduncle(ans)
- B-Middle Cerebellar Peduncle
- C-Inferior Cerebellar Penduncle

118 A 45 yrs female came with abnormal vaginal bleeding. biopsy shows simple hyperplasia due

- to?
- a.increase stimulation with estrogen(ans)
- b.decrease stimulation with estrogen
- c.increase stimulation with LH

119 a patient was lying in spine position ABCESS will enter in lung

- A.right upr lobe
- B.left posterior lobe
- c.right posterior lobe
- Dright apical superior
- E

120 arterioles diameter

- a 0.03 mm with naked eye?
- b ½ to 1mm
- c 1mm

- d 3mm
- e 5 mm

121. Which of the following have the greatest amount of blood

- 1. Capillaries
- 2. Resistance vessels
- 3. Large veins(ans)
- 4 Arteries

122. A young adult received crush injury to his foot which became infected and necrosed for which BKA (below knee amputation) was carried out. Six months after the amputation, the patient developed a tender Haphazard bundles of nerves(nodule) with pain at the site of amputation. The

nodule most likely is:

- a.neuroma(ans)
- b.ganglioma
- c.ganglionueroma
- d.hamartoma

123 adh acts primarily on

- a.PCT
- b.Cortical Ct(ans)(late distal n collecting so mostly collecting)
- c.Medullary CT
- d.loop of henle
- e.DCT

124, which cells are not part of CNS

- A oligodendrocytes
- B padular astrocytes
- C astrocytes
- D schawn cells(ans)

125 Parkinson

- a peduncular knee
- b static tremor(Ans) (Static tremor,cogwhel rigidity ,clasp knife in uper neuron lesion)
- C clasp knife rigidity

126 Pus forming cavities in sinuses type or a patient came to ER with fever n multiple abscess in

neck region draining outside. which is the likely organism?

- a.pseudomonas
- b.staph aureus
- c.Treponema pallidum
- d.Actinomyces israelli(ans)

127. last to return after donation of 1 litre blood

- a rbc(Ans)
- b

128 scientist want to study about telomerase activity so which cells have rapid turnover

- a endothelial
- b.erythrocyets
- c.leukocytes
- d.germ cell(ans)

129 apoptosis, most initial

- a activation of caspases(ans)
- b phagocytosis
- c activate bcL2(its deactivated 1st)

130 sight of lodging of inhaled foreign body

- a right lower lobe(ans)131 SA node activity decreased by parasympathetic increase in
- a potassium(Ans)
- b Na
- c Na n ca

132 thyroid problem and pt's ven. rate was 180 with irregular regular pulse

- A digoxin
- B propanaol
- C amiodrone

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D verapamil (ans)

133 in pregnancy rheumatic fever, deterioration of cardiac status due to

- a mitral regurgitation
- b mitral stenosis
- c aortic regurgitation
- d aortic stenosis

134 Vagal stimulation on heart or like Acetylcholine increases in heart.

- a PR interval prolong(Ans)
- b stroke volume
- c heart rate

135 long term memory need

- a anatomical changes in neuronal circuits
- b Random storage in brain
- c dont require repetition
- d 10 mins

136 exophthalmos, cause

- a increase TSI
- b increase t4 levels
- c increase t3 and t4

137 surfactant produced by

- a type 2 alveolar epithelial cells(Ans)

138. giving many drugs in TB bcoz

- a delay resistance

139 ineffective erythropoiesis

- A beta thalasemia
- B sickle

140 Not contain parasympathetic fibres

- a accessory spinal nerve??? or accessory nerve?(ans)
- b glossopharyngeal

141 ganglion of lacrimal? or was parotid ??

- a pterygopalatine ganglion

142 scenario: parasite causing urinary bladder ca, granuloma present.

- a. ascariis
- b schistosomiasis(Ans)

143 preganglionic neurotransmitter

- a ACH

144 increase blood volume in vein due to

- a increase capacity
- b decrease compliance

145 scenario, eye partially ptosis, unable to move up and medially, (downward and outward gaze)

- a oculomotor nerve palsy

146. Scenario: cataract, deafness and cardiac malformations

- a mother's Rubella(Ans)

147 chronic liver disease, (G.I bleed and portal HTN mentioned?dont remember)what will do

- a inj vit k
- b inj octreotide(Ans)

148 iron absorption

- a in ferrous Fe²⁺ form
- b presence of oxalates

149 HCO₃ absorb at

- a proximal and distal cortical
- b proximal and collecting(Ans)?

150 pt passing urine at 1ml/min. urine's lowest osmolality level?

- a cortical collecting tubule(here ADH action make tubule hyperosmolar)
- b papillary collecting tubule
- c macula densa(ans)(As dist not mention so its right)

d tip of loop of henle(here isotonic fluid)

151 kidney not related and posteriorly to

- a diaphragm
- b rectus abdominis
- c psoas
- d tranverse abdominis
- e colinic flexure

152 protocaval anastomosis

a inf and sup rectal veins(Ans?)b superior epigastric and inferior epigastric

153 which steroid synthesis step reduce prostrate hypertrophy

- a inhibition of 5 alpha reductase(Ans)
- b increase cholesterol desmoloase
- c 17,20 hydrolase deficiency??

154 pregnant women with thyrotoxicosis

a propylthiouracil(Ans)

155 pt with thyrotoxicosis, treatment

a propanaol

156 myocardial infarction, at 5th day or week, pt died autopsy showed?

a cardiac temponade(ans)

157 most abundant immunoglobulin in plasma

a IgG

158 PPD inserted, type of cells along with macrophages

a T lymphocytes(Ans)

159 SLE is familial bcoz of

- a high incidence in monozygotic twins(Ans)
- b incidence is high in females
- c if its in family, more chances to occur...sumthing like that

160 transplantation rejected in 10 minutes

- a antibody mediated(Ans)
- b cell mediated
- c graft versus host

161 regarding csf

- a its byoncy and cushioning effect keep brain safe from injury(Ans)
- b produce 1000 ml in 24 hours
- c provide neutrient

162 csf in meningtis, what not correct

- a pyogens don't decrease glucose(Ans)
- b fungal keep glucose normal

163 structure arching over left bronchus?

a arch of aorta(Ans)

164. Resting membrane potential of heart?

- a is more depends on potassium equilibrium(ans)
- b is more depends on sodium equilibrium

165 ketamine is used in repeated burn dressing's coz?

- a its does not cause hypotension
- b.Causes profound analgesia(ans)(past ques)
- c,it can b given im iv
- d.it does not causes addiction
- e it is not narcotic

166 which is NOT leukoplakia precursor

- a spices (Sipces can cause chronic irritation and lead to leukoplakia)
- b spirits
- c syphilis(Ans)??(it can cause leukoplakia rarely)
- d sexual contact(Ans?)

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167. P wave

- a atrial depolarization
- b atrial contraction?

168 in type 2 mobitz

- a decrease in stroke volume
- b increase in cardiac output
- c ventricular rate slower than atria(Ans)

169 thymus?

- a has numerous lymphocytes(Ans)
- b derivative of 4th arch
- c develops from thyroid tissue
- d Largest at puberty
- e regresses shortly after birth

170 female in er pain in RIF, Imp 3 weeks back, fever n wbc raised

- a appendix
- b uterus

171 no change to MCV, which condition?

- a sickle
- b 2nd
- post hemorrhage day(ans)

172 sickle cell scenario. boy having hb 5.6 deeply jaundiced, ,plt 260000 nd tlc 10000 having non healing ulcers, abdominal pain after tooth extraction

- a aplastic crisis
- b painful crisis
- c sequestration crisis
- d hemolytic crisis

173 g6 pd

- a henz bodies
- b helmet
- c etc etc

174 primary cartilaginous jointa costochondral(ans)

- b.teeth in jaw
- c joints of skull
- d. inferior radio ulnar
- e. pubic symphysis

175 which is exactly 2/3 body water

- a intracellular
- b Extracellular
- c plasma

176 Scenario of azad kashmir lady injured in in earth quake, one of his distant uncle died too????

- a family crisis
- b social crisis
- c situational crisis(Ans)
- d economic crisis
- e developmental crisis

177 scenario: young adult atypical lymphocytes, virus?

- a ebv virus(Ans)
- b cytomegalus virus

178 all are wrong except one ??

- a hbv and burkitt lymphoma

179 hanging causes death by

- a Fracture of odontoid process of axis(Ans)
- b atlas

180 Which of the arteries does not supply the scalp

- A- Maxillary
- B- Vertebral
- C- Occipital

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181 Winging scapula

a Long thoracic

182 appendicular artery

a br . of posterior cecal artery

b

183 Anal canal

a supplied by sup and inf rectal artery (Ans)

b Inf rectal drains in portal circulation

184 Internal sphincter is supplied by

A. Pudendal nerve(ans)

B. Hypogastric plexus

185 basic drugs bind to

A albumin (Asim n shoaib) (acidic drug binds to alklotic albumin)

B alpha 1 glyco protein (ans) wikipedia

186 diabetic type 2 pt with dyspepsia and consistent diabetic gastroperisis, what shoud given

a domperidone

b metaclopramide

c scrulfate

187 edema in nephrotic syndrome due to

a. low colloid osmotic pressure of plasma(Ans)

188. Ascorbic acid vit c causes

a.hydroxylation of collagen(ans)

b triple helix formation

189 Regarding lower gastroesophageal sphincter

a. its a true anatomic sphincter

b its pressure increases in pregnancy

c.its pressure decreases in achalasia

d.it relaxes during swallowing(ans)

190 About retics

a. corrected count is good indicator of erythropoietc activity

b.contain DNA remanants

c with wright stains

d include in CBC

191 bleeding time increased in

a liver failure

b vit k deficiency

c hemophillia

D thrombocytopenia(Ans)

E thrombesthenia

192 Glucose transport n kidney

a cotransport with Na

193 cause if inc Ca in cardiac cell

a adrenaline(ans)

b diltiazam

c trimethphen

194 An isolated complete rupture of anterior cruciate ligament will result in instability of tibia over

femoral condyle. The direction of instability will most likely be?

A. Anterior(Ans)

B. Antero-lateral

C. Antero-medial

D. Postero-lateral

E. Postero-medial

195 About platelets

a. forms clot by binding with collagen fibre(ans)

B. has granules

C hav no nucleus

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196 regarding in pregnancy effects of parathormone(not remember fully)

- a. hyperparathyroidism due to estrogen
- b inhibition of bone resorption

197 hyperglycemia.. Question like that ...or may be I am mixing it with question no 21 (about insulin)

A thiazide diuretics?

198 during formation of nonessential amino acid (amino group ???) is donated by(not sure this came or not)

- a-oxaloacetate
- b-glutamate
- c-pyruvate
- A thiazide diuretics?

199 increase uric acid(not sure this question came or not)

a probenecid?

200 Organs present in the peritoneal cavity

- ? Fallopian tube
- b ovary?
- c proximal part of duodenum(ascending)
- d uterus
- e gonads

March 7 Paper 2013

1. grade IV encephalopathy caused by a
paracetamol b ethylene glycol

2. ptnt on ATT develop joint pain nd have inc. uric acid level which drug?
a pyrazinamide
b rifampacin c
ethambutol

3. phenomone are
a cant detect by human due to low threshold of olfaction b relase
among members of diff. species c elicit a special behaviour
response

4. ptnt with ATT now develop visual field abnormalty nd eye changes which drug?
a ethambutol
b inh
c rifampacin

5. which nerve not present in carotid sheath?
a X
b XI c XII d
lx e
auditory

6. hairy leukoplakia assoc. with a
HIV

7. T 9:22 dislocation occurs in a
cml
b aml c
cII

8. most common cause of fatty liver in our region?
a hep a nd b
b alcohol
c inc fat intake
d protien def

9. basal ganglia complex have?
a high ca
b high magnesium c
low ca

10. peripheral blood of patnt show marked anisocytosis nd poikilocytosis with inc. mcv
a pernicious anemia
b anemia of chronic disease

c thalasemia

11. vit b12 normally absorb in

- a ileum
- b duodenum c
- stomach

12. a ptnt with fracture of femur died after 2 days cause? a fat embolism

13. ptnt with butterfly rash nd protienuriamost initial screening test? a ana b anti dna

14. old male farmer with ascites on ascitic fluid have malignant cell nd on biopsy angiosarcoma cause?

- a afalatoxin
- b vinyl chloride c
- arsenic

15. a 4 year boy with failure to thrive recurrent sinusitis otitis media nd RTI nd family history of such complains to cnfrm diagnosis?

- a choloride sweat test b
- fat absorption test
- jejunal biopsy

16. most potent protien synthesis in skeletal muscle?

- a testosterone
- b dht
- c progesterone
- d estradiol

17. child has surgery of terminal ileum which vitamin not absorbed?

- a b12
- b vit c

18. baby with recurrent cervical lymphadenopathy klebsiella pneumonia is isolated from lesion which immun deficiency?

- a chronic gran. disease
- b severe combine agamma
- c t cell function defect

19. most potent chemotactic agent a

c5a

20. 40 year male with skin pigmentation nd disturbance in balance. anemic, mcv 126fl serum ferritin 600ng/ml?

- a IDA
- b megaloblastic

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c anemia of chronic disease

21. angina worsens by giving?

a captopril

b vasopressin c b

blocker

22. IHD with or without MI features?

a stable angina

b unstable angina

c MI

d prazimental angina

23 . edema of nephrotic synd? a

hypoalbumin

24 . best example of autoimmunity against single organ? a

hashimoto thyr

b poly arteritis c

sle d RA

25. 60 YEAR OLD MALE 8 MNTH HISTORY OF PROGRESSIVE genrelisd lymphadenopathy hb 9.8 tlc 59×10^9
peripheral show mature lymphocyte?

a CLL

b Hairy cell leukemia

c sarcoidosis

26. boy with loss of apetite vomiting high color urine nd yellow sclera?

a bilirubin + alt

b hep a nd b c

liver biopsy

27 . type of TYPE III hypersensvtvty? a

post streptococal gm nephritis

28 . kienfelter karyotype? a

XO

b XX c

XXY

29. diagnosis of typhoid in 2nd week?

a blood culture + widal

b widal

c blood culture

30. first symptom of hypopitutrism sec. to pituitary tumor?

a DI

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↓

b DM

c hypogonadism

31. myxoid degeneration assoc with

a mitral prolapse

b inf. endocarditis c

marantic endocard

32. insulin inc entry of glucose in

a skeletal muscle

b neurons

c mucosa of small intestine

33. blockade of dopa receptor by l.dopa causes all except

a ammenorhea glactorhea syndrome

b antiemetic c

parkinsonism d

antipshycotic

34 . aspirin given to decrease chance of IHD will cause? a

dec pltlt agregation

35 . digoxin related question in which toxicity in? a

given with quinidine

b hyperkalemia

c hypermagnesimia

d hypocalcemia

36 hepatic pedicle consist of?

a hepatic artery

b br. of portal vein

c hepatic artery portal vein common hepatic duct

37 diff b/w cimetidine nd ranitidine s that ranitidine?

a less effective

b less CNS side effects c

dec gastric motility

38 distance for respiratory droplets to cause infection?

a 1-2 feet

b 3-6 feet

39 artery of foregut?

a celiac

b SMA c

IMA

40 body first mechanism to produce heat against cold?

a shivering

41 presence of scanty barr body?

a turner

b klinefelter

c TFS

d downsyndrome male

42 regarding thalamus?

a control emotion

'b control body water

c recieve all somatic nd sensory information

43 structure passing foramen ovale?

a maxillary

b mandibular

c meningeal artery

44 baby prefering bottle milk over breast milk?

a cleft soft palat

b cleft soft nd hard palate

c dec hormones

d weak larynx muscle

e nose blokade

45 fracture of shaft of humerus nd ptnt cant raise arm? a

axilley nerve

46 ptnt cant evert his foot damage to? a

tibialis ant

b tibialis post

c peroneus longus

d flexor digitorum'

47 stucture not forming wall of inguinal canal

a aponeurosis of EO

b IO

c lacunar ligament

d cojoint tendon

e fascia transversalis

48 structure which prevent movement of unwanted material from passing from one epithelium cell to other?

a tight junc

b gap junc

c desmosome

d zona adherens

e internuclear material

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50 regarding metaplasia chose inappropriate? a is irreversible

51 most common thing causing tumor is? a non lethal mutaion in gene
b mutation of proto oncogene

52 cause of inc. BT
a vwf def
b liver disease c
vit k def

53 malignancy with autosomal dominant heritance
a child retinoblastoma
b ovarian ca c
breast ca

54 child treated for malaria develop anemia nd dark urine? a g6pd def

55 neurotransmitr in slow wave sleep a
Ach
b serotonin c
enkephalin

56 oxytocin nd adh originate from?
a hypothalamus
b post pitutiary

57 2nd pharyngeal pouch deriv.?
a rami of mandibule
b stylohyoid ligament
c stylomandibular ligament

58 damage to hypothalamus which hormone will inc?
a prolactin
b GH c
ACTH

59 lung xray show multiple opacities on bronchial wash have plasma cells lymphocyte epitheloid macrophage what organism?
a mycobacterium t.b

60. rupture to bulbous urethra urine accumulate in? a superfical perineal pouch b rectovesical pouch

61. breast tumor of upper outer quadrant lymph drainage?

- a apical
- b anterior

62. knife injury to mid axillary area in 4th intercostal space damage to?

- a internal intercostal memb
- b internal intercostal muscle c
- atria

63 . hypertrophic cardiomyopathy assoc with? a myocyte disarray

64 . receptor for withdrawal reflex? a

- nociceptor
- b pacinian
- c miesner

65. Fast Pain Mediated by which Fibers ?

- a A alpha
- b A delta c C fibers d Highly Myelinated Fibers

66. positive predictive value is?

- a proportion of true positive in all positive b
- same as sensitivity c same as specificity

67. receptor for vibration sense?

- a pacinian
- b ruffini c
- misener

68. receptor for pressure on skin?

- a pacinian
- b ruffini
- c hair follicle

69. which is benign tumor?

- a adenoma
- b hepatoma c
- melanoma

70 . child treated for 1% permetherin and also other child with same problem most best? a

sarcoptes scabie

71 . child with parotid swelling have right testis enlarge other family member also same complain ? a

mumps

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72. osmotic pressure of interstitial fluid is difr from plasma by??

- a.1 osmol/kg water
- b.1.5
- c.3
- d.5

73. carbidopa given with levodopa to ?

- a help dec peripheral inactivation
- b to help in entering brain

74 . PTH hormone regulate calcium by? a
inc. its reabsorption in distal tubule

75 . on ecg PR nd QRS with ratio of 3:1? a

- mobitz 1
- b mobitz 2
- c complete block

76. which is not a bacterial inf.?

- a histoplasmosis
- other options were bacterial

77. not given for candida infection?

- a ketoconazole
- b clotrimazole c
- amphotericin b d
- griseofulvin e
- nystatin

78. muscle arising from femur damage to which causes instable knee joint?

- a vastus lateralis
- b rectus femoris c
- sartorius

79 . healthy individual Na balance by ? a

osmoreceptor

80 . which dec heart rate? a

- brain bridge reflex
- b oculocardiac reflex

81. regarding midbrain appropriate?

- a duct of midbrain is cerebral aqueduct
- b substantia nigra divide cerebral peduncle into tectum nd crus cerebri
- c have to colliculi posterirly
- d CN IV originate anteriorly

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82. poisoning not relieved by naloxone?

- a morphine
- b pheno
- c pethidine
- d heroin

83. high altitude acclimation causes?

- a dec erythropoitin
- b inc pulmonary ventilation c
- pulmonary vasodilation d
- metabolic acidosis

84. in isotonic exercise which doesnot inc?

- a heart rate
- b systolic BP

85 . type 2 hypersensitivity example? a

erythroblastosis fetalis

86 . arthus reaction example of ? a

type III hypersensitivity

87 . growth hormone most appropriate? a

is polypeptide

b inc growth of bone nd cartilage thru somatomedins

88. blood supply of brain regulated by?

- a paco2
- b pao2

89. which organ form peptide which help in bone growth?

- a kidney
- b liver c
- brain d
- intestine

90. which is least malignant?

- a FAP coli
- 'b tubulo villous
- c villous
- d metastatic polyp
- e tubular adenomatous polyp

91. enzyme for serotonin nd epinephrine metabolism?

- a MAO
- b compt

92. synapse least likely to present in?

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a sympathetic chain ganglia b
dorsal root ganglia c dorsal
horn d ventral horn e lateral
horn

93. PDA is remnant of left?

a ventral aorta
b dorsal aorta c
6 aortic arch d
5 aortic arch

94. woman with 1 year immune disorder develop right cervical lymphadenopathy what is it?

a AIDS
b SLE

95. Subcapsular afferent lymph vessel is feature of ??

a Spleen
b Thymus
c Lymph node

96. Which carcinogen causes bronchogenic ca. ?

a Tobacco smoke
b asbestosis
c silicosis

97. which is not a liver granuloma?

a gumma
b lipogranuloma c
sarcoidosis d
silicosis

98. which is slow growing thyroid tumor?

a follicular
b papillary

99. ADH effect most is on?

a medullary collecting duct
b cortical collecting duct
c distal tubule

100. erythropoitin sec by?

a macula densa
b cell of proximal tubule
c mesangial cell
d cell of renal tubule(something like this)

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1. third trimester pregnant lady dec cardiac output is in left lateral position to avoid compression of which abdominal structure?

- a IVC
- B right lung
- c liver
- d spleen

2. related to abd. aorta chose incorrect?

- a on right side of chisterna chyli
- b on left to IVC
- c divide at L4
- d give lateral pair branches to parietes

3. which immunological test is used for the following conditions?

- a gonococcal inf
- b hydatid disease c
- giardiasis

4. in asthma allergen attach to? a

mast cell on bronchi mucosa

5. identification or difference of left and right kidney ? a

relation of structure in hilum

- b size and weight c
- coverings

6. Eating behaviour

- a Inhibited by leptin secreted by adipocyte b
- inhibited by leptin secreted by muscle c
- increased by stomach distension d increased
- by destroying hunger centre

7. short term regulation of B.P

- a baroreceptor
- b renin angiotensin c
- ADH

8. Tractus solitarius

- a Carries first order neurons for taste sensations
- b Carries second order neurons for taste sensations
- c motor nucleus for tongue muscle

9. The single most important local factor affecting wound healing

- a -infection
- b ischemia
- c foreign body

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d vit c

10. About Active transport:

a Always involves Sodium-Potassium pump b Uphill transfer of molecules in a few cells. c Require Glucose d protien carriers are needed

11. The cells forming the coronata radiata are:

a Theca Interna b Theca Externa c Granulosa cells

12. Two groups of Smokers & non-smokers, 500 each to study the effects of Smoking...what is the study?

a case-control
b Cohort
c Cross-sectional

13. Which of the following is a poor prognostic lastfactor for sepsis?

a dic
b vasodilation
c diffuse tissue injury

14. A 75 year old man with COPD is bedridden and develop tacyhcardia & chest pain, what is the diagnosis?

a Pul.Embolism
b MI

15. Regarding Fibrocartilage

a It has a prechondrium b It is found in the Pinna c It is found in the Interverterbal disc

16. Which of the following has MOST Prominent prepotential?

a S A node
b Atrial muscle cells
c Bundle of his
d Purkinje fibres
e Ventricular muscle cells

17. The digastric triangle is formed by:

a The anterior Belly of digastric muscle, post. belly of digastric nd mandible

18. A 30-year-old fireman got severe burns. Which of the following complications is he most likely to have?

- a Dehiscence
- b Contracture
- c Keloid

19. Patient with hemicolectomy no liver metastasis how to monitor?

- a CEA
- b alpha-fetoprotein

20. Regarding anterior pituitary microscopic findings?

- a 50% corticotroph
- b somatotroph appear as small basophilic cells other options don't remember

21. Regarding scaleni anterior muscle?

- a anterior to subclavian vein
- b phrenic nerve passes in front
- c give posterior relation to roots of brachial plexus
- d attach superiorly to C3-C6 vertebra

22. Regarding vertebra?

- a C7 has long spine
- b lumbar vertebra have heart shape body
- c thoracic have foramen transversarium
- d ventral and neural canals same

23. Which indicates increased metabolic rate?

- a increased thyroxine levels
- b anxiety state
- other don't remember

24. Most probable to relieve exophthalmos?

- a hypophysectomy
- b thyroidectomy
- c give drugs to reduce T cell activation
- d testosterone

25. Which structure arches over root of right lung?

- a azygous
- b hemiazygos
- c arch of

aorta

1-The muscle involved in unlocking of knee joint is:

Popliteus(correct),,Rectus femoris,Plantaris.Soleus

2-Adult derivative of notochord is:

Nucleus pulposus(correct),,Annulus fibrosus,Vertebre,Vertebral canal

3-Vertebrae is derived from:

Myotome,Sclerotome,Dermatome,Ectoderm,Endoderm

4-Memory centre is located in: Insula,Parietal

lobe,Temporal lobe,Frontal lobe

5-The most common type of salivary gland tumor is: Salivary

glands,Parotids(correct),,Submandibular,Sublingual

6-Destruction of Ant.pituitary gland causes dec.functioning of

Glom.fasciculata,Glom.granulosa,Medulla,Adrenal cortex(correct)

7-Least chances of renal stones is associated with:

Hyperlipidemia(correct),,HyperPTH,Hyper vit.D,Infections,Hyperurecimia

8-Nerve supply to extensors of arm is supplied by: Lat.cord,Medial

cord(correct),Post cord,Lateral and medial cord

9-Nerve injured in Ant.dislocation of Shoulder joint is:

Musculocutaneous,Axillary(correct),Median,Radial,Suprascapular

10-Damage to scaphoid bone causes injury to:

Radial A. (correct),Ulnar A.Brachial A,Ant.interosseous A.

11-Common site of fracture at rib is:

Angle(correct),,Shaft,Costochondral joint,tubercle

12-Following is not a tumor marker:

PLAP,CEA,bHCG,AFP,Acid Phosphatase(correct),

13-Most common histology found in lung tumors is:

Squamous(correct),,AdenoCA,Mixed,Small CA

14-Patient comes with Rt.deviation of tongue,Dec.sense of touch and vibrations,the artery

commonly involved in brain is: PICA,AICA,Ant.Spinal(correct),,Post.Cerebral,Sup.Cerebral A.

15-Soldier comes with heavy bleeding,the ideal fluid replacement would be:

Packed RBCs,Crystallines,Colloids,Whole blood for 3 days(correct),,Whole blood for 18 days

16-Maxillary sinus opens into:

Sup.meatus,Inferior meatus (correct),Middle meatus,Nasal septum

17-Patient having increased levels of IgE,most probably suffering from: Bacterial

inf,Viral inf,Parasitic inf(correct),,Fungal inf.

18-Autopsy done on the patient having CRF,most probable finding would be:

Hypertrophied PTH gland(correct),,Hypertrophied adrenals,Hypertrophied pituitary,Hypertrophied thyroids

19-Excitation of post.pituitary would cause:
Sweeting,Stress,Shivering,Hunger pangs

20-Foetal period starts after which week:
11th,8th(correct),12th,16th,21st

21-Patient having dec levels of factorII,VII,IX,X,most likely have:
Dec.antithrombin III,Dec Vit.K(correct)

22-Young pt.having Hb:6.0,TLC:3.5/ul,Plts:1lac is suffering from: Iron def.,Folate def.,Vit B12 def.,Aplastic anaemia(correct)

23-Nucleus ambiguus supplies to:
Teeths,Jaw,Tongue,Lyrnx(correct)

24-Olfactory area is present in:
Ant.perforating material,Occipital lobe,Inf.temporal gyrus,Parietal lobe

25-Patient with injury to left 8th cervical segment of spinal cord will not show following sign: Dec sense of position,vibration below lesion on same side,Extensor plantar on left side,Dec power of muscles below the lesion on same side,Dec sense of pain and temprature below the lesion on same side. (correct)

26-Feature of Rickets and Osteomalacia is: Inc.Vit D,Inc.Ca,Inc PTH,Dec.bone density(correct)

27-Most common site of malignancy in pts suffering from nuclear outbreak
Haematopoitic,Thyroid,Lung(correct),Breast,Bones

28-Virus acts on cells by:
Damaging cell membrane,Damaging nuclear membrane,Invloving protien synthesis(correct),

29-Most sensitive cells to hypoxia are:
RBCs,Neurons(correct),Nephrons,WBCs,Platelets

30-Myelin in CNS is formed by:
Microglia,Schawan cells,Oligodendrocytes(correct),Astrocytes

31-Feature not associated with irreversible cell injury is:
Mylein figures(correct),Karyolysis,Karyorrehxis,Mitochondrial shrinkage

32-Ureter isnot constricted at:
Pelvic brim,at PUJ,Psoas muscle(correct),Opening at bladder

33-Common relation of ureter is:
Ant.to gonadal vessels and post.to iliac A(correct),Post.to gonadal vessels and ant.to iliac A.

34-Patient feels pain after she underwent surgery for fibroids,structure injured would be:
Ureters,Ovaries,Fallopian tubes(correct)

35-Least common site for ectopic pregnancy would be at: Ovaries(correct),Pouch of douglus,Greater omentum,Fallopian tubes,Cervix

36-Gall bladder is supplied by:
Cystic A and Left gastrcA.,Cystic A and Left Hepatic,Only Cystic A. (correct),

37-Venous drainage of urinary bladder is into:

Internal Iliac V(correct),,External Iliac V.,Common Iliac V.,Internal and external V.

38-Hypothyroid patient in on thyroxine,best marker to monitor his thyroid status is:

T3,T4,TSH,T3 and T4,T3,T4 and TSH levels(correct)

39-Patient having hyperplastic bone marrow,anaemia,Inc Platelets is probably suffering from: Aplastic anaemia,Megaloblastic,Myelofibrosis,Leukemia(correct)

40-Stimulus for Erythropoietin secretion is:

Hypoxia

41-Erythropoietin is always raised in:

Polycythemia vera,Primary polycythemia(correct),Sec.polycythemia (Polycythemia vera is only type of polycythemia in which there is Dec. EPO. 42-Following vein would be dilated in portal HTN: Inf.epigastric,Gonadal,Renal vein,Left colic V(correct).

43-Patient after gastrectomy is on VitB12,the cells lost in the gastrectomy are:

Mucous,parietal(correct),chief,Goblet cells.

44-Fat tags attached to the walls of large intestine are known as: Taenia

coli(correct),,Hausstral folds,Appendices epiplocea

45-Bile salts are reabsorbed from the:

Duodenum.Jejunum,Ileum(correct),,Colon,Rectum

46-Following is an autosomal dominant disease is:

Cystic fibrosis,Hereditary spherocytosis(correct),Thalasemia,Sickle cell anaemia

47-Type of defect in Hereditary spherocytosis is:

Enzymatic defect,Structural defect(correct),

48-Patient with jaundice,anaemia,high reticulocyte count is having: Folate

def.,Iron def.,VitB12 def.,Hemolytic anaemia(correct)

49-Ejaculatory duct opens into:

Ureter,Ureteric crest,Bladder,Prostatic urethra(correct)

50-Terminal part of CBD in relation to pancreas is:

Embedded into pancreas,lies posteriorly,lies anteriorly

51-Following would cause massive infarction and destruction leading to patient death:

Thrombus,Embolus,Fatty thrombus,Thromboembolism(correct)

52- 22yrs female pt.with 13th week of pregnancy after having crush fractures in RSA dies after 3 days,most likely cause of death is:

Amniotic fluid embolism,Air embolism,Fat embolism(correct)

53-Patient with old history of adenocarcinoma of colon is operated for polypectomy,on histologic evaluation

pathologist labelled it as benign growth with no chances into malignant transformation,it would be: FAP,Villous adenoma,Tubular adenoma,Tubulovillous(correct),Metaplastic polyp

54-Tyrosine derivative does not include:

TSH, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Prolactin, Dopamine

55-Precursor of steroid hormone is:
Progesterone, Pregnenolone, Cholesterol (correct)

56-Capsule of liver is known as:
Disse, Glissons (correct),

57-Most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:
Suprahyoid, Infrahyoid, Hyoid (correct)

58-Wasting of thenar eminence, loss of sensation over thumb and index finger, nerve involved is:
Median (correct), Axillary, Radial, Ulnar

59-The base of urinary bladder is made by:
Post surface (correct), Ant surface, Inferolateral, Superior surface

60-Shock without having vasodilation is likely associated with:
Burns, Gram positive inf., Gram negative inf., Superantigen infection

61-Following does not form the layer of inguinal canal:
External oblique, internal oblique, transversus, rectus abdominus. (correct)

62-Femoral sheath is formed by:
Fascia transversalis, Fascia trans. and Fascia iliaca (correct), External oblique, Internal oblique

63-Patient with bone pains having normal Ca, inc Alk. phosp. most likely suffering from:
Paget's, HyperPTH, Hyper VitD, Bone mets (correct), Osteomalacia

64-External spermatic fascia is formed by:
External oblique (correct), Internal oblique, Cremasteric muscle, Transversus muscle

65-In Turner syndrome, the genotype would be:
XX, XO (correct), XXY, XY, XYY

66-Organ having least chances of infarction:
Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Liver (correct), Spleen

67-Type of necrosis in brain infarction:
Coagulative, Liquefactive (correct), Fat, Traumatic

68-Pt. with cervical lymphadenopathy, +ve AFB sputum, sign to look for TB on microscopy is: Chronic inflammation, caseous necrosis (correct), lymphocytic infiltration

69-Thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is enclosed in: Pretracheal fascia (correct), Investing fascia, Vertebral fascia, Carotid fascia

70-Neurovascular bundle in chest wall lies between:
External and Internal intercostal muscles, Internal and Innermost layers (correct), Innermost and endothoracic fascia, Beneath Endothoracic fascia

71-Fibrous pericardium and mediastinal pleura is supplied by: Vagus N., Intercostal N., Phrenic N (correct), Autonomic N.

72-Man is suffering from testicular ca, the lymphatic drainage of testicle is into:

Para aortic L.nodes(correct),,Pre aortic,Superficial inguinal,Internal iliac,External iliac L.nodes

73-In exercise,the venous blood returns to the heart by:
Muscle pump in calves

74-Circulation in heart is maintained by:
Symphtatic sys,Parasympthetic sys,Local mechanism(correct)

75-Fisherman is presented with gingival bleeding and ecchymosis,he is suffering from: Folate def.,Iron def.,Vit B12 def,Vit C def(correct)

76-Facor affecting collagen synthesis during healing is:
Infections(correct),,Vit C,Foriegn body

77-Mesothelioma is associated with:
Vinyl chloride,Silica,Asbestos(correct),,Copper dust,Carbon

78-Child having meckels diverticulum is having bleeding per rectum,it is due to:
Volvulus,Interssusption,Ectopic gastric tissue(correct)

79-During lactation,Amenorrhea is due to:
Inhibition of LH and FSH thru Prolactin(correct),,Dec.prolactin,Dec oestrogen

80-Presence of pancreatic tissue in gastric mucosa is termed as:
Hamartoma,Metaplasaia(correct),Neoplasia,Choristoma,Dysplasia

81-Main difference between primary and secondary intention wound healing is:
Granulation tissue,Wound contraction(correct),Inflammatory cells

82-Child with sore throat after 3 weeks developed oedema,haemturia,cause would be: Minimal change disease.post streptococcal GN(correct),IgA nephropathy,Focal segmental GS.

83-Microscopic feature of polyarterites nodosa is:
Granuloma,Fibrinoid necrosis(correct)

84-Angiotension II exerts its effects by activating:
Renin,Angiotension I,Aldosterone(correct),ANF

85-Tumor compressing optic chiasma would cause:
Binasal haemianopia,Bilateral haemianopia,Bitemporal haemianopia(correct),,Complete blindness

86-Growth hormone is maximally rasies in:
Sleeping(correct),,Excercise,Hunger,Anxiety

3.Lymph drainage of perianal skin is from one of the following

- A.internal iliac nodes
- B.external iliac nodes
- C.lateral group of horizontal superficail nodes
- D.medial group of horizontal superficail nodes(correct)
- E.vertical group of nodes

4.Lesser omentum

- A. connects with deudenum
- B. forms falciform ligament b
- C. related to left adrenal gland
- D. related to left kidney
- E. related to rt kidney

9. Which of the following is not a feature of shock

- A. decrease cardiac output
- B. muscle weakness
- C. increased urine output (correct)
- D. tachycardia
- E. restlessness

39. Which is most imp indicator of muscle protein loss

- A. urea a
- B. ammonia C. none of above
- D. uric acid E. ?

40. What is true about DNA

- A. Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other
- B. a single turn of DNA is 2nm
- C. Can exist as helix in single stranded form as well as in Double stranded form
- D.
- E.

41. A normal looking Girl came to you with primary amenorrhea, on examination she was having short blind vagina with normal vulva, scanty pubic and axillary hairs, normal breasts, absent uterus, her karyotype is?

- A. 46XY (correct)
- B. 47XY C. 47XXY
- D. 45XO

45. A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea, webbed neck, short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, what is her karyotype?

- A. 45XO (correct)
- B. 46XY
- C. 47XXY
- D. 46XX
- E.

10. Supply of sphincter urethra comes from

- A. ilioinguinal nerve
- B. pelvic splanchnic nerves
- C. sacral splanchnic nerves
- D. autonomic nerves
- E. Pudendal nerves (correct)

15. Thymus develops from

A.ectoderm of 2nd brachial pouch B.endoderm of 2nd brachial pouch C.ectoderm of 3rd brachial pouch D.endoderm of 3rd brachial pouch (correct) E.mesoderm of 3rd brachial pouch

16.A pt presented with an opening in the ant wall of sternocleidomastoid muscle with pussy discharge coming out of it.this problem occurred due to abnormality in one of the following

A.1st pharyngeal cleft
B.2nd pharyngeal cleft
C.1st pharyngeal pouch
D.2nd pharyngeal pouch (correct)
E.3rd pharyngeal cleft

17.Diaphragmatic hernia occurs due to

A. absence of pleuro-pericardial membrane
B. absence of septum transversum
C. absence of pleuro-peritoneal membrane(correct)
D. absence of central tendon
E. absence of arch?

18.Erythropoiesis occurs in middle trimester mainly from

A.liver B.kidney
C.spleen(correct) D.bone marrow
E.both liver n kidney

19.Superior parathyroid gland develops from

A.1st brachial arch
B.2nd brachial arch
C.3rd brachial pouch
D.4th brachial pouch (correct),
E.3rd brachial cleft

20.In cervical carcinoma, what is the lymph drainage

A.internal iliac
B.external iliac
C.both internal n external iliac (correct)
D.superficial inguinal
E.deep inguinal

21.RT coronary artery

A.arises from anterior aortic sinus (correct),
B.enters the rt heart border after passing through sulcus on posterior surface
C. supplies both ventricles
D. supplies S.A node
E. supplies left atrium

25.Most important hormone involved in gluconeogenesis is

- A.growth hormone
- B.insulin C.thyroxine
- D.cortisol (correct) E.
- Glycogen

26.A pt presented with rt iliac fossa pain. he is diagnosed to have acute appendicitis on flexing his rt thigh inward n medially he cries with pain.wat is the type of appendicitis he has

- A.paracolic B.retrocolic
- C.pelvic (correct)
- D.paracecal E.subcecal

1.Apoptosis is inhibited by

- A.capsases activation (correct),
- B. Bcl-2 inhibition
- C. Activation of P-53
- D. apoptosis related protein ??
- E...

32.Most potent chemotactic factor is

- A.C3a
- B.C5a (correct)
- C.IL-1
- D.viruses
- E.arachdonic acid metabolites

33.what is the most appropriate answer

- A.C3a is opsonin
- B.C5a is potent anaphylactic
- C.C5a is a potent chemotactic agent (correct)
- D.C3b n C5a are anaphylactant
- E

34.Low serum complement seen in which condition

- A.SLE
- B.ankylosing spondiolitis
- C.rheumatid arthritis
- D.multiple sclerosis
- E.dermatomiositis

35.Pt presented with photosensitivity,rash n joint pain.which is the daignostic in this case

- A.anti SS antibodies
- B.anti DS antibodies (correct)
- C.RA
- D.anticentromere antibodies
- E.antimitochondrial antibodies

47. Which of the following has highest cholesterol content

- A. Chylomicron remnants
- B. LDL (correct),
- C. VLDL
- D. HDL
- E. IDL

49. Which drug do not cause gynaecomastia?

- A. Digoxin (correct)
- B. Griseofulvin
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Androgen
- E. spironolactone

50. Which is the best option in identification of Turner's syndrome

- A. ultrasound
- B. barr bodies
- C. karyotyping (correct)
- D. Ct scan
- E.

53. End product of purine metabolism is

- A. urea and water
- B. uric acid (correct),
- C. glucose
- D. water and ammonia
- E. ammonia

54. Erythropoietin is secreted from

- A. liver cell
- B. peritubular interstitium of kidney (correct),
- C. macula densa of kidney
- D...
- E...

55. ESR is decreased with

- A. temperature
- B. albumin is decreased (correct)
- C. globulin is decreased
- D. decreased blood volume
- E. decreased plasma volume

56. RBC's are

- A. biconvex
- B. nonfragile
- C. have nucleus
- D. largest of all cells
- E. have glycolytic enzyme activity (correct),

59. Commonest Cause of PDA

- A. drugs
- B. toxin
- C. prematurity (correct)
- D. congenital abnormality
- E. infection

60. Most common Cause of metaplasia is

- A. ultrasonography
- B. chronic irritation (correct),
- C. infections
- D. radiations
- E.

61. What is the differentiating point of hyperplasia from hypertrophy

- A. increase in size of cell
- B. increase in size n no of cell C. is reversible D. is premalignant
- ?????? E. involve viscera only

62. Dysplasia is seen mainly seen in

- A. bone marrow (correct)
- B. cartilage C. epithelia
- D. fibrous tissue E. deep tissue

63. What is the differentiating feature of hyperplasia from benign tumor

- A. increase in no of cell (correct), B. are the same as parental cell C. cytoplasm n nucleus ratio is deranged D.... E...

64. What is the most true among following

- A. mRNA has a codon
- B. mRNA has anticodon
- C. rRNA is most abundant n involve as ribosomes on endoplasmic reticulum (correct)
- D. tRNA is largest
- E. tRNA involve in protein synthesis

65. deficiency of THIAMINE(B1) causes all except

- A. cardiac anomalies
- B. muscle wasting (correct)
- C. defects in alcoholics
- D. subacute degeneration of spinal cord
- E. CNS abnormalities in alcoholics

66. AIDS is associated with all of the following except

- A. kaposi sarcoma
- B. lymphoid tumors
- C. primary tumor of brain (correct),
- D. STD
- E. leukemia

67. VITAMIN involved in collagen synthesis is

- A. ascorbic acid (correct),
- B. biotin
- C. thiamine
- D. pyridoxine
- E. niacin

68. Neural tube defects occur due to deficiency of

- A. iron
- B. folic acid (correct),
- C.

69. Iron is stored in the form of

- A. ferritin
- B. transferrin (correct),
- C. apoferritin

70. CO₂ is transported in lungs through

- A. simple diffusion (correct),
- B. facilitated diffusion
- C. active transport
- D. carrier proteins
- E. channels

71. HSV is associated with

- A. CA cervix B. CA vulva
- C. vaginal wart D. vulval papules?

74. Optic groove appears on left side of forebrain on day

- A. 12
- B. 22 (correct)
- C. 32
- D. 42
- E. 52

75. German measles causes which abnormality. What is the most appropriate answer

- A. congenital cataract (correct),
- B. congenital deafness?
- C. cardiac anomalies?
- D. limb deformities
- E.

76. A newborn with anterior abd wall swelling and umbilical cord attached to it. what is the condition called

- A. omphalocele (correct)
- B. gastroschiasis
- C. umbilical hernia
- D. omentocele
- E. intestinal malformation

77. PT has exophthalmos n his T3 n T4 are increased. what is the option for treatment of exophthalmos

- A. drugs blocking the action of T4?
- B. direct suppression of T4 (correct)
- C. hypophysectomy
- D. administration of testosterone
- E. partial parathyroidectomy

78. Treatment of diabetes in pregnant lady is

- A. sulphonyl urea
- B. insulin (correct),
- C. biguanides
- D. sulphonylurea n biguanides
- E...

83. side effect of streptomycin

- A. impairment of hearing
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

84. Which of the following is opportunistic organism

- A. E coli?
- B. salmonella
- C. shigella
- D. klebsella
- E. chlostridium (correct)

85. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- A. Cl. difficile (correct)
- B. Cl. tetani
- C. CL perfiranges
- D. Cl. botulinum
- E..

86. About aspergillosis which is not correct

- A. is caused by fungal
- B. usually seen in preexisting lung diseases?
- C. is caused by long term antibiotic use.
- D...
- E

97. Pt has a history of infection 4 weeks back. now he developed same pain again. what type of cell will present at this time of disease

- A. neutrophils (correct),
- B. eosinophils
- C. lymphocytes

D.basophils
E.mast cells

98.What is the drug of choice for DVT in 1st trimester of pregnancy

A.aspirin
B.heparin (correct)
C.warfarin
D.indomethacin
E.mefenamic acid

102.Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction includes

A.erythroblastis fetalis
all other options were wrong

103.Transfusion reaction will not occur in a pt if we transfuse the

A.group A with O
B.group A with AB (correct)
C.group AB with A
D.group B with O
E.group O with B

104.Which of the following does not cross placenta easily

A.glucose
B.amino acid
C.Ig G
D.Ig M (correct),
E.CO₂

105.Which drug is used in the treatment of hirsutism

A.antiandrogens (correct)
B.estrogen
C.testosterone
D.cryptoterone acetate
E.diacrone

106.Most common organism involved in infection caused by IUCD

A.actinomyces
B.E coli
C.bacteroides
D.gonorrhoea
E.trichomonas

107.ECF differ from ICF in

A.high conc. of Na n Ca (correct)
B.high K low Na
C.low Na n Ca high K
D. high conc. Of K & Ca with low Na
E.Volume ...

108.difference of smooth n skeletal muscle A.Ca-Calmodulin complex is present in smooth muscles

109.In partial mole,karyotype is

A.46XX
B.45XO
C.47XX

D.47XY

E.69XXY (correct)

110.If carbohydrate is separated from proteins what will be the fate

A.aggregation n precipitation (correct)

B.eliminate from kidney?

C.increase uptake into muscle

111.Lysosome contains

A.glucose

B.Ca

C.Na

D. hydrolases (correct)

E.alkaline phosphate

122. Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

a) Phenylketonuria

b) Hereditary Spherocytosis (correct)

c) Hemophilia A

d) Cystic Fibrosis

Q.1 Paracetamol

a) increases PT

b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity

c) is a poor anti-inflammatory (correct)

d) is more stronger than codeine

e) causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Paracetamol

Q.2 ATN is associated with...

a) Hyperkalemia

b) conc. urine in initial stages (correct)

c) increase in s.urea but normal s.creatinine d)

Q.3 Congenital cataract is associated with

a) chicken pox

b) chromosomal abnormality

c) small pox

d) Rubella (correct)

Q.4 MS is characterized by...

a) Lewy bodies

b) Patchy demyelination & white matter gliosis (correct)

c) axonal neuropathy d)

Q.5 All of the following have ability of phagocytosis EXCEPT

a) Microglia

b) Lymphocytes

c) Kupfer cells (correct)

d) Neutrophils

Q.6 Pulmonary Arterial pressure increases with..

- a) Essential HPTN
- b) Sympathetic stimulation
- c) Nitroglycerine
- d) Exercise
- e) Hypoxia (correct)

Q.7 in an Asthmatic female, immediate treatment of HPTN during intra-operative HPTN, is

- a) sublingual glycerine trinitate
- b) intra.venous nitroglycerine (correct)
- c) propranolol
- d)

Q.8 During giving local anaesthesia, 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 (correct)
- c)

Q.9 Tissue which has inability to replace dead cells

- a) Heart (correct)
- b) Kidney
- c) Liver
- d) Bone
- e) Bowel Mucosa

Q.10 Non-essential amino acid includes

- a) Leucine
- b) Iso-leucine
- c) Methionine
- d) Tyrosine (correct)

Q.11 Metabolic Alkalosis is caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation
- b) Pancreatic Fistula (correct)
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

Q.12 Glucuronide conjugation of drugs

- a) causes inactivation of drug
- b) is Type 1 reaction
- c) makes drug insoluble in water (correct)
- 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) Hypersplenism (correct)

Q.14 Tissue with Dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal supply is

- a) Skin
- b) Blood vessels (correct)
- 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 concentrated urine is

- a) Skin (correct)
- b) Blood vessels
- c) Pupil
- d) Salivary glands
- e) Ciliary muscle

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) Cortisol
- b) ADH (correct)
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Insulin

Q.19 Parasympathetic supply of Sigmoid Colon is

- a) Sacral segments S2,S3,S4
- b) Pelvic splanchnic Nerves (correct)
- c) vagus nerve d)

Q.20 which does not take part in inflammatory reactions

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Histamine
- c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine
- d) Dopamine (correct)

Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve (correct)
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

Q.22 A young man had injury to the neck with a 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 (correct)
- b) damage to supra-pleural membrane
- c) Un-united first Rib Fracture

Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meninges are intact, the Haemorrhage will be

- a) Epidural (correct)
- b) Subdural
- c) Intracranial
- d)

Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates

- a) Abductor Pollicis
- b) Extensors of Limbs (correct)
- c) Extensors of Trunk
- d) Stabilizers of Shoulder

Q.25 Muscles of Hand supplied by

- a) ventral rami of C-8 (correct)
- 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 (correct)

Q. 27 A Transplant from identical twin is

- a) Allograft
- b) Heterograft
- c) Homograft
- d) Isograft (correct)
- e) Xenograft

Q.28 Therapeutic Index of a drug indicates its

- a) Effectivity
- b) Efficacy (correct)
- c) Potency
- d) Toxicity

Q.29 Pharmacokinetic interaction among drugs is exemplified 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) blockade 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 (correct)
- b) Diabetic Nephropathy
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Addison Disease
- e) Primary HyperAldosteronism

Q.31 Acute Tubular Necrosis is characterized by

- a) Hyper-kalemia
- b) Initially concentrated urine (correct)
- c) Metabolic Alkalosis
- d) s.Urea is increased & s.creatinine is normal

Q.32 GFR is measured by clearance of

- a) Inulin (correct)
- 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 (correct)

Q.34 Multiple sclerosis is characterized by...

- a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus
- b) Patchy demyelination with white fiber gliosis (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- d) Gives Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
- e) gives Superior Laryngeal Nerve

Q.36 Thymus is

- a) Rich in Lymphocytes (correct)
- b) Present at birth but shortly 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 (correct)

Q.38 Kleinifilter syndrome

- a) contains single X chromosome
- b) less chances of Mental retardation (correct)

c) phenotypically female

Q.39 Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

- a) Phenylketonuria
- b) Hereditary Spherocytosis (correct)
- c) Hemophilia A
- d) Cystic Fibrosis

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 (correct)
- d) Hydrocephalous e)

Q.41 Thoracic Duct....

- a) receives Lymph from both right & left sides
- b) lies in posterior mediastinum (correct)
- c) passes just right to the thoracic aorta
- d) extends from upper abdomen 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 (correct)
- d) Acidity

Q.43 @ Leptotomy Retroperitoneal Abscess was found, the site would be

- a) Stomach
- b) Sigmoid Colon
- c) Transverse Colon
- d) Ascending Colon (correct)
- e) Small intestine

Q.44 Source of Estrogen & Progesterone in last trimester is

- a) Chorionic Villus
- b) Placenta (correct)
- c) Ovary
- d) Adenohypophysis
- e) Corpus Luteum

Q.45 A patient having Facial deviation along with loss of sensations on anterior 2/3 rd of tongue, the lesion lies in

- a) Facial Canal (correct)
- b) Internal auditory meatus
- c) Facial Nerve Nucleus
- d) Stylomastoid Foramen

Q.46 All are the branches of Vagus nerve EXCEPT

- a) Auricular
- b) Lacrimal (correct)
- c) Pharyngeal
- d) Recurrent Laryngeal

Q.47 Following nerve lies in the Cavernous Sinus

- a) Ophthalmic
- b) Oculomotor
- c) Abducent (correct)
- d) Trigeminal

Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma, the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to lesion of

- a) Central part of Optic chiasma (correct)
- 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) Sternocleidomastoid (none of them)
- d) Scalenus Anterior
- e) Scalenus Medius

Q.50 Na Retention is associated with

- a) Dehydration
- b) increase ADH (correct)
- c) Decreased Aldosterone
- d) Heart Failure
- e) Hyperthyroidism

Q.51 Von-Willebrand Disease is

- a) Autosomal Dominant (correct)
- b) Autosomal Recessive
- c) in some family members associated with Factor IX deficiency
- d) in some family members associated with normal Factor IX

Q.51 A male with A+ (Ao,DD) Blood group, married to a female having B+ (Bo,Dd) blood group, children can have all blood groups EXCEPT

- a) AB +ve
- b) AB -ve (correct)
- 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 (correct)

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) Pulmonary artery Co₂ (correct)
- e) Ventilation Perfusion

Q.54 Difference between Adenoma & Hyperplasia is a) increase in size of cell

- b) increase in No. of cells
- c) Capsule (correct) 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 (correct)

Q.56 Among most important initial steps in apoptosis

- a) Activation of Bcl-2 Receptors
- b) Activation of Caspases (correct)
- c) Water influx into the cell d)

Q.57 After a trauma, a person has inability to stand from sitting position, the nerve damaged is

- a) Infragluteal (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- b) Valporate
- c) Lorazepan d)

Q.60 An unconscious man with pin-point pupils not responding to Naloxone, the probable cause is

- a) Heroin (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- d) Hepatic Artery

Q.62 The Hormone which stimulates release of HCO₃ from Pancreas without stimulating pancreatic enzyme secretions, is

- a) CCK
- b) Secretin (correct)
- c) Gastrin
- d) Pepsin
- e) Mucin

Q.63 Supra-Renal Gland arterial supply

- a) recieves all braches directly from Aorta (correct)

- b) receives blood from 3 sources
- c) receives branches from both renal arteries
- d) receives 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 (correct)
- e) Small Pox

Q.66 On examination of a female, a plaque like lesion seen on Postero-superior aspect of Vagina, it is

- a) Squamous Cell CA
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d) wart (correct)

Q.67 About CSF most appropriate statement is

- a) it is ultrafiltrate of Plasma
- b) has more glucose than blood
- c) has cushioning effect (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- 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 (correct)

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 (correct)
- b) Gastric Cells
- c) Cardiac Cell

question no 46: mother's milk differs from cow's milk in that it contains:

- a)calcium
- b)lactose (correct)
- c)proteins d)vitamin D

question no 48:patient has endocrine disorder has metabolic alkalosis and hypokalemia,he has excess of:

- a)ACTH
- b)aldosterone (correct)
- c)cortisol
- d)estrogen
- e)progesterone

question no 49:hormone that stores carbohydrates, lipids n proteins in cells is also known as hormone of abundance:

- a)growth hormone (correct)
- b)cortisol
- c)thyroid hormone
- d)estrogen
- e)progesterone

question no 50:hyperglycemia is caused by:

- a)insulin
- b)glucagon (correct)
- c)estrogen
- d)progesterone
- e)growth hormone

question no 51:ketoacidosis is caused by: a)increased production of glucose b)decreased production of glucose (correct) c)decreased utilisation of carbohydrate in body d)insulin excess

question no 52:insulin secretion is stopped by :a)glucagon b)decreased k levels c)somatostatin (correct)

question no 53:hormone that stores carbohydrates,lipids n proteins in body is:

- a)growth hormone (correct)
- b)thyroid hormone
- c)cortisol
- d)insulin
- e)PTH

question no 61:turners syndrome,most definitive diagnostic test:

- a)presence of barr body b)chromosomal analysis (correct)

question no 62:14 yrs girl has primary amenorrhea,normal breast development,secondary sexual characteristics normal,short blind ending vagina,slight pubic hair,usg revealed absent uterus,underlying cause:

- a)congenital adrenal hyperplasia (correct)
- b)chromosomal defect
- c)failure f development of genital tubercle

d)defect of paramesonephric duct

question no 65:repeated blood transfusions (AB n Rh compatible) in an individual will lead to:

- a)haemochromatosis of liver
- b)hypocalcemia (correct)
- c)haemoglobinuria
- d)transfusion reaction

question no 66: Rh incompatibility occurs in a mother if she has: a)Rh negative fetus (correct) b)Rh positive fetus

question no 67:the best way to prevent Rh isoimmunisation in a woman who has given birth to Rh positive fetus:

- a)blood transfusion
- b)platelet transfusion
- c)serum
- d)Rh immunoglobulins (correct)
- e)

question no 68:a person brought in er had burns,he was admitted later on he developed fever and bleeding diathesis,he is suffering from:

- a)DIC (correct)
- b)hepatorenal failure
- c)hepatic failure of prothrombin production
- d)renal failure

question no 69:following is not a cause of DIC:

- a)pre eclamsia
- b)amniotic fluid embolism
- c)cervical carcinoma
- d)abruptio placentae (correct)
- e)PPH

01. A 10 year old boy with shoulder injury lost abduction of his shoulder up to 30 degree which muscle is lost:

Supraspinatus Deltoid
(correct)

02. A boy is brought to a hospital with injury at elbow joint lost extension of medial 4 fingers at MTP joint, abduction of thumb with intact sensation due to:

Injury to Radial nerve at elbow

03 . Which of the following muscle is not supplied by median nerve:

Adductor polices.

04. Regarding palm:

Superficial palmer arch is below palmer apeneurosis.

5. Which of the following muscle have dual nerve supply from median and ulner nerve: Flexor digitorum profundus.

6. Infection of the first pulp space lymph nodes will first drained.

Epitrochlear lymph nodes.

07 . Which of the following muscles is flexor at hip and extensor at knee:

Sartorius.

8. In an injury to knee joint a man is unable to extend his knee the root value affected: L3-L4.

9. In the injury to neck of fibula the artery damaged: Ant.
Tibial artery.
Peroneal artery. (correct)

10. Regarding post. Triangle:
Base is form by middle 3rd of clavicle.

11. Bifurcation of common carotid artery:
Beneath the ant. Border of sternocleidomastoid at the sup. Border of thyroid cartilage.

12. Great saphenous vein has how many valves: 20.

13. Vertebral venous plexus:
Has no communication with cerebral sinuses.
Lies in epidural space.
Is formed by two vertebral veins.

14. A 40 years old man feels pain in his gastrocnemius muscle after he walks 100 meter which relieves when he stops walking is likely due to obstruction of:
A. Post. Tibial artery.

15. Subclavian artery grooves over: A.
1st rib.

16. What is inappropriate about azygus vein.
A. It enters the thoracic cavity thru esophageal opening.

17. Which of the following structure arches over root of left lung: A. Arch of aorta.

18. Weakest point of rib is: A.
Angle of the rib.

19. A pathologist wants to pass dye to the liver he will reach thru: A.
Ligamentum Teres.

20. Internal spermatic fascia is a continuation of: A.
Transversalis fascia.

21. The branch of internal carotid artery which remains in true pelvis throughout its course: A.
Middle rectal artery.

22. During a per rectal examination the examiner will not reveal: A.
Ureter

23. Parasympathetic nerves supplying the urinary bladder are: A. Pelvic splanchnic nerves.

24. Nerve supply to the lower airways: A. T3-4

25. During an injury to the bulbar part of urethra the urine will extravasate to: A.
Superficial perineal pouch.

26. Nerve supply to the distal scrotum is thru:
Ilioinguinal nerve. (correct)
Iliohypogastric nerve.
Genitofemoral nerve.

27. During surgery of right colon for carcinoma which structure would not be injured: A.
Aorta.

28. Slow growing tumor of head of pancreas will compress: A.
Common Bile Duct.

29. Tumor of the head of pancreas will compress: A.
Common Bile Duct.

EMBYROLOGY.

1. Regarding Decidua:

A. Decidua basalis forms the maternal part of placenta.

2. Embryonic period is: A. 3-
8 weeks.

3. Which of the following is a derivative of neuro ectoderm: A.
Sphincter pupili muscle.

4. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

6. Regarding Allantois:

7. left umbilical vein will regress to: A.
Ligamentum Teres.

8. Which of the following structure is not an Embryological remnant: A.
Lateral umbilical ligament.

9. Regarding Mesothelium: A.
Lines the body cavities.

10. Physiological hernia occurs in between: A. 6-
10 weeks.

11. What will happen immediately after birth:
Anatomical closure of Ductus arteriosus. Anatomical
closure of Ductus venosus. Anatomical closure of
foramen ovale. (correct) Obliteration of Left
umbilical vein. Obliteration of Right umbilical vein.

12. Which of the following bone is derived from 2nd Pharyngeal arch: A.
Styloid process.

13. Muscles innervated by hypoglossal nerves are derived from: A. Occipital Somites.

14. Primordial Germ cells are derived from: A. Yolk sac endoderm.

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Pulmonary Wedge Pressure:

A. Indirectly measures left atrial pressure,

2. Ventricular Depolarization on ECG strip is represented by: A. QRS Complex.

3. Ventricular preload is measured by: A. LVEDV.

4. Blood flow to the left ventricles is increase by: Acetylcholine infusion.

Sympathetic stimulation (correct)

5. Bain Bridge reflux.

.....

6. IPSP is generated by opening of: A. Cl⁻ channels.

7. During Depolarization:

A. There is rapid influx of Na⁺.

8. Blood group antigen:

A. Will not found in any other tissue than blood.

B. Will be inherited by Autosomal recessive pattern

9. If father's blood group is B+ve & mother's blood group is AB+ve there child can not have which of the following blood group:

A. O+ve.

10. ESR will increase with the decrease in:

A. Albumin.

11. ADH will act on:

A. Distal Tubules.

12. Renal absorption of glucose thru secondary transport with sodium occurs at:

A. Proximal Tubules.

12. Simple Diffusion depends on all of the following factors except: A.

Magnetic field.

13. What is the suitable I/V fluid for the patient of acidurea:

Normal Saline. (correct)

Dorow's solution.

Ringer lactate.

5% dextrose

10% dextrose.

14. Which of the following causes Hyperkalemia:

Zollinger Ellison syndrome.

Cushing syndrome.

Conn's syndrome. ????

Pyloric stenosis. ?????

15. Which of the following hormone is called STRESS HORMONE: A.

Cortisol.

16. Inhibitory factor released by hypothalamus against which of the following hormone:

Prolactin

Growth hormone.

17. Bile of the Liver differs from the GB bile because GB bile contains decrease amount of:

A. Water.

18. Which of the following cell can never reproduce:
 Erythrocyte.
 Neuron.
 Skeletal muscle.
 Smooth muscle. (correct)
19. Which of the following is the NOT non dividing cell: A.
 Hepatocytes.
20. Heat loss mainly depends on: Temperature of the surrounding. (correct) Evaporation.
21. Cortisol decreases which of the following cell: A.
 Lymphocyte.
22. Resection of distal ileum will impair the absorption of: A. Bile Salts.
23. Regarding Bradykinin:
 It formation is activated by kallikrein.
24. Regarding Interferon:

25. Surfactant is released by: A.
 Type II pneumocytes.
26. Increase peripheral resistance is due to: A.
 Increase vasomotor tone.
27. Chloride shift means:
 A. Transfer of Cl⁻ in erythrocytes in exchange of HCO₃.
28. Cardiac muscles are prevented by tetanization due to its:
 Rythmicity
 Automaticity Conductivity Long refractory period. (correct)
29. Sustained rhythmic reflex tremors induce by sudden movements is: A.
 Clonus.
30. Most active form of thyroid hormone present in circulation is: A. T₃.
31. Regarding conduction of visual pathways:

32. Regarding olfaction:
 A. Sharp odors have the quality of water & lipid solubility.
33. Unilateral Anosmia is due to:
 A. Affection of Nasal mucosa.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Irreversible cell injury starts with:
 A. Rupture of the Lysosomal membrane.
2. Which of the following is not a mediator of acute inflammation: A.
 Dopamin.
3. ICAM & VCAM mediates: A.
 Leukocyte Adhesion.
4. Fever in inflammation is caused by: A. IL1 & TNF α .
5. A 36 years old women presented with acute abdomen. At laparoscopy most of the bowel loops were dark purple black. Her mesenteric veins were patent. The most probable underlying pathological process is:
 A. Wet Gangrene.
6. Superimposed infection on necrosis is called:
 A. Gangrenous Necrosis.

7. Fluid accumulates in acute inflammation contains: A.
Proteins >3gm/dl.
8. Fat necrosis occurs in: A.
Acute pancreatitis.
9. What is inappropriate about fat necrosis: A.
Only caused by trauma to the fat tissue.
10. A 25 year old lady with 14 weeks pregnancy had a road traffic accident brought to the emergency department with a large open wound on thigh and femur fracture. After 2 days of accident she suddenly collapsed & died. The most probable pathological process involve in her death:
A. Fat Embolism.
11. Regarding Fat Embolism: It
is Fetal in >80% of cases. IT
manifest within 12 hours.
12. A 30 year old women brought to emergency department with bleeding.....
13. A 16 years old boy deeply jaundiced presented with gum bleeding due to: A.
Vitamin K deficiency.
14. A patient presented with enlarge lymph nodes, the diagnosis of Tuberculosis in this patient is confirmed by:
A. Presence of caseous necrosis in lymph nodes.
15. An 18 year old girl came to family doctor complaining of primary amenorrhea, on examination she found to have well formed breasts, blind ended vagina with no uterus & ovary. Her probable Karyotype is:
A. 46 XY.
16. Edema due to increase hydrostatic pressure is seen in:
A. Congestive cardiac failure.
17. Which of the following is a benign tumor:
A. Warthin`s tumor.
18. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:
A. Leukoplakia.
B. Erythroplakia.
19. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:
Condyloma
Metaplasia Endocervix.
Cystic hyperplastic endometrium
20. Metaplasia does not occur in:
Brain.
Vitamin A deficiency.
21. The primary source of Creatinin is:
Liver.
RBC.
Skeletal muscles.
Cardiac muscles.
Lungs.
22. Dystrophic Calcification is seen in all of the following except:
Malarial parasite.
Dead fetus.
Hydatid Cyst.
23. Maximal tensile Strength of a wound is attained in.
3 Months.
Over an unpredictable period of time. 1
Year. 6 days. 10 days.

24. Regarding autosomal recessive disorders:

.....

25. Which of the following are not non-dividing cells. A.

Hepatocytes.

26. In a patient there is atrophy of submandibular gland due to its duct obstruction. Atrophy of the gland is because of:

A. Apoptosis.

27. The mechanism of injury of ionization radiation is: A.

Free radical formation.

28. LASER act by: Cutting.

Biochemical changes

29. A patient admitted to the hosp. diagnosed as case of gas gangrene dies due to: A. Toxic shock

30. Which of the following is the confirmatory test of AIDS :

Western blot.

ELISA.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY

1. Hepatic hemangioma is associated with: A.

Vinyl Chloride.

2. Which of the disease is common in I/V drug abusers: A.

Infective Endocarditis.

3. Typhoid carriers are: A.

Usually asymptomatic.

4. Intestinal metaplasia due to reflux esophagitis leads to: A.

Adenocarcinoma.

5. Embryological marker that reappears in circulation in Ca Colon is: A.

CEA.

6. Which of the following is peculiar for crohn`s disease is: A.

Perianal Lesions.

7. Anemia of pregnancy is due to: A.

Increase plasma volume.

8. Major complication of severe burn:

Formation of granulation tissue. Carcinoma

formation.

9. What is Inappropriate about hyper parathyroidism: A.

There is increase PO₄ renal absorption.

10. A 25 year old lady complaining of palpitations, heat intolerance on examination her pulse is

112b/min, BP 120/80, R/R 20 br/min. She is most probably a case of:

A. Hyperthyroidism.

11. Resection of Anterior lobe of pituitary will lead to: A.

Decrease glucocorticoids.

12. A 6 year old boy is complaining of proximal muscular weakness was found to be Ca⁺⁺ channel

antibodies positive. The most probable diagnosis is:

Lambert Eaten Syndrome.

Myasthenia Gravis.

13. In pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure is due to: A.

Ventilation / perfusion mismatch.

14. Left ventricular failure will lead to:

A. Increase pulmonary arteriolar Pressure.

15. Immediate effect after injury to a vessel is:

Vasoconstriction

16. Effects of hyper parathyroidism in Ca. lung is due to:

Parathyroid like protein

Parathyroid hormone

17. Splenectomy will help in treating which type of anemia: A. Hereditary Spherocytosis.
18. Malignant Tumor that will not metastasize: A. Basal cell carcinoma.
19. Achlasia is due to:
A. Absence of Myenteric plexus.
20. After a traffic accident a lady is brought to a hosp the IMMEDIATE step you do: A. Clear airway.
21. Ameobic infection reaches lungs via: Direct extension from liver.
By aspiration of ova of Entameoba histolitica.
By aspiration of trophozoits of Entameoba histolitica.
Via Portal vein.
22. In Hypothyroidism there is increase in: A. Cholesterol
23. In thyroid disease the antibodies are directed against: A. Thyroglobin.
24. A 50 years old man is awakened in the middle of the night with acute pain & tenderness of the right knee. He has a low grade fever. His knee is hot, tender & swollen. Analysis of fluid from right knee shows: leukocytes 70,000/mm³ with 75% neutrophils, crystal analysis = negative birefringent, gram stain = negative. The most likely diagnosis is:
A. Gout.
B. Pseudo gout.
C. Septic arthritis. (correct)

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Which of the following blocks α and β receptors: A. Labetalol.
2. Ketamin is used as anesthetic in repeated dressings of burn patient because: A. It relieves pain as well.
3. Drug that decreases the tone of lower esophageal sphincter & increases gastric emptying: A. Metaclopramide.
4. Which of the following is suitable antihypertensive for asthma & IHD patient during surgery: I/V sodium nitroprusside.
I/V nitroglycerin.
5. Which of the following is drug of choice for patient of status asthematicus:
I/V aminophyllin
Oral steroid I/V salbutamol.
6. During surgery antibiotics should be given at: A. At the time of induction of anesthesia.
7. Heparin will inhibit:
A. Clot propagation.
B. Clot organization.
8. Acid suppression is done by blocking: A. H₂ Receptor.
9. Drug of choice for acute pancreatitis.
Pethidine.
Morphine.
Paracetamol

9] A male with Gynaecomastia, small testes, diagnosed as Klienfelters syndrome. The karyotype involved is

- A} 45 XO B}
46 XX

- C} 47 XXX
- D} 47 XXy (correct)
- E} 47 XX

10] Somites are derived from

- A} Intermediate mesoderm
- B} Paraxial mesoderm
- C} Lateral plate mesoderm (correct)
- D} Ectoderm
- E} Endoderm

11] An I/V Urograph of 8 year old boy shows Excretion of dye normal I kidney but absence of shadow on left side. Instead there is a small shadow just above the bladder on the left side. Which one of the following is most likely?

- A} Horse shoe kidney
- B} Constricted ectopic kidney
- C} Pelvis kidney
- D} Non rotating kidney
- E} Unilateral renal agenesis

12] Which one of the following is not formed from urogenital sinus?

- A} Bartholin's gland B}
- Urethral glands C} Para
- urethral glands D} Seminal
- vesicle E}

13] Virus damage the cell by

- A} making the pores in cell membrane
- B} Forming free radicals
- C} Altering the formation of proteins c
- D} Nuclear damage
- E} using energy for their own metabolism

14] The tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to

- A) Damage to Golgi bodies
- B) Formation of free radicals
- C) Hydropic degeneration
- D) Metaphase of cell
- E) Swelling of cells

15] All are features of IRREVERSIBLE cell injury EXCEPT

- A} Karyolysis
- B} Karyorhexis
- C} Autolysis
- D} Shrinkage of mitochondria
- E} Appearance of myelin figure

16] Which one of the following is least likely involved in increasing Osteoporosis

- A} Increased wt: on bone B}
- Renal cell carcinoma C}
- Carcinoma prostate D}

E}

17] Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

- A} Sarcoidosis (correct)
- B} Silicosis
- C} Tuberculosis
- D}
- E}

18] In women the most common form of necrosis after trauma is due to

- A} Trauma to fatty tissue
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

19] Dystrophic calcification is present in which of the following

- A} Acute pancreatitis
- B} Malaria
- C} Tuberculosis (correct)
- D}
- E}

20] Which one of the following is most likely feature of reversible injury?

- A} Cell swelling
- B} Karyorrhexis
- C} Decreased glycogen
- D} Myelin figures (correct)
- E}

21] A person fell on road and got an abrasion on elbow the first event likely occur would be

- A} Vasoconstriction (correct)
- B} Platelet adhesion
- C} Platelet aggregation
- D}
- E}

22] Which one of the following facilitates phagocytosis in neutrophils?

- A} C5a
- B} C3a
- C} C3b (correct)
- D} C3 - C5 complex
- E}

23] Which one of the following is potent antioxidant?

- A} Vitamin A
- B} Vitamin C
- C} Vitamin E (correct)
- D} Transferrin

E}

24] Which one of the following among Arachidonic acid metabolite is most likely function mediated in phagocytosis?

- A} Chemo taxis (correct)
- B} Diapedesis
- C} Transmigration
- D}
- E}

25] Which one of the following is potent COX-II INHIBITOR?

- A} Aspirin
- B} Celocoxib (correct)
- C} Indomethacin
- D} Meloxicam
- E} Piroxicam

26] In case of pulmonary embolism extensive infarction causes sudden death due to

- A} Air embolism
- B} Fat embolism
- C} Thromboembolism (correct)
- D}
- E}

27] A patient was operated for abdominal surgery. A few days after he developed pain and swelling in his right leg. Which one of the following is most likely?

- A} endothelial injury
- B} hypercoagulability
- C} stasis and endothelial injury (correct)
- D}
- E}

28] A soldier has profuse bleeding. He was admitted in the hospital. Which one of the following should be given immediately?

- Fresh frozen plasma
- B} 20 days old blood
- C} 3 days old blood (correct)
- D}
- E}

29] A boy was born with the condition of polycystic kidney disease. Which one of the following is correct?

- A} Autosomal Dominant disorder
- B} Autosomal recessive disorder (correct)
- C} X- linked disorder
- D}
- E}

30] In a renal transplantation, which one of the following is single most significant test to be done?

- A} ABO blood grouping of donor and recipient

- B} HLA typing and matching (correct)
- C} Donor and recipient should be close relatives D} E}

31] A organ was transplanted to the patient, but within 10 mins the organ failed. Which one of the following is likely etiology?

- A} Antibody mediated
- B} T-Cell mediated
- C} Preformed antibodies (correct)
- D}
- E}

32] AIDS occur in the presence of

- A} Kaposi's sarcoma
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

33] A 2 year old boy is suspected as HIV positive, which one of the following is the confirmatory test in the boy

- A} ELISA test
- B} Western Blot test (correct)
- C} PCR
- D} Increased levels of HIV in T lymphocytes
- E}

34] A 10 year old boy was operated for gastrectomy, which one of the following type of anemia is developed postoperatively

- A} Megaloblastic anemia (correct)
- B} Iron deficiency anemia
- C} Normocytic norm chromic anemia
- D}
- E}

35] Autoimmunity is not involved in which one of the following

- A} Pernicious anemia
- B} Grave's disease
- C} Diabetes mellitus
- D} Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- E} Thymoma (correct)

36] In case of hashimoto's thyroiditis, which one of the following is seen?

- A} Anti thyroglobulin
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

37] To differentiate Chron's disease from Ulcerative colitis, which one of the following is likely significant regarding Chron's disease

- A} has increased frequency to cancer
- B} Involves both small and large intestine (correct)
- C}
- D}
- E}

38] Regarding alcoholic hepatitis, following is finding

- A} Mallory bodies
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

- A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland (correct)
- B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus
- C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast
- D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary
- E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

- A} Morphine
- B} Heroine (correct)
- C} Pethidine
- D} Phenobarbital
- E}

41] Strongest layer of small intestine is

- A} Mucosa
- B} Sub mucosa
- C} Circular layer
- D} Serosa
- E} Longitudinal layer

42] Regarding adrenal medulla which one of the following is true?

- A} Secretes epinephrine and Norepinephrine in 80/20 ratio
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

43] R.E.R most likely

- A} Synthesizes protein B} (correct)
- C} Synthesizes lipids

D}
E}

44] Half life of insulin is

A} 5 mins B}
90 mins C}
120 mins D}
E}

45] Insulin

A} Converts glycogen to glucose
B} Stimulates protein synthesis (correct)
C} Stimulates lipolysis
D}
E}

46] Which one of the following most likely contains abundant cholesterol?

A} VLDL
B} LDL (correct)
C} Chylmicrons
D} HDL
E}

47] Which one of the following most likely causes increase in GFR?

A} Constriction of afferent arteriole
B} Constriction of efferent arteriole (correct)
C}
D}
E}

48] Gastric emptying is delayed by

A} Gastrin
B} Secretin
C} CCK (correct)
D}
E}

49] Which one of the following pancreatic enzymes is most likely involved in fat absorption

A} Amylase
B} Lipase
C}
D}
E}

50] Smooth muscle

A} Contain sarcomere B} T-tubules are present

- C} Gap junctions are present (correct)
- D} Forms motor end plate
- E}

51] Steady pressure on skin is perceived by

- A} Pacinian's corpuscle (correct)
- B} Ruffini's corpuscle
- C} Meissner's Corpuscle
- D} Golgi tendon organs
- E}

39. Metabolic alkalosis a. renal failure

40. ARF- most effect. a. PCT a 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

43. High output cardiac failure

a. Thiamine a 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 comorbid, Otherwise Normal. Reason? a. Capillary abn
b. Prothrombin c. Vit K dependent clotting factors

47. Warfarin, effects on : a. Factor VIII b. factor III c. Prothrombin c

48. Ibpratopium bromide given by nebulization: a. dec ACh release in bronchi a b. vasodil c. inc secretion

49. Mast cell stabilizer. a. Na chromoglycate

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, H T N . tachycardia e. dec ICP, HTN, tachycardia

122. Pt complains of chest pain for more than 30 min. ECG shows changes in V1 - V4. It denotes:

a. anterior wall MI a b. anterolateral MI c. Inferior wall MI d. Lateral wall MI e. Inferior wall MI

150. Medullary respiratory group of neurons t of ascending reticular system a. True b. false 1

151. Anion gap increases in : a. Uncontrolled DM

152. Bile from liver is different from that from GB in:

160. Mediators of inflammation a. C3a b. C5a b 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 e

162. Blood flow regulation is mediated by: a. arterioles a b. precapillary sphincter c. capillaries d. venules

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) oxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria D) Malaria d E) Sickle cell disease

5] Thiamine deficiency causes A) Peripheral Neuropathy a 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 d 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 c D) Nuclear damage E) using energy for their own metabolism

9] Which one of the following lipoprotein has highest protein content? A) HDL} a) B) LDL C) VL} D) IDL E) CHYLMICRONS

10] All are related to PLATELET FUNCTION EXCEPT A) Capillary resilience test a B) BT C) Clot retraction

11] ALLELE 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 d E) Fibrinogen

13] In enchymal cells Iron is deposited in the form of A) Tranferrin B) Ferritin b C) Heamatin D) Heamoglobin E) Lipifuscin

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 a B) Rhabdomyosarcoma c C) Cystic hygroma

21] The condition in which pulmonary trunk fails to divide leading A) PDA a 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

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 c D) pores formed by lymphocytes

28] Which t of kidney produces ERYTROPOITEN A) Macula Densa B) Peritubular Capillary b C) PCT D) DCT E) LOH

29] A patient with signs and symptoms of megaloblastic anemia. The likely cause is

A Decreased GIT motility B} Deficiency of intrinsic factor b C} Malabsorption

30] Stimulation to increase Serum Calcium is A} Hypo-phosphatemia B} atharmone b C}
Decreased ECF

31] Malnutrition causes all of the following EXCEPT A} Pitting Edema. a B} Loss of
subcutaneous fat. C} Failure to thrive. D} Skin pigmentation E} Thrombocytopenia

32] Liver biopsy from a pati

ent 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 b

e: A} Caseous necrosis B} Coagulation necrosis C} Fatty changesD} Hydropic changes E}
Liquefactive necrosis

33] A 28 year fisherman presented with slowly developing lethargy, easy fatigue and palpitations. His diet
comprises of fish an
d rice only. Physical examination: Pallor, Loss of touch sense in both feet and legs Hb: 7.5 gm/dl, Platelet
count: $110 \times 10^9/L$. Reticulocyte count: 0.5%. Stool DR: Ova of Intestinal asite. The most likely causative
asite is A}

Ankylostomata Duodenale B} Ascris Lumbricoidis C} Diphylobothrium Latum c 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 b 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 re

Traction D} Leukocyte adhesion d E} Leukocyte margination

36] Eating raw or under cooked meat can cause infestation by A} Dracunculous Medinensis B} Echinococcus
Granulosis C Liver Fluke D Schistosomiasis E} Tape Worm e

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}

Keratinized layer C} Layer of upper dermis c 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 m l , SGPT 75U/L, Alka Phosphate 2300 IU/L 500IU/L. The most likely cause is A} Drug induced
jaundice B}

Extra hepatic Cholestasis b 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 b C} Hydropic degeneration D} Metaplasia of cell E} Swelling of
cells

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 a B} C5b C} Lymphokines D} Leucotriene B3 E} Oponins

44] Following are the actions of Arachidonic acid metabolites in inflammation EXCEPT A) Chemotaxis
B) Increased vascular permeability

1. What is most lateral in cerebral hemisphere :

Insula

Pars triangularis *

Pars intermedia

Amygdala

2. Below the umbilicus anterior abdomen is formed by:

External intercostal and part of Internal oblique*

Internal intercostals and part of transverse abdominis muscle

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 fibroblasts what type of necrosis is present Coagulative*

Liquefactive Fatty

tuberculous

5. Which hormone 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 excised which microscopically showed amyloid 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 hormone stops ovulation during lactation

Estrogen

Progesterone

Prolactin*

Oxytocin

12. Which of the following delays wound healing

Vit C*

Vita

Immobilization

Vit E

13. Feature of Down's Syndrome

Cardiac anomalies

Fallots

Hypospadias

Early death*

14. Turner 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

Berylliosis

Asbestosis*

Benzene

Pentamidine

20. Common feature in nitrates, isoprenaline . Theophylline is

Postural hypotension

Rapid pulse

Vasodilation

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

Exotoxin of salmonella

Vibrio 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. Hippocampal injury causes

Sex rage

Hunger

Loss of Memory*

Temperature disturbances

27. What organ lesion causes hypothermia

Preoptic

Lateral hypothalamus

Post hypothalamus *

Pituitary

28. Chemotactic factors functions mostly in

Diapedesis

Margination '

Migration

Acute inflammation

29. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is

Appendice testis

Appendix

Ovary

30. Muscle traversing the shoulder joint

Crocobrachialis

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

Symphysis

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 variable 2 heavy chains

IgM is abundant

42. Median nerve supplies

Palmar medial 1/3

Palmar and dorsal medial 1/3

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 nerve 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 and submandibular

49. Posterior triangle in the neck has following boundaries

Ant ant border of SCM post omohyoid

Post ant border of SCM and ant diaphragm

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

Celiac artery

Splenic artery

52. Subcapsular sinus is present in

Spleen

Lymph nodes

Payers patches

Palatine tonsils

53. After ileal resection absorption of which of the following components does not take place

Chylomicrons

Bile

Tglyceric acid

Vit d

Vit c

54. In C R F all of following occurs except

Anemia

Hyperlaemia

Hypocalcemia

Hypophosphatemia

Hyperuricemia

55. Patient after radiation vomited for 4hrs Cl is raised, he has

Metabolic acidosis

Respiratory alkalosis with ion gap

Metabolic alkalosis

56. Patient 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 pass through the aortic opening is
vagus and azygous vein

Azygous vein

Esophagus

Phrenic nerve

63. IJV drain into

Petrosal sinus

Sagittal sinus

Straight sinus

Sigmoid sinus

64. Liver helps in immunity by

Detoxifying 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 seminiferous 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 clearance

69. A boy is malnourished and has edema due to protein loss his

Plasma colloid pressure is decreased

Increase hydrostatic pressure

Blocked lymphatics

70. Cholestatic cholangitis is caused by

Clonorchis sinensis

Diphyllobothrium latum

Schistosoma

Entamoeba

71. After appendectomy what may be damaged

Inguinal ligament

Superior epigastric artery

11th hypogastric nerve

Spermatic cord

72. The McBurney point indicates the presence of tip of appendix. Following is true about appendix

Appendix has incomplete muscular coat

Appendix not attached to mesentery

Supplied by coeliac artery

73. One of the following is not a branch of External carotid artery

Lingual A

Ophthalmic A

Occipital A

Maxillary A

Superficial 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

Radial nerve

Axillary nerve

77. Vomiting center is present in

Hypothalamus

Pituitary

Pons

Medulla

Midbrain

78. Patient with Gravida 4 Par 4 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. Muscular receptors are present in

Postganglionic parasympathetic

Postganglionic 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 to 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

1- Oculocardiac reflex mediated by

a) CN5

2- 1 gram of protein contains calories? a)

4 calories

3-7th lobe of lung is called a)
medial basal

4-A marathon runner wins a race. What will be with blood insulin and Glucogan levels at the time when he crosses the win line?

5- Mandibular fracture occurs just before the mandibular foramen.

- a) loss of taste to anterior 2/3 of tongue
- b) Myelohoid muscle is unable to stabilize mandible?
- c) Loss of sensation to lower teeth?

6-Head of femur

- a) has angle of 125 with shaft
- b) posteriorly completely covered by capsule?
- c) epicondyles are in parallel line with shaft

7-Lymph nodules are present in

- a) Spleen
- b) Thymus
- c) Lymph nodes

8-In DIC, there is

- a) decreased platelets

9-what is inferior in perineum?

- a) perineal membrane

10)spleen is

- a) mesodermal
- b) endodermal

11)according to recent recommendations, recurrent MI should be treated with?

- a) Anticoagulants
- b) Lipid lowering drugs
- c) Beta blockers

12)Stratified squamous epithelium is present in

- a) palatine tonsils
- b) pharynx
- c) Ovary

13) Low voltage QRS complexes seen in

- a) MI
- b) Bundle branch block
- c) Hypertension
- d) IHD
- e) Pleuritis

14)Isthmus of thyroid is present at

- a) C1- 2

15)Head of Humerous is supplied by

- a) Anterior circumflex artery
- b) Posterior circumflex artery
- c) Suprascapular artery
- d) Subscapular artery

16) Gene are composed of

- a) RNA
- b) DNA
- c) Exons
- d) Introns

17) I/V dopamine is given to a patient. follow if true about its onset of action

- a) 5 min
- b) 5 sec

c) 60 sec

18) I/V sedation is given to a patient. Following is true about its arm-brain circulation

- a) 60 sec
- b) 5 min
- c) 30 min
- d) 5 sec
- e) ?

19) DVT is most common in

- a) Femoral vein
- b) popliteal vein
- c) Superficial varicose veins of leg

20) Which of the following is not a tumor marker

- a) Acid phosphatase
- b) PAP
- c) Hcg
- d) AFP
- e) CEA

21) Pus contains

- a) Dead bacteria
- b) Dead neutrophils

22) The most common cause of fatty liver in our society is a) Alcohol

- b) Hepatitis B and C
- c) Drugs

23) Carotid bodies respond to a)

- increase blood H⁺
- b) Increase blood CO₂

24) In anterior Duodenal perforation, the contents will go to a) Right iliac fossa

- b) Left Iliac fossa
- c) Anterior subhepatic space
- d) posterior subhepatic space
- e) small bursae

25) Metabolic alkalosis results from

- a) Ingestion of ammonium chloride
- b) ingestion of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

26) A Diabetic patient has urine ketones and urine glucose ++ the cause is ? a) Hyperglycemia b) Insulin deficiency

27) Response to chemotherapy is because it causes

- a) Atrophy
- b) Apoptosis

28) Dorsal column damage results in Ataxia because a) loss of pathway from dorsal column to thalamus b) Loss of proprioception input to cerebellum c) Loss of proprioception to Thalamus d) Loss of proprioception to Hypothalamus

29) Which of the following nerve passes dorsal to brain stem?

a) 3, b) 4, c) 5, d) 12, e) 9

30-A patient has hb 6, platelet 450,000, with hypercellular bone marrow. a) Due to drug he is using for anaemia

b) Leukemia

c) Iron deficiency anaemia

d) G6PD deficiency

31) The sign of cerebellar disease is

a) Adiadochakinesia

b) Static tremor

c) Hypertonia

31) Neurohypophysis drain secretions

a) Adrenergic neurons

b) cholinergic neurons

c) free nerve endings

32) CSF

a) has osmolarity <1040

b) pressure <10 mm of water

c) protein >200

33) Stimulation of Alpha adrenergic neurons

34) End arteries are present at

a) Brain

b) Heart

c) Bone

35) In Temporomandibular Joint Dislocation, What structure prevents the joint to go back in cavity?

a) Tubercles on articular surface of mandible

b) Temporomandibular ligament

c) Lateral Pterygoid muscle

d) Medial Pterygoid muscle

36) Where the ganglion joining the superior petrosal nerve and inferior petrosal nerve is located?

37) A patient has hypercarboxyhemoglobin. He is breathing 100% oxygen. After how much time, his blood will have 100% oxygen?

a) 1 min

b) 2 min c) 5

sec d) 5

min

38) FRC is?

a) TV + ERV

b) IRV + ERV

39) Aldosterone stimulates

a) Melatonin?

b)?

40) A patient has fever 40°C with flank pain, increases frequency and chills and rigors. a) Blood culture b) urine culture

c) Blood and urine culture

40) Following is not true?

a) HCV positive carriers have not been reported

41) Pulse pressure is increased in

a) Arterioles

b) Capillaries

c) Aorta

42) A grand father was playing with his grandson with holding his wrist and rotation him in a circle. Suddenly the child started crying and sit with holding his forearm in pron position. What happen ?

a) Proximal Radio ulnar joint dislocation

b) Distal Radio ulnar joint dislocation

c) Fracture of acromion

43) Regarding typhoid fever

a) Asymptomatic

b) Carriers do not excrete causative agent in feces

c) Asymptomatic carriers should be isolated and treated

44) Incision is given on Rt Lumbar area. The layers incised will be

a) Skin-superficial fascia-deep fascia- external oblique-internal oblique-transverse –Transverse fascia-extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

b) skin- superficial fascia- extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

45) Carpal tunnel

a) connects the two hemispheres

46) Most constricted part of male urethra is

a) External meatus

47) Superior Thyroid glands

a) Are located behind the Thyroid gland outside the fascia

b) Have blood supply from the superior thyroid arteries

48) Which of the following is true

a) Piriformis attach to inferior trochanter

b) Sciatic nerve passes through superior sciatic foramen

49) A structure lined by cuboidal epithelium, and its center contains two calcified bodies of pink colour. What is it?

a) Prostate

50) 25 hydroxycholecalciferol is not converted to 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol in

a) Hepatic failure

b) Renal Failure

51) Which of the following is not present in posterior relations of kidney? a) colic flexure

52) Rt border of heart is formed by a) Rt

atrium

53) In pregnancy, Lactation does not occur because a)

Increased Level of progesterone and Estrogen

54) Which of the following have Pulmonary cycle?

a) Ascariasis

55) Causative agent of meningitis in 60 years old man is a) St pneumonia

56) Cause of death in pneumonia due to shock is

a) Gram -ve bacteria

b) Pseudomonas c) st

pneumonia

57) Diphtheria exotoxin has powerful effect on

a) Larynx

b) Heart

c) Nerve endings

d) Kidneys

58) Aspiration of peanut will go in a)

Right lower bronchus

59) A female with butterfly ace, joint pain, Flank pain could have a) SLE

60) A young patient has difficulty in swallowing a)

Scleroderma

61) A patient with SLE have

a) Positive ANA

b) Positive anti SS

62) Incision on Supra pubic area caused heavy bleed. It could be a)

Damage to inferior epigastric artery?

63) In Hypoxia, cell swelling occurs due to

a) Entry of water in cell from surrounding

b) Entry of lipids

64) What is potent Antioxidant (Anti Aging)

a) VIT E

65) A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

A) Intussusceptions

B) Hirschsprung's disease

66) In what portion of nephron, Na is absorbed totally neutrally active transport?

a) PCT

b) DCT

c) ATT

76) Cell mediated immunity is mediated by

a) T cells

b) B cells

77) Virus does not cause

a) Lipoma

b) Kaposi sarcoma

c) cervical cancer

78) Iodine is stored in thyroid follicles as

a) Thyroglobulin

b) DIT and MIT

79) A patient died due to colonic cancer. On autopsy found thousands of polyps. Patient's father also had colonic cancer. The cause could be

a) Adenomatous polyps?

- 80) A patient has double ureters and double pelvis. It could be a)
anomaly is due to premature separation of ureteric bud
- 81) Chylomicrons contains a)
Fatty acids with vitamins
- 82) Transudate has a)
Low Albumin
- 83) common mediator of Basophils and mast cells have
a)Histamine
- 84)In Skeletal muscle , contraction occurs due to
a) Sacromere
b) Actin
c)Myosin
- 88) In chronic inflammation, there is predominate
a) Fibroblasts
b)Macrophages
c)neutrophils
- 89)Characterics of malignant cancer is
a)Metastasis
- 90)Characteristic of malignant cancer is
a) pleomorphism
- 91) Pretracheal fascia
a) completely encircle the Thyroid gland
b)Completely encircles trachea
- 92) 6 months after the resection of terminal ilium, the patient a) iron
deficiency anemia
- 93) A patient has sweating 2L , and he took 2 L plain water. What could be happen?
a) Increased body volume?
b) decreased intracellular osmolarity
c)Increased extracellular osmolrity
- 94) Inhibition of heart Rate will be in
a) Stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system
- 95) Aldosterone is stimulated by
a) Increase of serum K
- 96) Follic Acid difficiency causes
a)Megaloblastic erythropoises
b) Folate deficiency
- 97) Difference B/w Plasma and interstitial fluid is a)
Protien
- 98) CO₂ is mainly carried by a)
Hco₃
- 99) In Inguinal hernia, posterior wall is formed by a) Conjoint tendon
b)Internal oblique muscles
- 100) What is part basal ganglia are
a) Putamen
(32 mistakes)

Paper 2

- 101) Blood supply of vertebral column is
a)Vertebral artery 102)Suprascapular nerve
arises from

- a) Thyrocervical trunk
- 103) 1st pharyngeal pouch forms
- a) Auditory tubes
- 104) Diaphragm is supplied by
- a) c 3-5
- 105) Urachus is remnant of
- a) Allantois
- 106) A patient had surgery of breast and he is now unable to lift his arm. What is damaged?
- a) serratus anterior muscle
- 107) Thirst is stimulated by a)
- ADH
- 108) A patient has diarrhoea and developed metabolic acidosis. What is lost in faeces?
- a) HCO₃
- 109) Phasic fast adaptive structure is
- a) Mickle disk
- b) Carotid baroreceptors
- c) Ruffini's corpuscles
- 110) The lesser omentum forms which structures?
- a) Hepatoduodenal ligament, Falciparum Ligament, Gastroduodenal ligament
- 111) A patient can not abduct and adduct his fingers. Lost adduction of thumb also.
- a) Deep branch of ulnar nerve
- 112) Femoral canal is formed by what fascias?
- a) Fascia Lata + membraneous Layer
- b)
- c)
- 113) Organ, lined by stratified squamous epithelium, rounded structure.?
- Palatine tonsils
- 114) Regarding the Iron requirement of a pregnant woman, following test is appropriate.
- a) TIBC
- b) serum ferritin
- 115) After gastrectomy, a patient might develop
- a) Megaloblastic anaemia
- 116) A patient got injury in the posterior triangle of neck. there might damage
- a) spinal part of accessory nerve
- b) CNS part of accessory nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- 117) A patient in RTA came in EAC with hypovolumic shock. First what to treat?
- a) I/V Fluids
- 118) Clostridia cause
- a) Gas Gangren
- 119) Angiotensin 1 is converted to Angiotensin 2 in
- a) Lung capillary endothelium
- 120) First week diagnosis of Typhoid is
- a) Blood culture
- 121) A soldier posted at high altitude for many years came with PVC > 40
- a) Secondary polycythemia
- 122) Buerger's disease is strongly associated with
- a) Smoking
- 123) Acute appendicitis is associated with
- a) Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- 124) Medial arcuate Ligament encloses at its upper end
- a) Psoas muscle

- 125) QRS complex is due to
a) Ventricular systole
- 126) Transitional epithelium have
a) Cuboidal epithelium lined by more larger and rounded cells?
- 127) A patient has right optic tract damage. He might develop
a) Left homonymous hemianopsia
- 128) In Burkitt Lymphoma, the causative agent is
a) EBV
- 129) Regarding adrenal glands
a) Right is larger than left
b) Supplied by numerous arteries, and drained by single vein
- 130) Rupture of middle meningeal artery causes hematoma in
a) Between the two layers of dura mater
- 131) Middle esophageal constriction is by
a) Arch of Aorta
b) Left bronchus
- 132) T-cells
a) Matured in Thymus after birth
b) Both T cells and B cells are derived by same precursors
- 133) Neurovascular bundle is located at ribs at
a) inferior border of ribs
- 134) Which of the following does not predispose to cancer?
a) Radiation
b) Bacterial products
c) virus
d) Chemicals
- 135) Methicillin resistant staph are
a) Usually sensitive to Vancomycin
- 136) Cardiac muscles can not be tetanized because
a) They have long refractory period
- 137) Severe blood transfusion reaction occurs if transfused all except
a) A+ blood to O+
b) A+ blood to AB+
c) B+ to O+
d) B+ to AB+
e) O+ve blood to OA+
- 138) Xenograft is
a) Transplant of tissues of different species
- 139) Lysosomes contain
a) Acid Hydrolase
- 140) Right Gastroepiploic artery is the branch of
a) splenic artery
- 141) Right gastroduodenal artery is the branch of
a) Hepatic artery
- 142) An asthmatic patient may have
a) FEV1/FVC < 75
- 143) Ligamentum arteriosum connects
a) Aorta with Left pulmonary artery
- 144) In atrial fibrillation, there is
a) Pulsus deficit
- 145) A patient lost weight, hot dry skin, RR 20, pulse 120/min, DB 120/80
a) Hyperthyroidism
- 146) Alpha receptors stimulation may cause
a) Lipolysis
b) Gluconeogenesis

c)glycogenolysis

d) Glycogenesis

147)Trypsinogen in the duodenum will be activated by

a) PH < 7

148) Pulmonary embolism most commonly involves

a) Left pulmonary artery

149 A patient had streptococcal infection. What blood test you will advise him after one week?

a) Anti streptolysin O titer

150)A patient developed hemolytic anaemia after blood transfusion. Hemoglobin released will be attached with

a) Heptoglobin

b) Albumin

151) A patient with itching, fever with Antimitochondrial antibody +ve a)

Primary billiary cirrhosis

152) PDA occurs in a)

Prematurity

153) Fertilization occurs in

a)Oviduct

154) Liquificative necrosis occurs in a)

Brain

155) Temperature regulatory center is in a)

Hypothalamus

156) Skin cancer occurs a)

In Sun exposed area

157) Giant cells have a)

Macrophages

158) Inflammatory mediator is a)

C5a

159) Optic tract ends in a)

Lateral geniculate body

160) Gastric motility is increased by a)

Acetylcholine

161)Wound healing is delayed by

a) infection

162)Achalasia is due to

a)loss of Aurbach plexus

163)Patient has severe chest pain with ST elevation

a) Disectening aorta

b)Pleuritis

c)Pneumothorax

d)costochondral

e)Pneumonias

164)Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

A} Sarcoidosis B}

Silicosis C}

Tuberculosis

165) Strongest layer of small intestine is

a)Circular

b)longitudinal

c)Mucosa

d)Submucosa ok?

166). High output cardiac failure

a. B1

- b. B2
- c. B6

167) Valve less vessel is

- A) Aorta
- B) Pulmonary artery
- C) Coronary Sinus
- D) Pulmonary Trunk
- E) SVC e

168) Within 1 hr of the Acute M.I, which of the following enzyme will be raised?

- A) CK-MB a
- B) LDH
- C) Alkaline Phosphatase
- D) AST
- E) Troponin T

169) Replacement of cells of other normal site of body is called

- a) Metaplasia

170) Heart sound produced by rapid ventricular filling is

- A) 1st heart sound
- B) 2nd heart sound
- C) 3rd heart sound c
- D) 4th heart sound

171) Corticosteroids decrease

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes b
- c) Eosinophils
- d) Monocytes
- e) Basophils

172) DVT occurs in females by use of OCPs

173) Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

174) Basal Cell Carcinoma involves

- a) Buccal Mucosa
- b) Hard Palate
- c) Soft Palate
- d) Lower Lip
- e) Oral Cavity

175) Primary spermatocyte divide by

- a) Mitosis
- b) Spermiogenesis
- c) Primary meiotic division
- d) Secondary Meiotic division

176) The volume of distribution of drug is not influenced by

- a) Sex
- b) Age

- c) Heart failure
- d) Renal Failure
- 177) In Hypothyroidism
- a) Increased cholesterol level
- 178) Craniopharyngioma in the center of optic chiasmata may cause

a) Bitemporal hemianopsia

179) Which one of the following most likely causes increase in GFR?

- a) Constriction of afferent arteriole
- b) Constriction of efferent arteriole

180) Cardiac output measured by thermodilution method is called a) Fick law?

181) Blood flow regulation is mediated by:

- a. arterioles
- b. precapillary sphincter
- c. capillaries
- d. venules

182) Thiamine deficiency causes A) Peripheral Neuropathy B) Pellagra C) Chelosis D) Dermatitis

183) Which of the following is not a feature of shock?

- A. decrease cardiac output
- B. muscle weakness
- C. increased urine output
- D. tachycardia
- E. restlessness

184) Iron is stored in the form of

- A. ferritin
- B. transferrin
- C. apoferritin

185) Which drug does not cause gynecomastia?

- a) Digoxin
- b) Griseofulvin
- c) Cimetidine
- d) Androgen
- e) Estrogen

69) Pt developed Morning stiffness, Photosensitivity, rash which test will be positive?

- a) RA
- b) ANA
- b) antimitochondrial

70) What is the end product of glucose breakdown ?

- a) Galactose
- b) Lactose
- c) Fructose
- d) Pyruvate d

71) In a pre eclamptic pt which drug is used to lower BP before surgery?

- a) Hydralazine a
- b) Amlodipine

91) A pregnant woman is on Phenytoin, what is the least likely complication in fetus?

- a) Bone deformity
- b) Mental retardation b
- c) Cleft palate
- d) Nail Hypoplasia

92) Anticoagulants are indicated in all EXCEPT:

- a) Thrombocytopenia a
- b) Cerebral infarction
- c) Prolong bed rest
- d) DVT

95) Which investigation is least likely done in a suspected case of DIC?

- a) Clotting time
- b) FDP
- c) D-Dimer
- d) Platelet count
- e) PT e

96) Which drug is not used in Dysmenorrhea?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Mefenamic acid
- c) Aspirin
- d) COX inhibitor

13) germinal epithelium of ovary contain?

- a) cuboidal epithelium a
- c) columnar
- etc

14) columnar epithelium line which structure?

- a) thymus
- b) choroid plexus
- c) uterine tubes c

15) which method is most helpful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?

- a) karyotyping a
- b) u\s
- etc

question no

9) Mild CCF symptoms, Monotherapy to be prescribed

ACE-I a

Thiazide

Frusimide

Ca Channel blockers

10) Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Rx?

Methyldopa

11) Side Effects of ACE inhibitors

Hyperkalemia a

HypoKalemia

Hypercalcemia

Hypocalcemia

24) Which drug has a n ATROPINE LIKE ACTION

Physostigmine

Scopolamine

25) Old obese Diabetic, newly diagnosed, choice of Rx?

Biguanides a

Biguanides plus sulphonylurea Insulin

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

58) H-K-ATPase pump is blocked by

Omeprazole a

Cimetidine

Bismuth

82) Pheochromocytoma, whats the treatment?

Alpha blockers a

Beta blockers Both

Alpha+ Beta

85) Effects of Insulin on body fat deposits/metabolism

37) Which drug binds to COX-2 receptors and not to COX-1

Aspirin

Indomethacin

Piroxicam

Meloxicam

Ibuprofen

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

- A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland
- B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus
- C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast
- D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary
- E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

- A} Morphine
- B} Heroine
- C} Pethidine
- D} Phenobarbital d
- E}

45] Insulin

- A} Converts glycogen to glucose
- B} Stimulates protein synthesis
- C} Stimulates lipolysis

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. $t_{1/2}$ is 3-5 min

3. Warfarin, effect inc by

- a. Cimetidine

5. Enzyme induction occurs in:

- a. liver a
- b. kidney
- c. heart
- d. adrenals

6. Digoxin toxicity

- a. Inc K^+ a
- b. Inc Mg^+
- c. dec Ca^{**}

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. Ca²⁺ channel blocker
- c. amiodarone

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 antiarrhythmic drugs

- a. Lidocaine
- b. quinidine
- c. procainide
- d. amiodarone

34. Lidocaine as antiarrhythmic:

- a. blocks Na⁺ channels
- b. Beta blocker
- c. K⁺ channel blocker

35. Verapamil as antiarrhythmic ?

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

51. Post menopausal women with breast ca. DOC a.

Tamoxifen

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

72. Blood flow regulation

- a. cerebrum > cerebellum > sp. cord
- b. sp. cord > cerebellum > cerebrum

c. cerebrum > sp. cord > cerebellum

77. Myocardial toxicity to a L/A? a.
Bupivacaine

.

83. PG released in inflammation are inhibited by:
a. aspirin a
b. corticosteroids
c. serotonin

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 a
- B} Phenothiazine
- C} Morphine
- D} Diazepam
- E} Alcohol

1. most imp. stress hormone
ACTH*
Epinephrine
Norepinephrine
Growth hormone

2. wat is not in relation with right kidney
decending colon*
ascending colon
duodenum
spleen

3. wat is not in relation with pitutary gland
Facial nerve*
Abducent nerve
Sphenoid sinus
Trigeminal

4. tributery of external carotid vein
Anterior jugular vein*
Facial vein

5. side effect of thophyllin
nausea and vomiting*
hypertension
bradycardia
seizures

6. Nor-epinephrine & serotonin degradation by
MAO*
COMT

7. chemotaxic factor
leukoterine B4*
C3b
C5 complex
histamine

8. wat is not in post. relation with left kidney
Deudenum*
Ascending colon
Descending colon

9. wat is in between celeiac trunk and superior messentry artery Pancreas*
Pancreas + jujenum Transverse colon + ilium

10. what is secreted in breast milk
Ig G*
Ig A
Ig M
Ig D
Ig E

11. wat cannot pass placenta
Ig G
Ig A Ig
M* Ig
D Ig E

12. ant and post spinal arteries arise from

vertebral artery gives anterior spinal, PICA gives post. Spinal*
Internal carotid
Vertebral artery and ant cerebellar artery

13. from which foramen facial nerve enters temporal lobe internal
accoustic meatus* stylomastoid foramen foramen ovale foramen
spinosum

14. When r the ventricles filled w i t h blood
Diastasis*
Atrial systole
Rapid in flow

15. A boy had behavior problem, loss of memory but resolvehe is agresive in his
mood, where is damage
Mammillory bodies frontal
lobe* temporal lobe
parital lobe occipital lobe

16. a new born presented with obstructive jaundice,,,,, gall bladder looks ok in U/s,
cause
Atresia of CBD*
Atresia of entire extra hepatic apparatus
Atresia of hepatic duct
Choledochal cyst

17. A man with noticed weakness of left side of the body, hypotonia of the left limb,
he swangs to left side, where is the lesion
Cerebral hemisphere Left
cerebellum * superior c
puduncle Red nucleus

18. adrenalcortical insuficancy causes
hypokelimia
hyponatremis
hypoglycemia*
alkalosis

19. In resting stage actin is attached to
tropomyocin
troponin
titin
myosin

20. if there is damage to sciatic nerve, supply to the dorsum of foot is by
sephenous nerve*
Sural nerve Common
peroneal Deep peroneal

21 . patient with difficulty in standing from sitting position.... Gluteus Maximum* Gluteus medius Tensor fascia lata Quadriceps femoris

22 . what is not in relation with left recurrent nerve
SVC*

Arch of aorta Lig
arteriosum Trachea
Esophagus

23. structure compressing Esophagus

Left bronchus (correct)
Left Ventricle Right
Atrium Right ventricle
Thymus

24. Esophagus constriction at

Aortic arch*
Left ventricle Rt
atrium

25. what vein runs with Post. interventricular artery

great cardiac vein
middle cardiac * small
cardiac

26. uterine cancer spread to labia majora via

Round ligament*
uterosacral ligament

27. Basal vein . drains in axillary

vein* runs on radial side starts from
palmar surface

28. median nerve

supply lateral 2 lumbricals* causes
wrist drop

29. injury of neck of the humerus, nerve damage

Axillary nerve*
Musculocutaneous
Radial
Ulnar

30 . what is in proximal layer of carpal bone, true
Scaphoid, lunate triquetrum & pisiform*

31. bronchopulmonary segment what is true anatomical,
functional unit of the lung* contains lobar bronchus
pulmonary veins run in intersegmental tissue

32. urinary bladder, what is true
supplied by anterior division of internal iliac*
separated from uterus by pouch of Douglas
in males has seminal vesical above and vas deferens below

33. sphenous nerve what is true
drain into femoral 3.5cm inferior n lateral to pubic tubercle*
has only 1 tributary
connected to short sphenous by perforators

34. down syndrome
trisomy 21*
18
15
13

35. Which of the following tissue is most radiosensitive
Skeletal muscle
Cartilage*
Bone

36. diagnostic test for streptococcus is
ASO titer
Blood culture* Urine
Dr

37. 65% of Na and water reabsorbed from
PCT*
DCT
Loop of Henle
Collecting duct

38. injury to hippocampus
Memory loss*

40. Erythropoietin is secreted from Yellow
marrow Macula densa Peritubular capillaries*

PCT

41. medial part of breast supply which node internal thoracic* lateral grp ant grp medial grp

42. diaphragm contraction cause increase in thoracic pressure increase in thoracic diameter

43. thoracic duct passes with aorta *

44. sympathetic supply by alpha receptors dilator pupillary muscle of eye* bronchoconstriction cardioacceleration

45. parasympathetic supply inc. secretion of salivary gland*

46. gastric emptying delayed by CCK*
Secretin
Gastrin
Vagus

47. A boy has edema due to protein loss of 3.5g in urine..., what is the cause of edema
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased*
Increase hydrostatic pressure Increased capillary permeability

48. what is not supplied by internal thoracic artery
Inferior portion of rectus muscle*
Ant abd wall upto umbilicus
Pericardium
Thymus

49. Patient Gravida 4 with anemia and occult blood in stool
Iron deficiency anemia *
Sideroblastic anemia
Thalassemia Megaloblastic anemia

50. iron absorb in
ferruos form* oxalate

51 . Bile salt absorb from Ileum*
Proximal jejunum Distal
jejunum duodenum

52. Trachea start fromwat is true
C6*
C4 C5 Cricoid
cartilage

53. wat is true abt CSF
secreted at rate of 500 ml/day*
choroid villi are seen by naked eye
aqueduct transmits CSF from 4th ventricle to spine

54. blood supply to Bundle of His.
Circumflex artery a br. Of left coronary artery
Posterior interventricular artery
Main Left coronary artery Main
right coronary artery

55. metastatic carcinoma least common site
brain
lung liver
spleen(correct)

56. premotor area , which artery supplies
Anterior and middle cerebral (correct)
Anterior
Middle
Middle and post. Cerebral
Anterior and pst. Cerebral

57. arterial supply to primary visual area
PCA*
ACA
MCA
PICA

58. A boy defecate just after he takes meal, wat the reflex
gastrogastric reflex
gastro coic reflex (correct)

59. Median of 20,20,25,25,30,30,35,40
25
20
27.5*
30

60. nerve supply to latissimus dorsi
thoracodorsal*
subscapular long
thoracic

61. Right bronchus as compared to left
is longer
ant to pul artery
right bronchus is more vertical than left*

62. A surgeon did a study on patients with hemorrhoids
he included 100 pt in grpA and treated them surgically
while kept the other 100pt on high fiber diet
he interviewed them after 12mons and found that the grp with surgical treatment had
a better response..... what type of study is this?
Case control
Cohort
Prospective
Randomized control trial

63. Doctor patient relations and how good a doctor is known by
his degrees
his records
his pleasant behavior and bedside manners*

64. if a patient develops a fatal disease it is best to
hide it from him
tell it to him and his family as soon as possible*

65. Benedict's test is done for
blood sugar
urinary glucose
urinary reducing sugars*

66. sup parathyroid gland is related to sup
thyroid artery* lies outside the pretracheal
fasciae lies anterolateral to thyroid

67. MHC complex is related to
HLA typing* blood grp antigens
same in identical twins

68. first part of axillary artery ends at border of
pectoralis major border of pec minor *

border of teres major

69. Esophagus is related to which structure whose dilatation can cause dysphagia

l atrium*

left vent

SVC

Rt atrium

70. If RCA is occluded distal to the origin of right marginal artery which part of the heart will be affected most?

Rt atrium

SA node

AV node*

Apex of the heart

71. Myelination of the brain what is most inappropriate?

Starts at birth

Occurs haphazardly

Sensory neurons are myelinated first

Occurs by oligodendrocytes

72. A patient with multiple fractures and BP 90 / 60 pulse 60 / min what is the most appropriate initial treatment?

IV fluids*

Reduction of fractures

73. Factor 9 deficiency what is the appropriate treatment?

Cryoprecipitate*

FFP

Whole blood

WBC

74. DIC most inappropriate

low FDP*

consumptive coagulopathy

treated with heparin low platelets

75. Klinefelter's syndrome

chromosomal deficiency

autosomal dominant

autosomal recessive

extra X chromosome*

extra Y chromosome

76. Fat embolism most unlikely
urinary test is diagnostic*
occurs due to trauma to fatty tissues caused by
acute pancreatitis

77. Highest mortality rate
Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C
Hepatitis D
Hepatitis E

78. Diphtheria is transmitted by
sexual contact
respiratory * feco
oral

79. which organ has least chance of metastasis
lung
bone
liver
kidney
spleen*

80. which organism causes meningitis secondary to pyogenic lung abscess?
Strep
Staph
Pneumococcus
h.influenzae

81. thromboembolism is most common in?
leg*
liver
brain
kidney

82. OCP increase the risk of breast
cancer endometrial cancer
thromboembolism* osteoporosis

83. Osteoporosis is less in premenopausal women due to effect of estrogen*
testosterone
progesterone
androgens

84. A trauma patient in shock with stab wound along left 10th rib which organ is
damaged?
Liver
Spleen*

Colon Duodenum

85. in autosomal recessive disease

all siblings are affected

both parents are affected

only mother is affected

all siblings have a chance of one into four of contracting the disease*

86. which of these is not caused by bacteria

histoplasmosis*

87. Most likely finding in CSF

inc glucose in fungal meningitis dec glucose in

viral meningitis lymphocytosis in aseptic

meningitis dec glucose in pyogenic meningitis

88. most imp for wound contraction

myoblasts

fibroblasts

myofibroblasts*

epithelium collagen

89. smooth muscles are

striated

voluntary

mostly arranged in circular and longitudinal layers *

90. hyperparathyroidism causes least likely

hypertension

dystrophic calcification* inc PTH

91. Ductus deferens ends into

Prostate

u. Bladder

S. vesicles

Prostatic urethra

Ejaculatory duct*

92. About large gut

descending colon has no haustra

appendix has no tenia*

all large gut is supplied by inf mesenteric artery

ascending colon has a mesentery

93. most probable abt gall bladder.

Has thick submucosa Mucosa has extensive folds*

94. a patient with known HBV infectio comes with HBSAg + HBe ab+ HBV DNA + HBC IGM ab+
Wat is the diagnosis?
Acute dis * Chronic carrier
Chronic active

95. Which HBpathy presents with crises
sickle cell trait
sickle cell disease*
thalassemia
Hb C

96. unconjugated bile is carried by which protein?
Albumin *
Pre albumin
A globulin
B globulin
Fibrinogen

97. After gastrectomy patient will develop
iron def anemia
megaloblastic anemia due to folic acid def
pernicious anemia*
sideroblastic anemia

98. 60 yr male with lymphadenopathy and low hb low platelets and increased wbc microscopy show large mature cells wats the diagnosis?

CLL* Burkitts
Follicular NHL

99. what is true abt Hb
consists of alpha and gamma chains in adults
imp buffer of H+ *
not assoc with CO2 transport

100. PDGF is secreted from which part of platelets
alpha granules
dense bodies
cytoplasm
lysosomes

101. which cells produce antibodies plasma cells* T cells Bcells Platelets

102. Heparin is released from which cells.
Mast cells*
Eosinophils IgE

103. Epitheloid cells in granulomas are formed by which cells
macrophages
lymphocytes
langerhans cells*

104. thyroid is invested in which fascia?
Pretracheal*
Deep cervical
Prevertebral

105. what is true abt thyroid
consists of collecting ducts and acini
epi changes shape according to state of activity.* Has
parthyroids ant to it

106. what is true abt pituitary
ant pituitary derived from neurons no portal vessels btw
hypothalamus and post pituitary*

107. Satiety center is located in which part of hypothalamus
anterolateral
VPL
VL
Medial*

108. D & C at 18 days after LMP endometrium will show which stage of uterine cycle?
Follicular
Ovulatory
Secretory*
Proliferative

109. at the end of pregnancy uterus is most sensitive to which hormone?
Estrogen
Progesterone
Prolactin
Oxytocin*

110. Most abundant phagocytic cells in circulation
basophils
monocytes

macrophages
neutrophils*

111. ICF & ECF differ in inc K+

in ICF

112. most potent stimulus for release of aldosterone is

inc K+ * inc
Na+ inc
glucose

113. Pallegra is due to def of
riboflavin
thiamine
niacin * vit
C

114. Trauma to the middle meningeal artery causes
subdural hemorrhage
epidural hemorrhage* SAH

115. patient with loss of fine touch proprioception and vibration injury to which part
of spinal cord?
Fasiculus gracilis Fasiculus
cuneatus Post white
column* Lateral white
column

116. in females which structure lies btw ureter and peritoneum
uterine artery*
inf vesicle artery

117. which of these muscles is a part of the pelvic diaphragm
deep transverse perinei
puborectalis*
bulbospongiosus
isheocavernosus

118. wat is not true abt adrenal gland
fetal gland is 1 / 3 size of the adult gland
it is invested by renal fascia
adrenal cortex is derived from mesoderm

119. which structure is most ant in popliteal fossa
popliteal vein
politeal artey * tibail
nerve

bicep femoris
gastrocnemeus

120. tendon of which of these muscles is intracapsular

bicep femoris
plantaris
popliteus*
semitendinosus

121. which of these are the major resistance vessels

arteries
veins capillaries
arterioles*
venules

122. patient losses 1 litre of body fluid in 1 hour what will happen first

inc PR
inc BP
inc veno spasm*

123. a person in a room with optimum environmental conditions how will the heat loss occur

convections
sweating
breathing
radiation and conduction*
voiding

124. major part of energy utilized during breathing is to overcome

elastic recoil of lungs*
resistance of chest wall large
airway resistance small
airway resistance

125. a bullet pierces the intercostals space which layer will it come after the intercostals muscles

parietal pleura visceral
pleura endothoracic fascia*
pleural cavity

126. which vessel will be damaged if the phrenic nerve is cut

musculophrenic int
thoracic
pericardiophrenic*

127. which of these is not a branch of internal iliac

sup rectal* middle
rectal inf vesicle sup
vesicle

128. lymphatic of uterus do not drain into
int iliac nodes
ext iliac nodes
sup ing nodes
inf mesenteric nodes*

129. a patient with hoarseness and laryngeal nodule which is most unlikely
atrophy *
nodule
hypertrophy
hyperplasia

130. pseudo hypoparathyroidism.
Due to inc ca
Dec vit D
PTHrP

131. what is seen in dysplasia
pleomorphism
inc NC ratio* inc
mitosis

132. metastatic tumors are identified by

invasion of other structures*
pleomorphism inc NC ratio inc
mitosis

133. sarcomas have
rapid growth
inc vascularity*
capsule
benign

134. epi of a smoker will show

inc ciliated epi
mixture of st sq and pseudostratified cells*
dec goblet cells

135. most unlikely abt glomerulus is

has urinary space btw 2 layers
is cup shaped
is blind ended part of tubule
has stratified e p i *
has podocytes

136. which vessel is involved and dilated in portal HTN

portal vein* hepatic
artery hepatic vein
SMV

137. most unappropriate abt liver
has dual blood supply
hepatic artery gives only 35% of O₂ portal
vein has 70% O₂ *

138. not part of the portal tract

portal vein hepatic
artery bile duct
hepatic vein*

139. not a part of axillary nodes
ant grp
medial grp apical
grp central grp deep
cervical*

140. Clavipectoral fascia completely covers
pectoralis minor* forms suspensory lig of
breast forms axillary tail

141. in males ureteric stones mostly lodge at which point just below
kidney*
at crossing of ext iliac vessels at pelvic
brim at ischial spine

142. if there is fracture of the acetabulum post and superiorly which bones r inv
ileum and ischium *
ileum and pubis ischium
and pubis

143. most constricted part of the male urethra?
Ext meatus*
Infundibulum
Navicular fossa

144. at the level of second part of duodenum what is unlikely

aorta at the right of SVC* left
renal vein

145. pain of the ovary is transmitted to the medial side of thigh thru which nerve
femoral
obturator*
ilioinguinal

146. left ventricle does not contain
supraventricular crest
chordae tendinae
aortic vestibule
papillary muscles

147. epidural space
contains venous plexus*
continues into skull at foramen magnum attached to
dorsal coccyx upto S2

148. Otic ganglion lies under

foramen ovale* foramen
spinosum maxillary nerve
stylomastoid foramen

149. middle meningeal artery enters thru which foramen?

Foramen spinosum*
Foramen rotundum
Foramen ovale

150. Superior petrosal sinus lies in
falx cerebri
falx cerebelli tentorium
cerebelli* diaphragma
sella

151. Great cerebral vein does not drain
deep cerebral vein
superior cerebral vein
basal vein thalamic
vein

152. which of these is not a basic tissue of the body
epi
nerve

muscle
blood
CT

153. Osmotic pressure depends on
electrical equivalence
conc gradient
y_{enp}
no of particles
mol size

154. chemoreceptors respond to
inc PCO₂*
dec PO₂ inc Ph
inc temp

155. Processus vaginalis covers testis only*
covers ductus deferens forms ext spermatic
fascia arises from parietal peritoneum arises
from visceral peritoneum

156. Dorsal rami of nerves supply ext of
trunk
ext of limbs

157. which vessel lies ant to IVC
left renal vein
left renal artery right renal
vein right renal artery right
testicular vein*

158. if inguinal canal of a female is opened wat does it contain round
ligament and ilioinguinal nerve

159. lymphatic drainage of testis is into
para aortic nodes sup ing
nodes int iliac nodes ext
iliac nodes

Fcps part 1 paper of medicine n allied including both paper 1 n paper 2 held on 13 march 2011,

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. Cimetidine
 - 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 passes 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 36 weeks gestation cm with bili; 20mg/dl raised SGPT & SGOT. she has returned from remote village. What can be 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 pharmacokinetic drug drug interaction:
- a. Increase 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 NaHCO_3
 - e. Reverse the action of Morphine by Naloxone
12. Following veins drain into coronary 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. Inflammation
- c. Giant cell
- d. Eosinophilia
- e.

37. Regarding movements of foot:

- a. Inversion and eversion occur at subtalar joint
- b. Tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior cause inversion
- c. Peronei cause eversion
- d. Achilles tendon plays important role when we are 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 proteinuria 6g per day which part of the kidney involved

- a. Interstitium

- b. Basement membrane
- c. Collecting tubules
- d. Proximal convoluted 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 convoluted tubules
- b. Loop of henle
- c. Collecting tubules
- d. Dital convoluted 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 myocardia 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 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 foramina
- d. is connected to 4th ventricle via cerebral aqueduct
- 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 in front of pulm artery
- d. is in front 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. verrucous 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 lumbar plexus
- c. passes in front of inguinal ligament
- d.
- e.

65. Half life of carboxyhaemoglobin.

- a. 5 min
- b. 2hr
- c. 6 hr
- d.
- 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 sebaceous 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. gastrointestinal hemorrhage
- c. skin lesions
- d. bacteremia
- e.

72. Not related to spinal cord

- a. ant gray horn
- b. lateral lemniscus
- c. posterolateral sulcus
- d. gray commissure
- e.

73. Patient presented with painless hematuria 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 inspraion
- 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 fibrillation 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 bronchus
- c. right lower bronchus
- d. left lower bronchus
- e.

85. Which of the following is a tumour suppressor gene?

- a. Ras
- b. bcl2
- c. ABL
- d.
- e.

86 . Acidophilic cytoplasm with basophilic granules, structure less material in center, outline irregular

- a. karyolysis
- b. hydropic 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 and 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 lesion 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 dissociation curve the most likely value of P50 would be?

- a. 20
- b. 18
- c. 26
- d. 35
- e.

99. The part of basal nuclei is _____ ?

- a. putamen.
- b. amygdaloid.
- c. Subthalamus
- d. Hypothalamus

e.

100. Isoelectric segment of ECG during which the complete ventricular depolarization occurs

- a. QRS
- b. QT SEG
- c. ST seg
- d.
- e.

101 . 2nd part of duodenum is crossed anteriorly by

- a. mesocolon attachment
- b. left renal vein
- c. sup mesenteric artery
- d. portal vein
- e.

102 . adult polycystic kidney disease

- a. autosomal dominant
- b. autos recessive
- c. x linked
- d.
- e.

103. A male 60 yr Generalized lymphadenopathy, on peripheral smear lymphocytes look like mature cell

- a. CLL
- b. CML
- c. ALL
- d.
- e.

104. Damage to median nerve

- a. loss of abduction of thumb
- b. loss of adduction of thumb
- c. loss of sensation on lateral side of hand
- d.
- e.

105. CSF composition appropriate is

- a. 20-40mg/protein

b. Sodium 130 meq/ml

c. Glucose 120mg/dl

d.

e.

106. Internal capsule inappropriate is

a. ant, and post. limb contains corticospinal n corticocerebellar fiber

b. sensory fibers pass thru ant limb

c. corona radiata transmit impulses to cortex

d.

e.

107. Primordial germ cells derived from..

a. wall of yolk sac.

b. Amnion

c. Trophoblast

d. Deciduas

e.

108. during sleep hormone level is more than awake time

a. cortisol

b. ADH

c. epinephrine

d.

e.

109. anaerobes infection all true except

a. granuloma formation

b. gangrene

c. food poisoning

d. necrosis

e. lock jaw

110. male 40 yr, 15kg overweight with 20mmol blood sugar in treatment

in addition to diet and exercise is

a. biguanides

b. glybenclamide

c. acarbose

d.

e.

111. Myasthenia gravis diagnosis is

a. type 2 H.S reaction

b. type 1

c. type 3

d. type 4

e.

112. poststreptococcal G.N is,,,,

a. type 2 H.S reaction

b. type 1

c. type 3

d. type 4

e.

113. Water flow from plasma to interstitial fluid

a. filtration.

b. with sodium

c. active process

d. facilitated transport

e.

114. lymph filtration in spleen occurs in

a. penicillus arteries

b. trabicular

c. centre

d. peripheral

e.

115. Venous blood from the leg is increased during exercise,,

a. muscle contraction of leg

b. valve in veins may be

c. intra thoracic pressure

d.

e.

116. Optic chiasma lesion causes..

a. bitemporal hemianopia

b. rt homonymeous hemianopia

c. lt..homonymeous hemianopia

d.

e.

117. father A ,,mother AB ,,fetus will never have blood group

- a. O
- b. B
- c. AB
- d. A
- e.

118. Mother -ve , father +ve 1st child with hepatosplenomegaly now 2nd child (erythroblastosis fetalis),, baby has blood group....

- a. O+ve
- b. O-ve
- c. B-ve
- d.
- e.

119. Pituitary gland not related with.....

- a. facial nerve
- b. sphenoid sinus
- c. cavernous sinus
- d. optic chiasma
- e.

120. lady with PPH can not lactate her baby inspite of willing for lactation due to

- a. sheehans synd..
- b. anemia
- c. fibroid
- d. endometrial hyperplasia
- e.

121 . Female patient having ch, renal failure ,,best donor for transplatation ..

- a. twin
- b. husband
- c. step sister
- d. step brother
- e.

122. In saliva bactriocidal agent is

- a. lysozymes
- b. lysosome
- c. acid

d. amylin

e. IgA

123. Rationale treatment of essential HTN

a. alpha blockers

b. aldosterone

c. Angiotensin receptor blocker

d.

e.

124. Antibiotic given with serum conc, monitoring ..

a. vancomycin

b. cyclosporine

c. omeprazole

d.

e.

125. Gardeners spraying insecticides become unconscious, salivation.
drug to be given to antagonize symptoms

a. Pralidoxime

b. Atropine

c. Epinephrine

d.

e.

126. Adrenal glands blood supply most inappropriately..

a. all branches of arteries from aorta.

b. 1 branch from renal art

c. 1 br from phrenic

d.

e.

127. Nephrotic synd, with Generalized edema due to....

a. dec, colloidal osmotic pressure

b. dec hydrostatic pressure

c. dec salt retention

d.

e.

128. ADH dec. by

a. Alcohol

b. Aldosterone

- c. inc salt
- d. decrease body water
- e. starvation

129. PPI,s drug is ...

- a. omeprazole.
- b. Cimetidine
- c. Metoclopramide
- d.
- e.

130. H2 blockers ...

- a. dec HCL secretion
- b. delay gastric emptying
- c. inc hcl
- d.
- e.

131. Which is not immunosuppresnt...?

- a. anticholerngic agent
- b. corticosteroid
- c. methotrexate
- d.
- e.

132. Which is not malignant lesion

- a. Osteomylytis
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Erythroplakia
- d. sarcoidosis
- e.

133. Swallowing stage...

- a. Palantopharngicus muscles moves laterally
- b. Larynx moves down
- c. Palate move downwards
- d.
- e.

134. Basophilia of cell due to...

- a. RER

b. golgi bodies

c. nnucleus

d.

e.

135. CIN of cervix most easy cheaper and valuable tst ..

a. pap smear

b. ultrasound

c. D n C

d.

e.

136. Correct about ureter.....

a. enter rt angle in blabber

b. lies above utrine artery

c. is not close to cervix

d. present in broad ligament

e. posteriorly external ilaic vessels

137. regarding posteror mediastinum,,,,,

a. aorta gives 9 post intercostal br

b. all intercostals veins drain into azygous vein

c. Thoracic duct turn to left side

d.

e.

138. 3rd part of subclavian artery anyersum swelling present in...

a. ant triangle

b. post triangle

c. axilla

d.

e.

139. Ventilation is very high at

a. apex of lung

b. base of lung

c. middlle zone

d.

e.

140. Pacemaker for cerebral cortex which show changes on EEG

- a. Thalamus
- b. reticular formation
- c. hypothalamus
- d.
- e.

141. Nigrostriatal fibers secrete neurotransmitter ...

- a. dopamine
- b. Ach
- c. Serotonin
- d.
- e.

142. Hormone causing Gluconeogenesis ...

- a. glucagon.
- b. GH
- c. ADH
- d. Insulin
- e.

143. Patient with fever, joint pain, chest infection, anemia, HB type present will be

- a. HB ss
- b. HBsc
- c. HB A2
- d.
- e.

144. Ac ventricular failure, resp distress, drug of choice is...

- a. i/v furosemide
- b. dopamine
- c. streptokinase
- d. oxygen
- e.

145. Thyroid gland ..

- a. Histological active follicles contain more colloid
- b. start at upper border of thyroid cartilage
- c. isthmus at C12/3
- d.
- e.

146. Sympathetic block to urinary bladder, which will result??

- a. pain n filling sensation lost
- b. unable to empty bladder
- c. inc tone of int.bladder sphincter
- d. dec tone of ext.bladder sphincter
- e. inc male fertility

147. Vagal stimulation result in..

- a. inc gasticc emptying
- b. dec gasticc emptying
- c. block acid secretion
- d.
- e.

148. Tumor with least likely metastasis

- a. BCC
- b. SCC
- c. lymphoma
- d.
- e.

149. Which of the following drug irreversibly blocks platelet action...

- a. aspirin
- b. naproxen
- c. diclofenac
- d.
- e.

150. patient wth BT prolong ,normal CT ,normal Aptt with clott retriCTION problem

- a. afibrinogenmia
- b. thrompocytopenia
- c. hemophilia
- d.
- e.

151 . FEMALE hyperthoriodism w i t h palpitaion and tachycardia, pulse rate 110, all these findings are due to ,,,

- a. beta adrgic response
- b. Alpha adrenergic

c. vagus stimulation

d.

e.

152. Pul.O₂ toxicity result from

a. prolong o₂ therapy

b. inc PCO₂

c. at high altitude

d. in under water

e.

153. Clinically, GFR is measured by

a. creatine

b. inulin

c. PAH

d.

e.

154. About ansa cervicalis.....all are correct except

a. supply to carotid body

b. c1,2,3

c. joins hypoglossal

d. supply thyrohyoid muscle

e.

155. Inappropriate for type 2 Hyper.Sensitivity..

a. mast basophiles ,platelates degranulation play major role

b. antibody antigen complex

c. circulating complex

156. Which one of the following is correct

a.csf production is 500ml/day

b. hyperkalemia occurs in sever diabetes mellitus

c. 98 % potassium is present intra cellularly

157. Heparin prevent thrombus

a. propagation

b. embolization

c. formation

d. organization

158. Anti thrombin 3 is activated by

- a. heparin
- b. warferine
- c.PAF
- d.VWF

159. Which of the following organism produce hemorrhagic fever when person is infected for the 2nd time

- a.CMV
- b.HSV
- c. dengue
- d. rubella

160. Which of the following is inappropriate

- a. hyperplasia is inc in number of cell
- b. hypertrophy is inc in size
- c. hyperplasia n hypertrophy can not occur in the same tissue

161. Regarding parasympathetic stimulation

- a. increase PR interval
- b. decrease PR interval
- c. decrease QRS interval

162. In case of hyperthyroidism, which is inappropriate

- a. increase bone demineralization
- b. calciuria
- c. hyper phosphatemia
- d. hypercalcemia
- e.hyperphosphaturia

163. At alveolar level, microbicidal function is done by

- a. alveolar macrophages
- b. IgA
- c. mucus

164. A patient has bone sarcoma, radiations were given,, after some days patient developed skin ulcer at site of radiation, which is not healing. This is most likely due to

- a. endartritis obliterans
- b. infection
- c. malignancy
- d. venous thrombosis

165. O_2 n H_2O_2 is produced in neutrophil from

- a. peroxisome
- b. mitochondria
- c. lysosome
- d. RER
- e. nucleus

166. Respiratory center in brain is sensitive to changes in

- a. PCO_2
- b. PO_2
- c. pH
- d. H^+ ion concentration

167. Regarding Opioids

- a. can be safely given with mono amine oxidase inhibitor
- b. can be given in increased intra cranial pressure
- c. older persons are less sensitive to it, so increase dose should be given

168. In which of the following vein venous PaO_2 n $PaCO_2$ is appropriate with arterial blood

- a. femoral vein
- b. antecubital vein
- c. internal jugular vein
- d. subclavian vein
- e. veins on dorsum of a warm hand

169. External carotid artery is differentiated from internal carotid artery

- a. more pulsatile
- b. branches in neck
- c. deep

170. A person after some kind of thermal stress, was found to be unconscious, on examination he has cold clammy extremities, core body temperature 99 F, n has hypotension,, which of the following phenomenon occurred

- a. heat exhaustion
- b. heat stroke
- c. hypohyermia

171. A patient has pituitary tumor, in addition to blindness from

compression of optic chiasma, it has also eroded lower part of hypo thalamus. Which of the following will result from hypothalamus lesion

- a. hyperphagia
- b. hyperthermia
- c. hypothermia

172. Most common congenital heart disease

- a. ASD
- b. VSD
- c. TOF
- d. PDA

173. Which of the following autoimmune disease involves only single organ

- a. SLE
- b. RA
- c. cystic fibrosis

174. EBV causes which malignancy

- a. nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- b. kaposi sarcoma
- c. burkitt's lymphoma

175. About chlamydia

- a. cause chorioretinitis
- b. cause trachoma
- c. is aerobic organism
- d. is club shaped

176. When loop diuretic given, which one of the following is correct

- a. dec interstitium osmolality, so dilute urine is produced
- b. dec osmolality of tubular fluid
- c. dec calcium in urine
- d. dec urea secreted in urine

177. Central artery of retina is related to

- a. superior orbital fissure
- b. inferior orbital fissure
- c. optic canal
- d. cavernous sinus
- e. facial vein

178. Turbulence in vessel is increased by increase in

- a. diameter
- b. velocity
- c. radius
- d. viscosity

179. About broncho pulmonary segment

- a. supplied by tertiary bronchiole
- b. is independent of each other
- c. artery is anterior to bronchus
- d. vein is posterior to bronchus

180. Osmolarity increase with increase in

- a. number of solute particles
- b. size of solute particles
- c. molecular weight of solute particles

181. Blood supply of stomach

- a. right gastric artery supply lesser curvature
- b. right gastroepiploic artery is branch of gastroduodenal artery
- c. short gastric artery is branch of hepatic artery

182. What is true regarding fibroadenoma of the breast ?

- a. posterior acoustic enhancement in less than 50 %
- b. is likely to be tender to palpation
- c. macro calcifications are usually seen
- d. regresses after menopause
- e. the presence of a halo is an ominous sign

183. Medullary branch of vertebral artery is damaged on right side, which of the following will result

- a. loss of hypoglossal nerve function on same side
- b. loss of hypoglossal function on opposite side
- c. loss of all sensation on opposite side
- d. loss of voluntary movement on opposite side

184. Insulin secretion is decreased by

- a. glucagon secretion
- b. food intake
- c. somatostatin release
- d. pituitary gland

185 . Connective tissue in all body except head n neck, is derived from

- a. ectoderm
- b. endoderm
- c. mesoderm
- d. ecto + meso
- e. meso +endo

186. Question about autoimmune hemolytic anemia

187. Question about MHC

188 . Question about Passive congestion of liver

kindly complete the missing options n questions

PAPER 1 and 2. paper 1 2009

DO CONFIRM THE ANSWERS

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](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 [http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What is sacralization of the l-5](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_sacralization_of_the_l-5)

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 <http://www.cvphysiology.com/Cardiac%20Function/CF017.htm>

7

A simple scenario of heart failure disease

8

Which hepatitis is dangerous in pregnancy

a) A

b) B

c) C

d) D

e) E

Ans;

e

9

A lady, who's been delivered in a remote village, presents with shock, septicemia, bleeding from venous sites. What's the 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 occurs in kidney

b) 25 occurs in kidney

c) 1 occurs 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 SUPPLIED 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 pneumoniae
- d) Staph epidermiditis
- e) ...

ans; b

20,

Cause of gas gangrene (C. perferringens ws not givn)

- a) C.botulinum
- b) C. C. Ijungdahlii
- 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=8iopTKyKlaWlsQaB9JzEBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=omental%20fat%20necrosis&f=false

22,

Most of bicarbonate absorption occurs in

- a) Proximal 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=oCspTPu0CI00IqftobD-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) Hyponatremia
- 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 circadian 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 disability the 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) Accuracy

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 thyroectomy
- e) Ligol solution

Ans

B

39,

Which will not be present in a lung hamartoma (it was scenario of pulmonary hamartoma and question was asked at the end of scenario)

- a) Coin lesion on xray chest
- b) Mostly asymptomatic
- c) Mostly Discovered incidently
- d) Benign
- e) Cartilage in lesion area

Ans

40,

Difference between 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 A

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) Malabsorption
 - b) Steatorrhea
 - 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 part 1 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) Pacinian corpuscles

b) Meissner's corpuscles

c) Ruffini's 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 right atrial pressure

d) ...

e) ...

ans b

59,

During systole

a) Both ventricles contract simultaneously

b) 50% filling of ventricles occurs

c) Blood 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 > 2 g | 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 haematobium

71,

Which tumor does not have 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 be approached from medial side, why

- a) Don't remember choices, sorry
- B)
- C)
- D)

81,

Micturation reflex centre is located in

- a) Brainstem (pontine micturation centre). There is also a sacral micturation centre but it was 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 of SPACE but lower part of RIB)

84,

Pt having upper 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 was 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) Agonist

b) Antagonist

95

Diagnosis of Klinefelter's syndrome

a) Barr body

96

Which drug interacts with warfarin

a) Cimetidine

97

Adverse effect of chlorpromazine

a) Extrapyramidal

98

Mechanism of action of captopril a) ACE
inhibitor

99

Feature of calcium

- 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 and B VIRUS
- b) Bilirubin
- c) Sgpt
- d) Albumin Ans

c

104

Which hormone inhibits insulin secretion?

- a) Secretin
- b) Cck
- c) Somatostatin
- d) Glucagon
- e) Vip Ans

c

(As a general rule all gut hormone stimulate insulin release and known 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 eosinophils are Dec

107

A simple scenario 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

ABSOLUTE 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) Facilitated diffusion
- Ans
A (water channels)

114

Facilitated diffusion

- a) Passive transport through protein channels or carrier proteins

115

Which factor strengthens the patient-doctor relationship

- a) High professional skills
 - b) High social skills
 - c) Highly qualified
 - d) Logical answers to questions
 - e) Active listening
- Ans

E

http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:B-90RsYl_QIJ:www.racgp.org.au/afp/200512/200512robinson.pdf+active+listening+for+a+doctor&hl=en&gl=pk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEShL3aencNeNL6PcDL75akSth1myGNOsIBbWqXMO-BxP5X7QKVmiu16qKkAOUhwMcNerrFuT2x-kVNZ-Zz84Xr5Gy1K7AJJfrUhJoOWFb7PnEI52oZ3VXT9v3ZAKmA31w_Eh-Ea0&sig=AHIEtbTDPrtyezt44aYcvJMnrIDzau8oZw

116

Which is more aggressive (also in last part 1)

- a) Basal cell carcinoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- 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 retroperitoneally, 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 fasciculata
- c) Parafollicular 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

Accommodation reflex intact, light reflex absent. Damage to?

- a) Edinger 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

http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e4wArL7hQC&pg=PA18&dq=portal+system+draining+esophagus+is&hl=en&ei=N7w0TNLEDKjonQefitGDBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

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 resistance

e) ...

ans

c

134

For a blood donor what is not required (choices not well remembrd.actually
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 lying down

- a) Retrosternal goiter

140

Best buffer of body

- a) Protein
- b) Hb
- c) HCO_3^-
- d) Phosphate

Ans

C

141

Protein utilization is checked by

- a) Urinary NO_2^-
- b) Blood NO_2^-

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 acclimitization?

- 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) $I \propto \frac{1}{q}$

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 should 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 of cell division the chromosomes are arranged in chromatids

- a) Prophase
- b) Metaphase
- c) Anaphase
- d) Telophase

163

Atrial contraction corresponds to

- a) C wave
- b) P wave
- c) Qrs

164

Dorsal roots supply which muscles?

- a) Internal intercostal
- b) External intercostal
- c) Innermost intercostal
- d) Some back muscle

165

Internal spermatic fascia is derived from

- a) External oblique
- b) Internal oblique
- c) Transversalis fascia
- d) Transversus abdominis

C

166

Inputs to cerebellum

- a) From vestibular system

167

Resolving power of lens

a) That enables to see closely related subjects separately

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

OCTOBER 08 Questions, ?subject

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 intermedia

Amygdala

2. Below the umbilicus anterior abdomen is formed by: External intercostal and part of Internal oblique* Internal intercostals and part of transverse abdominis muscle 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*

Liquefactive

Fatty

tuberculous

5. Which hormone 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 excised 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 hormone stops ovulation during lactation

Estrogen
Progesterone
Prolactin*
Oxytocin

12. Which of the following delays wound healing

Vit C*
Vita
Immobilization
Vit E

13. feature of Down's Syndrome

Cardiac anomalies
Fallots
Hypospadias
Early death*

14. Turner 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

Berylliosis

Asbestosis*

Benzene

Pentamidine

20. Common feature in nitrates, isoprenaline . Theophylline is

Postural hypotension

Rapid pulse

Vasodilation

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 occurs by

Exotoxin of salmonella Vibrio

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. Hippocampal injury causes

Sex rage

Hunger

Loss of Memory*

Temperature disturbances

27. What organ lesion causes hypothermia

Preoptic

Lateral hypothalamus

Post hypothalamus *

Pituitary

28. Chemotactic factors function mostly in

Diapedesis

Margination '

Migration

Acute inflammation

29. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is

Appendix testis

Appendix

Ovary

30. Muscle traversing the shoulder joint

Crocobrachialis

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 serum calcium. He is

suffering from
Primary hypoparathyroidism
Vit D deficiency
2ndry hypoparathyroidism

33.Example of synchondrosis is
Symphysis
Involves hyaline cartilage b/w 2 bones
Costal joint

34.Erythropoietin is secreted from
Yellow marrow
Jg complex
Macula densa
Peritubular 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 factor

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 variable 2 heavy chains

IgM is abundant

42. Median nerve supplies

Palmar medial 1/3

Palmar and dorsal medial 1/3

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 nerve

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 and submandibular

49. Posterior triangle in the neck has following boundaries
Ant ant border of SCM post omohyoid
Post ant border of SCM and ant diaphragm
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
Coeliac artery Splenic artery

52. Subcapsularis sinus is present in

Spleen
Lymph nodes
Payers patches
Palatine tonsils

53. After ileal 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
Hypophosphatemia
Hyperuricemia

55. Patient after radiation vomited for 4hrs Cl is raised, he has

Metabolic acidosis
Respiratory alkalosis with ion gap
Metabolic alkalosis

56. Patient has Babinski + lesion is in

UMN
LMN
Dorsal column
Ant column

57. Inferior rectal artery is a branch of

Ext illiac

I n t 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 seminiferous 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 clearance

69. A boy is malnourished and has edema due to protein loss his Plasma colloid pressure is decreased Increase hydrostatic pressure Blocked lymphatics

70. Cholestatic cholangitis is caused by *Clonorchis sinensis*, *Diphyllobothrium latum*, *Schistosoma*, *Entamoeba*

71. After appendectomy what may be damaged Inguinal ligament Superior epigastric artery Inferior hypogastric nerve Spermatic cord

72. The McBurney point indicates the presence of tip of appendix. Following is true about appendix
Appendix has incomplete muscular coat
Appendix not attached to mesentery
Supplied by celiac artery

73. One of the following is not a branch of External carotid artery
Lingual A
Ophthalmic A
Occipital A
Maxillary A
Superficial 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 Ulnar nerve Radial nerve Axillary nerve

77. Vomiting center is present in
Hypothalamus
Pituitary
Pons
Medulla
Midbrain

78. Patient with 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. Muscarinic receptors are present in

Postganglionic parasympathetic Postganglionic

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 to 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 occurs in

Kidney

Liver

Spleen

Intestine

91. End artery

Spleen

Bone

Brain

EMBRYOLOGY.

1. Regarding Decidua:

A. Decidua basalis forms the maternal part of placenta.

2. Embryonic period is: A. 3-8 weeks.

3. Which of the following is a derivative of neuro ectoderm: A. Sphincter pupili muscle.

4. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

5. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

6. Regarding Allantois:

7. left umbilical vein will regress t o : A. Ligamentum Teres.

8. Which of the following structure is not an Embryological remnant: A. Lateral umbilical ligament.

9. Regarding Mesothelium: A.

Lines the body cavities.

10. Physiological hernia occurs in between:

A. 6-10 weeks.

11. What will happen immediately after birth: Anatomical closure of Ductus arteriosus. Anatomical closure of Ductus venosus.

Anatomical closure of foramen ovale.

Obliteration of Left umbilical vein. Obliteration of
Right umbilical vein.

12. Which of the following bone is derived from 2nd Pharyngeal arch: A. Styloid process.

13. Muscles innervated by hypoglossal nerves are derived from: A. Occipital
Somites.

14. Primordial Germ cells are derived from: A. Yolk
sac endoderm.

NEUROANATOMY

1. In adults spinal cord ends at the intervertebral disc between: A. L1-2.

2. Injury to L1 vertebra will directly damage which of the following spinal structure:
A. Conus Medullaris.

3. Which of the statement regarding Lateral Horn of spinal cord is
inappropriate:

A. It is present at the cervical portion of spinal cord.

4. Regarding Trapezoid Body:

A. It is related to the auditory pathway.

5. Loss of Fine and skilled movements of the hand is due to damage of: A. Corticospinal
Tract.

6. What is inappropriate regarding Glossopharyngeal nerve: A. It is entirely
sensory.

7. Loss of temperature regulation is due to damage at: A. Anterior
Hypothalamic Nucleus.

8. Temperature regulation centre is located in : A.
Hypothalamus.

9. In spinal tap the needle which will go across:

A. Epidural Space → Dura Matter → Subdural Space → Arachnoid Matter → Subarachnoid
space.

10. Regarding spinal cord what is inappropriate: A. Its dura matter has two layers

HISTOLOGY

1. Simple columnar epithelium is present: A.

Choroidal plexus of ventricles.

2. Cytoskeleton:

A. Maintains the integrity of the cell.

3. Mast cell.

.....

4. Newly formed Elastic cartilage looks yellow & dense because of: A. Large number of Elastin fibers.

5. Compact bone contains:

A. Osteoblast cells in the lacunar spaces.

6. Which part of the respiratory tract contains mucous glands: A. Nasal cavity.

7. Skeletal muscles have:

A. Multiple nuclei located at their periphery.

8. Surfaces which are prone to great amount of friction have:

A. Stratified Squamous Keratinizing Epithelium

. PHYSIOLOGY

1. Pulmonary Wedge Pressure:

A. Indirectly measures left atrial pressure,

2. Ventricular Depolarization on ECG strip is represented by: A. QRS Complex.

3. Ventricular preload is measured by: A. LVEDV.

4. Blood flow to the left ventricles is increased by: Acetylcholine infusion.

Sympathetic stimulation

5. Bain Bridge reflex.

.....

6. IPSP is generated by opening of:

A. Cl⁻ channels.

7. During Depolarization:

A. There is rapid influx of Na⁺.

8. Blood group antigen:

A. Will not found in any other tissue than blood.

B. Will be inherited by Autosomal recessive pattern

9. If father's blood group is B+ve & mother's blood group is AB+ve there child can not have which of the following blood group:

A. O+ve.

10. ESR will increase with the decrease in :

A. Albumin.

11. ADH will act on :

A. Distal Tubules.

12. Renal absorption of glucose thru secondary transport with sodium occurs at:

A. Proximal Tubules.

12. Simple Diffusion depends on all of the following factors except: A. Magnetic field.

13. What is the suitable I/V fluid for the patient of aciduria: Normal Saline.

Darrow's solution.

Ringer lactate. 5%

dextrose 10%

dextrose.

14. Which of the following causes Hyperkalemia:

Zollinger Ellison syndrome.

Cushing syndrome. Conn's syndrome. Pyloric stenosis.

15. Which of the following hormone is called STRESS HORMONE: A. Cortisol.

16. Inhibitory factor released by hypothalamus against which of the following hormone:

Prolactin Growth hormone.

17. Bile of the Liver differs from the GB bile because GB bile contains

decrease amount of: A.

Water.

18. Which of the following cell can never reproduce:

Erythrocyte.

Neuron.

Skeletal muscle.

Smooth muscle.

19. Which of the following is the NOT non dividing cell: A.

Hepatocytes.

20. Heat loss mainly depends on :

Temperature of the surrounding.

Evaporation.

21. Cortisol decreases which of the following cell:

A. Lymphocyte.

22. Resection of distal ileum will impair the absorption of: A. Bile Salts.

23. Regarding Bradykinin:

Its formation is activated by kallikrein.

24. Regarding Interferon:

25. Surfactant is released by : A.

Type II pneumocytes.

26. Increase peripheral resistance is due to : A. Increase vasomotor tone.

27. Chloride shift means:

A. Transfer of Cl^- in erythrocytes in exchange of HCO_3^- .

28. Cardiac muscles are prevented by tetanization due to its:

Rhythmicity

Automaticity Conductivity

Long refractory period.

29. Sustained rhythmic reflex tremors induced by sudden movements is: A. Clonus.

30. Most active form of thyroid hormone present in circulation is: A. T₃.

31. Regarding conduction of visual pathways:

.....

32. Regarding olfaction:

A. Sharp odors have the quality of water & lipid solubility.

33. Unilateral Anosmia is due to:

A. Affection of Nasal mucosa.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Irreversible cell injury starts with:

A. Rupture of the Lysosomal membrane.

2. Which of the following is not a mediator of acute inflammation: A. Dopamin.

3. ICAM & VCAM mediates: A.

Leukocyte Adhesion.

4. Fever in inflammation is caused by: A. IL1 &

TNF α .

5. A 36 years old women presented with acute abdomen. At laparoscopy most of the bowel loops were dark purple black. Her mesenteric veins were patent. The most probable underlying pathological process is:

A. Wet Gangrene.

6. Superimposed infection on necrosis is called: A.

Gangrenous Necrosis.

7. Fluid accumulates in acute inflammation contains: A. Proteins

>3gm/dl.

8. Fat necrosis occurs in: A.

Acute pancreatitis.

9. What is inappropriate about fat necrosis: A. Only

caused by trauma to the fat tissue.

10. A 25 year old lady with 14 weeks pregnancy had a road traffic accident brought to the emergency department with a large open wound on thigh and femur fracture. After 2 days of accident she suddenly collapsed & died. The most probable pathological process involve in her death:

A. Fat Embolism.

11. Regarding Fat Embolism:

It is Fetal in > 80 % of cases.

IT manifest within 12 hours.

12. A 30 year old women brought to emergency department with bleeding.....

13. A 16 years old boy deeply jaundiced presented with gum bleeding due to:

A. Vitamin K deficiency.

14. A patient presented with enlarge lymph nodes, the diagnosis of Tuberculosis in this patient is confirmed b y :

A. Presence of caseous necrosis in lymph nodes.

15. An 18 year old girl came to family doctor complaining of primary amenorrhea, on examination she found to have well formed breasts, blind ended vagina with no uterus & ovary. Her probable Karyotype is:

A. 46 XY.

16. Edema due to increase hydrostatic pressure is seen i n : A. Congestive cardiac failure.

17. Which of the following is a benign tumor: A.

Warthin`s tumor.

18. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

A. Leukoplakia.

B. Erythroplakia.

19. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

Condyloma

Metaplasia Endocervix.

Cystic hyperplastic endometrium

20. Metaplasia does not occur i n :

Brain.

Vitamin A deficiency.

21. The primary source of Creatinin is:

Liver.

RBC.

Skeletal muscles.

Cardiac muscles.

Lungs.

22. Dystrophic Calcification is seen in all of the following except:

Malarial parasite.

Dead fetus.

Hydatid Cyst.

23. Maximal tensile Strength of a wound is attained in.

3 Months.

Over an unpredictable period of time. 1 Year. 6

days. 10 days.

24. Regarding autosomal recessive disorders:

25. Which of the following are not non-dividing cells. A.

Hepatocytes.

26. In a patient there is atrophy of submandibular gland due to its duct obstruction.

Atrophy of the gland is because of:

A. Apoptosis.

27. The mechanism of injury of ionization radiation is : A. Free

radical formation.

28. LASER act by: Cutting.

Biochemical changes

29. A patient admitted to the hosp. diagnosed as case of gas gangrene dies due to :

A. Toxic shock

30. Which of the following is the confirmatory test of AIDS:

Western blot.

ELISA.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY

1. Hepatic hemangioma is associated with: A. Vinyl

Chloride.

2. Which of the disease is common in I/V drug abusers: A. Infective

Endocarditis.

3. Typhoid carriers are: A.

Usually asymptomatic.

4. Intestinal metaplasia due to reflux esophagitis leads to : A.

Adenocarcinoma.

5. Embryological marker that reappears in circulation in Ca Colon is: A. CEA.
6. Which of the following is peculiar for crohn`s disease is: A. Perianal Lesions.
7. Anemia of pregnancy is due t o : A. Increase plasma volume.
8. Major complication of severe burn: Formation of granulation tissue. Carcinoma formation.
9. What is Inappropriate about hyper parathyroidism: A. There is increase PO4 renal absorption.
10. A 25 year old lady complaining of palpitations, heat intolerance on examination her pulse is 112b/min, BP 120/80, R/R 20 br/min. She is most probably a case of:
A. Hyperthyroidism.
11. Resection of Anterior lobe of pituitary will lead t o :
A. Decrease glucocorticoids.
12. A 6 year old boy is complaining of proximal muscular weakness was found to be Ca++ channel antibodies positive. The most probable diagnosis is:
Lambert Eaton Syndrome. Myasthenia Gravis.
13. In pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure is due t o : A. Ventilation / perfusion mismatch.
14. Left ventricular failure will lead t o :
A. Increase pulmonary arteriolar Pressure.
15. Immediate effect after injury to a vessel i s :
Vasoconstriction
16. Effects of hyper parathyroidism in Ca. lung is due t o : Parathyroid like protein
Parathyroid hormone
17. Splenectomy will help in treating which type of anemia: A. Hereditary Spherocytosis.
18. Malignant Tumor that will not metastasize: A. Basal cell carcinoma.
19. Achlasia is due t o :

A. Absence of Myenteric plexus.

20. After a traffic accident a lady is brought to a hosp the IMMEDIATE step you do:

A. Clear airway.

21. Ameobic infection reaches lungs via:

Direct extension from liver.

By aspiration of ova of Entameoba histolitica.

By aspiration of trophozoits of Entameoba histolitica.

Via Portal vein.

22. In Hypothyroidism there is increase in: A.

Cholesterol

23. In thyroid disease the antibodies are directed against: A. Thyroglobin.

24. A 50 years old man is awakened in the middle of the night with acute pain & tenderness of the right knee. He has a low grade fever. His knee is hot, tender & swollen. Analysis of fluid from right knee shows: leukocytes 70,000/mm³ with 75% neutrophils, crystal analysis = negative birefringent, gram stain = negative. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Gout.

B. Pseudo gout.

C. Septic arthritis.

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Which of the following blocks α and β receptors: A. Labetalol.

2. Ketamin is used as anesthetic in repeated dressings of burn patient because:

A. It relieves pain as well.

3. Drug that decreases the tone of lower esophageal sphincter & increases gastric emptying:

A. Metaclopramide.

4. Which of the following is suitable antihypertensive for asthma & IHD patient during surgery:

I/V sodium nitroprusside. I/V nitroglycerin.

5. Which of the following is drug of choice for patient of status asthematicus:

I/V aminophyllin Oral
steroid I/V salbutamol.

6. During surgery antibiotics should be given at : A. At the time of induction of anesthesia.

7. Heparin will inhibit:

A. Clot propagation.

B. Clot organization.

8. Acid suppression is done by blocking: A. H₂ Receptor.

9. Drug of choice for acute pancreatitis.

Pethidine.

Morphine.

Paracetamol

FCPS PART 1 JUNE 2010 MEDICINE PAPER B

• by DR RAKHSHANI » Wed Jul 07, 2010 7:39 am

Hi Friends i m posting the mcqs.it will help us in our board exam,
paper A is still not received

PAPER B

Q 1. A person undergoing an 8 hour long explorative laprotomy now can not oppose thumb with index finger, likely lesion is

- a. Median 1
- b. Ulnar

Q 2. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus injured which nerve

- a. Auxillary!
- b. Radial
- c. Median
- d. Ulnar
- e. Musculocutaneous

Q 3. A person is unable to flex his thigh and knee

- a. Bicep femoris
- b. Semitendinous
- c. Sartorius!
- d. Rectus femoris

Hidden content: UNLOCKED

Q 4. Upper border of Iliac crest crosses

- a. Ant sup iliac spine
- b. Body of L4!

Q 5. Abdominal organs are lined by

- a. Visceral peritoneum!
- b. Parietal peritoneum
- c. Omentum

Q 6. Muscle of the back are supplied by a. Ventral primary rami

b. Dorsal primary rami of spinal nerve] Q 7. Knee joint is supplied by

- a. L2, L3
- b. L3, L4
- c. L4, L5
- d. L5, S1

Q 8. Which of the following is not true regarding Hemi section of the spinal cord?

- a. Loss of pain and temp sense on same side!
- b. Ipsilateral Babinski sign
- c. Loss of joint position sense on same side

Q 9. Spinothalamic tract is

- a. Anterior
- b. Lateral
- c. Posterior

Q 10. A young boy was climbing stairs experiences chest pain and dyspnea. What is the mechanism of dyspnea

- a. Low pO₂
- b. V / Q mismatch]

Q 11. A known smoker is having sudden onset chest pain and dyspnea . o/e breath sounds are absent and percussion is hyperresonant. What initial investigation would u like to do

- a. CXR
- b. ECG
- c. Echo
- d. ABG's

Q 12. Most common feature of atypical pneumonia is

- a. Fever
- b. Dry cough]
- c. Consolidation

Q 13. In Asthma there is

- a. FEV₁ = FVC
- b. FEV₁ < 75 % OF FVC

Q 14. A plumber is having chronic cough, his PH is 7.3, PCO₂ 30mmHg, HCO₃ 18 meq/L

- a. Compensated Respiratory Alkalosis

b. Compensated Metabolic Acidosis

c. Combine

d. Uncompensated respiratory Alkalosis]

Q 15. Question about respiratory failure types associated with chronic bronchitis.

Q 16. Deviation of uvula to left lesion will be at

a. Right Vagus]

b. Right hypoglossal

Q 17. Which one is wrong about ECG

a. P wave precede pacemaker potential]

b. Etc 9/27/08Ashfaq

Q 18. A patient GFR drops from 100 to 20, his s. creatinine will rise from 1 to

a. .5

b. 2

c. 5]

d. 10

e. 20

Q 19. The best index of Afterload is

a. Blood Pressure]

b. Venous volume

c. Cardiac output

Q20. Total Peripheral Resistance is determined by

a. Caliber of Arteriole]

b. Blood pressure

c. Cardiac output

Q 21 . In polycythemia which parameter is increased

a. Mean Arterial Pressure]

b. PO₂

c. WBC count

Q 22. Polycythemia is associated with

a. Cerebellar Hemangioblastoma]

b. Migraine

c. MI

d. Thyrotoxicosis

Q 23. Which of the following tumor is associated with amplification

of oncogenes

- a. Nephroblastoma
- b. Neuroblastoma!
- c. Retinoblastoma
- d. Schwannoma

Q 24. Esophageal motility is affected in which disease?

- a. SLE
- b. Scleroderma!

Q 25. Question abt Hashimoto's thyroiditis ie autoimmune.

Q 26. A 25 year old female with chronic diarrhea and weakness, investigation shows hypocalcemia and low vit D. the diagnosis is

- a. Giardiasis!
- b. Celiac Disease!

Q 26. A young child with sore throat and fever, her FBC shows 85 % lymphocytosis, the diagnosis is

- a. Infectious mononucleosis!
- b. Pertusis
- c. Typhoid Fever

Q 27. The causative agent of lymphoma in AIDS is

- a. HSV
- b. EBV!
- c. CMV

Q 28. Of the following which one is not cause by a virus?

- a. AMLI
- b. Burkitt's lymphoma
- c. Kaposi's sarcoma
- d. Cervical carcinoma

Q 29. HSV-2 is a risk factor for

- a. Endometrial carcinoma
- b. Cervical carcinoma!
- c. Ovarian carcinoma

Q 30. Which one is not a feature of cirrhosis?

- a. Acute piecemeal necrosis!
- b. Regenerative nodules
- c. Portal hypertension
- d. Ascities

Q 31 . A patient on oral anticoagulant which parameter should be monitored?

- a. aPTT
- b. PTI
- c. Bleeding time
- d. Clotting time

Q32. A 30 year old lady who is 34 weeks pregnant is having fits and raised BP with proteinuria,

What is the most appropriate initial management?

- a. IV Diazepam]
- b. MgSO₄ 9/27/08Ashfaq

Q33. A 23 yr old male with malar rash, cutaneous vasculitis and arthritis will show?

- a. Ig A deficiency
- b. C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency
- c. complement deficiency!
- d. CD4 helper deficiency

Q34. Most common cell of chronic inflammation?

- a. Neutrophil
- b. Macrophage!
- c. Lymphocyte
- d. Basophil
- e. Monocyte

Q35. Which chemical mediator is involved in cell mediated immune response?

- a. IL-2
- b. IL-4
- c. IL-6
- d. IL-10
- e. IL-12!

Q36. Which gram -ve bacteria do not produce endotoxin?

- a. Vibrio cholera
- b. Bordetella pertussis!
- c. Pseudomonas!

Q37. On X-Ray right heart border is made by a. SVC and right atrium!

- b. SVC, right atrium and IVC
- c. IVC and right atrium

Q38. Adenosine Deaminase deficiency is seen in which patients?

- a. SCIDI
- b. Lyshnyan syndrome

Q39. A Patient presented with cysts in liver, cause can be

- a. *teania solium*
- b. *teania echinococcus*

Q40. A question regarding *S. Hematobium*?

Q41. A notch between lesser curvature of stomach and pylorus is called?

- a. *Inisura angularis*

Q42. In peptic ulcer disease bleeding commonly occurs from which artery?

- a. Gastroduodenal Artery
- b. Pancreatoduodenal Artery.

Q43. Which of the following vaccines has got the protein component to enhance immune response?

- a. Polio
- b. Meningococcal vaccine!
- c. Rabies

Q44. Neonatal Rubella infection is screened by measuring which antibody?

- a. IgM
- b. IgG
- c. IgM and IgG

Q45. Which of the following is not true regarding Immunoglobulin?

- a. Light and Heavy chain have the same domain

Q46. A question about HLA-II, DP, DQ, DR.

Q47. Which neurotransmitter is not involved in memory?

- a. LHRH
- b. TRH
- c. Somatostatin
- d. Vasopressin
- e. Serotonin

Q48. A question about Alzheimer disease whether it affects short or long term memory. Q49.

Genes are made of

- a. Intron
- b. Exon
- c. Ds DNA]
- d. RNA
- e. Ribosome 9/27/08Ashfaq

Q50. Thiazide diuretic causes

- a. Hypocalcemia 1

Q51. Thiazide diuretic causes

- a. Hypokalemia!

Q52. Antidote of morphine poisoning is

- a. Nalaxone!

Q53. Pt. on MAO inhibitor is given 1st dose of barbiturate will develop

- a. coma!
- b. Insomnia

Q54. In acute heart failure the drug of initial choice is

- a. I / V furosemide!

Q55. A patient with carpal spasm following thyroidectomy, the drug of initial choice is

- a. I / V Ca gluconate.!

Q56. A patient on MAO inhibitor is given 1st dose of barbiturate, he will develop

- a. Coma !
- b. Insomnia

Q57. A 20 yr old girl with type 1 diabetes is brought to emergency in semicomatose condition.

An injection of insulin given to her will raise her

- a. Her blood pH
- b. Blood sugar
- c. K⁺ level
- d. Urinary excretion of ketones

Q58. Fine tremors are associated with which drug?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Terbutaline
- c. Theophylline

Q59. Which drug is teratogenic?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Coffee
- c. Heroin
- d. Phenothiazine
- e. Tobacco

Q60. Most common Source of pulmonary emboli

- a. femoral vein]
- b. popliteal vein]
- c. periprostatic veins
- d. periovarian veins
- e. superficial saphenous vein

Q61. The normal esophagus is

- a. 10 inches in length]
- b. lies entirely in the thoracic cavity
- c. consists entirely of skeletal muscle
- d. lined entirely by stratified squamous epithelium.]

Q62. A child suffered from repeated episodes of mild jaundice. Diagnosis after his labs showed unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia 1. Dubin Johnson syndrome

- 2. Bile duct obstruction
- 3. Gilbert syndrome]
- 4. Rotor syndrome

Q63. A pt z having anosmia and hypogonadism, CT will show lesion of which area?

- a. Amygdala
- b. Arcuate]

- c. preoptic
- d. paraventricular
- e. supraoptic.

Q64. Menopause is associated with

- 1. Low estrogen and high fsh and high lh|
- 2. Low estrogen and high fsh and low lh
- 3. High estrogen and low fsh and lh

4. Low estrogen and normal fsh and lh 9/27/08Ashfaq Q65. A patient is having oligospermia, which of the following hormone is likely to be low?

- a. FSH]
- b. LH
- c. Estrogen

Q66. Which one of the following is not a vasodilator?

- a. PGI2
- b. EndothelinI
- c. NO

Q67. A question abt Androgen.

Q68. Which drug is given to close ductus arteriosus if it does not closes spontaneously?

- a. Indomethacinel
- b. Paracetamol

Q69. A normal umbilical cord contain

- a. Two artries and left umbilical vein]
- b. Two artries and right umbilical vein

Q70. A pregnant lady is likely to have risen following value

- a. TIBC]
- b. Serum iron
- c. Serum ferritin

Q71. A patient on broad spectrum antibiotic starts to get bleeding,

likely cause is

- a. Vitamin k deficiency

Q72. The posterior relation of left kidney include following except

- a. Quadrates lamborum
- b. Psoas
- c. Diaphragm
- d. Splenic flexure!

Q73. A patient with swallowing difficulty and bird beak appearance on Ba meal is suggestive of

- a. Achlasial
- b. Esophageal carcinoma

Q74. A question about anatomy of spinal arteries. Q75. A question about

allergic urticaria.

Q76. Which anti tubercular drug is associated with Hyperuricemia.

- a. Isoniazid
- b. Rifampicin
- c. Pyrazinamidel

Q77. A patient on corticosteroid will show a decline in which cell line

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Monocyte
- c. Lymphocyte!

Q78. A question about long acting thyroid stimulating antibody (LATS)

Q79. Which property of motion is affected in cerebellar lesion? a. Range of moton

Q80. Which lobe of cerebellum is concerned with Balance and eye movement?

- a. Vermis
- b. Flocunodular lobe]
- c. Lateral hemisphere

Q81. Pubic symphysis is an example of which type of joint?

- a. Fibrous
- b. Fibrocartillagenousl
- c. Synovial

Q82. Tissue bleed is a feature of

- a. Collagern defect!
- b. Clotting problem

Q83. Which feature differentiates malignant from benign?

- a. Metastasis!
- b. Recurrence
- c. High vascularity 9/27/08Ashfaq

Q84. A feature of malignancy include

- a. Invasiveness!
- b. Hardness
- c. Vascularity

Q85. Blast injury is associated with deafness of which type

- a. Sensory
- b. Neural!
- c. Combine
- d. Toxic

Q86. In neural pathway unilateral lesion above which nucleus cause bilateral deafness?

- a. Lateral leminisci
- b. Inferior colliculi
- c. Cochlear nucleus!
- d. Medial geniculate body

I am not giving this answer let see can you do it.

Q87. Which enzyme is measured to differentiate raised alkaline phosphate whether of hepatic or bone in origin?

- a. ALT
- b. AST
- c. Gama GT.I

Q88. A hypertensive patient is having raised renin activity in left renal vein and in plasma, and a decreased renin activity in right renal vein, he is having

- a. Right renal artery stenosis
- b. Left renal artery stenosis]
- c. Bilateral stenosis

Q89. A child aspirated a peanut. In which lobar bronchus it must have lodged

- 1. Left upper
- 2. Right inferior]
- 3. Right middle
- 4. Right superior
- 5. Left inferior

Q90. Drug of choice for sub-arachnoid Hemorrhage

- a. Nifedipine
- b. Nimodipinel
- c. Verpamil
- d. Amlodipine
- e. Diltiazem

Q91. Recketsia infect which cells

- a. Epithelial
- b. Endothelial]
- c. Fat cell
- d. Schwann cell

- e. Macrophage
- f. Muscle cell

Q92. Which one is anaphylatoxin

- a. C3b
- b. C5b
- c. C3a

Q93. Normal quiet expiration is brought about by contraction/recoil of

- 1. Diaphragm]
- 2. Elastic tissue in thoracic and lung wall
- 3. Abdominal muscles
- 4. Sternocleidomastoid

Q94. A child died of severe pneumonia. At autopsy, the lung showed Warthin- Finkelschew cells with many nuclei. Causative organism:

- 1. Ebola virus
- 2. CMV
- 3. Measles virus]
- 4. Rubella virus
- 5 pneumocystis carinii

Q95. The following disease most severely affects the esophageal phase of swallowing

- 1. Myasthenia gravis
- 2. Scleroderma!
- 3. Poliomyelitis
- 4. Stroke 9/27/08Ashfaq

Q96. Pt presented in emergency in unconscious state report indicates hematoma in right parietal region, cause is

- 1. Internal carotid artery
- 2. Basilar artery
- 3. Middle cerebral artery
- 4. Middle meningeal artery!

Q97. A young patient with hypertension and hematuria, investigation shows anti basement membrane antibodies, the likely diagnosis is

- a. Good pastuer syndrome]
- b. SLE
- c. Membranous Gn 9/27/08Ashfaq

Answer

the ans with blocks mean correct option.

MEDICINE JUNE 2009

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 increased by prolonged use of
antacids
PPI
H2 blockers
anticholinergics
beta blockers

10. Esophago gastric junction competence is maintained by
lying supine
increased intra abdominal pressure
diaphragm paralysis
use of metoclopramide
use of morphine

11. Patient has acute blood loss the mechanism triggered immediately is baro receptor
mechanism renin angiotensin system

12. Carotid body receptors respond to arterial PO₂
arterial Pco₂

13. propylthiouracil acts by decreasing
iodine uptake decreasing TSH levels
decreasing thyro globulin levels

14. which is increased in first response 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 parasympathetic stimulation

increased GIT motility

micturition

miosis

sweating

21. ejaculation is caused by

sympathetic

parasympathetic

both

22. Alpha receptors stimulation causes

pupillary dilation

increased heart rate

increased contractility

23. fracture of surgical neck of humerus, patient can't 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

pharyngeal pouch 4th

pharyngeal pouch

26. bromocriptine causes decreased prolactin levels by acting on dopamine

receptors

cholinergic receptors

27. patient's ECG shows increasing PR intervals and then a missed beat
first degree block

sinus arrhythmia 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
be 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 on 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 I II , 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 broncho 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 decreases 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 incompatibility what is given to the mother to prevent it next
time
anti D antibodies

69. patient has blood group A+ which cannot be given to him
O+
O-A-AB-70. hamartoma
is benign tumor malignant
tumor

71. medullary rays present in
cortex
medulla

72. in Addison's disease what does not occur

hyperkalemia

hypokalemia

73. which is an essential amino acid

alanine

74. which is a teratogenic alcohol

75. which is associated with cancer

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 deficiency anemia is

hypochromic microcytic

80. a patient had a gastrectomy, after 3 months she presents with iron

deficiency 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 immediately 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 divided submandibular gland into superficial and deep parts
omohyoid
mylohyoid
anterior belly of digastric

90. patient has difficulty closing right eye and distorted facial appearance. he has damage to
right facial nerve
left facial nerve
left trigeminal nerve
trigeminal nerve

91. which does not cause thenar muscle wasting
carpal tunnel syndrome
C8 neuritis
cervical rib
scalene muscle spasm
cervical spondylosis

92. a pregnant lady from hilly area presents to. fetal scan at term shows no anomaly. which of the following can still be 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
submucous 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

decreased 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 septans

111. which is not part of limbic system

vermis of cerebellum

amygdala

anterior thalamus

hippocampus

112. right gastric artery is branch of

gastro duodenal

right gastro epiploic

113. thiazide diuretics

do not require potassium supplements

114. behaviour sciences is branch of science which deals with behaviour of

persons in different social, psychological conditions

115. patient has loss of proprioception on right and loss of pain and temperature on left, lesion is

right hemisection of spinal cord

hemisection of spinal cord

116. cerebral cortex is concerned with

voluntary movements of body

117. DVT is caused by

stasis of blood

118. lacrimal duct opens in inferior

meatus

middle meatus

119. in asthma

FEV₁/FVC less than 65%

FVC is reduced

120 6 years old girl has meningitis. most common organisms are streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria 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

syphilis

123. Lambda chain is present in amyloidosis

124. which does not follow oro fecal route tenia solium

trichuris trichuria, entrobium

vermicularis, Ankylostoma

duodenale

125. cholangio carcinoma is caused by

C Sinensis

paragonimus watermani, taenia

solium

126. young boy has bilateral parotid enlargement. diagnosis bacterial parotitis

mumps

infectious mononucleosis

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 produces spores

C tetani produces spores

they are 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 multiple

myeloma

134. which hormone effects both nor epinephrine and serotonin metabolism Mono amine

oxidase

135. patient presents with epistaxis and bruising on body. best investigation

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

MEDICINE JANUARY 2009

By 'Crack Smart'. Medicine paper

(Jan 2009)

Q#1.a 45 yr old male comes with the complaint of acute abdominal pain with migratory thrombophlebitis. what is the diagnosis?

- a. Acute pancreatitis
- b. Chronic relapsing pancreatitis
- c. C.a pancrease (ans)
- d. D.M

Q#2.Iron is stored in parenchyma as:

- a. Ferritin
- b. Hemosiderrin
- c. Transferrin

Q # 3 . Least site of metastasis i s :

- a. Spleen
- b. Liver
- c. Lung
- d. Kidney

e. Lymph nodes

Q#4. Major stress hormone is:

- a. ACTH
- b. Epinephrine
- c. Norepinephrine

Q#5. Benedict test is used for:

- a. renal glycosuria
- b. urinary ketone.
- c. urine glucose test

Q#6. A lady with hepatitis B; Serology shows: HbsAg +, HbeAg +ve, Anti HBe -ve, Hbv Dna +ve. Anti HBc IgM +ve...what does it show?

- a. Acute Hepatitis B (ans)
- b. Chronic hepatitis B
- c. Viral load is decreasing
- d. Immunized

Q#7. A healthy baby comes apparently with the complaint that he does not

take breast milk instead he prefers the bottle feed. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Cleft hard and soft palate (ans; most probably)
- b. Cleft soft palate
- c. Hormonal deficiency
- d. Nasolacrimal duct block
- e. Laryngeal weakness

Q#8. Penetrating injury in left 4th ics will damage which of the following structure?

- a. Intercostal membrane
- b. Intercostal muscle
- c. left lung
- d. left ventricle
- e. Left atrium

Q#9. In Hyperglycemia, which 1 will increase:

- a. Epinephrine
- b. Cortisol
- c. Glucagon

d. Insulin (ans)

Q#10.Regarding polycystic kidney:

- a. It is autosomal dominant
- b. It is autosomal recessive
- c. Genetic mutation
- d. Only females suffer
- e. Only male suffer

Q#11.After 3 months to gastrectomy, Pt will develop:

- a. Microcytic hypochromic anemia
- b. Microcytic hyperchromic anemia
- c. Megaloblastic anemia (ans)
- d. Hemolytic Anemia
- e. Macrocytic Anemia

Q#12.Non-myelinated nociceptor fibre directly synapses with:

a. Dorsal spinothalamic tract

sorry cant remember other options

Q#13.Somites are derived from a.

Mesoderm

Q#14.Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- a. Clostridium difficile (ans)
- b. C.perferinges
- c. Helicobacter pylori

Q#15.A 2 yr old child (premature); which cardiovascular anomaly will most likely develop:

- a. Coarctation of aorta
- b. Failure of closure of foramen ovale
- c. PDA (ans)

Q#16.Which is the major circulating phagocyte?

- a. Neutrophil
- b. Mast cell

c. Monocyte

d. Macrophage (ans)

Q#17. ICF differs from ECF in :

a. Has increased Na⁺

b. Has increased K⁺ (ans)

c. Has increased Ca⁺

Q#18. Neurotransmitter of corticostriatal fibres is

a. Glycine

b. Dopamine

c. Ach

d. GABA

Q#19. Bile salts are normally absorbed from

a. Duodenum

b. Jejunum

c. ileum

d. Stomach

Q20. S1Q3T3: cant remember options for this Qz

Q#21. Antidote for Morphine:

a. Nalaxone (ans)

Q#22. which of the following is absent in Axon hillock

a. R.E.R (ans)

b. S.E.R

c. Microtubules

d. Microfilaments

e. Mitochondria

Q#23. Glucronide conjugation of drugs

a. Cause inactivation of drug

b. Is type 1 reaction

c. Makes drug insoluble

Q#23. Dorsal rami of cervical nerves innervate

- a. Abductor pollicis
- b. Extensors of limbs
- c. Extensors of trunk
- d. Stabilizers the shoulder

Q#24. Upper end of esophagus is at the level of

- a. C6

Q#25. Which part of kidney produces Erythropoietin:

- a. MACula densa
- b. peritubular capillary (ans)
- c. Pct
- d. DCT
- e. Loop of henle

Q#26. Liver biopsy from a pt shows a lesion which is comprised of central collection of structureless material surrounded by epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. One large cell with multiple nuclei arranged close to membrane

is also seen. The most likely change is:

- a. Caseous necrosis
- b. Coagulation Necrosis
- c. Fatty change
- d. Hydropic change
- e. Liquefactive necrosis

Q#27. Tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to :

- a. Damage to Golgi bodies
- b. Formation of free Radicals
- c. Hydropic change
- d. metaplasia of cell
- e. swelling of cell

Q#28. Side effects of thiopental

- a. Nausea
- b. Seizure

29. Posterior belly of diaphragm is supplied by :

- a. Glossopharngeal nerve
- b. Facial nerve
- c. Trigeminal

Q#30. Which immunoglobulin has pentameric structure:

- a. IgA
- b. IgM
- c. IgD
- d. IgE
- e. IgG

Q#31. Which is highest in human milk?

- a. IgM
- b. IgA
- c. IgE
- d. IgD
- e. IgG

Q#32. Blood supply of Visual area:

- a. Ant:Cerebral Artery
- b. Middle cerebral Artery
- c. Posterior cerebral artery

Q33. Aneurysm of arch of aorta will most likely compress

- a. Esophagus
- b. Left main bronchus
- c. Phrenic nerve
- d. Thoracic duct

Q34. Gastroduodenal artery arises from

- a. Celiac
- b. Hepatic
- c. Splenic
- d. Superior mesenteric

Q35. Slow growing tumor of thyroid is:

- a. Anaplastic
- b. Medullary
- c. Follicular
- d. papillary

Q36. Which does not lead to Pre-malignancy

- a. Iodine deficiency
- b. HIV
- c. HBV
- d. Melanosis

Q37. A 34yr old man can't abduct his arm due to fracture of humerus. which nerve is damaged?

- a. Axillary
- b. Median
- c. Radial
- d. Ulnar

e. Musculocutaneous Q38. Aldosterone will

increase with :

- a. Increased serum K^+
- b. Increased serum Na^+
- c. decreased plasma volume
- d. Increased ACTH

Q39. A 14 yr Boy comes with the complaint of his abnormal Height and secretion from mammary glands. Histology of pituitary will show;

- a. Increased Chromophobes
- b. Increased Acidophilic cells (most probably this was the ans)

Q40. A 35 yr old female is protected against osteoporosis due to

- A. Estrogen (ans)
- B. Progesterone

41. Which is not "Major Basic tissue"

- a. Epithelium
- b. Nerve (ans)
- c. Bone
- d. Blood
- e. Muscle

Medicine March 2008

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] ALLELE is:

- A} Fragmented genes
- B} Non-identical genes
- C} Structural genes
- D} Regulatory gene
- E} Autosomal Dominant gene

12] D.I.C is stimulated b y :

- 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 Laryngeal Nerve
- D} Internal Laryngeal 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 megaloblastic 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} Parathormone 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 epithelioid 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} Liquefactive 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: $110 \times 10^9/L$. 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 Oxyhemoglobin 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} Dracunculosis
- B} Echinococcus Granulosis
- C} Liver Fluke
- D} Schistosomiasis
- E} Tape Worm

37] A patient has sustained a 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 Bilirubin 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 Arachidonic 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 } C 1 , C2, C3
- B } C 1 , C2, C3, C4
- C} C2, C3, C4
- D } C2, C3s
- E } C 1 , 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} Vastus 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 bulbar 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 Rosiglitazone 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 Ambiguus

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 diplopia, head tilting, and also difficulty coming downstairs the likely nerve damaged is

- A} Oculomotor 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

- b. Cortisol
- c. Glucagon
- d. Insulin (ans)

Q#10.Regarding polycystic kidney:

- a. It is autosomal dominant
- b. It is autosomal recessive
- c. Genetic mutation
- d. Only females suffer
- e. Only male suffer

Q#11.After 3 months to gastrectomy, Pt will develop:

- a. Microcytic hypochromic anemia
- b. Microcytic hyperchromic anemia
- c. Megaloblastic anemia (ans)
- d. Hemolytic Anemia
- e. Macrocytic Anemia

Q#12.Non-myelinated nociceptor fibre directly synapses with:

a. Dorsal spinothalamic tract

sorry cant remember other options

Q#13.Somites are derived from a.

Mesoderm

Q#14.Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

a. Clostridium difficile (ans)

b. C.perferinges

c. Helicobacter pylori

Q#15.A 2 yr old child (premature); which cardiovascular anomaly will most likely develop:

a. Coarctation of aorta

b. Failure of closure of foramen ovale

c. PDA (ans)

Q#16.Which is the major circulating phagocyte?

- a. Neutrophil
- b. Mast cell
- c. Monocyte
- d. Macrophage (ans)

Q#17.ICF differs from ECF i n :

- a. Has increased Na⁺
- b. Has increased K⁺ (ans)
- c. Has increased Ca⁺

Q#18.Neurotransmitter of corticostriatal fibres is

- a. Glycine
- b. Dopamine
- c. Ach
- d. GABA

Q#19.Bile salts are normally absorbed from

- a. Duodenum
- b. Jejunum
- c. ileum
- d. Stomach

Q20. S1Q3T3: cant remember options for this Qz

Q#21. Antidote for Morphine:

- a. Nalaxone (ans)

Q#22. which of the following is absent in Axon hillock

- a. R.E.R (ans)
- b. S.E.R
- c. Microtubules
- d. Microfilaments
- e. Mitochondria

Q#23. Glucronide conjugation of drugs

- a. Cause inactivation of drug
- b. Is type 1 reaction
- c. Makes drug insoluble

Q#23. Dorsal rami of cervical nerves innervate

- a. Abductor pollicis
- b. Extensors of limbs
- c. Extensors of trunk
- d. Stabilizers the shoulder

Q#24. Upper end of esophagus is at the level of

- a. C6

Q#25. Which part of kidney produces Erythropoietin:

- a. Macula densa
- b. peritubular capillary (ans)
- c. PCT
- d. DCT

e. Loop of Henle

Q#26. Liver biopsy from a pt shows a lesion which is comprised of central collection of structureless material surrounded by epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. One large cell with multiple nuclei arranged close to membrane is also seen. The most likely change is:

- a. Caseous necrosis
- b. Coagulation Necrosis
- c. Fatty change
- d. Hydropic change
- e. Liquefactive necrosis

Q#27. Tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to :

- a. Damage to Golgi bodies
- b. Formation of free Radicals
- c. Hydropic change
- d. metaplasia of cell
- e. swelling of cell

Q#28. Side effects of thiopental

a. Nausea

b. Seizure

29. Posterior belly of diaphragm is supplied by:

a. Glossopharyngeal nerve

b. Facial nerve

c. Trigeminal

Q#30. Which immunoglobulin has pentameric structure:

a. IgA

b. IgM

c. IgD

d. IgE

e. IgG

Q#31. Which is highest in human milk?

a. IgM

b. IgA

c. IgE

d. IgD

e. IgG

Q#32. Blood supply of Visual area:

a. Ant:Cerebral Artery

b. Middle cerebral Artery

c. Posterior cerebral artery

Q33. Aneurysm of arch of aorta will most likely compress

a. Esophagus

b. Left main bronchus

c. Phrenic nerve

d. Thoracic duct

Q34. Gastroduodenal artery arises from a. Celiac

- b. Hepatic
- c. Splenic
- d. Superior mesentric

Q35. Slow growing tumor of thyroid is:

- a. Anaplastic
- b. Medullary
- c. Follicular
- d. papillary

Q36. Which does not lead to Pre-malignancy

- a. Iodine deficiency
- b. HIV
- c. HBV
- d. Melanosis

Q37. A 34yr old man can't abduct his arm due to fracture of humerus. which nerve is damaged?

- a. Axillary

- b. Median
- c. Radial
- d. Ulnar
- e. Musculocutaneous

Q38. Aldosterone will increase with:

- a. Increased serum K^+
- b. Increased serum Na^+
- c. decreased plasma volume
- d. Increased ACTH

Q39. A 14 yr Boy comes with the complaint of his abnormal Height and secretion from mammary glands. Histology of pituitary will show;

- a. Increased Chromophobes
- b. Increased Acidophilic cells (most probably GH was the ans)

Q40. A 35 yr old female is protected against osteoporosis due to

A. Estrogen (ans)

B. Progesteron

41. Which is not "Major Basic tissue"

a. Epithelium

b. Nerve (ans)

c. Bone

d. Blood

e. Muscle

FCPS - Medicine June 2008 Paper

• by drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 4:44 pm

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 to flex both her leg and thigh. The muscle most likely affected

- a) Biceps femoris
- b) Rectus femoris
- c) Semimembranosus
- d) sartorius
- e) semitendinosus

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11) A child suffered 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) psoas
- 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 showed Warthin-finkelendenberg 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) collagen 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 echinococcus

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

tetanzation?

- a) rythmicity
- 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 Oct 2008

15th OCT 2008(medicine & Allied) BY
DR.RIZWAN RIAZ

1. In type 4 Hypersensitivity mainly cells are

- a. T cells+macrophages
- b. B cells+macrophages
- c. IGE+T cells
- d. B+T cells
- e. None.

2: Malignant tertian malaria caused by

- a. P.falciparum
- b. P.malariae
- c. P.knowlasea
- d. P.ovale
- e. P.vivax

3: In duodenal perforation the artery involves.

- A. Gastro duodenal artery
- B. Lt.Gastric Artery
- C. Splenic Artery
- D. Rt. Gastric Artery

4: Parasite transmission e no feco-oral route

- A. Ent histolytica
- B. E.Vernicularis
- C. Tenia solium

5: Antimalarial drug e can be used other than malaria

- A. Arthemether
- B. Basoquine
- C. Choroquine
- D. Mefloquine
- E. Quinine

6: About RT adrenal gland choose correct

- A. Has same size in adults & infants
- B. Has 3 arterial supply
- C. Pyramidal in shape
- D. Separate form kidney by perinephric fat

7: Typhoid fever

- A. All pts becomes carrier
- B. Roth spots on 7th day
- C. Organism is B-hemolytic, non_lactose

8: Melanocytes derived from

- A. Endoderm
- B. Ectoderm
- C. Neural crest cells
- D. Pharyngeal arch
- E. Lateral plate

9: Most of drugs are metabolize in

- A. Heart
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Lungs

. 1 0 : $\frac{1}{2}$ life of a drug Options
not remember

1 1 : Premalignant condition

1. Cervical erosion
2. Myeloproliferative

1 2 : In Cushing decrease amount of

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Basophiles
- D. Monocytes

1 3 : Babinski sign -ve in

- A. UMNL
- B. Sleep
- C. New born
- D. LMNL

1 4 : Loss of accommodation reflex due to oculomotor nerve site of lesion

- A. Pons
- B. Medulla
- C. Midbrain
- ?

1 5 : Aspiration of gastric contents go in the A. Rt lower
lobe of lungs

1 6 : Comatose patient are more prone to regurgitation

- A. Stomach full
- B. Rt lateral position
- C. Lt lateral position

1 7 : Vein that doesn't directly drain in the inferior vena cava

- A. Hepatic vein
- B. Lumber vein

18 : Rt kidney doesn't relate to

- A. Liver
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Ribs
- D. Descending colon

19 : Fever, headache Mydriasis associated with no option of meningitis Options not remember

20 : An I/v urograph of old boy shows Excretion of dye normal at Rt side but absence of shadow of Lt kidney instead there is a small shadow above the bladder on Lt side Most likely

i. Crossed ectopic kidney i i .

Unilateral agenesis iii. Non

rotating kidney iv. Pelvis kidney

v. Horse shoe kidney

21 : Drug with inhibit COX-1 as well as COX-2

- A. Diclofenic
- B. Naproxen
- C. Aspirin

22 : Rx of salicylate poisoning which can increase the excretion of salicylate

- A. I/v NAHCO₃
- B. Dehydration state
- C. Diuretics
- D. 10 % D/W

23 : organ having subcapsularis & receives afferents

- A. Palatine tonsils
- B. Lingual tonsils
- C. Thymus

- D. Lymph node
- E. Spleen

2 4 : End arteries are in

- A. Spleen
- B. Brain
- C. Kidney
- D. Lungs
- E. Heart

2 5 : Fat stores in body

- A. Glucagons lipogenic
- B. Insulin lipolysis
- C. Body fat <5 g/dl
- D. Epinephrine has lipolytic effect

2 6 : IDDM main disturbance by causing

- A. Resistance to insulin
- B. Receptors destruction
- C. Increase ketogenesis by liver

2 7 : Thirst increase due to

- A. ADH
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Erythropoietin
- D. Angiotensin 2

2 8 : Sound of mitral valve is best heard at Left 5th
I.C space in midclavicular line

2 9 : AV valve closure is responsible to

- A. 1st heart sound
- B. 2nd heart sound
- C. 3rd heart sound
- D. 4th heart sound
- E. None of the above

3 0 : During cardiac cycle ventricles are filled in

- A. Atrial systole
- B. Rapid ejection
- C. Isovolumetric relaxation
- D. Rapid inflow

3 1 : In neurogenic shock

- A. Loss of vasomotor tone
- B. Decrease C.O
- C. Increase C.O

3 2 : In Hemorrhage after compensation with one of the following decrease

- A. Venous Compliance
- B. H.R
- C. Cardiac output

3 3 : CCF pt developed tachycardia best management of RX OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

3 4 : Site of SA node

- A. Lower part of Crista Terminalis of R.A
- B. RT auricle
- C. Sulcus terminalis
- D. Upper part of Crista Terminalis of R.A

3 5 : Which one is essential Fatty Acid

- A. Palmitic acid
- B. Linoleic
- C. Saturated F.A

3 6 : Boy having edema due to renal

- A. Decrease plasma colloid osmotic pressure
- B. Due to decrease interstitial fluid osmotic pressure
- C. Decrease capillary pressure

3 7 : Histamine theophylline & Aminophylline have same action A. To increase the gastric acid secretion

3 8 : I/v large amount of DEXTROX will inhibit

- A. CORTISOL
- B. ADH
- INSULIN
- C. THYROID
- D. OXYTOCIN

3 9 : Which 1 of the following is aggressive in nature?

- A. Small cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Basal cell carcinoma
- D. Nevis cell

40: CHEMOTAXIS is a feature of

- A. CH.inflammation
- B. AC.inflammtion

4 1 : X-linked disorder

- A. Marfan syndrome
- B. Glycogen storage disease
- C. Duchene muscular dystrophy
- D. Cystic fibrosis

4 2 : In factor 8 deficiency specific test is

- A. PT
- B. APTT
- C. Plat.count
- D. Thrombin time
- E. Fibrin products

4 3 : Vomiting centre located in

- A. Pons
- B. Medulla
- C. Midbrain
- D. Cerebellum

4 4 : Arousal is controlled by

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Pituitary gland
- C. Reticular Formation

4 5 : Arterial supply of spinal cord

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Ant. Choroidal artery
- C. Post. Choroidal artery

4 6 : Mast cells release 40m

- A. Eosinophils
- B. Basophiles
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Lymphocytes

4 7 : Regarding Glomerulotubular balance. Choose correct 1. OPTIONS

NOT REMEMBER

4 8 : Regarding parathyroid gland.

- A. Located anterolateral to thyroid gland
- B. Covered by pretracheal fascia
- C. Supplied by sup. Thyroid artery
- D. Derived from 1st pharyngeal arch

4 9 : Radiosensitive tumor

- A. Bone
- B. Lymph node
- C. Muscle
- D. Cartilage

5 0 : Rh incompatibility related 2 Type 1
hypersensitivity reaction Type 2
hypersensitivity reaction Type 3
hypersensitivity reaction Type
4hypersensitivity reaction None of the
above

5 1 : Regarding IGG2 cells
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

5 2 : Regarding Th-2 cells
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

5 3 : Hypovolumic shock

- A. Hot peripheries
- B. Inc. C.O
- C. Inc. H.R
- D. Inc. Urine O.P
- E. Dec. H.R

5 4 : Regarding Microscopic feature of CASEOUS Necrosis OPTINS NOT
REMEMBER

5 5 : Female pt. on oral contraceptive & u want to give her oral anticoagulant u must chk

- A. PT
- B. APTT
- C. PT & aPTT
- D. Thrombin
- E. Fibrin products

5 6 : Pt. came after 1 day of RTA with c/o unable of standup after seated position.
Probably muscle injury.

- A. G.Maximus
- B. G.Minimus
- C. Sartorius

- D. Gracilis
- E. Q. Femorus

57:Pt. feel tingling sensation on rt. Thumb during c-section after giving epidural anesthesia. its due to.

- A. C4
- B. C5
- C. C6
- D. C7
- E. C8

58:Diagnosed pt. of sciatica cam in o.p.d with c/o loss of sensation of RT. Little toe with difficulty in eversion of Rt. Foot. Injury to

- A. L3
- B. L4
- C. L5
- D. S1
- E. S2

59 : Below the medial epicondyle of humerus passes

- A. Median nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Long thoracic nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve

60 : Intermittent Diplopia is a classical sign of

- A. Mys. Gravis
- B. Inc. I.C.P
- C. Horner syndrome

61 : Pt. expire due to sudden inc. B.P.Autopsy shows thinning of tunica media.COZ OF DEATH

- A. Berry aneurysm
- B. Dissecting aneurysm
- C. Marfan aneurysm

D. Temporal arteritis

6 2 : Artery enters in cranium & becomes the principle artery of brain

- A. Common Carotid
- B. External Carotid
- C. Internal Carotid
- D. Maxillary Artery
- E. Temporal

6 3 : 1 of the following is not epileptogenic

- A. flouxitin
- B. Amitriptyline
- C. Imipramine

6 4 : Opioid Toxicity causes

- A. Nausea & vomiting
- B. Psychosis
- C. Pin point pupil
- D. Resp. depression

6 5 : 1 of the following is not classified as non barbiturate hypnotic

- A. Bromide
- B. Choral hydrate
- C. Triazolam
- D. Chlormethimazole

66: In CARDIOGENIC SHOCK

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Dopamine & Dobutamine
- C. I/V NaHCO₃
- D. 1 0 % D/W

67: Coz of FATAL DIARRHEA

- A. V.Cholrea
- B. C.Botilinium
- C. E.Coli

68 : Anemia of CRF is best treated with

- A. Dialysis
- B. Blood transfusion
- C. Folic Acid
- D. Iron
- E. E-poi tin

69 : Pellagra is due to def. of

- A. NIACIN
BIOTIN
- B. Vita. C
- C. Vita. B6
- D. Folic acid

70 : Site of constriction of esophagus. Chose correct one

- A. Cricopharangeus
- B. Left Bronchus crosses it
- C. When enters in diaphragm
- D. At cardiac end

71 : Single cranial nerve which doesn't contain parasympathetic fibers

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 7
- E. 9

72 : Tactile two point discrimination by

- A. Pacinian
- B. Ruffini
- C. Free nerve endings
- D. Merkel disc

73 : Patient with resting tremors, rigidity, hypokinesia A. Cerebellum

- B. Parkinson disease
- C. UMNL
- D. LMNL

7 4 : Motor aphasia due to lesion of

- A. Wernicke's area
- B. Prefrontal gyrus
- C. Sup. Temporal gyrus
- D. Brocas area

7 5 : Regarding lumber puncture which one is correct

- A. Between L4 & L5
- B. CSF pressure in mm of Hg
- C. Spine fully extended
- D. Angle of needle must be 45 degree
- E. Advice to patient stands up immediately after L.P

76:Heat loose of body is controlled by

- A. Lat. Hypothalamus
- B. Preoptic hypothalamus (NO OPTION OF ANT. HYPOTHALAMUS)
- C. Post. Hypothalamus
- D. Thalamus
- E. Hippocampus

7 7 : Damage to dorsal column tract causes ipsilateral loose of

- A. Pain
- B. Fine touch
- C. Temperature
- D. Vibration

7 8 : The first step occurs when light falls on retina A. 11-Cisretinal
to all Trans retinal

7 9 : Lesion of mamillary body causes

- A. Fear & rage
- B. Hyper sexuality

- C. Loose of Recent memory
- D. Hyperphagia

80 : Regarding facial nerve which one is correct?

- A. Purely sensory
- B. Give chorda tympani to posterior 1/3 of tongue
- C. Supplies to middle ear
- D. Supplies to stapedius muscle

81 : CSF having proteins 400 mg/dl, glucose 40 & mainly lymphocytes. Diagnosis

- A. Encephalitis
- B. Cryptococcus virus
- C. TBM
- D. Bacterial meningitis
- E. Viral meningitis

82 : Lateral sulcus of cerebellum

- A. Insula
- B. Occipital lob

83: PH-7.54, O₂-55 & CO₂-25 cause of deranged ABG'S

- A. Carbon mono oxide poisoning
- B. Hysterical hypoventilation
- C. Salicylate poisoning

83: Asthma diagnosed by

- A. I.R.V
- B. R.V
- C. T.L.C
- D. FEV
- E. Tidal volume

84: Diagnosis of Emphysema

- A. Physiological dead space
- B. Physiological shunt

- C. V/Q- affinity
- D. V/Q-0
- E. V/Q-1

8 5 : Muscle of quiet inspiration

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Intercostals muscle
- C. Sternocleidomastoid
- D. Scalenius posterior

8 6 : Muscle of forceful inspiration A.
External intercostals muscle

8 7 : Regarding hemoglobin

- A. Adult contains alpha-2 & gamma-2
- B. Contains iron in ferric form
- C. Causes acidosis when add with H⁺

8 8 : Receptors mediate increase heart rate

- A. Alpha-1
- B. Alpha-2
- C. Beta-1
- D. Beta-2
- E. Nicotinic

8 9 : Stress hormone of body called

- A. ACTH
- B. Epinephrine

NO OPTIONS OF CORTISOL

9 0 : Heart muscle works as syncytium because of

- A. Sarcomere
- B. SER
- C. Gap junction
- D. Tight junction
- E. Intercalated disk

9 1 : Preload depends on

- A. EDV of L.V pressure
- B. EDV of R.A pressure

9 2 : Diagnosed case of thyrotoxicosis came to you with heart rate of 190b/mn. Best treatment is

- A. Digoxin
- B. Lidocain
- C. Verapamil
- D. Propanalol

9 3 : Saw tooth P waves in ECG associated with

- A. Atrial flutter
- B. A.V block

9 4 : Captoprill (M.O.A)

Blocks ACE enzyme

9 5 : Cyanosis due to

- A. Anemia hypoxia
- B. When deoxihaemoglobin is more then 5g/dl

9 6 : Pulmonary vasculature resistance increase in A. High altitude

9 7 : 1/3 of total body water contains

- A. E.C.F
- B. I.C.F
- C. Plasma
- D. Interstitial

9 8 : GFR can be calculated by

- A. 24 hours urinary out put
- B. S.creatinine
- C. B.U.N

D. Urea

99 : S/Chloride maintained by kidney through

- A. $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - 2\text{Cl}^-$ co transportation in thick ascending L.O.H
- B. $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - 2\text{Cl}^-$ co transportation in thin ascending L.O.H

100: INC. Aldosterone causes commonly

- A. Acidosis
- B. DEC. Renin
- C. Sodium depletion
- D. K^+ retention

101 : M.O.A spironolactone

OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

102: A.D.H is inhibited by

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hemorrhagic Shock
- C. Pain
- D. Exercise

103: Erythropoietin secreted from

- A. Peritubular cells
- B. Juxtaglomerular cells
- C. Macula densa

104: Hormone which causes relaxation of all G.I.T muscles

- A. G.I.P
- B. Gastrin
- C. Secretin
- D. CCK
- E. V.I.P

105: Which causes diarrhea when it reaches to large colon?

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Lactose
- D. Sucrose
- E. Maltose

106: Pt. with puffy eyes & edema with dec. TSH & when TRH given TSH slightly rises. coz of disturbance is

- A. Primary Hypothyroidism due to Hypothalamus

107: Neurohypophysis contains

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Adrenergic
- C. Secretory cells
- D. Pituicytes

108: In autoimmune diseases of thyroid antibodies against

- A. TSH
- B. Thyroglobulin
- C. Follicular cells
- D. C cells

109: Amniocentesis shows 47XXY

- A. Turner syndrome
- B. Adrenogenital syndrome
- C. Klinefelter syndrome

110: In pregnancy cause of Hyper Parathyroidism A. Prim. Hypoparathyroidism

B. Becoz estrogen causes inhibition of bone resorption

1 1 1 : Estrogen doesn't have action

- A. Delayed bone loss after menopause
- B. Follicular growth
- C. Inc. serum Cholesterol
- D.

112: HLA DR 27 associated with

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Reiters Syndrome
- C. R.A
- D. S.L.E

113: Tumor marker of Thyroid carcinoma is

- A. C.E.A
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Alpha fetoprotein
- D. Beta H.C.G

114: Which hormone maintains body temperature by oxidative phosphorylation

- A. Adrenal
- B. Nor adrenaline
- C. Cortisol
- D. Thyroid gland

115: Hydrocele is the aculummation of fluid

- A. Gubernaculum Testis
- B. Scrotal ligament
- C. Tunica vaginalis
- D. Vas deferens
- E. Epididymis

116: After gastrectomy pt. came with c/o

- A. Iron def. anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia due to folate
- C. Pernicious anemia.

117: Old age Pt. came with jaundice Hb-10g/dl,S,Bili-2.8mg/dl,Retic 10%.U/S abdomen normal.whats Ur diagnosis.

- A. Acute Hepatitis
- B. Rotor syndrome
- C. Dubin Johnson Syndrome
- D. Gilbert Syndrome
- E. Hepatitis B

118: IN Tumor immunity liver has a function of

- A. To detoxify the toxic substances
- B. Protein synthesis
- C. Globulin Synthesis

119: Cholangio-Carcinoma caused by

- A. Clonorchis –Sinesis
- B. S.Hematobonium
- C. S.Japanicum
- D. Echunococcus Granuloses

120: Old age pt. Diagnosed as a case of OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE & now cam With c/o bleeding tendency. Which 1 of the following cause.

- A. Due to bile stones
- B. Defi. Of VIT.K due to DEC. absorption from gut
- C.
- D.
- E.

1 2 1 : C.E.A is a tumor marker of

- A. Breast
- B. Colorectal Carcinoma
- C. Testis

D. Thyroid

122: Juvenile Polyps are

- A. Meckels diverticulum's
- B. Hyperplastic polyps
- C. Hereditary non polpyposis
- D. Colonic adenocarcinoma

123: Granuloma formation is not associated with

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. T.B
- C. Pneumococcal Pneumonia

124: Pt. came with distortion of nose, lymph nodes palpable, AFB +ve. whats Ur diagnosis

- A. T.B
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Leprosy
- D. None of the above

125: Which 1 of is not a Tumor marker

- A. Alpha 1 antitrypsin
- B. Vesmin
- C. Desmin

126: Which 1 of the following is the diff. b/w malignant & benign tumor A. Metastasis

127: Workers Having Increase chances 2 develop Malignancy

- A. Tobacco
- B. Coal
- C. Asbestos worker

1 2 8 : H.I.V pts. Have tendency to get infection of

- A. E.B.V
- B. H.P.V
- C. H.S.P
- D. Pneumocystitis carinii
- E. Chicken Pox

129: Diagnosis of H.I.V when

- A. Less CD4 cells count
- B. Less CD8 cells count

130 : Joint pain, Xerostomia, conjunctivitis sicca, associated with

- A. Sjogran Syndrome
- B. Scleroderma

131 : Which 1 of the following is not associated with Dry gangrene?

- A. D.M
- B. Thromboembolism
- C. Bacterial Endocarditis

132: Platelets aggregation is due to

- A. Thromboxane A₂
- B. Prostaglandins
- C. Cox 1
- Cox 2

133: Which 1 of the following factor causes Delayed wound healing Inc. Blood flow Vit. C Deficiency Vit. E deficiency

134: Diagnosed case of tuberculosis PPD or Tuberculin test found to be negative

Because of one of the following factor

- A. A.T.T
- B. Immunosuppressive
- C. Steroid intake

135: Blood group having no antigen to A & B A+ B+ AB+ O-
O+

136: About leukocyte adhesion factor responsible

Integrin

Selectin

138: In humans the End product of PURINE metabolism is

- A. Xanthin
- B. Urea
- C. Uric Acid
- D. Lactic Acid
- E. Pyruvate

FCPS MEDICINE Q's July 07 Part-1

• by drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 5:02 pm

1) What structure is located superio-posterior to pituitary 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?

Pacinian 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

Ulnar

7) Structure not passing through FLEXOR RETINACULUM of forearm

Ulnar nerve

Median Nerve Flexor pollicis

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

Hypercalcemia

Hypocalcemia

12) BARRETT'S Esophagus, what's 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, Definition?

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 conserves body water by

ADH release
Cortisol release
Aldosterone

21) METAPLASIA, Definition.

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

Hidden content: UNLOCKED

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 receptors 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 stimulation of Beta receptors 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 horn

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, what's the differentiating 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) Thalassemia, Where is the defect – in Heme or Globin

67) CCF, raised Ph, carbon dioxide 44mmhg, Hco₃ raised. What's 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, differentiating 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 steroid 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), what's the cause?

82) Pheochromocytoma, what's the treatment? Alpha
blockers

Beta blockers Both Alpha+

Beta.

83) Hypertension, Increased Na, Decreased K, what's 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 gluten free diet for 8-10 days. What's the diagnosis
Shigella Whipples

Celiac disease

91) Young girl with enlarged clitoris

Androgenital syndrome

Down

Etc

92) An old man hit by car bumper > #fibula, which nerve is affected. Ans: common peroneal

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, what's 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 metabolism a. B1. b. B6. c. B12 109) Vit B 6 involve
 in a. oxidation b. reduction c. Carboxylation
- 110) End product of Purine a. uric acid b. urea
- 111) Miscella. contains more Triglycerides b. absorb fats in duodenum
- 112) Chemotherapy causes a. degeneration b. apoptosis
- 113) Corpus callosum contains a. commissural fibers b. association fibers
- 114) Aphasia a. paralysis of muscles of palate/tongue b. due to damage of frontal cortex in dominant hemisphere
- 115) Tabes dorsalis causes bladder incontinence due to a. Atonic bladder b. automatic c. neuropathic
- 116) Dopamine regulates a. Prolactin b. Somatostatin
- 117) Neurotransmitter related to emotions a. ACh b. Norepinephrine c. glutamate d. Dopamine
- 118) Proencephalin is abundantly found in a. Basal ganglia b. Cerebellum c. Thalamus
- 119) Regarding pul. circulation a. resistance is (don't remember % or ratio) less than systemic circulation
- 120) During Ventricular ejection a. min pressure difference b/w Lt. Vent. and Aorta
- 121) Facial nerve/chorda tympani? (don't exactly remember) a. supply mucus membrane of int. ear b. gives secretomotor fibers to Parotid gland 122) Disease of cervix involves lymph nodes a. Int. iliac b. Int. n. ext. iliac c. deep inguinal d. Para aortic
- 123) prostate CA which lymph nodes be involved a. Int. iliac b. Para aortic c. Deep Inguinal
- 124) Radiotherapy effect the most a. ovary b. Ut. tube c. uterus d. cervix 125) CSF showing raised neutro, proteins, low glucose. which drug to give a. ceftriaxone b. rifampicin
- 126) Insensible loss a. 200-400 b. 500-600 c. 800-1200 127) Pri. opsonin in classic pathway a. C5ab b. C3ac c. IgG d. C3b

Q.1 Paracetamol

- a) increases PT
- b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity
- c) is a poor anti-inflammatory
- d) is more stronger than codeine
- e) causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Paracetamol

Q.2 ATN is associated with...

- a) Hyperkalemia
- b) conc. urine in initial stages
- c) increase in s.urea but normal s.creatinine d)

Q.3 Congenital cataract is associated with

- a) chicken pox
- b) chromosomal abnormality
- c) small pox
- d) Rubella

Q.4 MS is characterized by...

- a) Lewy bodies
- b) Patchy demyelination & white matter gliosis
- c) axonal neuropathy d)

Q.5 All of the following have ability of phagocytosis EXCEPT

- a) Microglia
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Kuffer cells
- d) Neutrophils

Q.6 Pulmonary Arterial pressure increases with..

- a) Essential HPTN
- b) Sympathetic stimulation
- c) Nitroglycerine
- d) Exercise
- e) Hypoxia

Q.7 in an Asthmatic female, immediate treatment of HPTN during intra-operative HPTN, is

- a) sublingual glycerine trinitate
- b) intra.venous nitroglycerine
- c) propranolol d)

Q.8 During giving local anaesthesia, 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) Bowel Mucosa

Q.10 Non-essential amino acid includes

- a) Leucine
- b) Iso-leucine
- c) Methionine

d) Tyrosine

Q.11 Metabolic Alkalosis is caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation
- b) Pancreatic Fistula
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

Q.12 Glucuronide 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) Hypersplenism

Q.14 Tissue with Dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal supply 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 concentrated 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 concentrated urine is

- a) ADH
- b) No Oral intake
- c) Aldosterone
- d) increased sweating

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) Cortisol
- b) ADH
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Insulin

Q.19 Parasympathetic 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 inflammatory reactions

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Histamine
- c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine
- d) Dopamine

Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

Q.22 A young man had injury to the neck with some 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) damage to supra-pleural membrane
- c) Un-united first Rib Fracture

Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meninges are intact, the Haemorrhage will be

- a) Epidural
- b) Subdural
- c) Intracranial d)

Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates

- a) Abductor Pollicis
- 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 Pharmacokinetic interaction among drugs is exemplified 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) blockade 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 concentrated 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 Multiple sclerosis is characterized by...

- a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus
- b) Patchy demyelination 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 shortly regresses after birth
- c) derived from 4th Pharyngeal Pouch
- d) is a part of Thyroid
- e) Lies posterior to Trachea

Q.37 True statement about Down Syndrome is

- a) Trisomy 23
- b) contains single X chromosome
- c) more chances with increasing maternal age

Q.38 Klinefelter 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 Fibrosis

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 abdomen 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 auditory 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) Ophthalmic
- b) Oculomotor
- c) Abducent
- d) Trigeminal

Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma, the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to lesion 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) Sternocleidomastoid
- d) Scalenus Anterior
- e) Scalenus Medius

Q.50 Na Retention 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 associated with Factor IX deficiency
- d) in some family members associated with normal Factor IX

Q.51 A male with A+ (Ao,DD) Blood group, married to a female having B+ (Bo,Dd) blood group, children can have all blood groups 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) Pulmonary 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) Octreotide
- 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 damaged is

a) Infragluteal

b) Supragluteal

c) Schiatic

d) Femoral

e) Obturator

Q.58 About K - Regulation , following is correct

a) K is 9 8 % 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 unconscious 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) Ceeliac artery
- b) Splenic Artery
- c) Superior Mesenteric Artery
- d) Hepatic Artery

Q.62 The Hormone which stimulates release of HCO_3^- 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) receives all branches directly from Aorta
- b) receives blood from 3 sources
- c) receives branches from both renal arteries
- d) receives 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 lesion 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 ultrafiltrate of Plasma
- b) has more glucose than blood
- c) has cushioning 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 Cells

MEDICINE Q's July 07 Part-1

1) What structure is located superio-posterior to pituitary 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?

Pacinian 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

Ulnar

7) Structure not passing through FLEXOR RETINACULUM of forearm

Ulnar nerve Median Nerve
Flexor pollicis 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, what's 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, Definition?

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 conserves body water by ADH
release Cortisol release Aldosterone

21) METAPLASIA, Definition.

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 receptors 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 stimulation of Beta receptors 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 horn

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, what's the differentiating 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) Thalassemia, Where is the defect – in Heme or Globin

67) CCF, raised Ph, carbon dioxide 44mmhg, Hco₃ raised. What's 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, differentiating 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 steroid 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 gluten free diet for 8-10 days. What's the diagnosis

Shigella Whipples

Celiac disease

91) Young girl with enlarged clitoris

Androgenital syndrome

Down

Etc

92) An old man hit by car bumper > #fibula, which nerve is affected. Ans: common peroneal

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, what's 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 metabolism a. B1. b. B6 c. B12
- 109) Vit B 6 involve in a. oxidation b. reduction c. Carboxylation
- 110) End product of Purine a. uric acid b. urea
- 111) Miscella. contains more Triglycerides b. absorb fats in duodenum
- 112) Chemotherapy causes a. degeneration b. apoptosis
- 113) Corpus callosum contains a. commissural fibers b. association fibers
- 114) Aphasia a. paralysis of muscles of palate/tongue b. due to damage of frontal cortex in dominant hemisphere
- 115) Tabes dorsalis causes bladder incontinence due to a. Atonic bladder b. automatic c. neuropathic
- 116) Dopamine regulates a. Prolactin b. Somatostatin
- 117) Neurotransmitter related to emotions a. ACh b. Norepinephrine c. glutamate d. Dopamine
- 118) Proencephalin is abundantly found in a. Basal ganglia b. Cerebellum c. Thalamus
- 119) Regarding pul. circulation a. resistance is (don't remember % or ratio) less than systemic circulation
- 120) During Ventricular ejection a. min pressure difference b/w Lt. Vent. and Aorta
- 121) Facial nerve/chorda tympani? (don't exactly remember) a. supply mucus membrane of int. ear b. gives secretomotor fibers to Parotid gland
- 122) Disease of cervix involves lymph nodes a. Int. illiac b. Int. n. ext. illiac c. 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

FCPS - SURGERY June 2009 Paper2

Dby drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 4:33 pm

SURGERY JUNE 2009

SURGERY PAPER 24 JUNE 2009-07-11 By Dr Sana Memon.

Q1.WHICH LOBE OF LUNG HAS 2 SEGMENT

- A.RT;UPER LOBE
- B.RT LOWER LOBE
- C.RT MIDDLE LOBE
- D.LEFT LOWER LOBE
- E..LEFT UPPER LOBE

Q2.EARLIEST SIGN OF ASPIRIN OVER DOSE? A.TINNITUS

- B.GASTRIC UPSET C.METABOLIC ALKLOSIS

Q3.MAIN SIDE EFFECT OF LIDOCAINE

- A.ARRTHYMIA
- B.TONIC CLONIC SEZIRES
- C.NAUSEA VOMITING

Q4.ENTAMOBEA HISTOLYTICA? A.DOES NOT
HAVE CARRIER B.LIMITED TO G.I.T C.PROTZOA

Q5.T.B ULCER MARGIN?

- A.EVERETED B.INVERTED
- C.INDIFINE

D.INDURATED

Q6.SECTRION OF HARMONE INCREASE AS DARKNESS INCREASING?

A.CORTISOL

B.GROWTH HARMONE

C.MELATONINE

D.INSULIN

Q7.INDICATION OF SPLEENECTOMY? A.AUTOIMMUNE

HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA B.SICKEL CELL ANEMIA C.G SIX

PHOSPATES DIF D.THROMBOCYTOPENIA Hidden

content: UNLOCKED

Q8.RBC CELL MEMBRANE?

A.ACTIN

B.MYOCIN

C.SPECTRIN

D.HEMOGLOBIN

Q9.CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFIC? A.CAUSES

LOCAL HYPOXIA B.AEROBES C.ALPHA

TOXIN D.CONVERSVATIVLY TREAT.

Q10.INGUINAL HERNIA?

A.INDIRECT PASSES ONLY SUPER;RING

B.DIRECT PASSES THROUGH HESSAL BECH TRIANGLE

C.DIRECT LYING ON MEDIAL SIDE OF INF:EPIGASTIC ARTERY

Q11.CONTENT OF INGUINAL HERNIA? A.INF:EPIGASTRIC

ARTERY B.LYMPH OF FUNDUS OF UTERUS. C.OVARIAN

ARTERY.

D.FEMORAL ARTERY

Q12.DIALYSING FLUID COMPOSITION SAME AS PLASMA EXCEPT WHICH ONE HIGH?

- A.GLUCOSE
- B.UREA
- C.K⁺
- D.CA

Q13.COMMON ORGANISM INFECTION IN LIVER TRANSPLANT PT:

- A.HEP.B
- B.HEP C
- C.CYTOMEGALO VIRUS
- D.INFLUENZA

Q14.RT:CORONARY ARTERY?

- A.RISES FROM RT:POST AORTIC SINUS
- B.SUPPLY BOTH ATRIUM
- C.RUN IN POST INTERVENTRICULAR GROOVE
- D.BR:CIRCUMFLEX

Q15.BRUN PT; HYPOTENSION,TACHYCARDIA?

- A.D.I.C
- B.INFECTION

Q16.BOY WITH INCREASE BLEEDING TIME AFTER CIRCUMCISION,HIS COUSIN ALSO HAVE SAME PROBLEM?

- A.BT
- B.CLOTTING TIME
- C.APTT
- D.PT

Q17.SECOND HEART SOUND? A.CLOSURE OF TRICUSPID VALVES B.FILLING OF VENTRICLE

C.CLOSURE OF SEMILUNAER VALVES

Q18.BLADER CA? A.TRANSITIONAL CELL

CA. B.Sq: CELL CA C.EPITHOID CA

Q19.CALCITONIN? A.INCREASE BLOOD CA LEVEL

B.INC;ABSORTION OF CA INTESTINE C.INC:ABSORTION FROM
RENAL TUBULES D.INC:BONE REABSORBATION

Q20.AFTER MULTIPULE BLOOD TRANSFUSION?

A.HYPOKALEMIA

B.HYPERKALEMIA

C.HYPOCALCEMIA

D.RAISED BUN

Q21.COMPENSATION AFTER MILD BLOOD LOSS? A.TACYCARDIA

B.DEC: COMP OF VEIN C.NORMAL B.P

Q22.IN ALL TYPE OF SHOKE?

A.HYPOVOLEMIA B.TACYCARDIA

C.UNCONSIIOUS

Q23.FAT EMBOLSIM?

A.SYPMTOMS AFTER 12 HRS

B.80% FATAL

C.COMON CAUSE THROMBPHILIBITIES

D.BREAST TRUMA

Q24.CHILD THIN,DEPIGMENTED,APATHY

- A.MARASMUS
- B.KASHIKOR
- C.DIARREHA

Q25.PT:WITH GRANULOMATOUS LESION IN BLADDER DEVELOPED
CA.CAUSE?

- A.SHISTSOMIA MANSONI
- B.CIGGRATE SMOKING
- C.SHIS;HEMATOBOIUM
- D.DIYES

Q26.RETROGRADE AMNEISA?

- A.FRONTAL LOBECTOMY
- B.AGGREVATE BY TEMPORAL LOBE TRUMA

Q27.METAPLASIA,INCORRECT?

- A.IRREVERSIBLE
- B.BRONCHIAL EPI;
- C.GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION
- D.CERVIAL JUNCTION

Q28.APPENDIC EPIPLOIC PRESENT IN?

- A.DEUDENUM
- B.RECTUM
- C.JEUJENIUM
- D.ILIUM

Q29.COMMON COMPLICATION OF BETAL NUTS? A.SUBMUCOSAL
FIBROSIS B.EPITHEIAL POLYP C.CA; EPITHILIUM

Q30.FEMORAL SHEATH?

- A.FASICA ILISCA B.FASICA
TRAVERSALIS

C.FASCIA TRANSVERSALIS AND ILISCAP

Q31.LOCALLY MALIGNANT TUMOR?

- A.CHOLESTATOMA
- B.NEUROBLASTOMA.

Q32.COMMON SIGN OF OF AGRUNLOSYTOSIS CAUSES BY
ANTIEPILEPTICS?

- A.WT:LOSS
- B.SORE THOART
- C.BLEEDING
- D.GIT UPSET

Q33.DURING OPERATION OF POST;CERVICAL LYMH NODE BIOPSY?

- A.CRANIAL PORTION OF ACCERY NERVE.
- B.SPINAL PORTION OF ACCESSRY NERVE.
- C.AXILLARY NERVE
- D.LOWER CORD OF BRACHIAL PLEXUSES
- E.PHERINIC NERVE.

Q34.PT: WITH ROAD TRAFFIC ACCEDIENT,UNABLE DORSIFLEX AND
EVERT FOOT?

- A.SUPER; PERONEAL NERVE
- B.DEEP PERONEAL NERVE
- C.COMON PERNEAL NERVE
- D.TIBEAL NERVE

Q35.ESTABLISHED ANTIOXIDANT?

- A.VIT A
- B.VIT D
- C.VIT E
- D.VIT C
- E.VIT B

Q36.URORECTAL SEPTUM?

- A.SEPRATE RECTUM AND URINARY BLDER

B. SEPRATE RECTUM AND UROGENITAL SEPTUM C. SEPRATE RECTUM AND SIGMOID COLON D. SEPRATE RECTUM AND URETHRA

Q37. 70% OXYGEN EXTRACT IN RESTING CONDITION IN WHICH TISSUE?

- A. HEART
- B. BRAIN
- C. KIDNEY
- D. LUNG
- E. SK; MUSLES

Q38. PT: WITH THE S / S OF PANCREATITIS BUT NORMAL AMYLASE, WHAT NEXT DIAGNOSTIC TEST?

- A. LFT
- B. CHLESTROL
- C. GLUCOSE
- D. AST/ALT

Q 4 9 3 0 YRS OLD PERSON AHS STAB WOUND ON RT; SIDE OF CHEST?

- A. IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLPASE AND IPSILATERAL CHEST WALL SPRING OUT
- B. IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND CONTRALATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE.
- C. NO CHANGE IN CHEST WALL
- D. CONTRALATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND IPSELATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE

Q40. DURING OPERATION ILIUM REMOVE? A. DEC; ABSORTION OF AMINO ACID B. DEC ABS: OF WATER C, INC ABSORBATION OF FAT D. DEC; IRON ABSORBATION

Q41. COMA (DEMAGE OF PART OF BRAIN) A. NUCLEUS CERULOSIS

B. RETICULAR FORMATION AREA C. AREA
POSTREMA

Q42. TRUE HERMAPHRODITISM?

- A. XX/XY
- B. XXY
- C. XXX
- D. XYY

Q43. AFTER APPENDICITOMY, PT; DEVELOPED CHRONIC WOUND
ABSCCESS AND DRAINING SINUS, CONTAINING YELLOW GRANULES?

- A. NOCARDIA
- B. ACTINOMYCOSIS
- C. H. PYLORI
- D. E. COLI
- E. ENT. HISTOLYTICA

Q44. RT: TESTIS LYMPH NODE DRAINAGE? A. DEEP INGUINAL
NODE B. SUP: MEDIAL GROUP INGUINAL NODE C, PARAORTIC
LYMPH NODE

Q45. FAT, CHO AND LIPID DEPOSITION BY WHICH HORMONE?

- A. INSULIN
- B. GLUCAGON
- C. CORTISOL.
- D. GROWTH HORMONE

Q46. MICROCYTIC, HYPOCHROMIC ANEMIA? A. IRON
DEF; ANEMIA B. CHRONIC BLOOD LOSS C. SICKLE CELL
ANEMIA D. HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA

Q47. CYANOSIS?

- A. DEC CONTENT OF H B %

B.INC:CONCENTRATION OF DEOXY;HEMOGLOBIN C.ANEMIA

Q48.UNLOCKING MUSCLES?

A.POPLITIUS

B.SEMITANDANNIOUS

C.SEMIMEMBRANOUS

D.SARTORIUS

Q49.URETER CONSTRICTION?INCORRECT

A.PUJ JUNCTION

B.PELVIC BRIUM

C.CROSS THE COMON ILLIC ARTERY

D.RUN ON PSOS MUSCLE

Q50.COMON SITE OF RIB FRACTURE? A.HEAD OF RIB

B.ANGLE OF RIB C.BODY OF RIB

Q51.INCREASE BLEEDING TIME CAUSE BY?ACCEPT

A.HENOCHE-SHILLOPP PURPURA

B.CIRROHSIS

C.DEC PLATELETS

D.THROMBOCYTOSIS.

Q52.SLOWEST GROWING TUMOR? A.PAPILLARY

CA B.MEDULLARY CA C.FOLLICULAR CA

Q53.TURNER SYNDROME? A.LONG HIGHT

B.MENTAL RETARDATION C.CARRING

ANGLE REDUCED D.HIGHT 4.5CM

Q54. PELVIC DIAPHRAGM FORMED BY MUSCLES EXCEPT?

- A. COCCYGEUS
- B. PYRIFORMUS MUSCLES
- C. ILOCOCCGUS

Q55. STD CAUSES ULCER ACCPET?

- A. SYPHILIS
- B. HERPES
- C. GONOCOCCUS

Q56. PT WITH HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK, TREATED. WHAT WILL BE DECREASE?

- A. HEART RATE
- B. URINE OUTPUT
- C. B.P

Q57. AFTER 48 HRS OF STARVATION, WHAT WILL BE BREAKDOWN TO PROVIDE ENERGY

- A. CHO
- B. FAT
- C. PROTIEN

Q58. CHRONIC HEMOLYSIS AND INTRACELLULAR PIGMENT ACCUMULATION?

- A. BILIRUBIN
- B. HEMOSIDRIN
- C. BIVIRDIN

Q59. BASILIC VEIN? A. RUN OF RADIAL SIDE OF FOREARM
B. FORM ON THE PALMER SURFACE OF HAND C60. CONTINUE AS AXILLARY VEIN

Q. DRUG LEAST NEPHROTOXIC

- A. GENAMYCIN
- B. NEOMYCIN
- C. CLINDAMYCIN

Q61. ANT: DISLOCATION OF SHOULDER JOINT WHICH NERVE DAMAGE?

- A. AXILLARY
- B. RADIAL
- C. MUSCULOCUTANEOS
- D. MEDIAN
- E. LOWER BRACHIAL PLUXES

Q62. TESTOSTERONE PRODUCED BY ? A. LYDING CELL B. EPIDYDEMUS C. SRTOLI CELL

Q63. APEX OF HEART? A. 3RTH INTERCOSTAL SPACE. B. TOWARDS RIGHT C. 8CM FROM MID LINE

Q64. AFLATOXIN B1 CAUSES CA?

- A. HEPATOCELLUAR CA B. BLADDER CA
- C. LEUKEMIA D. SKIN CA

Q65. BLOOD GROUP CAUSES REACTION? A. B+ B. A+ C. AB- D. O+

Q66. MUSCLES DIVIDE SUBMEDIBULAR GLAND?

- A. STYLOPHARAGEUS MUSCLES

B.MYLOID C.STYLOGLOSSIUS

Q67.PT:CANNT ABDUCT THE ARM UPTO 30 DEGREE?

- A.INFRASPINATUS
- B.SUPRA SPINATUS
- C.DELTOID

Q68.MAJOR INSPIRATORY MUSCLES? A.INTERNAL INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES B.EXT:INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES C.DIAPHGRAM

Q69.LEFT SUP:RENAL VEIN DRAIN IN WHICH VEIN? A.RENAL VIEN B.AZYGOS VIEN C.HEMIAZYGOS VIEN D.ACCESSARY AZYGOS VIEN

Q70.PARASYMPATHATIC SYS CAUSES ALL OF FOLLWING AXCEPT? A.SPINCTER CONSTRICTION B.DILATE THE PUPIL C.EMPTY BLADDER

Q71.PT:LOSS OF ABDUCTION, ADDUCTION OF FINGERBUT NO LOSS OF SENSATION?
A.MEDIAN NERVE
B.ULNER NERVE.
C.RAIDAL NERVE
D.DEEP BR;OF ULNER NERVE

Q72.MALE W I T H T4N1M1 SERVIVAL RATE LESS 5 0 % , S / S ?
A.CACHXIA
B.ANEMIA
C.ARRTHEYMIA

Q77.FUNCTION OF LIMIC SYS AXCEPT?

- A.MEMORY
- B.AGGRESTION
- C.SPINAL REFLAX

Q78.STRONGEST LIGAMENT?

- A.ILIOFEMORAL
- B.ISCHEO FEMORAL
- C.DELTA LIGAMENT/MEDIAL LIGAMENT

Q79.SHORT GASTRIC ARTERY BR:OF

- A.SUP:EPIGASRIC ARTERY B.HEPATIC ARTERY
- C.SPLENIC ARTERY

Q80.TYMPANIC MEMBRANE?

- A.FORMED LATERAL WALL OF TYMPANIC CAVITY B.SUPPLY BY VAGUS AND TRIGEMINAL NERVE C.OPENING OF AUDITARY TUBE IN POST WALL.

Q81.HEPARIN

- A.EMBOLISM
- B. SECURED BY .BASOPHIL
- C.DISLODGMET
- D.DISOLVMENT OF CLOT

Q82.VERBAL COMUNICATION? A.BY

- PRESENTATION B.INVOLVE IN RESEARCH WORK

Q83.37%POST MENUPOSAL WOMEN TAKING HRT,63 WOMEN TAKING NO MEDICATION,HOW YOU SHOW IN CHART A.BAR CHART B.PIE CHART C.PICTORIAL CHART

Q84. THYROXINE CAN BE USED OTHER THAN THYROID TREATMENT? A. WEIGHT LOSS B. INCREASE APPETITE. C. BMR

Q85. THYMUS?

- A. REGRESS AFTER BIRTH
- B. FORMED BY 4TH PHARYNGEAL ARCHES
- C. PRODUCES T CELLS

Q86. GROOVE OF SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY?

- A. 1ST RIB
- B. 2ND RIB
- C. 3RD RIB
- D. CLAVICLE

Q87. PIVOT JOINT? A. ATLANTOAXIAL JOINT B. MANDIBULAR JOINT C. ELBOW JOINT

Q88. CALCIUM RELEASE FROM SKELETAL MUSCLES FROM?

- A. SARCOPLASMIC RETICULUM
- B. MITOCHONDRIA
- C. LYSOSOME
- D. T-TUBULES

Q89. PROJECTION FIBERS PRESENT IN? A. CORPUS CALLOSUM B. INTERNAL CAPSULES C. RETICULAR FORMATION

Q90. PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL CHEMORECEPTORS BOTH RESPOND TO?

- A. PCO₂
- B. PO₂

C.OXYGEN CONCENTRATION D.H+

Q91.ESENTIONAL AMINO ACID

A.TYROSINE

B.ALANINE

C.ARGININE

D.PHENYALANINE

Q92.LUMBER PUNCTURE? A.L2 TO L3 B.L4

TO L5 C.POST;SUP;ILIC SPINE

Q93.CEREBRAL CORTEX

A.RECEIVE NO SENSORY INFORMATION

B.PRESENT ONLY IN FRONTAL LOBE

C.ESENTIONAL FOR INITATION OF VOLUENTRY MOVEMENT

Q94.WATER ABSORBTION IN PROXIMAL CONVULATED TUBULES?

A.55% ABSORED

B.ASECNDING LIMB IS PERMIALE FOR WATER

C.WATER ABSORED THOROUGH FASCILITED DIFFUSION

Q95.SUBARCHANID LYER END AT?

A.L2

B.S2

C.S5

Q96.DORSAL COLUMN MEDIAL LAMINUSCUS COTAIN?

A.FINE TOUCH

B.CROUDE TOUCH

C.PAIN

D.TEMP

Q97.GLYCOLYSIS?

A.GIVE 1 MOLECULES OF PYRUVATE B.2
MOLECULE OF GLUCOSE

Q98.THICK FILAMENT?

- A.MYOSIN
- B.ACTIN
- C.ACTOMYOSIN

Q99.ORGAN TRANSPLANT REJECTED IN 10 MIN

- A.CELL MEDIATED IMMUNITY
- B.ANTIBODY
- C.PLASMA CELL
- D.NATURAL KILLER CELL

Q100.WHICH FOLLOWING CHEMICAL EXPOSURE CAUSES CA?

- A.METHYL ALCOHOL
- B.BENZENE
- C.CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Q101.CRANIAL NERVES CARRYING PARASYMPATHATIC FIBERS?

- A.3,7,8,10
- B.3.7.9.10
- C.4,7,9,10

Q102.DURING PREGNANCY HIGH DRUG SAFEST IN HYPOTHYROID

PT:

- A.BETA BLOCKERS
- B.DIAZEPAM
- C.PROPYTHIORACIL
- D.CARBAMAZIPINE

Q103.ARCHES OF LEFT LUNG? A.AZYGOS
VEIN B.THORACIC DUCT C.ARCH OF AORTA

Q104.DIAPHRAGM SUPPLY BY?

A.C,3,4,5

B.INTERCOSTAL NERVE C.C 2,3.4

Q105.WHICH DRUG CAUSES CORNEAL OPACITY

A.CHLOROQUINE

B.ERTHROMYCIN

Q106.CAVERNOUS SINUS COTAIN? A.TROCHLER
NERVE B.INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN C.ABDUCENT
NERVE

Q107.WHICH DRUG INCREASE CYTO P450 SYS

A.BARBITURATES

B.SULFA DRUGS

C.ISONIAZID

D.KETOKANAZOLE

Q108.EASIEST METHOD TO DIAGNOSED MENINGOCOCCUS?

A.CULTURE

B.STAINING

C.SERUM ANTIGEN

Q109.BALCK WATER FEVER CAUSES BY?

A.PLAS;MALARIA B.PLAS:FALCIPARUM C.QUATRUM

MALARIA

Q110.OXYTOCIN AND ADH ORIGENATED BY? A.POST PITUTARY

B.HYPOTHALAMUS C.ANT PITUTARY

Q111.CEREBLLAR DISORDER?

A.UNABLE TO PERFORM VOL;MOVEMENT B.STATIC
TREMORS C.INTENSTION TREMORS

SURGERY June 2009

SURGERY JUNE 2009. Recalled By Safwan. Thankyou.

(C) Means correct.

1 . Gland o f cloquet i s located i n :

a. inguinal canal

2. Below is a carcinogen:

a. methyl alcohol

b. propyl alcohol

c. benzidine (C)

3. Incidence is:

a. number of new cases in a population (C)

4. Following is correct about femur:

a. the head is in line of medial condyle

b. the angle between the neck and shaft is average 125 degrees. (C)

5. Subclavian artery passes:

a. above the 1st rib (C)

b. below the 1st rib

6. Abdominal angina is caused due to :

- a. Superior mesenteric artery (C)
- b. inferior mesenteric artery
- c. celiac trunk
- d. abdominal aorta

7. Left Suprarenal vein drains into:

- a. inferior vena cava
- b. left renal vein (C)
- c. phrenic vein
- d. portal vein

8. Squamous cell carcinoma of urinary bladder is caused due to: a. shistosoma

(C)

9. The species which causes carcinoma in urinary bladder is:

- a. shistosoma mansoni
- b. schistosoma hematobium (C)

10. Oxidative breakdown of glucose during glycolysis generates:

- a. 1 pyruvate
- b. 2 pyruvate (C)
- c. lactic acid

11. Referred pain to shoulder is via:

- a. C 1, 2
- b. C2, 3
- c. C3, 4, 5 (C)
- d. C5, 6

12. Following is not palpable on per rectal examination:

- a. Ureter
- b. Prostate
- c. Seminal vesicle
- d. ??
- e. ??

13. Spinal cord ends at:

- a. S2
- b. L1-2 (C)
- c. L3
- d. L5

14. Femoral sheath is composed of:

- a. transversus abdominis fascia
- b. internal oblique fascia
- c. iliacus fascia (C)

15. Fracture at neck of fibula:

- a. injury to common peroneal nerve (C)
- b. superficial peroneal nerve
- c. deep peroneal nerve
- d. tibial nerve

16. Posterior displacement of knee is prevented by:

- a. Anterior cruciate ligament
- b. Posterior cruciate ligament (C)
- c. Tibial collateral ligament
- d. fibular collateral ligament

17. A patient had cut in the center of wrist during a suicide attempt, he has

no abduction or adduction of fingers plus no abduction of the thumb, the injury is to :

- a. ulnar nerve
- b. median nerve
- c. radial nerve

18. Lymphatic supply of mammary glands is:

- a. parasternal lymph nodes
- b. abdominal lymph nodes
- c. axillary lymph nodes (C)

19. Defecation is because of:

- a. mass reflex
- b. myenteric reflex
- c. S2, 3, 4 (C)
- d. Parasympathetic reflex

20. Prolonged coma is because of lesion of:

- a. both frontal lobes lesions (C)
- b. one frontal lobes lesion
- c. periaqueductal area lesion
- d. midbrain lesion

21. Retrograde amnesia:

- a. can be abolished via prefrontal lobotomy
- b. appears in amygdala lesions and propranolol therapy

22. Projection fibers of cerebral cortex travel through:

- a. internal capsule (C)

23. Regarding neural tube which one is correct:

- a. Involved in CNS development (C)
- b. Involved in meninges development

24. Primordial germ cells are of:

- a. ectodermal origin
- b. mesodermal (C)
- c. endodermal

25. Urorectal septum divides the cloaca into:

- a. anus and urinary bladder
- b. anorectal canal and urogenital sinus (C)

26. ADH and Oxytocin are released from:

- a. suprachiasmatic
- b. preoptic
- c. adenohypophysis
- d. neurohypophysis (C)

27. Termination of subarachnoid space is at:

- a. L2
- b. S2 (C)
- c. L5
- d. S4

28. Following is true about middle meningeal artery: a. Passes

through foramen spinosum (C)

29. Mass reflex is elicited by : a.

decortication

- b. complete section of spinal cord
- c. lesions of cervical or thoracic spinal cord (C)

30. Medial lemniscus system mediates:

- a. Pain
- b. Temperature
- c. Tickling
- d. Fine touch (C)

31. What prevents muscles from over-stretching:

- a. Golgi spindles
- b. muscle spindles (C)

32. Hamartoma is a:

- a. neoplastic condition with no malignant potential
- b. non-neoplastic condition (C)
- c. completely benign
- d. malignant

33. In chronic hemolysis, following will deposit in tissues:

- a. bilirubin (C)
- b. biliverdin
- c. conjugated bilirubin
- d. lipofuscin
- e. iron

34. Premalignant lesion of mouth is:

- a. ??
- b. ??

35. Complication of betel nuts chewing is:

- a. haemorrhage ??
- b. ulceration ??
- ??
- ?? ??

36. Cleft palate is caused due to :

- a. Viral
- b. carbamazepine
- c. multifactorial (C)
- d. antiepileptics

37. A House surgeon is operating on posterior triangle, which structure is at risk:

- a. spinal portion of accessory nerve (C)
- b. cranial portion of accessory nerve

38. During surgery on submandibular glands, how will you protect labial branch of facial nerve:

- a. lift the deep fascia of hyoid bone
- b. nerve stimulation studies
- c. protecting it as it enters surgical field
- d. lifting the blood vessels

39. Enzyme for breakdown of serotonin and Norepinephrine is

- a. Catechol - o - methyltransferase
- b. Monoamine oxidase (C)

40. Inducer of drug metabolism is:

- a. ketoconazole
- b. phenobarbitone (C)

41. Lesions of cerebellum causes:

- a. failure of initiation
- b. resting tremor
- c. rigidity
- d. ataxia (C)

42. Essential amino acid is:

- a. Glycine
- b. glutamate
- c. tyrosine
- d. phenylalanine (C)

43. Slow growing tumour of thyroid is:

- a. papillary
- b. follicular
- c. adenoma

44. Following are features of thyroid tumour: a. ??

45. Premalignant condition of colon carcinoma:

- a. inflammatory polyp
- b. hyperplastic polyp
- c. hamartomatous
- d. adenomatous (C)

46. Among the following statements about parotid gland, which is false:

- a. It has two lobes
- b. parotid duct arises from deep lobe
- c. retromandibular vein is related to its inferior pole
- d. ??
- e. ??

47. Which nerve lies in the cavernous sinus cavity:

- a. III, V
- b. IV, VI
- c. VI (C)
- d. IX

48. Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- a. orbicularis oris
- b. orbicularis oculi
- c. buccinator
- d. platysma
- e. ?? (C)

49. Taste is sensed by all of the following except:

- a. fungiform
- b. filiform (C)
- c. circumvallate

50. Tympanic membrane forms:

- a. lateral wall of tympanic cavity

51. Thyroid gland is surrounded by which fascia:

- a. investing
- b. pretracheal (C)
- c. prevertebral
- d. deep

52. Azygous vein: ??

53. Facilitated diffusion is :

- a. energy dependent
- b. carrier mediated (C)

54. The most significant prepotential is that of:

- a. atria
- b. ventricles
- c. SA node (C)

55. Best mechanism for temperature loss:

- a. Vasoconstriction
- b. thirst
- ??
- ??

56. Acute inflammation:

- a. transudate
- b. exudate (C)

57. alpha-adrenergic discharge leads to:

- a. cardioacceleration
- b. baroreceptor reflex

58. Which organ gets less than required oxygenation during exercise:

- a. Skeletal muscle (C)
- b. kidney
- c. skin
- d. brain
- e. heart

59. H⁺ ion secretion is in :

- a. hyperkalemia
- b. acidosis (C)
- c. alkalosis

60. H⁺ secretion is associated with:

- a. excretion of bicarbonate
- b. reabsorption of bicarbonate (C)

61. Central and peripheral regulation of respiration is via:

- a. PCO₂
- b. PO₂
- c. pH
- d. CO

62. A fisherman came to emergency department with pallor. The most probable cause for this is:

- a. Diphylobothrium (C)

63. Ileal resection leads to :

- a. Increased iron absorption
- b. Decreased amino acid absorption.

64. Aldosterone production is stimulated via:

- a. Heart failure
- b. Decreased perfusion of kidney
- c. Renin (C)
- d. Increased Na

65. Another use of thyroid hormone is:

- a. Weight loss
- b. Appetite
- c. Hair loss
- d. ??
- e. ??

66. Anabolic hormone is:

- a. Insulin (C)
- b. Glucagon

67. Adult Polycystic Disease is :

- a. Autosomal recessive
- b. X- linked recessive
- c. Autosomal dominant (C)
- d. X linked dominant
- e. Mitochondial

68. Lymphatic supply of ovary is:

- a. Internal iliac lymph nodes
- b. external iliac lymph nodes
- c. deep inguinal
- d. lumbar/paraaortic (C)
- e. sacral

69. Remnant of mullerian factor is:

- a. Duct of gartner
- b. Round ligament
- c. Appendix of testis (C)

70. Tuberculous ulcer has which type of edges:

- a. Everted

- b. Punched out
- c. Sliding
- d. Undermined (C)
- e. Elevated

71. Severe infection in a post-transplant patient is due to :

- a. Influenza virus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Cytomegalovirus (C)

72. Within 10 hours acute transplant rejection is due to :

- a. Type I
- b. Antibody-mediated (C)
- c. Type III
- d. Cytotoxic T cells
- e. Type V

73. Following is true about MAI:

- a. Widespread resistant to TB drugs
- b. Only causes lung disease
- c. Very common

74. Following is true about cryptorchidism:

- a. Failure of descent of testis from abdomen into scrotal sac.

75. Definition of Behaviour sciences is :

- a. Scientific study of human behaviour
- b. Scientific study involving epidemiology, biostatistics, ethics, psychology, sociology. (C)

76. Good communication skills are in a person who: a. Who

does presentations (C)

77. RER function is:

a. Protein synthesis (C)

b. Transcription

c. Post-translational modification

78. Following is true about sarcomere:

a. Is formed between two intercalated discs

b. Is formed between two Z-discs (C)

79. Calcium is released into muscles via:

a. Mitochondrion

b. RER

c. Sarcoplasmic reticulum (C)

80. Lymphatic nodules are not present in :

a. Thymus (C)

b. Spleen

c. Peyers patches

d. Tonsils

81. In Pneumothorax following happens:

a. Lung collapses and chest expands

b. Lung collapses and chest indraws (C)

c. Lung expands and chest expands

d. lung expands and chest indraws

e. lung expands and chest remains same

82. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin is which type of vaccine:

- a. Formaline killed Toxoid vaccine
- b. Heat killed organism
- c. Live attenuated (C)

83. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin induces which type of immunity:

- a. Active (C)
- b. Secondary immunity
- c. Passive

84. Which one is true about corynebacterium diphtheria:

- a. Produces powerful exotoxin (C)
- b. Produces powerful endotoxin

85. The most common cause of pneumonia in 6 months to 2 years age group is :

- a. Neisseria
- b. Streptococcs pneumonia
- c. E. Coli
- d. Haemophilus influenza
- e. Streptococcu pyogenes

86. Pseudo membranous colitis is caused by:

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium botulinum
- c. Clostridium perfringens
- d. Clostridium difficile

87. Clostridium perfringens causes injury via following mechanism:

- a. free radicals

b. hypoxia (C)

c. Invasion

88. Neisseria best diagnosed most easily via:

a. Gram stain (C)

b. Culture

89. Ocular opacity can be caused by: a.

Ethambutol

90. Hydatid disease caused due to ingestion of:

a. Cyst

b. Eggs (C)

91. Patient is having MCV=78, MCH=28, it is:

a. Normochromic normocytic anemia

b. Normochromic microcytic

c. hypochromic microcytic

d. hypochromic normochromic

92. Patient is vomiting: $\text{pH} = 7.25$, $\text{PCO}_2 = 45$ ($35 = 45$), $\text{HCO}_3 = 35$. Cause is:

a. metabolic acidosis

b. metabolic alkalosis

c. partially compensated metabolic alkalosis

93. Most common cause of Deep Venous Thrombosis is:

a. Contraceptive pills

b. Trauma

c. Surgery

d. Immobility (C)

94. Most common cause of hospital acquired pneumonia is:

- a. Streptococcus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Pseudomonas (C)

95. Following is an important component of Counter current exchange mechanism:

- a. Vasa recta (C)
- b. Proximal tubule
- c. Distal tubule

96. Submucous glands are present in :

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum (C)
- c. Ileum
- d. Large intestine

97. Patient is having bone pains, PO_4 is decreased, Ca^{++} is raised, most probable cause is:

- a. Paget's disease
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Osteopenia
- d. Hyperparathyroidism (C)

98. Calcitonin works by:

- a. Increasing bone resorption.
- b. Decreasing bone resorption (C)

99. True hermaphrodite genotype is:

- a. XY
- b. XO
- c. XXY (C)

100. Testosterone is produced by:

- a. Sertoli cells (C)
- b. Leydig cells

101. The vasculature of kidney is:

- a. Afferent -> glomerulus -> efferent -> vasa recta

Alongwith these there were few questions about premalignant conditions of mouth and a question about which is correct about cholesteatoma. There was a Murad MCQ about pie chart.

SURGERY JUNE 2009

SURGERY PAPER 24 JUNE 2009-07-11 By Dr Sana Memon.

Q1. WHICH LOBE OF LUNG HAS 2 SEGMENT

- A. RT; UPER LOBE
- B. RT LOWER LOBE
- C. RT MIDDLE LOBE
- D. LEFT LOWER LOBE
- E. LEFT UPPER LOBE

Q2. EARLIEST SIGN OF ASPIRIN OVER DOSE? A. TINNITUS

- B. GASTRIC UPSET
- C. METABOLIC ALKALOSIS

Q3. MAIN SIDE EFFECT OF LIDOCAINE

- A. ARRHYTHMIA
- B. TONIC CLONIC SEIZURES

C.NAUSEA VOMITING

Q4. ENTAMOBEA HISTOLYTICA? A. DOES NOT HAVE CARRIER B. LIMITED TO G.I.T
C. PROTZOA

Q5. T.B ULCER MARGIN?

A. EVERETED
B. INVERTED
C. INDIFINE
D. INDURATED

Q6. SECTRION OF HARMONE INCREASE AS DARKNESS INCREASING?

A. CORTISOL
B. GROWTH HARMONE
C. MELATONINE
D. INSULIN

Q7. INDICATION OF SPLEENECTOMY?

A. AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA B. SICKEL
CELL ANEMIA C. G SIX PHOSPATES DIF
D. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

Q8. RBC CELL MEMBRANE?

A. ACTIN
B. MYOCIN
C. SPECTRIN
D. HEMOGLOBIN

Q9. CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFIC? A. CAUSES
LOCAL HYPOXIA B. AEROBES C. ALPHA
TOXIN D. CONVERSATIVLY TREAT.

Q10.INGUINAL HERNIA?

- A.INDIRECT PASSES ONLY SUPER;RING
- B.DIRECT PASSES THROUGH HESSAL BECH TRIANGLE
- C.DIRECT LYING ON MEDIAL SIDE OF INF:EPIGASTIC ARTERY

Q11.CONTENT OF INGUINAL HERNIA?

- A.INF:EPIGASTRIC ARTERY B.LYMPH OF FUNDUS
- OF UTERUS. C.OVARIAN ARTERY. D.FEMORAL
- ARETY

Q12.DIALYSING FLUID COMPOSTION SAME AS PLASMA AXCEPT WHICH ONE HIGH?

- A.GLUCOSE
- B.UREA
- C.K*
- D.CA

Q13.COMMON ORGAINSM INFECTION IN LIVER TRANSPLANT PT:

- A.HEP.B
- B.HEB C
- C.CYTOMEGALO VIRUS
- D.INFLUENZA

Q14.RT:CORNOARY ARETY?

- A.RISES FROM RT:POST AROTIC SINCUS
- B.SUPPLY BOTH ARTIUM
- C.RUN IN POST INTERVENTRICULAR GROOVE
- D.BR:CIRCUMFELX

Q15.BRUN PT; HYPOTENSION,TACYCARDIA?

- A.D.I.C
- B.INFECTION

Q16. BOY WITH INCREASE BLEEDING TIME AFTER CIRCUMCISION, HIS COUSIN ALSO HAVE SAME PROBLEM?

- A. BT
- B. CLOTTING TIME
- C. APTT
- D. PT

Q17. SECOND HEART SOUND? A. CLOSURE OF TRICUSPID VALVES B. FILLING OF VENTRICLE C. CLOSURE OF SEMILUNAR VALVES

Q18. BLADDER CA? A. TRANSITIONAL CELL CA. B. SQUAMOUS CELL CA C. EPITHELIOID CA

Q19. CALCITONIN? A. INCREASE BLOOD CA LEVEL B. INCREASE ABSORPTION OF CA IN INTESTINE C. INCREASE ABSORPTION FROM RENAL TUBULES D. INCREASE BONE REABSORPTION

Q20. AFTER MULTIPLE BLOOD TRANSFUSION?

- A. HYPOKALEMIA
- B. HYPERKALEMIA
- C. HYPOCALCEMIA
- D. RAISED BUN

Q21. COMPENSATION AFTER MILD BLOOD LOSS?

- A. TACHYCARDIA B. DECREASED COMPRESSION OF VEIN C. NORMAL B.P

Q22. IN ALL TYPE OF SHOCK?

- A. HYPOVOLEMIA

- B. TACHYCARDIA
- C. UNCONSCIOUS

Q23. FAT EMBOLISM?

- A. SYMPTOMS AFTER 12 HRS
- B. 80% FATAL
- C. COMMON CAUSE THROMBOPHILIBITICS
- D. BREAST TRAUMA

Q24. CHILD THIN, DEPIGMENTED, APATHY

- A. MARASMUS
- B. KASHIKOR
- C. DIARRHEA

Q25. PT: WITH GRANULOMATOUS LESION IN BLADDER DEVELOPED

CA. CAUSE?

- A. SHISTOSOMA MANSONI
- B. CIGARETTE SMOKING
- C. SCLEROSING CYSTITIS
- D. DIVERTICULITIS

Q26. RETROGRADE AMNESIA?

- A. FRONTAL LOBECTOMY
- B. AGGRAVATED BY TEMPORAL LOBE TRAUMA

Q27. METAPLASIA, INCORRECT?

- A. IRREVERSIBLE
- B. BRONCHIAL EPITHELIUM;
- C. GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION
- D. CERVICAL JUNCTION

Q28. APPENDICITIS PRESENT IN?

- A. CAECUM
- B. RECTUM
- C. ILEUM

D.ILIUM

Q29.COMMON COMPLICATION OF BETAL NUTS?

A.SUBMUCOSAL FIBROSIS B.EPITHEIAL POLYP C.CA; EPITHILIUM

Q30.FEMORAL SHEATH?

A.FASICA ILISCA

B.FASICA TRAVERSALIS

C.FASCIA TRANSVERSALIS AND ILISCAP

Q31.LOCALLY MALIGNANT TUMOR?

A.CHOLESTATOMA

B.NEUROBLASTOMA.

Q32.COMMON SIGN OF OF AGRUNLOSYTOSIS CAUSES BY ANTIEPILEPTICS?

A.WT:LOSS

B.SORE THOART

C.BLEEDING

D.GIT UPSET

Q33.DURING OPERATION OF POST;CERVICAL LYMH NODE BIOPSY?

A.CRANIAL PORTION OF ACCERY NERVE.

B.SPINAL PORTION OF ACCESSRY NERVE.

C.AXILLARY NERVE

D.LOWER CORD OF BRACHIAL PLEXUSES

E.PHERINIC NERVE.

Q34.PT: WITH ROAD TRAFFIC ACCEDIENT,UNABLE DORSIFLEX AND EVERT FOOT?

A.SUPER; PERONEAL NERVE

B.DEEP PERONEAL NERVE

C.COMON PERNEAL NERVE

D.TIBEAL NERVE

Q35. ESTABLISHED ANTIOXIDANT?

- A. VIT A
- B. VIT D
- C. VIT E
- D. VIT C
- E. VIT B

Q36. URORECTAL SEPTUM? A. SEPRATE RECTUM AND URINARY BLDER B. SEPRATE RECTUM AND UROGENITAL SEPTUM C. SEPRATE RECTUM AND SIGMOID COLON D. SEPRATE RECTUM AND URETHRA

Q37. 70% OXYGEN EXTRACT IN RESTING CONDITION IN WHICH TISSUE?

- A. HEART
- B. BRAIN
- C. KIDNEY
- D. LUNG
- E. SK; MUSLES

Q38. PT: WITH THE S/S OF PANCREATITIS BUT NORMAL AMYLASE, WHAT NEXT DIAGNOSTIC TEST?

- A. LFT
- B. CHLESTROL
- C. GLUCOSE
- D. AST/ALT

Q4930 YRS OLD PERSON AHS STAB WOUND ON RT; SIDE OF CHEST?

- A. IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLPASE AND IPSILATERAL CHEST WALL SPRING OUT
- B. IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND CONTRALATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE.
- C. NO CHANGE IN CHEST WALL
- D. CONTRALATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND IPSELATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE

Q40. DURING OPERATION ILLIUM REMOVE?
A. DEC; ABSORPTION OF AMINO ACID B. DEC ABS: OF
WATER C, INC ABSORPTION OF FAT D. DEC; IRON
ABSORPTION

Q41. COMA (DAMAGE OF PART OF BRAIN) A. NUCLEUS
CERULOSIS B. RETICULAR FORMATION AREA C. AREA
POSTREMA

Q42. TRUE HERMOPHADISM?
A. XX/XY
B. XXY
C. XXX
D. XYY

Q43. AFTER APENDICTOMY, PT; DEVELOPED CHRONIC WOUND ABBCESS AND
DRAING SINUS, CONTAING YELLOW GRANULES?
A. NOCARDIA
B. ACTINOMYCOSIS
C. H. PYLORI
D. E. COLI
E. ENT. HISTOLYTICA

Q44. RT: TESTIS LUMPH NODE DRAINGE? A. DEEP
INGUINAL NODE B. SUP: MEDIAL GROUP INGUINAL
NODE C, PARAORTIC LYMPH NODE

Q45. FAT, CHO AND LIPID DEPOSTION BY WHICH HARMONE?
A. INSULIN
B. GLUCAGON
C. CORTISOL.
D. GROWTH HARMONE

Q46. MICROCYTIC, HYPOCHROMIC ANEMIA? A. IRON DEF; ANEMIA B. CHRONIC BLOOD LOSS C. SICKLE CELL ANEMIA D. HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA

Q47. CYANOSIS?

A. DEC CONTENT OF HB%
B. INC: CONCENTRATION OF DEOXY; HEMOGLOBIN
C. ANEMIA

Q48. UNLOCKING MUSCLES?

A. POPLITIUS
B. SEMITENDINOSUS
C. SEMIMEMBRANOSUS
D. SARTORIUS

Q49. URETER CONSTRICTION? INCORRECT

A. PUJ JUNCTION
B. PELVIC BRIM
C. CROSS THE COMMON ILLIC ARTERY
D. RUN ON PSOS MUSCLE

Q50. COMMON SITE OF RIB FRACTURE? A. HEAD OF RIB

B. ANGLE OF RIB C. BODY OF RIB

Q51. INCREASE BLEEDING TIME CAUSE BY? ACCEPT

A. HENOCCH, SCHL: PUPURA
B. CIRROHSIS
C. DEC PLATELETS
D. THROMBOCYTOSIS.

Q52. SLOWEST GROWING TUMOR?

A. PAPILLARY CA

- B.MEDULLARY CA
- C.FOLLICULAR CA

Q53.TURNER SYNDROME? A.LONG
HIGHT B.MENTAL RETARDATION
C.CARRING ANGLE REDUCED D.HIGHT
4.5CM

Q54PELVIC DIAPHAGRM FORMED BY MUSCLES EXCEPT?
A.COCCYGUS
B.PYriformus MUSCLES
C.ILOCOCCGUS

Q55.STD CAUSES ULCER ACCPET?
A.SYPHILIS
B.HERPES
C.GONOCOCCUS

Q56.PT WITH HYPOVOLEMIC SHOKE,TREATED.WHAT WILL BE DECREASE? A.HEART RATE
B.urine OUTPUT C.B.P

Q57.after 48 HRS OF STRAVATION,WHT WILL BE BREAKDOWN TO PROVIDE
ENEGRY
A.CHO
B.FAT
C.PROTIEN

Q58.CHRONIC HEMOLYSIS AND INTRACELLULAR PIGMENT ACCUMULATION?
A.BILIRUBIN
B.HEMOSIDRIN
C.BIVIRDIN

Q59. BASILIC VEIN? A. RUN OF RADIAL SIDE OF FOREARM

B. FORM ON THE PALMAR SURFACE OF HAND

C. CONTINUE AS AXILLARY VEIN

Q. DRUG LEAST NEPHROTOXIC

A. GENAMYCIN B. NEOMYCIN

C. CLINDAMYCIN

Q61. ANT: DISLOCATION OF SHOULDER JOINT WHICH NERVE DAMAGE?

A. AXILLARY

B. RADIAL

C. MUSCULOCUTANEOS

D. MEDIAN

E. LOWER BRACHIAL PLEXES

Q62. TESTOSTERONE PRODUCED BY ? A. LYDING

CELL B. EPIDYDEMUS C. SERTOLI CELL

Q63. APEX OF HEART? A. 3RD

INTERCOSTAL SPACE. B. TOWARDS

RIGHT C. 8CM FROM MID LINE

Q64. AFLATOXIN B1 CAUSES CA?

A. HEPATOCELLULAR CA B. BLADDER CA

C. LEUKEMIA D. SKIN CA

Q65. BLOOD GROUP CAUSES REACTION?

A. B+

B. A+

C.AB-

D.O+

Q66.MUSCLES DIVIDE SUBMEDIOLABIAL GLAND?

A.STYLOPHARYNGEUS MUSCLES

B.MYLOID

C.STYLOGLOSSUS

Q67.PT:CANNT ABDUCT THE ARM UPTO 30 DEGREE?

A.INFRASPINATUS

B.SUPRA SPINATUS

C.DELTOID

Q68.MAJOR INSPIRATORY MUSCLES?

A.INTERNAL INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES

B.EXT:INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES C.DIAPHRAM

Q69.LEFT SUP:RENAL VEIN DRAIN IN WHICH VEIN? A.RENAL VEIN

B.AZYGOS VEIN C.HEMIAZYGOS VEIN D.ACCESSARY AZYGOS VEIN

Q70.PARASYMPATHATIC SYS CAUSES ALL OF FOLLOWING EXCEPT? A.SPINCTER

CONSTRICTION B.DILATE THE PUPIL C.EMPTY BLADDER

Q71.PT:LOSS OF ABDUCTION, ADDUCTION OF FINGERBUT NO LOSS OF SENSATION?

A.MEDIAN NERVE

B.ULNER NERVE.

C.RADIAL NERVE

D.DEEP BR;OF ULNER NERVE

Q72. MALE WITH T4N1M1 SURVIVAL RATE LESS 50%, S/S?

- A. CACHXIA
- B. ANEMIA
- C. ARRTHEYMIA

Q77. FUNCTION OF LIMIC SYS AXCEPT?

- A. MEMORY
- B. AGGRESSION
- C. SPINAL REFLEX

Q78. STRONGEST LIGAMENT?

- A. ILIOFEMORAL
- B. ISCHIO FEMORAL
- C. DELTA LIGAMENT/MEDIAL LIGAMENT

Q79. SHORT GASTRIC ARTERY BR:OF

- A. SUP: EPIGASTRIC ARTERY B. HEPATIC ARTERY
- C. SPLENIC ARTERY

Q80. TYMPANIC MEMBRANE? A. FORMED LATERAL WALL OF TYMPANIC CAVITY B. SUPPLY BY VAGUS AND TRIGEMINAL NERVE C. OPENING OF AUDITORY TUBE IN POST WALL.

Q81. HEPARIN A. EMBOLISM

- B. SECRETED BY . BASOPHIL
- C. DISLODGMET D. DISOLVMENT OF CLOT

Q82. VERBAL COMMUNICATION? A. BY PRESENTATION B. INVOLVE IN RESEARCH WORK

Q83. 37% POST MENOPUSAL WOMEN TAKING HRT, 63 WOMEN TAKING NO

MEDICATION, HOW YOU SHOW IN CHART A. BAR
CHART B. PIE CHART C. PICTORIAL CHART

Q84. THYROXINE CAN BE USED OTHER THAN THYROID TREATMENT? A. WEIGHT LOSS
B. INCREASE APPEPITTE. C. BMR

Q85. THYMUS?

- A. REGRESS AFTER BIRTH
- B. FORMED BY 4TH PHARENGEAL ARCHES
- C. PRODUCED T CELL

Q86. GROOVE OF SUBCLAVIN ARTERY?

- A. 1ST RIB
- B. 2ND RIB
- C. 3RD RIB
- D. CLAVICLE

Q87. PIVOT JOINT?

- A. ATLANTOAXIAL JOINT
- B. MANDIBULAR JOINT
- C. ELBOW JOINT

Q88. CA REALSE FROM SKETAL MUSCLES FROM?

- A. SARCOPLASMIC RETICULIUM
- B. MITOCHONDRIA
- C. LYSOSOME
- D. T-TUBULES

Q89. PROJECTION FIBERS PRESENT IN? A. CORPUS
CALOSUM B. INTERNAL CAPSULES C. RETICULAR
FORMATION

Q90. PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL CHEMO RECEPTORS BOTH RESPONDE TO?

A. PCO₂

B. PO

C. OXYGEN CONCENTRATION

D. H⁺

Q91. ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID

A. TYROSINE

B. ALANINE

C. ARGININE

D. PHENYLALANINE

Q92. LUMBAR PUNCTURE? A. L2 TO

L3 B. L4 TO L5 C. POSTERIOR; SUPERIOR; ILLIC

SPINE

Q93. CEREBRAL CORTEX

A. RECEIVES NO SENSORY INFORMATION

B. PRESENT ONLY IN FRONTAL LOBE

C. ESSENTIAL FOR INITIATION OF VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT

Q94. WATER ABSORPTION IN PROXIMAL CONVOLUTED TUBULES?

A. 55% ABSORBED

B. ASCENDING LIMB IS PERMEABLE FOR WATER

C. WATER ABSORBED THROUGH FACILITATED DIFFUSION

Q95. SUBARACHNOID SPACE ENDS AT?

A. L2

B. S2

C. S5

Q96. DORSAL COLUMN MEDIAL LAMINAR SCULPTURE CONTAINS? A. FINE TOUCH

B. CRUDE TOUCH

- C.PAIN
- D.TEMP

Q97.GLYCOLYSIS?

- A.GIVE 1 MOLECULES OF PYRUVATE
- B.2 MOLECULE OF GLUCOSE

Q98.THICK FILAMENT?

- A.MYOSIN
- B.ACTIN
- C.ACTOMYOSIN

Q99.ORGAN TRANSPLANT REJECTED IN 10 MIN

- A.CELL MEDIATED IMMUNITY
- B.ANTIBODY
- C.PLASMA CELL
- D.NATURAL KILLER CELL

Q100.WHICH FOLLOWING CHEMICAL EXPOSURE CAUSES CA?

- A.METHYL ALCOHOL
- B.BENZENE
- C.CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Q101.CRANIAL NERVES CARRYING PARASYMPATHATIC FIBERS?

- A.3,7,8,10
- B.3,7,9,10
- C.4,7,9,10

Q102.DURING PREGNANCY WHICH DRUG SAFEST IN HYPOTHYROID PT:

- A.BETA BLOCKERS
- B.DIAZEPAM
- C.PROPYTHIORACIL
- D.CARBAMAZEPINE

Q103.ARCHES OF LEFT LUNG? A.AZYGOS VEIN B.THORACIC DUCT

C.ARCH OF AORTA

Q104.DIAPHGRAM SUPPLY BY?

A.C,3,4,5

B.INTERCOSTAL NERVE C.C

2,3.4

Q105.WHICH DRUG CAUSES CORNEAL OPACITY

A.CHLOROQUINE

B.ERTHROMYCIN

Q106.CAVERNOUS SINUS COTAIN?

A.TROCHLER NERVE B.INTERNAL JUGULAR

VEIN C.ABDUCENT NERVE

Q107.WHICH DRUG INCREASE CYTO P450 SYS

A.BARBITURATES

B.SULFA DRUGS

C.ISONIAZID

D.KETOKANAZOLE

Q108.EASIEST METHOD TO DIAGNOSED MENINGOCOCCUS?

A.CULTURE

B.STAINING

C.SERUM ANTIGEN

Q109.BALCK WATER FEVER CAUSES BY?

A.PLAS;MALARIA B.PLAS:FALCIPARUM C.QUATRUM

MALARIA

Q110.OXYTOCIN AND ADH ORIGENATED BY?

A.POST PITUTARY

B.HYPOTHALAMUS

C.ANT PITUTARY

Q111.CEREBLLAR DISORDER? A.UNABLE TO PERFORM VOL;MOVEMENT B.STATIC TREMORS C.INTENSTION TREMORS

Qby drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 4:26 pm • FCPS - SURGERY June 2009 Paper

(C) Means correct.

1. Gland of cloquet is located in: a. inguinal

canal

2. Below is a carcinogen:

a. methyl alcohol

b. propyl alcohol

c. benzidine (C)

3. Incidence is:

a. number of new cases in a population (C)

4. Following is correct about femur:

a. the head is in line of medial condyle

b. the angle between the neck and shaft is average 125 degrees. (C)

5. Subclavian artery passes:

a. above the 1st rib (C)

b. below the 1st rib

6. Abdominal angina is caused due to :

a. Superior mesenteric artery (C)

b. inferior mesenteric artery

c. celiac trunk

d. abdominal aorta

7. Left Suprarenal vein drains into:

a. inferior vena cava

b. left renal vein (C)

c. phrenic vein

d. portal vein

8. Squamous cell carcinoma of urinary bladder is caused due to: a. shistosoma

(C)

9. The species which causes carcinoma in urinary bladder is:

a. shistosoma mansoni

b. schistosoma hematobium (C)

10. Oxidative breakdown of glucose during glycolysis generates:

a. 1 pyruvate

b. 2 pyruvate (C)

c. lactic acid

11. Referred pain to shoulder is via:

a. C 1 , 2

- b. C2, 3
- c. C3, 4 , 5 (C)
- d. C5, 6

12. Following is not palpable on per rectal examination:

- a. Ureter
- b. Prostate
- c. Seminal vesicle
- d. ??
- e. ??

Hidden content: UNLOCKED

13. Spinal cord ends at:

- a. S2
- b. L1-2 (C)
- c. L3
- d. L5

14. Femoral sheath is composed of:

- a. transversus abdominis fascia
- b. internal oblique fascia
- c. iliacus fascia (C)

15. Fracture at neck of fibula:

- a. injury to common peroneal nerve (C)
- b. superficial peroneal nerve
- c. deep peroneal nerve
- d. tibial nerve

16. Posterior displacement of knee is prevented by:

- a. Anterior cruciate ligament

- b. Posterior cruciate ligament (C)
- c. Tibial collateral ligament
- d. fibular collateral ligament

17. A patient had cut in the center of wrist during a suicide attempt, he has no abduction or adduction of fingers plus no abduction of the thumb, the injury is to :

- a. ulnar nerve
- b. median nerve
- c. radial nerve

18. Lymphatic supply of mammary glands is:

- a. parasternal lymph nodes
- b. abdominal lymph nodes
- c. axillary lymph nodes (C)

19. Defecation is because of:

- a. mass reflex
- b. myenteric reflex
- c. S2, 3, 4 (C)
- d. Parasympathetic reflex

20. Prolonged coma is because of lesion of:

- a. both frontal lobes lesions (C)
- b. one frontal lobes lesion
- c. periaqueductal area lesion
- d. midbrain lesion

21. Retrograde amnesia:

- a. can be abolished via prefrontal lobotomy
- b. appears in amygdala lesions and propranolol therapy

22. Projection fibers of cerebral cortex travel through:

a. internal capsule (C)

23. Regarding neural tube which one is correct:

a. Involved in CNS development (C)

b. Involved in meninges development

24. Primordial germ cells are of:

a. ectodermal origin

b. mesodermal (C)

c. endodermal

25. Urorectal septum divides the cloaca into:

a. anus and urinary bladder

b. anorectal canal and urogenital sinus (C)

26. ADH and Oxytocin are released from:

a. suprachiasmatic

b. preoptic

c. adenohypophysis

d. neurohypophysis (C)

27. Termination of subarachnoid space is at:

a. L2

b. S2 (C)

c. L5

d. S4

28. Following is true about middle meningeal artery:

a. Passes through foramen spinosum (C)

29. Mass reflex is elicited by :

a. decortication

b. complete section of spinal cord

c. lesions of cervical or thoracic spinal cord (C)

30. Medial lemniscus system mediates:

a. Pain

b. Temperature

c. Tickling

d. Fine touch (C)

31. What prevents muscles from over-stretching:

a. Golgi spindles

b. muscle spindles (C)

32. Hamartoma is a:

a. neoplastic condition with no malignant potential

b. non-neoplastic condition (C)

c. completely benign

d. malignant

33. In chronic hemolysis, following will deposit in tissues:

a. bilirubin (C)

b. biliverdin

c. conjugated bilirubin

d. lipofuscin

e. iron

34. Premalignant lesion of mouth is:

- a. ??
- b. ??

35. Complication of betel nuts chewing is:

- a. haemorrhage ??
- b. ulceration ??
- ??
- ?? ??

36. Cleft palate is caused due to :

- a. Viral
- b. carbamazepine
- c. multifactorial (C)
- d. antiepileptics

37. A House surgeon is operating on posterior triangle, which structure is at risk:

- a. spinal portion of accessory nerve (C)
- b. cranial portion of accessory nerve

38. During surgery on submandibular glands, how will you protect labial branch of facial nerve:

- a. lift the deep fascia of hyoid bone
- b. nerve stimulation studies
- c. protecting it as it enters surgical field
- d. lifting the blood vessels

39. Enzyme for breakdown of serotonin and Norepinephrine is

- a. Catechol - o - methyltransferase
- b. Monoamine oxidase (C)

40. Inducer of drug metabolism is:

- a. ketoconazole
- b. phenobarbitone (C)

41. Lesions of cerebellum causes:

- a. failure of initiation
- b. resting tremor
- c. rigidity
- d. ataxia (C)

42. Essential amino acid is:

- a. Glycine
- b. glutamate
- c. tyrosine
- d. phenylalanine (C)

43. Slow growing tumour of thyroid is:

- a. papillary
- b. follicular
- c. adenoma

44. Following are features of thyroid tumour: a. ??

45. Premalignant condition of colon carcinoma:

- a. inflammatory polyp
- b. hyperplastic polyp
- c. hamartomatous
- d. adenomatous (C)

46. Among the following statements about parotid gland, which is false:

- a. It has two lobes
- b. parotid duct arises from deep lobe
- c. retromandibular vein is related to its inferior pole
- d. ??
- e. ??

47. Which nerve lies in the cavernous sinus cavity:

- a. III, V
- b. IV, VI
- c. VI (C)
- d. IX

48. Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- a. orbicularis oris
- b. orbicularis oculi
- c. buccinator
- d. platysma
- e. ?? (C)

49. Taste is sensed by all of the following except:

- a. fungiform
- b. filiform (C)
- c. circumvallate

50. Tympanic membrane forms:

- a. lateral wall of tympanic cavity

51. Thyroid gland is surrounded by which fascia:

- a. investing
- b. pretracheal (C)
- c. prevertebral

d. deep

52. Azygous vein: ??

53. Facilitated diffusion is :

a. energy dependent

b. carrier mediated (C)

54. The most significant prepotential is that of:

a. atria

b. ventricles

c. SA node (C)

55. Best mechanism for temperature loss:

a. Vasoconstriction

b. thirst

??

??

56. Acute inflammation:

a. transudate

b. exudate (C)

57. alpha-adrenergic discharge leads to:

a. cardioacceleration

b. baroreceptor reflex

58. Which organ gets less than required oxygenation during exercise:

- a. Skeletal muscle (C)
- b. kidney
- c. skin
- d. brain
- e. heart

59. H⁺ ion secretion is in :

- a. hyperkalemia
- b. acidosis (C)
- c. alkalosis

60. H⁺ secretion is associated with:

- a. excretion of bicarbonate
- b. reabsorption of bicarbonate (C)

61. Central and peripheral regulation of respiration is via:

- a. PCO₂
- b. PO₂
- c. pH
- d. CO

62. A fisherman came to emergency department with pallor. The most probable cause for this is:

- a. Diphylobothrium (C)

63. Ileal resection leads to :

- a. Increased iron absorption
- b. Decreased amino acid absorption.

64. Aldosterone production is stimulated via:

- a. Heart failure
- b. Decreased perfusion of kidney

c. Renin (C)

d. Increased Na

65. Another use of thyroid hormone is:

a. Weight loss

b. Appetite

c. Hair loss

d. ??

e. ??

66. Anabolic hormone is:

a. Insulin (C)

b. Glucagon

67. Adult Polycystic Disease is :

a. Autosomal recessive

b. X- linked recessive

c. Autosomal dominant (C)

d. X linked dominant

e. Mitochondial

68. Lymphatic supply of ovary is:

a. Internal iliac lymph nodes

b. external iliac lymph nodes

c. deep inguinal

d. lumbar/paraaortic (C)

e. sacral

69. Remnant of mullerian factor is:

a. Duct of gartner

b. Round ligament

c. Appendix of testis (C)

70. Tuberculous ulcer has which type of edges:

- a. Everted
- b. Punched out
- c. Sliding
- d. Undermined (C)
- e. Elevated

71. Severe infection in a post-transplant patient is due to :

- a. Influenza virus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Cytomegalovirus (C)

72. Within 10 hours acute transplant rejection is due to :

- a. Type I
- b. Antibody-mediated (C)
- c. Type III
- d. Cytotoxic T cells
- e. Type V

73. Following is true about MAI:

- a. Widespread resistant to TB drugs
- b. Only causes lung disease
- c. Very common

74. Following is true about cryptorchidism:

- a. Failure of descent of testis from abdomen into scrotal sac.

75. Definition of Behaviour sciences is :

- a. Scientific study of human behaviour
- b. Scientific study involving epidemiology, biostatistics, ethics, psychology, sociology. (C)

76. Good communication skills are in a person who: a. Who does

presentations (C)

77. RER function is:

- a. Protein synthesis (C)
- b. Transcription
- c. Post-translational modification

78. Following is true about sarcomere:

- a. Is formed between two intercalated discs
- b. Is formed between two Z-discs (C)

79. Calcium is released into muscles via:

- a. Mitochondrion
- b. RER
- c. Sarcoplasmic reticulum (C)

80. Lymphatic nodules are not present in :

- a. Thymus (C)
- b. Spleen
- c. Peyers patches
- d. Tonsils

81. In Pneumothorax following happens: a. Lung

collapses and chest expands

- b. Lung collapses and chest indraws (C)
- c. Lung expands and chest expands
- d. lung expands and chest indraws
- e. lung expands and chest remains same

82. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin is which type of vaccine:

- a. Formaline killed Toxoid vaccine
- b. Heat killed organism
- c. Live attenuated (C)

83. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin induces which type of immunity:

- a. Active (C)
- b. Secondary immunity
- c. Passive

84. Which one is true about corynebacterium diphtheria:

- a. Produces powerful exotoxin (C)
- b. Produces powerful endotoxin

85. The most common cause of pneumonia in 6 months to 2 years age group is :

- a. Neisseria
- b. Streptococcs pneumonia
- c. E. Coli
- d. Haemophilus influenza
- e. Streptococcu pyogenes

86. Pseudo membranous colitis is caused by:

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium botulinum
- c. Clostridium perfringens

d. Clostridium difficile

87. Clostridium perfringens causes injury via following mechanism:

- a. free radicals
- b. hypoxia (C)
- c. Invasion

88. Neisseria best diagnosed most easily via:

- a. Gram stain (C)
- b. Culture

89. Ocular opacity can be caused by: a.

Ethambutol

90. Hydatid disease caused due to ingestion of:

- a. Cyst
- b. Eggs (C)

91. Patient is having MCV=78, MCH=28, it is:

- a. Normochromic normocytic anemia
- b. Normochromic microcytic
- c. hypochromic microcytic
- d. hypochromic normochromic

92. Patient is vomiting: $\text{pH} = 7.25$, $\text{PCO}_2 = 45$ ($35 = 45$), $\text{HCO}_3 = 35$. Cause is:

- a. metabolic acidosis
- b. metabolic alkalosis
- c. partially compensated metabolic alkalosis

93. Most common cause of Deep Venous Thrombosis is:

- a. Contraceptive pills
- b. Trauma
- c. Surgery
- d. Immobility (C)

94. Most common cause of hospital acquired pneumonia is:

- a. Streptococcus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Pseudomonas (C)

95. Following is an important component of Counter current exchange mechanism:

- a. Vasa recta (C)
- b. Proximal tubule
- c. Distal tubule

96. Submucous glands are present in :

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum (C)
- c. Ileum
- d. Large intestine

97. Patient is having bone pains, PO₄ is decreased, Ca⁺⁺ is raised, most probable cause is:

- a. Paget's disease
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Osteopenia
- d. Hyperparathyroidism (C)

98. Calcitonin works by:

a. Increasing bone resorption.

b. Decreasing bone resorption (C)

99. True hermaphrodite genotype is:

a. XY

b. XO

c. XXY (C)

100. Testosterone is produced by:

a. Sertoli cells (C)

b. Leydig cells

101. The vasculature of kidney is:

a. Afferent -> glomerulus -> efferent -> vasa recta

SURGERY October 2008

Dr Qasim Hussain, M.D (Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan) Dr.Muhammad Irfan, M.D (Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan)

FCPS -1 SURGERY 15, OCT 2008

1. A boy with lean body mass with fracture of arm osteopenia a) VIT D deficiency

2. Regulation of PO₂ and breathing rate is controlled by a) Carotid bodies

3. Pallor, Lethargic patient with difficulty of walking have Hb 5, TLC 3500/cm³,

a) Vit B 12

4. Hot sores on tongue, taste sent to taste centre by

a) Chemoreceptor

5. Which is not a cause of anaerobic? a)

Granulation formation

6. Right Gastric artery is a branch of a)

Hepatic artery

7) GFR is increased by increase in resistance a) Efferent arterioles

8. Atypical Tuberculosis

a) Does not responds to common Anti TB drugs

9. Which blood group have no agglutinin?

a) AB+

10. Essential fatty acid is

a) Leniolenic acid

11 . If large amount of Dextrose water is given to a patient a) Decrease ADH

12 . Interstitial fluid is a) 1/3 of

TBW

13) Not includes in enzymes of necrosis

a) Protease

b)Catalase

c) Hyaluronic acid

14. In lymph nodes, seen

a) Caseous necrosis

15. Iron deficiency anemia best diagnosed?

a)Increase TIBC

b) Serum ferritin

16. Bones of Ear

a) Amplify sound waves

17) Immune mechanism of Liver lies in a) Kuffer cells

18. in Liver Cirrhosis a)

Increase PT

19. Smell fibers from nose a) Does

not reach Thalamus

20. Heat Loss Mechanism lies in a)

Posterior hypothalamus

21 . Lymph nodes of lower lip drain into

a) Submental and submandibular lymph nodes

22. Insulin deficiency a)

Ketogenesis in liver

23. Subcapsular afferent lymph is in a) Lymph

nodes

24. SA node is supplied by a) RCA

25. SA node is located on

a) Above the sulcus terminalis

26. Death from food poisoning occur with

a) C. Botulism

27. Pretracheal fascia completely covers a) Thyroid

28. Narrowest part of male urethra is a)
External meatus

29. Which cranial nerves are parasympathetic? ANS: CN 3,
7,9,10

30. Contusion to Lateral border of Fibula result in a) Common
peroneal nerve damage

31. What causes depolarization? a) Na⁺
influx

32. Helps in diagnosis of colonic carcinoma a) CEA

33. What is called juvenile polyp? a)
Hamartomatous

34. Which is a characteristic of Cancer?

a) Pleomorphism---ANSWER

b) Increase mitotic figure

35. Increase of Platelets aggregation is by :

a)Thromboxane A₂

36. A 20 year old boy with Headache and photophobia With high
grade fever. LP shows in CSF neutrophils 40,000 Glucose 3.5mg

a) Acute Bacterial meningitis

37. Ansa cervicalis is

a) Hypoglossal nerve and C 1 , 2, 3

38) Mitral valve lies between a) Left atrium and left ventricle

39. If resected 10inch ileum,
a) Decreased bile salts reabsorption

40. Wound heals poorly if absent
a) VIT C in diet

41 . High level of creatinine is seen in a) ESRD

42. Neurogenic shock is a)
Vasomotor injury

43. In Down syndrome seen a) Short stature

44. XXY is
a) Klinefelter syndrome

45. Patient with some pituitary tumor has infertility, possibly due to a) Increase level of prolactin in serum

46. Cause of lymphoid tumor in HIV patient is a) EBV

47. a patient developed HAV completely recovered. Biopsy will show a) Normal hepatic architecture

48. Neurohypophysis contains a)
Pituitocytes

49. Melanocytes are derived from

a) Neural crest cells

50. Erythropoietin is produced by a) peritubular capillaries

51. ADH works on

a) Collecting ducts

52. Posterior to Urinary bladder is a) Fascia
Donovillaris

53. In adults, the spinal cord ends in a)
Below L1

54. Malignant malaria is caused by a)
Falciparum malaria

55. Dorsal column damage leads to loss of a)
Proprioception

56. What is buried in lateral sulcus? a) Insula

57. A patient can utter few words. Where is lesion? a) Broca's
area

58. Spinal cord is supplied by a)
Vertebral artery

59. Complements are decreased in a) SLE

60. If infection of abdomen spread to retroperitoneum, can reach to colon? a) Descending
colon

61. IgE is present on

a) Basophils

62. A patient has some gastric problem a) Iron
Deficiency anemia

63. If Gastric mucosal permeability is increased

a) H⁺ comes out in lumen of stomach and damage mucosal barrier

64. Anterior Cardiac veins into

a) Right Atrium

65. Most common cause of malignancy is a)

Asbestosis

66. in bronchial Asthma, seen a)

Eosinophilia

67. END arteries are seen in a)

Spleen

77. Medially rotate and abduct the thigh is a) Gluteus

Medius and and Gluteus Minimus

78. Source of folic Acid is a)

Vegetables

79. Neurovascular bundle is in a) inner

and innermost muscles

80. Liver transplant, the cause of hepatitis is a) CMV

81. END diastolic volume is a)

120ml

82. Palpable anterior Auxiliary lymph nodes, most probably due to a) CA breast

83. 1st heart sound is best listened on a) On Mid

clavicular line, 5th ICS

84. S3 is produced by

a) Rapid filling of left ventricle

85. Berry aneurysms are mostly found in a)

cerebrum

86. Cause of edema is

a) Decreased colloidal osmotic pressure

87. Patient with bronchial asthma has a)

Decreased FEV1

88. Structure not related to Right kidney is a)

Descending colon

89) Temporal arteritis best diagnosed by a) Temporal artery

biopsy 90. Aneurysm of abdominal aorta compresses a)

Thoracic duct

91. In EAC, young patient came with fracture of arm.

On attempt to measure the B.P, tetany is seen, mostly due to

a) Vit. D deficiency

92. Remittent of paramesonephric duct in male is a)

Appendix testis

93. Direct inguinal hernia in

a) Medial to inferior epigastric artery\

94. Achalasia is due to

a) Absent ganglions in LES

95. During fasting, circumference of mid arm is decreased after one month due to

a) Decreased protein of body

96. Myelination of peripheral nerves are by a) Schwann cells

97. Myasthenia gravis improves on taking a) Anti cholinesterase drugs

98. Hydrocephalus occurs blockage of a) Aqueduct salivias

99. Which structure passes through shoulder joint cavity? a) tendon of long head of biceps

100. Impaired metabolism of purine cause in urine

a) Increased uric acid

101. Most important muscle of inspiration is a) Diaphragm

102. Most sensitive to radiotherapy

a) Lymphocytes

103 What is branch of ICA?

ANS: Ophthalmic artery

104. Squamous cell is cervix is an example of

ANS: Metaplasia

105 : Thoracic duct drain all except

ANS: cerebrum

106: Increase blood in heart chamber is

ANS: Isovolumatric relaxation

107 : If Clavicle is fractured, its lateral part is pulled down by :

ANS: Subclavius muscle

108. For uncoupled oxidative phosphorylation, which hormone?

ANS: Thyroid hormone

109: Diarrhea improves on fasting is

ANS: Osmotic

1 1 0 : Source of energy to brain during fasting:

ANS: Amino Acid

1 1 1 : Which of the following is not antiseptic?

ANS: Acetyl Salicylic Acid

112: Aging determined by bones?

ANS: Angle of mandible is less obtuse

113: Lacrimal gland is supplied by?

ANS: Pterygopalatine ganglion

114: During Episiotomy, damaged

ANS: Levator Ani muscles

115: Brodmann's area 312 is also called

ANS: somatosensory area

116: Surfactant is produced by?

ANS: Pneumocyte II

117: Sigmoid sinus is continuous with

ANS: Internal carotid artery

118: In shock, what will decrease?

ANS: Venous compliance

119: Is a sign upper motor neuron lesion?

ANS: Babinsky sign

120: If numerous epithelioid cells are surrounded by lymphocytes, called

ANS: Caseous necrosis (Granuloma)

1 2 1 : Fracture of medial epicondyl of humerus, on hand lost sensations?

ANS: medial 1/3 of hand palm, and dorsal 1/3 of hand

122: Winging of scapula is due to damage of?

ANS: Serratus anterior muscle

123: Right adrenal gland is

ANS: Pyramidal shape

124: Submucosal gland is in ?

ANS: Duodenum

125: Which is true?

ANS: Right bronchus is longer

126: In bronchial asthma?

ANS: increased breathing by stimulating beta –adrenergic

127 : inferior rectal artery is a branch of

ANS: internal pudendal artery

128: Is not a carcinogen?

ANS: Cyclophosphamide

129: Microsomal metabolism is

ANS: Liver

130 : Half life is

ANS: time to metabolism of half of drug

131 : Most of the drug is metabolize in

ANS: Liver

132 Diverticulosis occurs:

ANS: sigmoid colon

133: Stimulation of RBC from bone marrow by?

ANS: Erythropoietin

134 : Occult blood in stool is in

ANS: Iron deficiency anemia

135: Partial gastrectomy

ANS: Pernicious anemia

136: Fat store is increased by

ANS: insulin

137: In stress which hormone is released?

ANS: Cortisol

138: Temperature regulator centre is in?

ANS: Hypothalamus

139 : In heart

ANS: Right atrium lies anterior to left atrium

140: In hypovolumic shock

ANS: Rapid intravenous fluids

141 : Not seen in DIC

ANS: Thrombocytosis

142: Best method of diagnosing ectopic pregnancy

ANS: Laparoscopy

143 : superior parathyroid is

ANS: supplied by superior thyroid artery

144: The supra renal gland

ANS: The supra renal gland is supplied artery which is direct branch of aorta

145: Gas gangrene is not caused by

ANS: Bacterial endocarditis

146: permeability of a substance depends on

ANS: Total cross sectional area

147: A patient can't abduct arm, but if supported up to 30 degree, can do.

What is?

ANS: Supraspinatus muscle

148: incision between umbilicus and ribs passes

ANS: external oblique, anterior fibers of internal oblique, Rectus muscle

Posterior fibers of internal oblique, transverse muscle

149: Lymph from posterior 1/3 drain into

ANS: deep superior cervical lymph nodes

150) Negative Mantoux test is seen in

a) Steroid therapy

b) Immunosuppressive Therapy

151) Permeability of a substance depends on

ANSWER a) Total cross sectional area-b) Carrier

c) Receptors

152. A patient developed type I anaphylactic reaction. Treatment of choice?

ANS: Adrenaline

153 : Amputated leg is the result of

ANS: Amniotic bands

154. Widal test is positive? Don't Know

A) 1: 80 for O antigen

B) 1:180 for O antigen C) 1: 100

for O antigen

D) 1:180 for O and H antigen E) 1:80

for H antigen

155. Actin physically binds with

A) Troponin

- B) Tropomyosin ANS
C) Myosin

156. congenital omphalocele?

- A) Not associated with any congenital Heart diseases wrong
B) Associated with VSD? c)
Associated with ASD?
D) B and C?

157. Polycythemia rubra vera associated with

- a) bone tumors----ANS
b) lung disease
c) Living on Himalayan mountain

158. Pterygopalatine canal is supplied by

- a) Deep branch of petrosal nerve- ANS OK
b) superficial branch of petrosal nerve
c) maxillary nerve branch

159. Insertion of 1st lumbrical

160. Cholangiocarcinoma caused by

- a) S. mansoni
b) S. japonicum
c) S. Colonoelae ---ok

161. What passes through ligamentum teres of head of femur a) obturator nerve branch---ok b) branch of femoral artery

162. Contraindication for platelet

- a. Auto antibodies to platelets ---ok
b. DIC
c. Splenomegaly

163. IgG is in large quantity

164. At McBurney point located Tip of appendix

Base of appendix

In infants, tip of conical caecum has appendix attached—ok?

165. Appendectomy can damage to inferior epigastric artery

iliohypogastric nerve I wrote This answer , Don't know exact

ilioinguinal nerve\

166. In Osteomyelitis of long bones, portal entry of infection by hematogenous route

- a) Through epiphysis-ok
- b) Metaphysis
- c)Diaphysis

167. Primary cartilagenous joint

- a) Connect the to bones together- I wrote This answer , Don't know exact
- b) Present in pinna of ears
- c) is fibrocartilage

168. The premalignant condition is

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Cervical erosion
- c) myelodysplastic syndrome ok
- d) leukoplakia

169. Common side effect of Isoprenalene, Nitroglycerine, Histamine, is- Don't know

- a) Hypertension
- b) increased bronchial constriction
- c)Lacrimation
- d) ?

170. Muscarinic receptors respond to

- a) preganglionic parasympathetic
- b) Postganglionic parasympathetic Sok

171 . What begins with Premalignant conditions?

- a)Adenocarcinoma stomach
- b)
- c)

172. Stratified cuboidal epithelium is present in

- a) Ducts of Salivary glands ok

- b) Distal convoluted tubules of nephron
- c) Lacrimal gland ducts

173. The concentration of a substance in the blood is 10mg and in urine is 100mg. The flow rate of urine is 2 ml / min , what is its renal clearance?

HINT: use formula UV/p

ANS: 20

174. 35 year old female Type I diabetic got fracture due to osteoporosis. The cause?

ANS: Insulin

- a) insulin
- b) Estrogen

175. Autosomal Dominant is a)

176. Amyloidosis result in a)

Adenocarcinoma stomach

177. Regarding RBC

- a) buffer as accepter of oxygen
- b) Only mature forms contain Hemoglobin
- c) Adult hemoglobin is alpha and Gamma
- d) Not transport oxygen

178. Does not cause Gangrene a)

Bacterial endocarditis b)???? ANS

179. ADH will decrease in

- a) Nausea
- b) Pain
- c) Anxiety
- d) Decrease serum osmolrity

180. Varicose veins

- a) Somewhat associated with smoking
 - b) Only in lower limbs
 - c) due to defect in adventitia
- ok

181. Primary ossification centre is

- a) Epiphysis
- b) Metaphysis
- c) Diaphysis

182. A patient with sepsis is best diagnosed with

- a) Pulse > 100
- b) Pulse > 120
- c) Positive bacterial culture

183. intestinal motility is decreased by

- a) CCK
- b) Gastrin
- c) Trypsin
- d) lipase
- e) Insulin

184. Gross increase level of HCO_3^-

- a) Persistent vomiting
- b) CRH
- c) Lung fibrosis

185. Primary brain vesicle is

- a) Mesencephalon
- b) Telencephalon
- c) Diencephalon

186. Microtubules are part of

- a) Centrioles

b) Cell membrane

187. BP is increased when there is a) Increased sympathetic output b) Increased total peripheral resistance

188. Cardiac Muscles are

189. Femoral artery is best palpated on? ANS: mid inguinal ligament

190. Carotid cartilage is ANS: on base of thyroid

191. In bronchoscopy, First structure to be visualized is: ANS: Right lower bronchus

193. Fatty Acids are transferred from adipose to liver in the form of?

- a) Chylomicrons
- b) HDL
- c) LDL
- d) VLDL

SURGERY, June 2008

From Dr Qasim Hussain, M.D Semipalatinsk FCPS -1
SURGERY 25, June 2008

1- Oculocardiac reflex mediated by a) CN5

2- 1 gram of protein contains calories? a) 4 calories

3- 7th lobe of lung is called a) medial basal

4-A marathon runner wins a race. What will be with blood insulin and Glucogan levels at the time when he crosses the win line?

5- Mandibular fracture occurs just before the mandibular foramen.

- a) loss of taste to anterior 2/3 of tongue
- b) Myelohoid muscle is unable to stabilize mandible?
- c) Loss of sensation to lower teeth?

6-Head of femur

- a) has angle of 125 with shaft
- b) posteriorly completely covered by capsule?
- c) epicondyles are in parallel line with shaft

7-Lymph nodules are present in

- a) Spleen
- b) Thymus
- c) Lymph nodes

8-In DIC, there is

- a) decreased platelets

9-what is inferior in perineum?

- a) perineal membrane

10)spleen is

- a) mesodermal
- b) endodermal

11)according to recent recommendations, recurrent MI should be treated with?

- a) Anticoagulants
- b) Lipid lowering drugs
- c) Beta blockers

12)Stratified squamous epithelium is present in

- a) palatine tonsils
- b) pharynx
- c) Ovary

13) Low voltage QRS complexes seen in

- a) MI
- b) Bundle branch block
- c) Hypertension

d)IHD

e)Pleuritis

14)Isthmus of thyroid is present at

a)C1- 2

15)Head of Humerous is supplied by

a) Anterior circumflex artery

b)Posterior circumflex artery

c)Suprescapular artery

d)Subscapular artery

16) Gene are composed of

a) RNA

b)DNA

c)Extrons

d)Introns

17) I/V dopamine is given to a patiend.followin if true about it onset of action

a) 5 min b)5

sec c) 60 sec

18)I/V sedation is given to a patient. Following is true about its arm-brain circulation

a)60 sec

b)5min

c)30min

d)5 sec

e)?

19) DVT is most common in

a)Femoral vein

b)popleteal vein

c)Superficial vericosed veins of leg

20) Which of the following is not a tumor marker

a)Acid phosphatase

b)PAP

- c)Hcg
- d)AFP
- e)CEA

21) Pus contains

- a)Dead bacteria b)Dead neutrophils

22) The most common cause of fatty liver in our society is a) Alcohol

- b)Hepatitis B and C c) Drugs

23) Carotid bodies respond to a)

- increase blood H⁺ b)Increase blood co₂

24) In anterior Duodenal perforation , the contents will go to a) Right iliac fossa

- b)Left Iliac fossa c)Anterior subhepatic space d)posterior subhepatic space e) small bursae

25) Metabolic alkalosis results from

- a)Ingestion of ammonium chloride b)ingestion of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

26)A Diabetic patient has urine ketones and urine glucose ++ the cause is ?

- a)Hyperglycemia b)Insulin deficiency

27) Response to chemotherapy is because it causes

- a)Atrophy b)Apoptosis

28)Dorsal column damage results in Ataxia because

a) loss of pathway from dorsal column to thalamus b) Loss of proprioception input to cerebellum c) Loss of proprioception to Thalamus d) Loss of proprioception to Hypothalamus

29) Which of the following nerve passes dorsal to brain stem?

a) 3, b) 4, c) 5, d) 12, e) 9

30) A patient has hb 6, platelet 450,000, with hypercellular bone marrow. a) Due to drug he is using for anaemia

b) Leukemia

c) Iron deficiency anaemia d) G6PD deficiency

31) The sign of cerebellar disease is

a) Adiadochokinesia

b) Static tremor

c) Hypertonia

31) Neurohypophysis drains secretions

a) Adrenergic neurons

b) cholinergic neurons

c) free nerve endings

32) CSF

a) has osmolarity < 1040

b) pressure < 10 mm of water

c) protein > 200

33) Stimulation of Alpha adrenergic neurons

34) End arteries are present at

a) Brain

b) Heart

c) Bone

35) In Temporomandibular Joint Dislocation, what structure prevents the joint from going back into the cavity?

- a) Tubercles on articular surface of mandible
- b) Tempomandibular ligament
- c) Lateral Pterygoid muscle
- d) Medial Pterygoid muscle

36) Where the ganglion joining the superior petrosal nerve and inferior petrosal nerve is located?

37) A patient has hypercarboxyhemoglobin. He is breathing 100% oxygen. After how much time, his blood will have 100% oxygen?

- a) 1 min
- b) 2 min
- c) 5 sec
- d) 5 min

38) FRC is?

- a) TV + ERV
- b) IRV + ERV

39) Aldosterone stimulates

- a) Melatonin?
- b)?

40) A patient has fever 40°C with flank pain, increased frequency and chills and rigors.

- a) Blood culture
- b) Urine culture
- c) Blood and urine culture

40) Following is not true?

- a) HCV positive carriers have not been reported

41) Pulse pressure is increased in

- a) Arterioles
- b) Capillaries
- c) Aorta

42) A grandfather was playing with his grandson with holding his wrist and rotating him in a circle. Suddenly the child started crying and sit with

holding his forearm in pron position. What happens? a) Proximal Radio ulnar joint dislocation b) Distal Radio ulnar joint dislocation c) Fracture of acromion

43) Regarding typhoid fever

- a) Asymptomatic
- b) Carriers do not excrete causative agent in feces
- c) Asymptomatic carriers should be isolated and treated

44) Incision is given on Rt Lumbar area. The layers incised will be

- a) Skin-superficial fascia-deep fascia- external oblique-internal oblique-transverse – Transverse fascia-extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum
- b) skin- superficial fascia- extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

45) Corpus callosum

- a) connects the two hemispheres

46) Most constricted part of male urethra is

- a) External meatus

47) Superior Thyroid glands

- a) Are located behind the Thyroid gland outside the fascia
- b) Have blood supply from the superior thyroid arteries

48) Which of the following is true

- a) Piriformis attaches to inferior trochanter
- b) Sciatic nerve passes through superior sciatic foramen

49) A structure lined by cuboidal epithelium, and its center contains two calcified bodies of pink colour. What is it?

- a) Prostate

50) 25-hydroxycholecalciferol is not converted to 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol in

- a) Hepatic failure

b)Renal Failure

51) Which of the following is not present in posterior relations of kidney? a) colic flexure

52) Rt border of heart is formed by a)Rt

atrium

53) In pregnancy ,Lactation does not occur because a)

Increased Level of progesterone and Estrogen

54) Which of the following have Pulmonary cycle? a) Ascariasis

55)Causative agent of meningitis in 60 years old man is a) St

pneumonia

56) Cause of death in pneumonia due to shock is

a)Gram -ve bacteria

b)Pseudomonas c)st

pneumonia

57) Diphtheria exotoxin has powerful effect on

a) Larynx

b)Heart

c)Nerve endings

d)Kidneys

58) Aspiration of peanut will go in a) Right

lower bronchus

59) A female with butterfly ace,joint pain, Flank pain could have a) SLE

60) A young patient has difficulty in swallowing a)

Scleroderma

61) A patient with SLE have

a) Positive ANA

b) Positive anti SS

62) Incision on Supra pubic area caused heavy bleed. It could be a) Damage to inferior epigastric artery?

63) In Hypoxia, cell swelling occurs due to

- a) Entry of water in cell from surrounding
- b) Entry of lipids

64) What is potent Antioxidant (Anti Aging) a) VIT E

65) A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

- A) Intussusceptions
- B) Hirschsprung's disease

66) In what portion of nephron, Na is absorbed totally neutrally active transport?

- a) PCT
- b) DCT
- c) AT

76) Cell mediated immunity is mediated by

- a) T cells
- b) B cells

77) Virus does not cause

- a) Lipoma
- b) Kaposi sarcoma
- c) cervical cancer

78) Iodine is stored in thyroid follicles as

- a) Thyroglobulin
- b) DIT and MIT

79) A patient died due to colonic cancer. On autopsy found thousands of polyps. Patient's father also had colonic cancer. The cause could be a) Adenomatous polyps?

80) A patient has double ureters and double pelvis. It could be a) anomaly is due to premature separation of ureteric bud

81) Chylomicrons contain a) Fatty acids with vitamins

82) Transudate has

a) Low Albumin

83) common mediator of Basophils and mast cells have

a) Histamine

84) In Skeletal muscle, contraction occurs due to

a) Sacromere

b) Actin

c) Myosin

88) In chronic inflammation, there is predominate

a) Fibroblasts

b) Macrophages

c) neutrophils

89) Characteristics of malignant cancer is

a) Metastasis

90) Characteristic of malignant cancer is

a) pleomorphism

91) Pretracheal fascia

a) completely encircle the Thyroid gland

b) Completely encircles trachea

92) 6 months after the resection of terminal ileum, the patient a) iron deficiency anemia

93) A patient has sweating 2L, and he took 2 L plain water. What could be happen?

a) Increased body volume?

b) decreased intracellular osmolarity

c) Increased extracellular osmolality

94) Inhibition of heart Rate will be in

a) Stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system

95) Aldosterone is stimulated by

a) Increase of serum K

96) Folic Acid deficiency causes

a) Megaloblastic erythropoiesis

b) Folate deficiency

97) Difference B/w Plasma and interstitial fluid is

a) Protein

98) CO₂ is mainly carried by a) HCO₃

99) In Inguinal hernia, posterior wall is formed by a) Conjoint tendon b) Internal oblique muscles

100) What is part basal ganglia are

a) Putamen

(32 mistakes)

Paper 2

101) Blood supply of vertebral column is

a) Vertebral artery

102) Suprascapular nerve arises from

a) Thyrocervical trunk

103) 1st pharyngeal pouch forms

a) Auditory tubes

104) Diaphragm is supplied by

a) c 3-5

105) Urachus is remnant of

a) Allantois

106) A patient had surgery of breast and he is now unable to lift his arm.

What is damaged?

a) serratus anterior muscle

107) Thirst is stimulated by a)

ADH

108) A patient has diarrhoea and developed metabolic acidosis. What is lost in faeces?

a) HCO₃

109) Phasic fast adaptive structure is

a) Mickle disk

b) Carotid baroreceptors

c) Rufini's carpuscles

110) The lesser omentum forms which structures?

a) Hepatoduodenal ligament, Falci parum Ligament, Gastroduodenal ligament

111) A patient can not abduct and adduct his fingers. Lost adduction of thumb also.

a) Deep branch of ulnar nerve

112) Femoral canal is formed by what fascias?

a) Fascia Lata + membraneous Layer

b)

c)

113) Organ, lined by stratified squamous epithelium, rounded structure.?

Palatine tonsils

114) Regarding the Iron requirement of a pregnant woman, following test is appropriate.

a) TIBC

b) serum ferritin

115) After gastrectomy, a patient might develop

a) Megaloblastic anaemia

116) A patient got injury in the posterior triangle of neck. there might damage

a) spinal part of accessory nerve

b) CNS part of accessory nerve

c) Vagus nerve

117) A patient in RTA came in EAC with hypovolumic shock. First what to treat?

a) I/V Fluids

118) Clostridia cause

a) Gas Gangren

119) Angiotensin 1 is converted to Angiotensin 2 in

a) Lung capillary endothelium

120) First week diagnosis of Typhoid is

a) Blood culture

121) A soldier posted at high altitude for many years came with PVC > 40

a) Secondary polycythemia

122) Buerger's disease is strongly associated with

a)Smoking

123)Acute appendicitis is associated with

a) Neutrophelic leukocytosis

124) Medial arcuate Ligament encloses at its upper end a)Psoas muscle

125) QRS complex is due to

a)Ventricular systole

126) The transitional epithelium have

a) Couoidal epithelium lined by more larger and rounded cells?

127) A patient have right optic tract damage. He might developed

a)Left homonymus hemianopsia

128)In Burkitt Lymphome, The causative agent is

a) EBV

129)Regarding adrenal glands

a) Right is Larger than left

b)Supplied by numerous arteries ,and drained by single vein

130) Repture of middle meningeal artery cause hematoma in

a)Between the two layers of dura mater

131)Middle esophageal constriction is by

a)Arch of Aorta

b)Left bronchus

132) T- cells

a) Matured in Thymus after birth

b)Both T cells and B cells are derived by same precursors

133)Neurovascular bundle is located at ribs at

a)inferior border of ribs

134)Which of the following does not predispose the cancer?

a) Radiation

b)Bacterial products

c)virus

d)Chemicals

135)Methicilline resistant staph are

a) Usually sensitive to Vancomycin

136) Cardiac muscles can not be tetanized becosed a)They have long refractory period

137) Severe blood transfusion reactoion occurs if transfused all except

- a) A+ blood to O+ b) A + blood to AB+
- c) B+ to O+
- d) B+ to AB+
- e) O +ve blood to OA+

138) Xenograft is

- a) Transplant of tissues of different species

139) Lysosomes contain a) Acid Hydrolase

140) Rt Gastro epiploic artery is the branch of a) splenic artery

141) Right gastroduodenal artery is the branch of a) Hepatic artery

142) An asthmatic patient may have FEV1/FVC < 75

143) Ligamentum arteriosum connects with

- a) Aorta with Left pulmonary artery

144) In atrial fibrillation, there is

- a) Pulsus deficit

145) A patient lost weight, hot dry skin, RR 20, pulse 120/min, DB 120/80

- a) Hyperthyroidism

146) Alpha receptors stimulation may cause

- a) Lipolysis
- b) Gluconeogenesis
- c) Glycogenolysis
- d) Glycogenesis

147) Trypsinogen in the duodenum will be activated by

- a) pH < 7

148) Pulmonary embolism most commonly involves

- a) Left pulmonary artery

149) A patient had streptococcal infection. What blood test will you advise him after one week?

- a) Anti streptolysin O titer

150) A patient developed hemolytic anaemia after blood transfusion.

Hemoglobin released will be attached with

- a) Heptoglobin
- b) Albumin

151) A patient with itching, fever with Antimitochondrial antibody +ve a) Primary billiary cirrhosis

152) PDA occurs in a) Prematurity

153) Fertilization occurs in a)Oviduct

154) Liquificative necrosis occurs in a) Brain

155) Temperature regulatory center is in a) Hypothalamus

156) Skin cancer occurs a) In Sun exposed area

157) Giant cells have a) Macrophages

158) Inflammatory mediator is a) C5a

159) Optic tract ends in a) Lateral geniculate body

160) Gastric motility is increased by a) Acetylcholine

161)Wound healing is delayed by a) infection

162)Achalasia is due to a)loss of Aurbach plexus

163)Patient has severe chest pain with ST elevation

a) Disectening aorta

b)Pleuritis

c)Pneumothorax

d)costochondral

e)Pneumonias

164)Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis.

What is the diagnosis?

- A} Sarcoidosis
- B} Silicosis
- C} Tuberculosis

165) Strongest layer of small intestine is

- a)Circular
- b)longitudinal
- c)Mucosa
- d)Submucosa ok?

166). High output cardiac failure

- a. B1
- b. B2
- c. B6

167)Valve less vessel is

- A) Aorta
- B) Pulmonary artery
- C) Coronary Sinus
- D) Pulmonary Trunk
- E) SVC

168) 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

169) Replacement of cells of other normal site of body is called

- a) Metaplasia

170)Heart sound produced by rapid ventricular filling is

- A) 1st heart sound
- B) 2nd heart sound
- C) 3rd heart sound

D) 4th heart sound

171) Corticosteroids decrease

- a) Neutrophils
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Eosinophils
- d) Monocytes
- e) Basophils

172) DVT occurs in females by use of OCPs

173) Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

174) Basal Cell Carcinoma involves

- a) Buccal Mucosa
- b) Hard Palate
- c) Soft Palate
- d) Lower Lip
- e) Oral Cavity

175) Primary spermatocyte divide by

- a) Mitosis
- b) Spermiogenesis
- c) Primary meiotic division
- d) Secondary Meiotic division

176) The volume of distribution of drug is not influenced by

- a) Sex
- b) Age
- c) Heart failure
- d) Renal Failure

177) In Hypothyroidism

- a) Increased cholesterol level

178) craniopharyngioma in the center of optic chiasmata may cause a) Bitemporal hemianopsia

179) Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

- a) Constriction of afferent arteriole
- b) Constriction Of efferent arteriole

180) cardiac output measured by thermodilution method is called a) Fick law?

181 . Blood flow regulation is mediated by:

- a. arterioles
- b. precapillary sphincter
- c. capillaries
- d. venules

182) Thiamine deficiency causes A} Peripheral Neuropathy B} Pellagra C} Chelosis D} Dermatitis

183) Which of the following is not a feature of shock

- A. decrease cardiac output
- B. muscle weakness
- C. increased urine output
- D. tachycardia
- E. restlessness

184) Iron is stored in the form of

- A.ferritin
- B.transferrin
- C.apoferritin

SURGERY March 2008

COURTESY: DR: ALTAF GHUMRO &

PREPARED BY DR: MUHAMMAD SHEERAZ AKHTAR SOOMRO

1] A newborn child has abdominal swelling on the right side of the umbilical cord. It is not covered with amnion. The condition is

- A} Gastroschisis B}
- omphalocele

2] Which of the following is not related to Meckel's Diverticulum?

- A} is remnant of urachus
- B} lies 60 cm proximal to illeocecal Valve

3] A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

- A} Intussusceptions
- B} Hirschsprung's disease

4] Regarding somites

- A} They develop on both sides of notochord. B} they develop from lateral plate mesoderm

5] Regarding diaphragmatic hernia the most likely is

- A} Absence of septum transversum
- B} Failure of pluiroperitoneal membrane

6] Which one of the following is not the derivative of 1st (mandible) pharyngeal arch?

- A} Incus
- B} Malleus
- C} Stapes
- D}
- E}

7] Embrologically, Which one of the following is not the developmental remant

- A} lateral umbilical ligament B}
- Medial umbilical ligament C}
- Median umbilical ligament D}
- ligamentum teres E} ligamentum
- venosum

8] The part of mouth derived from ectoderm is

- A} Epithelium of parotid salivary gland
- B} Epithelium of Tongue
- C} Floor f mouth
- D}
- E}

9] A male with Gynaecomastia, small testes, diagnosed as Klienfelters syndrome. The karyotype involved is

- A} 45 XO B} 46
- XX C} 47 XXX D }
- 47 XXy E} 47 XX

10] Somites are derived from

- A} Intermediate mesoderm B}
- Paraxial mesoderm C} Lateral plate
- mesoderm D} Ectoderm E}
- Endoderm

11] An I/V Urograph of 8 year old boy shows Excretion of dye normal I kidney but absence of shadow on left side. Instead there is a small shadow just above the bladder on the left side. Which one of the following is most likely?

- A} Horse shoe kidney
- B} Constricted ectopic kidney
- C} Pelvis kidney
- D} Non rotating kidney
- E} Unilateral renal agenesis

12] Which one of the following is not formed from urogenital sinus?

- A} Bartholin's gland B} Urethral
- glands C} Para urethral glands
- D} Seminal vesicle E}

13] 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

14] The tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to

- A) Damage to Golgi bodies
- B} Formation of free radicals
- C} Hydropic degeneration
- D} Metaphase of cell
- E} Swelling of cells

15] All are features of IRREVERSIBLE cell injury EXCEPT

- A} Karyolysis
- B} Karyorhexis
- C} Autolysis
- D} Shrinkage of mitochondria
- E} Appearance of myelin figure

16] Which one of the following is least likely involved in increasing Osteoporosis

- A} Increased w t : on bone B}
- Renal cell carcinoma C}
- Carcinoma prostate D} E}

17] Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

- A} Sarcoidosis
- B} Silicosis
- C} Tuberculosis
- D}
- E}

18] In women the most common form of necrosis after trauma is due to

- A} Trauma to fatty tissue
- B}
- C}
- D}

E}

19] Dystrophic calcification is present in which of the following

A} Acute pancreatitis

B} Malaria

C} Tuberculosis

D}

E}

20] Which one of the following is most likely feature of reversible injury?

A} Cell swelling

B} Karyorrhexis

C} Decreased glycogen

D} Myelin figures

E}

21] A person fell on road and got an abrasion on elbow the first event likely occur would be

A} Vasoconstriction B} Platelet

adhesion C} Platelet aggregation

D} E}

22] Which one of the following facilitates phagocytosis in neutrophils?

A} C5a

B} C3a

C} C3b

D} C3 - C5 complex

E}

23] Which one of the following is potent antioxidant?

- A} Vitamin A B}
- Vitamin C C}
- Vitamin E D}
- Transferrin E}

24] Which one of the following among Arachidonic acid metabolite is most likely function mediated in phagocytosis?

- A} Chemo taxis
- B} Diapedesis
- C} Transmigration
- D}
- E}

25] Which one of the following is potent COX-II INHIBITOR?

- A} Aspirin
- B} Celocoxib
- C} Indomethacin
- D} Meloxicam
- E} Piroxicam

26] In case of pulmonary embolism extensive infarction causes sudden death due to

- A} Air embolism
- B} Fat embolism
- C} Thromboembolism
- D}
- E}

27] A patient was operated for abdominal surgery. A few days after he developed pain and swelling in his right leg. Which one of the following is most likely?

- A} endothelial injury
- B} hypercoagulability
- C} stasis and endothelial injury
- D}
- E}

28] A soldier has profuse bleeding. He was admitted in the hospital. Which one of the following should be given immediately?

- Fresh frozen plasma B} 20 days old blood C} 3 days old blood D} E}

29] A boy was born with the condition of polycystic kidney disease. Which one of the following is correct?

- A} Autosomal Dominant disorder
- B} Autosomal recessive disorder
- C} X-linked disorder
- D}
- E}

30] In a renal transplantation, which one of the following is single most significant test to be done?

- A} ABO blood grouping of donor and recipient
- B} HLA typing and matching
- C} Donor and recipient should be close relatives
- D}
- E}

31] An organ was transplanted to the patient, but within 10 mins the organ failed. Which one of the following is likely etiology?

- A} Antibody mediated
- B} T-Cell mediated
- C} Preformed antibodies
- D}
- E}

32] AIDS occur in the presence of

- A} Kaposi's sarcoma
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

33] A 2 year old boy is suspected as HIV positive, which one of the following is the confirmatory test in the boy

- A} ELISA test
- B} Western Blot test
- C} PCR
- D} Increased levels of HIV in T lymphocytes
- E}

34] A 10 year old boy was operated for gastrectomy, which one of the following type of anemia is developed postoperatively

- A} Megaloblastic anemia
- B} Iron deficiency anemia
- C} Normocytic norm chromic anemia
- D}
- E}

35] Autoimmunity is not involved in which one of the following

- A} Pernicious anemia B}
- Grave's disease

- C} Diabetes mellitus
- D} Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- E} Thymoma

36] In case of hashimoto's thyroiditis, which one of the following is seen?

- A} Anti thyroglobulin
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

37] To differentiate Chron's disease from Ulcerative colitis, which one of the following is likely significant regarding Chron's disease

- A} has increased frequency to cancer
- B} Involves both small and large intestine
- C}
- D}
- E}

38] Regarding alcoholic hepatitis, following is finding

- A} Mallory bodies
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

- A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland
- B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus
- C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast
- D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary

E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

- A} Morphine
- B} Heroin
- C} Pethidine
- D} Phenobarbital
- E}

41] Strongest layer of small intestine is

- A} Mucosa
- B} Sub mucosa
- C} Circular layer
- D} Serosa
- E} Longitudinal layer

42] Regarding adrenal medulla which one of the following is true?

- A} Secretes epinephrine and Norepinephrine in 80/20 ratio
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

43] R.E.R most likely

- A} Synthesizes protein
- B} Synthesizes lipids
- C}
- D}
- E}

44] Half life of insulin is

A} 5 mins B} 90
mins C} 120 mins
D} E}

45] Insulin

A} Converts glycogen to glucose
B} Stimulates protein synthesis
C} Stimulates lipolysis
D}
E}

46] Which one of the following most likely contains abundant cholesterol?

A} VLDL
B} LDL
C} Chylmicrons
D} HDL
E}

47] Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

A} Constriction of afferent arteriole
B} Constriction Of efferent arteriole
C}
D}
E}

48] Gastric emptying is delayed by

A} Gastrin B}
Secretin

C} CCK

D}

E}

49] Which one of the following pancreatic enzyme is most likely involved in fat absorption

A} Amylase

B} Lipase

C}

D}

E}

50] Smooth muscle

A} Contain sarcomere B} T-tubules
are present C} Gap junctions are
present D} Forms motor end plate E}

51] Steady pressure on skin is perceived by

A} Pacinian's corpuscle B}

Ruffini's corpuscle C}

Meissener's Corpuscle D} Golgi

tendon organs E}

52] Which one of the following is related to pain?

A} Serotonin

B} Substance P

C}

D}

E}

53] Free nerve endings have receptor for

- A} Light touch
- B} Pressure
- C} Pain
- D} Vibration
- E}

54] Which one of the following has highest pressure?

- A} Pulmonary artery B} Left atrium C} Right atrium D} SVC E}

55] Flow of current through junctions in the muscle

- A} Smooth muscle B} Skeletal muscle C} Cardiac muscle D} E}

56] A profusely bleeding patient develops hypotension, which one of the following would be immediate mechanism to maintain B.P

- A} Baroreceptor reflex
- B} Chemoreceptor reflex
- C} Secretion of ADH
- D} Aldosterone
- E} Renin angiotensin mechanism

57] Water enters into the cell by

A} Pinocytosis B} through
pores C} Simple diffusion D}
Facilitated diffusion E}
Active transport

58] Insulin secretion is controlled by

A} Glucagon
B} increased glucose
C} Decreased glucose
D}
E}

59] Systolic B.P is highest in

A} Pulmonary arteries B}
Cerebral arteries C} Renal
arteries D} Brachial arteries
E}

60] End diastolic volume depends on

A} Atrial contraction
B} Distensibility of ventricles
C} Duration of diastole
D} Venous return
E}

61] Mean electrical axis of heart is deviated to left if

A} Heart is angulated on right side B}
Pulmonary stenosis C} Right bundle branch
block D} COPD

E}

62] Pulse Oxymeter measurement gives error in the reading if

A} Pt. is dark skin

B} Increased conc: of Hb A C}

Increased Conc: of Hb F D} Aortic
stenosis E}

63] Secretion of potassium by distal collecting tubule decrease by

A} Increase in potassium in diet B}

Hyperaldosteronism C} Metabolic alkalosis

D} Spironalactone intake E} Thiazide
diuretic

64] Absorption of iron is markedly affected by

A} Ingestion with meal B} Partial

gastrectomy C} Trivalent form

D} E}

65] Patient with pancreatitis has developed steatorrhea due to deficiency of

A} Lipase B}

Pepsin C}

Amylase D}

Renin E}

66] Absorptive surface of small intestine is

- A} 50 B}
- 100 C} 200
- D } 350 E}
- 500

67] Daily dietary protein for 70 k g . Man is

- A} 12 gm B} 120gm C}
- 200 gm D} 150 gm E}

68] Source for metabolic fuel for liver in post absorptive state is

- A} Glucose B}
- Ketones C} Glycerol
- D} Fatty acids E}

SURGERY July 07

Contributed By Dr Ahsan Siraj.

FCPS Part 1

SURGERY AND ALLIED

5TH JULY 2007

Note: Only correct answers are given as choice "A". Some questions do contain other choices but you consider "A" the right choice.

ANATOMY

01 . A 10 year old boy with shoulder injury lost abduction of his shoulder up

to 30 degree which muscle is lost:

Supraspinatus

Deltoid

02. A boy is brought to a hospital with injury at elbow joint lost extension of medial 4 fingers at MTP joint, abduction of thumb with intact sensation due to:

Injury to Radial nerve at elbow

3. Which of the following muscle is not supplied by median nerve: Adductor polices.

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Superficial palmer arch is below palmer apeneurosis.

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6. Infection of the first pulp space lymph nodes will first drained. Epitrochlear lymph nodes.

7. Which of the following muscles is flexor at hip and extensor at knee: Sartorius.

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Peroneal artery.

10. Regarding post. Triangle:

Base is form by middle 3rd of clavicle.

11. Bifurcation of common carotid artery:

Beneath the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid at the superior border of thyroid cartilage.

12. Great saphenous vein has how many valves: 20.

13. Vertebral venous plexus:

Has no communication with cerebral sinuses.

Lies in epidural space.

Is formed by two vertebral veins.

14. A 40 years old man feels pain in his gastrocnemius muscle after he walks 100 meter which relieves when he stops walking is likely due to obstruction of:

A. Posterior tibial artery.

15. Subclavian artery grooves over: A. 1st rib.

16. What is inappropriate about azygos vein.

A. It enters the thoracic cavity through esophageal opening.

17. Which of the following structure arches over root of left lung: A. Arch of aorta.

18. Weakest point of rib is: A. Angle of the rib.

19. A pathologist wants to pass dye to the liver he will reach through: A. Ligamentum Teres.

20. Internal spermatic fascia is a continuation of: A. Transversalis fascia.

21. The branch of internal carotid artery which remains in true pelvis

throughout its course: A.
Middle rectal artery.

22. During a per rectal examination the examiner will not reveal: A. Ureter

23. Parasympathetic nerves supplying the urinary bladder are: A. Pelvic splanchnic nerves.

24. Nerve supply to the lower airways: A. T3-4

25. During an injury to the bulbar part of urethra the urine will extravasate to:
A. Superficial perineal pouch.

26. Nerve supply to the distal scrotum is t h r u :
Ilioinguinal nerve.
Iliohypogastric nerve.
Genitofemoral nerve.

27. During surgery of right colon for carcinoma which structure would not be injured:
A. Aorta.

28. Slow growing tumor of head of pancreas will compress: A. Common Bile Duct.

29. Tumor of the head of pancreas will compress: A. Common Bile Duct.

1. mesothelioma is

.present in all da body cavities

.lined by simple cuboidal epi

2. surfactant is produced by

.kidney

.liver.

.pneumocytes1

.pneumocytes2

3. allantois is

.first formed blood vessels (sumthin like dat)

.remains of vitelline duct (sumthin like dat)

4. activation of one of the following occurs in kidney

.cholecalciferol

.renin

5. a pt has 20° loss of abduction of right arm upto 30 degrees....but ven supported upto 30 degrees abduction is normal, which muscle is involved?

.deltoid

.supraspinatus

.infraspinatus

.teres major

6. how many valves are present in great saphenous vein?

.5

.10

.15

.20

.25

7. the ca head of pancreas may compress .common

bile duct .duodenal artery .splenic artery

8. wot structure arches over left bronchus .aortic arch .azygous vein

9. the central regulation of temperature occurs in
.hypothalamus
.pons
.medulla
.cerebellum

10. there was another stem regarding da temperature regulation but it was asked peripheral temp regulation...n one of da option was skin in dat plus anterior hypothamus...i dun remember da xact stem!

11. fine voluntary skilled movements of upper xtremities r conducted by
.cerebellum
.medulla
.pons
.upper motor neuron
.cortico spinal tract

12. there was another stem regardin fracture of bone n its complication...i dun xactly remember da clinical correlated stem...but one of da option was FAT EMBOLISM

13. which sensory part is involved in da flexion of knee joint? (sumthin like dat)
.s1-s2
.s3-s4
.s4-s5

14. a pt is unable 2 flex metacarpels, inability 2 abduct fingers, and unable 2 flex wrist joint(i think)...which nerve is damaged? .ulnar nerve above da elbow joint
.ulnar nerve below da elbow joint

.radial nerve .median
nerve

15. an unaffected stage in amoeba

.amoebic cyst

.amoebic larva

.adult amoeba (sumthin lyk dat)

16. which structure has no embryonic background? .ligamentum

teres .ligamentum venosus .median longitudinal lig .medial

longitudinal lig

17. all those structures in contact with air have the following epi .stratified

squamous epi .keratinized squamous epi .non keratinized sq epi .pseudo

stratified sq epi

18. simple cuboidal epi is present in . ducts of

salivary glands

19. anemia, neutropenia and hepatosplenomegaly is present in .falciparum

malaria .chagas disease

FCPS Part 1 SURGERY AND ALLIED 5TH JULY 2007

By drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 5:00 pm

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EMBYROLOGY.

1. Regarding Decidua:

A. Decidua basalis forms the maternal part of placenta.

2. Embryonic period is:

A. 3-8 weeks.

3. Which of the following is a derivative of neuro ectoderm: A. Sphincter pupili muscle.

4. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

5. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

6. Regarding Allantois:

7. left umbilical vein will regress t o : A.

Ligamentum Teres.

8. Which of the following structure is not an Embryological remnant: A. Lateral umbilical ligament.

9. Regarding Mesothelium: A.

Lines the body cavities.

10. Physiological hernia occurs in between:

A. 6-10 weeks.

11. What will happen immediately after birth: Anatomical closure of Ductus arteriosus. Anatomical closure of Ductus venosus. Anatomical closure of foramen ovale. Obliteration of Left umbilical vein. Obliteration of Right umbilical vein.

12. Which of the following bone is derived from 2nd Pharyngeal arch: A. Styloid process.

13. Muscles innervated by hypoglossal nerves are derived from: A. Occipital Somites.

14. Primordial Germ cells are derived from: A. Yolk sac endoderm.

NEUROANATOMY

Hidden content: UNLOCKED

1. In adults spinal cord ends at the intervertebral disc between: A. L1-2.
2. Injury to L1 vertebra will directly damage which of the following spinal structure:
A. Conus Medullaris.
3. Which of the statement regarding Lateral Horn of spinal cord is inappropriate:
A. It is present at the cervical portion of spinal cord.
4. Regarding Trapezoid Body:
A. It is related to the auditory pathway.
5. Loss of Fine and skilled movements of the hand is due to damage of: A. Corticospinal Tract.
6. What is inappropriate regarding Glossopharyngeal nerve: A. It is entirely sensory.
7. Loss of temperature regulation is due to damage at: A. Anterior Hypothalamic Nucleus.
8. Temperature regulation centre is located in : A. Hypothalamus.
9. In spinal tap the needle which will go across:
A. Epidural Space → Dura Matter → Subdural Space → Arachnoid Matter → Subarachnoid space.
10. Regarding spinal cord what is inappropriate: A. Its dura matter has two layers

HISTOLOGY

1. Simple columnar epithelium is present:

A. Choroidal plexus of ventricles.

2. Cytoskeleton:

A. Maintains the integrity of the cell.

3. Mast cell.

.....

4. Newly formed Elastic cartilage looks yellow & dense because of: A. Large number of Elastin fibers.

5. Compact bone contains:

A. Osteoblast cells in the lacunar spaces.

6. Which part of the respiratory tract contains mucous glands: A. Nasal cavity.

7. Skeletal muscles have:

A. Multiple nuclei located at their periphery.

8. Surfaces which are prone to great amount of friction have:

A. Stratified Squamous Keratinizing Epithelium

. PHYSIOLOGY

1. Pulmonary Wedge Pressure:

A. Indirectly measures left atrial pressure,

2. Ventricular Depolarization on ECG strip is represented by: A. QRS Complex.

3. Ventricular preload is measured by: A. LVEDV.

4. Blood flow to the left ventricles is increased by: Acetylcholine infusion.

Sympathetic stimulation

5. Bain Bridge reflex.

.....

6. IPSP is generated by opening of: A. Cl⁻ channels.

7. During Depolarization:

A. There is rapid influx of Na⁺.

8. Blood group antigen:

A. Will not be found in any other tissue than blood.

B. Will be inherited by Autosomal recessive pattern

9. If father's blood group is B+ve & mother's blood group is AB+ve there child can not have which of the following blood group:

A. O+ve.

10. ESR will increase with the decrease in :

A. Albumin.

11. ADH will act on :

A. Distal Tubules.

12. Renal absorption of glucose thru secondary transport with sodium occurs at:

A. Proximal Tubules.

12. Simple Diffusion depends on all of the following factors except: A. Magnetic field.

13. What is the suitable I/V fluid for the patient of aciduria: Normal Saline.

Darrow's solution.

Ringer lactate. 5%

dextrose 10 %

dextrose.

14. Which of the following causes Hyperkalemia:

Zollinger Ellison syndrome.

Cushing syndrome. Conn's syndrome. Pyloric stenosis.

15. Which of the following hormone is called STRESS HORMONE: A. Cortisol.

16. Inhibitory factor released by hypothalamus against which of the following hormone:

Prolactin Growth

hormone.

17. Bile of the Liver differs from the GB bile because GB bile contains decrease amount of:

A. Water.

18. Which of the following cell can never reproduce:

Erythrocyte.

Neuron. Skeletal

muscle.

Smooth muscle.

19. Which of the following is the NOT non dividing cell: A.

Hepatocytes.

20. Heat loss mainly depends on :

Temperature of the surrounding.

Evaporation.

21. Cortisol decreases which of the following cell:

A. Lymphocyte.

22. Resection of distal ileum will impair the absorption of: A. Bile Salts.

23. Regarding Bradykinin:

Its formation is activated by kallikrein.

24. Regarding Interferon:

25. Surfactant is released by : A.

Type II pneumocytes.

26. Increase peripheral resistance is due to : A. Increase vasomotor tone.

27. Chloride shift means:

A. Transfer of Cl^- in erythrocytes in exchange of HCO_3^- .

28. Cardiac muscles are prevented by tetanization due to its:

Rhythmicity

Automaticity Conductivity

Long refractory period.

29. Sustained rhythmic reflex tremors induced by sudden movements is: A. Clonus.

30. Most active form of thyroid hormone present in circulation is: A. T₃.

31. Regarding conduction of visual pathways:

.....

32. Regarding olfaction:

A. Sharp odors have the quality of water & lipid solubility.

33. Unilateral Anosmia is due to :

A. Affection of Nasal mucosa.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Irreversible cell injury starts with:
A. Rupture of the Lysosomal membrane.
2. Which of the following is not a mediator of acute inflammation: A. Dopamin.
3. ICAM & VCAM mediates: A.
Leukocyte Adhesion.
4. Fever in inflammation is caused by: A. IL1 &
TNF α .
5. A 36 years old women presented with acute abdomen. At laparoscopy most of the bowel loops were dark purple black. Her mesenteric veins were patent. The most probable underlying pathological process is:
A. Wet Gangrene.
6. Superimposed infection on necrosis is called: A.
Gangrenous Necrosis.
7. Fluid accumulates in acute inflammation contains: A. Proteins
>3gm/dl.
8. Fat necrosis occurs in: A.
Acute pancreatitis.
9. What is inappropriate about fat necrosis: A. Only
caused by trauma to the fat tissue.
10. A 25 year old lady with 14 weeks pregnancy had a road traffic accident brought to the emergency department with a large open wound on thigh and femur fracture. After 2 days of accident she suddenly collapsed & died. The most probable pathological process involve in her death:
A. Fat Embolism.
11. Regarding Fat Embolism: It is
Fetal in > 80 % of cases. IT manifest
within 12 hours.
12. A 30 year old women brought to emergency department with bleeding.....

13. A 16 years old boy deeply jaundiced presented with gum bleeding due to:

A. Vitamin K deficiency.

14. A patient presented with enlarged lymph nodes, the diagnosis of Tuberculosis in this patient is confirmed by :

A. Presence of caseous necrosis in lymph nodes.

15. An 18 year old girl came to family doctor complaining of primary amenorrhea, on examination she found to have well formed breasts, blind ended vagina with no uterus & ovary. Her probable Karyotype is:

A. 46 XY.

16. Edema due to increased hydrostatic pressure is seen in : A. Congestive cardiac failure.

17. Which of the following is a benign tumor: A. Warthin's tumor.

18. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

A. Leukoplakia.

B. Erythroplakia.

19. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

Condyloma

Metaplasia Endocervix.

Cystic hyperplastic endometrium

20. Metaplasia does not occur in :

Brain.

Vitamin A deficiency.

21. The primary source of Creatinin is:

Liver.

RBC.

Skeletal muscles.

Cardiac muscles.

Lungs.

22. Dystrophic Calcification is seen in all of the following except:

Malarial parasite.

Dead fetus. Hydatid

Cyst.

23. Maximal tensile Strength of a wound is attained in.

3 Months.

Over an unpredictable period of time. 1 Year.

6 days. 10

days.

24. Regarding autosomal recessive disorders:

25. Which of the following are not non-dividing cells. A.

Hepatocytes.

26. In a patient there is atrophy of submandibular gland due to its duct obstruction.

Atrophy of the gland is because of:

A. Apoptosis.

27. The mechanism of injury of ionization radiation is: A. Free radical formation.

28. LASER act by: Cutting.

Biochemical changes

29. A patient admitted to the hosp. diagnosed as case of gas gangrene dies due to :

A. Toxic shock

30. Which of the following is the confirmatory test of AIDS:

Western blot.

ELISA.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY

1. Hepatic hemangioma is associated with: A. Vinyl Chloride.

2. Which of the disease is common in I/V drug abusers: A. Infective Endocarditis.

3. Typhoid carriers are: A. Usually asymptomatic.

4. Intestinal metaplasia due to reflux esophagitis leads to : A. Adenocarcinoma.

5. Embryological marker that reappears in circulation in Ca Colon is: A. CEA.

6. Which of the following is peculiar for crohn`s disease is: A. Perianal Lesions.

7. Anemia of pregnancy is due to : A. Increase plasma volume.

8. Major complication of severe burn:

Formation of granulation tissue. Carcinoma formation.

9. What is inappropriate about hyperparathyroidism: A. There is increase PO₄ renal absorption.

10. A 25 year old lady complaining of palpitations, heat intolerance on examination her pulse is 112b/min, BP 120/80, R/R 20 br/min. She is most probably a case of:

A. Hyperthyroidism.

11. Resection of Anterior lobe of pituitary will lead to :

A. Decrease glucocorticoids.

12. A 6 year old boy is complaining of proximal muscular weakness was found to be Ca⁺⁺ channel antibodies positive. The most probable diagnosis is:

Lambert Eaton Syndrome. Myasthenia Gravis.

13. In pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure is due to : A. Ventilation / perfusion mismatch.

14. Left ventricular failure will lead to :

A. Increase pulmonary arteriolar Pressure.

15. Immediate effect after injury to a vessel is :

Vasoconstriction

16. Effects of hyperparathyroidism in Ca. lung is due to : Parathyroid like protein

Parathyroid hormone

17. Splenectomy will help in treating which type of anemia: A. Hereditary Spherocytosis.

18. Malignant Tumor that will not metastasize: A. Basal cell carcinoma.

19. Achlasia is due to :

A. Absence of Myenteric plexus.

20. After a traffic accident a lady is brought to a hosp the IMMEDIATE step you do:

A. Clear airway.

21. Ameobic infection reaches lungs via:

Direct extension from liver.

By aspiration of ova of Entameoba histolitica.

By aspiration of trophozoits of Entameoba histolitica.

Via Portal vein.

22. In Hypothyroidism there is increase in: A.

Cholesterol

23. In thyroid disease the antibodies are directed against: A. Thyroglobin.

24. A 50 years old man is awakened in the middle of the night with acute pain & tenderness of the right knee. He has a low grade fever. His knee is hot, tender & swollen. Analysis of fluid from right knee shows: leukocytes 70,000/mm³ with 75% neutrophils, crystal analysis = negative birefringent, gram stain = negative. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Gout.

B. Pseudo gout.

C. Septic arthritis.

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Which of the following blocks α and β receptors: A. Labetalol.

2. Ketamin is used as anesthetic in repeated dressings of burn patient because:

A. It relieves pain as well.

3. Drug that decreases the tone of lower esophageal sphincter & increases gastric emptying:

A. Metaclopramide.

4. Which of the following is suitable antihypertensive for asthma & IHD patient during surgery:

I/V sodium nitroprusside. I/V

nitroglycerin.

5. Which of the following is drug of choice for patient of status asthmaticus:

I/V aminophylin

Oral steroid I/V

salbutamol.

6. During surgery antibiotics should be given at: A. At the time of induction of anesthesia.

7. Heparin will inhibit:

- A. Clot propagation.
- B. Clot organization.
- 8. Acid suppression is done by blocking: A. H2 Receptor.
- 9. Drug of choice for acute pancreatitis. Pethidine.
Morphine.
Paracetamol

FCPS Surgery July 2007 paper

• by drwatson » Thu Jul 22, 2010 5:00 pm

1 trapezious body relating to
auditory pathway

MLF

dorsal column-medial leminiscus
laterl column

2 which one of these cells is not a non dividing cell

neurons

nerve cells

myocardocytes

hepatocytes

3 papillary muscle derived from

ectoderm

endoderm

mesoderm

neuroectoderm

4 LASER works by

cutting

thermal

crystalization

5 which of the followings is the benign tumor

wilms tumor

mesothelioma

hamartoma

6 internal cremasteric fascia derived from

fascia transversalis

fascia internal oblique fascia

transversus abdominis

7 Regarding bone

regular lamellae

irregular lamellae

horizontal canals oblique

canals

8 ADH works at

distal convoluted tubule

collecting tubule distal convoluted n collecting tubule

proximal convoluted tubule

9 commonly rib fractures

at angle neck shaft body

10 right umbilical artery becomes

left medial umbilical ligament

right median umbilical ligament

left medial umbilical ligament

median umbilical ligament

FCPS past papers surgery june 2005 Dby drwatson » Fri

Aug 13, 2010 11:53 am 1- Oculocardiac reflex

mediated by

a)CN5

2- 1 gram of protein contains calories? a) 4

calories

3-7th lobe of lung is called

a) medial basal

4-A marathon runner wins a race.What will be with blood insulin and Glucogan levels at the time when he crosses the win line?

5- Mandibular fracture occurs just brfore the mandibular foramen.

a) loss of taste to anterior 2/3 of tongue

b)Myelohoid muscle is unable to stabalize mandible?

c) Loss of sensation to lower teets?

6-Head of femer

a) has anger of 125 with shaft

b)posteriorly completely covered by capsule?

c)epicondyls are in parallel line with shaft

7-Lymph nodules are present in

a)Spleen

b)Thymus

c)Lymph nodes

8-In DIC ,there is

a)decreased platelets

9-what is inferior in perineum?

a) perineal membrane

10)spleen is

a) mesodermal

b)endodermal

11)according to recent recommendations, recurrent MI should be treated with?

a) Anticoagulants

b) Lipid lowering drugs

c) Beta blockers

12)Stratified squamous epithelium is present in

a)palatine tonsils

b)pharynx

c)Ovary

13) Low voltage QRS complexes are seen in

a) MI

b) Bundle branch block

c) Hypertension d) IHD

e) Pleuritis

14) Isthmus of thyroid is present at

a) C1-2

15) Head of Humerus is supplied by

a) Anterior circumflex artery

b) Posterior circumflex artery

c) Suprascapular artery

d) Subscapular artery

16) Gene are composed of

a) RNA

b) DNA

c) Exons

d) Introns

17) I/V dopamine is given to a patient. Follow if true about its onset of action

a) 5 min

b) 5 sec

c) 60 sec

18) I/V sedation is given to a patient. Following is true about its arm-brain circulation

a) 60 sec

b) 5 min

c) 30 min

d) 5 sec

e)?

19) DVT is most common in

a) Femoral vein

b) popliteal vein

c) Superficial varicose veins of leg

20) Which of the following is not a tumor marker

a) Acid phosphatase

b) PAP

c) Hcg

d)AFP

e)CEA

21) Pus contains

a)Dead bacteria b)Dead

neutrophils

22) The most common cause of fatty liver in our society is a) Alcohol

b)Hepatitis B and C c

Drugs

23) Carotid bodies respond to a)

increase blood H+ b)Increase blood co2

24) In anterior Duodenal perforation , the contents will go to a) Right iliac

fossa

b)Left Iliac fossa c)Anterior subhepatic

space d)posterior subhepatic space e)

small bursae

25) Metabolic alkalosis results from

- a) Ingestion of ammonium chloride
- b) ingestion of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

26) A Diabetic patient has urine ketones and urine glucose ++

the cause is ?

- a) Hyperglycemia
- b) Insulin deficiency

27) Response to chemotherapy is because it causes

- a) Atrophy
- b) Apoptosis

28) Dorsal column damage results in Ataxia because

- a) loss of pathway from dorsal column to thalamus
- b) Loss of proprioception input to cerebellum
- c) Loss of proprioception to Thalamus
- d) Loss of proprioception to Hypothalamus

29) Which of the following nerve passes dorsal to brain stem?

- a) 3, b) 4, c) 5, d) 12, e) 9

30) A patient has hb 6, platelet 450,000, with Hypercellular bone marrow/\

a) Due to drug he is using for anaemia

b) Leukemia

c) Iron deficiency anaemia

d) G6PD deficiency

31) The sign of cerebellar disease is

a) Adiadochakinesia

b) Static tremor

c) Hypertonia

31) Neurohypophysis drain secretions

a) Adrenergic neurons

b) cholinergic neurons

c) free nerve endings

32) CSF

a) has osmolarity <1040

b) pressure <10 mm of water

c) protein >200

33) Stimulation of Alpha adrenergic neurons

34) End arteries are present at

a) Brain

b) Heart

c) Bone

35) In Temporomandibular Joint Dislocation, What structure prevents the joint to go back in cavity?

a) Tubercles on articular surface of mandible

b) Temporomandibular ligament

c) Lateral Pterygoid muscle

d) Medial Pterygoid muscle

36) Where the ganglion joining the superior petrosal nerve and inferior petrosal nerve is located?

37) A patient has hypercarboxyhemoglobin. He is breathing 100% oxygen. After how much time, his blood will have 100% oxygen?

a) 1 min

b) 2 min

c) 5 sec

d) 5 min

38) FRC is?

a) TV + ERV

b)IRV + ERV 39)Aldosterone

stimulate a) Melatonin? b)?

40)A patient has fever 40c with flank pain ,increases frequency and chills and rigors.\

a) Blood culture

b)urine culture

c) Blood and urine culture

40)Following is not true?

a) HCV positive carriers have not been reported

41) Pulse pressure is increased in

a)Arterioles

b)capillaries

C)Aorta

42) A grand father was playing with his grandson with holding his wrist and rotation him in a circle.Suddenly the child started crying and sit with holding his forearm in pron position. What happened ?

a) Proximal Radio ulnar joint dislocation b) Distal

Radio ulnar joint dislocation c) Fracture of

acromion

43) Regarding typhoid fever

a) Asymptomatic

b) Carriers do not excrete causative agent in feces

c) Asymptomatic carriers should be isolated and treated

44) Incision is given on Rt Lumbar area. The layers incised will be

a) Skin-superficial fascia-deep fascia- external oblique-internal oblique-transverse -
Transverse fascia-extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

b) skin- superficial fascia- extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

45) Carpus callosum

a) connects the two hemispheres

46) Most constricted part of male urethra is

a) External meatus

47) Superior Thyroid glands

a) Are located behind the Thyroid gland outside the fascia

b) Have blood supply from the superior thyroid arteries

48) Which of the following is true

a) Piriformis attach to inferior trochanter

b) Sciatic nerve passes through superior sciatic foramen

49) A structure lined by cuboidal epithelium, and its center contains two calcified bodies of pink colour. What is it?

a) Prostate

50) 25 cholecalciferol is not converted to 1,25 cholecalciferol in

a) Hepatic failure

b) Renal Failure

51) Which of the following is not present in posterior relations of kidney? a) colic flexure

52) Rt border of heart is formed by a) Rt

atrium

53) In pregnancy, Lactation does not occur because a)

Increased Level of progesterone and Estrogen

54) Which of the following have Pulmonary cycle? a) Ascariasis

55) Causative agent of meningitis in 60 years old man is a) St

pneumonia

56) Cause of death in pneumonia due to shock is

a) Gram -ve bacteria

b) Pseudomonas c) st

pneumonia

57) Diphtheria exotoxin has powerful effect on

a) Larynx

b) Heart

c) Nerve endings

d) Kidneys

58) Aspiration of peanut will go in a) Right

lower bronchus

59) A female with butterfly rash, joint pain, Flank pain could have a) SLE

60) A young patient has difficulty in swallowing a)

Scleroderma

61) A patient with SLE has

a) Positive ANA

b) Positive anti SS

62) Incision on Supra pubic area caused heavy bleed. It could be a) Damage to inferior epigastric artery?

63) In Hypoxia, cell swelling occurs due to

a) Entry of water in cell from surrounding

b) Entry of lipids

64) What is potent Antioxidant (Anti Aging) a) VIT E

65) A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

A) Intussusceptions

B) Hirschsprung's disease

66) In what portion of nephron, Na is absorbed totally neutrally active transport?

a) PCT

b) DCT

c) AT

76) Cell mediated immunity is mediated by

a) T cells

b) B cells

77) Virus does not cause

a) Lipoma

b) Kaposi sarcoma

c) cervical cancer

78) Iodine is stored in thyroid follicles as

a) Thyroglobulin

b) DIT and MIT

79) A patient died due to colonic cancer. On autopsy found thousands of polyps. Patient's father also had colonic cancer. The cause could be

a) Adenomatous polyps?

80) A patient has double ureters and double pelvis. It could be a) anomaly is

due to premature separation of ureteric bud

81) Chylomicrons contains a) Fatty

acids with vitamins

82) Transudate has a)

Low Albumin

83) common mediator of Basophils and mast cells have a) Histamine

84) In Skeletal muscle, contraction occurs due to

a) Sacromere

b) Actin

c) Myosin

88) In chronic inflammation, there is predominate

a) Fibroblasts

b) Macrophages

c) neutrophils

89) Characteristics of malignant cancer is

a) Metastasis

90) Characteristic of malignant cancer is

a) pleomorphism

91) Pretracheal fascia

a) completely encircle the Thyroid gland

b) Completely encircles trachea

92) 6 months after the resection of terminal ileum, the patient a) iron

deficiency anemia

93) A patient has sweating 2L, and he took 2 L plain water. What could be happen?

a) Increased body volume?

b) decreased intracellular osmolarity

c) Increased extracellular osmolrity

94) Inhibition of heart Rate will be in

a) Stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system

95) Aldosterone is stimulated by

a) Increase of serum K

96) Follic Acid difficiency causes

a) Megaloblastic erythropoises

b) Folate deficiency

97) Difference B/w Plasma and interstitial fluid is a) Protien

98) CO₂ is mainly carried by a) HCO₃

99) In Inguinal hernia, posterior wall is formed by a) Conjoint tendon b) Internal

oblique muscles

100) What is part basal ganglia are

a) Putamen

(32 mistakes) Paper 2

101) Blood supply of vertebral column is

a) Vertebral artery

102) Suprascapular nerve arises from

a) Thyrocervical trunk

103) 1st pharyngeal pouch forms

a) Auditory tubes

104) Diaphragm is supplied by

a) C3-5

105) Urachus is remnant of

a) Allantois

106) A patient had surgery of breast and he is now unable to lift his arm.

What is damaged?

a) serratus anterior muscle

107) Thirst is stimulated by

a) ADH

108) A patient has diarrhoea and developed metabolic acidosis. What is lost in faeces?

a) HCO_3^-

109) Phasic fast adaptive structure is

a) Mickle disk

b) Carotid baroreceptors

c) Rufini's corpuscles

110) The lesser omentum forms which structures?

a) Hepatoduodenal ligament, Falciparum Ligament, Gastroduodenal ligament

111) A patient can not abduct and adduct his fingers. Lost adduction of thumb also.

a) Deep branch of ulnar nerve

112) Femoral canal is formed by what fascias?

a) Fascia Lata + membraneous Layer

b)

c)

113) Organ, lined by stratified squamous epithelium, rounded structure.?

Palatine tonsils

114) Regarding the Iron requirement of a pregnant woman, following test is appropriate.

a) TIBC

b)serum ferritin

115)After gastrectomy, a patient might develop

a) Megaloblastic anaemia

116) A patient got injury in the posterior triangle of neck.there might damage

a) spinal part of accessory nerve

b) CNS part of accessory nerve

c) Vagus nerve

117)A patient in RTA came in EAC with hypovomemic shock. First what to treat?

a) I/V Fluids

118) Clostridia cause

a) Gas Gangren

119)Angiotensin 1 is converted to Angiotensin 2 in

a) Lung capillary endothelium

120) First week diagnosis of Typhoid is

a) Blood culture

121)A soldier posted at high altitude for many years came with PVC > 40

a) Secondary polycythemia

122) Buerger's disease is strongly associated with

a) Smoking

123) Acute appendicitis is associated with

a) Neutrophilic leukocytosis

124) Medial arcuate Ligament encloses at its upper end a) Psoas

muscle

125) QRS complex is due to

a) Ventricular systole

126) The transitional epithelium have

a) Cuboidal epithelium lined by more larger and rounded cells?

127) A patient has right optic tract damage. He might develop

a) Left homonymous hemianopsia

128) In Burkitt Lymphoma, The causative agent is

a) EBV

129) Regarding adrenal glands

a) Right is Larger than left

b) Supplied by numerous arteries, and drained by single vein

130) Rupture of middle meningeal artery cause hematoma in

a) Between the two layers of dura mater

131) Middle esophageal constriction is by

a) Arch of Aorta

b) Left bronchus

132) T- cells

a) Matured in Thymus after birth

b) Both T cells and B cells are derived by same precursors

133) Neurovascular bundle is located at ribs at

a) inferior border of ribs

134) Which of the following does not predispose the cancer?

a) Radiation

b) Bacterial products

c) virus

d) Chemicals

135) Methicilline resistant staph are

a) Usually sensitive to Vancomycin

136) Cardiac muscles can not be tetanized because

a) They have long refractory period

137) Severe blood transfusion reaction occurs if transfused all except

a) A+ blood to O+

b) A+ blood to AB+

c) B+ to O+

d) B+ to AB+

e) O+ve blood to O+

138) Xenograft is

a) Transplant of tissues of different species

139) Lysosomes contain a) Acid

Hydrolase

140) Right gastroepiploic artery is the branch of a) splenic

artery

141) Right gastroduodenal artery is the branch of a) Hepatic

artery

142) An asthmatic patient may have

FEV₁/FVC < 75

143) Ligamentum arteriosum connects with

a) Aorta with Left pulmonary artery

144) In atrial fibrillation, there is

a) Pulsus deficit

145) A patient lost weight, hot dry skin, RR 20, pulse 120/min, DB 120/80

a) Hyperthyroidism

146) Alpha receptors stimulation may cause

a) Lipolysis

b) Gluconeogenesis

c) Glycogenolysis

d) Glycogenesis

147) Trypsinogen in the duodenum will be activated by

a) $\text{pH} < 7$

148) Pulmonary embolism most commonly involves

a) Left pulmonary artery

149) A patient had streptococcal infection. What blood test will you advise him after one week?

a) Anti streptolysin O titer

150) A patient developed hemolytic anemia after blood transfusion. Hemoglobin released will be attached with

a) Heptoglobin

b) Albumin

151) A patient with itching, fever with Antimitochondrial antibody +ve a) Primary

billiary cirrhosis

152) PDA occurs in a)

Prematurity

153) Fertilization occurs in

a)Oviduct

154) Liquificative necrosis occurs in a) Brain

155) Temperature regulatory center is in a)

Hypothalamus

156) Skin cancer occurs a) In

Sun exposed area

157) Giant cells have a)

Macrophages

158) Inflammatory mediator is a)

C5a

159) Optic tract ends in a)

Lateral geniculate body

160) Gastric motility is increased by a)

Acetylcholine

161) Wound healing is delayed by

a) infection

162) Achalasia is due to

a) loss of Auerbach plexus

163) Patient has severe chest pain with ST elevation

a) Dissecting aorta

b) Pleuritis

c) Pneumothorax

d) Costochondral

e) Pneumonias

164) Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

A} Sarcoidosis

B} Silicosis

C} Tuberculosis

165) Strongest layer of small intestine is

a)Circular

b)longitudinal

c)Mucosa

d)Submucosa ok?

166). High output cardiac failure

a. B1

b. B2

c. B6

167)Valve less vessel is

A) Aorta

B) Pulmonary artery

C) Coronary Sinus

D) Pulmonary Trunk

E) SVC e

168) Within 1 hr of the Acute M.I, which of the following enzyme will be raised?

A) CK-MB a

B) LDH

C) Alkaline Phosphatase

D) AST

E) Troponin T

169) Replacement of cells of other normal site of body is called

a) Metaplasia

170) Heart sound produced by rapid ventricular filling is

A) 1st heart sound

B) 2nd heart sound

C) 3rd heart sound c

D) 4th heart sound

171) Corticosteroids decrease a)

Neutrophils b) Lymphocytes b

c) Eosinophils d) Monocytes

e) Basophils

172) DVT occurs in females

by use of OCPs

173) Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathatic Nerves
- c) Vagus neve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

174) Basal Cell Carcinoma involves

- a) Buccal Mucosa
- b) Hard Palate
- c) Soft Palate
- d) Lower Lip
- e) Oral Cavity

175) Primary spermatocyte divide by

- a) Mitosis
- b) Spermiostosis c) Primary
meiotic devision d) Sec Meiotic
devision

176) The volume of distribution of drug is not influenced by

a)***

b)Age

c)Heart failure

d)Renal Failure

177)In Hypothyroidism

a) Increased cholesterol level

178)craniophrangioma in the center of optic chiasmata may cause

a) Bitemporal hemianopsia

179)Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

a)Constriction of afferent arteriole

b)Constriction Of efferent arteriole

180) cardiac output measured by thermodilution method

is called

a)fick law?

181 . Blood flow regulation is mediated by:

a. arterioles

b. precepillary sphincter

c. capillaries

d. venules

182) Thiamine deficiency causes A}

Peripheral Neuropathy B} Pellagra C}

Chelosis D} Dermatitis

183) Which of the following is not a feature of shock

A. decrease cardiac output

B. muscle weakness C. increased

urine output D. tachycardia

E. restlessness

184) Iron is stored in the form of

A. ferritin

B. transferrin

C.apoferritin

GYNAE OBS JUNE 2009

Gyn Obs JUNE 2009. Recalled By Syeda.

1-Etiology of cleft palate.

a-anticonvulsant b-multiple
preg c-multifactorial d-inc
maternal age

2-left cleft palat dt malformation of.,

a-palatine shelves b-maxillary
prominence c-med nasal
prominence d-lat nasal
prominence e-incisive foramen

3-germ cells derived from.,

a-ectoderm b-
endoderm c-
mesoderm d-neural
crest cell

4-karyotype of turner syndrom,, ,,,(smethng like dat exactly nt
remembr)
a-45XO

5-which 1 contain granulosa cell,,

a-graffian follicle b-
,,,,,,

6-in primary infertility,,diagnosis of failure of ovulation by ??

neurotoxin
verotoxin
enterotoxin
exotoxin

12-corneal opacity caused by..

ethambutol
quinine
phenothiazine
chloroquine

.....

13-drug inducer by p450 mechanism,..

cimitidine
ketokonazole
phenobarbitone , . ,

.....

14-last mediator of endotoxic shock.....,

IL1
IL6
TNF ALPHA
LIPOPOLYSACHARRIDE

15-yellow fever inf occurs ,,,.,.,.,.,.,.

endemic
sporadiac
pandemic
epidemic

.....

16-wall of inguinal canal Not formed by???????

ext oblique apponeurosis
lacunar lig internal oblique
conjoint tendon transversalis
fascia

17-endocervical polyp in pregnancy,,,

Physiological

.....

18-vaccination of mycobacterium T.B based on

Type I hypersensitivity

Type II

Type III

TYPE IV Cell mediated

19-after subdivided no of peoples into gps ,,sampling is taken a/c to age

....wat type of sampling it is

Random sampling (other options nt remember, ,,stratified etc ,,nt sure)

20-ultrasound..

4-8 weeks transabdominal u/s,, fetal heart sounds can detected Cresenteric line

seen w/h cnfirm pregnancy,,,,(smething like dat)

21-MRI

Frequencies,,,,,,,,,,,,,

,nd methaemoglobin,,,,,,,,,,,,, (these sort of alien words were written)

22-bone scan ,,.,.,.,.

(name of sme dissesases were written)

23-incidence,,,,,

No. of new cases in a population in a time given

24-pie chart

25-wch 1 is absent in muscles

Glucose 6 po4ase

Hexokinase

26-end product of glucose metabolism

Lactic acid

1molecule of pyruvic acid

2 molecule of pyruvic acid

27-hormone ass with glucose ,fats ,and protein storage

Insulin

28-fetal brain development

Growth hormone Thyroid

hormone

29-w/h of the following amino acid should be taken in diet

Alanine

Tyrosine

Glycine'glutamine

30-follwing phagocytic cell present in circulation?

Monocyte

Macrophage

Lymphocyte

Neutrophils

31-morphine can be given in

Biliary cirrhosis

Terminal ill patient of cancer

Acute pancreatitis

32-functional layer of endometrium consists of

Stratum basal

Stratum compactum and stratum spongiosum

Stratum basal and compactum

33-maldevelopment of uro-rectal septum ,,

Rectovag fistula Rectouterine

fistula Imperforate anus

Rectoperineal fistula

34-structure lying b/w labium majus and minus

Urethral gland Bulbourethral

gland Minor urethral gland

35-w/c 1 of following muscle not attached to tendon of perineal body

Ischiocavernosus Ext urethral

sphincter Bulbospongiosus

Transverse perineal muscle

36-lymphoid nodule not present in

Thymus
Spleen
Lymphnode

37-Notochord forms
Neural tube
Cns

38-epithelium of ovary Simple
cuboidal

39-pivot jt include

Atlanto occipital jt
Atlanto axial jt

40-sacroiliac jt Fibrous
,, Synovial.,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,

41-hamartoma is,,,,,,,,,,,,,

42-an organ lined by stratified sq epi with inc cellularity, vascularity, nd
elasticity,, tubular
glands in lamina propria
Vagina
Esophagus
Oropharynx
Duodenum

43-post relation of left ureter

Root of mesentery Iliac vessel

44-outer lat quadrant of mammary gland drain into Ant gp axillary lymph node

45-xerophthalmia dt Vit A def

46-anti-oxidant Vit E

47-w/h st having 3 layers of muscles Fundus of stomach Esophagus 48-fat embolism

49-regarding mammary tissues w/h is Not appropriate

Pect major, seratus ant,lie in deep relations
Can mov freely over retromammary space
Peau'd orange caused by lymphatic obstruction.....
Puckering of skin dt subcut ductal infiltration.....

50-lady died dt amniotic fluid embolism

During delivery
During c/s nd post partum
After post partum
During labour,delivery nd postpartum

51-pacinians corpuscles

Tactile touch

Fine touch

Temp

Pain

Vibration(I think it was nt in option nt sure)

52-H⁺ exchange in proximal tubules with

HCO₃ reabsorption K

secretion

53-pat wid severly vomiting came wid breathlessness,,,PH=7.5,,HCO₃=INC-,,,PCO₂=55

Metabolic alkalosis Metabolic acidosis

Compensatory metabolic alkalosis

54-uterovag prolapse w / h lig is injured

Broad lig Round lig

Transverse cx lig

55-alkaline po₄ase rises in

Prostatic ca BPH Pancreatic ca

56-in ca mammary gland w/h drug is given in post menopausal lady

Tamoxifen

Clomiphen

.....

57-in left shift O₂ hbdissociation curve w / h 1 is increase Fetal hb

58-in thalassemia there is

Poor hemoglobinization

Dyserythropoiesis

.....

59-intravascular haemolysis diagnosed by

Reticulocytosis

Inc in hepatoglobulin binding

Inc TIBC

.....

60-lady wid reddish cheeks, „arthritis,,,,, SLE

61-in metaplasia w/h is inappropriate

Irreversible

.....

62-acute inflammation

Transudate

Exudate

Inc protein content

63-w/h drug causing minimal GI side effects

Paracetamol

Aspirin

Ibuprofen

Ketorolac

Diclofenac

64-in 6 yrs old child meningitis occurs dt w/h organism

H-Infuenza

Ecoli

Niesseria

65-sepsis is diagnosed most appropriately by

Blood culture

Granulocyte <2000--->15000

H.R >100

HR>,,,,,.,

66-w/h is transmitted by mosquito

Yellow fever

.....

67-virus not associated with ca in human

HSV HBV HDV HPV Papova virus(papilloma vitus
+polyoma virus)

68-w/h is more in human milk as compare to cow's Lactulose

69-gonococcus is best easily diagnosed by

Gram staining

Culture

ZN stain

70-w/h is completely covered by pretracheal fascia

Thyroid gland

71-is not an embryonic remnant

Lat umbilical ligament

72-oxytocin and vasopressin originate from

Hypothalamus

Neurohypophysis

Autonomic ganglion

73-sucrose

Is a disaccharide

Metabolized into 2 glucose molecules

Reducing or non reducing (not remember)

74-w/h of the following dis not associated with carcinoma

Lysosomal storage dis

.....

75-rough endoplasmic reticulum Protein synthesis

76-fragility of rbc membrane

Spectrin

77-behavioural sciences .definition

78-verbal communication skill

Speak fluently

Education and research training

Presentation

Good vocabulary

79-Not a function of beta blockers

-ve inotropic -ve
chronotropic

80- alpha blockers

81-centrally acting HTNsive

Clonidine
Methyldopa
.....

82-w/h 1 decrease the muscle length

Golgi tendon organ Muscle
spindle

83-cerebellar lesion,

Ataxia
Rigidity
Initiate muscle movement

84-pre-motor cortex lie in
Frontal lobe

85-coccygeal part of spinal cord lie at the level of w/h vertebra

C2 L2

S1 S2

86-lie in true pelvis and crosses from med to lat side of pelvis

Sup rectal art Middle

rectal art Inf rect art

Internal iliac

87-inf fascia of urogenital diaphragm also called as

Perineal membrane

88-female pelvis also called as

Android

Anthropoid

Platypelloid

Mesatipellic

89-at crowning w/h muscle is cut during episiotomy

Bulbospongiosis

90-lumbar puncture

L2 L3

L3 L4

L4 L5

S1 S2

91-Lactation,,,,,, Hormones,,,wh
stimulate

92-prolactin hormone

Stimulated by,,,,,,,,,

93-pregnancy is diagnosed by

Gonadotrophin hormone

94-urogenital diaphragm inserted on

Ischial tuberosity

Ischial spine Sub pubic

arch Ischial ramus

95-w/h muscle div submandibular gland into superficial and deep part

Mylohyoid

Ant belly of diaphragm

96-root of left lung

Azygous vein arched at root of left lung.

97-teratogenic

Alcohol

Caffeine

98-carcinogenic

Methyl alcohol

Benzidine

99-pat with blood gp A should not given

A+

A₂

O

AB

100-. Regarding kidney ,w/h sequence is correct

renal art > arcuate>interlobar>interlobular>glomerular>efferent arteriole
renal>interlobular>interlobar>arcuate>efferent arteriole>glomerular
renal>glomerular>interlobar>interlobular>arcuate>afferent arteriole
renal>arcuate>interlobular>glomerular>interlobar>afferent arteriole

101-in muscle ca²⁺ release frm

sarcoplasmic reticulum

T-tubule

Sarcomere

102-sarcomere b/w

2 z line

103-parasympathetic nerves r 3, 7, 9, 10

104-w/c is present in de cavity of cavernous sinus

Abducent nerv

Trochlear

Oculomotor

105-in haemophilia

PT INC

APTT INC

Inc bleeding time

106-gestational age estimated frm,,,,,,,,,

Abd circumference,,,,. Biparital

diameter,,,,. wks

Crown rump length ,, 8 weeks.

107-norepi + serotonin degraded by MAO

108-at last trimester w/c uterus is sensitive to w/c hormone Oxytocin

109-to prevent heat loss

Shivering

Vasoconstriction

110-inc K Aldosterone

sec

Gyn Obs June 25,2008

June 25,2008

Gynaecology n obstetrics By SHEHER BANO.

1..half life of dopamine is 5 min , how much time will it take to reach the steady state concentration. a....16 sec b....8 sec c....10 sec

2..wt is the circulation time b/w brachial n cerebral circulation. a....15 sec b....30 sec c....60 sec

3..wt is the most potent stimuli for aldosterone release.

a....ACTH

b....Renin

4..which statement regarding adrenals is wrong. a....size at birth is equal to adult size

5..actions of glucagons are all except 6..actions of

growth hormone r all except

7..which of the following are features of type 2 hypersensitivity reaction

a....IgG

b....Ig M

c....T cells

d....B cells

8..wt is the requirement for complete sterilization a....heating
at 151 degree C for Min

9..energy liberated on complete metabolism of protein is a....4.1 k cal

b....5.3 k cal c....9.1 k cal

10..energy liberated on fat metabolism is a....9.1 kcal

11..thyroid isthmus is at level of a....2nd

3rd tracheal ring b....3rd 4th tracheal ring

c....5th 6th tracheal ring

12..blood supply of spinal cord is

a....vertebral arteries b....spinal arteries

c....internal juglar arteries

13 end arteries are present in

a....spleen

b....brain

c....lymph node

14..derivative of endoderm is

a....mesentry

15..laryngeotracheal bud appears during a....4th week

b...5th week c....7th week

16..muscle cut on episiotomy is

a....superficial transverse perineal + bulbospongiosus

17..patient feels pain on defecation nerve involved is a....pudendal

nerve b....inferior rectal nerve

18..almost 10 to 15 questions on NSAIDs and prostaglandins

19..one of the following regarding levator ani is true

20..epthelial lining of ureter is

21..muscular layer of ureter in lower third is

23..derivatives of pharyngeal arches (2 to 3 questions)

24..wt makes right border of heart

a....rt atrium

b....rt ventricle

c....rt atrium + rt ventricle

25..chemoattractant for neutrophil is, 26..factors

affected by vitamin K deficiency

27..lymphatic drainage of cervix is a....int n
ext iliac nodes b....int iliac nodes c....ext
iliac nodes

28..point of meeting of intrinsic n extrinsic pathway

29..oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve (2 questions)

30..simple sqamous epithelium is present in all except

31..protein content of CSF is

32..which has highest protein content

a....plasma

b....lymph

c....CSF

33..autosomal dominant n recessive disorders (2 questions like name was give n was asked wt
is wt)

34..origin of ext oblique muscle is from....

35..boundaries of inguinal triangle, the site for direct inguinal hernia, are...

36..structure palpable through lateral vaginal wall is

37..cortisol causes decrease in

a....platelets b....RBCs

c....lymphocytes

d....neutrophils

38 difference b/w benign n malignant tumors is(2 almost similar questions)

- a....invasion
- b....metastasis
- c....capsule

OBST&GYNEA FCPS-1(OCT 23 0 7) Q & A's- contributed by Dr.Ashh & Dr.Huma

1.Which of the following does not form the wall of perineum

- A.coccyx
- B.pubic symphysis C.ischial tuberosity D.sacrotuberous ligament E.sacrospinous ligament

2.A pt presented with pain on defecation after severe constipation.pain in constipation occurs due to ?

- A.autonomic nerves
- B.Internal pudendal artery
- C.pudendal nerve
- D.perineal nerve
- E.inguinal nerve

3.Lymph drainage of perianal skin is from one of the following

- A.internal iliac nodes
- B.external iliac nodes
- C.lateral group of horizontal superficial nodes
- D.medial group of horizontal superficial nodes
- E.vertical group of nodes

4.Lesser omentum A.connects with duodenum B.forms falciform ligament C.related to left adrenal gland

- D.related to left kidney
- E.related to rt kidney

5.A young girl of 25 yrs went with her husband on honey moon after one month of marriage.she suddenly experianced severe spasmodic pain in her rt iliac fossa.n presented in emergency in state of shock.most probable diagnosis is A..acute appendicitis B.renal colic C.intestinal obstruction D.ectopic Pregnancy E.acute cholecystitis

- 6.which of the following structure is not palpable through vagina
- A.cervix
 - B.rectum
 - C.ureteric stone
 - D.retrouterine pouch
 - E.vesicouterine pouch

- 7.The peritoneum covers the anterior abdominal wall which is continous with the perineum.it has fascia which has superior n inferior layers.the inferior fascial layer also called as
- A.colle's fascia
 - B.scarpe fascia
 - C.perineal membrane
 - D fascia
 - E fascia

- 8.If a known hypertensive pt took some diuretic n died in 6 hours.wat is the cause
- A.acute renal failure
 - B.chronic renal failure
 - C.diuretic use
 - D.hypophosphatemia
 - E.hypokalemia ?

9. Which of the following is not a feature of shock

- A. decrease cardiac output
- B. muscle weakness
- C. increased urine output
- D. tachycardia
- E. restlessness

10. supply of sphincter urethra comes from

- A. ilioinguinal nerve
- B. pelvic splanchnic nerves
- C. sacral splanchnic nerves
- D. autonomic nerves
- E. Pudendal nerves

11. Rt ovarian vein drains the following

- A. inferior vena cava
- B. superior mesenteric
- C. inferior mesenteric
- D. rt renal vein
- E. left renal vein

12. What is most appropriate about uterine tube

- A. moves laterally to open medially in the ovaries
- B. present at the base of broad ligament
- C. is 6cm long in adults
- D. has an abd ostium which is 0.5mm when dilated
- E. extend above the fundus of uterus

13. Genital tubercle in females give rise to

- A. labia majora
- B. labia minora
- C. clitoris

- D. vestibular glands
- E. bulbourethral glands

14. urachal cyst is the remnant of

- A. allantois
- B. mekel's diverticulum
- C
- D
- E

15. Thymus develops from

- A. ectoderm of 2nd brachial pouch
- B. endoderm of 2nd brachial pouch
- C. ectoderm of 3rd brachial pouch
- D. endoderm of 3rd brachial pouch
- E. mesoderm of 3rd brachial pouch

16. A pt presented with an opening in the ant wall of sternocleidomastoid muscle with pussy discharge coming out of it. this problem occurred due to abnormality in one of the following

- A. 1st pharyngeal cleft
- B. 2nd pharyngeal cleft
- C. 1st pharyngeal pouch
- D. 2nd pharyngeal pouch
- E. 3rd pharyngeal cleft

17. Diaphragmatic hernia occurs due to

- A. absence of pleuro-pericardial membrane
- B. absence of septum transversum
- C. absence of pleuro-peritoneal membrane
- D. absence of central tendon
- E. absence of arch?

18. Erythropoiesis occurs in middle trimester mainly from

- A. liver
- B. kidney
- C. spleen
- D. bone marrow
- E. both liver n kidney

19. Superior parathyroid gland develops from

- A. 1st brachial arch
- B. 2nd brachial arch
- C. 3rd brachial pouch
- D. 4th brachial pouch
- E. 3rd brachial cleft

20. In cervical carcinoma, what is the lymph drainage

- A. internal iliac
- B. external iliac
- C. both internal n external iliac
- D. superficial inguinal
- E. deep inguinal

21. RT coronary artery

- A. arises from anterior aortic sinus
- B. enters the rt heart border after passing through sulcus on posterior surface
- C. supplies both ventricles
- D. supplies S.A node
- E. supplies left atrium

22. Fat deposition n ductal development of breast is the function of which hormone

- A. estrogen

- B. progesterone
- C. prolactin
- D. oxytocin E. hcG

23. Inhibition of ovulation is the function of which hormone

- A. progesterone B
- . prolactin
- C. dopamine
- D. estrogen
- E. GnRH

24. Thirst is least stimulated by

- A. decrease blood volume
- B. angiotension 2 C. salt depletion
- D. decrease plasma volume
- E. blood pressure

25. Most imp hormone involve in gluconeogenesis is

- A. growth hormone
- B. insulin
- C. thyroxine
- D. cortisol
- E. Glycogen

26. A pt presented with rt iliac fossa pain. he is diagnosed to have acute appendicitis on flexing his rt thigh inward n medially he cries with pain. wat is the type of appendicitis he has

- A. paracolic
- B. retrocolic
- C. pelvic

- D. paracecal
- E. subcecal

27. which of the following structure has both intra n extra pelvic extension

- A. broad ligament B. ovarian ligament
- C. transverse cervical ligament D. round ligament of ovary E. round ligament of uterus

28. Stab wound above the piriformis muscle will damage which structure

- A. superior gluteal nerves?
- B. inferior gluteal nerves C. sciatic nerve
- D. tendon of obturator internus
- E. inguinal nerves

29. Nerve supply of rectum

- A. hypogastric plexus
- B. greater splanchnic nerves
- C. pelvis splanchnic nerves
- D. short splanchnic nerves
- E. inferior mesenteric plexus

30. One slide of a specimen shows stratified squamous epithelium with vascular smooth muscle and elastic fibres most probably the specimen is

- A. cervix B. uterine tube C. vagina
- D. uterus E. anus

31. Apoptosis is inhibited by

- A. caspases activation
- B. Bcl-2 inhibition
- C. Activation of P-53
- D. apoptosis related protein ??
- E...

32. Most potent chemotactic factor is

- A. C3a
- B. C5a ?
- C. IL-1
- D. viruses
- E. arachidonic acid metabolites

33. what is the most appropriate answer

- A. C3a is opsonin
- B. C5a is potent anaphylactic
- C. C5a is a potent chemotactic agent
- D. C3b and C5a are anaphylactant
- E

34. Low serum complement seen in which condition

- A. SLE
- B. ankylosing spondylitis
- C. rheumatoid arthritis
- D. multiple sclerosis
- E. dermatomyositis

35. Pt presented with photosensitivity, rash and joint pain. which is the diagnostic in this case

- A. anti SS antibodies

- B. anti DS antibodies
- C. RA
- D. anticentromere antibodies
- E. antimitochondrial antibodies

36. Most dangerous Side effect of estrogen therapy is

- A. suppression of lactation
- B. hirsutism
- C. thrombophlebitis
- D. osteoporosis
- E

37. If a pt is on long term corticosteroid therapy, she will most probably have increased risk of

- A. repeated infections
- B. decrease wound healing
- C. osteoporosis and fractures
- D E....

38. Platelets are stored at room temperature because

- A. to optimise its function?
- B. to maintain its number
- C. to avoid allergic reaction
- D. to increase number
- E

39. Which is most important indicator of muscle protein loss

- A. urea
- B. ammonia
- C. none of above
- D. uric acid

E. ?

40. what is true about DNA

A. Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other

B. a single turn of DNA is 2nm

C. Can exist as helix in single stranded form as well as in Double stranded form

D.

E.

41. A normal looking Girl came to you with primary amenorrhea, on examination she was having short blind vagina with normal vulva, scanty pubic and axillary hairs, normal breasts, absent uterus, her karyotype is?

A. 46XY

B. 47XY

C. 47XXY

D. 45XO

45. A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea, webbed neck, short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, what is her karyotype?

A. 45XO

B. 46XY

C. 47XXY

D. 46XX

E.

46. Hydrolysis of DNA gives

A. proline

B. ribose

C. phosphoric acid?

D...

E...

47. Which of the following has highest cholesterol content

- A. Chylomicron remnants
- B. LDL
- C. VLDL
- D. HDL
- E. IDL

48. Which hormone convert to its active form at target tissue with the help of 5 α reductase?

- A. Testosterone
- B. Estrogen
- C. dihydroepiandrosterone
- D. Progesterone
- E...

49. Which drug do not cause gynaecomastia?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Griseofulvin
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Androgen
- E. spironolactone

50. Which is the best option in identification of Turner's syndrome

- A. ultrasound
- B. barr bodies
- C. karyotyping
- D. Ct scan
- E...

51. Pyruvic acid is used as intermediate in which step of cell metabolism

- A. carbohydrate to acetyl co A

B.glucose to acetyl co A C.acetic acid
to acetyl co A D E..

52.Epinephrine,norepinephrine n dopamine are derivatives of which aminoacid

- A.alanine
- B.arginine
- C.proline
- D.tyrosine
- E.phenylalanine

53.End product of purine metabolism is

- A.urea and water
- B.uric acid
- C.glucose
- D.water and ammonia
- E.ammonia

54.Erythropoitin is secreted from

- A.liver cell
- B.peritubular interstitium of kidney
- C.macula densa of kidney
- D...
- E...

55.ESR is decreased with

- A.temprature B.albumin is
decreased C.globulin is
decreased D.decreased blood
volume

E.decreased plasma volume

56.RBC's are

A.biconvex

B.nonfragile

C.have nucleus

D.largest of all cells

E.have glycolytic enzyme activity

57.Tamoxifen has effect on which system

A.CVS

B.CNS

C.breast

D.liver

E.kidney

58.Which of the following drug is most notorious for causing renal toxicity

A.cisplatin

B.cyclophosphamide

C.vincristine

D.blephamide

E

59.Commonest Cause of PDA

A.drugs

B.toxin

C.prematurity

D.congenital abnormality

E..infection

60.Most common Cause of metaplasia is

A.ultrasonography

B.chronic irritation
C.infections D.radiations
E...

61.Wat is the differentiating point of hyperplasia fron hypertrophy

A.increase in size of cell B.increase
in size n no of cell C.is reversible D.is
pre malignant ? E.involve viscera
only

62.Dysplasia is seen mainly seen in

A.bone marrow
B.cartilage
C.epithelia D.fibrous
tissue E.deep tissue

63.Wat is the differentiating feature of hyperplasia from benign tumor

A.increase in no of cell
B.are the same as parental cell
C.cytoplasm n nucleus ratio is derranged
D....
E...

64.What is the most true among following

A.mRNA has a codon
B.mRNA has anticodon
C.rRNA is most abundant n involve as ribosomes on endoplasmic reticulum
D.tRNA is largest
E.tRNA involve in protein synthesis

65. deficiency of THIAMINE(B1) causes all except

- A. cardiac anomalies
- B. muscle wasting
- C. defects in alcoholics
- D. subacute degeneration of spinal cord
- E. CNS abnormalities in alcoholics

66. AIDS is associated with all of the following except

- A. Kaposi sarcoma
- B. lymphoid tumors
- C. primary tumor of brain
- D. STD
- E. leukemia

67. VITAMIN involved in collagen synthesis is

- A. ascorbic acid
- B. biotin
- C. thiamine
- D. pyridoxine
- E. niacin

68. Neural tube defects occur due to deficiency of

- A. iron
- B. folic acid
- C.

69. Iron is stored in the form of

- A. ferritin
- B. transferrin
- C. apoferritin

70.CO2 is transported in lungs through

- A.simple diffusion
- B.fasilitated diffusion
- C.active transport
- D.carriar proteins
- E.channels

71.HSV is associated with A.CA cervix B.CA vulva C.vaginal wart D.vulval papules?

72.If a pt has presented with the wart on lateral wall of introitus.the most probable daignosis will be

- A.fibroepithelial lesion
- B.squamous cell CA of skin
- C.polyp
- D.squamous CA of vagina
- E.HPV

73.Pt presented on 18th day of menstrual cycle her normal cycle is such dat she ovulates on day 14. Which phase will she be in?

- A.follicular
- B.ovulatory
- C.pre mestural
- D.proliferative
- E.secretory?

74.Optic groove appears on left side of forebrain on day

- A.12
- B.22
- C.32
- D.42
- E.52

75. German measles causes which abnormality. What is the most appropriate answer

- A. congenital cataract
- B. congenital deafness?
- C. cardiac anomalies?
- D. limb deformities
- E

76. A newborn with anterior abdominal wall swelling and umbilical cord attached to it. What is the condition called

- A. omphalocele
- B. gastroschisis
- C. umbilical hernia
- D. omentocele
- E. intestinal malformation

77. A patient has exophthalmos and his T3 and T4 are increased. What is the option for treatment of exophthalmos

- A. drugs blocking the action of T4?
- B. direct suppression of T4
- C. hypophysectomy
- D. administration of testosterone
- E. partial parathyroidectomy

78. Treatment of diabetes in pregnant lady is

- A. sulphonyl urea
- B. insulin
- C. biguanides
- D. sulphonylurea and biguanides
- E...

79. Statistical average applicable to the measurement of a population is

- A. mean?
- B. mode
- C. median

- d. standard deviation
- e. central

80. Two groups one with CHD and associated risk factors is compared to another group with CHD but no associated risk factors. What type of study is it?

- A. case control
- B. cohort
- C. prospective
- D. retrospective
- E. random

81. Oxytocin is given to a pt in labour. it has effect on :

- A. oxytocin receptors on cervix
- B. oxytocin receptor on myometrium and endometrium
- C. dec prostaglandin recp on cervix
- D. dec prostaglandin recp on myometrium

82. Beta lactum acts through

- A. cell membrane
- B. cell wall
- C. DNA
- D. 30S
- E. 50S

83. side effect of streptomycin

- A. impairment of hearing
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

84. Which of the following is opportunistic organism

- A. E coli?
- B. salmonella

- C. shigella
- D. klebsella
- E. chlostridium

85. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- A. Cl. difficile
- B. Cl. tetani
- C. CL perfringens
- D. Cl. botulinum
- E..

86. About aspergillosis which is not correct

- A. is caused by fungal
- B. usually seen in preexisting lung diseases?
- C. is caused by long term antibiotic use.
- D...
- E

87. Most common cause of puerperal sepsis is

- A. bacteriodes
- B, E coli
- C. trichomonas
- D. chlamydia
- E. gonorrhoea

88. Another question associated with aspergillosis

89. In utero infection is not caused by

- A. syphilis
- B. mumps
- C. cytomegalovirus
- D. HIV
- E. rhinovirus

90. A pt with cervical lymphadenopathy. he has granuloma on histopathology. what is the diagnostic finding in this case for T.B

- A.AFB
- B.caseous necrosis
- C.montoux test
- D.x-ray
- E

91.A 25 yrs old multiparaous presented with lower abd pain.on histology it showed solid n cystic areas intermixed but on laproscopy it was semi solid with brown centre.wat is the most probable daignosis

- A.dermoid cyst
- B.endometrial cyst
- C.ovarian CA
- D.enodmetrial CA
- E.teratoma

92.A pt presented with primary amenorhea.well developed secondary sexual characterstics,present breast but absent uterus.the organ not found is due to abnormal development of

- A.mesonephric duct
- B.paramesonephric duct
- C.genital tubercle
- D

93.A woman presented with vulvar itching n pinkish purulent discharge.wat is the cause

- A.trichomanas vaginilis
- B.chlamydia
- C.gonorhea
- D.lactobacillis
- E....

94.presense of delta antigen shows(HDV)

- A.Infectivity
- B.recovery
- C.Chronicity
- D. Acute phase

E.Measure of severity/fatality of the disease

95. Most common organism involved in post operative abdominal & gynaecological infection is

- A. E coli
- B. bacteroides
- C. chlamydia
- D. trichomonas
- E. gonorrhoea

96. A pt presented with lower abd pain n purulent white discharge. On laparoscopy fallopian tubes were stuck together n ruptured during operation. What is the condition involved

- A. acute salpingitis
- B. chronic salpingitis
- C. pyosalpinx
- D. hydrosalpinx

97. Pt has a history of infection 4 weeks back. Now he developed same pain again. What type of cell will present at this time of disease

- A. neutrophils
- B. eosinophils
- C. lymphocytes
- D. basophils
- E. mast cells

98. What is the drug of choice for DVT in 1st trimester of pregnancy

- A. aspirin
- B. heparin
- C. warfarin
- D. indomethacin
- E. mefenamic acid

100. Deficiency of Vit K will affect all of the following except A. factor 7

- B. factor 5

- C.factor 9
- D.fibrinogen
- E.prothrombin

101.At which step intrinsic n extrinsic pathways converge

- A.activater 10
- B.activated 11
- C.activated 12
- D.prothrombin
- E.activeted 9

102.Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction includes

- A.erythroblastis fetalis
- all other options were wrong

103.Transfusion reaction will not occur in a pt if we transfuse the

- A.group A with O
- B.group A with AB
- C.group AB with A
- D.group B with O
- E.group O with B

104.Which of the following does not cross placenta easily

- A.glucose
- B.amino acid
- C.Ig G
- D.Ig M
- E.CO2

105.Which drug is used in the treatment of hirsutism

- A.antiandrogens
- B.estrogen
- C.testosterone
- D.cryptoterone acetate
- E.diacrone

106. Most common organism involved in infection caused by IUCD

- A. actinomyces
- B. E coli
- C. bacteroides
- D. gonorrhoea
- E. trichomonas

107. ECF differ from ICF in

- A. high conc. of Na & Ca
- B. high K low Na
- C. low Na & Ca high K
- D. high conc. Of K & Ca with low Na
- E. Volume ...

108. difference of smooth & skeletal muscle A. Ca-Calmodulin complex is present in smooth muscles

109. In partial mole, karyotype is

- A. 46XX
- B. 45XO
- C. 47XX
- D. 47XY
- E. 69XXY

110. If carbohydrate is separated from proteins what will be the fate A. aggregation & precipitation B. eliminate from kidney? C. increase uptake into muscle

111. Lysosome contains

- A. glucose
- B. Ca
- C. Na
- D. hydrolases
- E. alkaline phosphate

112. Which of the following does not have sulphur group

- A. cysteine
- B. cysteine
- C. homocysteine
- D. methionine
- E. threonine

113. What is not true about levator ani muscle A. supplied by L1 n L2 B. puborectalis forms part of it

114. What is not true about ureter

- A. enter the pelvis in front of common iliac artery
- B. enter the bladder on superior lateral surface of trigone
- C. not have sphincteric valve at opening into bladder
- D. can be palpated at pelvic brim
- E. ??

115. MCQ on Significance A.

116. If a test is able to both diagnose and eliminate diseased and non-diseased what is it called?

- A. Specific
- B. Accurate
- C. Sensitive D...

117. From a population two groups are selected on age basis and then subgroups are assigned randomly for the study. what type of sampling is it?

- A. Multistage sampling
- B. Stratified sampling C. Random stratified sampling D. simple random sampling

118. Metabolic Alkalosis is caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation

- b) Pancreatic Fistula
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

119.Q on Metabolic acidosis

120.Q on compensated respiratory alkalosis

121. For Rh blood transfusion to the anemic baby

- A. crossmatch blood to baby's plasma
- B. Crossmatch blood to mother's plasma
- C. Crossmatch blood to mother's blood
- D. give wbc depleted transfusion
- E. Give red cell concentrates crossmatched with fetal blood

122. Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

- a) Phenylketonuria
- b) Hereditary Spherocytosis
- c) Hemophilia A
- d) Cystic Fibrosis

123. Source of Estrogen & Progesterone in last trimester is

- a) Chorionic Villus
- b) Placenta
- c) Ovary
- d) Adenohypophysis
- e) Corpus Luteum

124. 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.A

125. On examination of a female, a plaque like lesion seen on Postero-superior aspect of Vagina, it is

- a) Squamous Cell CA
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d) wart?

GYN OBS Questions JULY 2007

Hi just got to know of dis site through cpsp community otherwise would have mailed u questions way back anyways great effore am mailing fcps part 1 obs gynae mar n jul 2007

question no 1: eversion of endocervical epithelium in pregnancy is due to:

- a) physiological change
- b) chronic cervicitis
- c) carcinoma in situ
- d) estrogen stimulation
- e) epidermadization of epithelium

2: primary oocyte surrounded by a non cellular layer:

- a) theca interna
- b) theca externa
- c) corona radiata
- d) cumulus oophorus
- e) zona pellucida

question no 3:

simple columnar epithelium is the lining of:

- a) epithelium lining the ducts
- b) cornea
- c) testis
- d) uterine tube

question no 4: 48 years lady has carcinoma cervix that has involved the cervix and has involved the vagina but not its lower third and has not

extended onto pelvic walls stage of ca:

a)stage 1ab)stage 1bc)stage 11d)stage 111e)stage 4

question no

5:38 years lady has endometrial ca that has involved upto half the thickness of myometrium and ovaries are normal stage:

a)stage 1a

b)stage 1b

c)stage 1c

d)stage 11

e)stage 111

question no 6:20 yrs old girl has been raped,she has now watery vaginal discharge,has painful red papules n ulcers on vagina and vulva has fever and tender inguinal lymph nodes,causative organism:

a)bacteroides

b)chlamydia

c)herpes simplex

d)gonococcus

e)trichomonas vaginalis

7: a married woman has right sided tubo ovarian abscess which was removed in a surgery had an iucd placed before,causative organism:

a)chlamydia

b)gardenella

c)tuberculous

d)bacteroides

e)gonococcus

8.the late secretory phase of menstrual cycle is not characterised by:

a)the spongy layer becomes thick

b)corpus luteum secretes estrogen n progesterone

c)the endometrial thickness is doubled

d)endometrial cells have subnuclear vacuolations

e)endometrial glands become tortuous

9. just 2 days before ovulation, LH is increased:

- a) 2 fold
- b) 2 to 4 fold
- c) 2 to 6 fold
- d) 6 to 8 fold
- e) 8 to 10 fold

10. menopause is characterised by:

- a) atrophy of uterus
- b) decrease in ovarian size
- c) decrease estrogen increased FSH AND LH
- d) decreased estrogen increased FSH decreased LH

11. sperms stay active in female genital tract:

- a) 12 hours
- b) 12 - 24 hours
- c) 12 - 36 hours
- d) 24 - 48 hours
- e) 24 - 72 hours

12. the volume of distribution of a drug is not influenced by :

- a) age
- b) sex
- c) cardiac failure
- d) renal failure

13. the bioavailability of a drug determines :

- a) efficacy
- b) efficiency

14. paracetamol:

- a) is more potent analgesic than codeine
- b) is a weak anti inflammatory agent
- c) overdose can cause nephrotoxicity

question no 15: anticoagulants are contraindicated in :

- a) cerebral infarction
- b) thrombocytopenia

16. 20 yrs lady has endotoxic shock after septic abortion, which of the following investigation is least likely to benefit:

- a) clotting time
- b) FDPs
- c) prothrombin time
- d) platelet count
- e) serial fibrinogen levels

17. 30 yrs male has dyspnea on lying down, examination revealed: a) multinodular goitre b) retrosternal goitre c) colloid goitre d) cold nodule

18. cortisol:

- a) increases amino acids and glucose in blood
- b) is a glucocorticoid
- c) is found in circulation bound to proteins
- d) metabolised in liver
- e) formed from cholesterol

19. JVP is differentiated from carotid pulse:

- a) does not change with abdominal pressure
- b) does not change with posture
- c) does not change with respiration
- d) pulsation varies with respiration
- e) prominent outward movement

20. a multigravida admitted with labour pains examination revealed os 6 cm dilated, baby cephalic, and head at zero station, the point of reference is:

- a) ischial tuberosity
- b) pubic arch
- c) pubic symphysis
- d) ischial spines
- e) sacral promontory

21. at LSCS the artery damaged in superficial fat in suprapubic incision: a)inferior epigaSTRIC artery b)superior epigastric artery c)internal iliac artery

22. following is not a tumor marker:

- a)acid phosphatase
- b)beta hCG
- c)alpha fetoproteins
- d)CEA
- e)placental alkaline phosphatase

23. question o 23:beta hCG:a)it is a polypeptideb)it has action similar to FSHc)it prevents involution of corpus luteumd)e)

24:adrenal medulla will selectively secrete norepinephrine in the condition:a)exerciseb)sleepc)cold exposedd)hemorrhagee)

25:cardiac output is decreased in:a)pregnancyb)standing or sitting from lying positionc)exercised)e)

26:cardiac output is decreased in all except:a)sleepb)starvationc)sittingd)e)

27:epinephrine will selectively onstrict muscles in:a)arteriolesb)bronchiolesc)ciliary muscled)pupils e)intestinal walls

28:spores should be disinfected by:a)dry heat at 100cb)dry heat at 60cc)dry heat at 160cd)cidex solutione)moist heat

29:following is not a disinfectant:

- a)derivatives of salicylic acid
- b)alcohol
- c)soap
- d)

e)

question no 30: that she had urinary incontinence, due to injury and communication in :

- a) ureter n bladder
- b) ureter n vagina
- c) bladder n cervix
- d) bladder n vagina
- e) bladder n uterus

question no 31: perineal body is injured, muscle damaged is:

- a) bulbospongiosus n superficial perineal muscles
- b) superficial n deep perineal muscles
- c) external anal sphincter n deep perineal muscles
- d) ischiocavernosus n sphincter urethrae
- e) sphincter urethrae n deep perineal muscles

32: pudendal nerve:

- a) formed from ant primary rami of second third n fourth sacral spinal nerves
- b) crosses the ischial spine medial to internal pudendal artery
- c) enters the pudendal canal on the lateral side of ischiorectal fossa
- d) leaves the pelvis by passing through the upper part of greater sciatic foramen
- e) reenters the pelvis through lesser sciatic foramen

33: following does not form wall of inguinal canal: a) aponeurosis of external oblique b) internal oblique c) conjoint tendon d) lacunar ligament e) fascia transversalis

34: following does not pass through lesser sciatic foramen:

- a) inferior gluteal vessels
- b) tendon of obturator internus
- c) nerve to obturator internus
- d) pudendal nerve e) internal pudendal artery

35:after LSCS patient had peritoneal hemorrhage she was reopened

bleeding most likely from:

- a)branch of ovarian artery
- b)branch of uterine artery
- c)internal iliac artery
- d)obturator artery
- e)external iliac artery

no 36:left ovarian artery is a branch of:

- a)abdominal aorta
- b)left renal artery
- c)uterine artery
- d)left inferior mesenteric artery
- e)obturator artery

question no 37:patient had laparotomy for ovarian mass mass was burried in ovarian fossa artery likely to be injured is:a)common iliac vesselsb)internal iliac vesselc)external iliac vesseld)ovarian arterye)obturator artery

questoion no 38:insulin stimulates transport of glucose into:

- a)renal tubular cells
- b)neurons of cerebral cortex
- c)skeletal muscled)intestinal cells
- e)liver

question no 39:the secretion of following is not increased in pregnancy:

- a)cortisol
- b)growth hormone
- c)thyroid hormone
- d)prolactine)PTH

question no 40:a patient had hypophsectomy for pituitary tumor she has amenorrhea for 8 months ovulation induction can be done in her by: a)clomiphene citrate b)pulsatile hCG c)hMG

d)hMG followed by pulsatile hCG

question no 41:following does not occur in pregnancy:

- a)increase in fasting blood sugar
- b)increase in uric acid level
- c)increase in serum urea level
- d)decrease in serum albumine)decrease in serum proteinse)decrease in nitrogen levels

question no 42:respiratory acidosis occurs i n :

- a)emphysema
- b)hyperventilation
- c)ingestion of excess amount of sodium bicarbonate
- d)starvatione) vomiting

question no 43:CO₂ is transported from the alveoli of lungs into blood in lungs via:

- a)diffusion
- b)active transport
- c)facilitated diffusion
- d)secondary active transporte)osmosis

question no 44:O₂-Hb dissociation curve delivering O₂ in normal limits will have:

- a)PaO₂ 40mmHg SO₂ 60%
- b)PaO₂ 68mmHg SO₂ 78%
- c)PaO₂ 96mmHg SO₂ 90%
- d)PaO₂ 123mmHg SO₂ 98%
- e)PaO₂ 256mmHg SO₂ 99%

question no 45:b-hCG has alpha n beta units,each unit has aminoacids:a)102 alpha 210 betab)100alpha n 160 betac)92 alpha n 156 betad)e)

qyuestion no 46:mothers milk differs from cows milk in that it contains:a)calciumb)lactosec)proteinsd)vitamin D

question no 47: pelvic outlet: a) can b increased in supine position
b) begins at the level of ischial spines c) dimensions change by movements
of coccyx d) contracture is more common than mid cavity problem e)

question no 48: patient has endocrine disorder has metabolic alkalosis and hypokalemia, he
has excess of: a) ACTH b) aldosterone c) cortisol d) estrogen e) progesterone

question no 49: hormone that stores carbohydrates, lipids n proteins in cells is also known as
hormone of abundance: a) growth hormone b) cortisol c) thyroid
hormone d) estrogen e) progesterone

question no 50: hyperglycemia is caused
by: a) insulin b) glucagon c) estrogen d) progesterone e) growth hormone

question no 51: ketoacidosis is caused by: a) increased
production of glucose b) decreased production of
glucose c) decreased utilisation of carbohydrate in body
d) insulin excess

question no 52: insulin secretion is stopped by: a) glucagon b) decreased k
levels c) somatostatin d) e)

question no 53: hormone that stores carbohydrates, lipids n proteins in body is: a) growth
hormone b) thyroid hormone c) cortisol d) insulin e) PTH

question no 54: 8 y old girl has vaginal bleeding she is taller than her age and examination
revealed an abdominal mass arising from pelvis she is suffering from: a) constitutional;
symptoms b) hypothalamic tumors c) hypothalamic mass

- d)granulosa cell tumor
- e)adrenal gland tumor

question no 55:least positive titre for widal test
isa)1:80b)1:160c)1:260d)1:320e)1:156

question no 56:all of the following can b stored at 4c
except:a)shigellab)vibrio cholerae)d)e)

question no 57:vaccine is available for all
except:a)EBVb)typhusc)pneumococcusd)e)

question no 58:patient has presented with fever n generalised lymphadenopathy, bone marrow exam normal,weight loss positive,he is suffering from:a)metastatic carcinomab)hogkins lymphomac)non hogkins lymphomad)CMLe)

question no 59:patien is taking glucocorticoids for 10 days,she wont suffer from:a)moon faceb)hypotensionc)thin skind)e)

question no 60:gestational age can best be estimated from:a)abdominal circumference at 36 wksb)biparietal dia at 28 wksc)crown rump length at 8 wksd)femur length at 32 wkse)

question no 61:turners syndrome,most definitive diagnostic test:a)presence of barr bodyb)chromosomal analysis

question no 62:14 yrs girl has primary amenorrhea,normal breast development,secondary sexual characteristics normal,short blind ending vagina,slight pubic hair,usg revealed absent uterus,underlying cause:
a)congenital adrenal hyperplasia
b)chromosomal defect
c)failure f development of genital tubercle
d)defect of paramesonephric duct

question no 63:the lumen of uterine cavity is obliterated by fusion of: a)decidua basalis n spongy layer b)decidua basalis n decidua capsularis c)decidua capsularis n decidua parietalis d)decidua parietalis n decidua basalise)

question no 64:a woman has been exposed to radiation in young life,now she has visited a gynaecologist after some years,organ most likely to b affected:a)fallopian tubesb)cervixc)ovaryd)endometriume)vagina

question no 65:repeated blood transfusions (AB n Rh compatible) in an individual will lead to:a)haemochromatosis of liverb)hypocalcemiac)haemoglobinuriad)transfusion reactione)

question no 66: Rh incompatibility occurs in a mother if she has:a)Rh negative fetusb)Rh positive fetusc)d)e)

question no 67:the best way to prevent Rh isoimmunisation in a woman who has given birth to Rh positive fetus:a)blood transfusionb)platelet transfusionc)serumd)Rh immunoglobulinse)

question no 68:a person brought in er had burns,he was admitted later on he developed fever and bleeding diathesis,he is suffering from:a)DICb)hepatorenal failurec)hepatic failure of prothrombin productiond)renal failuree)

question no 69:following is not a cause of DIC:a)pre eclamsiab)amniotic fluid embolismc)cervical carcinomad)abruptio placentae)e)PPH

question no 70:following is not a cause of DIC:a)abruptio placentae)b)burnsc)malignant tumorsd)e)

question no 71:multigravida P9+0 delivered a boy in a village 2 hours later she started bleeding profusely had oozing from gums she was brought to hospital her labs showed hb 6 TLC 15000/ul platelets 30000/ul she is suffering from:a)DICb)PPHc)clotting disorderd)bleeding diathesise)ITP

question no 72:27 year old female had profuse vaginal bleeding 2 hrs after delivery her labs showed hb 6 TLC 15000/ul plt 30000/ul peripheral blood film showed burr bodies,she is suffering from:

- a)DIC
- b)PPH
- c)ITP
- d)von willebrand disease

question no 73:vit k directly influences d reaction:a)conversion of fibrinogen to fibrinb)prothrombin to thrombinc)activation of factor 7d)formation of fibrinogen

question no 74:intrinsic n extrinsic pathways converge upon:a)activation of factor 7ab)activation of factor 5ac)factor 12ad)prothrombine)tissue factor

question no 75:bacteria that grow at 42c:a)vibrio choleraeb)gonococcusc)shigellad)Ecolie)salmonella

question no 76:following is not true about endocarditis:a)blood cultures for causative organisms r usually negativeb)is caused by streptococcus group of bacteriac)is more common in elderly groupd)valvular involveme)e)

question no 77:cause f subacute bacterial endocarditis:a)H.influenzaeb)Ecolic)streptococcus viridansd)e)

question no 78:interferon:a)binds to DNAbbinds to RNAc)is a protein derivatived)inhibits protein synthesis n their phosphorylation

question no 79:highest energy compound:a)ATPb)glucosec)hexose phosphated)starche)glycogen

question no 80:the end product of carbohydrate metabolism:a)fructoseb)glucosec)galactosed)starche)pyruvate

question no 81:L-dopa taken by a patient will decrease

:a)estrogenb)progesteronec)prolactind)cortisole)

question no 82:isoniazid:a)cant b administered with rifampicinb)is contraindicated in nephropathyc)pyridoxine is used prophylactically to prevent its neurotoxic effectsd)e)

question no 83:hepatitis b following is not true:a)has an incubation period less than that of hep ab)caused by sexual contactc)caused by DNA virusd)e)

question no 85:actinomyces does not cause disease in:a)boneb)lungc)brain

question no 86:disseminated coccidioidomyces following is not true:a)infection will not provide life time immunityb)c)d)e)

question no 87:middle aged man crossing the road stumbled n hit by a car he fell down had injury to neck of fibula of his left leg was taken to hosp examination revealed that he is unable to dorsiflex and evert his left foot the injury is t o :

- a)common peroneal nerve
- b)tibialis post
- c)superficial peroneal nerve
- d)deep peroneal nervee)

question no 88:ECF:a)provides nutrients to cellsb)provides glucose to cellsc)bathes the cellsd)takes away electrolytese)takes away wastes

question no 89:spermatogenesis is stimulated by:a)FSHb)testosteronec)LHd)FSH n testosteronee)

question no 90:patient brought in shock in er successful fluid replacement will b indicated by:a)decrease in tachcardiab)increase in bpc)increase in urine outputd)e)

question no 91:cardoiac cycle:a)60% of ventricular filling occurs in diastoleb)end diastolic left ventricular vol is 100 mlc)ejection fraction is 75%d)the notch of d pulse is due to atrial systolee)

question no 92:a man has a pulse rate of 72/min impulse originates in:a)AV nodeb)SA nodec)left bundle branchd)purkinje fibrese)

question no 93:muscles r derived from:a)mesodermb)ectodermc)endoderm

question no 94:in our country d cause of cell inujury is:a)alcoholb)hypoxiac)ischemiad)ionising radiatione)malnutrition

question no 95:in our country cause of fatty liver is:a)alcoholismb)amoebiasisc)due to hep b n c d)increase intake of fatsdecreased protein utilisation

question no 97:in d female d neck of urinary bladder is located :a)in front of rectumb)below d urogenital diaphragmc)in d urogenital diaphragmd)above d urogenital diaphrame)behind symphsis pubis

question no 98:the highest content of triglycerides is in:a)chylomicron remnantsb)HDLc)LDLd) IDLe)VLDL

question no 99:following is not a phospholipid:a)cephalinb)lysolecithinc)lecithind)plasminogene)sphingolipid

question no 100:a human being can survive without:a)calciumb)proteinsc)carbohydratesd)lipidse)

question no 101:patient has pyuria but has negative urine culture for organisms this happens in all conditions except:
a)acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
b)polycystic kidneys
c)urine stored at room temp for long
d)alkaline urinee)vesical calculus

question no 102:broad ligament a double layered fold of peritoneum ,ovary is attached to it by:

- a) mesoovarium
- b) suspensory ligament of ovary
- c) round ligament of ovary
- d) cardinal ligament

Gynae Obs Paper July 2007 Part-1 Questions sent
by Dr Samra.

1. Eversion of cervix during pregnancy occur in response to :
 - a) Estrogen
 - b) Physiological change
 - c) Ca Cervix
 - d) Gonadotropins
 - e) Cervicitis

2. If Carcinoma involves nipple of breast which lymph nodes are likely to involve first?
 - a) Pectoral
 - b) Apical
 - c) Central
 - d) internal mammary

3. A Pt. came in OPD With enlarged Ant.Axillary lymph nodes and diagnosed a case of Ca Breast , which region is most likely involved?
 - a) Upper Outer Quadrant
 - b) Lower Inner Quadrant

4. More or less same question as # 3. repeated again

5. A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea, webbed neck, short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, what is her karyotype?
 - a) 45XO
 - b) 46XY
 - c) 47XXY

6. A normal looking Girl came to you with primary amenorrhea, on examination she was having short blind vagina with normal vulva, scanty pubic and axillary hairs, normal breasts, absent uterus, her karyotype is?

- a) 46XY
- b) 47XY
- c) 47XXY

7. What is the best way to detect exact gestational age of fetus?

- a) CRL at 8 wk.
- b) Femur length at 28th wk.
- c) Biparietal diameter at 18th wk.
- d) Abdominal circumference at

8. Sperm's life span in female genital tract is ?

- a) 24 to 48 hrs
- b) 24 to 72 hrs

9. Spermatogenesis is controlled by?

- a) Testosterone
- b) FSH+ Testosterone
- c) LH
- d) Estrogen

10. Almost same as above

11. In drug receptor relations which one is incorrect?

- a) Bradycardia --- Propranolol
- b) Miosis --- Pilocarpine
- c) Skeletal Muscle Paralysis --- Tubocurarine
- d) Bronchodilation --- Salbutamol

12. Which one of them do not pass through Lesser Sciatic Foramen? a) Tendon of obturator internus. b) Pudendal Nerve c) Internal Pudendal Vessels d) sup. & inf. gluteal vessels

13. In a motorbike accident neck of fibula fractured and lead to a loss of dorsiflexion n eversion of foot,which nerve is likely to b damaged?

- a)Common Peroneal
- b)Deep peroneal
- c)Superficial Peroneal

14. Wht is most likely to b true about pudendal nerve?

- a) Enter the ischiorectal fossa thru its lateral wall
- b) Leave the pelvis thru upper part of greater schiatic notch
- c) Re enter the pelvis thru lesser schiatic notch

15. If perineal body is cut which muscle likely to b damaged?

- a) Bulbospongiosus + superficial Transverse Perieal
- b) Deep + Superficial Transverse Perineal

16.Ureter is found at :

- a) the bifurcation of common iliac artery
- b) pelvic brim

17. If ovaries are removed frm ovarian fossa, wht is most likely to b damaged?

- a) Internal iliac
- b) uterine artery
- c)Ovarian artery
- d) External iliac artery

18. To reach the uterus, uterine artery crosses the:

- a)Ureter
- b)Fallopian Tube c)Ligament of ovary

19. If Ca.Cervix metastasize to Labia majora which one of these is most likely responsible for spread?

- a) Round lig. Of uterus

- b) pubocervical ligament
- c) pectineal ligament

20) which structure do not participate in forming the walls of inguinal canal?

- a) Transversalis fascia
- b) Internal Oblique
- c) External Oblique
- d) Conjoint tendon
- e) Lacunar ligament

21) If after 1 hr of caesarian section pt start b bleeding internally which one is most likely damaged?

- a) Uterine artery
- b) Internal iliac a.
- c) Ovarian artery
- d) uterine vein

22) If on lying down pt became dyspnoec wht is the cause?

- a) Retrosternal goiter
- b) Multinodular goiter c)

23) If a women at 10th week pregnancy hav Hb 12;Hct 25 Normocytic Normochromic film but at 32 wk pregnancy her Hb is 10.9 ; Hct 20 with same peripheral film wht is the cause?

- a) Physiological change
- b) Iron deficiency
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Vit B12 deficiency

24) Ovaries are attached to broad ligament by?

- a) Mesoovarium
- b) Mesosalpinx
- c) suspensory ligament

25) In females Neck of bladder ends :

- a) above the urogenital diaphragm
- b) below the urogenital diaphragm c)

26) Most common cause of hosp. acquired infection is?

- a) Indwelling catheters
- b) I/V lines c)

27) Which method is used to kill spores of surgical instruments?

- a) dry heat at 160°C for 1 hr
- b) dry heat at 160 °C for 4 hr
- c) moist heat at 160°C for 1hr
- d) Gension violet for 4 hrs

28) Which one is not used as insecticidal?

- a) Derivatives of salicylic acid
- b) Phenol
- c) Sodium hypochlorite
- d) Soap

29) Most common cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis is:

- a) streptococcus viridans
- b) streptococcus epidermidis
- c) staph aureus

30) Food poisoning caused by staph. Is mainly due to :

- a) exotoxin
- b) endotoxin
- c) enterotoxin

31) Nowadays the best way to diagnose viral infection is:

- a) ELISA
- b) by detecting virus from secretion or wound
- c) immunofluorescence

32) If pt hav persistent pyuria all can be the cause except:

- a) polycystic kidney disease
- b) long standing alkaline urine at room temperature
- c) Post Streptococcus glomerulonephritis

33) wht is the least positive value for widal to diagnose typhoid?

- a) 1:80
- b) 1:120
- c)1:360

34) Two days before ovulation LH surge rises to

- a) 1 to 5 fold
- b) 4 to 6 fold
- c) 6 to 10 fold

35) villous surrounded by cyto n syncytiotrophoblast i s :

- a) Primary villous
- b) secondary villous
- c) tertiary villous

36)Following is not a proven cause of hirsuitism?

- a) Androgen
- b) PCOs
- c) steven leventhal sundrome d)

37) CO₂ is transported frm blood to alveoli by :

- a) Facilitated diffusion
- b) Active transport
- c) Diffusion

38) Active transport differs frm Passive due t o :

- a) depend on osmosis
- b) require carriers but no energy
- c) requires energy but no carriers
- d) require energy by phosphate anhydride bond

39) Mean Arterial pressure is

- a) difference b/w systolic and diastolic pressure
- b) Diastolic + 1/3 pulse pressure c)

40) Columnar epithelium is found i n :

- a) uterine tubes
- b) Thymus
- c) ovaries

41) Obese are at risk of all except:

- a) Hyepertension
- b) Diabetes
- c) Thyrotoxicosis
- d) IHD

42) Following will lead to Respiratory Acidosis?

- a) emphysema?
- b) heavy intake of NaHCO_3
- c) Vomiting

43) Hormone which causes an increase carbohydrate protein and lipid stores is?

- a) GH
- b) insulin
- c) cortisol
- d) Aldosterone
- e) thyroxine

44) same question

45) insulin secretion is inhibited b y :

- a) glucagon
- b) secretin c)

46) Acellular layer surrounding an ovum is :

- a) Zona pellucida
- b) Granulosa layer
- c) Theca interna
- d) Corona radiata

47) Primordial germ cells arise from : a) Yolk sac

48) Highest energy containing compound is:

- a) Starch
- b) Glucose c) Hexose phosphate
- d) ATP

49) Which contain high triglyceride?

- a) Chylomicron remnants
- b) LDL
- c) VLDL
- d) HDL
- e) IDL

50) Which is not a phospholipid?

- a) Lecithin
- b) Isolecithin
- c) Cephalin
- d) Plasmalogen

51) Low PO₂ stimulates respiratory centre through:

- a) Directly acting on medulla
- b) stimulating peripheral chemoreceptor
- c) acting on central chemoreceptor

52) If Rh -ve mother delivers an Rh +ve fetus, what is the best way to protect subsequent pregnancies?

a) Immunoglobulin

53) What is the landmark for Bishop scoring:

- a) Ischial Spine
- b) Ischial Tuberosity

54) In a woman with craniopharyngioma, what is the best option to induce ovulation?

- a) Clomiphene citrate
- b) Menopausal Gonadotropins

55) If you give L-Dopa to the patient with Parkinsonism, which hormone will decrease?

- a) Prolactin
- b) FSH, LH
- c) Testosterone

56) Which hormone converts to its active form at target tissue with the help of 5 α reductase?

- a) Testosterone
- b) Estrogen

57) A patient came to you with eosinopenia, polycythemia, lymphocytopenia and raised ACTH level, what is most likely?

- a) Cushing disease
- b) Cushing Syndrome
- c) Addison's disease

58) What change will not be seen in a woman having increased cortisol level?

- a) Hypotension
- b) Moon face
- c) Buffalo Torso
- d) Thin skin
- e) Hirsutism

59) Main support of uterus is:

a) Cardinal ligament

60) Rational for storage of platelet at room temp. is :

- a) Optimize the platelet function
- b) platelet number do not dec.

61) Women brought to you in ER in shock who had a 10 pint transfusion 10 yrs back due to PPH is most likely having:

a) Sheehan syndrome

62) Therapeutic index indicate:

- a) Bioavailability
- b) Efficacy c)

63) If after 15 days of c-section due to Obstructed Labour pt. developed Urinary incontinence,wht is the most likely cause?

- a) Vesicovaginal Fistula
- b) Vesicouterine Fistula

64) Which one is the supporting ligament of uterus tht is palpable on Per-rectal examination?

a) Uterosacral ligament

65) If 35 yr old women developed Generalized Lymphadenopathy wht is the most likely cause:

- a) Hodgkin Lymphoma
- b) Nonhodgkin lymphoma
- c) Malignant disease
- d) CML
- e) ALL

66) If women accidently exposed to radiation 3 to 4 yrs back which organ is most likely effected?

- a) Cervix
- b) Fallopian tube

- c) Ovaries
- d) Vagina

67) What is the best method to check bone density?

- a) CT scan spine
- b) MRI spine
- c) Calcium Level
- d) D scan of spine

68) Which drug do not cause gynaecomastia?

- a) Digoxin
- b) Griseofulvin
- c) Cimetidine
- d) Androgen
- e) Estrogen

69) Pt developed Morning stiffness, Photosensitivity, rash which test will be positive?

- a) RA
- b) ANA
- b) antimitochondrial

70) What is the end product of glucose breakdown ?

- a) Galactose
- b) Lactose
- c) Fructose
- d) Pyruvate

71) In a pre eclamptic pt which drug is used to lower BP before surgery?

- a) Hydralazine
- b) Amlodipine

72) Amniotic fluid embolism is related to :

- a) DIC

73) Which hormone is necessary for brain development of fetus?

- a) GH
- b) Thyroid
- c) Cortisol

74) If α feto protein is high what is most likely?

- a) Anencephaly
- b) Spina bifida Occulta
- c) Down syndrome

75) T3, T4 raised in pregnancy due to:

- a) Inc TBG
- b) Inc TSH
- c) Inc TRH

76) Which one is not a tumor marker?

- a) HCG
- b) CEA
- c) α fetoprotein
- d) Placental Acid phosphatase(PLAP)
- e) Alkaline Phosphatase

77) Hysterosalpingography is more accurate than MRI in:

- a) Adenomyosis
- b) blocked tubes

78) TORCH can lead to all EXCEPT:

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Cataract
- c) Deafness
- d) Cardiac anomalies
- e) Blindness

79) DNA is:

- a) Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other
- b) all other wrong

80) Which antithyroid drug is given during Pregnancy? a)

Propylthiouracil

81) Tx of raised sugar in pregnancy is :

a) Insulin

b) Sulfonylurea

82) Menopause is diagnosed by: a) Raised

FSH, Raised LH, dec Estrogen b) dec FSH n LH

83) Tuboovarian abscess caused by IUCDs...wht is the most likely causative agent?

a) Actinomycosis

b) Streptococcus

84) Which component is low in Cow`s milk as compared to mother`s milk?

a) Lactose

b) Fat

c) Calcium

d) Protein

85) Excess of Aldosterone will cause:

a) Hypokalemia

b) Hyperkalemia

86) Which method is most useful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?

a) Karyotyping

b) U/S

c) Bar bodies

87) DIC is related to all EXCEPT:

a) Cancer

b) Amniotic fluid embolism

c) Sepsis

d) RPOCs

e) answer

88) In C-section incision is given in subcutaneous fat suprapubically will likely to damage?

- a) Superior mesenteric artery
- b) Deep Circumflex iliac artery
- c) Superior epigastric artery
- d) inferior epigastric artery
- e) Perforating arteries

89) Insulin increase absorption of glucose in?

- a) Hepatocytes
- b) Mucosa of small intestine
- c) Renal tubular cells

90) Glucose is absorbed in renal tubules through:

- a) Secondary Active transport
- b) Facilitated diffusion
- c) Diffusion

91) A pregnant woman is on Phenytoin, what is the least likely complication in fetus?

- a) Bone deformity
- b) Mental retardation
- c) Cleft palate

92) Anticoagulants are indicated in all EXCEPT:

- a) Thrombocytopenia
- b) Cerebral infarction
- c) Prolong bed rest
- d) DVT

93) A mother brought her 8 yr old daughter in OPD with complaint of vaginal bleeding, she was taller acc. To her age with well developed breasts. she was otherwise normal, what is the cause:

- a) Ovarian tumor
- b) Hyperpituitarism
- c) Hypothalamic disorder

94) Main function of Extracellular fluid is:

- a) Transport electrolyte
- b) Remove waste products
- c) Provide nutrition

95) Which investigation is least likely done in a suspected case of DIC?

- a) Clotting time
- b) FDP
- c) D-Dimer
- d) Platelet count
- e) PT

96) Which drug is not used in Dysmenorrhea?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Mefenamic acid
- c) Aspirin
- d) COX inhibitor

Questions sent By Dr.Rabeeka Khan (Expect

repetition of questions)

1) which hormone is responsible for storage of carbohydrate, fats, protein in

body? a) cortisol

b) growth hormone

c) thyroxine

2) which hormone is responsible for storage of fat, CHO and protein in body and is called the hormone of abundance?

a) cortisol

b) thyroxine c) growth hormone

3) which hormone is needed for brain development of fetus during intranatal life?

- a) growth hormone
- b) thyroid
- etc

4) tubo ovarian abscess in a woman using iucd is caused by?

- a) actinomyces
- b) streptococci
- etc

5) which component is low in cow milk as compared to mother's milk?

- a) lactose
- b) protein
- c) calcium
- d) fat

6) among following which is not antiseptic?

- a) soap
- b) salicylic acid
- c) sodium hypochlorite
- d) ethanol

7) for treatment of eclampsia which drug is used?

- a) hydralazine
- b) minoxidil
- etc

8) which method is used to kill spores? a) dry heat

- at 160°C for 1 hr b) dry heat at 160°C for 4 hr
- c) moist heat at 160°C for 1 hr

9)excess of aldosteron will cause?

- a)hypokalemia
- b)hyperkalemia
- etc

10)structure of 2ndry villus unclude? a)mesoderm
cytotrophoblast syncytium b)capillaries
cytotrophoblast syncytium etc

11)a 45 yrs old lady is post menopausal from last 9 months,which is most likely 2 show onset of menopause?

- a)anovulatory cycle
- b)atrophic uterus
- etc

12)spermatogenesis is supported by? a)FSH n
testosteron b)gonadotrophin etc

13)germinal epithelium of ovary contain?

- a)cuboidal epithelium
- c)columnar
- etc

14)columnar epithelium line which structure? a)thymus
b)choroid plexus c)uterine tubes

15)which method is most helpful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?

- a)karyotyping
- b)u\s
- etc

16) a normal looking female came with primary amenorrhea on examination she was having short blind vagina with normal vulva and scanty hair, her weight and height for age were normal but absence of uterus, she was otherwise a normal looking girl. karyotype was xy

a) 46xy

b) 46xx

etc

17) DIC is related to all of the following except?

a) amniotic fluid embolism

b) cancer

c) gram-negative sepsis

d) retained dead fetus

e) etc (answer)

18) a woman brought to hospital after having difficult delivery at home with bleeding diathesis

what is the cause

a) DIC

etc etc

19) which of the following is least likely to be affected by actinomycosis

a) bone

b) brain

c) oral cavity

19) which is not the manifestation of child born with toxoplasma infection?

a) pneumonia

b) cataract

c) mental retardation

etc

20) a woman having morning stiffness of hand and pericardial effusion which lab finding would help in dx? a) anti nuclear DNA b) streptolysin

c)rheumatic factor etc

21)which structure pass thro inguinal canal from uterus 2 labium majus in female?

a)round ligament

b)broad ligament

etc

22)which ligament can b palpated on per rectal examination?

a)uterosacral

b)broad ligament

c)round ligament

etc

23)main support of uterus? a)broad ligament b)transverse cervical ligament

etc

24)an incision given supra pubically in a female for LSCS would damage which artery?

a)superior epigastric

b)inferior epigastric

etc

25)ovary is attached 2 back of braod ligament by?

a)mesovarium

etc etc

26)which sturcture does not form walls of inguinal canal?

a)lacunar

b)external oblique apenerosis

c)conjoint

etc

27)insulin help in absorption of glucose through?

a)musoca of small intestine

b)renal tubules

c)hepatocytes

etc

28)glucose is absorbed in renal tubules thro? a)2ndry active

transport b)facilitated diffusion etc

29)after lscs(c\section) a woman is bleeding intaperitonealy which artery can

b damaged?

a)uterine

b)ovarian

c)internal iliac

etc

30)which organism require selective media 4 its diagnosis?

a)vibrio cholera

b)e coli

c)campylo bacter

etc

31)a pregnant woman on phenytoin, which is the least likely complication? a)bone deformity

b)mental retardation c)cleft palate

32)anticoagulant are contraindicated in pt wid?

a)thrombocytopenia

etc etc

33)a pt showing eosiniphilia,lymphoctytopenia polycythemia his blood levels show increase

ACTH level which of following is the cause? a)cushing syndrome

- b) Hodgkin disease
- c) Addison's disease etc

34) CA breast will affect which of the breast quadrants mostly?

- a) upper and outer
 - b) medial
 - c) inner and medial
- etc

35) A woman having CA breast which group of lymph nodes is affected?

- a) anterior axillary
- etc

36) A mother brought her daughter with vaginal bleeding. She is 8 years old, taller than her age, and well developed breast and otherwise normal. Which could be the cause?

- a) constitutional
 - b) hypothalamic
- etc

37) A man with full burns in ICU develops bleeding diathesis. Which could be the cause?

- a) DIC
 - b) infection
- etc

38) A woman brought to ER unconscious with history of postpartum hemorrhage 10 years back. Which of the following is the diagnosis?

- a) Sheehan syndrome
 - b) low BP
- etc

39) Main functions of extracellular fluid are? a) transport electrolytes b) removal of waste material

etc

40)therapeutic index show

a)drug efficacy b)safety

RADIOLOGY JANUARY 2009.

See the june papers below the January papers.

By 'Bolanian'. Correct answers are marked >> * <<

1. Most imp. stress hormone ACTH*

Epinephrine Norepinephrine Growth
hormone

2. wat is not in relation with right kidney decending
colon* ascending colon duodenum spleen

3. wat is not in relation with pitutary gland Facial
nerve* Abducent nerve Sphenoid sinus Trigeminal

4. tributery of external carotid vein Anterior
jugular vein* Facial vein

5. side effect of thophyllin
nausea and vomiting*
hypertension bradycardia
seizures

6. Nor-epinephrine & serotonin degration by

MAO*

COMT

7. chemotaxic factor

leukotierine B4*

C3b

C5 complex

histamine

8. wat is not in post. relation with left kidney

Deudenum*

Ascending colon

Descending colon

9. wat is in between celeiac trunk and superior messentry artery Pancreas*

Pancreas + jujenum Transverse

colon + ilium

10. what is secreted in breast milk

Ig G*

Ig A

Ig M

Ig D

Ig E

11 . wat cannot pass placenta

Ig G Ig
A Ig M*
Ig D Ig
E

12. ant and post spinal arteries arise from

vertebral artery gives anterior spinal, PICA gives post. Spinal*
Internal carotid
Vertebral artery and ant cerebellar artery

13. from which foramen facial nerve enters temporal lobe internal
acoustic meatus* stylomastoid foramen foramen ovale foramen spinosum

14. When r the ventricles filled with blood

Diastasis*
Atrial systole
Rapid in flow

15. A boy had behavior problem, loss of memory but resolvehe is
aggressive in his mood, where is damage

Mammillary bodies frontal
lobe* temporal lobe parital
lobe occipital lobe

16. a new born presented with obstructive jaundice,,,,, gall bladder looks ok

in U/s, cause

Atresia of CBD*

Atresia of entire extra hepatic apparatus

Atresia of hepatic duct

Choledochal cyst

17. A man with noticed weakness of left side of the body, hypotonia of the left limb, he swangs to left side, where is the lesion

Cerebral hemisphere Left

cerebellum * superior c

puddle Red nucleus

18. adrenalcortical insuficancy causes

hypokelimia

hyponatremis

hypoglycemia*

alkalosis

19. In resting stage actin is attached to

tropomyocin

troponin

titin

myosin

20. if there is damage to sciatic nerve, supply to the dorsum of foot is by sphenous nerve*

Sural nerve Common

peroneal Deep peroneal

21. patient with difficulty in standing from sitting postion.... Gluteus

Maximum* Gluteus medius Tensor fascia lata

Quadriceps femoris

22. What is not in relation with left recurrent nerve
SVC*

Arch of aorta Lig

arteriosum

Trachea Esophagus

23. Structure compressing Esophagus

Left bronchus (correct)

Left Ventricle Right

Atrium Right

ventricle Thymus

24. Esophagus constriction at

Aortic arch*

Left ventricle Rt

atrium

25. What vein runs with Post. interventricular artery

great cardiac vein

middle cardiac *

small cardiac

26. Uterine cancer spread to labia majora via

Round ligament*

uterosacral ligament

27. Basal vein .

drain in axillary vein *

runs on radial side

starts from palmar surface

28. median nerve

supply lateral 2 lumbricals* causes
wrist drop

29. injury of neck of the humerus, nerve damage

Axillary nerve*

Musculocutaneous

Radial

Ulnar

30. what is in proximal layer of carpal bone, true

Scaphoid, lunate triquetrum & pisiform*

31. bronchopulmonary segment what is true anatomical,

functional unit of the lung* contains lobar bronchus pulmonary
veins run in intersegmental tissue

32. urinary bladder, what is true

supplied by anterior division of internal iliac*

separated from uterus by pouch of Douglas

in males has seminal vesicle above and vas deferens below

33. sphenous nerve what is true

drain into femoral 3.5cm inferior & lateral to pubic tubercle*

has only 1 tributary

connected to short sphenous by perforators

34. Down syndrome

trisomy 21*

18

15

13

35. Which of the following tissue is most radiosensitive

Skeletal muscle

Cartilage*

Bone

36. diagnostic test for streptococcus is ASO titer

Blood culture* Urine Dr

37. 65% of Na and water reabsorbed from

PCT*

DCT

Loop of Henle

Collecting duct

38. injury to hippocampus Memory

loss*

40. Erythropoietin is secreted from

Yellow marrow

Macula densa

Peritubular capillaries*

PCT

41. medial part of breast supply which node

internal thoracic*

lateral group ant

group medial group

42. diaphragm contraction cause increase
in thoracic pressure increase in thoracic
diameter

43. thoracic duct passes
with aorta *

44. sympathetic supply by alpha receptors dilator
pupillary muscle of eye* bronchoconstriction
cardioacceleration

45. parasympathetic supply inc. secretion
of salivary gland*

46. gastric emptying delayed by CCK*
Secretin
Gastrin
Vagus

47. A boy has edema due to protein loss of 3.5g in urine..., what is the cause
of edema
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased* Increase
hydrostatic pressure Increased capillary
permeability

48. what is not supplied by internal thoracic artery
Inferior portion of rectus muscle*

Ant abd wall upto umbilicus

Pericardium

Thymus

49. Patient Gravida 4 with anemia and occult blood in stool

Iron deficiency anemia *

Sideroblastic anemia

Thalassemia Megaloblastic
anemia

50. iron absorb in

ferruos f o r m *

oxalate

51. Bile salt absorb from

Ileum*

Proximal jejunum

Distal jejunum

doudenum

52. Trachea start fromwat is true

C6*

C4 C5 Cricoid

cartilage

53. wat is true abt CSF

secreted at rate of 500 ml/day*

choroid villi are seen by naked eye

aqueduct transmits CSF from 4th ventricle to spine

54. blood supply to Bundle of His.

Circumflex artery a br. Of left coronary artery

Posterior interventricular artery Main
Left coronary artery Main right coronary
artery

55. metastatic carcinoma least common site
brain
lung liver
spleen(correct)

56. premotor area , which artery supplies
Anterior and middle cerebral (correct)
Anterior
Middle
Middle and post. Cerebral
Anterior and pst. Cerebral

57. arterial supply to primary visual area
PCA*
ACA
MCA
PICA

58. A boy defecate just after he takes meal, wat the reflex
gagtrogastric reflex
gastro coic reflex (correct)

59. Median of 20,20,25,25,30,30.35,40
25
20
27.5*
30

60. nerve supply to latismus dorsi
thoracodorsal*

subscapular long
thoracic

61. Right bronchus as compare to left
is longer
ant to pul artery
right bronchus is more vertical than left*

62. A surgeon did a study on patients with hemorrhoids
he included 100 pt in grpA and treated them surgically
while kept the other 100pt on high fiber diet
he interviewed them after 12mons and found that the grp with surgical
treatment had a better response..... what type of study is this?
Case control
Cohort
Prospective
Randomized control trial

63. Doctor patient relations and how good a doctor is known by
his degrees
his records
his pleasant behavior and bedside manners*

64. if a patient develops a fatal disease it is best to
hide it from him
tell it to him and his family as soon as possible*

65. Benedict's test is done for
blood sugar
urinary glucose
urinary reducing sugars*

66. sup parathyroid gland is related to sup
thyroid artery* lies outside the pretracheal
fasciae lies anterolateral to thyroid

67. MHC complex is related to
HLA typing* blood grp antigens
same in identical twins

68. first part of axillary artery ends at border of
pectoralis major border of pec minor * border
of teres major

69. Esophagus is related to which structure whose dilatation can cause
dysphagia
l atrium*
left vent
SVC
Rt atrium

70. If RCA is occluded distal to the origin of right marginal artery which part
of the heart will be affected most?
Rt atrium
SANode
AVnode*
Apex of the heart

71. Myelination of the brain wat is most inappropriate?
Starts at birth
Occurs haphazardly
Sensory neuros are myelinated first
Occurs by oligodendrogliaocytes

72. A patient with multiple fractures and BP 90/60 pulse 60/min wat is the most appropriate
initial treatment?

IV fluids*
Reduction os fractures

73. Factor 9 def wat is the appropriate treatment?

Cryoppt*

FFP

Whole blood

WBC

74. DIC most inappropriate

low FDP*

consumptive coagulopathy treated
with heparin low platelets

75. Klinefelters syndrome

chromosomal deficiency autosomal

dominant autosomal recessive extra

X chromosome* extra Y

chromosome

76. Fat embolism most unlikely urinary

test is diagnostic*

occurs due to trauma to fatty tissues caused bt
acute pancreatitis

77. Highest mortality rate

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis D

Hepatitis E

78. Diphtheria is transmitted by sexual
contact respiratory * feco oral

79. which organ has least chance of metastasis

lung

bone

liver

kidney

spleen*

80. which organism causes meningitis secondary to pyogenic lung abscess?

Strep

Staph

Pneucoccus

h.influenzae

81 . thromboembolism is most common in?

leg*

liver

brain

kidney

82. OCP increase the risk of breast

cancer endometrial cancer

thromboembolism* osteoporosis

83. Osteoporosis is less in premenopausal women due to effect of estrogen*

testosterone
progesterone
androgens

84. A trauma patient in shock with stab wound along left 10th rib which organ is damaged?

Liver Spleen*
Colon Duodenum

85. in autosomal recessive disease

all siblings are affected

both parents are affected

only mother is affected

all siblings have a chance of one into four of contracting the disease*

86. which of these is not caused by bacteria

histoplasmosis*

87. Most likely finding in CSF

inc glucose in fungal meningitis dec glucose in

viral meningitis lymphocytosis in aseptic

meningitis dec glucose in pyogenic meningitis

88. most imp for wound contraction

myoblasts

fibroblasts

myofibroblasts*

epithelium collagen

89. smooth muscles are

striated

voluntary

mostly arranged in circular and longitudinal layers *

90. hyperparathyroidism causes least likely
hypertension dystrophic calcification* inc PTH

91 . Ductus deferens ends into

Prostate

u.Bladder

S.vesicles

Prostatic urethra

Ejaculatory duct*

92. About large gut

descending colon has no haustra

appendix has no tenia*

all large gut is supplied by inf mesenteric artery ascending colon

has a mesentry

93. most probable abt gall bladder.

Has thick submucosa

Mucosa has extensive folds*

94. a patient with known HBV infectio comes with

HBSAg + HBe ab+ HBV DNA + HBC IGM ab+

Wat is the diagnosis?

Acute dis *

Chronic carrier

Chronic active

95. Which HBpathy presents with crises

sickle cell trait sickle
cell disease*
thalassemia Hb C

96. unconjugated bile is carried by which protein?

Albumin *
Pre albumin
A globulin
B globulin
Fibrinogen

97. After gastrectomy patient will develop
iron def anemia
megaloblastic anemia due to folic acid def
pernicious anemia*
sideroblastic anemia

98. 60 yr male with lymphadenopathy and low hb low platelets and
increased wbc
microscopy show large mature cells wats the diagnosis?

CLL* Burkitts
Follicular
NHL

99. what is true abt Hb
consists of alpha and gamma chains in adults
imp buffer of H+ *
not assoc with CO2 transport

100. PDGF is secreted from which part of platelets

alpha granules

dense bodies

cytoplasm

lysosomes

101. which cells produce antibodies

plasma cells*

T cells

B cells

Platelets

102. Heparin is released from which cells.

Mast cells*

Eosinophils

IgE

103. Epithelioid cells in granulomas are formed by which cells

macrophages

lymphocytes langerhans

cells*

104. thyroid is invested in which fascia?

Pretracheal*

Deep cervical

Prevertebral

105. what is true about thyroid

consists of collecting ducts and acini

epithelium changes shape according to state of activity.* Has parathyroids

ant to it

106. what is true about pituitary

anterior pituitary derived from neurons

no portal vessels btw hypothalamus and posterior pituitary*

107. Satiety center is located in which part of hypothalamus
anterolateral

VPL

VL

Medial*

108. D & C at 18 days after LMP endometrium will show which stage of
uterine cycle?

Follicular

Ovulatory

Secretory*

Proliferative

109. at the end of pregnancy uterus is most sensitive to which hormone?

Estrogen

Progesterone

Prolactin

Oxytocin*

110. Most abundant phagocytic cells in circulation

basophils

monocytes

macrophages

neutrophils*

111. ICF & ECF differ in

inc K⁺ in ICF

112. most potent stimulus for release of aldosterone is

inc K⁺ *

inc Na⁺ inc
glucose

113. Pallegra is due to def of
riboflavin
thiamine
niacin * vit C

114. Trauma to the middle meningeal artery causes
subdural hemorrhage
epidural hemorrhage* SAH

115. patient with loss of fine touch proprioception and vibration injury to
which part of spinal cord?
Fasciculus gracilis Fasciculus
cuneatus Post white
column* Lateral white
column

116. in females which structure lies btw ureter and peritoneum
uterine artery*
inf vesicle artery

117. which of these muscles is a part of the pelvic diaphragm
deep transverse perinei
puborectalis*
bulbospongiosus
isheocavernosus

118. wat is not true abt adrenal gland
fetal gland is 1/3 size of the adult gland
it is invested by renal fascia

adrenal cortex is derived from mesoderm

119. which structure is most ant in popliteal fossa

- popliteal vein
- popliteal artery *
- tibial nerve
- biceps femoris
- gastrocnemius

120. tendon of which of these muscles is intracapsular

- biceps femoris
- plantaris
- popliteus*
- semitendinosus

121. which of these are the major resistance vessels

- arteries
- veins
- capillaries
- arterioles*
- venules

122. patient loses 1 litre of body fluid in 1 hour what will happen first

- inc PR
- inc BP
- inc veno spasm*

123. a person in a room with optimum environmental conditions how will the heat loss occur

- convection
- sweating
- breathing
- radiation and conduction*
- voiding

124. major part of energy utilized during breathing is to overcome elastic recoil of lungs*
resistance of chest wall large
airway resistance small
airway resistance

125. a bullet pierces the intercostals space which layer will it come after the intercostals muscles

parietal pleura visceral
pleura endothoracic fascia*
pleural cavity

126. which vessel will be damaged if the phrenic nerve is cut

musculophrenic int
thoracic
pericardiophrenic*

127. which of these is not a branch of internal iliac

sup rectal*
middle rectal inf
vesicle sup
vesicle

128. lymphatic of uterus do not drain into

int iliac nodes
ext iliac nodes sup ing
nodes inf mesenteric
nodes*

129. a patient with hoarseness and laryngeal nodule which is most unlikely atrophy *

nodule
hypertrophy
hyperplasia

130. pseudo hypoparathyroidism. Due to
inc ca Dec vit D PTHrP

1 3 1 . wat is seen in dysplasia
pleomorphism inc NC ratio* inc
mitosis

132. metastatic tumors are identified by

invasion of other structures*
pleomorphism inc NC ratio inc mitosis

133. sarcomas have
rapid growth
inc vascularity*
capsule
benign

134. epi of a smoker will show

inc ciliated epi
mixture of st sq and pseudostratified cells*
dec goblet cells

135. most unlikely abt glomerulus is

has urinary space btw 2 layers

is cup shaped

is blind ended part of tubule

has stratified e p i *

has podocytes

136. which vessel is involved and dilated in portal HTN

portal vein*

hepatic artery

hepatic vein

SMV

137. most unappropriate abt liver

has dual blood supply

hepatic artery gives only 35% of O₂ portal vein

has 70% O₂ *

138. not part of the portal tract

portal vein hepatic

artery bile duct

hepatic vein*

139. not a part of axillary nodes

ant grp

medial grp apical grp

central grp deep

cervical*

140. Clavipectoral fascia completely covers
pectoralis minor* forms suspensory lig of breast
forms axillary tail

141. in males ureteric stones mostly lodge at which point
just below kidney*
at crossing of ext iliac vessels
at pelvic brim
at ischial spine

142. if there is fracture of the acetabulum post and superiorly which bones r
inv
ileum and ischium * ileum
and pubis ischium and
pubis

143. most constricted part of the male urethra?
Ext meatus*
Infundibulum
Navicular fossa

144. at the level of second part of duodenum what is unlikely

aorta at the right of SVC* left
renal vein

145. pain of the ovary is transmitted to the medial side of thigh thru which
nerve
femoral
obturator*
ilioinguinal

146. left ventricle does not contain
supraventricular crest

chordae tendinae aortic
vestibule papillary
muscles

147. epidural space
contains venous plexus*
continues into skull at foramen magnum attached
to dorsal coccyx upto S2

148. Otic ganglion lies under

foramen ovale* foramen
spinosum maxillary nerve
stylomastoid foramen

149. middle meningeal artery enters thru which foramen?

Foramen spinosum*
Foramen rotundum Foramen
ovale

150. Superior petrosal sinus lies in
falx cerebri
falx cerebelli tentorium
cerebelli* diaphragma sella

151. Great cerebral vein does not drain deep
cerebral vein sup cerebral vein basal vein
thalamic vein

152. which of these is not a basic tissue of the body

epi

nerve

muscle

blood

CT

153. Osmotic pressure depends on

electrical equivalence

conc gradient

yenp

no of particles

mol size

154. chemoreceptors respond to

inc PCO₂*

dec PO₂ inc

Ph inc temp

155. Processus vaginalis covers testis only*

covers ductus deferens forms ext spermatic

fascia arises from parietal peritoneum arises

from visceral peritoneum

156. Dorsal rami of nerves supply ext of trunk

ext of limbs

157. which vessel lies ant to IVC

left renal vein left renal
artery right renal vein right
renal artery right testicular
vein*

158. if inguinal canal of a female is opened wat does it contain round ligament

and ilioinguinal nerve

159. lymphatic drainage of testis is into

para aortic nodes sup
ing nodes int iliac
nodes ext iliac nodes

RADIOLOGY JAN 2009

FCPS part-1 january 2009 (RADIOLOGY)

Contributed by Dr. Usman (doc82me@yahoo.com)

Well the paper consisted of paper 1 and paper 2 . although I cannot commit to my memory all the mcqs but an effort is made to recall as many possible as it can be,to benefit my colleagues in future.i have tried to give the correct answers which I have later confirmed from authenticated sources but the margin of error is still there . I hope it will be benefical. anyone requiring any advice regarding fcps 1 feel free to contact on my e mail. Looking forward for your prayers.

1. Gastric emptying inhibited by Ans. CCK

2. Which hepatitis has the most mortality
 - a. hepA
 - b. hep B

- c. hep C
- d. hep D (ans)
- e. Hep E

3. Aldosterone secretion increases in response to

- a. hyponatremia
- b. increase ACTH
- c. hyperkalemia (ans)

4. 65 % Na reabsorption is in

- a. PCT (ans)
- b. DCT

5. osmotic pressure depends on

- a. increase molecular size
- b. increase no of particles (ans)
- c. electric charge

6. regarding hemoglobin

- a. does not carry CO₂
- b. acts as a buffer (answer)
- c. contains 2 alpha and 2 gamma chains

7. diffusion is inversely proportional to a.
thickness of the membrane (ans)

8. infants tend to defecate immediately after they eat because of

- a. gastroileal reflex
- b. gastrocolic reflex (ans)

9. cause of achlasia is

- a. loss of myenteric plexus (ans)

10. appendix

- a. does not have tenia coli (ans)

11. what is the energy source after 48 hrs of starvation

- a. muscle glycogen
- b. liver glycogen
- c. muscle proteins (answer)

12. which is not the part of portal tract

- a. hepatic artery
- b. connective tissue
- c. portal vein
- d. hepatic vein (ans)
- e. bile duct

13. what results after portal hypertension a. increase portal diameter (ans)

14. Benedict test is used for

- a. urine glucose
- b. urine ketones (ans)
- c. serum glucose

15. iron absorption increases in a. ferrous form (ans)

16. total gastrectomy results in

- a. iron def anemia
- b. microcytic anemia
- c. pernicious anemia (ans)

17. women with gravida 4 hb 8 occult blood in stool cause a. iron def anemia (ans)

18. which hormone is responsible for fetal brain development

- a. growth hormone
- b. prolactin
- c. thyroid hormone (ans)

19.adrenal cortical def results in

- a. hyperglycemia
- b. hypokalemia
- c. hyponatremia (ans)

20. hyperPTH will be in all except

- a. brown atrophy
- b. dystrophic calcification (ans)

21.pseudohyper PTH is seen in

- a. vit D def
- b. paraneoplastic PTH release from tumours (I think it is the answer)

22. diagnostic criteria for pre malignant condition

- a. increase nuclear cytoplasmic ratio
- b. pleomorphism
- c. mitotic figures

23. diagnostic criteria for malignant tumours

- a. pleomorphism
- b. mitotic figure
- c. local invasion

24. diagnostic criteria for soft tissue tumours

- a. pleomorphism
- b. mitotic figures
- c. increase vascularity

25. patient with decrease hb, decrease platelets but increase TLC with generalized lymphadenopathy. Lymphocytes normal appearance cause

- a. tuberculous lymphadenitis
- b. non Hodgkin lymphoma
- c. hairy cell
- d. CLL

26.patient with CML develop joint pain, which investigation a. uric acid (ans)

b. RA factor

27. most important chemotactic agent

- a. leukotriene B4
- b. C5 complex (ans)
- c. histamine

28. heparin is released by which cells

- a. mast cells
- b. basophils (I think so it is the ans)
- c. platelets
- d. neutrophils

29. most radiosensitive tumour

- a. bone
- b. lung
- c. lymphnode
- d. brain

30.least site of metastasis

- a. brain
- b. lung
- c. liver
- d. lymphnode
- e. spleen (ans)

31.sideeffect of theophylline

- a. hypertension
- b. seizures (ans)
- c. nausea vomiting
- d. apnea

32. most common side effect of estrogen contraceptive a.
thromboembolism (ans)

33. which hormone decrease cholesterol

- a. progesterone
- b. estrogen (ans)

34. women with lower abdominal pain on 18 day of LMP presented with secondary infertility . diagnostic D&C will show endometrium in which stage

- a. ovulatory
- b. secretory
- c. proliferative
- d. premenstrual

35. insulin def will result in

- a. protein synthesis
- b. glycogen synthetase
- c. ketogenesis in liver (ans)

36. which is a stress hormone

- a. cortisol (ans)
- b. NE

37. severe dehydration will result in

- a. loss of ICF only
- b. loss of ECF only
- c. loss of total body water (ans)

38. most imp ICF electrolyte in excess

- a. K⁺(ans)
- b. Na
- c. Cl⁻
- d. HCO₃

39. Bile salts absorb from

- a. ileum (ans)
- b. jejunum

40. factor 1X def what should be given a. cryoprecipitate

- b. FFP
- c. whole blood

41. heavy smoker with hoarseness vocal cord will show

- a. hyperplasia (ans)
- b. tumour
- c. atrophy

42. what is not present in bowman capsule

- a. podocytes
- b. stratified epithelium (ans)

43. habitual smoker the epithelium will be

- a. continuous stratified sq epi
- b. pseudo stratified epi with patches of stratified sq epi

44. regarding CSF

- a. produced by chroidplexus which is cauliflower in shape coverd by smooth muscle
- b. daily production is 500 ml per day(ans)

45. axon doesnot contain

- a. mitochondia
- b. nissl substance (ans)

46. PDGF released from which organelles of platelets

- a. alpha granules (ans)
- b. dense granules
- c. cytoplasm
- d. cell membrane

47. smooth muscle is

- a. striated
- b. cardiac muscle is a specialized smooth muscle (ans)

48. somites are formed from

- a. ectoderm
- b. mesoderm (ans)
- c. mesenchyma

49.pt has difficulty rising from sitting position but flexion of leg is normal, which muscle is involved

- a. iliopsoas
- b. gluteus maximus (ans)
- c. sartorius

50.pellagra is due to a. niacin
def (ans)

51.which enzyme common to metabolism of both NE and serotonin

- a. COMT
- b. MAO (ans)

52. thin filament is covered by

- a. titin
- b. tropomyosin (ans)
- c. troponin t

53.narrowest part of urethra

- a. external meatus (ans)
- b. membranous urethra
- c. navicular fossa

54.dorsal rami contribute to

- a. extensors of trunk(ans)
- b. flexors of neck
- c. extensors of leg

55.diaphragm doesnot arise from

- a. T10(ans)
- b. 7th costal cartilage
- c.9th rib

d. L1

56. bones of carpal

a. proximal row contains scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, pisiform (ans)

57. latissimus dorsi nerve supply a.

thoracodorsal n (ans)

58. artery which is adjacent to the phrenic nerve

a. internal thoracic

b. musculophrenic

c. pericardiophrenic (ans)

59. recurrent laryngeal n not associated with a. arch of

aorta b. ligamentum arteriosum

c. trachea and esophagus

d. sup vena cava (ans)

60. foreign body enters into rt lung because

a. it is more vertical and wider than left lung (ans)

61. enlargement of which part of the heart causes esophageal obs

a. left atrium (ans)

b. rt atrium

c. rt ventricle

62. which vein of heart is located in posterior interventricular sulcus a middle cardiac vein (ans)

b. anterior cardiac vein

c. great cardiac vein

63. contraction of diaphragm causes a. increase

thoracic pr b. decrease abdominal pr c. increase

thoracic volume (ans)

64. medial quadrant of breast lymph drainage

- a. internal thoracic nodes (ans)
- b. posterior nodes
- c. axillary nodes

65. tumour of cervix will spread to labius majora via a. round ligament of uterus (ans)

66. clavipectoral fascia

- a. invests pectoral minor muscle (ans)
- b. is pierced by axillary artery
- c. is continuous with prevertebral fascia

67. blockage of rt marginal artery will result in interruption of blood supply to

- a. SA node
- b. interatrium wall
- c. rt atrium (ans)

68. thoracic duct

- a. passes thru aortic opening (ans)

69. structure present b/w celiac trunk and sup mesenteric artery

- a. pancreas and jejunum
- b. pancreas (ans)

70. structure not lying posterior to left kidney is

- a. duodenum (ans)
- b. spleen
- c. tail of pancreas

71. most anterior structure in popliteal fossa is

- a. popliteal vein
- b. common peroneal n
- c. tibial n

d. popliteal artery (ans)

72. regarding autosomal recessive trait

a. chances of siblings to be affected is one in four

73. sup petrosal sinus is related to

a. diaphragmatic sella

b. tentorium cerebelli

c. sella turtica

d. falx cebri

74. middle cerebral vein drains into

a. cavernous sinus

b. straight sinus

75. proximal portion of CBD is supplied by

a. cystic arthey (ans)

b. rt hepatic artery

c. left hepatic artery

76.cbd is divided in to following portions

a. retroduodenal+infraduodenal+supraduodenal+intraduodenal(ans)

77. lesseromentum is divided inti following portions

a. gastrohepatic+hepatoesophageal+hepatoduodenal+gastrodenal (ans)

78. regarding mekels diverticulum

a. it is a remanant of embryonic yolk sac (ans)

b. it is precent in 1 0 % of population

c. it is 60cm distal to ileocecal valve

79. what is the commenest site of ureter stone obstruction in a standing male patient

a. lateral wall of pelvis

b. pelvic brim (ans)

c. upper part of ureter

80. calculate the median in following data 20,24,25,30,30,35

- a. 30
- b. 28.5(ans)
- c. 35

81. regarding behavioural sciences , how is the professionalism of a doctor judged

- a. punctuality
- b. reputation
- c. knowledge

82. in order to disclose news regarding fatal disease

- a. patient should know first
- b. relatives should be told first
- c. information should be hidden

83. two gps of patients given haemorrhoidal treatment and their effect seen with time

- a. prospective cohort study(ans)

84. antibodies are produced by which cells

- a. neutrophils
- b. plasmacells(ans)
- c. macrophages
- d. lymphocytes

85. fat embolism all are true except

- a. take place with damage to fat tissue only (ans)
- b. trauma to the breast

86. in atherosclerosis following are seen a. foam cells (ans)

87. migratory thrombophlebitis is seen in

- a. acute pancreatitis
- b. chronic recurrent pancreatitis

c. pancreatic tumour (ans)

88. which structure crosses the aorta

a. left renal vein (ans)

b. rt renal vein

c. left ovarian vein

RADIOLOGY OCT 2007 BY KASHIF

NADEEM

NISHTAR HOSPITAL, MULTAN

1-The muscle involved in unlocking of knee joint is: Poplitus, Rectus

femoris, Plantaris. Soleus 2-Adult derivative of notochord is:

Nucleus pulposus, Annulus fibrosis, Vertebrae, Vertebral canal 3-Vertebrae

is derived from :

Myotome, Sclerotome, Dermatome, Ectoderm, Endoderm 4-Memory centre is

located in : Insula, Parietal lobe, Temporal lobe, Frontal lobe 5-The most

common type of salivary gland tumor is: Salivary

glands, Parotids, Submandibular, Sublingual 6-Destruction of Ant. pituitary gland

causes dec. functioning of Glom. fasciculata, Glom. granulosa, Medulla, Adrenal

cortex 7-Least chances of renal stones is associated with:

Hyperlipidemia, HyperPTH, Hyper vit. D, Infections, Hyperurecimia 8-Nerve

supply to extensors of arm is supplied by: Lat. cord, Medial cord, Post

cord, Lateral and medial cord 9-Nerve injured in Ant. dislocation of Shoulder

joint is : Musculocutaneous, Axillary, Median, Radial, Suprascapular 10-Damage

to scaphoid bone causes injury to : Radial A. Ulnar A. Brachial

A, Ant. interosseous A. 11-Common site of fracture at rib is:

Angle, Shaft, Costochondral joint, tubercle 12-Following is not a tumor marker:

PLAP,CEA,bHCG,AFP,Acid Phosphatase

13-Most common histology found in lung tumors is:

Squamous,AdenoCA,Mixed,Small CA

14-Patient comes with Rt.deviation of tongue,Dec.sense of touch and vibrations,the artery

commonly involved in brain is:

PICA,AICA,Ant.Spinal,Post.Cerebral,Sup.Cerebral A.

15-Soldier comes with heavy bleeding,the ideal fluid replacement would be:

Packed RBCs,Crystallines,Colloids,Whole blood for 3 days,Whole blood for 18 days

16-Maxillary sinus opens into:

Sup.meatus,Inferior meatus,Middle meatus,Nasal septum

17-Patient having increased levels of IgE,most probably suffering from:

Bacterial inf,Viral inf,Parasitic inf,Fungal inf.

18-Autopsy done on the patient having CRF,most probable finding would be:

Hypertrophied PTH gland,Hypertrophied adrenals,Hypertrophied pituitary,Hypertrophied thyroids

19-Excitation of post.pituitary would cause:

Sweating,Stress,Shivering,Hunger pangs

20-Foetal period starts after which week:

11th,8th,12th,16th,21st

21-Patient having dec levels of factorII,VII,IX,X,most likely have:

Dec.antithrombin III,Dec Vit.K

22-Young pt.having Hb:6.0,TLC:3.5/ul,Plts:1lac is suffering from:

Iron def.,Folate def.,Vit B12 def.,Aplastic anaemia

23-Nucleus ambiguus supplies to:

Teeths,Jaw,Tongue,Larynx

24-Olfactory area is present in :

Ant.perforating material,Occipital lobe,Inf.temporal gyrus,Parietal lobe

25-Patient with injury to left 8th cervical segment of spinal cord will not show following sign:

Dec sense of position,vibration below lesion on same side,Extensor plantar on left side,Dec

power of muscles below the lesion on same side,Dec sense of pain and temperature below the

lesion on same side.

26-Feature of Rickets and Osteomalacia is:

Inc. Vit D, Inc. Ca, Inc PTH, Dec. bone density

27-Most common site of malignancy in pts suffering from nuclear outbreak

Haematopoietic, Thyroid, Lung, Breast, Bones

28-Virus acts on cells by:

Damaging cell membrane, Damaging nuclear membrane, Involving protein synthesis

29-Most sensitive cells to hypoxia are:

RBCs, Neurons, Nephrons, WBCs, Platelets

30-Myelin in CNS is formed by:

Microglia, Schwann cells, Oligodendrocytes, Astrocytes

31-Feature not associated with irreversible cell injury is:

Myelin figures, Karyolysis, Karyorrhexis, Mitochondrial shrinkage

32-Ureter is not constricted at:

Pelvic brim, at PUJ, Psoas muscle, Opening at bladder

33-Common relation of ureter is:

Ant. to gonadal vessels and post. to iliac A., Post. to gonadal vessels and ant. to iliac A.

34-Patient feels pain after she underwent surgery for fibroids, structure injured would be:

Ureters, Ovaries, Fallopian tubes

35-Least common site for ectopic pregnancy would be at:

Ovaries, Pouch of Douglas, Greater omentum, Fallopian tubes, Cervix

36-Gall bladder is supplied by:

Cystic A and Left gastric A., Cystic A and Left Hepatic, Only Cystic A.

37-Venous drainage of urinary bladder is into:

Internal Iliac V., External Iliac V., Common Iliac V., Internal and external V.

38-Hypothyroid patient on thyroxine, best marker to monitor his thyroid status is:

T3, T4, TSH, T3 and T4, T3, T4 and TSH levels

39-Patient having hyperplastic bone marrow, anaemia, Inc Platelets is probably suffering from:

Aplastic anaemia, Megaloblastic, Myelofibrosis, Leukemia

40-Stimulus for Erythropoietin secretion is:

Hypoxia

41-Erythropoietin is always raised in:

Polycythemia vera, Primary polycythemia, Sec. polycythemia

42-Following vein would be dilated in portal HTN:

Inf. epigastric, Gonadal, Renal vein, Left colic V.

43-Patient after gastrectomy is on VitB12, the cells lost in the gastrectomy are:

Mucous, parietal, chief, Goblet cells.

44-Fat tags attached to the walls of large intestine are known as:

Taenia coli, Haustral folds, Appendices epiploica

45-Bile salts are reabsorbed from the:

Duodenum, Jejunum, Ileum, Colon, Rectum

46-Following is an autosomal disease is:

Cystic fibrosis, Hereditary spherocytosis, Thalassemia, Sickle cell anaemia

47-Type of defect in Hereditary spherocytosis is:

Enzymatic defect, Structural defect

48-Patient with jaundice, anaemia, high reticulocyte count is having:

Folate def., Iron def., VitB12 def., Hemolytic anaemia

49-Ejaculatory duct opens into:

Ureter, Ureteric crest, Bladder, Prostatic urethra

50-Terminal part of CBD in relation to pancreas is:

Embedded into pancreas, lie posteriorly, lie anteriorly

51-Following would cause massive infarction and destruction leading to patient death:

Thrombus, Embolus, Fatty thrombus, Thromboembolism

52-22yrs female pt. with 13th week of pregnancy after having crush fractures in RSA dies after 3

days, most likely cause of death is:

Amniotic fluid embolism, Air embolism, Fat embolism

53-Patient with old history of adenoma of colonis operated for polypectomy, on histologic evaluation

pathologist labelled it as benign growth with no chances into malignant transformation, it would be:

FAP, Villous adenoma, Tubular adenoma, Tubulovillous, Metaplastic polyp

54-Tyrosine derivative does not include:

TSH, Adrenaline, Nor adrenaline, Prolactin, Dopamine

55-Precursor of steroid hormone is:

Progesterone, Pregnenolone, Cholesterol

56-Capsule of liver is known as:

Disse, Glissons

57-Most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:

Suprahyoid, Infrahyoid, Hyoid

58-Wasting of thenar eminence, loss of sensation over thumb and index finger, nerve involved is:

Median, Axillary, Radial, Ulnar

59-The base of urinary bladder is made by:

Post surface, Ant surface, Inferolateral, Superior surface

60-Shock without having vasodilation is likely associated with:

Burns, Gram positive inf, Gram negative inf., Superantigen infection

61-Following does not form the layer of inguinal canal:

External oblique, internal oblique, transversus, rectus abdominus.

62-Femoral sheath is formed by:

Fascia transversalis, Fascia trans. and Fascia iliaca, External oblique, Internal oblique

63-Patient with bone pains having normal Ca, inc Alk. phosp. most likely suffering from:

Pagets, HyperPTH, Hyper VitD, Bone mets, Osteomalacia

64-External spermatic fascia is formed by:

External oblique, Internal oblique, Cremasteric muscle, Transversus muscle

65-In Turner syndrome, the genotype would be:

XX, XO, XXY, XY, XYY

66-Organ having least chances of infarction:

Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Liver, Spleen

67-Type of necrosis in brain infarction:

Conglative, Liquefactive, Fat, Traumatic

68-Pt. with cervical lymphadenopathy, +ve AFB sputum, sign to look for TB on microscopy is:

Chronic inflammation, caseous necrosis, lymphocytic infiltration

69-Thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is enclosed in:

Pretracheal fascia, Investing fascia, Vertebral fascia, Carotid fascia

70-Neurovascular bundle in chest wall lies between:

External and Internal intercostal muscles, Internal and Innermost layers, Innermost and endothoracic

fascia, Beneath Endothoracic fascia

71-Fibrous pericardium and mediastinal pleura is supplied by:

Vagus N., Intercostal N., Phrenic N., Autonomic N.

72-Man is suffering from testicular ca, the lymphatic drainage of testicle is into:

Para aortic L. nodes, Pre aortic, Superficial inguinal, Internal iliac, External iliac L. nodes

73-In exercise, the venous blood returns to the heart by:

Muscle pump in calves

74-Circulation in heart is maintained by:

Sympathetic sys, Parasympathetic sys, Local mechanism

75-Fisherman is presented with gingival bleeding and ecchymosis, he is suffering from:

Folate def., Iron def., Vit B12 def., Vit C def.

76-Factor affecting collagen synthesis during healing is:

Infections, Vit C, Foreign body

77-Mesothelioma is associated with:

Vinyl chloride, Silica, Asbestos, Copper dust, Carbon

78-Child having Meckel's diverticulum is having bleeding per rectum, it is due to:

Volvulus, Intussusception, Ectopic gastric tissue

79-During lactation, Amenorrhea is due to:

Inhibition of LH and FSH thru Prolactin, Dec. prolactin, Dec. oestrogen

80-Presence of pancreatic tissue in gastric mucosa is termed as:

Hamartoma, Metaplasia, Neoplasia, Choristoma, Dysplasia

81-Main difference between primary and secondary intention wound healing is:

Granulation tissue, Wound contraction, Inflammatory cells

82-Child with sore throat after 3 weeks developed oedema, haematuria, cause would be:

Minimal change disease, post streptococcal GN, IgA nephropathy, Focal segmental GS.

83-Microscopic feature of polyarteritis nodosa is:

Granuloma, Fibrinoid necrosis

84-Angiotensin II exerts its effects by activating:

Renin, Angiotensin I, Aldosterone, ANF

85-Tumor compressing optic chiasma would cause:

Binasal haemianopia, Bilateral haemianopia, Bitemporal haemianopia, Complete blindness 86-Growth hormone is maximally raised in : Sleeping, Exercise, Hunger, Anxiety

ANESTHESIA

24-Mar-12 4:32:00 PM

ANESTHESIA MARCH' 08

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. $t_{1/2}$ 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 i n :
 - 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
- glucose
 - Na*
 - K*
 - Urea
8. 2 liters of 2 different gases of diff mol wt contain
- equal no. of molecules
 - equal no. of atoms
9. Capillary permeability is inc by
- hypertension
 - plasma colloid osmotic pressure
 - interstitial hydrostatic press
 - altered permeability
10. PG in inflammation dec by:
- aspirin
 - corticosteroids
 - phosphodiesterase inhibitors
11. Which is true.
- all parasymp are cholinergic
 - all sympathetic are adrenergic
 - all post-gang parasymp are cholinergic
12. Gastric motility is inc b y :
- inc gastrin
 - ACh
 - Secterin
 - Somatostatin
13. Gastric acid is inc by
- Gastrin
 - ACh
 - Secterin

d. Somatostatin

14. Basal level of bile

15. alpha receptors 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. amytryptiline and reserpine
- c. atropine and amitryptiline

20. After induction of anesthesia by 10 mg/kg thiopentone, pt is hypotonic.

Cause ?

- a. hypersensitivity
- b. dec HR
- c. dec contractility

21. In hypertensive obstructive cardiomyopathy, which Ca^{2+} channel blocker is used:

- a. Nifedipine
- b. Nicardipine

22. Loop diuretics + thiazides enhance each other's effect (Decrease $NaCl$ absorption) 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 congestive heart failure. 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 congestive heart failure:

- a. digoxin
- b. captopril
- c. nifedipine
- d. propranolol

26. Pacemaker for complete heart block. Terminals should 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. Ca²⁺ 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 antiarrhythmic drugs

- a. Lidocaine
- b. quinidine
- c. procainide
- d. amiodarone

34. Lidocaine as antiarrhythmic:

- a. blocks Na⁺ channels
- b. Beta blocker
- c. K⁺ channel blocker

35. Verapamil as antiarrhythmic ?

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. prolonged 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 analgesics 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 comorbid, Otherwise Normal. Reason?

- a. Capillary abn
- b. Prothrombin
- c. Vit K dependent clotting factors

45. 10 yrs old girl from Baluchistan c/o fatigues, lethargy, mild jaundice, discoloration of skin, enlarged spleen. Hb 8.0, MCV 58, S. Ferritin 1000.

Appropriate treatment?

- a. deferoxamine
- 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. Ipratropium bromide given by nebulization:

- a. dec ACh release in bronchi
- b. vasodil
- c. inc secretion

49. Mast cell stabilizer. a. Na chromoglycate

50. T_{1/2} 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 breast 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 t o :

- 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% NO₂ 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 fluoroide 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. T_{1/2} 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. pancuronium
- d. gellamine

86. For disinfection hands should be washed with

- a. phenol
- b. alcohol with chlorhexidine
- c. formaldehyde

87. The operating room should be cleaned with the following drug, following surgery of HIV patient :

- a. 10% glutaraldehyde
- b. 1% phosphoenol
- c. 2% glutaraldehyde
- d. H₂O₂

88. Following is true regarding sterilization:

- a. repeated heating denatures polyvinyl tubings
- b. autoclaving is heating objects at 121 degC at 15 psi for 3 min
- c. radiation (UV light)
- d. dry heat
- e. formaldehyde

89. Reason for heat generation when CO₂ is passed through soda lime

- a. formation of CaCO₃
- b. CaO formation
- c. friction between 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 proportional to pressure
- b. resistance independent

92. When Reynolds 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 i s :

- a. density
- b. viscosity
- c. conc

99. To convert Celcius scale to Farenheit scale:

- a. $9/5 * F - 32$

- b. $\frac{5}{9} * F \times 32$
- c. $\frac{5}{9} * F + 32$
- d. Subtract 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 from 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 a. mass spectrometry (MURAD QS)

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 resistance
- b. no current flows when bridge is balanced

112. Pulse oxymetry

- 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 V 1 - 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 thoracic 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

- a. 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 due to : a. closure of aortic and pulmonary valves

130. S2 splitting occurs due to

- 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. Thick filaments:

- a. actin
- b. myosin
- c. tropomyosin
- d. actin and myosin
- 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. Leftward 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. H_2CO_3
- c. H_2PO_4
- 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 HCO_3^-
- b. has more mucous and pigments
- c. has more anions

153. Dry mouth increases all except

- a. thirst
- b. ADH

- c. Ag I I
- d. Plasma 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 facilitated 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 Ia 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. precapillary 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. Secretin
- 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 woman suffered fracture d/t osteoporosis. Her Ca^{2+} is Inc, PO_4 is dec.

Reason?

- a. Estrogen
- b. Cortisol
- c. PTH
- d. CRF
- e. Calcitonin

170. Physics... Capacitance

extras from other blogs

24-Mar-12 4:32:00 PM

Re: 2011 FCPS part 1 past papers

Dby Grecian » Sat May 28, 2011 7:28 pm

Lamellar bodies are found in:

- A- Clara cells
- B- Type 1 alveolar cells
- C- Type 2 alveolar cells
- D- Macrophages

Ans C

surfactant contained within the lamellar which is released via exocytosis.

Best method to detect malignancy

- A- Cytology
- B- Histopathology
- C- Immunochemical

Ans B

HIV diagnosis is through

- A- western blot
- B- Elisa
- C- CD count >300

Ans A

Vitamin D causes:

- A- increased renal Ca re-absorption
- B- increased serum phosphate levels

Ans A

Antithrombin

- A- Has a structure similar to thrombin
- B- is a valine protease inhibitor
- C- When binds to protease action is increased by heparin

Ans C

it is a serine protease inhibitor. In antithrombin III deficiency heparin's anticoagulant effect is decreased.

Head injury causes paraplegia with no sensory loss which are is involved?

- A- Cerebral cortex
- B- Spinal cord at T10 level
- C- Pons
- D- Medulla

Ans A

Tricky! I guess what they are referring to is the involvement of motor cortex!!

ADH

- A- Has double size compared to oxytocin
- B- Released on decreased osmolarity
- C- Is transported down attached to neurohypophysin

Ans C

HIV infection in female will cause

- A- vulvar cancer
- B- endometrial cancer
- C- cervical CA
- D- leukemia

Ans C

Following is not a sign of irreversible cell injury:

- A- Karyorrhexis
- B- Karyolysis
- C- Mitochondrial shrinkage

D- myelin figures

Ans D

still reversible at this stage, but if the conditions don't improve irreversible injury will develop

Type of necrosis in omentum: A-
liquefactive B- coagulative C- gangrenous
D- fat necrosis

Ans D

A kidney transplant immediately turns blue and is rejected within minutes:

- A- type 4 sensitivity
- B- Ab. mediated
- C- Cytotoxic rejection
- D- GVHD

Ans B

a question of hyper-acute rejection.

Which of the following causes viral mediated host DNA transfer: A- Transduction
B- Transformation C- Conjugation

Ans A

Which of the following most probably has an animal reservoir? A- influenza B-
measles C- smallpox

Ans A

Vitamin K deficiency following is unusual:

A- coumarin therapy

B- Bile duct obstruction

C- red meat ingestion

D- in newborn due to lack of transport through placenta

Ans C

Liquid dysphagia is due to: A- hypoglossal

nerve palsy B- plummer-vinson syndrome

C- palatal palsy D- neuromuscular

incoordination

Ans D

Heinz bodies are found in

A- autoimmune hemolytic anemia

B- G-6-P-D deficiency

C- hereditary spherocytosis

D- post splenectomy

Ans B

Hemolytic anemia is a feature of A- acute

myeloid anemia B- cirrhosis C- mycoplasma

D- SLE

Ans A

All the others. Necrosis in

omentum is A- fat necrosis

B- caseous necrosis C-
gangrenous necrosis D-
fibrinoid necrosis

Ans A

When a question is asked from a student during lecture, he becomes red
faced. This is due to

- A- active congestion
- B- active hyperemia
- C- passive hyperemia
- D- parasympathetic stimulation

Ans B

Testosterone is secreted by interstitial cells of leydig it

- A- increases hair growth on scalp
- B- increase protein synthesis in bones and muscles
- C- inhibits secretions of sebaceous glands
- D- it is 17-ketosteroid
- E- is converted into androsterone in target cells

Ans B

Para amino hippuric acid is used to determine

- A- GFR
- B- renal blood flow
- C- renal plasma flow
- D- renal creatinine clearance

Ans C

Earliest side-effects of aspirin over-dose A- tinnitus,
vertigo

B- vomiting C-
seizures

Ans B

A scenario of child having serum cholesterol of 600mg/dl, his father, mother and elder brother are all having this high level of cholesterol in their blood. What gene mutation is responsible for this condition?

- A- apoE
- B- HDL receptors
- C- LDL receptors
- D- basal chylomicron transport proteins
- E- VLDL receptor

Ans C

A scenario of child having Hb 6gm/dl, WBC is 5200 and platelets 150000/mm³. his elder brother also has a history of repetitive blood transfusions. How you come to a diagnosis for this child?

- A- CBC
- B- Immunocytochemistry
- C- Electrophoresis
- D- Sickling test
- E- Fragile test

Ans C

Diagnosis of a tumor is made by

- A- cytological examination
- B- histopathological examination
- C- immunochemical assay
- D- enzyme assay
- E- tumor marker

Ans B

80% of oxygen is extracted by which organ?

- A- heart
- B- skeletal muscle
- C- lungs
- D- brain

Ans A

A scenario of patient having Factor VIII deficiency. The genes responsible for this disease are at chromosome?

- A- 21
- B- 14
- C- 11
- D- X
- E- Y

Ans D

A surgical patient is transfused 3-5 units of blood before and after surgery. He develops abnormal ECG changes not consistent with ischemia. What is the cause of the ECG changes?

- A- metabolic alkalosis
- B- hypercalcemia
- C- hyperkalemia

Ans C

Glucagon increases glycogenolysis in liver while ACTH does not due to?

- A- ACTH increase plasma glucose
- B- glucagon has different guanyl cyclase than ACTH
- C- liver has different receptors for ACTH
- D- ACTH is readily degraded by the liver enzymes

Ans A

ACTH via cortisol causes gluconeogenesis.

If celiac trunk is blocked which of the following will not suffer from ischemic injury?

- A- liver
- B- pancreas
- C- spleen
- D- gall bladder

Ans B

Head of pancreas is in front of of aorta

- A- inferior vena cava
- B- celiac trunk
- C- aorta
- D- renal arteries
- E- superior mesenteric artery

Ans A

Carcinoma breast metastasizes to

- A- lung
- B- bone
- C- brain
- D- kidney
- E- liver

Ans B

Lung contains metastatic tumor, histopathology reveals clear cells. Most commonly this tumor has metastasized from

- A- kidney
- B- liver
- C- bone
- D- adrenal
- E- breast

Ans A

Regarding salivation

A- caused by salivatory nucleus of medulla/pons

B- increases during sleep

C- inhibited by pilocarpine

D- increases in response to Beta-adrenergic stimulation

Ans D

Beta adrenergic stimulation causes

A- mydriasis

B- increased blood flow to skeletal muscles

C- increase peristalsis

Ans B

Which organism is found in urine sample

A- paragonimus westermani

B- wuchereria bancrofti

C- schistosoma hematobium

Ans C

Which pus forming organism in lung also causes meningitis?

A- streptococci

B- staphylococci

C- bacterioides

D- pneumococci

E- psuedomonas

Ans D

Common premalignant condition of mouth in adults A- lichen planus B- hyperkeratosis

Ans A

Most lethal premalignant condition is A- lichen planus B- leukoplakia C- erythroplakia D- solar keratosis

Ans C

Q.3 Blood brain barrier absent in _ A. Posterior pituitary. B. Area postrema. C. Wall of optic chiasm. D. Anterior pituitary. E. Pineal gland. *ANS: A True B True C False D True E True*

Q.4 Parasympathetic stimulation causes_

- A. Slowing down of heartbeat.
- B. Lowering of blood pressure.
- C. Constriction of the pupil.
- D. Increased blood flow to the skin and viscera.
- E. Increase peristalsis of GI tract.

ANS: A True B True C True D True E True

Q.5 Upper motor neuron lesion produces_

- A. Flacid paralysis.
- B. Decrease muscle tone.
- C. Presance of clonus.
- D. Babiniski sign present.
- E. Pronounced muscle wastig. ANS_ A False B False C True D True E False

Q.6. Lesions of basal ganglia produces_

- A. Chorea.
- B. Athetosis
- C. Hemibalismus
- D. Akinesia
- E. Bradykinesia

ANS: A True B True C True D True E True

Q.7 Excitatory neurotrasmitters_

- A. Gaba
- B. Glycine
- C. Acetylchline
- D. Glutamate
- E. Seretonin

ANS: A False B False C true D True E False

Q.8 Factors stimulating synaptic transmiton_

- A. Acidosis
- B. Alkalosis
- C. Hypocalcaemia
- D. Hypoxia
- E. Tetanus toxin

ANS: A False B True C True D False E False

Q.9 Lesions of cerebellum causes_

- A. Nystagmus.
- B. Akinesia
- C. Pendular knee jerk
- D. Ataxia
- E. Dysarthria

ANS: A True B False C True D True E True

Q 1. Dendrites -

- (A) carries sensory information's
- (B) lack myelin sheath and neurolemma
- (C) cytoplasm doesn't contain nucleus & mitochondria
- (D) may transmit impulses to adjacent one
- (E) there is nissl granules in the cytoplasm

Answer- A:True B:True C: True D: True E: True

Q 2. Medulla contains cranial nerve nuclei of -

- (A) Glossopharyngeal
- (B) Vagus
- (C) Cranial part of Accessory
- (D) Hypoglossal Nerve
- (E) there is nissl granules in the cytoplasm

Answer- A:True B:True C: True D: True E: True

Fcps pharmacology past paper ? 2008

Dby drwatson » Fri Aug 13, 2010 11:59 am

68) Which drug do not cause gynaecomasia?

- a) Digoxin a
- b) Griseofulvin
- c) Cimetidine
- d) Androgen
- e) Estrogen

69) Pt developed Morning stiffness,Photosensitivity,rash which test will be positive?

- a) RA
- b) ANA
- b) antimitochondrial

70) Wht is the end product of glucose breakdown ?

- a) Galactose
- b) Lactose
- c) Fructose
- d) Pyruvate d

71) In a pre eclamptic pt which drug is used to lower BP before surgery?

- a) Hydralazine a
- b) Amlodipine

91) A pregnant woman is on Phenytoin, what is the least likely complication in fetus?

- a) Bone deformity
- b) Mental retardation
- c) Cleft palate
- d) Nail Hypoplasia

92) Anticoagulants are indicated in all EXCEPT:

- a) Thrombocytopenia
- b) Cerebral infarction
- c) Prolonged bed rest
- d) DVT

95) Which investigation is least likely done in a suspected case of DIC?

- a) Clotting time
- b) FDP
- c) D-Dimer
- d) Platelet count
- e) PT

96) Which drug is not used in Dysmenorrhea?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Mefenamic acid
- c) Aspirin
- d) COX inhibitor

13) germinal epithelium of ovary contain?

- a) cuboidal epithelium a
- c) columnar
- etc

14) columnar epithelium line which structure?

- a) thymus
- b) choroid plexus
- c) uterine tubes c

15) which method is most helpful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?

- a) karyotyping a
- b) u\s
- etc

question no

9) Mild CCF symptoms, Monotherapy to be prescribed

ACE-I a

Thiazide

Frusimide

Ca Channel blockers

10) Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, Rx?

Methyldopa

11) Side Effects of ACE inhibitors

Hyperkalemia a

HypoKalemia

Hypercalemia

Hypocalcemia

24) Which drug has a n ATROPINE LIKE ACTION

Physostigmine

Scopolamine

25) Old obese Diabetic, newly diagnosed, choice of Rx?

Biguanides a

Biguanides plus sulphonylurea

Insulin

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

58) H-K-ATPase pump is blocked by

Omeprazole a

Cimetidine

Bismuth

82) Pheocromocytoma, whats the treatment?

Alpha blockers a

Beta blockers

Both Alpha+ Beta

85) Effects of Insulin on body fat deposits/metabolism

37) Which drug binds to COX-2 receptors and not to COX-1

Aspirin

Indomethacin

Piroxicam

Meloxicam

Ibuprofen

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland

B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus

C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast

D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary

E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

A} Morphine

B} Heroin

C} Pethidine

D} Phenobarbital

E}

45] Insulin

A} Converts glycogen to glucose

B} Stimulates protein synthesis

C} Stimulates lipolysis

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. $t_{1/2}$ is 3-5 min

3. Warfarin, effect inc by

- a. Cimetidine

5. Enzyme induction occurs in :

- a. liver
- b. kidney

- c. heart
- d. adrenals

6. Digoxin toxicity

- a. Inc K^+
- b. Inc Mg^{2+}
- c. dec Ca^{2+}
- d. dec Na^+
- e. alkalosis

7. Secondary active transport occurs thru

- a. glucose
- b. Na^+
- c. K^+
- d. Urea

9. Capillary permeability is inc by

- a. hypertension
- b. plasma colloid osmotic pressure
- c. interstitial hydrostatic pressure
- 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

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. Ca²⁺ channel blocker
- c. amiodarone

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 antiarrhythmic drugs

- a. Lidocaine
- b. quinidine
- c. procainide
- d. amiodarone

34. Lidocaine as antiarrhythmic:

- a. blocks Na^{*} channels
- b. Beta blocker
- c. K^{*} channel blocker

35. Verapamil as antiarrhythmic ?

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

51. Post menopausal women with breast ca. DOC a. Tamoxifen

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

72. Blood flow regulation

a. cerebrum > cerebellum > sp. cord

- b. sp. cord > cerebellum > cerebrum
- c. cerebrum > sp. cord > cerebellum

77. Myocardial toxicity to a L/A? a.

Bupivacaine

.

83. PG released in inflammation are inhibited by:

- a. aspirin
- b. corticosteroids
- c. serotonin

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 a B} Phenothiazine C} Morphine D} Diazepam E} Alcohol

FCPS past paper ? July 2008

Dby drwatson » Fri Aug 13, 2010 11:58 am

1-The muscle involved in unlocking of knee joint is:

Poplitus(correct),,Rectus femoris,Plantaris.Soleus

2-Adult derivative of notochord is:

Nucleus pulposus(correct),,Annulus fibrosis,Vertebre,Vertebral canal

3-Vertebrae is derived from:

Myotome,Sclerotome,Dermatome,Ectoderm,Endoderm

4-Memory centre is located in :

Insula,Parietal lobe,Temporal lobe,Frontal lobe

5-The most common type of salivary gland tumor is:

Salivary glands,Parotids(correct),,Submandibular,Sublingual

6-Destruction of Ant.pituitary gland causes dec.functioning of

Glom.fasiculata,Glom.granulosa,Medulla,Adrenal cortex(correct)

7-Least chances of renal stones is associated with:

Hyperlipidemia(correct),,HyperPTH,Hyper vit.D,Infections,Hyperurecimia

8-Nerve supply to extensors of arm is supplied by:

Lat.cord,Medial cord(correct),Post cord,Lateral and medial cord

9-Nerve injured in Ant.dislocation of Shoulder joint is :

Musculocutaneous,Axillary(correct),Median,Radial,Suprascapular

10-Damage to scaphoid bone causes injury to :

Radial A. (correct),Ulnar A.Brachial A,Ant.interosseous A.

11-Common site of fracture at rib is:

Angle(correct),,Shaft,Costochondral joint,tubercle

12-Following is not a tumor marker:

PLAP,CEA,bHCG,AFP,Acid Phospatase(correct),

13-Most common histology found in lung tumors is:

Squamous(correct),,AdenoCA,Mixed,Small CA

14-Patients comes with Rt.deviation of tongue,Dec.sense of touch and vibartions,the artery commonly involved in brain is:

PICA,AICA,Ant.Spinal(correct),,Post.Cerbral,Sup.Cerbral A.

15-Soldier comes with heavy bleeding,the ideal fluid replacement would be:

Packed RBCs,Crystallines,Colloids,Whole blood for 3 days(correct),,Whole blood for 18 days

16-Maxillary sinus opens into:

Sup.meatus,Inferior meatus (correct),Middle meatus,Nasal septum

17-Patient having increased levels of IgE,most probably suffering from:

Bacterial inf,Viral inf,Parasitic inf(correct),,Fungal inf.

18-Autospy done on the patient having CRF,most prabable finding would be:

Hypertrophied PTH gland(correct),,Hypertrophied adrenals,Hypertrophied pituatry,Hypertrophied thyroids

19-Excitation of post.pituitary would cause:

Sweeting,Stress,Shivering,Hunger pangs

20-Foetal period starts after which week:

11th,8th(correct),12th,16th,21st

21-Patient having dec levels of factorII,VII,IX,X,most likely have:

Dec.antithrombin III,Dec Vit.K(correct)

22-Young pt.having Hb:6.0,TLC:3.5/ul,Plts:1lac is suffering from:

Iron def.,Folate def.,Vit B12 def.,Aplastic anaemia(correct)

23-Nucleus ambiguus supplies to:

Teeths,Jaw,Tongue,Lyrnx(correct)

24-Olfactory area is present i n :

Ant.perforating material,Occipital lobe,Inf.temporal gyrus,Parietal lobe

25-Patient with injury to left 8th cervical segment of spinal cord will not show following sign:

Dec sense of position,vibration below lesion on same side,Extensor plantar on left side,Dec

power of muscles below the leson on same side,Dec sense of pain and temprature below the

lesion on same side. (correct)

26-Feature of Rickets and Osteomalacia is:

Inc. Vit D, Inc. Ca, Inc PTH, Dec. bone density(correct)

27-Most common site of malignancy in pts suffering from nuclear outbreak

Haematopoietic, Thyroid, Lung(correct), Breast, Bones

28-Virus acts on cells by:

Damaging cell membrane, Damaging nuclear membrane, Involving protein synthesis(correct),

29-Most sensitive cells to hypoxia are:

RBCs, Neurons(correct), Nephrons, WBCs, Platelets

30-Myelin in CNS is formed by:

Microglia, Schwann cells, Oligodendrocytes(correct), Astrocytes

31-Feature not associated with irreversible cell injury is:

Myelin figures(correct), Karyolysis, Karyorrhexis, Mitochondrial shrinkage

32-Ureter is not constricted at :

Pelvic brim, at PUJ, Psoas muscle(correct), Opening at bladder

33-Common relation of ureter is:

Ant. to gonadal vessels and post. to iliac A(correct), Post. to gonadal vessels and ant. to iliac A.

34-Patient feels pain after she underwent surgery for fibroids, structure injured would be:

Ureters,Ovaries,Fallopian tubes(correct)

35-Least common site for ectopic pregnancy would be at:

Ovaries(correct),Pouch of douglus,Greater omentum,Fallopian tubes,Cervix

36-Gall bladder is supplied b y :

Cystic A and Left gastrcA.,Cystic A and Left Hepatic,Only Cystic A. (correct),

37-Venous drainage of urinary bladder is into:

Internal Iliac V(correct),,.External Iliac V.,Commom Iliac V.,Internal and external V.

38-Hypothyroid patient in on thyroxine,best marker to monitor his thyroid status is:

T3,T4,TSH,T3 and T4,T3,T4 and TSH levels(correct)

39-Patient having hyperplastic bone marrow,anaemia,Inc Platelets is probably suffering from:

Aplastic anaemia,Megaloblastic,Myelofibrosis,Leaukemia(correct)

40-Stimulus for Erythropoiten secretion i s :

Hypoxia

41-Erythropoiten is always raised i n :

Polycythemia vera,Primary polycythemia(correct),Sec.polycythemia

(Polycythemia vera is only type of polycythemia in which there is Dec. EPO.

42-Following vein would be dilated in portal HTN:

Inf.epigastric,Gonadal,Renal vein,Left colic V(correct).

43-Patient after gastrectomy is on VitB12,the cells lost in the gastrectomy are:

Mucous,parietal(correct),chief,Goblet cells.

44-Fat tags attached to the walls of large intestine are known as:

Taenia coli(correct),,Hausstral folds,Appendeces epiplocea

45-Bile salts are reabsorbed from the:

Duedenum,Jejunum,Ileum(correct),,Colon,Rectum

46-Following is an autosomal dominant disease is:

Cystic fibrosis,Hereditary spherocytosis(correct),Thalasemia,Sickle cell anaemia

47-Type of defect in Heredetary spherocytosis is:

Enzymatic defect,Structural defect(correct),

48-Patient with jaundice,anaemia,high reticulocyte count is having:

Folate def.,Iron def.,VitB12 def.,Hemolytic anaemia(correct)

49-Ejaculatory duct opens into:

Ureter,Ureteric crest,Bladder,Prostatic urethera(correct)

50-Terminal part of CBD in relation to pancrease is:

Embedded into pancreas, lie posteriorly, lie anteriorly

51-Following would cause massive infarction and destruction leading to patient death:

Thrombus, Embolus, Fatty thrombus, Thromboembolism (correct)

52- 22yrs female pt. with 13th week of pregnancy after having crush fractures in RSA dies after 3

days, most likely cause of death is :

Amniotic fluid embolism, Air embolism, Fat embolism (correct)

53-Patient with old history of adenocarcinoma of colon is operated for polypectomy, on histologic evaluation

pathologist labelled it as benign growth with no chances into malignant transformation, it would be:

FAP, Villous adenoma, Tubular adenoma, Tubulovillous (correct), Metaplastic polyp

54-Tyrosine derivative does not include:

TSH, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Prolactin, Dopamine

55-Precursor of steroid hormone is:

Progesterone, Pregnenolone, Cholesterol (correct)

56-Capsule of liver is known as:

Disse, Glisson's (correct),

57-Most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:

Suprahyoid,Infrahyoid,Hyoid(correct)

58-Wasting of thenar eminence,loss of sensation over thumb and index finger,nerve involved is:

Median(correct),,Axillary,Radial,Ulnar

59-The base of urinary bladder is made by:

Post surface(correct),Ant surface,Inferolateral,Superior surface

60-Shock without having vasodilation is likely associated with:

Burns,Gram positive inf,Gram negative inf.,Superantigen infection

61-Following doesnt form the layer of inguinal canal:

External oblique,internal oblique,transversus,rectus abdominus. (correct)

62-Femoral sheath is formed by:

Fascia transversalis,Fasica trans.and Fasica iliaca(correct),,External oblique,Internal oblique

63-Patient with bone pains having normal Ca,inc Alk.phosp.most likely suffering from:

Pagets,HyperPTH,Hyper VitD,Bone mets(correct),Osteomalacia

64-External spermatic fasica is formed by:

External oblique(correct),Internal oblique,Cremastric muscle,Transversus muslce

65-In Turner syndrome, the genotype would be:

XX,XO(correct),XXY,XY,XXY

66-Organ having least chances of infarction:

Lungs,Heart,Kidneys,Liver(correct),Spleen

67-Type of necrosis in brain infarction:

Conglative,Liquefactive(correct),Fat,Traumatic

68-Pt. with cervical lymphadenopathy, +ve AFB sputum, sign to look for TB on microscopy is:

Chronic inflammation, caseous necrosis(correct), lymphocytic infiltration

69-Thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is enclosed in :

Pretracheal fascia(correct), Investing fascia, Vertebral fascia, Carotid fascia

70-Neurovascular bundle in chest wall lies between:

External and Internal intercostal muscles, Internal and Innermost layers(correct),
Innermost and endothoracic

fascia, Beneath Endothoracic fascia

71-Fibrous pericardium and mediastinal pleura is supplied by:

Vagus N., Intercostal N., Phrenic N(correct), Autonomic N.

72-Man is suffering from testicular ca, the lymphatic drainage of testicle is into:

Para aortic L. nodes(correct), Pre aortic, Superficial inguinal, Internal

iliac, External iliac L. nodes

73- In exercise, the venous blood returns to the heart by:

Muscle pump in calves

74- Circulation in heart is maintained by :

Sympathetic sys, Parasympathetic sys, Local mechanism (correct)

75- Fisherman is presented with gingival bleeding and ecchymosis, he is suffering from:

Folate def., Iron def., Vit B12 def, Vit C def (correct)

76- Factor affecting collagen synthesis during healing is:

Infections (correct), Vit C, Foreign body

77- Mesothelioma is associated with:

Vinyl chloride, Silica, Asbestos (correct), Copper dust, Carbon

78- Child having Meckel's diverticulum is having bleeding per rectum, it is due to:

Volvulus, Intussusception, Ectopic gastric tissue (correct)

79- During lactation, Amenorrhea is due to:

Inhibition of LH and FSH thru Prolactin (correct), Dec. prolactin, Dec oestrogen

80- Presence of pancreatic tissue in gastric mucosa is termed as:

Hamartoma, Metaplasia (correct), Neoplasia, Choristoma, Dysplasia

81-Main difference between primary and secondary intention wound healing is:

Granulation tissue,Wound contraction(correct),Inflammatory cells

82-Child with sore throat after 3 weeks developed oedema,haematuria,cause would be:

Minimal change disease.post streptococcal GN(correct),IgA nephropathy,Focal segmental GS.

83-Microscopic feature of polyarteritis nodosa is :

Granuloma,Fibrinoid necrosis(correct)

84-Angiotension II exerts its effects by activating:

Renin,Angiotension I,Aldosterone(correct),ANF

85-Tumor compressing optic chiasma would cause:

Binasal haemianopia,Bilateral haemianopia,Bitemporal haemianopia(correct),,Complete blindness

86-Growth hormone is maximally rases i n :

Sleeping(correct),,Excercise,Hunger,Anxiety

3.Lymph drainage of perianal skin is from one of the following A.internal iliac

nodes B.external iliac nodes

C.lateral group of horizontal superficial nodes

D.medial group of horizontal superficial nodes(correct)

E.vertical group of nodes

4.Lesser omentum

A.connects with duodenum

B.forms falciform ligament b

C.related to left adrenal gland

D.related to left kidney

E.related to rt kidney

9.Which of the following is not a feature of shock

A.decrease cardiac output

B.muscle weakness

C.increased urine output(correct)

D.tachycardia

E.restlessness

39.Which is most imp indicator of muscle protein loss

A.urea a

B.ammonia

C.none of above

D.uric acid

E. ?

40.wat is true about DNA

A.Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other

B. a single turn of DNA is 2nm

C.Can exist as helix in single stranded form as well as in Double stranded form

D.

E.

41.A normal looking Girl came to you with primary amenorrhea,on examination she was having short blind vagina wid normal vulva, scanty pubic n axillary hairs,normal breasts,absent uterus,her karyotype is?

A.46XY (correct)

B.47XY

C.47XXY

D.45XO

45.A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea, webbed neck, short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, wht is her karyotype?

A.45XO (correct)

B.46XY

C.47XXY

D.46XX

E

10. supply of sphincter urethra comes from

A. ilioinguinal nerver

B. pelvis splanchnic nerves

C. sacral splanchnic nerves

D. autonomic nerves

E. Pudental nerves (correct)

15. Thymus develops from

A. ectoderm of 2nd brachial pouch

B. endoderm of 2nd brachial pouch

C. ectoderm of 3rd brachial pouch

D. endoderm of 3rd brachial pouch (correct)

E. mesoderm of 3rd brachial pouch

16. A pt presented with an opening in the ant wall of sternocleidomastoid muscle with pussy discharge coming out of it. this problem occurred due to abnormality in one of the following

A.1st pharyngeal cleft

B.2nd pharyngeal cleft

C.1st pharyngeal pouch

D.2nd pharyngeal pouch (correct)

E.3rd pharyngeal cleft

17.Diaphragmatic hernia occurs due to

A. absence of pleuro-pericardial membrane

B. absence of septum transversum

C. absence of pleuro-peritoneal membrane(correct)

D. absence of central tendon

E. absence of arch?

18.Erythropoiesis occurs in middle trimester mainly from

A.liver

B.kidney

C.spleen(correct)

D.bone marrow

E.both liver n kidney

19.Superior parathyroid gland develops from

A.1st brachial arch

B.2nd brachial arch

C.3rd brachial pouch

D.4th brachial pouch (correct),

E.3rd brachial cleft

20.In cervical carcinoma,wat is the lymph drainage

A.internal iliac

B.external iliac

C.both internal n external iliac (correct)

D.superficial inguinal

E.deep inguinal

21.RT coronary artery

A.arises from anterior aortic sinus (correct),

B.enters the rt heart border after passing through sulcus on posterir surface

C. supplies both ventricles

D. supplies S.A node

E. supplies left atrium

25.Most imp hormone involve in gluconeogenesis is

A.growth hormone

B.insulin

C.thyroxine

D.cortisol (correct)

E. Glycogen

26.A pt presented with rt iliac fossa pain. he is diagnosed to have acute appendicitis on flexing his rt thigh inward n medially he cries with pain.wat is the type of appendicitis he has

A.paracolic

B.retrocolic

C.pelvic (correct)

D.paracecal

E.subcecal

1.Apoptosis is inhibited by

A.capsases activation (correct),

B. Bcl-2 inhibition

C. Activation of P-53

D. apoptosis related protein ??

E...

32. Most potent chemotactic factor is

A. C3a

B. C5a (correct)

C. IL-1

D. viruses

E. arachidonic acid metabolites

33. What is the most appropriate answer

A. C3a is opsonin

B. C5a is potent anaphylactic

C. C5a is a potent chemotactic agent (correct)

D. C3b and C5a are anaphylactant

E

34. Low serum complement seen in which condition

A. SLE

B. ankylosing spondylitis

C. rheumatoid arthritis

D. multiple sclerosis

E.dermatomyositis

35.Pt presented with photosensitivity,rash n joint pain.which is the daignostic in this case

A.anti SS antibodies

B.anti DS antibodies (correct)

C.RA

D.anticentromere antibodies

E.antimitochondrial antibodies

47.Which of the following has highest cholesterol content

A. Chylomicron remnants

B. LDL(correct),

C. VLDL

D. HDL

E. IDL

49.Which drug do not cause gynaecomasia?

A.Digoxin (correct)

B.Griseofulvin

C.Cimetidine

D.Androgen

E.spironolactone

50.Which is the best option in identification of Turner's syndrome

A.ultrasound

B.barr bodies

C.karyotyping (correct)

D.Ct scan

E.

53.End product of purine metabolism is

A.urea and water

B.uric acid(correct),

C.glucose

D.water and ammonia

E.ammonia

54.Erythropoitin is secreted from

A.liver cell

B.peritubular interstitium of kidney(correct),

C.macula densa of kidney

D...

E...

55.ESR is decreased with

A.temprature

B.albumin is decreased (correct)

C.globulin is decreased

D.decreased blood volume

E.decreased plasma volume

56.RBC's are

A.biconvex

B.nonfragile

C.have nucleus

D.largest of all cells

E.have glycolytic enzyme activity (correct),

59.Commonest Cause of PDA

A.drugs

B.toxin

C.prematurity (correct)

D.congenital abnormality

E..infection

60. Most common Cause of metaplasia is

A. ultrasonography

B. chronic irritation (correct),

C. infections

D. radiations

E.

61. What is the differentiating point of hyperplasia from hypertrophy

A. increase in size of cell

B. increase in size and no of cell

C. is reversible

D. is premalignant ???????

E. involve viscera only

62. Dysplasia is seen mainly seen in

A. bone marrow (correct)

B. cartilage

C. epithelia

D. fibrous tissue

E. deep tissue

63. What is the differentiating feature of hyperplasia from benign tumor

A. increase in no of cell (correct),

B. are the same as parental cell

C. cytoplasm n nucleus ratio is derranged

D....

E...

64. What is the most true among following

A. mRNA has a codon

B. mRNA has anticodon

C. rRNA is most abundant n involve as ribosomes on endoplasmic reticulum(correct)

D. tRNA is largest

E. tRNA involve in protein synthesis

65. deficiency of THIAMINE(B1) causes all except

A. cardiac anomalies

B. muscle wasting (correct)

C. defects in alcoholics

D.subacute degeneration of spinal cord

E.cns abnormalities in alcoholics

66.AIDS is associated with all of the following except

A.kaposi sarcoma

B.lymphoid tumors

C.primary tumor of brain (correct),

D.STD

E.leukemia

67.VITAMIN involve in collagen synthesis is

A.ascorbic acid(correct),

B.biotin

C.thiamine

D.pyridoxine

E.niacin

68.Neural tube defects occur due to deficiency of

A.iron

B.folic acid (correct),

C

69. Iron is stored in the form of

A. ferritin

B. transferrin (correct),

C. apoferritin

70. CO₂ is transported in lungs through

A. simple diffusion (correct),

B. facilitated diffusion

C. active transport

D. carrier proteins

E. channels

71. HSV is associated with

A. CA cervix

B. CA vulva

C. vaginal wart

D. vulval papules?

74. Optic groove appears on left side of forebrain on day

A. 12

B. 22 (correct)

C.32

D.42

E.52

75. German measles causes which abnormality. What is the most appropriate answer

A. congenital cataract (correct),

B. congenital deafness?

C. cardiac anomalies?

D. limb deformities

E

76. A newborn with anterior abdominal wall swelling and umbilical cord attached to it. What is the condition called

A. omphalocele (correct)

B. gastroschisis

C. umbilical hernia

D. omentocele

E. intestinal malformation

77. PT has exophthalmos and his T3 and T4 are increased. What is the option for treatment of exophthalmos

A. drugs blocking the action of T4?

B.direct suppression of T4 (correct)

C.hypophysectomy

D.administration of testosterone

E.partial parathyroidectomy

78.Treatment of diabetes in pregnant lady is

A.sulphonyl urea

B.insulin (correct),

C.biguanides

D.sulphonylurea n biguanides

E...

83.side effect of streptomycin

A.impairment of hearing

B.

C.

D.

E.

84.Which of the following is opportunistic organism

A.E coli?

B.salmonella

C.shigella

D.klebsella

E.chlostridium (correct)

85.Psudomembranous colitis is caused by

A.Cl.difficile (correct)

B.Cl.tetani

C.CL perfiranges

D.Cl.botulinum

E..

86.About aspargillosis which is not correct

A.is caused by fungal

B.usually seen in preexisting lung diseases?

C.is caused by long term antibiotic use.

D...

E

97.Pt has a history of infection 4 weeks back.now he developed same pain again.wat type of cell will present at this time of disease

A.neutrophils (correct),

B.eosinophils

C.lymphocytes

D.basophils

E.mast cells

98.What is the drug of choice for DVT in ist trimester of pregnancy

A.aspirin

B.heparin (correct)

C.warfarin

D.indomethacin

E.mefanamic acid

102.Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction includes

A.erythroblastis fetalis

all other options were wrong

103.Transfusion reaction will not occur in a pt if we transfuse the

A.group A with O

B.group A with AB (correct)

C.group AB with A

D.group B with O

E.group O with B

104.Which of the following does not cross placenta easily

A.glucose

B.amino acid

C.Ig G

D.Ig M (correct),

E.CO2

105.Which drug is used in the treatment of hirsutism

A.antiandrogens (correct)

B.estrogen

C.testosterone

D.cryptoterone acetate

E.diacrone

106.Most common organism involved in infection caused by IUCD

A.actinomycolosis

B.E coli

C.bacteroides

D.gonorrhoea

E.trichomonas

107.ECF differ from ICF in

A.high conc. of Na n Ca (correct)

B.high K low Na

C.low Na n Ca high K

D. high conc. Of K & Ca with low Na

E.Volume ...

108.difference of smooth n skeletal muscle

A.Ca-Calmodulin complex is present in smooth muscles

109.In partial mole,karyotype is

A.46XX

B.45XO

C.47XX

D.47XY

E.69XXY (correct)

110.If carbohydrate is separated from proteins wat will be the fate

A.aggregation n precipitation (correct)

B.eliminate from kidney?

C.increase uptake into muscle

111.Lysosome contains

A.glucose

B.Ca

C.Na

D. hydrolases (correct)

E.alkaline phosphate

122. Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

a) Phenylketonuria

b) Hereditary Spherocytosis (correct)

c) Hemophilia A

d) Cystic Fibrosis Q.1

Paracetamol

a) increases PT

b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity

c) is a poor anti-inflammatory (correct)

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 (correct)
- c) increase in s.urea but normal s.creatinnine d)

Q.3 Congenital cataract is associated with

- a) chicken pox
- b) chromosomal abnormality
- c) small pox
- d) Rubella (correct)

Q.4 MS is characterized by...

- a) Lewy bodies
- b) Patchy demyelination & white fiber gliosis (correct)
- c) axonal neuropathy d)

Q.5 All of the following have ability of phagocytosis EXCEPT a) Microgila

b) Lymphocytes

c) Kuffer cells (correct)

d) Neutrophils

Q.6 Pulmonary Arterial pressure increases with..

a) Essential HPTN

b) Sympthatic stimulation

c) Nitroglycerine

d) Excercise

e) Hypoxia (correct)

Q.7 in an Asthamtic female,immeditae treatment of HPTN during intra-operative HPTN, is

a) sublingual glycerine trinitate

b) intra.venous nitroglycerine (correct)

c) propranalol

d)

Q.8 During giving local anaesthesia, 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 (correct)

c)

Q.9 Tissue which has in-ability to replace dead cells

a) Heart (correct)

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 (correct)

Q.11 Metabolic Alkalosis is caued by

a) Chronic Hypoventilation

b) Pancreatic Fistula (correct)

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 (correct)
- 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 (correct)

Q.14 Tissue with Dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal suuply is

- a) Skin
- b) Blood vessels (correct)
- 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 concentrated urine is

- a) Skin (correct)
- b) Blood vessels
- c) Pupil
- d) Salivary glands
- e) Ciliary muscle

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) Cortisol
- b) ADH (correct)
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Insulin

Q.19 Parasympathetic supply of Sigmoid Colon is

- a) Sacral segments S2,S3,S4
- b) Pelvic splanchnic Nerves (correct)
- c) vagus nerve d)

Q.20 which does not take part in inflammatory reactions

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Histamine
- c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine
- d) Dopamine (correct)

Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve (correct)
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve

d) Cardiac Plexus

Q.22 A young man had injury to the neck with some 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 (correct)

b) damage to supra-pleural membrane

c) Un-united first Rib Fracture

Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meninges are intact, the Haemorrhage will be

a) Epidural (correct)

b) Subdural

c) Intracranial d)

Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates

a) Abductor Pollicis

b) Extensors of Limbs (correct)

c) Extensors of Trunk

d) Stabilizers of Shoulder

Q.25 Muscles of Hand supplied by

- a) ventral rami of C-8 (correct)
- 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 (correct) Q. 27 A

Transplant from identical twin is

- a) Allograft
- b) Heterograft
- c) Homograft
- d) Isograft (correct)

e) Xenograft

Q.28 Therapeutic Index of a drug indicates its

a) Effectivity

b) Efficacy (correct)

c) Potency

d) Toxicity

Q.29 Pharmacokinetic interaction among drugs is exemplified 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) blockade 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 (correct)
- b) Diabetic Nephropathy
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Addison Disease
- e) Primary HyperAldosteronism

Q.31 Acute Tubular Necrosis is characterized by

- a) Hyper-kalemia
- b) Initially concentrated urine (correct)
- c) Metabolic Alkalosis
- d) s.Urea is increased & s.creatinine is normal Q.32 GFR is

measured by clearance of

- a) Inulin (correct)
- 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 (correct) Q.34 Multiple

sclerosis is characterized by...

- a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus
- b) Ptachy demylination with white fiber gliosis (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- d) Gives Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
- e) gives Superior Laryngeal Nerve Q.36

Thymus is

- a) Rich in Lymphocytes (correct)

- b) Present at birth but shortly regrees after birth
- c) derived from 4th Pharyngeal Pouch
- d) is a part of Thyroid
- e) Lies posterior to Trachea

Q.37 True statement about Down Syndrome is

- a) Trisomy 23
- b) contains single X chromosome
- c) more chances with increasing maternal age (correct) Q.38

Klinefelter syndrome

- a) contains single X chromosome
- b) less chances of Mental retardation (correct)
- c) phenotypically female

Q.39 Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

- a) Phenylketonuria
- b) Hereditary Spherocytosis (correct)
- c) Hemophilia A
- d) Cystic Fibrosis

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 (correct)
- d) Hydrocephalous e)

Q.41 Thoracic Duct....

- a) receives Lymph from both right & left sides
- b) lies in posterior mediastinum (correct)
- c) passes just right to the thoracic aorta
- d) extends from upper abdomen 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 (correct)
- d) Acidity

Q.43 @ Leprotomy Retroperitoneal Abscess was found, the site would be

- a) Stomach
- b) Sigmoid Colon
- c) Transverse Colon
- d) Ascending Colon (correct)
- e) Small intestine

Q.44 Source of Estrogen & Progesterone in last trimester is

- a) Chorionic Villus
- b) Placenta (correct)
- c) Ovary
- 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 lesion lies in

- a) Facial Canal (correct)
- b) Internal auditory meatus
- c) Facial Nerve Nucleus
- d) Stylomastoid Foramen

Q.46 All are the branches of Vagus nerve EXCEPT a) Auricular

b) Lacrimal (correct)

c) Pharyngeal

d) Recurrent Laryngeal

Q.47 Following nerve lies in the Cavernous Sinus

a) Ophthalmic

b) Oculomotor

c) Abducent (correct)

d) Trigeminal

Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma, the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to lesion of

a) Central part of Optic chiasma (correct)

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) Sternocleidomastoid (none of them)

d) Scalenus Anterior

e) Scalenus Medius

Q.50 Na Retention is associated with

a) Dehydration

b) increase ADH (correct)

c) Decreased Aldosterone

d) Heart Failure

e) Hyperthyroidism

Q.51 Von-Willebrand Disease is

a) Autosomal Dominant (correct)

b) Autosomal Recessive

c) in some family members associated 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 (correct)

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 (correct)

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) Pulmonary artery Co₂ (correct)

e) Ventilation Perfusion

Q.54 Difference between Adenoma & Hyperplasia is

a) increase in size of cell

b) increase in No. of cells

c) Capsule (correct) 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 (correct)

Q.56 Among most important initial steps in apoptosis

- a) Activation of Bcl-2 Receptors
- b) Activation of Caspases (correct)
- c) Water influx into the cell d)

Q.57 After a trauma, a person has inability to stand from sitting position, the nerve damaged is

- a) Infragluteal (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- d) decrease in D.K

Q.59 A man with persistent fits without regaining consciousness for 30 minutes,

the immediate treatment is with

- a) Carbamazepine (correct)
- b) Valporate
- c) Lorazepam
- d)

Q.60 An unconscious man with pin-point pupils not responding to Naloxone, the probable cause is

- a) Heroin (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- d) Hepatic Artery

Q.62 The Hormone which stimulates release of HCO_3 from Pancreas without stimulating pancreatic enzyme secretions, is

- a) CCK
- b) Secretin (correct)
- c) Gastrin
- d) Pepsin
- e) Mucin

Q.63 Supra-Renal Gland arterial supply

- a) recieves all braches directly from Aorta (correct)
- 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 (correct)
- e) Small Pox

Q.66 On examination of a female, a plaque like lesion seen on Postero-superior aspect of Vagina, it is

- a) Squamous Cell CA
- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d) wart (correct)

Q.67 About CSF most appropriate statement is

- a) it is ultrafiltrate of Plasma
- b) has more glucose than blood
- c) has cushioning effect (correct)

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 (correct)

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 (correct)

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 (correct)

b) Gastric Cells

c) Cardiac Cell

question no 46: mothers milk differs from cows milk in that it contains:

a) calcium

b) lactose (correct)

c) proteins

d) vitamin D

question no 48: patient has endocrine disorder has metabolic alkalosis and hypokalemia, he has excess of:

a) ACTH

b) aldosterone (correct)

c) cortisol

d) estrogen

e) progesterone

question no 49: hormone that stores carbohydrates, lipids n proteins in cells is also known as hormone of abundance:

a)growth hormone (correct)

b)cortisol

c)thyroid hormone

d)estrogen

e)progesterone

question no 50:hyperglycemia is caused by:

a)insulin

b)glucagon (correct)

c)estrogen

d)progesterone

e)growth hormone

question no 51:ketoacidosis is caused by:

a)increased production of glucose

b)decreased production of glucose (correct)

c)decreased utilisation of carbohydrate in body

d)insulin excess

question no 52:insulin secretion is stopped by

:a)glucagon

b)decreased k levels

c)somatostatin (correct)

question no 53:hormone that stores carbohydrates,lipids n proteins in body is:

a)growth hormone (correct)

b)thyroid hormone

c)cortisol

d)insulin

e)PTH

question no 61:turners syndrome,most definitive diagnostic test:

a)presence of barr body

b)chromosomal analysis (correct)

question no 62:14 yrs girl has primary amenorrhea,normal breast development,secondary sexual characteristics normal,short blind ending vagina,slight pubic hair,usg revealed absent uterus,underlying cause:

a)congenital adrenal hyperplasia (correct)

b)chromosomal defect

c)failure f development of genital tubercle

d)defect of paramesonephric duct

question no 65:repeated blood transfusions (AB n Rh compatible) in an individual will lead to :

a)haemochromatosis of liver

b)hypocalcemia (correct)

c)haemoglobinuria

d)transfusion reaction

question no 66: Rh incompatibility occurs in a mother if she has:

a)Rh negative fetus (correct)

b)Rh positive fetus

question no 67:the best way to prevent Rh isoimmunisation in a woman who has given birth to Rh positive fetus:

a)blood transfusion

b)platelet transfusion

c)serum

d)Rh immunoglobulins (correct)

e)

question no 68:a person brought in er had burns,he was admitted later on he developed fever and bleeding diathesis,he is suffering from:

a)DIC (correct)

b)hepatorenal failure

c)hepatic failure of prothrombin production

d)renal failure

question no 69:following is not a cause of DIC:

a)pre eclamsia

b)amniotic fluid embolism

c)cervical carcinoma

d)abruptio placentae (correct)

e)PPH

0 1 . A 10 year old boy w i t h shoulder i n j u r y lost abduction of his shoulder up to 30 degree which muscle is lost:

Supraspinatus

Deltoid (correct)

02. A boy is brought to a hospital with injury at elbow joint lost extension of medial 4 fingers at MTP joint, abduction of thumb with intact sensation due to:

Injury to Radial nerve at elbow

03. Which of the following muscle is not supplied by median nerve:

Adductor polices.

04. Regarding palm:

Superficial palmar arch is below palmar aponeurosis.

05. Which of the following muscles have dual nerve supply from median and ulnar nerve:

Flexor digitorum profundus.

6. Infection of the first pulp space lymph nodes will first drain to Epitrochlear lymph nodes.

7. Which of the following muscles is flexor at hip and extensor at knee: Sartorius.

8. In an injury to knee joint a man is unable to extend his knee the root value affected:

L3-L4.

09. In the injury to neck of fibula the artery damaged:

Ant. Tibial artery.

Peroneal artery. (correct)

10. Regarding post. Triangle:

Base is formed by middle 3rd of clavicle.

11. Bifurcation of common carotid artery:

Beneath the ant. border of sternocleidomastoid at the sup. border of thyroid cartilage.

12. Great saphenous vein has how many valves:

20.

13. Vertebral venous plexus:

Has no communication with cerebral sinuses.

Lies in epidural space.

Is formed by two vertebral veins.

14. A 40 years old man feels pain in his gastrocnemius muscle after he walks 100 meter which relieves when he stops walking is likely due to obstruction of:

A. Post. Tibial artery.

15. Subclavian artery grooves over: A. 1st rib.

16. What is inappropriate about azygus vein.

A. It enters the thoracic cavity thru esophageal opening.

17. Which of the following structure arches over root of left lung: A. Arch of aorta.

18. Weakest point of rib is: A. Angle

of the rib.

19. A pathologist wants to pass dye to the liver he will reach t h r u : A.

Ligamentum Teres.

20. Internal spermatic fascia is a continuation of:

A. Transversalis fascia.

21. The branch of internal carotid artery which remains in true pelvis throughout its course:

A. Middle rectal artery.

22. During a per rectal examination the examiner will not reveal: A. Ureter

23. Parasympathetic nerves supplying the urinary bladder are: A. Pelvic splanchnic nerves.

24. Nerve supply to the lower airways: A. T3-4

25. During an injury to the bulbar part of urethra the urine will extravasate to:

A. Superficial perineal pouch.

26. Nerve supply to the distal scrotum is t h r u :

Ilioinguinal nerve. (correct)

Iliohypogastric nerve.

Genitofemoral nerve.

27. During surgery of right colon for carcinoma which structure would not be

injured: A.

Aorta.

28. Slow growing tumor of head of pancreas will compress: A. Common

Bile Duct.

29. Tumor of the head of pancreas will compress: A. Common

Bile Duct.

EMBRYOLOGY.

1. Regarding Decidua:

A. Decidua basalis forms the maternal part of placenta.

2. Embryonic period is: A. 3-8

weeks.

3. Which of the following is a derivative of neuro ectoderm: A. Sphincter

pupili muscle.

4. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

6. Regarding Allantois:

7. left umbilical vein will regress t o :

A. Ligamentum Teres.

8. Which of the following structure is not an Embryological remnant: A. Lateral umbilical ligament.

9. Regarding Mesothelium: A.

Lines the body cavities.

10. Physiological hernia occurs in between:

A. 6-10 weeks.

11. What will happen immediately after birth: Anatomical

closure of Ductus arteriosus. Anatomical closure of Ductus

venosus. Anatomical closure of foramen ovale. (correct)

Obliteration of Left umbilical vein. Obliteration of Right

umbilical vein.

12. Which of the following bone is derived from 2nd Pharyngeal arch: A. Styloid

process.

13. Muscles innervated by hypoglossal nerves are derived from: A. Occipital

Somites.

14. Primordial Germ cells are derived from:

A. Yolk sac endoderm.

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Pulmonary Wedge Pressure:

A. Indirectly measures left atrial pressure,

2. Ventricular Depolarization on ECG strip is represented by : A. QRS

Complex.

3. Ventricular preload is measured by: A. LVEDV.

4. Blood flow to the left ventricles is increased by : Acetylcholine

infusion.

Sympathetic stimulation (correct)

5. Bain Bridge reflex.

.....

6. IPSP is generated by opening of: A. Cl-

channels.

7. During Depolarization:

A. There is rapid influx of Na+.

8. Blood group antigen:

A. Will not found in any other tissue than blood.

B. Will be inherited by Autosomal recessive pattern

9. If father's blood group is B+ve & mother's blood group is AB+ve there child can not have which of the following blood group:

A. O+ve.

10. ESR will increase with the decrease in :

A. Albumin.

11. ADH will act on :

A. Distal Tubules.

12. Renal absorption of glucose thru secondary transport with sodium occurs at:

A. Proximal Tubules.

12. Simple Diffusion depends on all of the following factors except: A. Magnetic field.

13. What is the suitable I/V fluid for the patient of acidurea: Normal

Saline. (correct)

Darrow's solution.

Ringer lactate. 5%

dextrose

10% dextrose.

14. Which of the following causes Hyperkalemia:

Zollinger Ellison syndrome.

Cushing syndrome. Conn's

syndrome. Pyloric

stenosis.

15. Which of the following hormone is called STRESS HORMONE: A. Cortisol.

16. Inhibitory factor released by hypothalamus against which of the following hormone:

Prolactin

Growth hormone.

17. Bile of the Liver differs from the GB bile because GB bile contains decrease amount of:

A. Water.

18. Which of the following cell can never reproduce:

Erythrocyte.

Neuron. Skeletal

muscle.

Smooth muscle. (correct)

19. Which of the following is the NOT non dividing cell: A.

Hepatocytes.

20. Heat loss mainly depends on : Temperature of the

surrounding. (correct) Evaporation.

21. Cortisol decreases which of the following cell: A.

Lymphocyte.

22. Resection of distal ileum will impair the absorption of: A. Bile Salts.

23. Regarding Bradykinin:

Its formation is activated by kallikrein.

24. Regarding Interferon:

25. Surfactant is released by : A. Type II

pneumocytes.

26. Increase peripheral resistance is due to : A.

Increase vasomotor tone.

27. Chloride shift means:

A. Transfer of Cl^- in erythrocytes in exchange of HCO_3^- .

28. Cardiac muscles are prevented by tetanization due to its:

Rythmicity

Automaticity Conductivity Long

refractory period. (correct)

29. Sustained rhythmic reflex tremors induce by sudden movements is: A. Clonus.

30. Most active form of thyroid hormone present in circulation is: A. T_3 .

31. Regarding conduction of visual pathways:

32. Regarding olfaction:

A. Sharp odors have the quality of water & lipid solubility.

33. Unilateral Anosmia is due to :

A. Affection of Nasal mucosa.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Irreversible cell injury starts with:

A. Rupture of the Lysosomal membrane.

2. Which of the following is not a mediator of acute inflammation: A. Dopamin.

3. ICAM & VCAM mediates: A.

Leukocyte Adhesion.

4. Fever in inflammation is caused by: A. IL1 &

TNF α .

5. A 36 years old women presented with acute abdomen. At laparoscopy most of the bowel loops were dark purple black. Her mesenteric veins were patent. The most probable underlying pathological process is:

A. Wet Gangrene.

6. Superimposed infection on necrosis is called: A.

Gangrenous Necrosis.

7. Fluid accumulates in acute inflammation contains: A. Proteins

>3gm/dl.

8. Fat necrosis occurs in: A.

Acute pancreatitis.

9. What is inappropriate about fat necrosis:

A. Only caused by trauma to the fat tissue.

10. A 25 year old lady with 14 weeks pregnancy had a road traffic accident brought to the emergency department with a large open wound on thigh and femur fracture. After 2 days of accident she suddenly collapsed & died. The most probable pathological process involve in her death:

A. Fat Embolism.

11. Regarding Fat Embolism:

It is Fetal in > 80 % of cases.

IT manifest within 12 hours.

12. A 30 year old women brought to emergency department with bleeding.....

13. A 16 years old boy deeply jaundiced presented with gum bleeding due to:

A. Vitamin K deficiency.

14. A patient presented with enlarge lymph nodes, the diagnosis of Tuberculosis in this patient is confirmed by :

A. Presence of caseous necrosis in lymph nodes.

15. An 18 year old girl came to family doctor complaining of primary amenorrhea, on examination she found to have well formed breasts, blind ended vagina with no uterus & ovary. Her probable Karyotype is:

A. 46 XY.

16. Edema due to increase hydrostatic pressure is seen in :

A. Congestive cardiac failure.

17. Which of the following is a benign tumor: A.

Warthin`s tumor.

18. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

A. Leukoplakia.

B. Erythroplakia.

19. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

Condyloma

Metaplasia Endocervix.

Cystic hyperplastic endometrium

20. Metaplasia does not occur in :

Brain.

Vitamin A deficiency.

21. The primary source of Creatinin is:

Liver.

RBC.

Skeletal muscles.

Cardiac muscles.

Lungs.

22. Dystrophic Calcification is seen in all of the following except:

Malarial parasite.

Dead fetus.

Hydatid Cyst.

23. Maximal tensile Strength of a wound is attained in.

3 Months.

Over an unpredictable period of time. 1 Year. 6

days. 10 days.

24. Regarding autosomal recessive disorders:

25. Which of the following are not non-dividing cells. A.

Hepatocytes.

26. In a patient there is atrophy of submandibular gland due to its duct obstruction.

Atrophy of the gland is because of:

A. Apoptosis.

27. The mechanism of injury of ionization radiation is : A. Free radical formation.

28. LASER act by: Cutting.

Biochemical changes

29. A patient admitted to the hosp. diagnosed as case of gas gangrene dies due to :

A. Toxic shock

30. Which of the following is the confirmatory test of AIDS:

Western blot.

ELISA.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY

1. Hepatic hemangioma is associated with: A. Vinyl

Chloride.

2. Which of the disease is common in I/V drug abusers: A. Infective

Endocarditis.

3. Typhoid carriers are: A.

Usually asymptomatic.

4. Intestinal metaplasia due to reflux esophagitis leads to :

A. Adenocarcinoma.

5. Embryological marker that reappears in circulation in Ca Colon is: A. CEA.

6. Which of the following is peculiar for crohn`s disease is: A. Perianal

Lesions.

7. Anemia of pregnancy is due t o : A. Increase

plasma volume.

8. Major complication of severe burn:

Formation of granulation tissue. Carcinoma

formation.

9. What is Inappropriate about hyper parathyroidism: A. There is

increase PO4 renal absorption.

10. A 25 year old lady complaining of palpitations, heat intolerance on examination her pulse is 112b/min, BP 120/80, R/R 20 br/min. She is most probably a case of:

A. Hyperthyroidism.

11 . Resection of Anterior lobe of pituitary will lead t o :

A. Decrease glucocorticoids.

12. A 6 year old boy is complaining of proximal muscular weakness was

found to be Ca⁺⁺ channel antibodies positive. The most probable diagnosis is:

Lambert Eaton Syndrome.

Myasthenia Gravis.

13. In pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure is due to : A. Ventilation

/ perfusion mismatch.

14. Left ventricular failure will lead to :

A. Increase pulmonary arteriolar Pressure.

15. Immediate effect after injury to a vessel is :

Vasoconstriction

16. Effects of hyperparathyroidism in Ca. lung is due to : Parathyroid

like protein

Parathyroid hormone

17. Splenectomy will help in treating which type of anemia: A. Hereditary

Spherocytosis.

18. Malignant Tumor that will not metastasize: A. Basal cell

carcinoma.

19. Achlasia is due to :

A. Absence of Myenteric plexus.

20. After a traffic accident a lady is brought to a hosp the IMMEDIATE step you do:

A. Clear airway.

21. Ameobic infection reaches lungs via:

Direct extension from liver.

By aspiration of ova of Entameoba histolitica.

By aspiration of trophozoits of Entameoba histolitica.

Via Portal vein.

22. In Hypothyroidism there is increase in : A.

Cholesterol

23. In thyroid disease the antibodies are directed against: A. Thyroglobin.

24. A 50 years old man is awakened in the middle of the night with acute pain & tenderness of the right knee. He has a low grade fever. His knee is hot, tender & swollen. Analysis of fluid from right knee shows: leukocytes 70,000/mm³ with 75% neutrophils, crystal analysis = negative birefringent, gram stain = negative. The most likely diagnosis is :

A. Gout.

B. Pseudo gout.

C. Septic arthritis. (correct)

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Which of the following blocks α and β receptors: A. Labetalol.

2. Ketamin is used as anesthetic in repeated dressings of burn patient because:

A. It relieves pain as well.

3. Drug that decreases the tone of lower esophageal sphincter & increases gastric emptying:

A. Metaclopramide.

4. Which of the following is suitable antihypertensive for asthma & IHD patient during surgery:

I/V sodium nitroprusside.

I/V nitroglycerin.

5. Which of the following is drug of choice for patient of status asthmaticus:

I/V aminophylin

Oral steroid I/V

salbutamol.

6. During surgery antibiotics should be given at: A. At the

time of induction of anesthesia.

7. Heparin will inhibit:

A. Clot propagation.

B. Clot organization.

8. Acid suppression is done by blocking: A. H₂

Receptor.

9. Drug of choice for acute pancreatitis. Pethidine.

Morphine.

Paracetamol

9] A male with Gynaecomastia, small testes, diagnosed as Klinefelters syndrome. The karyotype involved is

A} 45 XO

B} 46 XX

C} 47 XXX

D} 47 XXy (correct)

E} 47 XX

10] Somites are derived from

A} Intermediate mesoderm

B} Paraxial mesoderm

C} Lateral plate mesoderm (correct)

D} Ectoderm

E} Endoderm

11] An I/V Urograph of 8 year old boy shows Excretion of dye normal I kidney but absence of shadow on left side. Instead there is a small shadow just above the bladder on the left side. Which one of the following is most likely?

A} Horse shoe kidney

B} Constricted ectopic kidney

C} Pelvis kidney

D} Non rotating kidney

E} Unilateral renal agenesis

12] Which one of the following is not formed from urogenital sinus?

A} Bartholin's gland

B} Urethral glands

C} Para urethral glands

D} Seminal vesicle

E}

13] Virus damage the cell by

A} making the pores in cell membrane

B} Forming free radicals

C} Altering the formation of proteins c

D} Nuclear damage

E} using energy for their own metabolism

14] The tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to

A) Damage to Golgi bodies

B} Formation of free radicals

C} Hydropic degeneration

D} Metaphase of cell

E} Swelling of cells

15] All are features of IRREVERSIBLE cell injury EXCEPT

A} Karyolysis

B} Karyorhexis

C} Autolysis

D} Shrinkage of mitochondria

E} Appearance of myelin figure

16] Which one of the following is least likely involved in increasing Osteoporosis

A} Increased w t : on bone

B} Renal cell carcinoma

C} Carcinoma prostate

D}

E}

17] Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

A} Sarcoidosis (correct)

B} Silicosis

C} Tuberculosis

D}

E}

18] In women the most common form of necrosis after trauma is due to

A} Trauma to fatty tissue

B}

C}

D}

E}

19] Dystrophic calcification is present in which of the following

A} Acute pancreatitis

B} Malaria

C} Tuberculosis (correct)

D}

E}

20] Which one of the following is most likely feature of reversible injury?

A} Cell swelling

B} Karyorhexis

C} Decreased glycogen

D} Myelin figures (correct)

E}

21] A person fell on road and got an abrasion on elbow the first event likely occur would be

A} Vasoconstriction (correct)

B} Platelet adhesion

C} Platelet aggregation

D}

E}

22] Which one of the following facilitates phagocytosis in neutrophils?

A} C5a

B} C3a

C} C3b (correct)

D} C3 - C5 complex

E}

23] Which one of the following is potent antioxidant?

A} Vitamin A

B} Vitamin C

C} Vitamin E (correct)

D} Transferrin

E}

24] Which one of the following among Arachidonic acid metabolite is most likely function mediated in phagocytosis?

A} Chemo taxis (correct)

B} Diapedesis

C} Transmigration

D}

E}

25] Which one of the following is potent COX-II INHIBITOR?

A} Aspirin

B} Celocoxib (correct)

C} Indomethacin

D} Meloxicam

E} Piroxicam

26] In case of pulmonary embolism extensive infarction causes sudden death due to

A} Air embolism

B} Fat embolism

C} Thromboembolism (correct)

D}

E}

27] A patient was operated for abdominal surgery. A few days after he developed pain and swelling in his right leg. Which one of the following is most likely?

A} endothelial injury

B} hypercoagulability

C} stasis and endothelial injury (correct)

D}

E}

28] A soldier has profuse bleeding. He was admitted in the hospital. Which one of the following should be given immediately?

Fresh frozen plasma

B} 20 days old blood

C} 3 days old blood (correct)

D}

E}

29] A boy was born with the condition of polycystic kidney disease. Which one of the following is correct?

A} Autosomal Dominant disorder

B} Autosomal recessive disorder (correct)

C} X- linked disorder

D}

E}

30] In a renal transplantation, which one of the following is single most significant test to be done?

A} ABO blood grouping of donor and recipient

B} HLA typing and matching (correct)

C} Donor and recipient should be close relatives

D}

E}

31] A organ was transplanted to the patient, but within 10 mins the organ failed. Which one of the following is likely etiology?

A} Antibody mediated

B} T-Cell mediated

C} Preformed antibodies (correct)

D}

E}

32] AIDS occur in the presence of

A} Kaposi's sarcoma

B}

C}

D}

E}

33] A 2 year old boy is suspected as HIV positive, which one of the following is the confirmatory test in the boy

A} ELISA test

B} Western Blot test (correct)

C} PCR

D} Increased levels of HIV in T lymphocytes

E}

34] A 10 year old boy was operated for gastrectomy, which one of the following type of anemia is developed postoperatively

A} Megaloblastic anemia (correct)

B} Iron deficiency anemia

C} Normocytic norm chromic anemia

D}

E}

35] Autoimmunity is not involved in which one of the following

A} Pernicious anemia

B} Grave's disease

C} Diabetes mellitus

D} Hashimoto's thyroiditis

E} Thymoma (correct)

36] In case of hashimoto's thyroiditis, which one of the following is seen?

A} Anti thyroglobulin

B}

C}

D}

E}

37] To differentiate Chron's disease from Ulcerative colitis, which one of the following is likely significant regarding Chron's disease

A} has increased frequency to cancer

B} Involves both small and large intestine (correct)

C}

D}

E}

38] Regarding alcoholic hepatitis, following is finding

A} Mallory bodies

B}

C}

D}

E}

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma.

Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland (correct)

B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus

C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast

D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary

E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

A} Morphine

B} Heroine (correct)

C} Pethidine

D} Phenobarbital

E}

41] Strongest layer of small intestine is

A} Mucosa

B} Sub mucosa

C} Circular layer

D} Serosa

E} Longitudinal layer

42] Regarding adrenal medulla which one of the following is true?

A} Secretes epinephrine and Norepinephrine in 80/20 ratio

B}

C}

D}

E}

43] R.E.R most likely

A} Synthesizes protein (correct)

B} Synthesizes lipids

C}

D}

E}

44] Half life of insulin is

A} 5 mins

B} 90 mins

C} 120 mins

D}

E}

45] Insulin

A} Converts glycogen to glucose

B} Stimulates protein synthesis (correct)

C} Stimulates lipolysis

D}

E}

46] Which one of the following most likely contains abundant cholesterol?

A} VLDL

B} LDL (correct)

C} Chylmicrons

D} HDL

E}

47] Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

A} Constriction of afferent arteriole

B} Constriction Of efferent arteriole (correct)

C}

D}

E}

Re: FCPS past paper ? July 2008

Dby drwatson » Fri Aug 13, 2010 11:58 am

48] Gastric emptying is delayed by

A} Gastrin

B} Secretin

C} CCK (correct)

D}

E}

49] Which one of the following pancreatic enzyme is most likely involved in fat absorption

A} Amylase

B} Lipase

C}

D}

E}

50] Smooth muscle

A} Contain sarcomere

B} T-tubules are present

C} Gap junctions are present (correct)

D} Forms motor end plate

E}

51] Steady pressure on skin is perceived by

A} Pacinian's corpuscle (correct)

B} Ruffini's corpuscle

C} Meissner's Corpuscle

D} Golgi tendon organs

E}

39. Metabolic alkalosis a. renal failure

40. ARF- most effect.a. PCT a 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

43. High output cardiac failure

a. Thiamine a 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 comorbid, Otherwise Normal. Reason? a. Capillary abn

b. Prothrombin c. Vit K dependent clotting factors

47. Warfarin, effects on : a. Factor V III b. factor III c. Prothrombin c

48. Ipratropium bromide given by nebulization: a. dec ACh release in bronchi a b. vasodil
c. inc secretion

49. Mast cell stabilizer. a. Na chromoglycate

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

122. Pt complains of chest pain for more than 30 min . ECG shows changes in V 1 - V4. It
denotes: a. anterior wall MI a b. anterolateral MI c. Inferior wall MI d. Lateral wall MI e. Inferior
wall MI

150. Medullary respiratory group of neurons t of ascending reticular system a. True b. false 1

151. Anion gap increases in : a. Uncontrolled DM

152. Bile from liver is different from that from GB in :

160. Mediators of inflammation a. C3a b. C5a b 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 e

162. Blood flow regulation is mediated by : a. arterioles a b. precapillary sphincter c. capillaries d. venules

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} oxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria D} Malaria d

E} Sickle cell disease

5] Thiamine deficiency causes A} Peripheral Neuropathy a 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 d 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 c D} Nuclear damage E} using energy for their own metabolism

9] Which one of the following lipoprotein has highest protein content? A} HDL} a} B} LDL C} VL} D} IDL E} CHYLMICRONS

10] All are related to PLATELET FUNCTION EXCEPT A} Capillary

resilience test a 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 d E} Fibrinogen

13] In enchymal cells Iron is deposited in the form of A} Tranferrin B} Ferritin bC}

Heamatin D} Heamoglobin E} Lipifuscin

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 a B} Rhabdomyosarcoma C} Cystic hygroma

21] The condition in which pulmonary trunk fails to divide leading A} PDA aB} 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

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 c D} pores formed by lymphocytes

28] Which t of kidney produces ERYTROPOITEN A} Macula Densa B} Peritubular Capillary b C} PCT D} DCT E} LOH

29] A patient with signs and symptoms of megaloblastic anemia. The likely cause is A Decreased GIT motility B} Deficiency of intrinsic factor b C} Malabsorption

30] Stimulation to increase Serum Calcium is A} Hypo-phosphatemia B} atharmone b C} Decreased ECF

31] Malnutrition causes all of the following EXCEPT A} Pitting Edema. a B} Loss of subcutaneous fat. C} Failure to thrive. D} Skin pigmentation E} Thrombocytopenia

32] Liver biopsy from a pati

ent 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 b

e: A} Caseous necrosis B} Coagulation necrosis C} Fatty changesD} Hydropic changes E}
Liquefective necrosis

33] A 28 year fisherman presented with slowly developing lethargy, easy fatigue and palpitations. His diet comprises of fish an

d rice only. Physical examination: Pallor, Loss of touch sense in both feet and legs Hb: 7.5 gm/dl, Platelet count: $110 \times 10^9/L$. Reticulocyte count: 0.5%. Stool DR: Ova of Intestinal asite. The most likely causative asite is A}

Ankylostomata Duodenale B} Ascric Lumbricoidis C} Diphylobothrium Latum c 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 b 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 re

Traction D} Leukocyte adhesion d E} Leukocyte margination

36] Eating raw or under cooked meat can cause infestation by A}

Dracunculosis B} Echinococcus Granulosis C Liver Fluke D Schistosomiasis E}

Tape Worm e

37] A p t : 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}

Keratinized layer C} Layer of upper dermis c 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, Alka Phosphate 2300 IU/L 500IU/L. The most likely cause is A} Drug induced jaundice B}

Extra hepatic Cholestasis b 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 b C} Hydropic degeneration D} Metaplasia of cell E} Swelling of cells

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 a B} C5b C} Lymphokines D} Leucotriene B3 E}
Opsonins

44] Following are the actions of Arachidonic acid metabolites in inflammation EXCEPT A}
Chemotaxis

B} Increased vascular permeability

MEDICINE 25th MAY 2010 - FCPS I PAPER 1 & 2 Dby drwatson » Mon
Nov 01, 2010 10:31 pm 25th may, 2010

PAPER 1 and 2.

DO CONFIRM THE ANSWERS

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/92/3/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 http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_sacra...of_the_l-5

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 <http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=-V3...is&f=false>

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 http://www.cvphysiology.com/Cardiac%20F ... /CF017.htm](http://www.cvphysiology.com/Cardiac%20F.../CF017.htm)

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 occurs in kidney

- b) 25 occurs in kidney
- c) 1 occurs 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 SUPPLIED BY OCULOMOTOR N.

- a) Medial rectus
- b) Lateral rectus
- c) Inf oblique
- d) Sup rectus
- e) Inf rectus

14,

About external jugular 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 pneumoniae

d) Staph epidermiditis

e) ...

ans; b

20,

Hidden content: UNLOCKED

Cause of gas gangrene (C. perferringens ws not givn)

a) C.botulinum

b) C. C. Ijungdahlii

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=c41 ... is&f=false](http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=c41...is&f=false)

22,

Most of bicarbonate absorption occurs in

- a) Proximal c. tube
- b) Distal c. tube
- c) Loop of henle
- d) Collecting duct
- e)

Ans;

A [http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=pek ... on&f=false](http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=pek...on&f=false)

23,

There were 4_5 qs about aldosterone

24,

Stimulus for aldosterone release

- a) Hyponatremia
- 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 circadian 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 disability the 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) Accuracy

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 \[http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/Jav ... leDist.htm\]\(http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/Jav...leDist.htm\)](http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/Jav...leDist.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 be present in a lung hamartoma (it was scenario of pulmonary hamartoma and question was asked at the end of scenario)

- a) Coin lesion on xray chest
- b) Mostly asymptomatic
- c) Mostly Discovered incidently
- d) Benign
- e) Cartilage in lesion area

Ans

40,

Difference between hyperplasia and benign tumor

- a) Hyperplasia invades surrounding tissues
- b) Benign tumor metastasize to tissues
- c) Benign tumor shows aggressive growth

- d) Hyperplasia shows pleomorphism
 - 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 scenario was about Sturge Weber 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 answer was GLUCOMA . Point to note that they did not talk about PORT WINE STAIN (birth mark) on face or forehead A

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) Malabsorption
 - b) Steatorrhea
 - 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) Pacinian corpuscles
- b) Meissner's corpuscles
- c) Ruffini's 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) Blood 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 scenario was about digoxin 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 tamponade

b) MI

c) Arrhythmias

d) Hemorrhage

e) Aortic dissection Ans

d

66,

A pt with deformed nose, AFB +ve

a) Leprosy

67,

Most imp point of exudative inflammation

a) Sp gravity < 1.020 b) Neutrophils c) Protein > 2 g | 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 haematobium

71,

Which tumor does not have 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, sorry

- 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 was not in choices, thanks ALLAH Dya did NT

gv both choices simultaneously©

93,

Cauda equina

a) Collection of nerve roots and rootlets

94

Pilocarpine is nicotinic

a) Agonist

b) Antagonist

95

Diagnosis of Klinefelter's syndrome

a) Barr body

96

Which drug interacts with warfarin

a) Cimetidine

97

Adverse effect of chlorpromazine

a) Extrapyramidal

98

Mechanism of action of captopril a) ACE inhibitor

99

Feature of calcium

a) Polymorphism

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 eosiniphils 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) Facilitated diffusion Ans
- A (water channels)

114

Facilitated diffusion

- a) Passive transport through protein channels or carrier proteins

115

Which factor strengthens the patient-doctor relationship

- a) High professional skills
- b) High social skills
- c) Highly qualified
- d) Logical answers to questions
- e) Active listening Ans

E

[http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cac ... rIDzau8oZw](http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cac...rIDzau8oZw)

116

Which is more aggressive (also in last part 1)

- a) Basal cell carcinoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Melanoma

Ans

b

117

Nissl bodies are

- a) RER
- b) SER
- c) Mitochondria
- 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) Edinger 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 retroperitoneally, which will be 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 fasciculata
- c) Parafollicular 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

Accommodation reflex intact, light reflex absent. Damage to?

- a) Edinger 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 \[http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e ... &q&f=false\]\(http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e...&q&f=false\)](http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e...&q&f=false)

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 resistance
- e) ... ans c

134

For a blood donor what is not required (choices not well remembrd.actually dy askd that which factor should not b there in a GENERAL HEALTHY DONOR)

- a) Age
- b) * * *

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 lying down

a) Retrosternal goiter

140

Best buffer of body

a) Protein

b) Hb

c) Hco₃

d) Phosphate

Ans

C

141

Protein utilization is checked 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 acclimatization?

- a) Ventilation inc

145

Syphilis diagnosis 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 pressure 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 should 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 muscles?

- a) Internal intercostal
- b) External intercostal
- c) Innermost intercostal
- d) Some back muscle

165

Internal spermatic fascia is derived from

- a) External oblique
 - b) Internal oblique
 - c) Transversalis 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 subjects separately

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

FCPS past paper ? oct 2008

Dby drwatson » Fri Aug 13, 2010 11:55 am

1.What is most lateral in cerebral hemisphere :

Insula

Pars triangularis *

Pars intermedia

Amygdala

2. Below the umbilicus anterior abdomen is formed by:

External intercostal and part of Internal oblique*

Internal intercostals and part of transverse abdominis muscle

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*

Liquefactive Fatty

tuberculous

5. Which hormone 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 excised 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 are 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 hormone stops ovulation during lactation

Estrogen

Progesterone

Prolactin*

Oxytocin

12 Which of the following delays wound healing

Vit c*

vita

Immobilization

Vit E

13. feature of Down's Syndrome

Cardiac anomalies

Fallots

Hypospadias

Early death*

14 Turner 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

Berylliosis

Asbestosis*

Benzene

Pentamidine

20. Common feature in nitrates, isoprenaline . Theophylline is

Postural hypotension

Rapid pulse

Vasodilation

Venodilation

21. Mid arm 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 occurs by

Exotoxin of salmonella

Vibrio 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. Hippocampal injury causes

* * * rage

Hunger

Loss of Memory*

Temperature disturbances

27. What organ lesion causes hypothermia

Preoptic

Lateral hypothalamus

Post hypothalamus *

Pituitary

28. Chemotactic factors functions mostly in

Diapedesis

Margination '

Migration

Acute inflammation

29. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is

Appendix testis

Appendix

Ovary

30. Muscle traversing the shoulder joint

Crocobrachialis

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

Symphysis

Involves hyaline cartilage b/w 2 bones

Costal joint

34. Erythropoietin is secreted from

Yellow marrow

Jg complex

Macula densa

Peritubular 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 factor

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 variable 2 heavy chains

IgM is abundant

42. Median nerve supplies

Palmar medial 1/3

Palmar and dorsal medial 1/3

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 nerve 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

Superficial 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 and submandibular

49. Posterior triangle in the neck has following boundaries

Anterior border of SCM posterior to omohyoid

Posterior border of SCM and anterior digastric

Anterior border of SCM and posterior 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

gastrooduodenal artery

Celiac artery

Splenic artery

52. Subcapsular sinus is present in

Spleen

Lymph nodes

Peyer's patches

Palatine tonsils

53. After ileal resection absorption of which of the following components does not take place

Chylomicrons

Bile

Triglyceric acid

Vit d

Vit c

54. In CRF all of following occurs except

Anemia

Hyperlaemia

Hypocalcemia

Hypophosphatemia

Hyperuricemia

55. Patient after radiation vomited for 4hrs Cl is raised, he has

Metabolic acidosis

Respiratory alkalosis with ion gap

Metabolic alkalosis

56. Patient has Babinski + lesion is in

UMN

LMN

Dorsal column

Ant column

57. Inferior rectal artery is a branch of

Ext iliac

In t illiac

Sup epigastric

Int pudental 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 pass 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

Detoxifying 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 seminiferous 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 clearance

69. A boy is malnourished and has edema due to protein loss his

Plasma colloid pressure is decreased

Increase hydrostatic pressure

Blocked lymphatics

70. Cholestatic cholangitis is caused by

Clonorchis sinensis

Diphyllobothrium latum

Schistosoma

Entamoeba

71. After appendectomy what may be damaged

Inguinal ligament

Superior epigastric artery

III hypogastric nerve

Spermatic cord

72. The McBurney point indicates the presence of tip of appendix. Following is true about appendix

Appendix has incomplete muscular coat

Appendix not attached to mesentery

Supplied by celiac artery

73. One of the following is not a branch of External carotid artery

Lingual A

Ophthalmic A

Occipital A

Maxillary A

Superficial 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

Radial nerve

Axillary nerve

77. Vomiting center is present in

Hypothalamus

Pituitary

Pons

Medulla

Midbrain

78. Patient with 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. Muscarinic receptors are present in

Postganglionic parasympathetic

Postganglionic 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 to 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 occurs in

Kidney

Liver

Spleen

Intestine

FCPS - Medicine October 2007 paper • by drwatson » Thu
Jul 22, 2010 4:57 pm Q.1 Paracetamol

- a) increases PT
- b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity
- c) is a poor anti-inflammatory
- d) is more stronger than codeine
- e) causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Paracetamol

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) chicken pox
- b) chromosomal abnormality
- c) small pox
- d) Rubella

Q.4 MS is characterized by...

- a) Lewy bodies
- b) Patchy demyelination & 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) propranolol d)

Q.8 During giving local anaesthesia, 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 caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation
- b) Pancreatic Fistula
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

Q.12 Glucuronide 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

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Q.16 In summer, in a fasting man the cause of concentrated urine is

- a) ADH
- b) No Oral intake
- c) Aldosterone
- d) increased sweating

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) Cortisol
- b) ADH
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Insulin

Q.19 Parasympathetic 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 inflammatory reactions

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Histamine
- c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine
- d) Dopamine

Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathetic Nerves

- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

Q.22 A young man had injury to the neck with some 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) damage to supra-pleural membrane
- c) Un-united first Rib Fracture

Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meninges are intact, the Haemorrhage will be

- a) Epidural
- b) Subdural
- c) Intracranial d)

Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates

- a) Abductor Pollicis
- 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 Pharmacokinetic interaction among drugs is exemplified 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) blockade 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 concentrated 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 Multiple sclerosis is characterized by...

- a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus
- b) Patchy demyelination 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 shortly 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 abdomen 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 would 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) Ovary
- 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 lesion lies in

- a) Facial Canal
- b) Internal auditory 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) Ophthalmic
- b) Oculomotor

- c) Abducent
- d) Trigeminal

Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma, the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to lesion 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) Sternocleidomastoid
- d) Scalenus Anterior
- e) Scalenus Medius

Q.50 Na Retention 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 associated with Factor IX deficiency
- d) in some family members associated with normal Factor IX

Q.51 A male with A+ (Ao,DD) Blood group, married to a female having B+ (Bo,Dd) blood group, children can have all blood groups 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) Pulmonary 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) Octreotide
- 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 damaged is a) Infragluteal

- b) Supragluteal
- c) Sciatic
- 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 persistent fits without regaining consciousness for 30 minutes,

the immediate treatment is with

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Valporate
- c) Lorazepam d)

Q.60 An unconscious 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 HCO_3 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) receives all branches directly from Aorta
- b) receives blood from 3 sources
- c) receives branches from both renal arteries
- d) receives 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 lesion 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 ultrafiltrate of Plasma
- b) has more glucose than blood
- c) has cushioning 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 Cells

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 phosphodiesterase 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 membrane is directly proportional to..

- a. surfactant produced
- b. transalveolar pressure
- c. hypoxia

11. which one of following anti emetic has max bioavailability

- a- ondansetron
- b- cyclizine
- c- droperidol
- d- metoclopramide
- e- prochlorperazine

12. which one of following drug worsens angina

- a. verapamil
- b. isosorbide dinitrate
- c. propranolol
- 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 Prinzmetal angina

- a. isosorbide dinitrate
- b. nitroglycerine
- c. diltiazem

15. nitrous 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 Paracetamol

17. child with burn 6 hours 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 hyperthermia 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 phosphatases
- 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. occipital 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. propofol
- 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 ventilation 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 htensive 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 antiarrhythmic 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.thickening of

- pretracheal 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 immovable

- a. manubrosternal
- b. sternoclavicular
- c. symphysis 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 meningitis sec. to pyogenic lung abscess

- a. streptococcus
- b. staphylococcus
- c. h. influenza
- d. neisseria

64. true regarding trachea

- a. contains macrophages in alveoli
- b. incomplete cartilages in airway tract tubes
- c. ciliated epithelium upto terminal bronchus

65. nitrogen breath test can be used for a. measuring dead space .

66. regarding right brachiocephalic 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.vertrebral 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 nicotin 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 racemic 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. pressure 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. pseudocholine 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. po_2 90 spO_2 100% b. po_2 60 spO_2 90% c. po_2 50
 spO_2 60 %

89. in how many percentage of population malignant hyperthermia chances exist? a. <50% b.
60% c. 80%

90. cis atracurium is preferred over atracurium why? a. due to less production of metabolites
b. doesnot 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 scenario was given in which pH was 7.4, pCO₂ 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 pressure 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 ultrafiltrate of Plasma b) has more glucose than blood c) has cushioning 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 transports across membrane due to its concentration difference, it is called: a. diffusion b. facilitated diffusion c. active transport d. sec. active transport
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. tubocurarine 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
- Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [O comments](#) Reactions:

Thursday, March 15, 2012

[Help me to help you guys!](#)

Dear All,

Assalam o Allaikum.

Appologies for not updating the site for sometime, simple reason being that i did not receive more recalled questions from you guys!

I got on with my career in UK, so could not actively search for latest papers and questions. I tried my best while I could and still promise to update the pool when ever i get anything from you.

Happy preparation!

Dua ki derkhast ke saath,

Sultan.

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [6 comments](#)

Reactions:

Friday, July 23, 2010

Medicine 25th May, 2010

Hi, I am Dr. BUTTERFLY from FJMC, LAHORE.

I tried my level best to recall as many qs as I can to post it at your blog. Your blog is very much popular among part 1 candidates, thanks a lot. U r doing great job.

I wana see my name at the end of ds post at Ur blog. Plz do write my following name when u post ds paper to Ur blog, name is

“ DR. BUTTERFLY ”

Thanks a lot. keep doing good work

25th may, 2010

PAPER 1 and 2.

DO CONFIRM THE ANSWERS

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 http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_sacralization_of_the_l-5

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 [http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=-V3k-](http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=-V3k-2MnDQcC&pg=PA275&dq=cvp+is+decreased+during+gram+negative+sepsis&hl=en&ei=LSE)

2MnDQcC&pg=PA275&dq=cvp+is+decreased+during+gram+negative+sepsis&hl=en&ei=LSE

pTPu_NMaIAeNmY2ACA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CE0Q6AEw
CA#v=onepage&q=cvp%20is%20decreased%20during%20gram%20negative%20sepsis&f=false

6

What change occurs from lying to standing position?

- a) Venous pressure inc
- b) Arterial pressure inc
- c) Sweating
- d) Cutaneous vasoconstriction
- e)

Ans;

<http://www.cvphysiology.com/Cardiac%20Function/CF017.htm>

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 delivered 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 occurs in kidney
- b) 25 occurs in kidney
- c) 1 occurs 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 SUPPLIED 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) Strep. Viridans
- c) Strep pneumoniae
- d) Staph epidermiditis
- e) ...

ans; b

20,

Cause of gas gangrene (C. perferingens 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=8iopTKyKlaWlsQaB9JzEBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=omental%20fat%20necrosis&f=false

22,

Most of bicarbonate absorption occurs 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=oCspTPu0CIO0IqftobD->

Bw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=bicar
bonate%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 circadian 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 disability the 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) Accuracy

Ans

C

35,

Mean Inc with

- a) Inc in sample size
- b) Dec in sample size
- c) Inc in standard deviation
- d) ...
- e) ... ans;

<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 thyroidectomy
- e) Ligol solution

Ans

B

39,

Which will not be present in a lung hamartoma (it was scenario of pulmonary hamartoma and question was

asked at the end of scenario)

- a) Coin lesion on xray chest
- b) Mostly asymptomatic
- c) Mostly Discovered incidently
- d) Benign
- e) Cartilage in lesion area

Ans

E

40,

Difference between 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 scenario was about Sturge Weber 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 answer was GLUCOMA . Point to note that they did not talk about PORT WINE STAIN (birth mark) on face or forehead A

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) Malabsorption
- b) Steatorrhea
- 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 part 1 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 corposcclles
- 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) ...

an
s 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 inflammation

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 haematobium

71,

Which tumor does not have 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, sorry

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) Glucagon
- e) Vip

Ans

c

(As a general rule all gut hormone stimulate insulin release and known 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 eosinophils are Dec

107

A simple scenario 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

ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTOSIS NOT PRESENT IN

- a) Sle
- b) Inf. Mononeucleosis
- c) Walders (sumthin like that) granulomatosis
- d) ...
- e) ...

ans

a (nt sure)

111

Pt with arthritis, 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

http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:B-90RsYl_QIJ:www.racgp.org.au/afp/200512/200512robinson.pdf+active+listening+for+a+doctor&hl=en&gl=pk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEEShL3aencNeNL6PcDL75akSth1myGNOsIBbWqXMO-BxP5X7QKVmiu16qKkAOUhwMcNerrFuT2x-kVNZ-Zz84Xr5Gy1K7AJJfrUhJoOWFb7PnEI52oZ3VXT9v3ZAKmA31w_Eh-Ea0&sig=AHIEtbTDPrtyezt44aYcvJMnrIDzau8oZw

116

Which is more aggressive (also in last part1)

- a) Basal cell ca
- b) Squamous cell ca
- c) Melanoma

Ans

b

117

Nissel bodies are

- a) RER
- b) SER
- c) Mitochondria
- 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) Facial
- b) Hypoglossal
- c) Submandibular
- d) Edinger 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 retroperitoneally, which will be 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 fasciculata
 - c) Parafoveolar 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

Accommodation reflex intact, light reflex absent. Damage to?

- a) Edinger 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

http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e4wArL7hQC&pg=PA18&dq=portal+system+draining+esophagus+is&hl=en&ei=N7w0TNLEDKjonQefitGDBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCKQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

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 resistance
- e) ...

ans

c

134

For a blood donor what is not required (choices not well remembrd.actually 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 lying down

- a) Retrosternal goiter

140

Best buffer of body

- a) Protein
 - b) Hb
 - c) HCO_3
 - d) Phosphate Ans
- C

141

Protein utilization is checked by

- a) Urinary NO_2
 - b) Blood NO_2 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 acclimitization?

- 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....200Ans

D

153

One qs was about CVP.about its inc or dec in specific condition

154

Inc in systemic filling pressure causes

a) Inc venous return

155

Beta-blockers do not cause

a) Inc renin

b) Vasoconstriction

c) Bronchodilation

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 should 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 muscles?

- a) Internal intercostal
- b) External intercostal
- c) Innermost intercostal
- d) Some back muscle

165

Internal spermatic fascia is derived from

- a) External oblique
- b) Internal oblique
- c) Transversalis fascia
- d) Transversus abdominis

Ans

C

166

Inputs to cerebellum

- a) From vestibular system

167

Resolving power of lens

- a) That enables to see closely related subjects separately

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

Wishing all the part1 candidates GUDLUCK

DR. BUTTERFLY

FJMC,LAHORE.

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [21 comments](#)

Reactions:

Monday, September 14, 2009

MEDICINE JUNE 2009

1. H⁺ ion secretion in the kidney causes bicarbonate reabsorption bicarbonate excretion
2. which is pivot joint
temporomandibular
atlanto occipital
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 increased by prolonged use of antacids

PPI

H2 blockers

anticholinergics

beta blockers

10. Esophago gastric junction competence is maintained by lying supine

increased intra abdominal pressure

diaphragm paralysis

use of metoclopramide

use of morphine

11. Patient has acute blood loss the mechanism triggered immediately is

baro receptor mechanism

renin angiotensin system

12. Carotid body receptors respond

to

arterial PO₂

arterial Pco₂

13. propylthiouracil acts by

decreasing iodine uptake

decreasing TSH levels decreasing

thyro globulin levels

14. which is increased in first response 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 have

good vocabulary
competence in presentation
fluent speech

20. which is not caused by parasympathetic stimulation

increased GIT motility
micturition
miosis
sweating

21. ejaculation is caused by

sympathetic
parasympathetic
both

22. Alpha receptors stimulation causes

pupillary dilation
increased heart rate
increased contractility

23. fracture of surgical neck of humerus, patient can't raise arm and sensory loss on

lateral
surface of arm. damage to
axillary nerve
musculo cutaneous nerve

24. action of gluteus medius and minimus is

abduction and medial rotation
abduction and lateral rotation
adduction and medial rotation
adduction and lateral rotation

25. thymus is formed by

3rd pharyngeal pouch
4th pharyngeal pouch

26. bromocriptine causes decreased prolactin levels by acting on dopamine receptors
cholinergic receptors

27. patient's ECG shows increasing PR intervals and then a missed beat
first degree block
sinus arrhythmia 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 be 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 on 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 broncho 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 decreases
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 incompatibility what is given to the mother to prevent it next
time anti D antibodies

69. patient has blood group A+ which cannot be given to him O+
O-A-AB-70.

hamartoma is
benign tumor
malignant tumor

71. medullary rays are present in
cortex
medulla

72. in Addison's disease what does not occur

hyper kalemia
hypokalemia

73. which is essential amino acid
phenyl 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 deficiency anemia is
hypochromic microcytic

80. patients had gastrectomy , after 3 months she presents with
iron deficiency 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

Azygos vein

84. selective beta blockers do not cause

broncho spasm

85. how will the effect of warfarin immediately 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 divided submandibular gland in to superficial n deep part

omohyoid

mylohyoid

anterior belly of digastric

90. patient has difficulty closing right eye and distorted facial appearance. he has damage

to

right facial nerve

left facial nerve right

trigeminal nerve left

trigeminal nerve

91. which does not cause thenar muscle wasting

carpal tunnel syndrome

C8 neuritis cervical

rib scalene muscle

spasm

cervical spondylosis

92. a pregnant lady from hilly area presents to. fetal scan at term shows no anomaly. which of the

following can still be 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

submucous fibrosis

leukoplakia

keratosis

95. which is last mediator in septic shock

IL-1

IL-6

96. antigen antibody reactions are most reduced in

Liver failure

Low neutrophils

97. Clavulanic acid

destroys β lactamases

causes decreased penicillin excretion

98. Dose of Gentamicin is reduced in elderly due to reduced renal function

99. GFR can be 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
decreased 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
increased 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 duodenal
right gastro epiploic

113. thiazide diuretics
do not require potassium supplements

114. behaviour sciences is branch of science which deals with
behaviour of persons in different social , psychological conditions

115. patient has loss of proprioception on right and loss of pain and 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 caused 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 organisms are
streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria 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
syphilis

123. Lambda chain is present in amyloidosis

124. which does not follow oro fecal route
tenia solium
trichuris trichuria entrobilus
vermicularis Ankylostoma
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
Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [5 comments](#)
Reactions:

GYNAE OBS JUNE 2009

Gyn Obs JUNE 2009. Recalled By Syeda.

1-Etiology of cleft palate.

a-anticonvulsant b-
multiple preg c-
multifactorial d-inc
maternal age

2-left cleft palat dt malformation of.,

a-palatine shelves b-
maxillary prominence c-
med nasal prominence d-
lat nasal prominence e-
incisive foramen

3-germ cells derived from.,

a-ectoderm b-
endoderm c-
mesoderm d-neural
crest cell

4-karyotype of turner syndrom,, ,,,(smethng like dat exactly nt
remembr) a-45XO

5-which 1 contain granulosa cell,,

a-graffian follicle b-
,,,,,,

6-in primary infertility,,diagnosis of failure of ovulation by ??

a-wid lower abdominal pain,,,,,
b-rise in basal body temp
c-middle of menstual cycle,,
d-thick mucosa sec frm cx wch nt show fern pattern....

7-pentamer immunoglobulin is???

a-IgA B-
IgG c-
IgM* d-
IgD

e-IgE

8-Regarding entameba histplytica....

a-it is a nematode

b-it causes liver disease

c-occurs in both trophozoite nd cyst stage

d-it exist normally in intestine

e-.....

9-cornybacterium diphtheria....

a-gm -ve bacilli

b-club shaped*

c-.....

10-mode of cell injury by clostridium

.....??

?

a-ATP depletion. b-

.....

11-shigella..

endotoxemia

neurotoxin

verotoxin

enterotoxin

exotoxin

12-corneal opacity caused by..

ethambutol

quinine

phenothiazine

chloroquine

.....

13-drug inducer by p450 mechanism,..

cimitidine

ketokonazole

phenobarbitone ,,,

.....

14-last mediator of endotoxic shock.....

IL1
IL6
TNF ALPHA
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE

15-yellow fever inf occurs ,,,,,,,,,,

endemic
sporadic
pandemic
epidemic
.....

16-wall of inguinal canal Not formed by???????

ext oblique apponeurosis
lacunar lig internal oblique
conjunct tendon
transversalis fascia

17-endocervical polyp in pregnancy,,,
Physiological

.....

18-vaccination of mycobacterium T.B based on

Type I hypersensitivity
Type II
Type III
TYPE IV Cell mediated

19-after subdivided no of peoples into gps ,,sampling is taken a/c to agewat type of sampling
it is

Random sampling (other options nt remember, ,,stratified etc ,,nt sure)

20-ultrasound..

4-8 weeks transabdominal u/s,, fetal heart sounds can detected
Cresenteric line seen w/h cnfirm pregnancy,,,,(smething like dat)

21-MRI
Frequencies,,,,,,,,,,,,,

,nd methaemoglobin.,,,,,,,,, (these sort of alien words were written)

22-bone scan ,,,,,,
(name of sme disesases were written)

23-incidence,,,,,

No. of new cases in a population in a time given

24-pie chart

25-wch 1 is absent in muscles

Glucose 6 po4ase

Hexokinase

26-end product of glucose metabolism

Lactic acid

1molecule of pyruvic acid

2 molecule of pyruvic acid

27-hormone ass with glucose ,fats ,and protein storage

Insulin

28-fetal brain development

Growth hormone

Thyroid hormone

29-w/h of the following amino acid should be taken in diet

Alanine

Tyrosine

Glycine'glutamine

30-following phagocytic cell present in circulation?

Monocyte

Macrophage

Lymphocyte

Neutrophils

31-morphine can be given in

Biliary cirrhosis

Terminal ill patient of cancer
Acute pancreatitis

32-functional layer of endometrium consists of

Stratum basal
Stratum compactum nd stratum spongiosum
Stratum basal nd compactum

33-maldevelopment of uro-rectal septum ,,

Rectovag fistula
Rectouterine fistula
Imperforate anus
Rectoperineal fistula

34-structure lying b/w labium majus nd minus

Urethral gland
Bulbourethral gland
Minor urethral gland

35-w/c 1 of following muscle not attached to tendon of perineal body

Ischiocavernosus Ext urethral
sphincter Bulbospongiosus
Transverse perineal muscle

36-lymphoide nodule nt present in

Thymus
Spleen
Lymphnode

37-Notochord forms
Neural tube
Cns

38-epithelium of ovary
Simple cuboidal

39-pivot jt include

Atlanto occipital jt
Atlanto axial jt

40-sacroiliac jt
Fibrous .,
Synovial.,,
.....

41-hamartoma is.,,,,,,,,,

42-an organ lined by stratified sq epi with inc cellularity, vascularity, nd elasticity,,tubular glands in lamina propria
Vagina
Esophagus
Oropharynx
Duodenum

43-post relation of left ureter

Root of mesentry
Iliac vessel

44-outer lat quadrant of mamry gland drain into
Ant gp axillary lymph node

45-xerophthalmia dt
Vit A def

46-anti-oxidant
Vit E

47-w/h st having 3 layers of muscles
Fundus of stomach Esophagus 48-fat
embolism

49-regarding mammary tissues w/h is Not appropriate

Pect major, seratus ant,lie in deep relations
Can mov freely over retromammary space
Peau'd orange caused by lymphatic obstruction.,,,,,,,,,,
Puckering of skin dt subcut ductal infiltration.,,,,,,,,,,

50-lady died dt amniotic fluid embolism

Poor hemoglobinization
Dyserythropoiesis

.....

59-intravascular haemolysis diagnosed by

Reticulocytosis
Inc in hepatoglobulin binding
Inc TIBC

.....

60-lady wid reddish cheeks, „arthritis,,,,,
SLE

61-in metaplasia w/h is inappropriate
Irreversible

.....

62-acute inflammation

Transudate
Exudate
Inc protein content

63-w/h drug causing minimal GI side effects

Paracetamol
Aspirin
Ibuprofen
Ketorolac
Diclofenac

64-in 6 yrs old child meningitis occurs dt w/h organism

H-Infuenza
Ecoli
Niessleria

65-sepsis is diagnosed most appropriately by

Blood culture
Granulocyte <2000--->15000
H.R >100
HR>,,,,,,,

66-w/h is transmitted by mosquito
Yellow fever

.....

67-virus not associated with ca in human

HSV HBV HDV HPV Papova virus(papilloma
virus +polyoma virus)

68-w/h is more in human milk as compare to cow's
Lactulose

69-gonococcus is best easily diagnosed by

Gram staining
Culture ZN
stain

70-w/h is completely covered by pretracheal fascia
Thyroid gland

71-is not an embryonic remanant

Lat umbilical ligament

72-oxytocin nd vasopressin originate frm

Hypothalamus
Neyrohypophysin
Autonomic ganglion

73-sucrose

Is a diasacchrde
Metabolized into 2 glucose molecules
Reducing or non reducing (nt remember)

74-w/h of the following dis not ass with carcinoma

Lysosomal storage dis

.....

75-rough endoplasmic reticulum
Protein synthesis

76-fragility of rbc's membrane

Spectrin

77-behavioural sciences .definition

78-verbal communication skill

Speak fluently

Education and research training

Presentation

Good vocabulary

79-Not a function of beta blockers

-ve inotropic -ve
chronotropic

.....

.....

80- alpha blockers

81-centrally acting HTNsive

Clonidine

Methyldopa

.....

82-w/h 1 decrease the muscle
length

Golgi tendon organ

Muscle spindle

.....

83-cerebellar lesion,

Ataxia

Rigidity

Initiate muscle movement

84-pre-motor cortex lie in
Frontal lobe

85-coccygeal part of spinal cord lie at the level of w/h vertebra

C2
L2
S1
S2

86-lie in true pelvis and crosses from med to lat side of pelvis

Sup rectal art
Middle rectal art
Inf rect art
Internal iliac

87-inf fascia of urogenital diaphragm also called as

Perineal membrane

88-female pelvis also called as

Android
Anthropoid
Platypelloid
Mesatipellic

89-at crowning w/h muscle is cut during episotomy

Bulbospongiosis

90-lumbar puncture

L2 L3
L3 L4
L4 L5
S1 S2

91-Lactation,,,,,
Hormones,,,wh stimulate

92-prolactin hormone
Stimulated by,,,,,,,,,

93-pregnancy is diagnosed by
Gonadotrophin hormone

94-urogenital diaphragm inserted on

Ischial tuberosity
Ischial spine Sub
pubic arch Ischial
ramus

95-w/h muscle div submandibular gland into superficial and deep part

Mylohyoid
Ant belly of diaphragm

96-root of left lung
Azygous vein arched at root of left lung.

97-teratogenic

Alcohol
Caffeine

98-carcinogenic
Methyl alcohol
Benzidine
99-pat with blood gp A should not given

A+
A_
O
AB

100-. Regarding kidney, w/h sequence is correct

renal art > arcuate>interlobar>interlobular>glomerular>efferent
arteriole renal>interlobular>interlobar>arcuate>efferent
arteriole>glomerular
renal>glomerular>interlobar>interlobular>arcuate>afferent arteriole
renal>arcuate>interlobular>glomerular>interlobar>afferent arteriole

101-in muscle Ca^{2+} release from

sarcoplasmic reticulum
T-tubule
Sarcomere

102-sarcomere
b/w 2 z line

103-parasympathetic nerves r
3, 7, 9, 10

104-w/c is present in de cavity of cavernous sinus

Abducent nerv
Trochlear
Occulomotor

105-in haemophilia

PT INC
APTT INC
Inc bleeding time

106-gestational age estimated frm.,.,.,.,.,.

Abd circumference.,.,. Biparital
diameter.,.,.,. wks Crown rump
length ,,, 8 weeks.

107-norepi + serotonin degraded by
MAO

108-at last trimester w/c uterus is sensitive to w/c
hormone Oxytocin

109-to prevent heat loss
Shivering
Vasoconstriction

110-inc K
Aldosterone sec
Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [4 comments](#)
Reactions:

SURGERY June 2009

SURGERY JUNE 2009. Recalled By Safwan. Thankyou.

(C) Means correct.

1. Gland of cloquet is located in:

a. inguinal canal

2. Below is a carcinogen:

- a. methyl alcohol
- b. propyl alcohol
- c. benzidine (C)

3. Incidence is:

- a. number of new cases in a population (C)

4. Following is correct about femur:

- a. the head is in line of medial condyle
- b. the angle between the neck and shaft is average 125 degrees.

(C)

5. Subclavian artery passes:

- a. above the 1st rib (C)
- b. below the 1st rib

6. Abdominal angina is caused due to:

- a. Superior mesenteric artery (C)
- b. inferior mesenteric artery
- c. celiac trunk
- d. abdominal aorta

7. Left Suprarenal vein drains into:

- a. inferior vena cava
- b. left renal vein (C)
- c. phrenic vein
- d. portal vein

8. Squamous cell carcinoma of urinary bladder is caused due to: a.

shistosoma (C)

9. The species which causes carcinoma in urinary bladder is:

- a. shistosoma mansoni
- b. schistosoma hematobium (C)

10. Oxidative breakdown of glucose during glycolysis generates:

- a. 1 pyruvate
- b. 2 pyruvate (C)
- c. lactic acid

11. Referred pain to shoulder is via:

- a. C1, 2 b
- . C2, 3
- c. C3, 4, 5 (C)
- d. C5, 6

12. Following is not palpable on per rectal examination:

- a. Ureter
- b. Prostate
- c. Seminal vesicle
- d. ??
- e. ??

13. Spinal cord ends at:

- a. S2
- b. L1-2 (C)
- c. L3
- d. L5

14. Femoral sheath is composed of:

- a. transversus abdominis fascia
- b. internal oblique fascia
- c. iliacus fascia (C)

15. Fracture at neck of fibula:

- a. injury to common peroneal nerve (C)
- b. superficial peroneal nerve
- c. deep peroneal nerve
- d. tibial nerve

16. Posterior displacement of knee is prevented by:

- a. Anterior cruciate ligament
- b. Posterior cruciate ligament (C)
- c. Tibial collateral ligament
- d. fibular collateral ligament

17. A patient had cut in the center of wrist during a suicide attempt, he has no abduction or adduction of fingers plus no abduction of the thumb, the injury is to:

- a. ulnar nerve
- b. median nerve
- c. radial nerve

18. Lymphatic supply of mammary glands is:

- a. parasternal lymph nodes
- b. abdominal lymph nodes
- c. axillary lymph nodes (C)

19. Defecation is because of:

- a. mass reflex
- b. myenteric reflex
- c. S2, 3, 4 (C)
- d. Parasympathetic reflex

20. Prolonged coma is because of lesion of:

- a. both frontal lobes lesions (C)
- b. one frontal lobes lesion
- c. periaqueductal area lesion
- d. midbrain lesion

21. Retrograde amnesia:

- a. can be abolished via prefrontal lobotomy
- b. appears in amygdala lesions and propranolol therapy

22. Projection fibers of cerebral cortex travel through:

- a. internal capsule (C)

23. Regarding neural tube which one is correct:

- a. Involved in CNS development (C)
- b. Involved in meninges development

24. Primordial germ cells are of:

- a. ectodermal origin
- b. mesodermal (C)
- c. endodermal

25. Urorectal septum divides the cloaca into:

- a. anus and urinary bladder
- b. anorectal canal and urogenital sinus (C)

26. ADH and Oxytocin are released from:

- a. suprachiasmatic
- b. preoptic
- c. adenohypophysis
- d. neurohypophysis (C)

27. Termination of subarachnoid space is at:

- a. L2 b . S2
(C)
- c. L5
- d. S4

28. Following is true about middle meningeal artery:

- a. Passes through foramen spinosum (C)

29. Mass reflex is elicited by:

- a. decortication
- b. complete section of spinal cord
- c. lesions of cervical or thoracic spinal cord (C)

30. Medial lemniscus system mediates:

- a. Pain
- b. Temperature
- c. Tickling
- d. Fine touch (C)

31. What prevents muscles from over-stretching:

- a. Golgi spindles
- b. muscle spindles (C)

32. Hamartoma is a:

- a. neoplastic condition with no malignant potential
- b. non-neoplastic condition (C)
- c. completely benign
- d. malignant

33. In chronic hemolysis, following will deposit in tissues:

- a. bilirubin (C)
- b. biliverdin
- c. conjugated bilirubin
- d. lipofuscin
- e. iron

34. Premalignant lesion of mouth is:

- a. ??
- b. ??

35. Complication of betel nuts chewing is:

- a. haemorrhage ??
- b. ulceration ??
- ??
- ??
- ??

36. Cleft palate is caused due to:

- a. Viral
- b. carbamazepine
- c. multifactorial (C)
- d. antiepileptics

37. A House surgeon is operating on posterior triangle, which structure is at risk:

- a. spinal portion of accessory nerve (C)
- b. cranial portion of accessory nerve

38. During surgery on submandibular glands, how will you protect labial branch of facial nerve:

- a. lift the deep fascia of hyoid bone
- b. nerve stimulation studies
- c. protecting it as it enters surgical field
- d. lifting the blood vessels

39. Enzyme for breakdown of serotonin and Norepinephrine is

- a. Catechol - o - methyltransferase
- b. Monoamine oxidase (C)

40. Inducer of drug metabolism is:

- a. ketoconazole
- b. phenobarbitone (C)

41. Lesions of cerebellum causes:

- a. failure of initiation
- b. resting tremor
- c. rigidity
- d. ataxia (C)

42. Essential amino acid is:

- a. Glycine
- b. glutamate
- c. tyrosine
- d. phenylalanine (C)

43. Slow growing tumour of thyroid is:

- a. papillary
- b. follicular
- c. adenoma

44. Following are features of thyroid tumour: a.

??

45. Premalignant condition of colon carcinoma:

- a. inflammatory polyp
- b. hyperplastic polyp
- c. hamartomatous
- d. adenomatous (C)

46. Among the following statements about parotid gland, which is false:

- a. It has two lobes
- b. parotid duct arises from deep lobe
- c. retromandibular vein is related to its inferior pole
- d. ??
- e. ??

47. Which nerve lies in the cavernous sinus cavity:

- a. III, V
- b. IV, VI
- c. VI (C)

d. IX

48. Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- a. orbicularis oris
- b. orbicularis oculi
- c. buccinator
- d. platysma
- e. ?? (C)

49. Taste is sensed by all of the following except:

- a. fungiform
- b. filiform (C)
- c. circumvallate

50. Tympanic membrane forms: a.

lateral wall of tympanic cavity

51. Thyroid gland is surrounded by which fascia:

- a. investing
- b. pretracheal (C)
- c. prevertebral
- d. deep

52. Azygous vein: ??

53. Facilitated diffusion is:

- a. energy dependent
- b. carrier mediated (C)

54. The most significant prepotential is that of:

- a. atria
- b. ventricles
- c. SA node (C)

55. Best mechanism for temperature loss:

- a. Vasoconstriction
- b. thirst

??

??

56. Acute inflammation:

- a. transudate
- b. exudate (C)

57. alpha-adrenergic discharge leads to:

- a. cardioacceleration
- b. baroreceptor reflex

58. Which organ gets less than required oxygenation during exercise:

- a. Skeletal muscle (C)
- b. kidney
- c. skin
- d. brain
- e. heart

59. H⁺ ion secretion is in:

- a. hyperkalemia
- b. acidosis (C)
- c. alkalosis

60. H⁺ secretion is associated with:

- a. excretion of bicarbonate
- b. reabsorption of bicarbonate (C)

61. Central and peripheral regulation of respiration is via:

- a. PCO₂
- b. PO₂
- c. pH
- d. CO

62. A fisherman came to emergency department with pallor. The most probable cause for this

is: a. Diphylobothrium (C)

63. Ileal resection leads to:

- a. Increased iron absorption
- b. Decreased amino acid absorption.

64. Aldosterone production is stimulated via:

- a. Heart failure
- b. Decreased perfusion of kidney
- c. Renin (C)
- d. Increased Na

65. Another use of thyroid hormone is:

- a. Weight loss
- b. Appetite
- c. Hair loss
- d. ??
- e. ??

66. Anabolic hormone is:

- a. Insulin (C)
- b. Glucagon

67. Adult Polycystic Disease is:

- a. Autosomal recessive
- b. X- linked recessive
- c. Autosomal dominant (C)
- d. X linked dominant
- e. Mitochondial

68. Lymphatic supply of ovary is:

- a. Internal iliac lymph nodes
- b. external iliac lymph nodes
- c. deep inguinal
- d. lumbar/paraaortic (C)
- e. sacral

69. Remnant of mullerian factor is:

- a. Duct of gartner
- b. Round ligament
- c. Appendix of testis (C)

70. Tuberculous ulcer has which type of edges:

- a. Everted
- b. Punched out

- c. Sliding
- d. Undermined (C)
- e. Elevated

71. Severe infection in a post-transplant patient is due to:

- a. Influenza virus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Cytomegalovirus (C)

72. Within 10 hours acute transplant rejection is due to:

- a. Type I
- b. Antibody-mediated (C)
- c. Type III
- d. Cytotoxic T cells
- e. Type V

73. Following is true about MAI:

- a. Widespread resistant to TB drugs
- b. Only causes lung disease
- c. Very common

74. Following is true about cryptorchidism:

- a. Failure of descent of testis from abdomen into scrotal sac.

75. Definition of Behaviour sciences is:

- a. Scientific study of human behaviour
- b. Scientific study involving epidemiology, biostatistics, ethics, psychology, sociology. (C)

76. Good communication skills are in a person who: a.

Who does presentations (C)

77. RER function is:

- a. Protein synthesis (C)
- b. Transcription
- c. Post-translational modification

78. Following is true about sarcomere:

- a. Is formed between two intercalated discs
- b. Is formed between two Z-discs (C)

79. Calcium is released into muscles via:

- a. Mitochondrion
- b. RER
- c. Sarcoplasmic reticulum (C)

80. Lymphatic nodules are not present in:

- a. Thymus (C)
- b. Spleen
- c. Peyer's patches
- d. Tonsils

81. In Pneumothorax following happens:

- a. Lung collapses and chest expands
- b. Lung collapses and chest indraws (C)
- c. Lung expands and chest expands
- d. lung expands and chest indraws
- e. lung expands and chest remains same

82. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin is which type of vaccine:

- a. Formaline killed Toxoid vaccine
- b. Heat killed organism
- c. Live attenuated (C)

83. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin induces which type of immunity:

- a. Active (C)
- b. Secondary immunity
- c. Passive

84. Which one is true about corynebacterium diphtheria:

- a. Produces powerful exotoxin (C)
- b. Produces powerful endotoxin

85. The most common cause of pneumonia in 6 months to 2 years age group is:

- a. Neisseria
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae

c. E. Coli

- d. Haemophilus influenza
- e. Streptococcus pyogenes

86. Pseudo membranous colitis is caused by:

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium botulinum
- c. Clostridium perfringens
- d. Clostridium difficile

87. Clostridium perfringens causes injury via following mechanism:

- a. free radicals
- b. hypoxia (C)
- c. Invasion

88. Neisseria best diagnosed most easily via:

- a. Gram stain (C)
- b. Culture

89. Ocular opacity can be caused by:

- a. Ethambutol

90. Hydatid disease caused due to ingestion of:

- a. Cyst
- b. Eggs (C)

91. Patient is having MCV=78, MCH=28, it is:

- a. Normochromic normocytic anemia
- b. Normochromic microcytic
- c. hypochromic microcytic
- d. hypochromic normochromic

92. Patient is vomiting: $\text{pH} = 7.25$, $\text{PCO}_2 = 45$ ($35 = 45$), $\text{HCO}_3 = 35$. Cause is:

- a. metabolic acidosis
- b. metabolic alkalosis
- c. partially compensated metabolic alkalosis

93. Most common cause of Deep Venous Thrombosis is:

- a. Contraceptive pills

- b. Trauma
- c. Surgery
- d. Immobility (C)

94. Most common cause of hospital acquired pneumonia is:

- a. Streptococcus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Pseudomonas (C)

95. Following is an important component of Counter current exchange mechanism:

- a. Vasa recta (C)
- b. Proximal tubule
- c. Distal tubule

96. Submucous glands are present in:

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum (C)
- c. Ileum
- d. Large intestine

97. Patient is having bone pains, PO₄ is decreased, Ca⁺⁺ is raised, most probable cause is:

- a. Paget's disease
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Osteopenia
- d. Hyperparathyroidism (C)

98. Calcitonin works by:

- a. Increasing bone resorption.
- b. Decreasing bone resorption (C)

99. True hermaphrodite genotype is:

- a. XY
- b. XO
- c. XXY (C)

100. Testosterone is produced by:

- a. Sertoli cells (C)
- b. Leydig cells

101. The vasculature of kidney is :

a. Afferent -> glomerulus -> efferent -> vasa recta

Along with these there were few questions about premalignant conditions of mouth and a question about which is correct about cholesteatoma. There was a Murad MCQ about pie chart. Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [3 comments](#) Reactions:

Saturday, September 12, 2009

RADIOLOGY JANUARY 2009.

See the June papers below the January papers.

By 'Bolani'. Correct answers are marked >> * <<

1. Most imp. stress hormone

ACTH*

Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Growth

hormone

2. What is not in relation with right kidney

descending colon*

ascending colon

duodenum

spleen

3. What is not in relation with pituitary gland

Facial nerve*

Abducent nerve

Sphenoid sinus

Trigeminal

4. Tributary of external carotid vein

Anterior jugular vein*

Facial vein

5. Side effect of theophyllin

nausea and vomiting*

hypertension

bradycardia

seizures

6. Nor-epinephrine & serotonin degradation by
MAO*
COMT

7. chemotactic factor
leukotriene B4*
C3b
C5 complex
histamine

8. what is not in post. relation with left kidney
Duodenum*
Ascending colon
Descending colon

9. what is in between celiac trunk and superior mesenteric
artery Pancreas* Pancreas + jejunum Transverse colon + ileum

10. what is secreted in breast milk
Ig G*
Ig A
Ig M
Ig D
Ig E

11. what cannot pass placenta
Ig G
Ig A
Ig M*
Ig D
Ig E

12. ant and post spinal arteries arise from

vertebral artery gives anterior spinal, PICA gives post. Spinal*
Internal carotid
Vertebral artery and ant cerebellar artery

13. from which foramen facial nerve enters temporal lobe
internal acoustic meatus* stylomastoid foramen foramen
ovale foramen spinosum

14. When r the ventricles filled with blood
Diastasis*
Atrial systole
Rapid in flow

15. A boy had behavior problem, loss of memory but resolvehe is aggressive in his mood,
where is damage
Mammillary bodies
frontal lobe*
temporal lobe parital
lobe occipital lobe

16. a new born presented with obstructive jaundice,,,,, gall bladder looks ok in U/s, cause
Atresia of CBD*
Atresia of entire extra hepatic
apparatus Atresia of hepatic duct
Choledochal cyst

17. A man with noticed weakness of left side of the body, hypotonia of the left limb, he swangs
to left side, where is the lesion
Cerebral hemisphere
Left cerebellum *
superior c puduncle
Red nucleus

18. adrenalcortical insufficiency causes
hypokalemia
hyponatremis
hypoglycemia*
alkalosis

19. In resting stage actin is attached to
tropomyocin
troponin
titin
myosin

20. if there is damage to sciatic nerve, supply to the dorsum of foot is
by
sephenous nerve*
Sural nerve Common
peroneal Deep
peroneal

21. patient with difficulty in standing from sitting postion....
Gluteus Maximum*
Gluteus medius
Tensor fascia lata
Quadricep femoris

22. wat is not in relation with left recurrent
nerve
SVC*
Arch of aorta Lig
arteriousum
Trachea
Esophagus

23. stucture compressing Esophagus
Left bronchus (correct)
Left Venticle
Right Atrium
Right ventricle
Thymus

24. Esophagus constriction at
Aortic arch*
Left ventricle Rt
atrium

25. wat vein run with Post. interventricle artery
great cardiac vein
middle cardiac *
small cardiac

26. utrine cancer spread to labia majore via
Round ligament*
utrosacral ligament

27. Basalic vein . drain in axillary ven* runs on radial side starts from palmar surface

28. median nerve supply lateral 2 lumbricals* causes wrist drop

29. injury of neck of the humerus, nerve damage
Axillary nerve*
Musculocutaneous
Radial
Ulnar

30. wat is in proximal layer of carpal bone, true Scaphoid, lunate triqutral & pisiform*

31. broncopulmonary segment wat is true anatomical, fuctional n unit of the lung* contains lobar bronchus pulmonary veins run in intersegmental tissue

32. urinary bladder, wat is true supplied by anterior division of internal iliac* separated from uterus by pouch of Douglas in males has seminal vesical above and vas deferens below

33. sphenous nerve wat is true drain into femoral 3.5cm inferior n lateral to pubic tubercle* has only 1 tributary connected to short sphenous by perforators

34. down syndrome trisomy 21*
18
15
13

35. Which of the following tissue is most radiosensitive

Skeletal muscle
Cartilage*
Bone

36. diagnostic test for strptococuss is
ASO titer
Blood culture*
Urine Dr

37. 65% of Na and water reabsorbed from
PCT*
DCT
Loop of Henle
Collecting duct

38. injury to hippocampus
Memory loss*

40. .Erythropoietin is secreted from
Yellow marrow
Macula densa
Preitubualr capillaries*
PCT

41. medial part of breast supply which node
internal thoracic*
lateral grp
ant grp
medial grp

42. diapharam contraction cause
increase in thoracic pressure
increase in thoracic diameter

43. thoracic duct
passes with aorta *

44. syphathetic supply by alpha receptors
dilator pupillary musscle of eye*
brochoconstriction cardioacceleration

45. parasympathetic supply inc.
secretion of salivary gland*

46. gastric emptying delayed by
CCK*
Secretin
Gastrin
Vagus

47. A boy has edema due to protein loss of 3.5g in urine..., what is the cause of edema
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased*
Increase hydrostatic pressure
Increased capillary permeability

48. what is not supplied by internal thoracic artery
Inferior portion of rectus muscle*
Ant abd wall upto umbilicus
Pericardium
Thymus

49. Patient Gravida 4 with anemia and occult blood in stool
Iron deficiency anemia *
Sideroblastic anemia
Thalassemia
Megaloblastic anemia

50. iron absorb in
ferrous form*
oxalate

51. Bile salt absorb from
Ileum*
Proximal jejunum
Distal jejunum
duodenum

52. Trachea start fromwhat is true
C6*

C4 C5 Cricoid
cartilage

53. what is true about CSF
secreted at rate of 500 ml/day*
choroid villi are seen by naked eye
aqueduct transmits CSF from 4th ventricle to spine

54. blood supply to Bundle of His.
Circumflex artery a br. Of left coronary artery
Posterior interventricular artery
Main Left coronary artery
Main right coronary artery

55. metastatic carcinoma least common site
brain
lung liver
spleen(correct
)

56. premotor area, which artery supplies
Anterior and middle cerebral (correct)
Anterior
Middle
Middle and post. Cerebral
Anterior and post. Cerebral

57. arterial supply to primary visual area
PCA*
ACA
MCA
PICA

58. A boy defecate just after he takes meal, what the
reflex
gastrogastric reflex
gastro coic reflex (correct)

59. Median of 20,20,25,25,30,30,35,40
25
20
27.5*
30

60. nerve supply to latissimus dorsi
thoracodorsal*
subscapular
long thoracic

61. Right bronchus as compare to left
is longer
ant to pul artery
right bronchus is more vertical than left*

62. A surgeon did a study on patients with hemorrhoids
he included 100 pt in grpA and treated them surgically
while kept the other 100pt on high fiber diet
he interviewed them after 12mons and found that the grp with surgical treatment had a
better
response..... what type of study is this?
Case control
Cohort
Prospective
Randomized control trial

63. Doctor patient relations and how good a doctor is known
by
his degrees
his records
his pleasant behavior and bedside manners*

64. if a patient develops a fatal disease it is best
to
hide it from him
tell it to him and his family as soon as possible*

65. Benedict's test is done for
blood sugar
urinary glucose
urinary reducing sugars*

66. sup parathyroid gland is related
to sup thyroid artery* lies outside
the pretracheal fascia lies
anterolateral to thyroid

67. MHC complex is related
to HLA typing* blood grp
antigens same in identical
twins

68. first part of axillary artery ends at

border of pectoralis major

border of pec minor *
border of teres major

69. Esophagus is related to which structure whose dilatation can cause dysphagia

l atrium*
left vent
SVC
Rt atrium

70. If RCA is occluded distal to the origin of right marginal artery which part of the heart will be affected most?

Rt atrium SANode
AVnode* Apex of
the heart

71. Myelination of the brain what is most inappropriate?

Starts at birth
Occurs haphazardly
Sensory neurons are myelinated first
Occurs by oligodendrocytes

72. A patient with multiple fractures and BP 90/60 pulse 60/min what is the most appropriate initial treatment?

IV fluids* Reduction of
fractures

73. Factor 9 deficiency what is the appropriate treatment?

Cryoprecipitate* FFP
Whole blood
WBC

74. DIC most inappropriate

low FDP*
consumptive coagulopathy
treated with heparin low
platelets

75. Klinefelter's syndrome
chromosomal deficiency
autosomal dominant
autosomal recessive extra X
chromosome* extra Y
chromosome

76. Fat embolism most unlikely
urinary test is diagnostic*
occurs due to trauma to fatty tissues
caused by acute pancreatitis

77. Highest mortality rate
Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C
Hepatitis D
Hepatitis E

78. Diphtheria is transmitted by
sexual contact
respiratory *
feco oral

79. which organ has least chance of metastasis
lung
bone
liver
kidney
spleen*

80. which organism causes meningitis secondary to pyogenic lung abscess?
Strep
Staph
Pneumococcus
h. influenzae

81. thromboembolism is most common in?
leg*
liver
brain
kidney

82. OCP increase the risk of

breast cancer
endometrial cancer
thromboembolism*
osteoporosis

83. Osteoporosis is less in premenopausal women due to effect of
estrogen*
testosterone
progesterone
androgens

84. A trauma patient in shock with stab wound along left 10th rib which organ is
damaged?
Liver
Spleen*
Colon
Duodenum

85. in autosomal recessive disease
all siblings are affected
both parents are affected
only mother is affected
all siblings have a chance of one into four of contracting the disease*

86. which of these is not caused by bacteria
histoplasmosis*

87. Most likely finding in CSF

inc glucose in fungal meningitis
dec glucose in viral meningitis
lymphocytosis in aseptic meningitis
dec glucose in pyogenic meningitis

88. most imp for wound contraction
myoblasts
fibroblasts
myofibroblasts*
epithelium
collagen

89. smooth muscles are
striated
voluntary
mostly arranged in circular and longitudinal layers *

90. hyperparathyroidism causes least likely

hypertension dystrophic
calcification* inc PTH

91. Ductus deferens ends into
Prostate
u.Bladder
S.vesicles
Prostatic urethra
Ejaculatory duct*

92. About large gut
descending colon has no haustra
appendix has no tenia*
all large gut is supplied by inf mesenteric artery
ascending colon has a mesentry

93. most probable abt gall bladder.
Has thick submucosa Mucosa has
extensive folds*

94. a patient with known HBV infectio comes with
HBSAg + HBe ab+ HBV DNA + HBC IGM ab+ Wat is
the diagnosis?
Acute dis *
Chronic carrier
Chronic active

95. Which HBpathy presents with crises
sickle cell trait
sickle cell disease*
thalassemia
Hb C

96. unconjugated bile is carried by which protein?
Albumin *
Pre albumin A
globulin B
globulin
Fibrinogen

97. After gastrectomy patient will develop
iron def anemia

megaloblastic anemia due to folic acid def
pernicious anemia* sideroblastic anemia

98. 60 yr male with lymphadenopathy and low hb low platelets and increased wbc microscopy show large mature cells wats the diagnosis?

CLL*
Burkitts
Follicular
NHL

99. what is true abt Hb
consists of alpha and gamma chains in adults
imp buffer of H⁺ *
not assoc with CO₂ transport

100. PDGF is secreted from which part of platelets
alpha granules
dense bodies
cytoplasm
lysosomes

101. which cells produce antibodies
plasma cells*
T cells
B cells
Platelets

102. Heparin is released from which cells.
Mast cells*
Eosinophils
IgE

103. Epitheloid cells in granulomas are formed by which cells
macrophages
lymphocytes
langerhans cells*

104. thyroid is invested in which fascia?
Pretracheal*

Deep cervical
Prevertebral

105. what is true about thyroid
consists of collecting ducts and acini
epi changes shape according to state of activity.*
Has parathyroids ant to it

106. what is true about pituitary
ant pituitary derived from neurons
no portal vessels btw hypothalamus and post pituitary*

107. Satiety center is located in which part of hypothalamus
anterolateral
VPL
VL
Medial*

108. D & C at 18 days after LMP endometrium will show which stage of uterine cycle?
Follicular
Ovulatory
Secretory*
Proliferative

109. at the end of pregnancy uterus is most sensitive to which hormone?
Estrogen
Progesterone
Prolactin
Oxytocin*

110. Most abundant phagocytic cells in circulation
basophils
monocytes
macrophages
neutrophils*

111. ICF & ECF differ in inc

K⁺ in ICF

112. most potent stimulus for release of aldosterone is

inc K⁺ *

inc Na⁺ inc
glucose

113. Pallegra is due to def of
riboflavin
thiamin
e niacin
* vit C

114. Trauma to the middle meningeal artery causes
subdural hemorrhage
epidural hemorrhage*
SAH

115. patient with loss of fine touch proprioception and vibration injury to which part of
spinal
cord?
Fasiculus gracilis
Fasiculus cuneatus Post
white column* Lateral
white column

116. in females which structure lies btw ureter and peritoneum
uterine artery*
inf vesicle artery

117. which of these muscles is a part of the pelvic diaphragm
deep transverse perinei
puborectalis*
bulbospongiosus
isheocavernosus

118. wat is not true abt adrenal gland
fetal gland is 1/3 size of the adult gland
it is invested by renal fascia
adrenal cortex is derived from mesoderm

119. which structure is most ant in popliteal fossa
popliteal vein
politeal artery *
tibail nerve
bicep femoris
gastrocnemeu
s

120.tendon of which of these muscles is intracapsular

bicep femoris
plantaris
popliteus*
semitendinosus

121. which of these are the major resistance vessels

arteries
veins
capillaries
arterioles*
venules

122. patient losses 1 litre of body fluid in 1 hour what will happen first

inc PR
inc BP

inc veno spasm*

123. a person in a room with optimum environmental conditions how will the heat loss occur

convections
sweating
breathing
radiation and conduction*
voiding

124. major part of energy utilized during breathing is to overcome

elastic recoil of lungs*
resistance of chest wall
large airway resistance
small airway resistance

125. a bullet pierces the intercostal space which layer will it come after the intercostal muscles

parietal pleura
visceral pleura
endothoracic fascia*
pleural cavity

126. which vessel will be damaged if the phrenic nerve is cut

musculophrenic
int thoracic
pericardiophrenic*

127. which of these is not a branch of internal iliac
sup rectal*
middle rectal
inf vesicle sup
vesicle

128. lymphatic of uterus do not drain into
int iliac nodes
ext iliac nodes
sup ing nodes
inf mesenteric nodes*

129. a patient with hoarseness and laryngeal nodule which is most
unlikely
atrophy *
nodule
hypertrophy
hyperplasia

130. pseudo
hypoparathyroidism.
Due to inc ca
Dec vit D
PTHrP

131. wat is seen in dysplasia
pleomorphism
inc NC ratio*
inc mitosis

132. metastatic tumors are identified by
invasion of other
structures* pleomorphism
inc NC ratio inc mitosis

133. sarcomas have
rapid growth
inc vascularity*
capsule
benign

134. epi of a smoker will show

inc ciliated epi
mixture of st sq and pseudostratified cells*
dec goblet cells

135. most unlikely abt glomerulus is

has urinary space btw 2 layers
is cup shaped
is blind ended part of tubule
has stratified epi*
has podocytes

136. which vessel is involved and dilated in portal HTN

portal vein*
hepatic artery
hepatic vein
SMV

137. most unappropriate abt liver
has dual blood supply
hepatic artery gives only 35% of O₂
portal vein has 70% O₂ *

138. not part of the portal tract

portal vein
hepatic artery
bile duct
hepatic vein*

139. not a part of axillary nodes
ant grp
medial grp apical
grp central grp
deep cervical*

140. Clavipectoral fascia
completely covers pectoralis minor*
forms suspensory lig of breast
forms axillary tail

141. in males uretric stones mostly lodge at which
point

just below kidney*
at crossing of ext iliac vessels
at pelvic brim
at ischeal spine

142. if there is fracture of the acetabulum post and superiorly which bones r inv
ileum and ischium *
ileum and pubis
isschium and pubis

143. most constricted part of the male urethra?
Ext meatus*
Infandibukum
Navicular fossa

144. at the level of second part of duodenum wat is unlikely

aorta at the right of SVC* left
renal vein

145. pain of the ovary is transmitted to the medial side of thigh thru which
nerve
femoral
obturator*
ilioinguinal

146. left ventricle does not contain
supraventricular crest
chordae tendinae
aortic vestibule
papillary muscles

147. epidural space
contains venous plexus*
contiues into skull at foramen magnum
attached to dorsal coccyx upto S2

148. Otic ganglion lies under

foramen ovale* foramen
spinosum maxillart
nerve stylomastoid
foramen

149. middle menigeal artery enters thru which foramen?

Foramen spinosum*
Foramen rotundum
Foramen ovale

150. Superior petrosal sinus lies in

falx cereberi
fakx cerebelli
tentorium cerebelli*
diaphragma sella

151. Great cerebral vein does not drain

deep cerebral vein
sup cerebral vein
basal vein thalamic
vein

152. which of these is not a basic tissue of the body

epi
nerve
muscle
blood
CT

153. Osmotic pressure depends on

electrical equivalence
conc gradient
yep
no of particles
mol size

154. chemoreceptors respond to

inc PCO2*
dec PO2
inc Ph inc
temp

155. Processus vaginalis

covers testis only*
covers ductus deferens
forms ext spermatic fascia
arises from parietal peritoneum
arises from visceral peritoneum

156. Dorsal rami of nerves supply
ext of trunk ext of limbs

157. which vessel lies ant to IVC
left renal vein
left renal artery right
renal vein right renal
artery right testicular
vein*

158. if inguinal canal of a female is opened wat does it contain

round ligament and ilioinguinal nerve

159. lymphatic drainage of testis is into

para aortic nodes
sup ing nodes int
iliac nodes ext
iliac nodes

1. what is true about critical temperature:

- a. applies on mixture of gas.
- b. of co₂ is 31c
- c. of oxygen is 12.1c
- d. of nitrogen is 21c
- e. is temperature below which pressure can keep g a s 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 phosphodiesterase 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 F R V 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 propotional to
- a. radius
 - b. pressure difference
 - c. viscosity

- 10.flow of inhalational gase s a c r o s s m e m e b r a n e i s d i r e c t l y p r o p o t i o n a l t o ..
- a. surfactant produced
 - b. transalveolar pressure
 - c. hypoxia

- 11 . which one of following anti emetic has max bioavalability
- a- ondasteron
 - b- cyclizine
 - c- droperidol
 - d- metoclopramide
 - e- porcholrperazine

- 12.which one of following drug worsens angina
- a.verapamil
 - b.isossorbidedinitrate
 - c.propanolol
 - d.lisinopril

- 13.which one of following used in C C F but is not a vasodilator...
- a.verapamil

- b. nifedipine
- c. nimodipine
- d. metoprolol
- e. diltiazem

14. drug of choice in Prinzmetal angina
a. isosorbide dinitrate b. nitroglycerine
c. diltiazem

15. nitrous 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 Paracetamol

17. child with burn 6 hours ago 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 hyperthermia increase
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 b. 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 phosphatases
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. occipital vein

25. After induction of anaesthesia by 10 mg/kg thiopentone, pt is hypotonic. Cause?

- a. hypersensitivity
- b. decHR
- c. dec contractility

26. which one of following has steroid nucleus.

- a. ketamine
- b. propofol
- 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 wound
- 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 ventilation increased. 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 stemouse exercise wats not increased.... a. heart

rate b. cardiac output c. respiratory rate

d. blood pressure

43. pulse pressure

a. is difference 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 a c t i o n ... a.

47.dopexamine

48.bronchial tone circadian rhythm m a x at ... a . e a r l y morning

49.3rd s p a c e fluid loss.fluid of choice i s ...

- a. blood,plasma
- b.10%dextrose
- c. ringers lactate
- d. normal saline

50. class three antiarrhythmic 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 s i n k s during respiration
- b. a r e c e s s in parietal pleura
- c.formed by condensation of S i b s o n fascia

53.supra pleural fascia is a.thickening of pretrachial fascia b.attached to first rib c . m o v e s with respiration, d.subdavianvess elscrossesitsuperiorly

54. chorda tympani,select one false.....

- a. supplies posterior 2/3 of tongue,
- b. l e a v e s through styloid mastoid foramen.
- . c. p a s s e s over upper part of medial side of tympanic membrane

55.all are mesoderm derivative e x c e p t

56.road traffic accident ,patient now having bleeding from left ear n left eye pupil dilated,which cranial nerve damaged

- a. oculomotor
- 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. carbon dioxide produced per oxygen utilization

59. MAC of sevoflurane with 60% N₂O is 0.66-0.68

60. which of following joint is immovable

- a. manubriosternal
- b. sternoclavicular
- c. symphysis 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 meningitis secondary to pyogenic lung abscess

- a. streptococcus
- b. staphylococcus
- c. h. influenza
- d. neisseria

64. true regarding trachea

- a. contains macrophages in alveoli
- b. incomplete cartilages in airway tract tubes
- c. ciliated epithelium upto terminal bronchus

65. nitrogen breath test can be used for a. measuring dead space.

66. regarding right brachiocephalic 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. basilar artery
- c. vertebral artery
- d. posterior cerebral artery

72. which of following doesn't have any sensory supply a. hypoglossal nerve, b. vagus nerve, c. oculomotor nerve,, d. trochlear nerve

73. a patient is inducted with an inhalational agent, he develops bronchospasm and 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 .

- l e s s cardiotoxic
- b . l o n g 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 nicotinic 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 you 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 is true: a. low pH increases its shelf life b. more toxic than bupivacaine c. it is a racemic 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. pressure 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. pseudocholinesterase is deficient

87. ace inhibitor acts in ccf by .. a. reducing cardiac output b. by decreasing AV conduction c. by decreasing SA and AV conduction

88. which one of following is correct: a. PO_2 90% PO_2 100% b. PO_2 60% PO_2 90% c. PO_2 50% PO_2 60%

89. in how many percentage of population malignant hyperthermia chance exist? a. <50% b. 60% c. 80%

90. cisatracurium is preferred over atracurium why? a. due to less production of metabolites b. does not 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 scenario was given in which pH was 7.4, pCO₂ 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 pressure 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 ultrafiltrate of Plasma b) has more glucose than blood c) has cushioning 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 transports across membrane due to its concentration difference, it is called: a. diffusion b. facilitated diffusion c. active transport d. secondary active transport

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. tubocurarine 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 ciscurium 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

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 (http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_sacralization_of_the_L5)

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;

DNKNWEXACTLY

5

Central venous pressure

a) Inc. in haemorrhage

b) Dec in gram negative septicemia

c) Dec in heart failure

d) ...

e) ...

ans;

b (http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=-V3k-2MnDQcC&pg=PA275&dq=cvp+is+decreased+during+gram+negative+sepsis&hl=en&ei=LSEpTPu_NMaAlAeNmY2ACA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9&ved=0CE0Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=cvp%20is%20decreased%20during%20gram%20negative%20sepsis&f=false)

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 <http://www.cvphysiology.com/Cardiac%20Function/CF017.htm>

7

A simple scenario 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 delivered in a remote village, presents with shock, septicemia, bleeding from venae sites. what's 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 occurs in kidney
- b) 25 occurs in kidney
- c) 1 occurs 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 SUPPLIED BY OCULOMOTOR N.

- a) Medial rectus
- b) Lateral rectus
- c) Inf oblique
- d) Sup rectus
- e) Inf rectus

14,

About external jugular 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 clinical scenario of cervical rib, i.e. weakness and paresthesia along ulnar nerve course

17,

Answers 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) Strep. Viridans
- c) Strep pneumoniae
- d) Staph epidermiditis
- e) ...

ans; b

20,

Cause of gas gangrene (C. perferingens was not given)

- a) C. botulinum
- b) C. C. ljungdahlii
- c) Tetanustoxin
- 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=8iopTKyklaWlsQaB9JzEBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CDYQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=omental%20fat%20necrosis&f=false

22,

Most of bicarbonate absorption occurs in

- a) Proximal 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=oCspTPu0CI00IQftobD-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) Hyponatremia
 - d) ... ans;
- c

26,

Decreased 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 circadian 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 increase vitamin 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 disability the 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) Methimazolepropylthiouracil
 - b) Ppu
 - c) Radioactive iodine
 - d) Total thyroectomy
 - e) Ligo l solution Ans
- B

39,

Which will not be present in a lung hamartoma (it was scenario of pulmonary hamartoma and question was asked at the end of scenario)

- a) Coin lesion on xray chest
- b) Mostly asymptomatic
- c) Mostly discovered incidently
- d) Benign
- e) Cartilage in lesion area

Ans

E

40,

Difference between 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 A

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 part 1 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 a s k d about wat will happen , ch o i c e s were not straight forward e , g a s k i n s u m 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 a qs in which options were (forgot q s)

- a) Panninian corpuscles
- b) Meissner's corpuscles
- c) Ruffini's 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) Blood 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 scenario was about dioxin 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 tamponade

b) MI

c) Arrhythmias

d) Hemorrhage

e) Aortic dissection Ans

d

66,

Apt with deformed nose, AFB +ve

a) Leprosy

67,

Most imp point of exudative inflammation

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 haematobium

71,

Which tumor does not have bone metastasis?

a) Thyroid

b) Liver

c) Lung

d) Breast

e) Kidney

Ans

b

72,

ESTROGENOPRODUCE

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 superior parathyroid gland

a) Located in close proximity to I N F thyroid artery and recurrent laryngeal nerve at the level of cricothyroid junction. (Remember that superior glands have more constant position while I N F r variable in position. that's why asked about superior glands location. its imp)

77,

Digastric triangle

a) Bounded anteriorly by 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, adduction and abduction

80,

For surgery tibia should be approached from medial side, why

a) Don't remember choices, sorry

B)

C)

D)

81,

Micturition reflex centre is located in

a) Brain stem (pontine micturition centre). There is also a sacral micturition centre but it was not in the choices

82,

Diagnosis of pneumothorax?

a) X-ray chest

83,

Approach to intercostal space for pleural effusion drainage

a) Lower part of space (neurovascular bundle in upper part of SPACE but lower part of RIB)

84,

Pt having upper respiratory tract INF, then chest pain that relieved by sitting up

a) Pericarditis

85,

In nephron fluid which substance 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, nerves sup, lymph, blood supply. Dnt remember exactly

88,

Jaundice, hepatitis, diarrhea 10 days 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 fever 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 was not in choices, thanks ALLAH Dydid NOT gv both choices simultaneously :-)

93,

Cauda equina

a) Collection of nerve roots and rootlets

94

Pilocarpine is nicotinic

a) Agonist

b) Antagonist

95

Diagnosis of Klinefelter's syndrome

a) Barr body

96

Which drug interacts with warfarin

a) Cimetidine

97

Adverse effect of chlorpromazine

a) Extrapyramidal

98

Mechanism of action of captopril a)

ACE inhibitor

99

Feature of carcinoma

a) Polymorphism

b) Nuclear ratio

c) Hyperplasia

d) Invasion

Ans

d

100

Most cancers have which filament in them a)

Keratin

b) Desmin

c) Vimentin

d) Neurofibrillary

e) ...

ans a

101

Paraneoplastic syndrome is associated with

a) Carcinoma of breast

b) Adenocarcinoma of lung

c) Small cell carcinoma of lung d) Carcinoma of prostate

Ans

c

102

Hepatitis B infection is monitored by

a) Surface antigen

- b) Surface antibody
- c) Core antibody
- d) E antibody

103

Hepatitis A inf, which test to perform

- a) Hepatitis B VIRUS
- b) Bilirubin
- c) Sgpt
- d) Albumin

Ans

c

104

Which hormone inhibits insulin secretion?

- a) Secretin
- b) Cck
- c) Somatostatin
- d) Glucagon
- e) Vip

Ans

c

(As a general rule all gut hormone stimulate insulin release and known as INCRETIN)

105

MOST IMPORTANT STRESS HORMONE (it was also in last part 1)

- a) Epinephrine
- b) Insulin
- c) Growth
- d) Cortisol
- e) Acth

Ans

d

106

In Cushing's syndrome

- a) Neutrophils are inc, lymphocytes and eosinophils are dec

107

A simple scenario of Graves disease

108

What's pattern of antibodies in multiple myeloma (options were very weird, not exactly remembered)

- a) They have IgA, M, G in different ratios and percentages, IgA 5gm, M 15gm, G 20gm
- b) IgM: IgG 1:20

109

HLA type in RA

- a) HLA DR4

110

ABSOLUTELY LYMPHOCYTES NOT PRESENT IN

- a) SLE
 - b) Inf. Mononucleosis
 - c) Walders (sumthin like that) granulomatosis
 - d) ...
 - e) ... ans
- a (nt sure)

111

Pt with arthritis, butterfly rash, photosensitivity (these symptoms wr in the form of a simple senario), W A T S diagnosis a) S L E

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) Facilitated diffusion

Ans

A (water channels)

114

Facilitated diffusion

- a) Passive transport through protein channels or carrier proteins

115

Which factor strengthen pt doc relationship

- a) High professional skills
- b) High social skills
- c) Highly qualified
- d) Logical answers to qs
- e) Active listening

Ans

E <http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:B->

90RsYl_QJ:www.racgp.org.au/afp/200512/200512robinson.pdf+active+listening+for+a+doctor&hl=en&gl=pk&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESH3aencNeNL6PcDL75akSth1myGNOsIBbWqXMO-BxP5X7QKVmiu16qKkAOUhwMcNerrFuT2x-kVNZ-Zz84Xr5Gy1K7AJJfrUhJoOWFb7PnEI52oZ3VXT9v3ZAKmA31w_Eh-Ea0&sig=AHIEtbTDPrtyezt44aYcvJMnrIDzau8oZw

116

Which is more aggressive (also in last part1)

- a) Basal cell ca
- b) Squamous cell ca
- c) Melanoma

Ans

b

117

Nissel bodies are

- a) RER
- b) SER
- c) Mitochondria
- 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

119

Deviation of tongue on protrusion, which N. is damaged

- a) Fascial
- b) Hypoglossal
- c) Submandibular
- d) Edinger Westphal
- e) ...

ans b

120

A pt with diastolic murmur in aortic area and colapsing pulse, d i a g n o s i s

- a) Aortic stenosis
- b) Mitral stenosis
- c) Aortic R.
- d) Mitral R
- e) ... ans c

121

SUB-DURALHEMATOMACAUSE

- A) SUPCEREBRALVEIN
- B) INFCEREBRALVEIN
- C) A N T DIVISION OF MA
- D) Post. Division of MA Ans
- A

122

C s f absorbed by

- a) Arachnoid villi
- b) Choroid plexuses Ans
- A

123

Which i s pierced during L P

- A) D u r a matter

124

Inf s p r e a d s 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 fasciculata
- c) Parafollicular 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 forgot the choices

128

Accommodation reflex intact, light reflex absent. Damage to?

- a) Edinger 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) Right gastric
- d) Left gastric

Ans

http://books.google.com.pk/books?id=21e4wArL7hQC&pg=PA18&dq=portal+system+draining+esophagus+is&hl=en&ei=N7w0TNLEDKjonQefitGDBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

130

Bronchopulmonary segment

- a) Anatomical and functional unit of 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 resistance
 - e) ... ans
- c

134

For a blood donor what is not required (choices not well remembrd. actually dy askd that which factor should not be 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 lying down

- a) Retrosternal goiter

140

Best buffer of body

- a) Protein
- b) Hb
- c) Hco₃
- d) Phosphate Ans

C

141

Protein utilization is checked 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 acclimatization?

- a) Ventilation inc

145

Syphilis diagnosis 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) $ln v \propto q$
- 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

Hypospadias 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 supinguinal 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 pressure causes

- a) Inc venous return

155

Beta-blockers do not cause a) Inc renin

- b) Vasoconstriction
 - c) Bronchodilation
 - 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 should 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. influenzae meningitis

a) CSF culture

b) Blood culture

c) Inc lymphocyte in CSF

d) ...

e) ...

an

a

161

Antibody to TB bacteria is (don't 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 of cell division the chromosomes are arranged in chromatids

a) Prophase

b) Metaphase

c) Anaphase

d) Telophase

163

Atrial contraction corresponds to

a) C wave

b) P wave

c) QRS

164

Dorsal roots supply which muscles?

a) Internal intercostal

b) External intercostal

c) Innermost intercostal

d) Some back muscle

165

Internal spermatic fascia is derived from a)

External oblique

- b) Internal oblique
 - c) Transversalis fascia
 - d) Transversus abdominus
- Ans
C

166

Inputs to cerebellum

- a) From vestibular system

167

Resolving power of lens

- a) That enable us to see closely related subjects separately

168

Parasympathetic stimulation causes

- a) Ciliary muscle contraction

169

RTA, 1.5 L 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) IncGFR

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
- 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 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

The ygv senario of klinefeltr and a s k d what u will find most common

- a) Gynecomastia

181

Aldosterone causes

- a) Hyperkalemia
- b) Hyponatremia
- c) Hypercalcemia
- d) Hypokalemia
- e) Acidosis

1. H⁺ ion secretion in the kidney causes bicarbonate reabsorption bicarbonate excretion

2. which is pivot joint
temporomandibular
atlanto occipital
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 increased by prolonged use of
antacids
PPI
H₂ blockers
anticholinergics
beta blockers

10. Esophago gastric junction competence is maintained by
lying supine
increased intra abdominal pressure
diaphragm paralysis
use of metoclopramide
use of morphine

11. Patient has acute blood loss the mechanism triggered immediately
is
baro receptor mechanism
renin angiotensin system

12. Carotid body receptors respond
to
arterial PO₂
arterial Pco₂

13. propylthiouracil acts by
decreasing iodine uptake
decreasing TSH levels
decreasing thyro globulin levels

14. which is increased in first response

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 have

good vocabulary
competence in
presentation fluent speech

20. which is not caused by parasympathetic

stimulation
increased GIT motility
micturition
miosis
sweating

21. ejaculation is caused by

sympathetic
parasympathetic
both

22. Alpha receptors stimulation causes

pupillary dilation
increased heart rate
increased contractility

23. fracture of surgical neck of humerus, patient can't 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 pharyngeal pouch
4th pharyngeal pouch

26. bromocriptine causes decreased prolactin levels by acting on dopamine receptors
cholinergic receptors

27. patient's ECG shows increasing PR intervals and then a missed beat
first degree block
sinus arrhythmia
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 be 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 incompatibility what is given to the mother to prevent it next

time anti D antibodies

69. patient has blood group A+ which cannot be given to him O+

O-

A-AB-70. hamartoma

is benign tumor

malignant tumor

71. medullary rays are present in

cortex

medulla

72. in Addison's disease what does not

occur

hyperkalemia

hypokalemia

73. which is essential amino acid

phenylalanine

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 deficiency anemia is

hypochromic microcytic

80. patient had gastrectomy, after 3 months she presents

with iron deficiency 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 immediately 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 divided submandibular gland in to superficial n deep part
omohyoid
mylohyoid
anterior belly of digastric

90. patient has difficulty closing right eye and distorted facial appearance. he has damage to
right facial nerve
left facial nerve right
trigeminal nerve left
trigeminal nerve

91. which does not cause thenar muscle wasting
carpal tunnel syndrome
C8 neuritis cervical rib
scalene muscle spasm
cervical spondylosis

92. a pregnant lady from hilly area presents to. fetal scan at term shows no anomaly. which of
the
following can still be 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
submucous fibrosis
leukoplakia
keratosis

95. which is last mediator in septic shock
IL-1
IL-6

96. antigen antibody reactions are most reduced in
Liver failure
Low neutrophils

97. Clavulanic acid
destroys β lactamases
causes decreased penicillin excretion

98. Dose of Gentamicin is reduced in elderly due to
reduced renal function

99. GFR can be 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
decreased PO₂ in blood.
103 which of the following causes natriuresis
stretch receptors in atria
carotid bodies

104. patient has gall stones, which enzyme could be most likely raised
Alkaline Phosphatase
LDH
ALT

105. diffusion through alveoli is directly proportion to
thickness of membrane
total cross sectional area

106. transport of materials by carrier proteins is example of
simple diffusion
facilitated diffusion
active transport

107. which does not have lymphoid follicles
spleen
thymus
lymph nodes
Peyer patches

108. in congestive cardiac failure there is
increased pressure in venous system

109. ventricular contraction causes which wave in JVP

a
c
v

110. site for venesection

great saphenous

short saphenous

111. which is not part of limbic system

vermis of cerebellum

amygdala

anterior thalamus

hippocampus

112. right gastric artery is branch of

gastro duodenal

right gastro epiploic

113. thiazide diuretics

do not require potassium supplements

114. behaviour sciences is branch of science which deals with

behaviour of persons in different social, psychological conditions

115. patient has loss of proprioception on right and loss of pain and 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 caused by

stasis of blood

118. lacrimal duct opens in

inferior meatus

middle meatus

119. in asthma

FEV₁/FVC less than 65%

FVC is reduced

120. 6 years old girl has meningitis. most common organism is

Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria 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
entrobium vermicularis
Ankylostoma 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 produces spores
C tetani produces 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
Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [5 comments](#)

Reactions:

GYNAE OBS JUNE 2009

Gyn Obs JUNE 2009. Recalled By Syeda.

1-Etiology of cleft palate.

a-anticonvulsant b-
multiple preg c-
multifactorial d-inc
maternal age

2-left cleft palat dt malformation of.,

a-palatine shelves b-
maxillary prominence c-
med nasal prominence d-
lat nasal prominence e-
incisive foramen

3-germ cells derived from.,

a-ectoderm b-
endoderm c-
mesoderm d-neural
crest cell

4-karyotype of turner syndrom,, ,,,,(smethng like dat exactly nt
remembr) a-45XO

5-which 1 contain granulosa cell,,

a-graffian follicle b-
,,,,,.,

6-in primary infertility,,diagnosis of failure of ovulation by ??

- a-wid lower abdominal pain,,,,,
- b-rise in basal body temp
- c-middle of menstrual cycle,,,
- d-thick mucosa sec frm cx wch nt show fern pattern....

7-pentamer immunoglobulin is???

- a-IgA
- B-IgG
- c-IgM*
- d-IgD
- e-IgE

8-Regarding entameba histplytica....

- a-it is a nematode
- b-it causes liver disease
- c-occurs in both trophozoite nd cyst stage
- d-it exist normally in intestine
- e-.....

9-corynebacterium diphtheria,,,,,

- a-gm -ve bacilli
- b-club shaped*
- c-.....

10-mode of cell injury by clostridium ,,,,,???

- a-ATP depletion.
- b-.....

11-shigella..

- endotoxemia
- neurotoxin
- verotoxin
- enterotoxin
- exotoxin

12-corneal opacity caused by..

- ethambutol
- quinine
- phenothiazine
- chloroquine

.....

13-drug inducer by p450 mechanism,..

cimitidine
ketokonazole
phenobarbitone

.. ..
.....

14-last mediator of endotoxic shock.....,

IL1
IL6
TNF ALPHA
LIPOPOLYSACHARRIDE

15-yellow fever inf occurs ,,,,,,,,,,

endemic
sporadiac
pandemic
epidemic

.....

16-wall of inguinal canal Not formed by???????

ext oblique apponeurosis
lacunar lig internal oblique
conjoint tendon
transversalis fascia

17-endocervical polyp in pregnancy,,,

Physiological

.....

18-vaccination of mycobacterium T.B based on

Type I hypersensitivity
Type II
Type III
TYPE IV Cell mediated

19-after subdivided no of peoples into gps ,,sampling is taken a/c to agewat type of sampling

it is

Random sampling (other options not remember, stratified etc, not sure)

20-ultrasound.

4-8 weeks transabdominal u/s, fetal heart sounds can be detected
Crescentic line seen w/h confirm pregnancy, (something like that)

21-MRI

Frequencies, (these sort of alien words were written)

and methaemoglobin, (these sort of alien words were written)

22-bone scan, (name of some diseases were written)

(name of some diseases were written)

23-incidence, (name of some diseases were written)

No. of new cases in a population in a time given

24-pie chart

25-which 1 is absent in muscles

Glucose 6 phosphate

Hexokinase

26-end product of glucose metabolism

Lactic acid

1 molecule of pyruvic acid

2 molecule of pyruvic acid

27-hormone associated with glucose, fats, and protein storage

Insulin

28-fetal brain development

Growth hormone

Thyroid hormone

29-which of the following amino acid should be taken in diet

Alanine

Tyrosine

Glycine'glutamine

30-following phagocytic cell present in circulation?

Monocyte

Macrophage

Lymphocyte

Neutrophils

31-morphine can be given in

Biliary cirrhosis

Terminal ill patient of cancer

Acute pancreatitis

32-functional layer of endometrium consists of

Stratum basal

Stratum compactum nd stratum spongiosum

Stratum basal nd compactum

33-maldevelopment of uro-rectal septum ,,

Rectovag fistula

Rectouterine fistula

Imperforate anus

Rectoperineal fistula

34-structure lying b/w labium majus nd minus

Urethral gland

Bulbourethral gland

Minor urethral gland

35-w/c 1 of following muscle not attached to tendon of perineal body

Ischiocavernosus Ext

urethral sphincter

Bulbospongiosus

Transverse perineal muscle

36-lymphoide nodule nt present in

Thymus

Spleen

Lymphnode

37-Notochord forms
Neural tube
Cns

38-epithelium of ovary
Simple cuboidal

39-pivot jt include

Atlanto occipital jt
Atlanto axial jt

40-sacroiliac jt
Fibrous .,.
Synovial.,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,

41-hamartoma is,,,,,,,,,,,,,

42-an organ lined by stratified sq epi with inc cellularity, vascularity, nd elasticity,,tubular glands in lamina propria
Vagina
Esophagus
Oropharynx
Duodenum

43-post relation of left ureter

Root of mesentry
Iliac vessel

44-outer lat quadrant of mamry gland drain into
Ant gp axillary lymph node

45-xerophthalmia dt
Vit A def

46-anti-oxidant
Vit E

47-w/h st having 3 layers of muscles
Fundus of stomach Esophagus 48-fat embolism

56-in ca mammary gland w/h drug is given in post menopausal lady

Tamoxifen

Clomiphen

.....

57-in left shift O2 hbdissociation curve w/h 1 is increase

Fetal hb

58-in thalassemia there is

Poor hemoglobinization

Dyserythropoiesis

.....

59-intravascular haemolysis diagnosed by

Reticulocytosis

Inc in hepatoglobulin binding

Inc TIBC

.....

60-lady wid reddish cheeks, „arthritis,,,,, SLE

61-in metaplasia w/h is inappropriate

Irreversible

.....

62-acute inflammation

Transudate

Exudate

Inc protein content

63-w/h drug causing minimal GI side effects

Paracetamol

Aspirin

Ibuprofen

Ketorolac

Diclofenac

64-in 6 yrs old child meningitis occurs dt w/h organism

H-Infuenza
Ecoli
Niesseria

65-sepsis is diagnosed most appropriately by

Blood culture
Granulocyte <2000--->15000
H.R >100
HR>,.,.,.,.,

66-w/h is transmitted by mosquito
Yellow fever
.....

67-virus not associated with ca in human

HSV HBV HDV HPV Papova virus(papilloma
vitus +polyoma virus)

68-w/h is more in human milk as compare to cow's
Lactulose

69-gonococcus is best easily diagnosed by

Gram staining
Culture ZN
stain

70-w/h is completely covered by pretracheal fascia
Thyroid gland

71-is not an embryonic remanant

Lat umbilical ligament

72-oxytocin nd vasopressin originate frm

Hypothalamus
Neyrohypophysin
Autonomic ganglion

73-sucrose

Is a disaccharide

Metabolized into 2 glucose molecules

Reducing or non reducing (nt remember)

74-w/h of the following dis not ass with carcinoma

Lysosomal storage dis

.....

75-rough endoplasmic reticulum

Protein synthesis

76-fragility of rbc's membrane

Spectrin

77-behavioural sciences .definition

78-verbal communication skill

Speak fluently

Education and research training

Presentation

Good vocabulary

79-Not a function of beta blockers

-ve inotropic -ve

chronotropic

.....

.....

80- alpha blockers

81-centrally acting HTNsive

Clonidine

Methyldopa

.....

82-w/h 1 decrease the muscle length

Golgi tendon organ

Muscle spindle

.....

83-cerebellar lesion,

Ataxia

Rigidity

Initiate muscle movement

84-pre-motor cortex lie in

Frontal lobe

85-coccygeal part of spinal cord lie at the level of w/h
vertebra

C2

L2

S1

S2

86-lie in true pelvis and crosses from med to lat side of pelvis

Sup rectal art

Middle rectal art

Inf rect art

Internal iliac

87-inf fascia of urogenital diaphragm also called as

Perineal membrane

88-female pelvis also called as

Android

Anthropoid

Platypelloid

Mesatipellic

89-at crowning w/h muscle is cut during episiotomy

Bulbospongiosis

90-lumbar puncture

L2 L3

L3 L4

L4 L5

S1 S2

91-Lactation,,,,,
Hormones,,,wh stimulate

92-prolactin hormone
Stimulated by,,,,,,,,,

93-pregnancy is diagnosed by
Gonadotrophin hormone

94-urogenital diaphragm inserted on

Ischial tuberosity
Ischial spine Sub
pubic arch Ischial
ramus

95-w/h muscle div submandibular gland into superficial and deep part

Mylohyoid
Ant belly of diaphragm

96-root of left lung
Azygous vein arched at root of left lung.

97-teratogenic

Alcohol
Caffeine

98-carcinogenic
Methyl alcohol
Benzidine
99-pat with blood gp A should not given

A+
A_
O
AB

100-. Regarding kidney ,w/h sequence is correct

renal art > arcuate>interlobar>interlobular>glomerular>efferent
arteriole renal>interlobular>interlobar>arcuate>efferent
arteriole>glomerular
renal>glomerular>interlobar>interlobular>arcuate>afferent arteriole

renal>arcuate>interlobular>glomerular>interlobar>afferent arteriole

101-in muscle Ca^{2+} release from

sarcoplasmic reticulum

T-tubule

Sarcomere

102-sarcomere

b/w 2 z line

103-parasympathetic nerves r

3, 7, 9, 10

104-w/c is present in the cavity of cavernous sinus

Abducent nerv

Trochlear

Oculomotor

105-in haemophilia

PT INC

APTT INC

Inc bleeding time

106-gestational age estimated from,,,,,,

Abd circumference,,, Biparital

diameter,,,,, wks Crown rump

length,,, 8 weeks.

107-norepi + serotonin degraded by

MAO

108-at last trimester w/c uterus is sensitive to w/c

hormone Oxytocin

109-to prevent heat loss

Shivering

Vasoconstriction

110-inc K

Aldosterone sec

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [4 comments](#)

Reactions:

SURGERY June 2009

SURGERY JUNE 2009. Recalled By Safwan. Thankyou.

(C) Means correct.

1. Gland of cloquet is located in:

a. inguinal canal

2. Below is a carcinogen:

a. methyl alcohol

b. propyl alcohol

c. benzidine (C)

3. Incidence is:

a. number of new cases in a population (C)

4. Following is correct about femur:

a. the head is in line of medial condyle

b. the angle between the neck and shaft is average 125 degrees.

(C)

5. Subclavian artery passes:

a. above the 1st rib (C)

b. below the 1st rib

6. Abdominal angina is caused due to:

a. Superior mesenteric artery (C)

b. inferior mesenteric artery

c. celiac trunk

d. abdominal aorta

7. Left Suprarenal vein drains into:

a. inferior vena cava

b. left renal vein (C)

c. phrenic vein

d. portal vein

8. Squamous cell carcinoma of urinary bladder is caused due to:

a. shistosoma (C)

9. The species which causes carcinoma in urinary bladder is:

a. shistosoma mansoni

b. schistosoma hematobium (C)

10. Oxidative breakdown of glucose during glycolysis generates:

a. 1 pyruvate

b. 2 pyruvate (C)

c. lactic acid

11. Referred pain to shoulder is via:

a. C1, 2

b. C2, 3

c. C3, 4, 5 (C)

d. C5, 6

12. Following is not palpable on per rectal examination:

a. Ureter

b. Prostate

c. Seminal vesicle

d. ??

e. ??

13. Spinal cord ends at:

a. S2

b. L1-2 (C)

c. L3

d. L5

14. Femoral sheath is composed of:

a. transversus abdominis fascia

b. internal oblique fascia

c. iliacus fascia (C)

15. Fracture at neck of fibula:

a. injury to common peroneal nerve (C)

- b. superficial peroneal nerve
- c. deep peroneal nerve
- d. tibial nerve

16. Posterior displacement of knee is prevented by:

- a. Anterior cruciate ligament
- b. Posterior cruciate ligament (C)
- c. Tibial collateral ligament
- d. fibular collateral ligament

17. A patient had cut in the center of wrist during a suicide attempt, he has no abduction or adduction of fingers plus no abduction of the thumb, the injury is to:

- a. ulnar nerve
- b. median nerve
- c. radial nerve

18. Lymphatic supply of mammary glands is:

- a. parasternal lymph nodes
- b. abdominal lymph nodes
- c. axillary lymph nodes (C)

19. Defecation is because of:

- a. mass reflex
- b. myenteric reflex
- c. S2, 3, 4 (C)
- d. Parasympathetic reflex

20. Prolonged coma is because of lesion of:

- a. both frontal lobes lesions (C)
- b. one frontal lobes lesion
- c. periaqueductal area lesion
- d. midbrain lesion

21. Retrograde amnesia:

- a. can be abolished via prefrontal lobotomy
- b. appears in amygdala lesions and propranolol therapy

22. Projection fibers of cerebral cortex travel through:

- a. internal capsule (C)

23. Regarding neural tube which one is correct:

- a. Involved in CNS development (C)
- b. Involved in meninges development

24. Primordial germ cells are of:

- a. ectodermal origin
- b. mesodermal (C)
- c. endodermal

25. Urorectal septum divides the cloaca into:

- a. anus and urinary bladder
- b. anorectal canal and urogenital sinus (C)

26. ADH and Oxytocin are released from:

- a. suprachiasmatic
- b. preoptic
- c. adenohypophysis
- d. neurohypophysis (C)

27. Termination of subarachnoid space is at:

- a. L2
- b. S2 (C)
- c. L5
- d. S4

28. Following is true about middle meningeal artery:

- a. Passes through foramen spinosum (C)

29. Mass reflex is elicited by:

- a. decortication
- b. complete section of spinal cord
- c. lesions of cervical or thoracic spinal cord (C)

30. Medial lemniscus system mediates:

- a. Pain
- b. Temperature
- c. Tickling
- d. Fine touch (C)

31. What prevents muscles from over-stretching:

- a. Golgi spindles
- b. muscle spindles (C)

32. Hamartoma is a:

- a. neoplastic condition with no malignant potential
- b. non-neoplastic condition (C)
- c. completely benign
- d. malignant

33. In chronic hemolysis, following will deposit in tissues:

- a. bilirubin (C)
- b. biliverdin
- c. conjugated bilirubin
- d. lipofuscin
- e. iron

34. Premalignant lesion of mouth is:

- a. ??
- b. ??

35. Complication of betel nuts chewing is:

- a. haemorrhage ??
- b. ulceration ??
- ??
- ??
- ??

36. Cleft palate is caused due to:

- a. Viral
- b. carbamazepine
- c. multifactorial (C)
- d. antiepileptics

37. A House surgeon is operating on posterior triangle, which structure is at risk:

- a. spinal portion of accessory nerve (C)
- b. cranial portion of accessory nerve

38. During surgery on submandibular glands, how will you protect labial branch of facial nerve:

- a. lift the deep fascia of hyoid bone
- b. nerve stimulation studies
- c. protecting it as it enters surgical field
- d. lifting the blood vessels

39. Enzyme for breakdown of serotonin and Norepinephrine is

- a. Catechol - o - methyltransferase
- b. Monoamine oxidase (C)

40. Inducer of drug metabolism is:

- a. ketoconazole
- b. phenobarbitone (C)

41. Lesions of cerebellum causes:

- a. failure of initiation
- b. resting tremor
- c. rigidity
- d. ataxia (C)

42. Essential amino acid is:

- a. Glycine
- b. glutamate
- c. tyrosine
- d. phenylalanine (C)

43. Slow growing tumour of thyroid is:

- a. papillary
- b. follicular
- c. adenoma

44. Following are features of thyroid tumour: a.

??

45. Premalignant condition of colon carcinoma:

- a. inflammatory polyp
- b. hyperplastic polyp
- c. hamartomatous
- d. adenomatous (C)

46. Among the following statements about parotid gland, which is false:

- a. It has two lobes
- b. parotid duct arises from deep lobe
- c. retromandibular vein is related to its inferior pole
- d. ??
- e. ??

47. Which nerve lies in the cavernous sinus cavity:

- a. III, V
- b. IV, VI
- c. VI (C)
- d. IX

48. Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- a. orbicularis oris
- b. orbicularis oculi
- c. buccinator
- d. platysma
- e. ?? (C)

49. Taste is sensed by all of the following except:

- a. fungiform
- b. filiform (C)
- c. circumvellate

50. Tympanic membrane forms: a.

lateral wall of tympanic cavity

51. Thyroid gland is surrounded by which fascia:

- a. investing
- b. pretracheal (C)
- c. prevertebral
- d. deep

52. Azygous vein: ??

53. Facilitated diffusion is:

- a. energy dependent
- b. carrier mediated (C)

54. The most significant prepotential is that of:

- a. atria
- b. ventricles
- c. SA node (C)

55. Best mechanism for temperature loss:

- a. Vasonconstriction
- b. thirst
- ??
- ??

56. Acute inflammation:

- a. transudate
- b. exudate (C)

57. alpha-adrenergic discharge leads to:

- a. cardioacceleration
- b. baroreceptor reflex

58. Which organ gets less than required oxygenation during exercise:

- a. Skeletal muscle (C)
- b. kidney
- c. skin
- d. brain
- e. heart

59. H⁺ ion secretion is in:

- a. hyperkalemia
- b. acidosis (C)
- c. alkalosis

60. H⁺ secretion is associated with:

- a. excretion of bicarbonate
- b. reabsortion of bicarbonate (C)

61. Central and peripheral regulation of respiration is via:

- a. PCO₂
- b. PO₂
- c. pH

d. CO

62. A fisherman came to emergency department with pallor. The most probable cause for this

is: a. Diphylobothrium (C)

63. Ileal resection leads to:

a. Increased iron absorption

b. Decreased amino acid absorption.

64. Aldosterone production is stimulated via:

a. Heart failure

b. Decreased perfusion of kidney

c. Renin (C)

d. Increased Na

65. Another use of thyroid hormone is:

a. Weight loss

b. Appetite

c. Hair loss

d. ??

e. ??

66. Anabolic hormone is:

a. Insulin (C)

b. Glucagon

67. Adult Polycystic Disease is:

a. Autosomal recessive

b. X- linked recessive

c. Autosomal dominant (C)

d. X linked dominant

e. Mitochondial

68. Lymphatic supply of ovary is:

a. Internal iliac lymph nodes

b. external iliac lymph nodes

c. deep inguinal

d. lumbar/paraaortic (C)

e. sacral

69. Remnant of mullerian factor is:

- a. Duct of gartner
- b. Round ligament
- c. Appendix of testis (C)

70. Tuberculous ulcer has which type of edges:

- a. Everted
- b. Punched out
- c. Sliding
- d. Undermined (C)
- e. Elevated

71. Severe infection in a post-transplant patient is due to:

- a. Influenza virus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Staphylococcus
- d. Cytomegalovirus (C)

72. Within 10 hours acute transplant rejection is due to:

- a. Type I
- b. Antibody-mediated (C)
- c. Type III
- d. Cytotoxic T cells
- e. Type V

73. Following is true about MAI:

- a. Widespread resistant to TB drugs
- b. Only causes lung disease
- c. Very common

74. Following is true about cryptorchidism:

- a. Failure of descent of testis from abdomen into scrotal sac.

75. Definition of Behaviour sciences is:

- a. Scientific study of human behaviour
- b. Scientific study involving epidemiology, biostatistics, ethics, psychology, sociology. (C)

76. Good communication skills are in a person who:

a. Who does presentations (C)

77. RER function is:

a. Protein synthesis (C)

b. Transcription

c. Post-translational modification

78. Following is true about sarcomere:

a. Is formed between two intercalated discs

b. Is formed between two Z-discs (C)

79. Calcium is released into muscles via:

a. Mitochondrion

b. RER

c. Sarcoplasmic reticulum (C)

80. Lymphatic nodules are not present in:

a. Thymus (C)

b. Spleen

c. Peyer's patches

d. Tonsils

81. In Pneumothorax following happens:

a. Lung collapses and chest expands

b. Lung collapses and chest indraws (C)

c. Lung expands and chest expands

d. lung expands and chest indraws

e. lung expands and chest remains same

82. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin is which type of vaccine:

a. Formaline killed Toxoid vaccine

b. Heat killed organism

c. Live attenuated (C)

83. Vaccine of Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin induces which type of immunity:

a. Active (C)

b. Secondary immunity

c. Passive

84. Which one is true about corynebacterium diphtheria:

- a. Produces powerful exotoxin (C)
- b. Produces powerful endotoxin

85. The most common cause of pneumonia in 6 months to 2 years age group is:

- a. Neisseria
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. E. Coli
- d. Haemophilus influenzae
- e. Streptococcus pyogenes

86. Pseudo membranous colitis is caused by:

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium botulinum
- c. Clostridium perfringens
- d. Clostridium difficile

87. Clostridium perfringens causes injury via following mechanism:

- a. free radicals
- b. hypoxia (C)
- c. Invasion

88. Neisseria best diagnosed most easily via:

- a. Gram stain (C)
- b. Culture

89. Ocular opacity can be caused by:

- a. Ethambutol

90. Hydatid disease caused due to ingestion of:

- a. Cyst
- b. Eggs (C)

91. Patient is having MCV=78, MCH=28, it is:

- a. Normochromic normocytic anemia
- b. Normochromic microcytic

c. hypochromic microcytic

d. hypochromic normochromic

92. Patient is vomiting: $\text{pH} = 7.25$, $\text{PCO}_2 = 45$ ($35 = 45$), $\text{HCO}_3 = 35$. Cause is:

- a. metabolic acidosis
- b. metabolic alkalosis
- c. partially compensated metabolic alkalosis

93. Most common cause of Deep Venous Thrombosis is:

- a. Contraceptive pills
- b. Trauma
- c. Surgery
- d. Immobility (C)

94. Most common cause of hospital acquired pneumonia is:

- a. Streptococcus
- b. Pneumococcus
- c. Pseudomonas (C)

95. Following is an important component of Counter current exchange mechanism:

- a. Vasa recta (C)
- b. Proximal tubule
- c. Distal tubule

96. Submucous glands are present in:

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum (C)
- c. Ileum
- d. Large intestine

97. Patient is having bone pains, PO_4 is decreased, Ca^{++} is raised, most probable cause is:

- a. Paget's disease
- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Osteopenia
- d. Hyperparathyroidism (C)

98. Calcitonin works by:

- a. Increasing bone resorption.
- b. Decreasing bone resorption (C)

99. True hermaphrodite genotype is:

- a. XY
- b. XO
- c. XXY (C)

100. Testosterone is produced by:

- a. Sertoli cells (C)
- b. Leydig cells

101. The vasculature of kidney is:

- a. Afferent -> glomerulus -> efferent -> vasa recta

Alongwith these there were few questions about premalignant conditions of mouth and a question about which is correct about cholesteatoma. There was a Murad MCQ about pie chart. Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [3 comments](#) Reactions:

Saturday, September 12, 2009

RADIOLOGY JANUARY 2009.

See the june papers below the January papers.

By 'Bolanian'. Correct answers are marked >> * <<

1. Most imp. stress hormone

ACTH*

Epinephrine

Norepinephrine

Growth

hormone

2. wat is not in relation with right kidney

decending colon*

ascending colon

duodenum

spleen

3. wat is not in relation with pitutary gland

Facial nerve*

Abducent nerve

Sphenoid sinus

Trigeminal

4. tributary of external carotid vein
Anterior jugular vein*
Facial vein

5. side effect of thophyllin
nausea and vomiting*
hypertension
bradycardia
seizures

6. Nor-epinephrine & serotonin degradation by
MAO*
COMT

7. chemotaxic factor
leukoterine B4*
C3b
C5 complex
histamine

8. wat is not in post. relation with left kidney
Deudenum*
Ascending colon
Descending colon

9. wat is in between celeiac trunk and superior messentry
artery Pancreas* Pancreas + jujenum Transverse colon + ilium

10. what is secreted in breast milk
Ig G*
Ig A
Ig M
Ig D
Ig E

11. wat cannot pass placenta

Ig G

Ig A Ig

M* Ig D

Ig E

12. ant and post spinal arteries arise from

vertebral artery gives anterior spinal, PICA gives post. Spinal*

Internal carotid

Vertebral artery and ant cerebellar artery

13. from which foramen facial nerve enters temporal lobe

internal acoustic meatus* stylomastoid foramen foramen

ovale foramen spinosum

14. When r the ventricles filled with blood

Diastasis*

Atrial systole

Rapid in flow

15. A boy had behavior problem, loss of memory but resolvehe is aggressive in his mood,
where is damage

Mammillary bodies

frontal lobe*

temporal lobe parital

lobe occipital lobe

16. a new born presented with obstructive jaundice,,,,, gall bladder looks ok in U/s, cause

Atresia of CBD*

Atresia of entire extra hepatic

apparatus Atresia of hepatic duct

Choledochal cyst

17. A man with noticed weakness of left side of the body, hypotonia of the left limb, he swangs
to left side, where is the lesion

Cerebral hemisphere
Left cerebellum *
superior c puduncle
Red neucleus

18. adrenalcortical insuficancy causes
hypokelimia
hyponatremis
hypoglycemia*
alkalosis

19. In resting stage actin is attached to
tropomyocin
troponin
titin
myosin

20. if there is damage to sciatic nerve, supply to the dorsum of foot is
by
sephenous nerve*
Sural nerve Common
peroneal Deep
peroneal

21. patient with difficulty in standing from sitting postion....
Gluteus Maximum*
Gluteus medius
Tensor fascia lata
Quadricep femoris

22. wat is not in relation with left recurrent
nerve
SVC*
Arch of aorta Lig
arteriousum
Trachea
Esophagus

23. stucture compressing Esophagus
Left bronchus (correct)
Left Venticle
Right Atrium
Right ventricle
Thymus

24. Esophagus constriction at
Aortic arch*

Left ventricle
Rt atrium

25. wat vein run with Post. interventricle artery
great cardiac vein
middle cardiac *
small cardiac

26. utrine cancer spread to labia majore via
Round ligament*
utrosacral ligament

27. Basalic vein . drain in
axillary ven* runs on radial
side starts from palmar
surface

28. median nerve
supply lateral 2 lumbricals*
causes wrist drop

29. injury of neck of the humerus, nerve damage
Axillary nerve*
Musculocutaneous
Radial
Ulnar

30. wat is in proximal layer of carpal bone, true
Scaphoid, lunate triqutral & pisiform*

31. broncopulmonary segment wat is true
anatomical, fuctional n unit of the lung*
contains lobar bronchus
pulmonary veins run in intersegmental tissue

32. urinary bladder, wat is true
supplied by anterior division of internal iliac*
separated from uterus by pouch of Douglas
in males has seminal vesical above and vas deferens below

33. sephenous nerve wat is true
drain into femoral 3.5cm inferior n lateral to pubic
tubercle*

has only 1 tributary
connected to short sphenous by perforators

34. down syndrome
trisomy 21*
18
15
13

35. Which of the following tissue is most radiosensitive
Skeletal muscle
Cartilage*
Bone

36. diagnostic test for strptococuss is
ASO titer
Blood culture*
Urine Dr

37. 65% of Na and water reabsorbed from
PCT*
DCT
Loop of Henle
Collecting duct

38. injury to hippocampus
Memory loss*

40. Erythropoietin is secreted from
Yellow marrow
Macula densa Preitubualr
capillaries* PCT

41. medial part of breast supply which node
internal thoracic*
lateral grp
ant grp
medial grp

42. diapharam contraction cause

increase in thoracic pressure
increase in thoracic diameter

43. thoracic duct
passes with aorta *

44. sympathetic supply by alpha receptors
dilator pupillary muscle of eye*
bronchoconstriction cardioacceleration

45. parasympathetic supply inc.
secretion of salivary gland*

46. gastric emptying delayed by
CCK*
Secretin
Gastrin
Vagus

47. A boy has edema due to protein loss of 3.5g in urine..., what is the cause of edema
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased*
Increase hydrostatic pressure
Increased capillary permeability

48. what is not supplied by internal thoracic artery
Inferior portion of rectus muscle*
Ant abd wall upto umbilicus
Pericardium
Thymus

49. Patient Gravida 4 with anemia and occult blood in stool
Iron deficiency anemia *
Sideroblastic anemia
Thalassemia
Megaloblastic anemia

50. iron absorb in
ferrous form*

oxalate

51. Bile salt absorb from
Ileum*
Proximal jejunum
Distal jejunum
Doudenum

52. Trachea start fromwat is true
C6*
C4 C5 Cricoid
cartilage

53. wat is true abt CSF
secreted at rate of 500 ml/day*
choroid villi are seen by naked eye
aqueduct transmits CSF from 4th ventricle to spine

54. blood supply to Bundle of His.
Circumflex artery a br. Of left coronary artery
Posterior interventricular artery
Main Left coronary artery
Main right coronary artery

55. metastatic carcinoma least common site
brain
lung liver
spleen(correct
)

56. premotor area , which artery supplies
Anterior and middle cerebral (correct)
Anterior
Middle
Middle and post. Cerebral
Anterior and pst. Cerebral

57. arterial supply to primary visual area
PCA*
ACA
MCA
PICA

58. A boy defecate just after he takes meal, wat the reflex
gagtrogastric reflex
gastro coic reflex (correct)

59. Median of 20,20,25,25,30,30.35,40
25
20
27.5*
30

60. nerve supply to latismus dorsi
thoracodorsal*
subscapular
long thoracic

61. Right bronchus as compare to left
is longer
ant to pul artery
right bronchus is more vertical than left*

62. A surgeon did a study on patients with heamorroids
he included 100 pt in grpA and treated them surgicall
whil kept the other 100pt on high fiber diet
he intervewd them after 12mons and found that the grp with surgical treatment had a
better
response..... wat type of study is this?
Case control
Cohort
Prospective
Randomized control trial

63. Doctor patient relations and how good a doctor is known
by
his degrees
his records
his pleasant behavior and bed side manners*

64. if a patient develops a fatal disease it is best
to
hide it from him
tell it to him and his family as soon as possible*

65. Benedicts test is done for
blood sugar
urinary glucose
urinary reducing sugars*

66.sup parathyroid gland

is related to sup thyroid artery* lies
outside the pretracheal fascia lies
anterolateral to thyroid

67. MHC complex is related
to HLA typing* blood grp
antigens same in identical
twins

68. first part of axillary artery ends at
border of pectoralis major border of pec
minor * border of teres major

69. Esophagus is related to which structure whose dilatation can cause dysphagia
l atrium*
left vent
SVC
Rt atrium

70. If RCA is occluded distal to the origin of right marginal artery which part of the heart will be
affected most?
Rt atrium SANode
AVnode* Apex of
the heart

71. Myelination of the brain what is most
inappropriate?
Starts at birth
Occurs haphazardly
Sensory neurons are myelinated first
Occurs by oligodendrocytes

72. A patient with multiple fractures and BP 90/60 pulse 60/min what is the most
appropriate
initial treatment?

IV fluids* Reduction of
fractures

73. Factor 9 deficiency what is the appropriate treatment?

Cryoprecipitate*

FFP
Whole blood
WBC

74. DIC most inappropriate

low FDP*
consumptive coagulopathy
treated with heparin low
platelets

75. Klinefelters syndrome
chromosomal deficiency
autosomal dominant
autosomal recessive extra X
chromosome* extra Y
chromosome

76. Fat embolism most unlikely
urinary test is diagnostic*
occurs due to trauma to fatty tissues
caused by acute pancreatitis

77. Highest mortality rate
Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C
Hepatitis D
Hepatitis E

78. Diphtheria is transmitted by
sexual contact
respiratory *
fecal oral

79. which organ has least chance of metastasis
lung
bone
liver
kidney
spleen*

80. which organism causes meningitis secondary to pyogenic lung abscess?
Strep

Staph
Pneucoccus
h.influenzae

81. thromboembolism is most common in?

leg*
liver
brain
kidney

82. OCP increase the risk of
breast cancer endometrial
cancer thromboembolism*
osteoporosis

83. Osteoporosis is less in premenopausal women due to effect of
estrogen*
testosterone
progesterone
androgens

84. A trauma patient in shock with stab wound along left 10th rib which organ is
damaged?

Liver
Spleen*
Colon
Duodenum

85. in autosomal recessive disease
all siblings are affected
both parents are affected
only mother is affected
all siblings have a chance of one into four of contracting the disease*

86. which of these is not caused by bacteria
histoplasmosis*

87. Most likely finding in CSF

inc glucose in fungal meningitis dec
glucose in viral meningitis
lymphocytosis in aseptic meningitis
dec glucose in pyogenic meningitis

88. most imp for wound contraction
myoblasts

fibroblasts
myofibroblasts*
epithelium collagen

89. smooth muscles are
striated
voluntary
mostly arranged in circular and longitudinal layers *

90. hyperparathyroidism causes least likely
hypertension
dystrophic calcification*
inc PTH

91. Ductus deferens ends into
Prostate
u.Bladder S.vesicles
Prostatic urethra
Ejaculatory duct*

92. About large gut
descending colon has no haustra
appendix has no tenia*
all large gut is supplied by inf mesenteric artery
ascending colon has a mesentry

93. most probable abt gall bladder.
Has thick submucosa Mucousa has
extensive folds*

94. a patient with known HBV infectio comes with
HBSAg + HBe ab+ HBV DNA + HBC IGM ab+ Wat is
the diagnosis?
Acute dis *
Chronic carrier
Chronic active

95. Which HBpathy presents with crises
sickle cell trait
sickle cell disease*
thalassemia

Hb C

96. unconjugated bile is carried by which protein?

Albumin *

Pre albumin

A globulin

B globulin

Fibrinogen

97. After gastrectomy patient will develop

iron def anemia

megaloblastic anemia due to folic acid def

pernicious anemia*

sideroblastic anemia

98. 60 yr male with lymphadenopathy and low hb low platelets and increased wbc microscopy show large mature cells wats the diagnosis?

CLL*

Burkitts

Follicular

NHL

99. what is true abt Hb

consists of alpha and gamma chains in adults

imp buffer of H⁺ *

not assoc with CO₂ transport

100. PDGF is secreted from which part of platelets

alpha granules

dense bodies

cytoplasm

lysosomes

101. which cells produce antibodies

plasma cells*

T cells

B cells

Platelets

102. Heparin is released from which cells.

Mast cells*
Eosinophils
IgE

103. Epithelioid cells in granulomas are formed by which cells
macrophages
lymphocytes
Langerhans cells*

104. thyroid is invested in which fascia?
Pretracheal*
Deep cervical
Prevertebral

105. what is true about thyroid
consists of collecting ducts and acini
epi changes shape according to state of activity.*
Has parathyroids ant to it

106. what is true about pituitary
ant pituitary derived from neurons
no portal vessels btw hypothalamus and post pituitary*

107. Satiety center is located in which part of hypothalamus
anterolateral
VPL
VL
Medial*

108. D & C at 18 days after LMP endometrium will show which stage of uterine cycle?
Follicular
Ovulatory
Secretory*
Proliferative

109. at the end of pregnancy uterus is most sensitive to which hormone?
Estrogen
Progesterone
Prolactin
Oxytocin*

110. Most abundant phagocytic cells in circulation
basophils
monocytes

macrophages
neutrophils*

111. ICF & ECF differ in inc K+

in ICF

112. most potent stimulus for release of aldosterone is

inc K+ * inc
Na+ inc
glucose

113. Pallegra is due to def of

riboflavin

thiamin

e niacin

* vit C

114. Trauma to the middle meningeal artery causes

subdural hemorrhage

epidural hemorrhage*

SAH

115. patient with loss of fine touch proprioception and vibration injury to which part of

spinal

cord?

Fasiculus gracilis

Fasiculus cuneatus Post

white column* Lateral

white column

116. in females which structure lies btw ureter and peritoneum

uterine artery*

inf vesicle artery

117. which of these muscles is a part of the pelvic diaphragm

deep transverse perinei

puborectalis*

bulbospongiosus

isheocavernosus

118. wat is not true abt adrenal gland

fetal gland is 1/3 size of the adult gland

it is invested by renal fascia
adrenal cortex is derived from mesoderm

119. which structure is most ant in popliteal fossa

popliteal vein
popliteal artery *
tibial nerve
biceps femoris
gastrocnemius

120. tendon of which of these muscles is intracapsular

biceps femoris
plantaris
popliteus*
semitendinosus

121. which of these are the major resistance vessels

arteries
veins
capillaries
arterioles*
venules

122. patient loses 1 litre of body fluid in 1 hour what will happen first

inc PR
inc BP

inc veno spasm*

123. a person in a room with optimum environmental conditions how will the heat loss occur

convection
sweating
breathing
radiation and conduction*
voiding

124. major part of energy utilized during breathing is to overcome

elastic recoil of lungs*
resistance of chest wall
large airway resistance
small airway resistance

125. a bullet pierces the intercostal space which layer will it come after the intercostal muscles

parietal pleura visceral
pleura endothoracic
fascia* pleural cavity

126. which vessel will be damaged if the phrenic nerve is cut

musculophrenic int
thoracic
pericardiophrenic*

127. which of these is not a branch of internal iliac

sup rectal*
middle rectal
inf vesicle sup
vesicle

128. lymphatic of uterus do not drain into

int iliac nodes
ext iliac nodes
sup ing nodes
inf mesenteric nodes*

129. a patient with hoarseness and laryngeal nodule which is most

unlikely
atrophy *
nodule
hypertrophy
hyperplasia

130. pseudo hypoparathyroidism.

Due to inc ca
Dec vit D
PTHrP

131. wat is seen in dysplasia

pleomorphism
inc NC ratio*
inc mitosis

132. metastatic tumors are identified by

invasion of other structures*

pleomorphism
inc NC ratio
inc mitosis

133. sarcomas have
rapid growth
inc vascularity*
capsule
benign

134. epi of a smoker will show

inc ciliated epi
mixture of st sq and pseudostratified cells*
dec goblet cells

135. most unlikely abt glomerulus is

has urinary space btw 2 layers
is cup shaped
is blind ended part of tubule
has stratified epi*
has podocytes

136. which vessel is involved and dilated in portal HTN

portal vein*
hepatic artery
hepatic vein
SMV

137. most inappropriate abt liver
has dual blood supply
hepatic artery gives only 35% of O₂
portal vein has 70% O₂ *

138. not part of the portal tract

portal vein
hepatic artery
bile duct
hepatic vein*

139. not a part of axillary nodes
ant grp

medial grp
apical grp
central grp
deep cervical*

140. Clavipectoral fascia completely covers pectoralis minor* forms suspensory lig of breast forms axillary tail

141. in males uretric stones mostly lodge at which point just below kidney* at crossing of ext iliac vessels at pelvic brim at ischeal spine

142. if there is fracture of the acetabulum post and superiorly which bones r inv ileum and ischium * ileum and pubis ischium and pubis

143. most constricted part of the male urethra? Ext meatus* Infundibulum Navicular fossa

144. at the level of second part of duodenum wat is unlikely

aorta at the right of SVC* left renal vein

145. pain of the ovary is transmitted to the medial side of thigh thru which nerve femoral obturator* ilioinguinal

146. left ventricle does not contain supraventricular crest chordae tendinae aortic vestibule papillary muscles

147. epidural space contains venous plexus* contiues into skull at foramen magnum

attached to dorsal coccyx
upto S2

148. Otic ganglion lies under

foramen ovale* foramen
spinosum maxillary nerve
stylomastoid foramen

149. middle meningeal artery enters thru which
foramen?

Foramen spinosum*
Foramen rotundum
Foramen ovale

150. Superior petrosal sinus lies in
falx cerebri
falx cerebelli
tentorium cerebelli*
diaphragma sella

151. Great cerebral vein does not drain
deep cerebral vein
sup cerebral vein
basal vein thalamic
vein

152. which of these is not a basic tissue of the body
epi
nerve
muscle
blood
CT

153. Osmotic pressure depends on
electrical equivalence
conc gradient
yep
no of particles
mol size

154. chemoreceptors respond to
inc PCO2*

dec PO2 inc
Ph inc temp

155. Processus vaginalis covers
testis only* covers ductus
deferens forms ext spermatic
fascia arises from parietal
peritoneum arises from visceral
peritoneum

156. Dorsal rami of nerves supply
ext of trunk
ext of limbs

157. which vessel lies ant to IVC
left renal vein
left renal artery right
renal vein right renal
artery right
testicular vein*

158. if inguinal canal of a female is opened wat does it contain

round ligament and ilioinguinal nerve

159. lymphatic drainage of testis is into

para aortic nodes
sup ing nodes
int iliac nodes
ext iliac nodes

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [6 comments](#)
Reactions:

MEDICINE JANUARY 2009

By 'Crack Smart'. Medicine

paper (Jan 2009)

Q#1. a 45 yr old male comes with the complaint of acute abdominal pain with migratory thrombophlebitis. what is the diagnosis?

- a. Acute pancreatitis
- b. Chronic relapsing pancreatitis
- c. C.a pancrease (ans)
- d. D.M

Q#2. Iron is stored in parenchyma as:

- a. Ferritin
- b. Hemosiderrin
- c. Transferrin

Q#3. Least site of metastasis is:

- a. Spleen
- b. Liver
- c. Lung
- d. Kidney
- e. Lymph nodes

Q#4. Major stress hormone is:

- a. ACTH
- b. Epinephrine
- c. Norepinephrine

Q#5. Benedict test is used for:

- a. renal glycosuria
- b. urinary ketone.
- c. urine glucose test

Q#6.A lady with hepatitis B; Serology shows: HbsAg +, HbeAg +ve, Anti HBe -ve, Hbv Dna +ve. Anti HBc IgM +ve...what does it show?

- a. Acute Hepatitis B (ans)
- b. Chronic hepatitis B
- c. Viral load is decreasing
- d. Immunized

Q#7.A healthy baby comes apparently with the complaint that he does not take breast milk instead he prefers the bottle feed. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Cleft hard and soft palate (ans; most probably)
- b. Cleft soft palate
- c. Hormonal deficiency
- d. Nasolacrimal duct block
- e. Laryngeal weakness

Q#8.Penetrating injury in left 4th ics will damage which of the following structure?

- a. Intercostal membrane
- b. Intercostal muscle
- c. left lung
- d. left ventricle
- e. Left atrium

Q#9. In Hyperglycemia, which 1 will increase:

- a. Epinephrine
- b. Cortisol
- c. Glucagon
- d. Insulin (ans)

Q#10. Regarding polycystic kidney:

- a. It is autosomal dominant
- b. It is autosomal recessive
- c. Genetic mutation
- d. Only females suffer
- e. Only male suffer

Q#11. After 3 months to gastrectomy, Pt will develop:

- a. Microcytic hypochromic anemia
- b. Microcytic hyperchromic anemia
- c. Megaloblastic anemia (ans)
- d. Hemolytic Anemia
- e. Macrocytic Anemia

Q#12. Non-myelinated nociceptor fibre directly synapses with:

- a. Dorsal spinothalamic tract
- sorry cant remember other options

Q#13.Somites are derived from

a. Mesoderm

Q#14.Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

a. Clostridium difficile (ans)

b. C.perferinges

c. Helicobacter pylori

Q#15.A 2 yr old child (premature); which cardiovascular anomaly will most likely develop:

a. Coarctation of aorta

b. Failure of closure of foramen ovale

c. PDA (ans)

Q#16.Which is the major circulating phagocyte?

a. Neutrophil

b. Mast cell

c. Monocyte

d. Macrophage (ans)

Q#17.ICF differs from ECF in:

a. Has increased Na+

b. Has increased K⁺ (ans)

c. Has increased Ca⁺

Q#18. Neurotransmitter of corticostriatal fibres is

a. Glycine

b. Dopamine

c. Ach

d. GABA

Q#19. Bile salts are normally absorbed from

a. Duodenum

b. Jejunum

c. ileum

d. Stomach

Q20. S1Q3T3: cant remember options for this Qz

Q#21. Antidote for Morphine:

a. Nalaxone (ans)

Q#22. which of the following is absent in Axon hillock

a. R.E.R (ans)

b. S.E.R

- c. Microtubules
- d. Microfilaments
- e. Mitochondria

Q#23. Glucuronide conjugation of drugs

- a. Cause inactivation of drug
- b. Is type 1 reaction
- c. Makes drug insoluble

Q#23. Dorsal rami of cervical nerves innervate

- a. Abductor pollicis
- b. Extensors of limbs
- c. Extensors of trunk
- d. Stabilizers the shoulder

Q#24. Upper end of esophagus is at the level of

- a. C6

Q#25. Which part of kidney produces Erythropoietin:

- a. Macula densa
- b. peritubular capillary (ans)
- c. PCT
- d. DCT

e. Loop of Henle

Q#26. Liver biopsy from a pt shows a lesion which is comprised of central collection of structureless material surrounded by epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. One large cell with multiple nuclei arranged close to membrane is also seen. The most likely change is:

- a. Caseous necrosis
- b. Coagulation Necrosis
- c. Fatty change
- d. Hydropic change
- e. Liquefactive necrosis

Q#27. Tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to:

- a. Damage to Golgi bodies
- b. Formation of free Radicals
- c. Hydropic change
- d. metaplasia of cell
- e. swelling of cell

Q#28. Side effects of thiopental

- a. Nausea
- b. Seizure

29. Posterior belly of digastric is supplied by: a.

Glossopharyngeal nerve

- b. Facial nerve

c. Trigeminal

Q#30. Which immunoglobulin has pentameric structure:

a. IgA

b. IgM

c. IgD

d. IgE

e. IgG

Q#31. Which is highest in human milk?

a. IgM

b. IgA

c. IgE

d. IgD

e. IgG

Q#32. Blood supply of Visual area:

a. Ant:Cerebral Artery

b. Middle cerebral Artery

c. Posterior cerebral artery

Q33. Aneurysm of arch of aorta will most like compress

- a. Esophagus
- b. Left main bronchus
- c. Phrenic nerve
- d. Thoracic duct

Q34. Gastroduodenal artery arises from

- a. Celiac
- b. Hepatic
- c. Splenic
- d. Superior mesenteric

Q35. Slow growing tumor of thyroid is:

- a. Anaplastic
- b. Medullary
- c. Follicular
- d. papillary

Q36. Which does not lead to Pre-malignancy

- a. Iodine deficiency
- b. HIV
- c. HBV
- d. Melanosis

Q37. A 34yr old man can't abduct his arm due to fracture of humerus. which nerve is damaged?

- a. Axillary
- b. Median
- c. Radial
- d. Ulnar
- e. Musculocutaneous

Q38. Aldosterone will increase with:

- a. Increased serum K⁺
- b. Increased serum Na⁺
- c. decreased plasma volume
- d. Increased ACTH

Q39. A 14 yr Boy comes with the complaint of his abnormal Height and secretion from mammary glands. Histology of pituitary will show;

- a. Increased Chromophobes
- b. Increased Acidophilic cells (most probably GH was the ans)

Q40. A 35 yr old female is protected against osteoporosis due to

- A. Estrogen (ans)
- B. Progesterone

41. Which is not "Major Basic tissue"

a. Epithelium

b. Nerve (ans)

c. Bone

d. Blood

e. Muscle

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [4 comments](#)

Reactions:

SURGERY JUNE 2009

SURGERY PAPER 24 JUNE 2009-07-11 By Dr Sana Memon.

Q1.WHICH LOBE OF LUNG HAS 2 SEGMENT

A.RT;UPER LOBE

B.RT LOWER LOBE

C.RT MIDDLE LOBE

D.LEFT LOWER LOBE

E..LEFT UPPER LOBE

Q2.EARLIEST SIGN OF ASPIRIN OVER DOSE? A.TINNITUS

B.GASTRIC UPSET C.METABOLIC ALKLOSI

Q3.MAIN SIDE EFFECT OF LIDOCAINE

A.ARRHYTHMIA

B.TONIC CLONIC SEIZURES

C.NAUSEA VOMITING

Q4.ENTAMOBEA HISTOLYTICA? A.DOES

NOT HAVE CARRIER B.LIMITED TO G.I.T

C.PROTZOA

Q5.T.B ULCER MARGIN?

A.EVERETED

B.INVERTED

C.INDIFINE

D.INDURATED

Q6. SECRETION OF HORMONE INCREASE AS DARKNESS INCREASING?

- A. CORTISOL
- B. GROWTH HORMONE
- C. MELATONINE
- D. INSULIN

Q7. INDICATION OF SPLENECTOMY?

- A. AUTOIMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA
- B. SICKLE CELL ANEMIA
- C. G SIX PHOSPHATES DEF
- D. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

Q8. RBC CELL MEMBRANE?

- A. ACTIN
- B. MYOCIN
- C. SPECTRIN
- D. HEMOGLOBIN

Q9. CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFIC?

- A. CAUSES LOCAL HYPOXIA
- B. AEROBES
- C. ALPHA TOXIN
- D. CONSERVATIVELY TREAT.

Q10. INGUINAL HERNIA?

- A. INDIRECT PASSES ONLY SUPER;RING
- B. DIRECT PASSES THROUGH HESSAL BECH TRIANGLE
- C. DIRECT LYING ON MEDIAL SIDE OF INF:EPIGASTIC ARTERY

Q11. CONTENT OF INGUINAL HERNIA?

- A. INF:EPIGASTRIC ARTERY
- B. LYMPH OF FUNDUS OF UTERUS.
- C. OVARIAN ARTERY.
- D. FEMORAL ARETY

Q12. DIALYSING FLUID COMPOSTION SAME AS PLASMA AXCEPT WHICH ONE HIGH?

- A. GLUCOSE
- B. UREA
- C. K*
- D. CA

Q13. COMMON ORGAINSM INFECTION IN LIVER TRANSPLANT PT: A. HEP. B

- B. HEB C
- C. CYTOMEGALO VIRUS

D. INFLUENZA

Q14. RT: CORONARY ARTERY?

- A. RISES FROM RT: POST AORTIC SINUS
- B. SUPPLY BOTH ATRIUM
- C. RUN IN POST INTERVENTRICULAR GROOVE
- D. BR: CIRCUMFLEX

Q15. BRUN PT; HYPOTENSION, TACHYCARDIA?

- A. D.I.C
- B. INFECTION

Q16. BOY WITH INCREASE BLEEDING TIME AFTER CIRCUMCISION, HIS COUSIN ALSO HAVE SAME PROBLEM?

- A. BT
- B. CLOTTING TIME
- C. APTT
- D. PT

Q17. SECOND HEART SOUND? A. CLOSURE OF TRICUSPID VALVES B. FILLING OF VENTRICLE C. CLOSURE OF SEMILUNAR VALVES

Q18. BLADDER CA? A. TRANSITIONAL CELL CA. B. Sq: CELL CA C. EPITHOID CA

Q19. CALCITONIN? A. INCREASE BLOOD CA LEVEL B. INC; ABSORPTION OF CA INTESTINE C. INC: ABSORPTION FROM RENAL TUBULES D. INC: BONE REABSORPTION

Q20. AFTER MULTIPLE BLOOD TRANSFUSION?

- A. HYPOKALEMIA
- B. HYPERKALEMIA
- C. HYPOCALCEMIA
- D. RAISED BUN

Q21. COMPENSATION AFTER MILD BLOOD LOSS?

- A. TACHYCARDIA B. DEC: COMP OF VEIN C. NORMAL B.P

Q22. IN ALL TYPE OF SHOCK?
A. HYPOVOLEMIA B. TACHYCARDIA
C. UNCONSCIOUS

Q23. FAT EMBOLISM?
A. SYMPTOMS AFTER 12 HRS
B. 80% FATAL
C. COMMON CAUSE THROMBOPHILICITIES
D. BREAST TRAUMA

Q24. CHILD THIN, DEPIGMENTED, APATHY
A. MARASMUS
B. KASHIKOR
C. DIARRHEA

Q25. PT. WITH GRANULOMATOUS LESION IN BLADDER DEVELOPED CA. CAUSE?
A. SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI
B. CIGARETTE SMOKING
C. SHIS; HEMATOBLIUM
D. DIETS

Q26. RETROGRADE AMNESIA?
A. FRONTAL LOBECTOMY
B. AGGRAVATED BY TEMPORAL LOBE TRAUMA

Q27. METAPLASIA, INCORRECT?
A. IRREVERSIBLE
B. BRONCHIAL EPI;
C. GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL JUNCTION
D. CERVICAL JUNCTION

Q28. APPENDIC EPILOIC PRESENT IN?
A. CAECUM
B. RECTUM
C. JEJUNUM
D. ILLIUM

Q29. COMMON COMPLICATION OF BETA-NUTS?
A. SUBMUCOSAL FIBROSIS B. EPITHELIAL POLYP C. CA;
EPITHELIUM

Q30. FEMORAL SHEATH?

- A.FASICA ILISCA
- B.FASICA TRAVERSALIS
- C.FASCIA TRANSVERSALIS AND ILISCAP

Q31.LOCALLY MALIGNANT TUMOR?

- A.CHOLESTATOMA
- B.NEUROBLASTOMA.

Q32.COMMON SIGN OF OF AGRUNLOSOTIS CAUSES BY ANTIEPILEPTICS?

- A.WT:LOSS
- B.SORE THOART
- C.BLEEDING
- D.GIT UPSET

Q33.DURING OPERATION OF POST;CERVICAL LYMH NODE BIOPSY?

- A.CRANIAL PORTION OF ACCERY NERVE.
- B.SPINAL PORTION OF ACCESSRY NERVE.
- C.AXILLARY NERVE
- D.LOWER CORD OF BRACHIAL PLEXUSES
- E.PHERINIC NERVE.

Q34.PT: WITH ROAD TRAFFIC ACCEDIENT,UNABLE DORSIFLEX AND EVERT FOOT? A.SUPER;
PERONEAL NERVE B.DEEP PERONEAL NERVE C.COMON PERNEAL NERVE D.TIBEAL NERVE

Q35.ESTABLISHED ANTIOXIDANT?

- A.VIT A
- B.VIT D
- C.VIT E
- D.VIT C
- E.VIT B

Q36.URORECTAL SEPTUM? A.SEPRATE RECTUM AND
URINARY BLDER B.SEPRATE RECTUM AND UROGENITAL
SEPTUM C.SEPRATE RECTUM AND SIGMOID COLON
D.SEPRATE RECTUM AND URETHRA

Q37.70% OXYGEN EXTRACT IN RESTING CONDITION IN WHICH TISSUE?

- A.HEART
- B.BRAIN
- C.KIDNEY
- D.LUNG
- E.SK;MUSLES

Q38.PT: WITH THE S/S OF PANCREATITIS BUT NORMAL AMYLASE,WHAT NEXT DIAGNOSTIC TEST?

- A.LFT
- B.CHLESTROL
- C.GLUCOSE
- D.AST/ALT

Q4930 YRS OLD PERSON AHS STAB WOUND ON RT;SIDE OF CHEST?

- A.IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND IPSILATERAL CHEST WALL SPRING OUT
- B.IPSILATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND CONTRALATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE.
- C.NO CHANGE IN CHEST WALL
- D.CONTRALATERAL LUNG COLLAPSE AND IPSELATERAL CHEST WALL COLLAPSE

Q40.DURING OPERATION ILIUM REMOVE?

- A.DEC;ABSORTION OF AMINO ACID
- B.DEC ABS:OF WATER
- C,INC ABSORBATION OF FAT
- D.DEC; IRON ABSORBATION

Q41.COMA(DEMAGE OF PART OF BRAIN)

- A.NUCLEUS CERULOSIS
- B.RETICULAR FORMATION AREA
- C.AREA POSTREMA

Q42.TRUE HERMOPHADISM?

- A.XX/XY
- B.XXY
- C.XXX
- D.XYY

Q43.AFTER APENDICTOMY,PT;DEVELOPED CHRONIC WOUND ABBCESS AND DRAING SINUS,CONTAING YELLOW GRANULES?

- A.NOCARDIA
- B.ACTINOMYCOSIS
- C.H.PYLORI
- D.E.COLI
- E.ENT.HISTOLYTICA

Q44.RT:TESTIS LUMPH NODE DRAINGE? A.DEEP INGUINAL NODE B.SUP:MEDIAL GROUP INGUINAL NODE C,PARAORTIC LYMPH NODE

Q45. FAT, CHO AND LIPID DEPOSITION BY WHICH HORMONE?

- A. INSULIN
- B. GLUCAGON
- C. CORTISOL.
- D. GROWTH HORMONE

Q46. MICROCYTIC, HYPOCHROMIC ANEMIA? A. IRON DEF; ANEMIA B. CHRONIC BLOOD LOSS C. SICKLE CELL ANEMIA D. HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA

Q47. CYANOSIS?

- A. DEC CONTENT OF HB%
- B. INC: CONCENTRATION OF DEOXY; HEMOGLOBIN
- C. ANEMIA

Q48. UNLOCKING MUSCLES?

- A. POPLITIUS
- B. SEMITENDINOSUS
- C. SEMIMEMBRANOUS
- D. SARTORIUS

Q49. URETER CONSTRICTION? INCORRECT

- A. PUJ JUNCTION
- B. PELVIC BRIM
- C. CROSS THE COMMON ILLIC ARTERY
- D. RUN ON PSOS MUSCLE

Q50. COMMON SITE OF RIB FRACTURE? A. HEAD OF RIB B. ANGLE OF RIB C. BODY OF RIB

Q51. INCREASE BLEEDING TIME CAUSE BY? ACCEPT

- A. HENOCHE-SCHLEIBERMAN PURPURA
- B. CIRRHOSIS
- C. DEC PLATELETS
- D. THROMBOCYTOSIS.

Q52. SLOWEST GROWING TUMOR?

- A. PAPILLARY CA B. MEDULLARY CA
- C. FOLLICULAR CA

Q53. TURNER SYNDROME?

A. LONG HEIGHT B. MENTAL
RETARDATION C. CARRYING ANGLE
REDUCED D. HEIGHT 4.5CM

Q54. PELVIC DIAPHRAGM FORMED BY MUSCLES EXCEPT?

A. COCCYGEUS
B. PYRIFORMUS MUSCLES
C. ILOCOCCYGEUS

Q55. STD CAUSES ULCER ACCPET?

A. SYPHILIS
B. HERPES
C. GONOCOCCUS

Q56. PT WITH HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK, TREATED. WHAT WILL BE DECREASE? A. HEART RATE
B. URINE OUTPUT C. B.P

Q57. AFTER 48 HRS OF STARVATION, WHAT WILL BE BREAKDOWN TO PROVIDE
ENERGY

A. CHO
B. FAT
C. PROTEIN

Q58. CHRONIC HEMOLYSIS AND INTRACELLULAR PIGMENT ACCUMULATION?

A. BILIRUBIN
B. HEMOSIDRIN
C. BIVIRDIN

Q59. BASILIC VEIN? A. RUN OF RADIAL SIDE OF
FOREARM B. FORM ON THE PALMAR SURFACE OF HAND
C60. CONTINUE AS AXILLARY VEIN

Q. DRUG LEAST NEPHROTOXIC

A. GENAMYCIN B. NEOMYCIN
C. CLINDAMYCIN

Q61. ANT: DISLOCATION OF SHOULDER JOINT WHICH NERVE DAMAGE?

A. AXILLARY
B. RADIAL
C. MUSCULOCUTANEOS

D.MEDIAN

E.LOWER BRACHIAL PLUXES

Q62.TESTOSTERONE PRODUCED BY ? A.LYDING
CELL B.EPIDYDEMUS C.SRTOLI CELL

Q63.APEX OF HEART? A.3RTH
INTERCOSTAL SPACE. B.TOWARDS
RIGHT C.8CM FROM MID LINE

Q64.AFLATOXIN B1 CAUSES CA?
A.HEPATOCELLUAR CA B.BLADDER CA
C.LEUKEMIA D.SKIN CA

Q65.BLOOD GROUP CAUSES REACTION? A.B+
B.A+ C.AB-D.O+

Q66.MUSCLES DIVIDE SUBMEDIBULAR GLAND?
A.STYLOPHARAGEUS MUSCLES
B.MYLOID
C.STYLOGLOSSIUS

Q67.PT:CANNT ABDUCT THE ARM UPTO 30 DEGREE?
A.INFRASPINATUS
B.SUPRA SPINATUS
C.DELTOID

Q68.MAJOR INSPIRATORY MUSCLES?
A.INTERNAL INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES
B.EXT:INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES C.DIAPHGRAM

Q69.LEFT SUP:RENAL VEIN DRAIN IN WHICH VEIN? A.RENAL
VIEN B.AZYGOS VIEN C.HEMIAZYGOS VIEN D.ACCESSARY
AZYGOS VIEN

Q70. PARASYMPATHATIC SYS CAUSES ALL OF FOLLOWING EXCEPT? A. SPINCTER CONSTRUCTION B. DILATE THE PUPIL C. EMPTY BLADDER

Q71. PT: LOSS OF ABDUCTION, ADDUCTION OF FINGER BUT NO LOSS OF SENSATION?

- A. MEDIAN NERVE
- B. ULNER NERVE.
- C. RAIDAL NERVE
- D. DEEP BR; OF ULNER NERVE

Q72. MALE WITH T4N1M1 SURVIVAL RATE LESS 50%, S/S?

- A. CACHXIA
- B. ANEMIA
- C. ARRTHEYMIA

Q77. FUNCTION OF LIMIC SYS EXCEPT?

- A. MEMORY
- B. AGGRESSION
- C. SPINAL REFLEX

Q78. STRONGEST LIGAMENT?

- A. ILIOFEMORAL
- B. ISCHIO FEMORAL
- C. DELTA LIGAMENT/MEDIAL LIGAMENT

Q79. SHORT GASTRIC ARTERY BR: OF

- A. SUP: EPIGASTRIC ARTERY B. HEPATIC ARTERY
- C. SPLENIC ARTERY

Q80. TYMPANIC MEMBRANE?

- A. FORMED LATERAL WALL OF TYMPANIC CAVITY B. SUPPLY BY VAGUS AND TRIGEMINAL NERVE C. OPENING OF AUDITARY TUBE IN POST WALL.

Q81. HEPARIN A. EMBOLISM

- B. SECRETED BY . BASOPHIL
- C. DISLODGMET
- D. DISOLVMENT OF CLOT

Q82. VERBAL COMMUNICATION? A. BY

- PRESENTATION B. INVOLVE IN RESEARCH WORK

Q83. 37% POST MENOPUSAL WOMEN TAKING HRT, 63 WOMEN TAKING NO MEDICATION, HOW YOU SHOW IN CHART A. BAR CHART B. PIE CHART C. PICTORIAL CHART

Q84. THYROXINE CAN BE USE OTHER THEN THYROID TREATMENT? A. WEIGHT LOSS B. INCREASE APPEPITTE. C. BMR

Q85. THYMUS?

- A. REGRESS AFTER BIRTH
- B. FORMED BY 4TH PHARENGEAL ARCHES
- C. PRODUCED T CELL

Q86. GROOVE OF SUBCLAVIN ARTERY?

- A. 1ST RIB
- B. 2ND RIB
- C. 3RD RIB
- D. CLAVICLE

Q87. PIVOT JOINT?

- A. ATLANTOAXIAL JOINT
- B. MANDIBULAR JOINT
- C. ELBOW JOINT

Q88. CA REALSE FROM SKETAL MUSCLES FROM?

- A. SARCOPLASMIC RETICULIUM
- B. MITOCHONDRIA
- C. LYSOSOME
- D. T-TUBULES

Q89. PROJECTION FIBERS PRESENT IN?

- A. CORPUS CALOSUM B. INTERNAL CAPSULES
- C. RETICULAR FORMATION

Q90. PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL CHEMO RECPTORS BOTH RESPONES TO?

- A. PCO2
- B. PO
- C. OXYGEN CONCENTRATION
- D. H+

Q91. ESSENTIONAL AMINO ACID

- A. TYROSINE
- B. ALANINE
- C. ARGININE
- D. PHENYLALANINE

Q92. LUMBER PUNCTURE? A. L2
TO L3 B. L4 TO L5
C. POST; SUP; ILIC SPINE

Q93. CEREBRAL CORTEX
A. RECEIVE NO SENSORY INFORMATION
B. PRESENT ONLY IN FRONTAL LOBE
C. ESSENTIAL FOR INITIATION OF VOLUNTARY MOVEMENT

Q94. WATER ABSORPTION IN PROXIMAL CONVULATED TUBULES?
A. 55% ABSORBED
B. ASCENDING LIMB IS PERMEABLE FOR WATER
C. WATER ABSORBED THROUGH FACILITATED DIFFUSION

Q95. SUBARACHNOID SPACE END AT?
A. L2
B. S2
C. S5

Q96. DORSAL COLUMN MEDIAL LAMINUSCUS CONTAIN?
A. FINE TOUCH
B. CRUDE TOUCH
C. PAIN
D. TEMP

Q97. GLYCOLYSIS?
A. GIVE 1 MOLECULES OF PYRUVATE
B. 2 MOLECULES OF GLUCOSE

Q98. THICK FILAMENT?
A. MYOSIN
B. ACTIN
C. ACTOMYOSIN

Q99. ORGAN TRANSPLANT REJECTED IN 10 MIN
A. CELL MEDIATED IMMUNITY
B. ANTIBODY
C. PLASMA CELL
D. NATURAL KILLER CELL

Q100.WHICH FOLLOWING CHEMICAL EXPOSURE CAUSES CA?

- A.METHYL ALCOHAL
- B.BENZENE
- C.CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Q101.CRANIAL NERVES CARRINYING PARASYMPATHATIC FIBERS?

- A.3,7,8,10
- B.3.7.9.10
- C.4,7,9,10

Q102.DURING PREGNANCY HICH DRUG SAFEST IN HYPOTHYRIOD PT:

- A.BETA BLOCKERS
- B.DIAZEPAM
- C.PROPYTHIORACIL
- D.CARBAMAZIPINE

Q103.ARCHES OF LEFT LUNG?

- A.AZYGOS VEIN B.THORACIC DUCT
- C.ARCH OF AORTA

Q104.DIAPHGRAM SUPPLY BY? A.C,3,4,5

- B.INTERCOSTAL NERVE C.C
- 2,3.4

Q105.WHICH DRUG CAUSES CORNEAL OPACITY

- A.CHLOROQUINE
- B.ERTHROMYCIN

Q106.CAVERNOUS SINUS COTAIN?

- A.TROCHLER NERVE B.INTERNAL
- JUGULAR VEIN C.ABDUCENT NERVE

Q107.WHICH DRUG INCREASE CYTO P450 SYS

- A.BARBITURATES
- B.SULFA DRUGS
- C.ISONIAZID
- D.KETOKANAZOLE

Q108.EASIEST METHOD TO DIAGNOSED MENINGOCOCCUS?

- A.CULTURE
- B.STAINING
- C.SERUM ANTIGEN

Q109. BLACK WATER FEVER CAUSES BY?
A. PLAS; MALARIA B. PLAS: FALCIPARUM
C. QUATRUN MALARIA

Q110. OXYTOCIN AND ADH ORIGINATED BY? A. POST
PITUTARY B. HYPOTHALAMUS C. ANT PITUTARY

Q111. CEREBLLAR DISORDER? A. UNABLE TO
PERFORM VOL; MOVEMENT B. STATIC TREMORS
C. INTENSTION TREMORS

1. Gastric emptying inhibited by
Ans. CCK

2. Which hepatitis has the most mortality
a. hepA
b. hep B
c. hep C
d. hep D (ans)
e. Hep E

3. Aldosterone secretion increases in response to
a. hyponatremia
b. increase ACTH
c. hyperkalemia (ans)

4. 65% Na reabsorption is in
a. PCT (ans)
b. DCT

5. osmotic pressure depends on
a. increase molecular size
b. increase no of particles (ans)
c. electric charge

6. regarding heamoglobin
a. doesnot carry CO₂
b. acts as a buffer (answer)
c. contains 2 alpha and 2 gamma chains

7. diffusion is inversely proportional to

- a. thickness of the membrane (ans)
8. infants tend to defecate immediately after they eat because of
- a. gastroileal reflex
 - b. gastrocolic reflex (ans)
9. cause of achlasia is
- a. loss of myenteric plexus (ans)
10. appendix
- a. does not have tenia coli (ans)
11. what is the energy source after 48 hrs of starvation
- a. muscle glycogen
 - b. liver glycogen
 - c. muscle proteins (answer)
12. which is not the part of portal tract
- a. hepatic artery
 - b. connective tissue
 - c. portal vein
 - d. hepatic vein (ans)
 - e. bileduct
13. what results after portal hypertension a.
- increase portal diameter (ans)
14. Benedict test is used for
- a. urine glucose
 - b. urine ketones (ans)
 - c. serum glucose
15. iron absorption increases
- in a. ferrous form (ans)
16. total gasrectomy results in
- a. iron def anemia
 - b. microcytic anemia
 - c. pernicious anemia (ans)
17. women with gravida 4 hb 8 occult blood in stool cause
- a. iron def anemia (ans)
18. which hormone is responsible for fetal brain development
- a. growth hormone
 - b. prolactin

c. thyroid hormone (ans)

19. adrenal cortical def results in

- a. hyperglycemia
- b. hypokalemia
- c. hyponatremia (ans)

20. hyperPTH will be in all except

- a. brown atrophy
- b. dystrophic calcification (ans)

21. pseudohyper PTH is seen in

- a. vit D def
- b. paraneoplastic PTH release from tumours (I think it is the answer)

22. diagnostic criteria for pre malignant condition

- a. increase nuclear cytoplasmic ratio
- b. pleomorphism
- c. mitotic figures

23. diagnostic criteria for malignant tumours

- a. pleomorphism
- b. mitotic figure
- c. local invasion

24. diagnostic criteria for soft tissue tumours

- a. pleomorphism
- b. mitotic figures
- c. increase vascularity

25. patient with decrease hb, decrease platelets but increase TLC with generalized

lymphadenopathy. Lymphocytes normal appearance cause

- a. tuberculous lymphadenitis
- b. non Hodgkin lymphoma
- c. hairy cell
- d. CLL

26. patient with CML develop joint pain, which investigation

- a. uric acid (ans)
- b. RA factor

27. most important chemotactic agent

- a. leukotriene B4
- b. C5 complex (ans)
- c. histamine

28. heparin is released by which cells

- a. mast cells
- b. basophils (I think so it is the ans)
- c. platelets
- d. neutrophils

29. most radiosensitive tumour

- a. bone
- b. lung
- c. lymphnode
- d. brain

30. least site of metastasis

- a. brain
- b. lung
- c. liver
- d. lymphnode
- e. spleen (ans)

31. sideeffect of theophylline

- a. hypertension
- b. seizures (ans)
- c. nausea vomiting
- d. apnea

32. most common side effect of estrogen contraceptive

- a. thromboembolism (ans)

33. which hormone decrease cholesterol

- a. progesterone
- b. estrogen (ans)

34. women with lower abdominal pain on 18 day of LMP presented with secondary infertility .
diagnostic D&C will show endometrium in which stage

- a. ovulatory
- b. secretory
- c. proliferative
- d. premenstrual

35. insulin def will result in

- a. protein synthesis
- b. glycogen synthetase
- c. ketogenesis in liver (ans)

36. which is a stress hormone

- a. cortisol (ans)
- b. NE

37. severe dehydration will result in

- a. loss of ICF only
- b. loss of ECF only
- c. loss of total body water (ans)

38. most imp ICF electrolyte in excess

- a. K+(ans)
- b. Na
- c. Cl-
- d. HCO₃

39. Bilesalts absorb from

- a. ileum (ans)
- b. jejunum

40. factor 1X def what should be given

- a. cryoprecipitate
- b. FFP
- c. whole blood

41. heavy smoker with hoarseness vocal cord will show

- a. hyperplasia (ans)
- b. tumour
- c. atrophy

42. what is not present in bowman capsule

- a. podocytes
- b. stratified epithelium (ans)

43. habitual smoker the epithelium will be

- a. continuous stratified sq epi
- b. pseudo stratified epi with patches of stratified sq epi

44. regarding CSF

- a. produced by chroidplexus which is cauliflower in shape coverd by smooth muscle
- b. daily production is 500 ml per day(ans)

45. axon doesnt contain

- a. mitochondia
- b. nissl substance (ans)

46. PDGF released from which organelles of platelets

- a. alpha granules (ans)
- b. dense granules
- c. cytoplasm

d. cell membrane

47. smooth muscle is

- a. striated
- b. cardiac muscle is a specialized smooth muscle (ans)

48. somites are formed from

- a. ectoderm
- b. mesoderm (ans)
- c. mesenchyma

49. pt has difficulty rising from sitting position but flexion of leg is normal, which muscle is involved

- a. iliopsoas
- b. gluteus maximus (ans)
- c. sartorius

50. pellagra is due to

- a. niacin def (ans)

51. which enzyme common to metabolism of both NE and serotonin

- a. COMT
- b. MAO (ans)

52. thin filament is covered by

- a. titin
- b. tropomyosin (ans)
- c. troponin t

53. narrowest part of urethra

- a. external meatus (ans)
- b. membranous urethra
- c. navicular fossa

54. dorsal rami contribute to

- a. extensors of trunk (ans)
- b. flexors of neck
- c. extensors of leg

55. diaphragm does not arise from

- a. T10 (ans)
- b. 7th costal cartilage
- c. 9th rib
- d. L1

56. bones of carpal

a. proximal row contains scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, pisiform (ans)

57. latissimus dorsi nerve supply

a. thoracodorsal n (ans)

58. artery which is adjacent to the phrenic nerve

a. internal thoracic

b. musculophrenic

c. pericardiophrenic (ans)

59. It recurrent laryngeal n not associated with a.

arch of aorta b. ligamentum arteriosum

c. trachea and esophagus

d. sup vena cava (ans)

60. foreign body enters into rt lung because

a. it is more vertical and wider than left lung (ans)

61. enlargement of which part of the heart causes esophageal obs

a. left atrium (ans)

b. rt atrium

c. rt ventricle

62. which vein of heart is located in posterior interventricular sulcus

a. middle cardiac vein (ans)

b. anterior cardiac vein

c. great cardiac vein

63. contraction of diaphragm causes

a. increase thoracic pr b. decrease

abdominal pr c. increase thoracic

volume (ans)

64. medial quadrant of breast lymph drainage

a. internal thoracic nodes (ans)

b. posterior nodes

c. axillary nodes

65. tumour of cervix will spread to labia majora via a.

round ligament of uterus (ans)

66. clavipectoral fascia

a. invests pectoral minor muscle (ans)

b. is pierced by axillary artery

c. is continuous with prevertebral fascia

67. blockage of rt marginal artery will result in interruption of blood supply to

- a. SA node
- b. interatrium wall
- c. rt atrium (ans)

68. thoracic duct

- a. passes thru aortic opening (ans)

69. structure present b/w celiac trunk and sup mesenteric artery

- a. pancreas and jejunum
- b. pancreas (ans)

70. structure not lying posterior to left kidney is

- a. duodenum (ans)
- b. spleen
- c. tail of pancreas

71. most anterior structure in popliteal fossa is

- a. popliteal vein
- b. common peroneal n
- c. tibial n
- d. popliteal artery (ans)

72. regarding autosomal recessive trait

- a. chances of siblings to be affected is one in four

73. sup petrosal sinus is related to

- a. diaphragmatic sella
- b. tentorium cerebelli
- c. sella turtica
- d. falx cerebri

74. middle cerebral vein drains into

- a. cavernous sinus
- b. straight sinus

75. proximal portion of CBD is supplied by

- a. cystic artery (ans)
- b. rt hepatic artery
- c. left hepatic artery

76. cbd is divided into following portions

- a. retroduodenal+infraduodenal+supraduodenal+intraduodenal(ans)

77. lesser omentum is divided into following portions

a. gastrohepatic+hepatoesophageal+hepatoduodenal+gastrodenal (ans)

78. regarding mekels diverticulum

a. it is a remanant of embryonic yolk sac (ans)

b. it is precent in 10% of population

c. it is 60cm distal to ileocecal valve

79. what is the commenest site of ureter stone obstruction in a standing male patient

a. lateral wall of pelvis

b. pelvic brim (ans)

c. upper part of ureter

80. calculate the median in following data 20,24,25,30,30,35

a. 30

b. 28.5(ans)

c. 35

81. regarding behavioural sciences , how is the professionalism of a doctor judged

a. punctuality

b. reputation

c. knowledge

82. in order to disclose news regarding fatal disease

a. patient should know fist

b. relatives should be told first

c. information should be hidden

83. two gps of patients given haemmorhoidal treatment and their effect seen with time

a. prospective cohort study(ans)

84. antibodies are produced by which cells

a. neutrophils

b. plasmacells(ans)

c. macrophages

d. lymphocytes

85fat embolism all are true except

a. take place with damage to fat tissue only (ans)

b. trauma to the breast

86.in atherosclerosis following are seen

a. foam cells (ans)

87. migratory thrombophlebitis is seen in

a. acute pancreatitis

b. chronic recurrent pancreatitis

c. pancreatic tumour (ans)

88. which structure crosses the aorta

a. left renal vein (ans)

b. right renal vein

c. left ovarian vein

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [6 comments](#)

Reactions:

OCTOBER 08 Questions, ?subject

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 intermedia

Amygdala

2. Below the umbilicus anterior abdomen is formed by:

External intercostal and part of Internal oblique* Internal intercostals and part of transverse abdominis muscle 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*

Liquefactive

Fatty

tuberculous

5. Which hormone 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 excised 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 are 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 hormone stops ovulation during lactation

Estrogen
Progesterone
Prolactin*
Oxytocin

12. Which of the following delays wound healing

Vit C*
Vita
Immobilization
Vit E

13. Feature of Down's Syndrome

Cardiac anomalies
Fallots
Hypospadias
Early death*

14. Turner syndrome has
Chromosomal defect
X-linked Short stature*
Tall stature

15. X-linked dominant
PKU
Alcaptonuria 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*
Benzethel
Pentamidine

20. Common feature in nitrates, isoprenaline, Theophylline is
Postural hypotension
Rapid pulse
Vasodilation
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 occurs by

Exotoxin of salmonella

Vibrio 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. Hippocampal injury causes

Sex rage
Hunger
Loss of Memory*
Temperature disturbances

27. What organ lesion causes hypothermia
Preoptic
Lateral hypothalamus
Post hypothalamus *
Pituitary

28. Chemotactic factors functions mostly in
Diapedesis
Margination '
Migration
Acute inflammation

29. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is
Appendix testis
Appendix
Ovary

30. Muscle traversing the shoulder joint
Coracobrachialis
Spinatus
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 serum calcium. He is suffering from
Primary hypoparathyroidism
Vit D deficiency
Secondary hypoparathyroidism

33. Example of synchondrosis is
Symphysis
Involves hyaline cartilage b/w 2 bones
Costal joint

34. Erythropoietin is secreted from
Yellow marrow
Jg complex
Macula densa
Peritubular 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 factor
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 variable heavy chains
IgM is abundant

42. Median nerve supplies

Palmar medial 1/3
Palmar and dorsal medial 1/3
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 nerve 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 and submandibular

49. Posterior triangle in the neck has following boundaries
Ant ant border of SCM post omohyoid
Post ant border of SCM and ant diaphragm
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
Coeliac artery Splenic artery

52. Subcapsular sinus is present in
Spleen
Lymph nodes
Payers patches
Palatine tonsils

53. After ileal 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
Hypophosphatemia
Hyperuricemia

55. Patient after radiation vomited for 4hrs Cl is raised, he has
Metabolic acidosis
Respiratory alkalosis with ion gap
Metabolic alkalosis

56. Patient has Babinski + lesion is in
UMN
LMN
Dorsal column
Ant column

57. Inferior rectal artery is a branch of
Ext iliac
Int iliac
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 pass 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
Detoxifying 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 seminiferous 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 clearance

69. A boy is malnourished and has edema due to protein loss his
Plasma colloid pressure is decreased Increase hydrostatic
pressure Blocked lymphatics

70. Cholestatic cholangitis is caused by
Clonorchis sinensis Dipyllobothrium
latum Schistosoma Entamoeba

71. After appendectomy what may be damaged
Inguinal ligament Superior epigastric artery
Iliohypogastric nerve Spermatic cord

72. The McBurney point indicates the presence of tip of appendix. Following is true
about
appendix
Appendix has incomplete muscular coat
Appendix not attached to mesentery
Supplied by celiac artery

73. One of the following is not a branch of External carotid artery

Lingual A
Ophthalmic A
Occipital A
Maxillary A
Superficial 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 Ulnar nerve Radial nerve Axillary nerve

77. Vomiting center is present in

Hypothalamus
Pituitary
Pons
Medulla
Midbrain

78. Patient with 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 to 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 occurs in
Kidney
Liver
Spleen
Intestine

91. End artery
Spleen
Bone
Brain
Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [1 comments](#)
Reactions:

SURGERY October 2008

Dr Qasim Hussain, M.D (Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan)
Dr. Muhammad Irfan, M.D (Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan)

FCPS -1 SURGERY 15, OCT 2008

1. A boy with lean body mass with fracture of arm
osteopenia a) VIT D deficiency
2. Regulation of PO₂ and breathing rate is controlled by
a) Carotid bodies
3. Pallor, Lethargic patient with difficulty of walking have Hb
5, TLC 3500/cm³,
a) Vit B 12
4. Hot sores on tongue, taste sent to taste centre
by a) Chemoreceptor
5. Which is not a cause of anaerobic?
a) Granulation formation

6. Right Gastric artery is a branch of a)
Hepatic artery

7) GFR is increased by increase in resistance a)
Efferent arterioles

8. Atypical Tuberculosis
a) Does not responds to common Anti TB drugs

9. Which blood group have no agglutinin?
a) AB+

10. Essential fatty acid is
a) Leniolenic acid

11. If large amount of Dextrose water is given to a patient
a) Decrease ADH

12. Interstitial fluid is a)
1/3 of TBW

13) Not includes in enzymes of necrosis
a) Protease
b)Catalase
c) Hyaluronic acid

14. In lymph nodes, seen
a) Caseous necrosis

15. Iron deficiency anemia best diagnosed?
a)Increase TIBC
b) Serum ferritin

16. Bones of Ear
a) Amplify sound waves

17) Immune mechanism of Liver lies in a)
Kuffer cells

18 . in Liver Cirrhosis a)
Increase PT

19. Smell fibers from nose a)
Does not reach Thalamus

20. Heat Loss Mechanism lies in a)
Posterior hypothalamus
21. Lymph nodes of lower lip drain into
a) Submental and submandibular lymph nodes
22. Insulin deficiency a)
Ketogenesis in liver
23. Subcapsular afferent lymph is in a)
Lymph nodes
24. SA node is supplied by a)
RCA
25. SA node is located on
a) Above the sulcus terminalis
26. Death from food poisoning occur with a)
C. Botulism
27. Pretracheal fascia completely covers
a) Thyroid
28. Narrowest part of male urethra is a)
External meatus
29. Which cranial nerves are parasympathetic?
ANS: CN 3, 7,9,10
30. Contusion to Lateral border of Fibula result in
a) Common peroneal nerve damage
31. What causes depolarization? a)
Na⁺ influx
32. Helps in diagnosis of colonic carcinoma
a) CEA
33. What is called juvenile polyp? a)
Hamartomatous
34. Which is a characteristic of Cancer?
a) Pleomorphism---ANSWER
b) Increase mitotic figure

35. Increase of Platelets aggregation is by:

a)Thromboxane A₂

36. A 20 year old boy with Headache and photobphobia
With high grade fever. LP shows in CSF neutrophils 40,000
Glucose 3.5mg

a) Acute Bacterial meningitis

37. Ansa cervicalis is

a) Hypoglossal nerve and C1, 2, 3

38) Mitral valve lies between a)

Left atrium and left ventricle

39. If resected 10inch ilium,

a) Decreased bile salts reabsorption

40. Wound heals poorly if absent

a) VIT C in diet

41. High level of creatinine is seen in

a) ESRD

42. Neurogenic shock is a)

Vasomotor injury

43 . In Down syndrome seen

a) Short stature

44. XXY is

a) Klinefilter syndrome

45. Patient with some pituitary tumor has infertility, possibly due to

a) Increase level of prolactin in serum

46. Cause of lymphoid tumor in HIV patient is

a) EBV

47. a patient developed HAV completely recovered. Biopsy will show

a) Normal hepatic architecture

48. Neurohypophysis contains a)

Pititocytes

49. Melanocytes are derived from a)
Neural crest cells
50. Erythropoietin is produced by a)
peri tubular capillaries
- 51 . ADH works on
a) Collecting ducts
52. Posterior to Urinary bladder is a)
Fascia Donovillarlis
53. In adults, the spinal cord ends in
a) Below L1
54. Malignant malaria is caused by a)
Falciparam malaria
55. Dorsal column damage leads to loss of a)
Proprioception
56. What is buried in lateral sulcus?
a) Insula
57. A patient can utter few words. Where is lesion? a)
Broca's area
58. Spinal cord is supplied by a)
Vertebral artery
59. Complements are decreased in a)
SLE
60. If infection of abdomen spread to retroperitonium, can reach to
colon? a) Descending colon
61. IgE is present on a)
Basophils
62. A patient has some gastric problem a)
Iron Deficiency anemia
63. If Gastric mucosal permeability is increased
a) H⁺ comes out in lumen of stomach and damage mucosal barrier
64. Anterior Cardiac veins into
a) Right Atrium
65. Most common cause of malignancy is
a) Asbestosis
66. in bronchial Asthma, seen a)
Eosinophilia
- 67 . END arteries are seen in
a) Spleen
77. Medially rotate and abduct the thigh is

a) Gluteus Medius and and Gluteus Minimus

78. Source of folic Acid is

a) Vegetables

79. Neurovascular bundle is in a)
inner and innermost muscles

80. Liver transplant, the cause of hepatitis is

a) CMV

81. END diastolic volume is a)

120ml

82. Palpable anterior Auxiliary lymph nodes, most probably due to

a) CA breast

83. 1st heart sound is best listened on

a) On Mid clavicular line, 5th ICS

84. S3 is produced by

a) Rapid filling of left ventricle

85. Berry aneurysms are mostly found in a)
cerebrum

86. Cause of edema is

a) Decreased colloidal osmotic pressure

87. Patient with bronchial asthma has

a) Decreased FEV1

88. Structure not related to Right kidney is

a) Descending colon

89) Temporal arteritis best diagnosed by a)

Temporal artery biopsy

90. Aneurysm of abdominal aorta compresses a)

Thoracic duct

91. in EAC, young patient came with fracture of arm.

On attempt to measure the B.P, tetany is seen, mostly due to

a) Vit. D deficiency

92. Remittent of paramesonephric duct in male

is a) Appendix testis

93. Direct inguinal hernia in

a) Medial to inferior epigastric artery\

94. Achalasia is due to

a) Absent ganglions in LES

95. During fasting, circumference of mid arm is decreased after one month due
to a) Decreased protein of body

96. Myelination of peripheral nerves are by

a) Schwann cells

97. Myasthenia gravis improves on taking a)

Anti cholinesterase drugs

98. Hydrocephalus occurs blockage of a)

Aqueduct salvias

99. Which structure passes through shoulder joint cavity?

a) tendon of long head of biceps

100. Impaired metabolism of purine cause in urine a)
Increased uric acid

101. Most important muscle of inspiration is
a) Diaphragm

102. Most sensitive to radiotherapy

a) Lymphocytes

103 What is branch of ICA?

ANS: Ophthalmic artery

104. Squamous cell is cervix is an example of

ANS: Metaplasia

105: Thoracic duct drain all except

ANS: cerebrum

106: Increase blood in heart chamber is

ANS: Isovolumetric relaxation

107: If Clavicle is fractured, its lateral part is pulled down by:

ANS: Subclavius muscle

108. For uncoupled oxidative phosphorylation, which hormone?

ANS: Thyroid hormone

109: Diarrhea improves on fasting is

ANS: Osmotic

110: Source of energy to brain during fasting:

ANS: Amino Acid

111: Which of the following is not antiseptic?

ANS: Acetyl Salicylic Acid

112: Aging determined by bones?

ANS: Angle of mandible is less obtuse

113: Lacrimal gland is supplied by?

ANS: Pterygopalatine ganglion

114: During Episiotomy, damaged

ANS: Levator Ani muscles

115: Brodmann's area 312 is also called

ANS: somatosensory area

116: Surfactant is produced by?

ANS: Pneumocyte II

117: Sigmoid sinus is continuous with

ANS: Internal carotid artery

118: In shock, what will decrease?

ANS: Venous compliance

119: Is a sign upper motor neuron lesion?

ANS: Babinsky sign

120: If numerous epithelioid cells are surrounded by lymphocytes, called

ANS: Caseous necrosis (Granuloma)

121: Fracture of medial epicondyl of humerus, on hand lost
sensations?

ANS: medial 1/3 of hand palm, and dorsal 1/3 of hand

122: Winging of scapula is due to damage of?

ANS: Serratus anterior muscle

123: Right adrenal gland is

ANS: Pyramidal shape

124: Submucosal gland is in ?

ANS: Duodenum

125: Which is true?

ANS: Right bronchus is longer

126: In bronchial asthma?

ANS: increased breathing by stimulating beta –adrenergic

127: inferior rectal artery is a branch of

ANS: internal pudendal artery

128: Is not a carcinogen?

ANS: Cyclophosphamide

129: Microsomal metabolism is

ANS: Liver

130: Half life is

ANS: time to metabolism of half of drug

131: Most of the drug is metabolize in

ANS: Liver

132 Diverticulosis occurs:

ANS: sigmoid colon

133: Stimulation of RBC from bone marrow by?

ANS: Erythropoietin

134: Occult blood in stool is in

ANS: Iron deficiency anemia

135: Partial gastrectomy

ANS: Pernicious anemia

136: Fat store is increased by

ANS: insulin

137: In stress which hormone is released?

ANS: Cortisol

138: Temperature regulator centre is in?

ANS: Hypothalamus

139: In heart

ANS: Right atrium lies anterior to left atrium

140: In hypovolumic shock

ANS: Rapid intravenous fluids

141: Not seen in DIC

ANS: Thrombocytosis

142: Best method of diagnosing ectopic pregnancy

ANS: Laparoscopy

143: superior parathyroid is

ANS: supplied by superior thyroid artery

144: The supra renal gland

ANS: The supra renal gland is supplied artery which is direct branch of aorta

145: Gas gangrene is not caused by

ANS: Bacterial endocarditis

146: permeability of a substance depends on

ANS: Total cross sectional area

147: A patient can't abduct arm, but if supported up to 30 degree, can do. What is?

ANS: Supraspinatus muscle

148: incision between umbilicus and ribs passes

ANS: external oblique, anterior fibers of internal oblique, Rectus muscle

Posterior fibers of internal oblique, transverse muscle

149: Lymph from posterior 1/3 drain into

ANS: deep superior cervical lymph nodes

150) Negative Montoux test is seen in

a) Steroid therapy

b) Immunosuppressive Therapy

151) Permeability of a substance depends on

ANSWER a) Total cross sectional area-b)

Carrier

c) Receptors

152. A patient developed type I anaphylactic reaction. Treatment of choice?

ANS: Adrenaline

153: Amputated leg is the result of

ANS: Amniotic bands

154. Widal test is positive? Don't Know

A) 1: 80 for O antigen

B) 1:180 for O antigen C)

1: 100 for O antigen

D) 1:180 for O and H antigen E)

1:80 for H antigen

155. Actin physically binds with

A) Troponin

B) Tropomyosin ANS

C) Myosin

156. congenital omphalocele?

A) Not associated with any congenital Heart diseases wrong

B) Associated with VSD? c)

Associated with ASD?

D) B and C?

157. Polycythemia rubra vera associated with

a) bone tumors----ANS

b) lung diseased

c) Living on Himalayan mountain

158. Pterygopalatine canal is supplied by

- a) Deep branch of petrosal nerve- ANS OK
- b) superficial branch of petrosal nerve
- c) maxillary nervr branch

159. Insertion of 1st lumbrical

160. Cholangiocarcinoma caused by

- a) S. mansoni
- b) S. Japonicum
- c) S. Colonaresa ----ok

161. What passes through ligament teres of head of femur

- a) obturator nerve branch---ok
- b)branch of femoral artery

162. Contraindication for platelet

- a. Auto antibodies to platelets ---ok
- b. DIC
- c. Splenomegaly

163. InG is in Largent quantity

164. At Mac burny point located

Tip of appendix

Base of appendix

In infants, tip of conical ceacum has appendix attached—ok?

165. Appendicectomy can damage to

Inferior epigestric artery

iliohypogastric nerve I wrote This answer , Don't know exact

ilioinguinal nerve\

166. In Osteomyelitis of long bones, portal entry of infection by hematogenous

route

- a) Through epiphysis-ok
- b) Metaphysis
- c)Diaphysis

167. Primary cartilageneous joint

- a) Connect the to bones together- I wrote This answer , Don't know exact
- b) Present in pinna of ears
- c) is fibrocartilage

168. The premalignant condition is

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Cervical erosion
- c) myelodisplastic syndrome ok
- d) leukoplakia

169. Common side effect of Isoprenalene, Nitroglycerine, Histamine, is- Don't know

- a) Hypertension
- b) increased bronchial constriction
- c)Lacrimation
- d) ?

170. Muscrinic receptors respond to

- a) preganglionic parasympathetic

b) Postganglionic parasympathetic Sok

171. What begins with Premalignant conditions?

- a) Adenocarcinoma stomach
- b)
- c)

172. Stratified cuboidal epithelium is present in

- a) Ducts of Salivary glands ok
- b) Distal convoluted tubules of nephron
- c) Lacrimal gland ducts

173. The concentration of a substance in the blood is 10mg and in urine is 100mg. The flow rate of urine is 2 ml / min , what is its renal clearance?

HINT: use formula UV/p ANS:

20

174. 35 year old female Type I diabetic got fracture due to osteoporosis. The cause?

ANS: Insulin

- a) insulin
- b) Estrogen

175. Autosomal Dominant is

a)

176. Amyloidosis result in a)

Adenocarcinoma stomach

177. Regarding RBC

- a) buffer as acceptor of oxygen
- b) Only mature forms contain Hemoglobin
- c) Adult hemoglobin is alpha and Gamma
- d) Not transport oxygen

178. Does not cause Gangrene a)

Bacterial endocarditis b)???? ANS

179. ADH will decrease in

- a) Nausea
- b) Pain
- c) Anxiety
- d) Decrease serum osmolrity

180. Varicose veins

- a) Somewhat associated with smoking ok

- b) Only in lower limbs
- c due to defect in adventitia

181. Primary ossification centre is

- a) Epiphysis
- b) Metaphysis
- c) Diaphysis

182. A patient with sepsis is best diagnosed with

- a) Pulse > 100
- b) Pulse > 120
- c) Positive bacterial culture

183. intestinal motility is decreased by

- a) C C K
 - b) Gastrin
 - c) Trypsin
 - d) lipase e)
- Insulin

184. Gross increase level of HCO_3

- a) Persistent vomiting
- b) CRH
- c) Lung fibrosis

185. Primary brain vesicle is

- a) Mesencephalon
- b) Telencephalon
- c) Diencephalon

186. Microtubules are part of

- a) Centrioles
- b) Cell membrane

187. BP is increased when there is a)
Increased sympathetic output b) Increased
total peripheral resistance

188. Cardiac Muscles are

189. Femoral artery is best palpated on?
ANS: mid inguinal ligament

190. Carotid cartilage is

ANS: on base of thyroid

191. In bronchoscopy, first structure to be visualized is:

ANS: Right lower bronchus

193. Fatty Acids are transferred from adipose to liver in the form of?

a) Chylomicrons

b) HDL

c) LDL

d) VLDL

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [2 comments](#)

Reactions:

MEDICINE Oct 2008

15th OCT 2008(medicine & Allied)

BY DR.RIZWAN RIAZ

1. In type 4 Hypersensitivity mainly cells are

a. T cells+macrophages

b. B cells+macrophages

c. IGE+T cells

d. B+T cells

e. None.

2: Malignant tertian malaria caused by

a. P.falciparum

b. P.malariae

c. P.knowlasea

d. P.ovale

e. P.vivax

3: In duodenal perforation the artery involves.

A. Gastro duodenal artery

B. Lt.Gastric Artery

C. Splenic Artery

D. Rt. Gastric Artery

4: Parasite transmission e no feco-oral route

A. Ent histolytica

B. E.Vernicularis

C. Tenia solium

5: Antimalarial drug e can be used other than malaria

- A. Arthemether
- B. Basoquine
- C. Choroquine
- D. Mefloquine
- E. Quinine

6: About RT adrenal gland choose correct

- A. Has same size in adults & infants
- B. Has 3 arterial supply
- C. Pyramidal in shape
- D. Separate form kidney by perinephric fat

7: Typhoid fever

- A. All pts becomes carrier
- B. Roth spots on 7th day
- C. Organism is B-hemolytic, non_lactose

8: Melanocytes derived from

- A. Endoderm
- B. Ectoderm
- C. Neural crest cells
- D. Pharyngeal arch
- E. Lateral plate

9: Most of drugs are metabolize in

- A. Heart
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Lungs

.10: $\frac{1}{2}$ life of a drug

Options not remember

11: Premalignant condition

- 1. Cervical erosion
- 2. Myeloprolefrative

12: In Cushing decrease amount of

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Basophiles
- D. Monocytes

13: Babinski sign -ve in

- A. UMNL
- B. Sleep
- C. New born
- D. LMNL

14: Loss of accommodation reflex due to oculomotor nerve site of lesion

- A. Pons
- B. Medulla
- C. Midbrain
- ?

15: Aspiration of gastric contents go in the A.
Rt lower lobe of lungs

16: Comatose patient are more prone to regurgitation

- A. Stomach full
- B. Rt lateral position
- C. Lt lateral position

17: Vein that doesn't directly drain in the inferior vena cava

- A. Hepatic vein
- B. Lumber vein

18: Rt kidney doesn't relate to

- A. Liver
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Ribs
- D. Descending colon

19: Fever, headache Mydriasis associated with no option of meningitis
Options not remember

20: An I/v urograph of old boy shows Excretion of dye normal at Rt side but absence of shadow of Lt kidney instead there is a small shadow above the bladder on Lt side Most likely

- i. Crossed ectopic kidney
- ii. Unilateral agenesis
- iii. Non rotating kidney
- iv. Pelvis kidney
- v. Horse shoe kidney

21: Drug with inhibit COX-1 as well as COX-2

- A. Diclofenic
- B. Naproxen

C. Aspirin

22: Rx of salicylate poisoning which can increase the excretion of salicylate

- A. I/v NAHCO₃
- B. Dehydration state
- C. Diuretics
- D. 10% D/W

23: organ having subcapsularis & receives afferents

- A. Palatine tonsils
- B. Lingual tonsils
- C. Thymus
- D. Lymph node
- E. Spleen

24: End arteries are in

- A. Spleen
- B. Brain
- C. Kidney
- D. Lungs
- E. Heart

25: Fat stores in body

- A. Glucagons lipogenic
- B. Insulin lipolysis
- C. Body fat <5 g/dl
- D. Epinephrine has lipolytic effect

26: IDDM main disturbance by causing

- A. Resistance to insulin
- B. Receptors destruction
- C. Increase ketogenesis by liver

27: Thirst increase due to

- A. ADH
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Erythropoietin
- D. Angiotensin 2

28: Sound of mitral valve is best heard at

Left 5th I.C space in midclavicular line

29: AV valve closure is responsible to

- A. 1st heart sound
- B. 2nd heart sound
- C. 3rd heart sound

- D. 4th heart sound
- E. None of the above

30: During cardiac cycle ventricles are filled in

- A. Atrial systole
- B. Rapid ejection
- C. Isovolumetric relaxation
- D. Rapid inflow

31: In neurogenic shock

- A. Loss of vasomotor tone
- B. Decrease C.O
- C. Increase C.O

32: In Hemorrhage after compensation with one of the following decrease

- A. Venous Compliance
- B. H.R
- C. Cardiac output

33: CCF pt developed tachycardia best management of RX
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

34: Site of SA node

- A. Lower part of Crista Terminalis of R.A
- B. RT auricle
- C. Sulcus terminalis
- D. Upper part of Crista Terminalis of R.A

35: Which one is essential Fatty Acid

- A. Palmitic acid
- B. Linoleic
- C. Saturated F.A

36: Boy having edema due to renal

- A. Decrease plasma colloid osmotic pressure
- B. Due to decrease interstitial fluid osmotic pressure
- C. Decrease capillary pressure

37: Histamine theophylline & Aminophylline have same action A.
To increase the gastric acid secretion

38: I/v large amount of DEXTROX will inhibit

- A. CORTISOL
- B. ADH
- INSULIN

- C. THYROID
- D. OXYTOCIN

39: Which 1 of the following is aggressive in nature?

- A. Small cell carcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Basal cell carcinoma
- D. Nevis cell

40: CHEMOTAXIS is a feature of

- A. CH.inflammation
- B. AC.inflamtion

41: X-linked disorder

- A. Marfan syndrome
- B. Glycogen storage disease
- C. Duchene muscular dystrophy
- D. Cystic fibrosis

42: In factor 8 deficiency specific test is

- A. PT
- B. APTT
- C. Plat.count
- D. Thrombin time
- E. Fibrin products

43: Vomiting centre located in

- A. Pons
- B. Medulla
- C. Midbrain
- D. Cerebellum

44: Arousal is controlled by

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Pituat.gland
- C. Reticular Formation

45: Arterial supply of spinal cord

- A. Vertebral artery
- B. Ant. Choroidal artery
- C. Post. Choroidal artery

46: Mast cells r released 4om

- A. Esinophils
- B. Basophiles

- C. Neutrophils
- D. Lymphocytes

47: Regarding Glomerulotubular balance. Choose correct 1.
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

- 48: Regarding parathyroid gland.
- A. Located anterolateral 2 thyroid gland
 - B. Covered by pretracheal fascia
 - C. Supplied by sup. Thyroid artery
 - D. Derived 4th 1st pharyngeal arch

- 49: Radiosensitive tumor
- A. Bone
 - B. Lymph node
 - C. Muscle
 - D. Cartilage

50: Rh incompatibility related 2
Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction
Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction
Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction
Type 4 hypersensitivity reaction
None of the above

51: Regarding IGG2 cells
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

52: Regarding Th-2 cells
OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

- 53: Hypovolumic shock
- A. Hot peripheries
 - B. Inc. C.O
 - C. Inc. H.R
 - D. Inc. Urine O.P
 - E. Dec. H.R

54: Regarding Microscopic feature of CASEOUS Necrosis OPTINS
NOT REMEMBER

- 55: Female pt. on oral contraceptive & u want to give her oral anticoagulant u must
chk
- A. PT
 - B. APTT
 - C. PT & aPTT
 - D. Thrombin

E. Fibrin products

56: Pt. came after 1 day of RTA with c/o unable of standup after seated position. Probably muscle injury.

- A. G.Maximus
- B. G.Minimus
- C. Sartorius
- D. Gracilis
- E. Q. Femorus

57:Pt. feel tingling sensation on rt. Thumb during c-setion after giving epidural anesthesia. its due to.

- A. C4
- B. C5
- C. C6
- D. C7
- E. C8

58:Diagnosed pt. of sciatica cam in o.p.d with c/o loss of sensation of RT. Little toe with difficulty in eversion of Rt. Foot. Injury to

- A. L3
- B. L4
- C. L5
- D. S1
- E. S2

59: Below the medial epicondyle of humerus passes

- A. Median nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Long thoracic nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve

60: Intermittent Diplopia is a classical sign of

- A. Mys. Gravis
- B. Inc. I.C.P
- C. Horner syndrome

61: Pt. expire due to sudden inc. B.P.Autopsy shows thinning of tunica media.COZ OF DEATH

- A. Berry aneurysm
- B. Dissecting aneurysm
- C. Marfan aneurysm
- D. Temporal arteritis

62: Artery enters in cranium & becomes the principle artery of brain

- A. Common Carotid

- B. External Carotid
- C. Internal Carotid
- D. Maxillary Artery
- E. Temporal

63: 1 of the following is not epileptogenic

- A. flouxitin
- B. Amitriptyline
- C. Imipramine

64: Opioid Toxicity causes

- A. Nausea & vomiting
- B. Psychosis
- C. Pin point pupil
- D. Resp. depression

65: 1 of the following is not classified as non barbiturate hypnotic

- A. Bromide
- B. Choral hydrate
- C. Triazolam
- D. Chlormethimazole

66: In CARDIOGENIC SHOCK

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Dopamine & Dobutamine
- C. I/V NaHCO₃
- D. 10% D/W

67: Coz of FATAL DIARRHEA

- A. V.Cholera
- B. C.Botulinium
- C. E.Coli

68: Anemia of CRF is best treated with

- A. Dialysis
- B. Blood transfusion
- C. Folic Acid
- D. Iron
- E. E-poi tin

69: Pellagra is due to def. of

- A. NIACIN
BIOTIN
- B. Vita. C
- C. Vita. B6
- D. Folic acid

70: Site of constriction of esophagus. Chose correct one

- A. Cricopharangeus
- B. Left Bronchus crosses it
- C. When enters in diaphragm
- D. At cardiac end

71: Single cranial nerve which doesn't contain parasympathetic fibers

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 7
- E. 9

72: Tactile two point discrimination by

- A. Pacinian
- B. Ruffini
- C. Free nerve endings
- D. Merkel disc

73: Patient with resting tremors, rigidity, hypokinesia

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Parkinson disease
- C. UMNL
- D. LMNL

74: Motor aphasia due to lesion of

- A. Wernicke's area
- B. Prefrontal gyrus
- C. Sup. Temporal gyrus
- D. Brocas area

75: Regarding lumber puncture which one is correct

- A. Between L4 & L5
- B. CSF pressure in mm of Hg
- C. Spine fully extended
- D. Angle of needle must be 45 degree
- E. Advice to patient stands up immediately after L.P

76: Heat loose of body is controlled by

- A. Lat. Hypothalamus
- B. Preoptic hypothalamus (NO OPTION OF ANT. HYPOTHALAMUS)
- C. Post. Hypothalamus
- D. Thalamus
- E. Hippocampus

77: Damage to dorsal column tract causes ipsilateral loss of

- A. Pain
- B. Fine touch
- C. Temperature
- D. Vibration

78: The first step occurs when light falls on retina

- A. 11-Cisretinal to all Trans retinal

79: Lesion of mamillary body causes

- A. Fear & rage
- B. Hyper sexuality
- C. Loss of Recent memory
- D. Hyperphagia

80: Regarding facial nerve which one is correct?

- A. Purely sensory
- B. Gives chorda tympani to posterior 1/3 of tongue
- C. Supplies to middle ear
- D. Supplies to stapedius muscle

81: CSF having proteins 400 mg/dl, glucose 40 & mainly lymphocytes. Diagnosis

- A. Encephalitis
- B. Cryptococcus virus
- C. TBM
- D. Bacterial meningitis
- E. Viral meningitis

82: Lateral sulcus of cerebellum

- A. Insula
- B. Occipital lobe

83: PH-7.54, O₂-55 & CO₂-25 cause of deranged ABG'S

- A. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- B. Hysterical hypoventilation
- C. Salicylate poisoning

83: Asthma diagnosed by

- A. I.R.V
- B. R.V
- C. T.L.C
- D. FEV
- E. Tidal volume

84: Diagnosis of Emphysema A.

Physiological dead space

- B. Physiological shunt
- C. V/Q- affinity
- D. V/Q-0
- E. V/Q-1

85: Muscle of quiet inspiration

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Intercostals muscle
- C. Sternocleidomastoid
- D. Scalenus posterior

86: Muscle of forceful inspiration

- A. External intercostals muscle

87: Regarding hemoglobin

- A. Adult contains alpha-2 & gamma-2
- B. Contains iron in ferric form
- C. Causes acidosis when add with H⁺

88: Receptors mediate increase heart rate

- A. Alpha-1
- B. Alpha-2
- C. Beta-1
- D. Beta-2
- E. Nicotinic

89: Stress hormone of body called

- A. ACTH
 - B. Epinephrine
- NO OPTIONS OF CORTISOL

90: Heart muscle works as syncytium because of

- A. Sarcomere
- B. SER
- C. Gap junction
- D. Tight junction
- E. Intercalated disk

91: Preload depends on

- A. EDV of L.V pressure
- B. EDV of R.A pressure

92: Diagnosed case of thyrotoxicosis came to you with heart rate of 190b/mn. Best treatment is

- A. Digoxin
- B. Lidocain
- C. Verapamil

D. Propranolol

93: Saw tooth P waves in ECG associated with

- A. Atrial flutter
- B. A.V block

94: Captopril (M.O.A)

Blocks ACE enzyme

95: Cyanosis due to

- A. Anemia hypoxia
- B. When deoxihaemoglobin is more than 5g/dl

96: Pulmonary vasculature resistance increase in

- A. High altitude

97: 1/3 of total body water contains

- A. E.C.F
- B. I.C.F
- C. Plasma
- D. Interstitial

98: GFR can be calculated by

- A. 24 hours urinary out put
- B. S.creatinine
- C. B.U.N
- D. Urea

99: S/Chloride maintained by kidney through

- A. $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - 2\text{Cl}^-$ co transportation in thick ascending L.O.H
- B. $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+ - 2\text{Cl}^-$ co transportation in thin ascending L.O.H

100: INC. Aldosterone causes commonly

- A. Acidosis
- B. DEC. Renin
- C. Sodium depletion
- D. K^+ retention

101: M.O.A spironolactone

OPTIONS NOT REMEMBER

102: A.D.H is inhibited by

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hemorrhagic Shock
- C. Pain

D. Exercise

103: Erythropoietin secreted from

- A. Peritubular cells
- B. Juxtaglomerular cells
- C. Macula densa

104: Hormone which causes relaxation of all G.I.T muscles

- A. G.I.P
- B. Gastrin
- C. Secretin
- D. CCK
- E. V.I.P

105: Which causes diarrhea when it reaches to large colon?

- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Lactose
- D. Sucrose
- E. Maltose

106: Pt. with puffy eyes & edema with dec. TSH & when TRH given TSH slightly rises.coz of disturbance is

- A. Primary Hypothyroidism due to Hypothalamus

107: Neurphyposis contains

- A. Cholinergic
- B. Adrenergic
- C. Secretory cells
- D. Puituicytes

108: In autoimmune diseases of thyroid antibodies against

- A. TSH
- B. Thyroglobulin
- C. Follicular cells
- D. C cells

109: Amniocentesis shows 47XXY

- A. Turner syndrome
- B. Adrenogenital syndrome
- C. Klinefelter syndrome

110: In pregnancy cause of Hyper Parathyroidism

- A. Prim. Hypoparathyroidism
- B. Becoz estrogen causes inhibition of bone resorption

111: Estrogen doesn't have action

- A. Delayed bone loss after menopause
- B. Follicular growth
- C. Inc. serum Cholesterol
- D.

112: HLA DR 27 associated with

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Reiters Syndrome
- C. R.A
- D. S.L.E

113: Tumor marker of Thyroid carcinoma is

- A. C.E.A
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Alpha fetoprotein
- D. Beta H.C.G

114: Which hormone maintains body temperature by oxidative phosphorylation

- A. Adrenal
- B. Nor adrenaline
- C. Cortisol
- D. Thyroid gland

115: Hydrocele is the aculummation of fluid

- A. Gubernaculum Testis
- B. Scrotal ligament
- C. Tunica vaginalis
- D. Vas deferens
- E. Epididymis

116: After gastrectomy pt. came with c/o

- A. Iron def. anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia due to folate
- C. Pernicious anemia.

117: Old age Pt. came with jaundice Hb-10g/dl,S,Bili-2.8mg/dl,Retic 10%.U/S abdomen normal.whats Ur diagnosis.

- A. Acute Hepatitis
- B. Rotor syndrome
- C. Dubin Johnson Syndrome
- D. Gilbert Syndrome
- E. Hepatitis B

118: IN Tumor immunity liver has a function of

- A. To detoxify the toxic substances
- B. Protein synthesis
- C. Globulin Synthesis

119: Cholangio-Carcinoma caused by

- A. Clonorchis –Sinesis
- B. S.Hematobonium
- C. S.Japanicum
- D. Echunococcus Granuloses

120: Old age pt. Diagnosed as a case of OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE & now cam With c/o bleeding tendency. Which 1 of the following cause.

- A. Due to bile stones
- B. Defi. Of VIT.K due to DEC. absorption from gut
- C.
- D.
- E.

121: C.E.A is a tumor marker of

- A. Breast
- B. Colorectal Carcinoma
- C. Testis
- D. Thyroid

122: Juvenile Polyps are

- A. Meckels diverticulum's
- B. Hyperplasic polyps
- C. Hereditary non polpyposis
- D. Colonic adenocarcinoma

123: Granuloma formation is not associated with

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. T.B
- C. Pneumococcal Pneumonia

124: Pt. came with distortion of nose, lymph nodes palpable, AFB +ve.whats Ur diagnosis

- A. T.B
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Leprosy
- D. None of the above

125: Which 1 of is not a Tumor marker

- A. Alpha 1 antitrypsin
- B. Vesmin
- C. Desmin

126: Which 1 of the following is the diff. b/w malignant & benign tumor

- A. Metastasis

127: Workers Having Increase chances 2 develop Malignancy

- A. Tobacco
- B. Coal
- C. Asbestos worker

128: H.I.V pts. Have tendency to get infection of

- A. E.B.V
- B. H.P.V
- C. H.S.P
- D. Pneumocystitis carinii
- E. Chicken Pox

129: Diagnosis of H.I.V when

- A. Less CD4 cells count
- B. Less CD8 cells count

130: Joint pain, Xerostomia, conjunctivitis sicca, associated with

- A. Sjogran Syndrome
- B. Scleroderma

131: Which 1 of the following is not associated with Dry gangrene?

- A. D.M
- B. Thromboembolism
- C. Bacterial Endocarditis

132: Platelets aggregation is due 2

- A. Thromboxane A2
- B. Prostaglandins
- C. Cox 1
- Cox 2

133: Which 1 of the following factor causes Delayed wound healing

Inc. Blood flow Vit.
C Deficiency Vit. E
deficiency

134: Diagnosed case of tuberculosis PPD or Tuberculin test found to be negative
Because of one of the following factor

- A. A.T.T
- B. Immunosuppressive
- C. Steroid intake

135: Blood group having no antigen to A & B
A+ B+ AB+ O-O+

136: About leukocyte adhesion factor responsible
Integrin
Selectin

138: In humans the End product of PURINE metabolism is

- A. Xanthin
- B. Urea
- C. Uric Acid
- D. Lactic Acid
- E. Pyruvate

1- Oculocardiac reflex mediated by
a)CN5

2- 1 gram of protein contains calories? a)
4 calories

3-7th lobe of lung is called
a) medial basal

4-A marathon runner wins a race.What will be with blood insulin and Glucogan levels at the
time when he crosses the win line?

5- Mandibular fracture occurs just before the mandibular foramen. a)
loss of taste to anterior 2/3 of tongue b)Myelohoid muscle is unable
to stabilize mandible?

- c) Loss of sensation to lower teets?
- 6-Head of femer
- has angle of 125 with shaft
 - posteriorly completely covered by capsule?
 - epicondyls are in parallel line with shaft
- 7-Lymph nodules are present in
- Spleen
 - Thymus
 - Lymph nobes
- 8-In DIC ,there is
- decreased palatlets
- 9-what is inferior in perenium?
- pereniul membrane
- 10)spleen is
- mesodermal
 - endodermal
- 11)according to recent recommendations, recurrent MI should be treated with?
- Anticoagulants
 - Lipid lowering drugs
 - Beta blockers
- 12)Stratified squamous epithelium is present in
- palatine tonsils
 - pharynx
 - Ovary
- 13) Low voltage QRS complexes seen in
- MI
 - Bundel branch block
 - Hypertension
 - IHD
 - Pleuritis
- 14)Isthmus of thyroid is present at
- C1- 2
- 15)Head of Humerous is supplied by
- Anterior circumflex artery
 - Posterior circumflex artery
 - Suprescapular artery
 - Subscapular artery
- 16) Gene are composed of
- RNA
 - DNA
 - Extrons
 - Introns
- 17) I/V dopamine is given to a patiend.followin if true about it onset of action
- 5 min
 - 5 sec

c) 60 sec

18) I/V sedation is given to a patient. Following is true about its arm-brain circulation

- a) 60 sec
- b) 5 min
- c) 30 min
- d) 5 sec
- e) ?

19) DVT is most common in

- a) Femoral vein
- b) popliteal vein
- c) Superficial varicose veins of leg

20) Which of the following is not a tumor marker

- a) Acid phosphatase
- b) PAP
- c) Hcg
- d) AFP
- e) CEA

21) Pus contains

- a) Dead bacteria
- b) Dead neutrophils

22) The most common cause of fatty liver in our society is a)

- Alcohol
- b) Hepatitis B and C
- c) Drugs

23) Carotid bodies respond

- to a) increase blood H⁺
- b) Increase blood CO₂

24) In anterior Duodenal perforation, the contents will go to

- a) Right iliac fossa
- b) Left Iliac fossa
- c) Anterior subhepatic space
- d) posterior subhepatic space
- e) small bursae

25) Metabolic alkalosis results from

- a) Ingestion of ammonium chloride
- b) ingestion of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

26) A Diabetic patient has urine ketones and urine glucose ++ the cause is ?

- a) Hyperglycemia
- b) Insulin deficiency

27 Response to chemotherapy is because it causes

- a) Atrophy
- b) Apoptosis

28) Dorsal column damage results in Ataxia because

- a) loss of pathway from dorsal column to thalamus
- b) Loss of proprioception input to cerebellum
- c) Loss of proprioception to Thalamus
- d) Loss of proprioception to Hypothalamus

29) Which of the following nerve passes dorsal to brain stem?

- a) 3, b) 4, c) 5, d) 12, e) 9

30) A patient has hb 6, platelet 450,000, with hypercellular bone marrow/\

- a) Due to drug he is using for anaemia
- b) Leukemia
- c) Iron deficiency anaemia
- d) G6PD deficiency

31) The sign of cerebellar disease is

- a) Adiadochakinesia
- b) Static tremor
- c) Hypertonia

31) Neurohypophysis drain secretions

- a) Adrenergic neurons
- b) cholinergic neurons
- c) free nerve endings

32) CSF

- a) has osmolarity <1040
- b) pressure <10 mm of water
- c) protein >200

33) Stimulation of Alpha adrenergic neurons

34) End arteries are present at

- a) Brain
- b) Heart
- c) Bone

35) In Temporomandibular Joint Dislocation, What structure prevents the joint to go back in cavity?

- a) Tubercles on articular surface of mandible
- b) Temporomandibular ligament
- c) Lateral Pterygoid muscle
- d) Medial Pterygoid muscle

36) Where the ganglion joining the superior petrosal nerve and inferior petrosal nerve is located?

37) A patient has hypercarboxyhemoglobin. He is breathing 100% oxygen. After how much time, his blood will have 100% oxygen?

- a) 1 min
- b) 2 min
- c) 5 sec
- d) 5 min

38) FRC is?

- a) TV + ERV
- b) IRV + ERV

39) Aldosterone stimulates

- a) Melatonin?
- b)?

40) A patient has fever 40°C with flank pain, increases frequency and chills and rigors. \

- a) Blood culture
- b) urine culture
- c) Blood and urine culture

40) Following is not true?

- a) HCV positive carriers have not been reported

41) Pulse pressure is increased in

- a) Arterioles
- b) capillaries
- c) Aorta

42) A grandfather was playing with his grandson with holding his wrist and rotating him in a circle. Suddenly the child started crying and sitting with holding his forearm in a pronated position. What happened?

- a) Proximal Radio ulnar joint dislocation
- b) Distal Radio ulnar joint dislocation
- c) Fracture of acromion

43) Regarding typhoid fever

- a) Asymptomatic
- b) Carriers do not excrete causative agent in feces
- c) Asymptomatic carriers should be isolated and treated

44) Incision is given on Rt Lumbar area. The layers incised will be

- a) Skin-superficial fascia-deep fascia- external oblique-internal oblique-transverse –Transverse fascia-extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum
- b) skin- superficial fascia- extra peritoneal fat- peritoneum

45) Carpal tunnel

a) connects the two hemispheres

46) Most constricted part of male urethra is

a) External meatus

47) Superior Thyroid glands

a) Are located behind the Thyroid gland outside the fascia

b) Have blood supply from the superior thyroid arteries

48) Which of the following is true

a) Piriformis attaches to inferior trochanter

b) Sciatic nerve passes through superior sciatic foramen

49) A structure lined by cuboidal epithelium, and its center contains two calcified bodies of pink colour. What is it?

a) Prostate

50) 25 cholecalciferol is not converted to 1,25 cholecalciferol in

a) Hepatic failure

b) Renal Failure

51) Which of the following is not present in posterior relations of kidney? a)

colic flexure

52) Rt border of heart is formed by

a) Rt atrium

53) In pregnancy, Lactation does not occur because a)

Increased Level of progesterone and Estrogen

54) Which of the following have Pulmonary cycle? a)

Ascariasis

55) Causative agent of meningitis in 60 years old man is a)

St pneumonia

56) Cause of death in pneumonia due to shock is

a) Gram -ve bacteria

b) Pseudomonas

c) St pneumonia

57) Diphtheria exotoxin has powerful effect on

a) Larynx

b) Heart

c) Nerve endings

d) Kidneys

58) Aspiration of peanut will go in a)

Right lower bronchus

59) A female with butterfly rash, joint pain, Flank pain could have

a) SLE

60) A young patient has difficulty in swallowing

a) Sclerodermia

61) A patient with SLE have

a) Possitive ANA

b) Possitive anti SS

62) Incision on Supra pubic area caused heavy bleed. It could be a)
Damage to inferior epigestic artery?

63) In Hypoxia, cell swelling occurs due to

a) Entry of water in cell fromj surrounding

b) Entry of lipids

64)What is potent Antioxident (Anti Aging)

a)VIT E

65) A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

A) Intussusceptions

B) Hirschsprung's disease

66) In what portion of nephrone, Na is absorbed totally neutrally active transport?

a) PCT

b)DCT

c)ATT

76) Cell mediated immunity is mediated by

a) T cells

b)B cells

77) Virus does not cause

a) Lipoma

b) Kaposi sarcoma

c)cervical cancer

78) Iodine is stored in thyroid follicles as

a) Thyroglobulin

b)DIT and MIT

79) A patient died due to colonic cancer.On autopsy found thousands of polyps. Patient's father

also had colonic cancer. The cause could be

a)Adenomatous polyps?

80) A patient has double ureters and double pelvis. It could be

a) anomaly is due to premature separation of ureteric bud

81) Chylomicrons contains a)

Fatty acids with vitamins

82) Transudate has

a) Low Albumin

83) common mediator of Basophils and mast cells have

a) Histamine

84) In Skeletal muscle, contraction occurs due to

a) Sacromere

b) Actin

c) Myosin

88) In chronic inflammation, there is predominate

a) Fibroblasts

b) Macrophages

c) neutrophils

89) Characteristics of malignant cancer is

a) Metastasis

90) Characteristic of malignant cancer is

a) pleomorphism

91) Pretracheal fascia

a) completely encircle the Thyroid gland

b) Completely encircles trachea

92) 6 months after the resection of terminal ileum, the patient a)

iron deficiency anemia

93) A patient has sweating 2L, and he took 2 L plain water. What could be happen?

a) Increased body volume?

b) decreased intracellular osmolarity

c) Increased extracellular osmolrity

94) Inhibition of heart Rate will be in

a) Stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system

95) Aldosterone is stimulated by

a) Increase of serum K

96) Folic Acid deficiency causes

a) Megaloblastic erythropoiesis

b) Folate deficiency

97) Difference B/w Plasma and interstitial fluid is

a) Protein

98) CO₂ is mainly carried by a)

HCO₃

99) In Inguinal hernia, posterior wall is formed by a) Conjoint tendon

b) Internal oblique muscles

100) What is part basal ganglia are

a) Putamen

(32 mistakes)

Paper 2

101) Blood supply of vertebral column is

a) Vertebral artery

102) Suprascapular nerve arises from

a) Thyrocervical trunk

103) 1st pharyngeal pouch forms

a) Auditory tubes

104) Diaphragm is supplied by

a) C3-5

105) Urachus is remnant of

a) Allantois

106) A patient had surgery of breast and he is now unable to lift his arm.

What is damaged?

a) serratus anterior muscle

107) Thirst is stimulated by

a) ADH

108) A patient has diarrhoea and developed metabolic acidosis. What is lost in faeces?

a) HCO_3^-

109) Phasic fast adaptive structure is

a) Mickle disk

b) Carotid baroreceptors

c) Ruffini's corpuscles

110) The lesser omentum forms which structures?

a) Hepatoduodenal ligament, Falciparum Ligament, Gastroduodenal ligament

111) A patient can not abduct and adduct his fingers. Lost adduction of thumb also.

a) Deep branch of ulnar nerve

112) Femoral canal is formed by what fascias?

a) Fascia Lata + membraneous Layer

b)

c)

113) Organ, lined by stratified squamous epithelium, rounded structure.?

Palatine tonsils

114) Regarding the Iron requirement of a pregnant woman, following test is appropriate.

a) TIBC

b) serum ferritin

115) After gastrectomy, a patient might develop

a) Megaloblastic anaemia

116) A patient got injury in the posterior triangle of neck. there might damage

a) spinal part of accessory nerve

b) CNS part of accessory nerve

c) Vagus nerve

117) A patient in RTA came in EAC with hypovolumic shock. First what to treat? a)

I/V Fluids

- 118) Clostridia cause
a) Gas Gangren
- 119) Angiotensin 1 is converted to Angiotensin 2 in
a) Lung capillary endothelium
- 120) First week diagnosis of Typhoid is
a) Blood culture
- 121) A soldier posted at high altitude for many years came with PVC > 40
a) Secondary polycythemia
- 122) Buerger's disease is strongly associated with
a) Smoking
- 123) Acute appendicitis is associated with
a) Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- 124) Medial arcuate Ligament encloses at its upper end
a) Psoas muscle
- 125) QRS complex is due to
a) Ventricular systole
- 126) Transitional epithelium have
a) Cuboidal epithelium lined by more larger and rounded cells?
- 127) A patient has right optic tract damage. He might develop
a) Left homonymous hemianopsia
- 128) In Burkitt Lymphoma, The causative agent is
a) EBV
- 129) Regarding adrenal glands
a) Right is Larger than left
b) Supplied by numerous arteries, and drained by single vein
- 130) Rupture of middle meningeal artery cause hematoma in
a) Between the two layers of dura mater
- 131) Middle esophageal constriction is by
a) Arch of Aorta
b) Left bronchus
- 132) T- cells
a) Matured in Thymus after birth
b) Both T cells and B cells are derived by same precursors
- 133) Neurovascular bundle is located at ribs at
a) inferior border of ribs
- 134) Which of the following does not predispose the cancer?
a) Radiation
b) Bacterial products
c) virus
d) Chemicals
- 135) Methicillin resistant staph are
a) Usually sensitive to Vancomycin
- 136) Cardiac muscles can not be tetanized because
a) They have long refractory period
- 137) Severe blood transfusion reaction occurs if transfused all except a)
A+ blood to O+

- b) A + blood to AB+
- c) B+ to O+
- d) B+ to AB+
- e) O +ve blood to OA+

138) Xenograft is

- a) Transplant of tissues of different species

139) Lysosomes contains

- a) Acid Hydrolase

140) Rt Gastro epiploic artery is the branch of a) splenic artery

141) Right gastroduodenal artery is the branch of

- a) Hepatic artery

142) An asthmatic patient may have

FEV1/FVC < 75

143) Ligamentum arteriosum connect with

- a) Aorta with Left pulmonary artery

144) In atrial fibrillation, there is

- a) Pulsus deficit

145) A patient lost weight, hot dry skin, RR 20, pulse 120/min, DB 120/80

- a) Hyperthyroidism

146) Alpha receptors stimulation may cause

- a) Lipolysis

b) Gluconeogenesis

c) Glycogenolysis

d) Glycogenesis

147) Trypsinogen in the duodenum will be activated by

- a) PH < 7

148) Pulmonary embolism most commonly involves

- a) Left pulmonary artery

149) A patient had streptococcal infection. What blood test you will advise him after one week?

- a) Anti streptolysin O titer

150) A patient developed hemolytic anaemia after blood transfusion. Hemoglobin released will be attached with

- a) Heptoglobin

b) Albumin

151) A patient with itching, fever with Antimitochondrial antibody +ve

- a) Primary biliary cirrhosis

152) PDA occurs in a)

Prematurity

153) Fertilization occurs in

- a) Oviduct

154) Liquefactive necrosis occurs in a)

Brain

155) Temperature regulatory center is in

a) Hypothalamus

156) Skin cancer occurs a)

In Sun exposed area

157) Giant cells have

a) Macrophages

158) Inflammatory mediator is a)

C5a

159) Optic tract ends in a)

Lateral geniculate body

160) Gastric motility is increased by

a) Acetylcholine

161) Wound healing is delayed by

a) infection

162) Achalasia is due to

a) loss of Auerbach plexus

163) Patient has severe chest pain with ST elevation

a) Dissecting aorta

b) Pleuritis

c) Pneumothorax

d) Costochondral

e) Pneumonias

164) Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

A} Sarcoidosis B}

Silicosis C}

Tuberculosis

165) Strongest layer of small intestine is

a) Circular

b) Longitudinal

c) Mucosa

d) Submucosa ok?

166). High output cardiac failure

a. B1

b. B2

c. B6

167) Valve less vessel is

A) Aorta

B) Pulmonary artery

C) Coronary Sinus

D) Pulmonary Trunk

E) SVC

168) 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

169) Replacement of cells of other normal site of body is called
a) Metaplasia

170) Heart sound produced by rapid ventricular filling is
A) 1st heart sound
B) 2nd heart sound
C) 3rd heart sound
D) 4th heart sound

171) Corticosteroids decrease
a) Neutrophils
b) Lymphocytes
c) Eosinophils
d) Monocytes
e) Basophils

172) DVT occurs in females by
use of OCPs

173) Visceral Pericardium is supplied by
a) Phrenic Nerve
b) Sympathetic Nerves
c) Vagus nerve
d) Cardiac Plexus

174) Basal Cell Carcinoma involves
a) Buccal Mucosa
b) Hard Palate
c) Soft Palate
d) Lower Lip
e) Oral Cavity

175) Primary spermatocyte divide by
a) Mitosis
b) Spermiogenesis c) Primary
meiotic division d) Sec Meiotic
division

176) The volume of distribution of drug is not influenced by
a) Sex
b) Age
c) Heart failure
d) Renal Failure

177) In Hypothyroidism

a) Increased cholesterol level

178) craniopharyngioma in the center of optic chiasmata may cause

a) Bitemporal hemianopsia

179) Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

a) Constriction of afferent arteriole

b) Constriction Of efferent arteriole

180) cardiac output measured by thermodilution method is called a) fick law?

181. Blood flow regulation is mediated by:

a. arterioles

b. precapillary sphincter

c. capillaries

d. venules

182) Thiamine deficiency causes

A} Peripheral Neuropathy B}

Pellagra C} Chelosis D}

Dermatitis

183) Which of the following is not a feature of shock

A. decrease cardiac output

B. muscle weakness

C. increased urine output

D. tachycardia

E. restlessness

184) Iron is stored in the form of

A. ferritin

B. transferrin

C. apoferritin

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad 0 comments

Reactions:

Gyn Obs June 25,2008

June 25,2008

Gynaecology n obstetrics By SHEHER BANO.

1..half life of dopamine is 5 min , how much time will it take to reach the steady state concentration.

- a....16 sec
- b....8 sec
- c....10 sec

2..wt is the circulation time b/w brachial n cerebral circulation.

- a....15 sec b....30 sec c....60 sec

3..wt is the most potent stimuli for aldosterone release.

- a....ACTH
- b....Renin

4..which statement regarding adrenals is wrong.

- a....size at birth is equal to adult size

5..actions of glucagons are all except

6..actions of growth hormone r all except

7..which of the following are features of type 2 hypersensitivity reaction

- a....IgG
- b....Ig M
- c....T cells
- d....B cells

8..wt is the requirement for complete sterilization

- a....heating at 151 degree C for Min

9..energy liberated on complete metabolism of protein is

- a....4.1 k cal b....5.3 k cal c....9.1 k cal

10..energy liberated on fat metabolism is

- a....9.1 kcal

11..thyroid isthmus is at level of

- a....2nd 3rd tracheal ring

b....3rd 4th tracheal ring
c....5th 6th tracheal ring

12..blood supply of spinal cord is
a....vertebral arteries b....spinal
arteries c....internal juglar
arteries

13 end arteries are present in
a....spleen
b....brain
c....lymph node

14..derivative of endoderm is
a....mesentry

15..laryngeotracheal bud appears during
a....4th week b...5th week c....7th week

16..muscle cut on episiotomy is
a....superficial transverse perineal + bulbospongiosus

17..patient feels pain on defecation nerve involved is
a....pudental nerve b....inferior rectal nerve

18..almost 10 to 15 questions on NSAIDs and prostaglandins

19..one of the following regarding levator ani is true

20..epthelial lining of ureter is

21..muscular layer of ureter in lower third is

23..derivatives of pharyngeal arches (2 to 3 questions)

24..wt makes right border of heart

a....rt atrium
b....rt ventricle
c....rt atrium + rt ventricle

25..chemoattractant for neutrophil is,

26..factors affected by vitamin K deficiency

27..lymphatic drainage of cervix is
a....int n ext iliac nodes b....int iliac
nodes c....ext iliac nodes

28..point of meeting of intrinsic n extrinsic pathway

29..oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve (2 questions)

30..simple sqamous epithelium is present in all except

31..protein content of CSF is

32..which has highest protein content

a....plasma
b....lymph
c....CSF

33..autosomal dominant n recessive disorders (2 questions like name was give n was asked wt
is wt)

34..origin of ext oblique muscle is from....

35..boundaries of inguinal triangle, the site for direct inguinal hernia, are...

36..structure palpable through lateral vaginal wall is

37..cortisol causes decrease in

a....platelets
b....RBCs
c....lymphocytes
d....neutrophils

38 difference b/w benign n malignant tumors is(2 almost similar questions)

a....invasion
b....metastasis
c....capsule

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [0 comments](#)

Reactions:

Medicine JUNE 2008

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 to flex both her leg and thigh. The muscle most likely affected

- a) Biceps femoris
- b) Rectus femoris
- c) Semimembranosus
- d) sartorius
- e) semitendinosus

11) A child suffered 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) psoas
- 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 showed Warthin-Finkelstein 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) dependnt 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 echinococcus

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, investigation 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 clearance

- 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) rythmicity
- 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

1] A newborn child has abdominal swelling on the right side of the umbilical cord. It is not covered with amnion. The condition is

- A} Gastroschisis
- B} omphalocele

2] Which of the following is not related to Meckel's Diverticulum?

- A} is remnant of urachus
- B} lies 60 cm proximal to ileocecal Valve

3] A boy is excreting meconium from rectum and has severe constipation. The rectal examination showed no ganglion cells. The condition is called

- A} Intussusceptions
- B} Hirschsprung's disease

4] Regarding somites

- A} They develop on both sides of notochord.
- B} they develop from lateral plate mesoderm

5] Regarding diaphragmatic hernia the most likely is

- A} Absence of septum transversum
- B} Failure of pluiroperitoneal membrane

6] Which one of the following is not the derivative of 1st (mandible) pharyngeal arch?

- A} Incus
- B} Malleus
- C} Stapes
- D}
- E}

7] Embrologically, Which one of the following is not the developmental remant

- A} lateral umbilical ligament B}
- Medial umbilical ligament C}
- Median umbilical ligament D}
- ligamentum teres E}
- ligamentum venosum

8] The part of mouth derived from ectoderm is

- A} Epithelium of parotid salivary gland
- B} Epithelium of Tongue
- C} Floor f mouth
- D}
- E}

9] A male with Gynaecomastia, small testes, diagnosed as Klienfelters syndrome. The karyotype involved is

- A} 45 XO B}
- 46 XX C} 47
- XXX

D} 47 XXy E} 47
XX

10] Somites are derived from

A} Intermediate mesoderm B}
Paraxial mesoderm C} Lateral
plate mesoderm D} Ectoderm
E} Endoderm

11] An I/V Urograph of 8 year old boy shows Excretion of dye normal I kidney but absence of shadow on left side. Instead there is a small shadow just above the bladder on the left side. Which one of the following is most likely?

A} Horse shoe kidney
B} Constricted ectopic kidney
C} Pelvis kidney
D} Non rotating kidney
E} Unilateral renal agenesis

12] Which one of the following is not formed from urogenital sinus?

A} Bartholin's gland B}
Urethral glands C} Para
urethral glands D}
Seminal vesicle E}

13] 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

14] The tissue damage by Ionization Radiation is due to

A) Damage to Golgi bodies
B} Formation of free radicals
C} Hydropic degeneration
D} Metaphase of cell
E} Swelling of cells

15] All are features of IRREVERSIBLE cell injury EXCEPT

A} Karyolysis
B} Karyorhexis

- C} Autolysis
- D} Shrinkage of mitochondria
- E} Appearance of myelin figure

16] Which one of the following is least likely involved in increasing Osteoporosis

- A} Increased wt: on bone
- B} Renal cell carcinoma C}
- Carcinoma prostate D} E}

17] Patient X-Ray shows hilar lymph nodes. Granuloma but no necrosis. What is the diagnosis?

- A} Sarcoidosis B}
- Silicosis C}
- Tuberculosis D}
- E}

18] In women the most common form of necrosis after trauma is due to

- A} Trauma to fatty tissue
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

19] Dystrophic calcification is present in which of the following

- A} Acute pancreatitis
- B} Malaria
- C} Tuberculosis
- D}
- E}

20] Which one of the following is most likely feature of reversible injury?

- A} Cell swelling
- B} Karyorhexis
- C} Decreased glycogen
- D} Myelin figures
- E}

21] A person fell on road and got an abrasion on elbow the first event likely occur would be

- A} Vasoconstriction

B} Platelet adhesion C}
Platelet aggregation D} E}

22] Which one of the following facilitates phagocytosis in neutrophils?

A} C5a
B} C3a
C} C3b
D} C3 - C5 complex
E}

23] Which one of the following is potent antioxidant?

A} Vitamin A B}
Vitamin C C}
Vitamin E D}
Transferrin E}

24] Which one of the following among Arachidonic acid metabolite is most likely function mediated in phagocytosis?

A} Chemo taxis B}
Diapedesis C}
Transmigration D} E}

25] Which one of the following is potent COX-II INHIBITOR?

A} Aspirin
B} Celcoxib
C} Indomethacin
D} Meloxicam
E} Piroxicam

26] In case of pulmonary embolism extensive infarction causes sudden death due to

A} Air embolism
B} Fat embolism
C} Thromboembolism
D}
E}

27] A patient was operated for abdominal surgery. A few days after he developed pain and

swelling in his right leg. Which one of the following is most likely?

- A} endothelial injury
- B} hypercoagulability
- C} stasis and endothelial injury
- D}
- E}

28] A soldier has profuse bleeding. He was admitted in the hospital. Which one of the following should be given immediately?

- Fresh frozen plasma
- B} 20 days old blood
- C} 3 days old blood D}
- E}

29] A boy was born with the condition of polycystic kidney disease. Which one of the following is correct?

- A} Autosomal Dominant disorder
- B} Autosomal recessive disorder
- C} X- linked disorder
- D}
- E}

30] In a renal transplantation, which one of the following is single most significant test to be done?

- A} ABO blood grouping of donor and recipient
- B} HLA typing and matching
- C} Donor and recipient should be close relatives
- D}
- E}

31] A organ was transplanted to the patient, but within 10 mins the organ failed. Which one of the following is likely etiology?

- A} Antibody mediated B}
- T-Cell mediated C}
- Preformed antibodies D} E}

32] AIDS occur in the presence of

- A} Kaposi's sarcoma
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

33] A 2 year old boy is suspected as HIV positive, which one of the following is the confirmatory test in the boy

- A} ELISA test
- B} Western Blot test
- C} PCR
- D} Increased levels of HIV in T lymphocytes
- E}

34] A 10 year old boy was operated for gastrectomy, which one of the following type of anemia is developed postoperatively

- A} Megaloblastic anemia
- B} Iron deficiency anemia
- C} Normocytic norm chromic anemia
- D}
- E}

35] Autoimmunity is not involved in which one of the following

- A} Pernicious anemia B}
- Grave's disease C} Diabetes
- mellitus D} Hashimoto's
- thyroiditis E} Thymoma

36] In case of hashimoto's thyroiditis, which one of the following is seen?

- A} Anti thyroglobulin
- B}
- C}
- D}
- E}

37] To differentiate Chron's disease from Ulcerative colitis, which one of the following is likely significant regarding Chron's disease

- A} has increased frequency to cancer B}
- Involves both small and large intestine C}

D} E}

38] Regarding alcoholic hepatitis, following is finding

A} Mallory bodies

B}

C}

D}

E}

39] A 20 year old girl has developed Galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. Bromocriptine is given to treat it the drug causes

A} Inhibition of prolaction from pituitary gland

B} Decreased prolaction from hypothalamus

C} Inhibition of prolaction from breast

D} Stimulation of prolaction of anterior pituitary

E}

40] An unconscious patient presented in ED does not respond to Naloxone. Which of the following drug has been taken by this patient?

A} Morphine B}

Heroine C} Pethidine

D} Phenobarbital E}

41] Strongest layer of small intestine is

A} Mucosa

B} Sub mucosa

C} Circular layer

D} Serosa

E} Longitudinal layer

42] Regarding adrenal medulla which one of the following is true?

A} Secretes epinephrine and Norepinephrine in 80/20 ratio

B}

C}

D}

E}

43] R.E.R most likely

- A} Synthesizes protein
- B} Synthesizes lipids
- C}
- D}
- E}

44] Half life of insulin is

- A} 5 mins B}
- 90 mins C} 120
- mins D} E}

45] Insulin

- A} Converts glycogen to glucose
- B} Stimulates protein synthesis
- C} Stimulates lipolysis
- D}
- E}

46] Which one of the following most likely contains abundant cholesterol?

- A} VLDL
- B} LDL
- C} Chylmicrons
- D} HDL
- E}

47] Which one of the following most likely causes Increase in GFR?

- A} Constriction of afferent arteriole
- B} Constriction Of efferent arteriole
- C}
- D}
- E}

48] Gastric emptying is delayed by

- A} Gastrin B}
- Secretin C}
- CCK D}

E}

49] Which one of the following pancreatic enzyme is most likely involved in fat absorption

- A} Amylase
- B} Lipase C}
- D} E}

50] Smooth muscle

- A} Contain sarcomere B} T-tubules are present C} Gap junctions are present D} Forms motor end plate E}

51] Steady pressure on skin is perceived by

- A} Pacinian's corpuscle B} Ruffini's corpuscle C} Meissner's Corpuscle D} Golgi tendon organs E}

52] Which one of the following is related to pain?

- A} Serotonin
- B} Substance P
- C}
- D}
- E}

53] Free nerve endings have receptor for

- A} Light touch B} Pressure C} Pain D} Vibration E}

54] Which one of the following has highest pressure?

- A} Pulmonary artery
- B} Left atrium

- C} Right atrium
- D} SVC
- E}

55] Flow of current through junctions in the muscle

- A} Smooth muscle
- B} Skeletal muscle
- C} Cardiac muscle
- D} E}

56] A profusely bleeding patient develops hypotension, which one of the following would be immediate mechanism to maintain B.P

- A} Baroreceptor reflex
- B} Chemoreceptor reflex
- C} Secretion of ADH
- D} Aldosterone
- E} Renin angiotensin mechanism

57] Water enters into the cell by

- A} Pinocytosis B}
- through pores C}
- Simple diffusion D}
- Facilitated diffusion E}
- Active transport

58] Insulin secretion is controlled by

- A} Glucagon
- B} increased glucose
- C} Decreased glucose
- D}
- E}

59] Systolic B.P is highest in

- A} Pulmonary arteries
- B} Cerebral arteries C}
- Renal arteries D}
- Brachial arteries E}

60] End diastolic volume depends on

- A} Atrial contraction
- B} Distensibility of ventricles
- C} Duration of diastole
- D} Venous return
- E}

61] Mean electrical axis of heart is deviated to left if

- A} Heart is angulated on right side
- B} Pulmonary stenosis
- C} Right bundle branch block
- D} COPD
- E}

62] Pulse Oxymeter measurement gives error in the reading if

- A} Pt. is dark skin
- B} Increased conc: of Hb A
- C} Increased Conc: of Hb F
- D} Aortic stenosis
- E}

63] Secretion of potassium by distal collecting tubule decrease by

- A} Increase in potassium in diet
- B} Hyperaldosteronism C}
- Metabolic alkalosis D}
- Spironalactone intake E}
- Thiazide diuretic

64] Absorption of iron is markedly affected by

- A} Ingestion with meal
- B} Partial gastrectomy
- C} Trivalent form D} E}

65] Patient with pancreatitis has developed steatorrhea due to deficiency of

- A} Lipase B}
- Pepsin C}
- Amylase

D} Renin E}

66] Absorptive surface of small intestine is

- A} 50 B}
- 100 C}
- 200 D}
- 350 E}
- 500

67] Daily dietary protein for 70 kg. Man is

- A} 12 gm B}
- 120gm C}
- 200 gm D}
- 150 gm E}

68] Source for metabolic fuel for liver in post absorptive state is

- A} Glucose
- B} Ketones
- C} Glycerol
- D} Fatty acids
- E}

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [0 comments](#)

Reactions:

Saturday, May 10, 2008

ANESTHESIA MARCH' 08

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. $t_{1/2}$ 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^{2+}

c. dec Ca^{2+}

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. interstitial 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-ganglionic parasymp are cholinergic

12. Gastric motility is inc by:

- a. inc gastrin
- b. ACh
- c. Secretin
- d. Somatostatin

13. Gastric acid is inc by

- a. Gastrin
- b. ACh
- c. Secretin
- d. Somatostatin

14. Basal level of bile

15. alpha receptors 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. Ang II
- d. baroreceptor efferent
- e. inc Hematocrit

19. promotes each others actions

- a. atropine and reserpine
- b. amitriptyline and reserpine
- c. atropine and amitriptyline

20. After induction of anesthesia by 10 mg/kg thiopentone, pt is hypotonic. Cause ?

- a. hypersensitivity
- b. dec HR

c. dec contractility

21. In hypertensive obs cardiomyopathy, which Ca^{2+} 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^{2+} 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 antiarrhythmic drugs

- a. Lidocaine
- b. quinidine
- c. procainide
- d. amiodarone

34. Lidocaine as antiarrhythmic:

- a. blocks Na⁺ channels
- b. Beta blocker
- c. K⁺ channel blocker

35. Verapamil as antiarrhythmic ?

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. prolonged 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 analgesics 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 comorbid, Otherwise Normal. Reason?

- a. Capillary abn
- b. Prothrombin
- c. Vit K dependent clotting factors

45. 10 yrs old girl from Baluchistan c/o fatigues, lethargy, mild jaundice, discoloration of skin, enlarged spleen. Hb 8.0, MCV 58, S. Ferritin 1000. Appropriate treatment?

- a. deferoxamine
- 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. Ipratropium bromide given by nebulization:

- a. dec ACh release in bronchi
- b. vasodil
- c. inc secretion

49. Mast cell stabilizer. a.

Na chromoglycate

50. T_{1/2} 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 breast 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 fluoride levels in descending order:

- a. desflurane < 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. Pressure of N₂O cylinder is 750 psi. Pressure in the cylinder till the last drop evaporates?

76. T_{1/2} 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. pancuronium
- 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
- changes signal from 1 form of energy to another
 - capacitance transducer can be used on body
95. Movement of molecules from high conc they layer/ surface:
- diffusion
 - osmosis
 - doppler effect
96. Critical temp is:
- the temp at which gas must be cooled to become liquid
97. Latent heat of vaporization:
- temp at which liquid converts to vapour / gas without the utilization of external heat
 - becomes zero with gain of energy
98. Relation of vol of a subs to its weight is:
- density
 - viscosity
 - conc
99. To convert Celcius scale to Farenheit scale:
- $\frac{9}{5} * F - 32$
 - $\frac{5}{9} * F \times 32$
 - $\frac{5}{9} * F + 32$
 - Subtract 32 and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$
 - add 32 and multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$
100. Pt lying uncovered in operating room. Max heat is lost by:
- Conduction
 - convection
 - radiation
 - evaporation
101. Pt with ETT tube. Heat is lost by:
- Conduction
 - convection
 - radiation
 - evaporation
102. As the gas flows thru the vaporizer
- gas is heated
 - outside of the container is cooled
 - surface vapour with highest energy is evaporated

103. Humidity is measured by:

- a. hygrometer
- b. thermometer

104. Apart from 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 mass spectrometry (MURAD QS) a.

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 resistance
- b. no current flows when bridge is balanced

112. Pulse oxymetry

- 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 V 1 - 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 thoracic 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

- a. 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. Leftward 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. H_2PO_4
- 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 HCO_3^- -b. has more mucous and pigments
c. has more anions

153. Dry mouth increases all except

- a. thirst
- b. ADH
- c. Ag II
- d. Plasma 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 facilitated 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. precapillary 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. Secretin
- 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 woman suffered fracture d/t osteoporosis. Her Ca^{**} is Inc, PO₄ is dec. Reason?

- a. Estrogen
- b. Cortisol
- c. PTH
- d. CRF
- e. Calcitonin

170. Physics... Capacitance

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [1 comments](#)

Reactions:

Medicine March 2008

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}

- B} Bile duct, cystic artery, portal vein
- C} 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] ALLELE 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 Laryngeal Nerve
- D} Internal Laryngeal 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} Trochlear
- C} Abducent
- D} Trigeminal (V3)

28] Which part of kidney produces ERYTHROPOITIN

- A} Macula Densa
- B} Peritubular Capillary
- C} PCT
- D} DCT
- E} LOH

29] A patient with signs and symptoms of megaloblastic 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} Parathormone 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 epithelioid 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} Liquefactive 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: $110 \times 10^9/L$. Reticulocyte count: 0.5%. Stool DR: Ova of Intestinal parasite. The most likely causative parasite is A} Ankylostomata Duodenale B} Ascaris 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 Oxyhemoglobin 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} Dracunculosis
B} Echinococcus 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 Arachidonic 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} Karyorrhexis
- 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} Vastus 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 Rosiglitazone 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 Ambiguus

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 diplopia, head tilting, and also difficulty coming downstairs the likely nerve damaged is

- A} Oculomotor 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}

- A} Catheter used is wedge shaped
- B} Is direct measurement of left atrial pressure
- C} Is direct measurement of Right atrial pressure

1-The muscle involved in unlocking of knee joint is:

Popliteus, Rectus femoris, Plantaris, Soleus

2-Adult derivative of notochord is:

Nucleus pulposus, Annulus fibrosus, Vertebrae, Vertebral canal

3-Vertebrae is derived from:

Myotome, Sclerotome, Dermatome, Ectoderm, Endoderm

4-Memory centre is located in:

Insula, Parietal lobe, Temporal lobe, Frontal lobe

5-The most common type of salivary gland tumor is:

Salivary glands, Parotids, Submandibular, Sublingual

6-Destruction of Ant. pituitary gland causes dec. functioning of

Glom.fasiculata,Glom.granulosa,Medulla,Adrenal cortex
7-Least chances of renal stones is associated with:
Hyperlipidemia,HyperPTH,Hyper vit.D,Infections,Hyperurecimia
8-Nerve supply to extensors of arm is supplied by:
Lat.cord,Medial cord,Post cord,Lateral and medial cord
9-Nerve injured in Ant.dislocation of Shoulder joint is:
Musculocutaneous,Axillary,Median,Radial,Suprascapular
10-Damage to scaphoid bone causes injury to:
Radial A.Ulnar A.Brachial A,Ant.interosseous A.
11-Common site of fracture at rib is:
Angle,Shaft,Costochondral joint,tubercle
12-Following is not a tumor marker:
PLAP,CEA,bHCG,AFP,Acid Phospatase
13-Most common histology found in lung tumors is:
Squamous,AdenoCA,Mixed,Small CA
14-Patients comes with Rt.deviation of tongue,Dec.sense of touch and vibartions,the artery commonly involved in brain is:
PICA,AICA,Ant.Spinal,Post.Cerbral,Sup.Cerbral A.
15-Soldier comes with heavy bleeding,the ideal fluid replacement would be:
Packed RBCs,Crystallines,Colloids,Whole blood for 3 days,Whole blood for 18 days
16-Maxillary sinus opens into:
Sup.meatus,Inferior meatus,Middle meatus,Nasal septum
17-Patient having increased levels of IgE,most probably suffering from:
Bacterial inf,Viral inf,Parasitic inf,Fungal inf.
18-Autopsy done on the patient having CRF,most prabable finding would be:
Hypertrophied PTH gland,Hypertrophied adrenals,Hypertrophied pituatory,Hypertrophied thyroids
19-Excitation of post.pituatory would cause:
Sweeting,Stress,Shivering,Hunger pangs
20-Foetal period starts after which week:
11th,8th,12th,16th,21st
21-Patient having dec levels of factorII,VII,IX,X,most likely have:
Dec.antithrombin III,Dec Vit.K
22-Young pt.having Hb:6.0,TLC:3.5/ul,Plts:1lac is suffering from:
Iron def.,Folate def.,Vit B12 def.,Aplastic anaemia
23-Nucleus ambigu supplies to:
Teeths,Jaw,Tongue,Lyrnx
24-Olfactory area is present in:
Ant.perforating material,Occipital lobe,Inf.temporal gyrus,Parietal lobe
25-Patient with injury to left 8th cervical segment of spinal cord will not show following sign:
Dec sense of position,vibration below lesion on same side,Extensor plantar on left side,Dec power of muscles below the leson on same side,Dec sense of pain and temprature below the lesion on same side.
26-Feature of Rickets and Osteomalacia is:
Inc.Vit D,Inc.Ca,Inc PTH,Dec.bone density
27-Most common site of malignancy in pts suffering from nuclear outbreak

Haematopoietic,Thyroid,Lung,Breast,Bones

28-Virus acts on cells by:

Damaging cell membrane,Damaging nuclear membrane,Involving protein synthesis

29-Most sensitive cells to hypoxia are:

RBCs,Neurons,Nephrons,WBCs,Platelets

30-Myelin in CNS is formed by:

Microglia,Schwann cells,Oligodendrocytes,Astrocytes

31-Feature not associated with irreversible cell injury is:

Myelin figures,Karyolysis,Karyorrhexis,Mitochondrial shrinkage

32-Ureter is not constricted at:

Pelvic brim,at PUJ,Psoas muscle,Opening at bladder

33-Common relation of ureter is:

Ant.to gonadal vessels and post.to iliac A.,Post.to gonadal vessels and ant.to iliac A.

34-Patient feels pain after she underwent surgery for fibroids,structure injured would be:

Ureters,Ovaries,Fallopian tubes

35-Least common site for ectopic pregnancy would be at:

Ovaries,Pouch of Douglas,Greater omentum,Fallopian tubes,Cervix

36-Gall bladder is supplied by:

Cystic A and Left gastric A.,Cystic A and Left Hepatic,Only Cystic A.

37-Venous drainage of urinary bladder is into:

Internal Iliac V.,External Iliac V.,Common Iliac V.,Internal and external V.

38-Hypothyroid patient on thyroxine,best marker to monitor his thyroid status is:

T3,T4,TSH,T3 and T4,T3,T4 and TSH levels

39-Patient having hyperplastic bone marrow,anaemia,Inc Platelets is probably suffering from:

Aplastic anaemia,Megaloblastic,Myelofibrosis,Leukemia

40-Stimulus for Erythropoietin secretion is:

Hypoxia

41-Erythropoietin is always raised in:

Polycythemia vera,Primary polycythemia,Sec.polycythemia

42-Following vein would be dilated in portal HTN:

Inf.epigastric,Gonadal,Renal vein,Left colic V.

43-Patient after gastrectomy is on VitB12,the cells lost in the gastrectomy are:

Mucous,parietal,chief,Goblet cells.

44-Fat tags attached to the walls of large intestine are known as:

Taenia coli,Haustra folds,Appendices epiploica

45-Bile salts are reabsorbed from the:

Duodenum,Jejunum,Ileum,Colon,Rectum

46-Following is an autosomal disease is:

Cystic fibrosis,Hereditary spherocytosis,Thalasemia,Sickle cell anaemia

47-Type of defect in Hereditary spherocytosis is:

Enzymatic defect,Structural defect

48-Patient with jaundice,anaemia,high reticulocyte count is having:

Folate def.,Iron def.,VitB12 def.,Hemolytic anaemia

49-Ejaculatory duct opens into:

Ureter,Ureteric crest,Bladder,Prostatic urethra

50-Terminal part of CBD in relation to pancreas is:

Embedded into pancreas, lie posteriorly, lie anteriorly

51-Following would cause massive infarction and destruction leading to patient death:

Thrombus, Embolus, Fatty thrombus, Thromboembolism

52-22yrs female pt. with 13th week of pregnancy after having crush fractures in RSA dies after 3 days, most likely cause of death is:

Amniotic fluid embolism, Air embolism, Fat embolism

53-Patient with old history of adenocarcinoma of colonis operated for polypectomy, on histologic evaluation

pathologist labelled it as benign growth with no chances into malignant transformation, it would be:

FAP, Villous adenoma, Tubular adenoma, Tubulovillous, Metaplastic polyp

54-Tyrosine derivative does not include:

TSH, Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Prolactin, Dopamine

55-Precursor of steroid hormone is:

Progesterone, Pregnenolone, Cholesterol

56-Capsule of liver is known as:

Disse, Glissons

57-Most common site of thyroglossal cyst is:

Suprahyoid, Infrahyoid, Hyoid

58-Wasting of thenar eminence, loss of sensation over thumb and index finger, nerve involved is:

Median, Axillary, Radial, Ulnar

59-The base of urinary bladder is made by:

Post surface, Ant surface, Inferolateral, Superior surface

60-Shock without having vasodilation is likely associated with:

Burns, Gram positive inf., Gram negative inf., Superantigen infection

61-Following does not form the layer of inguinal canal:

External oblique, internal oblique, transversus, rectus abdominus.

62-Femoral sheath is formed by:

Fascia transversalis, Fascia trans. and Fascia iliaca, External oblique, Internal oblique

63-Patient with bone pains having normal Ca, inc Alk. phosp. most likely suffering from:

Pagets, HyperPTH, Hyper VitD, Bone mets, Osteomalacia

64-External spermatic fascia is formed by:

External oblique, Internal oblique, Cremasteric muscle, Transversus muscle

65-In Turner syndrome, the genotype would be:

XX, XO, XXY, XY, XYY

66-Organ having least chances of infarction:

Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Liver, Spleen

67-Type of necrosis in brain infarction:

Conglative, Liquefactive, Fat, Traumatic

68-Pt. with cervical lymphadenopathy, +ve AFB sputum, sign to look for TB on microscopy is:

Chronic inflammation, caseous necrosis, lymphocytic infiltration

69-Thyroid gland moves with swallowing because it is enclosed in:

Pretracheal fascia, Investing fascia, Vertebral fascia, Carotid fascia

70-Neurovascular bundle in chest wall lies between:

External and Internal intercostal muscles, Internal and Innermost layers, Innermost and Endothoracic

fascia, Beneath Endothoracic fascia

71-Fibrous pericardium and mediastinal pleura is supplied by:
 Vagus N., Intercostal N., Phrenic N., Autonomic N.

72-Man is suffering from testicular ca, the lymphatic drainage of testicle is into:
 Para aortic L. nodes, Pre aortic, Superficial inguinal, Internal iliac, External iliac L. nodes

73-In exercise, the venous blood returns to the heart by:
 Muscle pump in calves

74-Circulation in heart is maintained by:
 Sympathetic sys, Parasympathetic sys, Local mechanism

75-Fisherman is presented with gingival bleeding and ecchymosis, he is suffering from:
 Folate def., Iron def., Vit B12 def., Vit C def.

76-Factor affecting collagen synthesis during healing is:
 Infections, Vit C, Foreign body

77-Mesothelioma is associated with:
 Vinyl chloride, Silica, Asbestos, Copper dust, Carbon

78-Child having Meckel's diverticulum is having bleeding per rectum, it is due to:
 Volvulus, Intersuspension, Ectopic gastric tissue

79-During lactation, Amenorrhea is due to:
 Inhibition of LH and FSH thru Prolactin, Dec. prolactin, Dec oestrogen

80-Presence of pancreatic tissue in gastric mucosa is termed as:
 Hamartoma, Metaplasia, Neoplasia, Choristoma, Dysplasia

81-Main difference between primary and secondary intention wound healing is:
 Granulation tissue, Wound contraction, Inflammatory cells

82-Child with sore throat after 3 weeks developed oedema, haematuria, cause would be:
 Minimal change disease, post streptococcal GN, IgA nephropathy, Focal segmental GS.

83-Microscopic feature of polyarteritis nodosa is:
 Granuloma, Fibrinoid necrosis

84-Angiotensin II exerts its effects by activating:
 Renin, Angiotensin I, Aldosterone, ANF

85-Tumor compressing optic chiasma would cause:
 Binasal haemianopia, Bilateral haemianopia, Bitemporal haemianopia, Complete blindness

86-Growth hormone is maximally rases in:
 Sleeping, Exercise, Hunger, Anxiety

BY KASHIF NADEEM NISHTAR
 HOSPITAL, MULTAN Posted by Dr Sultan
 Ahmad [4 comments](#) Reactions:

Saturday, November 3, 2007

OBST&GYNEA FCPS-1(OCT 23 07) Q & A's- contributed by Dr.Ashh & Dr.Huma

1. Which of the following does not form the wall of perineum

- A.coccyx B.pubic symphysis
- C.ischial tuberosity
- D.sacrospinous ligament
- E.sacrotuberous ligament

2.A pt presented with pain on defecation after severe constipation.pain in constipation occurs due to ?

- A.autonomic nerves
- B.Internal pudendal artery
- C.pudendal nerve
- D.perineal nerve
- E.inguinal nerve

3.Lymph drainage of perianal skin is from one of the following

- A.internal iliac nodes
- B.external iliac nodes
- C.lateral group of horizontal superficial nodes
- D.medial group of horizontal superficial nodes
- E.vertical group of nodes

4.Lesser omentum A.connects with duodenum B.forms falciform ligament C.related to left adrenal gland D.related to left kidney E.related to rt kidney

5.A young girl of 25 yrs went with her husband on honeymoon after one month of marriage.she suddenly experienced severe spasmodic pain in her rt iliac fossa.n presented in emergency in state of shock.most probable diagnosis is A..acute appendicitis B.renal colic C.intestinal obstruction D.ectopic Pregnancy E.acute cholecystitis

6.which of the following structure is not palpable through vagina

- A.cervix
- B.rectum
- C.ureteric stone
- D.retrouterine pouch
- E.vesicouterine pouch

7.The peritoneum covers the anterior abdominal wall which is continuous with the perineum.it has

fascia which has superior n inferior layers.the inferior fascial layer also called as

- A.colle's fascia
- B.scarpe fascia
- C.perineal membrane
- D fascia
- E fascia

8.If a known hypertensive pt took some diuretic n died in 6 hours.wat is the cause

- A.acute renal failure
- B.chronic renal failure
- C.diuretic use
- D.hypophosphatemia
- E.hypokalemia ?

9.Which of the following is not a feature of shock

- A.decrease cardiac output
- B.muslce weakness
- C.increased urine output
- D.tachycardia
- E.restlessness

10.supply of sphincter urethra comes from

- A.ilioinguinal nerver
- B.pelvis splanchnic nerves
- C.sacral splanchnic nerves
- D.autonomic nerves
- E.Pudendal nerves

11.Rt ovarian vein drains the following

- A.inferior vena cava
- B.superior mesenteric
- C.inferior mesenteric
- D.rt renal vein
- E.left renal vein

12.What is most appropriate about uterine tube

- A.moves laterally to open medially in the ovaries
- B.present at the base of broad ligament
- C.is 6cm long in adults
- D.has an abd ostium which is 0.5mm when dilated
- E.extend above the fundus of uterus

13.Genital tubercle in females give rise to

- A.labia majora
- B.labia minora
- C.clitoris
- D.vestibular glands
- E.bulbourethral glands

14.urachal cyst is the remnant of

- A.allantois
- B.mekel's diverticulum
- C
- D
- E

15.Thymus develops from

- A.ectoderm of 2nd brachial pouch
- B.endoderm of 2nd brachial pouch
- C.ectoderm of 3rd brachial pouch
- D.endoderm of 3rd brachial pouch
- E.mesoderm of 3rd brachial pouch

16.A pt presented with an opening in the ant wall of sternocleidomastoid muscle with pussy discharge coming out of it.this problem occurred due to abnormality in one of the following

- A.1st pharyngeal cleft
- B.2nd pharyngeal cleft
- C.1st pharyngeal pouch
- D.2nd pharyngeal pouch
- E.3rd pharyngeal cleft

17.Diaphragmatic hernia occurs due to

- A. absence of pleuro-pericardial membrane
- B. absence of septum transversum
- C. absence of pleuro-peritoneal membrane
- D. absence of central tendon
- E. absence of arch?

18.Erythropoiesis occurs in middle trimester mainly from

- A.liver
- B.kidney
- C.spleen
- D.bone marrow
- E.both liver n kidney

19. Superior parathyroid gland develops from

- A. 1st brachial arch
- B. 2nd brachial arch
- C. 3rd brachial pouch
- D. 4th brachial pouch
- E. 3rd brachial cleft

20. In cervical carcinoma, what is the lymph drainage

- A. internal iliac
- B. external iliac
- C. both internal and external iliac
- D. superficial inguinal
- E. deep inguinal

21. Right coronary artery

- A. arises from anterior aortic sinus
- B. enters the right heart border after passing through sulcus on posterior surface
- C. supplies both ventricles
- D. supplies S.A node
- E. supplies left atrium

22. Fat deposition and ductal development of breast is the function of which hormone

- A. estrogen
- B. progesterone
- C. prolactin
- D. oxytocin
- E. hCG

23. Inhibition of ovulation is the function of which hormone

- A. progesterone
- B. prolactin
- C. dopamine
- D. estrogen
- E. GnRH

24. Thirst is least stimulated by

- A. decrease blood volume
- B. angiotensin II
- C. salt depletion
- D. decrease plasma volume

E. blood pressure

25. Most important hormone involved in gluconeogenesis is

A. growth hormone

B. insulin

C. thyroxine

D. cortisol

E. Glycogen

26. A patient presented with right iliac fossa pain. He is diagnosed to have acute appendicitis on flexing his right thigh inward and medially he cries with pain. What is the type of appendicitis he has

A. paracolic

B. retrocolic

C. pelvic

D. paracecal

E. subcecal

27. Which of the following structures has both intra and extra pelvic extension

A. broad ligament
B. ovarian ligament
C. transverse cervical ligament
D. round ligament of ovary
E. round ligament of uterus

28. A stab wound above the piriformis muscle will damage which structure

A. superior gluteal nerves?

B. inferior gluteal nerves

C. sciatic nerve

D. tendon of obturator

internus
E. inguinal nerves

29. Nerve supply of rectum

A. hypogastric plexus

B. greater splanchnic nerves

C. pelvic splanchnic nerves

D. short splanchnic nerves

E. inferior mesenteric plexus

30. One slide of a specimen shows stratified squamous epithelium with vascular smooth muscle

and elastic fibres. Most probably the specimen is

A. cervix

- B. uterine tube
- C. vagina
- D. uterus
- E. anus

31. Apoptosis is inhibited by

- A. caspases activation
- B. Bcl-2 inhibition
- C. Activation of P-53
- D. apoptosis related protein ??
- E...

32. Most potent chemotactic factor is

- A. C3a
- B. C5a ?
- C. IL-1
- D. viruses
- E. arachidonic acid metabolites

33. what is the most appropriate answer

- A. C3a is opsonin
- B. C5a is potent anaphylactic
- C. C5a is a potent chemotactic agent
- D. C3b n C5a are anaphylactant
- E

34. Low serum complement seen in which condition

- A. SLE
- B. ankylosing spondylitis
- C. rheumatoid arthritis
- D. multiple sclerosis
- E. dermatomyositis

35. Pt presented with photosensitivity, rash n joint pain. which is the diagnostic in this case

- A. anti SS antibodies
- B. anti DS antibodies
- C. RA
- D. anticentromere antibodies
- E. antimitochondrial antibodies

36. Most dangerous side effect of estrogen therapy is

- A. suppression of lactation
- B. hirsutism
- C. thrombophlebitis
- D. osteoporosis
- E.

37. If a patient is on long term corticosteroid therapy, she will most probably have increased risk of

- A. repeated infections
- B. decreased wound healing
- C. osteoporosis and fractures
- D. E....

38. Platelets are stored at room temperature because

- A. to optimize its function?
- B. to maintain its number
- C. to avoid allergic reaction
- D. to increase number
- E.

39. Which is the most important indicator of muscle protein loss

- A. urea
- B. ammonia
- C. none of above
- D. uric acid
- E. ?

40. What is true about DNA

- A. Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other
- B. a single turn of DNA is 2nm
- C. Can exist as helix in single stranded form as well as in double stranded form
- D.
- E.

41. A normal looking girl came to you with primary amenorrhea, on examination she was having short blind vagina with normal vulva, scanty pubic and axillary hairs, normal breasts, absent uterus, her karyotype is?

- A. 46XY
- B. 47XY
- C. 47XXY

D.45XO

45. A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea, webbed neck, short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, what is her karyotype?

- A.45XO
- B.46XY
- C.47XXY
- D.46XX
- E

46. Hydrolysis of DNA gives

- A. proline
- B. ribose
- C. phosphoric acid?
- D...
- E...

47. Which of the following has highest cholesterol content

- A. Chylomicron remnants
- B. LDL
- C. VLDL
- D. HDL
- E. IDL

48. Which hormone converts to its active form at target tissue with the help of 5 α reductase?

- A. Testosterone
- B. Estrogen
- C. dihydroepiandrosterone
- D. Progesterone
- E...

49. Which drug does not cause gynaecomastia?

- A. Digoxin
- B. Griseofulvin
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Androgen
- E. spironolactone

50. Which is the best option in identification of Turner's syndrome

- A. ultrasound

- B. barr bodies
- C. karyotyping
- D. Ct scan E...

51. Pyruvic acid is used as intermediate in which step of cell metabolism

- A. carbohydrate to acetyl co A
- B. glucose to acetyl co A
- C. acetic acid to acetyl co A
- D E..

52. Epinephrine, norepinephrine and dopamine are derivatives of which amino acid

- A. alanine
- B. arginine
- C. proline
- D. tyrosine
- E. phenylalanine

53. End product of purine metabolism is

- A. urea and water
- B. uric acid
- C. glucose
- D. water and ammonia
- E. ammonia

54. Erythropoietin is secreted from

- A. liver cell
- B. peritubular interstitium of kidney
- C. macula densa of kidney
- D...
- E...

55. ESR is decreased with

- A. temperature
- B. albumin is decreased
- C. globulin is decreased
- D. decreased blood volume
- E. decreased plasma volume

56. RBC's are

- A.biconvex
 - B.nonfragile
 - C.have nucleus
 - D.largest of all cells
 - E.have glycolytic enzyme activity
- 57.Tamoxifen has effect on which system

- A.CVS
- B.CNS
- C.breast
- D.liver
- E.kidney

58.Which of the following drug is most notorious for causing renal toxicity

- A.cisplatin
- B.cyclophosphamide
- C.vincristine
- D.blephamide
- E

59.Commonest Cause of PDA

- A.drugs
- B.toxin
- C.prematurity
- D.congenital abnormality
- E..infection

60.Most common Cause of metaplasia is

- A.ultrasonography
- B.chronic irritation
- C.infections
- D.radiations E...

61.Wat is the differentiating point of hyperplasia from hypertrophy

- A.increase in size of cell
- B.increase in size n no of cell C.is reversible D.is premalignant ?
- E.involve viscera only

62. Dysplasia is seen mainly seen in

- A. bone marrow
- B. cartilage
- C. epithelia
- D. fibrous tissue
- E. deep tissue

63. What is the differentiating feature of hyperplasia from benign tumor

- A. increase in no of cell
- B. are the same as parental cell
- C. cytoplasm n nucleus ratio is derranged
- D.
- E. ...

64. What is the most true among following

- A. mRNA has a codon
- B. mRNA has anticodon
- C. rRNA is most abundant n involve as ribosomes on endoplasmic reticulum
- D. tRNA is largest
- E. tRNA involve in protein synthesis

65. deficiency of THIAMINE(B1) causes all except

- A. cardiac anomalies
- B. muscle wasting
- C. defects in alcoholics
- D. subacute degeneration of spinal cord
- E. CNS abnormalities in alcoholics

66. AIDS is associated with all of the following except

- A. kaposi sarcoma
- B. lymphoid tumors
- C. primary tumor of brain
- D. STD
- E. leukemia

67. VITAMIN involve in collagen synthesis is

- A. ascorbic acid
- B. biotin
- C. thiamine
- D. pyridoxine

E.niacin

68. Neural tube defects occur due to deficiency of

A.iron B.folic
acid C

69. Iron is stored in the form of

A.ferritin
B.transferrin
C.apoferritin

70. CO₂ is transported in lungs through

A.simple diffusion
B.facilitated diffusion
C.active transport
D.carrier proteins
E.channels

71. HSV is associated with

A.CA cervix B.CA vulva
C.vaginal wart D.vulval
papules?

72. If a pt has presented with the wart on lateral wall of introitus. the most probable diagnosis will be

A.fibroepithelial lesion
B.squamous cell CA of skin
C.polyp
D.squamous CA of vagina
E.HPV

73. Pt presented on 18th day of menstrual cycle her normal cycle is such that she ovulates on day 14. Which phase will she be in?

A.follicular
B.ovulatory
C.pre menstrual
D.proliferative
E.secretory?

74. Optic groove appears on left side of forebrain on day

A.12
B.22

C.32
D.42
E.52

75. German measles causes which abnormality. What is the most appropriate answer

- A. congenital cataract
- B. congenital deafness?
- C. cardiac anomalies?
- D. limb deformities
- E

76. A newborn with anterior abdominal wall swelling and umbilical cord attached to it. What is the condition called

- A. omphalocele
- B. gastroschisis
- C. umbilical hernia
- D. omentocele
- E. intestinal malformation

77. PT has exophthalmos and his T3 and T4 are increased. What is the option for treatment of exophthalmos

- A. drugs blocking the action of T4?
- B. direct suppression of T4
- C. hypophysectomy
- D. administration of testosterone
- E. partial parathyroidectomy

78. Treatment of diabetes in pregnant lady is

- A. sulphonyl urea
- B. insulin
- C. biguanides
- D. sulphonylurea and biguanides
- E...

79. Statistical average applicable to the measurement of a population is

- A. mean?
- B. mode
- C. median
- d. standard deviation
- e. central

80. Two groups one with CHD and associated risk factors is compared to another group with CHD but no associated risk factors. What type of study is it?

- A. case control
- B. cohort
- C. prospective

- D. retrospective
- E. random

81. Oxytocin is given to a pt in labour. it has effect on:

- A. oxytocin receptors on cervix
- B. oxytocin receptor on myometrium and endometrium
- C. dec prostaglandin recp on cervix
- D. dec prostaglandin recp on myometrium

82. Beta lactum acts through

- A. cell membrane
- B. cell wall
- C. DNA
- D. 30S
- E. 50S

83. side effect of streptomycin

- A. impairment of hearing
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

84. Which of the following is opportunistic organism

- A. E coli?
- B. salmonella
- C. shigella
- D. klebsella
- E. chlostridium

85. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- A. Cl. difficile
- B. Cl. tetani
- C. CL perfiranges
- D. Cl. botulinum
- E..

86. About aspergillosis which is not correct

- A. is caused by fungal
- B. usually seen in preexisting lung diseases?
- C. is caused by long term antibiotic use.
- D...
- E

87. Most common cause of puerperal sepsis is

A.bacteriodes B,E
coli C.trichomonas
D.chalymadia
E.gonorrhoea

88. Another question associated with aspergillosis

89. In utero infection is not caused by

A. syphilis
B. mumps
C. cytomegalovirus
D. HIV
E. rhinovirus

90. A pt with cervical lymphadenopathy. he has granuloma on histopathology. what is the diagnostic finding in this case for T.B

A. AFB
B. caseous necrosis
C. montoux test
D. x-ray
E

91. A 25 yrs old multiparaous presented with lower abd pain. on histology it showed solid n cystic areas intermixed but on laproscopy it was semi solid with brown centre. what is the most probable daignosis

A. dermoid cyst
B. endometrial cyst
C. ovarian CA
D. endometrial CA
E. teratoma

92. A pt presented with primary amenorrhea. well developed secondary sexual characteristics, present breast but absent uterus. the organ not found is due to abnormal development of

A. mesonephric duct
B. paramesonephric duct
C. genital tubercle
D

93. A woman presented with vulvar itching n pinkish purulent discharge. what is the cause

A. trichomonas vaginilis
B. chlamydia
C. gonorrhoea
D. lactobacillus
E....

94. presence of delta antigen shows (HDV)

- A. Infectivity
- B. recovery
- C. Chronicity
- D. Acute phase
- E. Measure of severity/fatality of the disease

95. Most common organism involved in post operative abdominal & gynaecological infection is

- A. E coli
- B. bacteroides
- C. chlamydia
- D. trichomonas
- E. gonorrhoea

96. A pt presented with lower abd pain n purulent white discharge. On laparoscopy fallopian tubes

were stuck together n ruptured during operation. What is the condition involved

- A. acute salpingitis
- B. chronic salpingitis
- C. pyosalpinx
- D. hydrosalpinx

97. Pt has a history of infection 4 weeks back. Now he developed same pain again. What type of cell

will be present at this time of disease

- A. neutrophils
- B. eosinophils
- C. lymphocytes
- D. basophils
- E. mast cells

98. What is the drug of choice for DVT in 1st trimester of pregnancy

- A. aspirin
- B. heparin
- C. warfarin
- D. indomethacin
- E. mefenamic acid

100. Deficiency of Vit K will affect all of the following except

- A. factor 7
- B. factor 5
- C. factor 9
- D. fibrinogen
- E. prothrombin

101. At which step intrinsic n extrinsic pathways converge

- A. activator 10

- B.activated 11
- C.activated 12
- D.prothrombin
- E.activeted 9

102.Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction includes

- A.erythroblastis fetalis
- all other options were wrong

103.Transfusion reaction will not occur in a pt if we transfuse the

- A.group A with O
- B.group A with AB
- C.group AB with A
- D.group B with O
- E.group O with B

104.Which of the following does not cross placenta easily

- A.glucose
- B.amino acid
- C.Ig G
- D.Ig M
- E.CO₂

105.Which drug is used in the treatment of hirsutism

- A.antiandrogens
- B.estrogen
- C.testosterone
- D.cryptoterone acetate
- E.diacrone

106.Most common organism involved in infection caused by IUCD

- A.actinomyosis
- B.E coli
- C.bacteroide
- D.gonorrhoea
- E.trichomonas

107.ECF differ from ICF in

- A.high conc. of Na n Ca
- B.high K low Na
- C.low Na n Ca high K
- D. high conc. Of K & Ca with low Na
- E.Volume ...

108.diffrence of smooth n skeletal muscle A.Ca-Calmodulin complex is present in smooth muscles

109. In partial mole, karyotype is

- A. 46XX
- B. 45XO
- C. 47XX
- D. 47XY
- E. 69XXY

110. If carbohydrate is separated from proteins, what will be the fate? A. aggregation and precipitation B. eliminate from kidney? C. increase uptake into muscle

111. Lysosome contains

- A. glucose
- B. Ca
- C. Na
- D. hydrolases
- E. alkaline phosphate

112. Which of the following does not have a sulphhydryl group

- A. cysteine
- B. cystine
- C. homocystine
- D. methionine
- E. threonine

113. What is not true about levator ani muscle

- A. supplied by L1 and L2 B. puborectalis forms part of it

114. What is not true about ureter

- A. enter the pelvis in front of common iliac artery
- B. enter the bladder on superior lateral surface of trigone
- C. not have sphincteric valve at opening into bladder
- D. can be palpated at pelvic brim
- E. ??

115. MCQ on Significance A.

116. If a test is able to both diagnose and eliminate diseased and non-diseased, what is it called? A. Specific

- B. Accurate
- C. Sensitive
- D. ...

117. From a population two groups are selected on age basis and then subgroups are assigned randomly for the study. what type of sampling is it?

- A. Multistage sampling
- B. Stratified sampling
- C. Random stratified sampling
- D. simple random sampling

118. Metabolic Alkalosis is caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation
- b) Pancreatic Fistula
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

119. Q on Metabolic acidosis

120. Q on compensated respiratory alkalosis

121. For Rh blood transfusion to the anemic baby

- A. crossmatch blood to baby's plasma
- B. Crossmatch blood to mother's plasma
- C. Crossmatch blood to mother's blood
- D. give wbc depleted transfusion
- E. Give red cell concentrates crossmatched with fetal blood

122. Following is Autosomal Dominant Disorder

- a) Phenylketonuria
- b) Hereditary Spherocytosis
- c) Hemophilia A
- d) Cystic Fibrosis

123. Source of Estrogen & Progesterone in last trimester is

- a) Chorionic Villus
- b) Placenta
- c) Ovary
- d) Adenohypophysis
- e) Corpus Luteum

124. About K⁺ Regulation, following is correct

- a) K⁺ is 98% reabsorbed in the cells
- b) normally completely reabsorbed in Distal tubule
- c) increase water affects K⁺-balance?
- d) decrease in D.K.A

125. On examination of a female, a plaque like lesion seen on Postero-superior aspect of Vagina, it

is

- a) Squamous Cell CA

- b) Adenocarcinoma
- c) Rhabdomyosarcoma
- d) wart?

Q.1 Paracetamol

- a) increases PT
- b) its overdose causes Nephrotoxicity
- c) is a poor anti-inflammatory
- d) is more stronger than codeine
- e) causes met-Hb.emia more frequently than Paracetamol

Q.2 ATN is associated with...

- a) Hyperkalemia
- b) conc. urine in initial stages
- c) increase in s.urea but normal s.creatinine d)

Q.3 Congenital cataract is associated with

- a) chicken pox
- b) chromosomal abnormality
- c) small pox
- d) Rubella

Q.4 MS is characterized by...

- a) Lewy bodies
- b) Patchy demyelination & 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) Sympathetic stimulation
- c) Nitroglycerine

- d) Exercise
- e) Hypoxia

Q.7 In an Asthmatic female, immediate treatment of HPTN during intra-operative HPTN, is

- a) sublingual glycerine trinitate
- b) intra.venous nitroglycerine
- c) propranolol
- d)

Q.8 During giving local anaesthesia, 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 inability to replace dead cells

- a) Heart
- b) Kidney
- c) Liver
- d) Bone
- e) Bowel Mucosa

Q.10 Non-essential amino acid includes

- a) Leucine
- b) Iso-leucine
- c) Methionine
- d) Tyrosine

Q.11 Metabolic Alkalosis is caused by

- a) Chronic Hypoventilation
- b) Pancreatic Fistula
- c) hyperglycemia
- d) ATN

Q.12 Glucuronide 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) Hypersplenism

Q.14 Tissue with Dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal supply 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 concentrated 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 concentrated urine is

- a) ADH
- b) No Oral intake
- c) Aldosterone
- d) increased sweating

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) Cortisol
- b) ADH
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Insulin

Q.19 Parasympathetic 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 inflammatory reactions

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Histamine
- c) 5-hydroxy tryptamine
- d) Dopamine

Q. 21 Parietal & Visceral Pericardium is supplied by

- a) Phrenic Nerve
- b) Sympathetic Nerves
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Cardiac Plexus

Q.22 A young man had injury to the neck with some 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) damage to supra-pleural membrane
- c) Un-united first Rib Fracture

Q.23 Middle meningeal artery if ruptured while meninges are intact, the Haemorrhage will be

- a) Epidural
- b) Subdural
- c) Intracranial d)

Q.24 Dorsal Rami of the cervical nerves innervates

- a) Abductor Pollicis
- 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 Pharmacokinetic interaction among drugs is exemplified 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) blockade 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 concentrated 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 Multiple sclerosis is characterized by...

- a) Lewy Bodies in Neucleus
- b) Patchy demyelination 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 shortly regresses after birth
- c) derived from 4th Pharyngeal Pouch
- d) is a part of Thyroid
- e) Lies posterior to Trachea

Q.37 True statement about Down Syndrome is

- a) Trisomy 21
- b) contains single X chromosome
- c) more chances with increasing maternal age

Q.38 Klinefelter 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 Fibrosis

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) receives Lymph from both right & left sides
- b) lies in posterior mediastinum
- c) passes just right to the thoracic aorta
- d) extends from upper abdomen 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 @ Leptotomy Retroperitoneal Abscess was found, the site would 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) Ovary
- d) Adenohypophysis
- e) Corpus Luteum

Q.45 A patient having Facial deviation along with loss of sensations on anterior 2/3 rd of tongue, the lesion lies in a) Facial Canal

- b) Internal auditory 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) Ophthalmic
- b) Oculomotor
- c) Abducent
- d) Trigeminal

Q.48 In a Pituitary Adenoma, the Bitemporal Hemianopia occurs due to lesion 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) Sternocleidomastoid
- d) Scalenus Anterior
- e) Scalenus Medius

Q.50 Na Retention 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 associated with Factor IX deficiency
- d) in some family members associated with normal Factor IX

Q.51 A male with A+ (Ao,DD) Blood group, married to a female having B+ (Bo,Dd) blood group, children can have all blood groups 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) Pulmonary 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 damaged 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 persistent fits without regaining consciousness for 30 minutes, the immediate treatment is with

- a) Carbamazepine
- b) Valproate
- c) Lorazepam
- d)

Q.60 An unconscious man with pin-point pupils not responding to Naloxone, the probable cause is

- a) Heroin
- b) Hashish
- c) Morphine
- d) Phenobarbitone

Q.61 Stomach gets its arterial supply from all EXCEPT

- a) Celiac artery
- b) Splenic Artery
- c) Superior Mesenteric Artery
- d) Hepatic Artery

Q.62 The Hormone which stimulates release of HCO_3^- 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) receives all branches directly from Aorta
- b) receives blood from 3 sources
- c) receives branches from both renal arteries
- d) receives 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

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [1 comments](#)

Reactions:

Thursday, October 18, 2007

Welcome friends!

Assalam o Allaikum everybody.

Now that the July 23 exam date is just around the corner I wish you all success and good luck!
May we all shine and rise in all our endeavours.

May I request you all who have benefited from this website in any way to kindly post your own recalled questions soon after the October exam (all specialities). Out of experience, I can say that after the 1st few days of exam, one is not able to jog the memory and reproduce much. So, kindly do make sure to send your recalled stems/q's so future candidates could benefit from them.

Please leave comments at the end of the posts or at the extreme end of this page regarding feedback and suggestions.

And send your recalled stuff to medguru88@gmail.com

Jazakallah.

p.s. Do remember me in your prayers as I am writing the oct exam aswell.

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [2 comments](#)

Reactions:

Sunday, October 14, 2007

Gyn Obs July 07 By Dr Ayesha Bisharat

GYN OBS Questions JULY 2007

Hi just got to know of dis site through cpsp community otherwise would have mailed u questions way back anyways great effore am mailing fcps part 1 obs gynae mar n jul 2007

question no 1:eversion of endocervical epithelium in pregnancy is due to:

- a)physiological change
- b)chronic cervicitis
- c)carcinoma in situ
- d)estrogen stimulation
- e)epidermadization of epithelium

2:primary oocyte surrounded by a non cellular layer:

- a)theca interna
- b)theca externa
- c)corona radiata
- d)cumulus oophurus
- e)zona pellucida

question no 3:

simple columnar epithelium is the lining of:

- a)epithelium lining the ducts
- b)cornea
- c)testis
- d)uterine tubese)

question no 4:48 years lady has carcinoma cervix that has involved the cervix and has involved the vagina but not its lower third and has not extended onto pelvic walls stage of ca: a)stage 1ab)stage 1bc)stage 11d)stage 111e)stage 4 question no

5:38 years lady has endometrial ca that has involved upto half the tickness of myometrium and ovaries are normal stage:

- a)stage 1a
- b)stage 1b
- c)stage 1c
- d)stage 11
- e)stage 111

question no 6:20 yrs old girl has been raped,she has now watery vaginal discharge,has painful red papules n ulcers on vagina and vulva has fever and tender inguinal lymph nodes,causative organism:

- a)bacteroides
- b)chlamydia
- c)herpes simplex
- d)gonococcus
- e)trichomonas vaginalis

7: a married woman has right sided tubulo ovarian abscess which was removed in a surgery had

an iucd placed before,causative organism:

- a)chlamydia
- b)gardenella
- c)tuberculous
- d)bacteroides
- e)gonococcus

8.the late secretory phase of menstrual cycle is not characterised by:

- a)the spongy layer becomes thick
- b)corpus luteum secretes estrogen n progesterone
- c)the endometrial thickness is doubled
- d)endometrial cells have subnuclear vacuolations
- e)endometrial glands become tortuous

9.just 2 days before ovulation,LH is increased:

- a)2 fold

- b)2 to 4 fold
- c)2 to 6 fold
- d)6 to 8 fold
- e)8 to 10 fold

10.menopause is characterised by:

- a)atrophy of uterus
- b)decrease in ovarian size
- c)decrease estrogen increased FSH AND LH
- d)decreased estrogen increased FSH decreased LH

11.sperms stay active in female genital tract:

- a)12 hours
- b)12 - 24 hours
- c)12 -36 hours
- d)24 - 48 hours
- e)24 - 72 hours

12.the volume of distribution of a drug is not influenced by:

- a)age
- b)sex
- c)cardiac failure
- d)renal failure

13.the bioavailability of a drug determines :

- a)efficacy
- b)efficiency

14.paracetamol:

- a)is more potent analgesic than codeine
- b)is a weak anti inflammatory agent
- c)overdosage can cause nephrotoxicity

question no 15:anticoagulants are contraindicated in:

- a)cerebral infarction
- b)thrombocytopenia

16.20 yrs lady has endotoxic shock after septic abortion,which of the following investigation is least likely to benefit:

- a)clotting time
- b)FDPs
- c)prothrombin time
- d)platelet counte)serial fibrinogen levels

17.30 yrs male has dyspnea on lying down,examination revealed:

- a)multinodular goitre

b)retrosternal
goitre c)colloid
goitre d)cold
nodule

18:cortisol:

a)increases amino acids n glucose in blood
b)is a glucocorticoid
c)is found in circulation bound to proteins
d)metabolised in liver
e)formed from cholesterol

19.JVP is differentiated from carotid pulse:

a)does not change with abdominal pressure
b)does not change with posture
c)does not change with respiration
d)pulsation varies with respiration e)prominent outward movement

20.a multigravida admitted with labour pains examination revealed os 6 cm dilated,baby cephalic,and head at zero station,the point of reference is:

a)ischial tuberosity
b)pubic arch
c)pubic symphysis
d)ischial spines
e)sacral promontory

21.at LSCS the artery damaged in superficial fat in suprapubic incision:

a)inferior epigaSTRIC artery b)superior epigastric artery c)internal iliac artery

22.following is not a tumor marker:

a)acid phosphatase
b)beta hCG
c)alpha fetoproteins
d)CEA
e)placental alkaline phosphatase

23.question o 23:beta hCG:a)it is a polypeptideb)it has action similar to FSHc)it prevents involution of corpus luteumd)e)

24:adrenal medulla will selectively secrete norepinephrine in the condition:a)exerciseb)sleepc)cold exposedd)hemorrhagee)

25:cardiac output is decreased in:a)pregnancyb)standing or sitting from lying positionc)exercised)e)

26:cardiac output is decreased in all except:a)sleepb)starvationc)sittingd)e)

27:epinephrine will selectively onstrict muscles in:a)arteriolesb)bronchiolesc)ciliary muscled)pupils e)intestinal walls

28:spores should be disinfected by:a)dry heat at 100cb)dry heat at 60cc)dry heat at 160cd)cidex solutione)moist heat

29:following is not a disinfectant:

- a)derivatives of salicylic acid
- b)alcohol
- c)soap
- d)
- e)

question no 30: that she had urinary incontinence,due to injury and communication in:

- a)ureter n bladder
- b)ureter n vagina
- c)bladder n cervix
- d)bladder n vagina
- e)bladder n uterus

question no 31:perineal body is injured,muscle damaged is:

- a)bulbospongiosis n superficial perineal muscles b)superficial n deep perineal muscles c)external anal sphincter n deep perineal muscles d)ischiocavernosus n sphincter urethrae e)sphincter urethrae n deep perineal muscles

32:pudendal nerve:

- a)formed from ant primary rami of second third n fourth sacral spinal nerves
- b)crosses the ischial spine medial to internal pudendal artery
- c)enters the pudendal canal on the lateral side of ischiorectal fossa
- d)leaves the pelvis by passing through the upper part of greater sciatic foramen
- e)reenters the pelvis through lesser sciatic foramen

33:following does not form wall of inguinal canal:

- a)aponeurosis of external oblique b)internal obliquec)conjoint tendon d)lacunar ligament e) fascia transversalis

34:following does not pass through lesser sciatic foramen:

- a)inferior gluteal vessels b)tendon of obturator internus

- c)nerve to obturator internus
- d)pudendal nervee)internal pudendal artery

35:after LSCS patient had peritoneal hemorrhage she was reopened bleeding most likely from:

- a)branch of ovarian artery
- b)branch of uterine artery
- c)internal iliac artery
- d)obturator artery
- e)external iliac artery

no 36:left ovarian artery is a branch of:

- a)abdominal aorta
- b)left renal artery
- c)uterine artery
- d)left inferior mesenteric arterye)obturator artery

question no 37:patient had laparotomy for ovarian mass mass was burried in ovarian fossa artery likely to be injured is:a)common iliac vesselsb)internal iliac vesselc)external iliac vesseld)ovarian arterye)obturator artery

questoion no 38:insulin stimulates transport of glucose into:

- a)renal tubular cells
- b)neurons of cerebral cortex
- c)skeletal muscled)intestinal cells
- e)liver

question no 39:the secretion of following is not increased in pregnancy:

- a)cortisol
- b)growth hormone
- c)thyroid hormone
- d)prolactine)PTH

question no 40:a patient had hypophsectomy for pituitary tumor she has amenorrhea for 8 months ovulation induction can be done in her by:

- a)clomiphene citrate
- b)pulsatile hCG
- c)hMG
- d)hMG followed by pulsatile hCG

question no 41:following does not occur in pregnancy:

- a)increase in fasting blood sugar
- b)increase in uric acid level
- c)increase in serum urea level
- d)decrease in serum albumine)decrease in serum proteinese)decrease in nitrogen levels

question no 42:respiratory acidosis occurs in:

- a) emphysema
- b) hyperventilation
- c) ingestion of excess amount of sodium bicarbonate
- d) starvation e) vomiting

question no 43: CO₂ is transported from the alveoli of lungs into blood in lungs via:

- a) diffusion
- b) active transport
- c) facilitated diffusion
- d) secondary active transport e) osmosis

question no 44: O₂-Hb dissociation curve delivering O₂ in normal limits will have:

- a) PaO₂ 40mmHg SO₂ 60%
- b) PaO₂ 68mmHg SO₂ 78%
- c) PaO₂ 96mmHg SO₂ 90%
- d) PaO₂ 123mmHg SO₂ 98%
- e) PaO₂ 256mmHg SO₂ 99%

question no 45: b-hCG has alpha n beta units, each unit has amino acids: a) 102 alpha 210 beta b) 100 alpha n 160 beta c) 92 alpha n 156 beta d) e)

question no 46: mother's milk differs from cow's milk in that it contains: a) calcium b) lactose c) proteins d) vitamin D

question no 47: pelvic outlet: a) can b) increased in supine position b) begins at the level of ischial spines c) dimensions change by movements of coccyx d) contracture is more common than mid cavity problem e)

question no 48: patient has endocrine disorder has metabolic alkalosis and hypokalemia, he has excess of: a) ACTH b) aldosterone c) cortisol d) estrogen e) progesterone

question no 49: hormone that stores carbohydrates, lipids n proteins in cells is also known as hormone of abundance: a) growth hormone b) cortisol c) thyroid hormone d) estrogen e) progesterone

question no 50: hyperglycemia is caused by: a) insulin b) glucagon c) estrogen d) progesterone e) growth hormone

question no 51: ketoacidosis is caused by: a) increased production of glucose b) decreased production of glucose c) decreased utilisation of carbohydrate in body d) insulin excess

question no 52: insulin secretion is stopped by: a) glucagon b) decreased k levels c) somatostatin d) e)

question no 53:hormone that stores carbohydrates,lipids n proteins in body is:a)growth hormoneb)thyroid hormonec)cortisold)insuline)PTH

question no 54:8 yrold girl has vaginal bleeding she is taller than her age and examination revealed an abdominal mas arising from pelvis she is suffering from:

- a)constitutional; symptoms
- b)hypothalamic tumors
- c)hypothalamic mass
- d)granulosa cell tumor
- e)adrenal gland tumor

question no 55:least positive titre for widal test isa)1:80b)1:160c)1:260d)1:320e)1:156

question no 56:all of the following can b stored at 4c except:a)shigellab)vibrio cholerae)d)e)

question no 57:vaccine is available for all except:a)EBVb)typhusc)pneumococcusd)e)

question no 58:patient has presented with fever n generalised lymphadenopathy, bone marrow exam normal,weight loss positive,he is suffering from:a)metastatic carcinomab)hogkins lymphomac)non hogkins lymphomad)CMLe)

question no 59:patien is taking glucocorticoids for 10 days,she wont suffer from:a)moon faceb)hypotensionc)thin skind)e)

question no 60:gestational age can best be estimated from:a)abdominal circumference at 36 wksb)biparietal dia at 28 wksc)crown rump length at 8 wksd)femur length at 32 wkse)

question no 61:turners syndrome,most definitive diagnostic test:a)presence of barr bodyb)chromosomal analysis

question no 62:14 yrs girl has primary amenorrhea,normal breast development,secondary sexual

characteristics normal,short blind ending vagina,slight pubic hair,usg revealed absent uterus,underlying cause:

- a)congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- b)chromosomal defect
- c)failure f development of genital tubercle
- d)defect of paramesonephric duct

question no 63:the lumen of uterine cavity is obliterated by fusion of:

- a)decidua basalis n spongy layer b)decidua basalis n decidua capsularis
- c)decidua capsularis n decidua parietalis d)decidua parietalis n decidua basalise)

question no 64:a woman has been exposed to radiation in young life,now she has visited a gynaecologist after some years,organ most likely to b affected:a)fallopian tubesb)cervixc)ovaryd)endometriume)vagina

question no 65:repeated blood transfusions (AB n Rh compatible) in an individual will lead to:a)haemochromatosis of liverb)hypocalcemiac)haemoglobinuriad)transfusion reactione)

question no 66: Rh incompatibility occurs in a mother if she has:a)Rh negative fetusb)Rh positive fetusc)d)e)

question no 67:the best way to prevent Rh isoimmunisation in a woman who has given birth to Rh positive fetus:a)blood transfusionb)platelet transfusionc)serumd)Rh immunoglobulinse)

question no 68:a person brought in er had burns,he was admitted later on he developed fever and bleeding diathesis,he is suffering from:a)DICb)hepatorenal failurec)hepatic failure of prothrombin productiond)renal failuree)

question no 69:following is not a cause of DIC:a)pre eclamsiab)amniotic fluid embolismc)cervical carcinomad)abruptio placentae)e)PPH

question no 70:following is not a cause of DIC:a)abruptio placentae)b)burnsc)malignant tumorsd)e)

question no 71:multigravida P9+0 delivered a boy in a village 2 hours later she started bleeding profusely had oozing from gums she was brought to hospital her labs showed hb 6 TLC 15000/ul platelets 30000/ul she is suffering from:a)DICb)PPHc)clotting disorderd)bleeding diathesise)ITP

question no 72:27 year old female had profuse vaginal bleeding 2 hrs after delivery her labs showed hb 6 TLC 15000/ul plt 30000/ul peripheral blood film showed burr bodies,she is suffering from:

- a)DIC
- b)PPH
- c)ITP
- d)von willebrand disease

question no 73:vit k directly influences d reaction:a)conversion of fibrinogen to fibrinb)prothrombin to thrombinc)activation of factor 7d)formation of fibrinogen

question no 74:intrinsic n extrinsic pathways converge upon:a)activation of factor 7ab)activation of factor 5ac)factor 12ad)prothrombine)tissue factor

question no 75:bacteria that grow at 42c:a)vibrio choleraeb)gonococcusc)shigellad)Ecolie)salmonella

question no 76:following is not true about endocarditis:a)blood cultures for causative organisms r usually negativeb)is caused by streptococcus group of bacteriac)is more common in elderly

groupd)valvular involmente)

question no 77:cause f subacute bacterial endocarditis:a)H.influenzaeb)Ecolic)streptococcus viridansd)e)

question no 78:interferon:a)binds to DNAbbinds to RNAC)is a protein derivatived)inhibits protein synthesis n their phosphorylation

question no 79:highest energy compound:a)ATPb)glucosec)hexose phosphated)starचे)glycogen

question no 80:the end product of carbohydrate metabolism:a)fructoseb)glucosec)galactosed)starचे)pyruvate

question no 81:L-dopa taken by a patient will decrease :a)estrogenb)progesteronec)prolactind)cortisole)

question no 82:isoniazid:a)cant b administered with rifampicinb)is contraindicated in nephropathyc)pyridoxine is used prophylactically to prevent its neurotoxic effectsd)e)

question no 83:hepatitis b following is not true:a)has an incubation period less than that of hep ab)caused by sexual contactc)caused by DNA virusd)e)

question no 85:actinomyces does not cause disease in:a)boneb)lungc)brain

question no 86:disseminated coccidioidomyces following is not true:a)infection will not provide life time immunityb)c)d)e)

question no 87:middle aged man crossing the road stumbled n hit by a car he fell down had injury to neck of fibula of his left leg was taken to hosp examination revealed that he is unable to

dorsiflex and evert his left foot the injury is to:

- a)common peroneal nerve
- b)tibialis post
- c)superficial peroneal nerve
- d)deep peroneal nervee)

question no 88:ECF:a)provides nutrients to cellsb)provides glucose to cellsc)bathes the cellsd)takes away electrolytese)takes away wastes

question no 89:spermatogenesis is stimulated by:a)FSHb)testosteronec)LHd)FSH n testosteronee)

question no 90:patient brought in shock in er successful fluid replacement will b indicated by:a)decrease in tachcardiab)increase in bpc)increase in urine outputd)e)

question no 91:cardoiac cycle:a)60% of ventricular filling occurs in diastoleb)end diastolic left ventricular vol is 100 mlc)ejection fraction is 75%d)the notch of d pulse is due to atrial systolee)

question no 92:a man has a pulse rate of 72/min impulse originates in:a)AV nodeb)SA nodec)left bundle branchd)purkinje fibre)

question no 93:muscles r derived from:a)mesodermb)ectodermc)endoderm

question no 94:in our country d cause of cell inujury is:a)alcoholb)hypoxiac)ischemiad)ionising radiatione)malnutrition

question no 95:in our country cause of fatty liver is:a)alcoholismb)amoebiasisc)due to hep b n cd)increase intake of fatsdecreased protein utilisation

question no 97:in d female d neck of urinary bladder is located :a)in front of rectumb)below d urogenital diaphragmc)in d urogenital diaphragmd)above d urogenital diaphrame)behind symphysis pubis

question no 98:the highest content of triglycerides is in:a)chylomicron remnantsb)HDLc)LDLd)IDLe)VLDL

question no 99:following is not a phospholipid:a)cephalinb)lysolecithinc)lecithind)plasminogene)sphingolipid

question no 100:a human being can survive without:a)calciumb)proteinsc)carbohydratesd)lipidse)

question no 101:patient has pyuria but has negative urine culture for organisms this happens in all conditions except:

- a)acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- b)polycystic kidneys
- c)urine stored at room temp for long
- d)alkaline urinee)vesical calculus

question no 102:broad ligament a double layered fold of peritoneum ,ovary is attached to it by:

- a)mesoovarium
- b)suspensory ligament of ovary
- c)round ligament of ovary
- d)cardinal ligament

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [5 comments](#)

Reactions:

SURGERY July 07

Contributed By Dr Ahsan Siraj.

FCPS Part 1

SURGERY AND ALLIED

5TH JULY 2007

Note: Only correct answers are given as choice "A". Some questions do contain other choices but you consider "A" the right choice.

ANATOMY

01. A 10 year old boy with shoulder injury lost abduction of his shoulder up to 30 degree which muscle is lost:

Supraspinatus

Deltoid

02. A boy is brought to a hospital with injury at elbow joint lost extension of medial 4 fingers at MTP joint, abduction of thumb with intact sensation due to:

Injury to Radial nerve at elbow

3. Which of the following muscle is not supplied by median nerve:

Adductor polices.

4. Regarding palm:

Superficial palmer arch is below palmer apeneurosis.

5. Which of the following muscle have dual nerve supply from median and ulner nerve:

Flexor digitorum profundus.

6. Infection of the first pulp space lymph nodes will first drained.

Epirochlear lymph nodes.

7. Which of the following muscles is flexor at hip and extensor at knee:

Sartorius.

8. In an injury to knee joint a man is unable to extend his knee the root value affected:

L3-L4.

9. In the injury to neck of fibula the artery damaged:

Ant. Tibial artery.

Peroneal artery.

10. Regarding post. Triangle:

Base is form by middle 3rd of clavicle.

11. Bifurcation of common carotid artery:

Beneath the any. Border of sternocladomastoid at the sup. Border of thyroid cartilage.

12. Great saphenous vein has how many valves:

20.

13. Vertebral venous plexus:

Has no communication with cerebral sinuses.

Lies in epidural space.
Is formed by two vertebral veins.

14. A 40 years old man feels pain in his gastrocnemius muscle after he walks 100 meter which relieves when he stops walking is likely due to obstruction of:

A. Post. Tibial artery.

15. Subclavian artery grooves over: A.
1st rib.

16. What is inappropriate about azygos vein.

A. It enters the thoracic cavity thru esophageal opening.

17. Which of the following structure arches over root of left lung:

A. Arch of aorta.

18. Weakest point of rib is: A.

Angle of the rib.

19. A pathologist wants to pass dye to the liver he will reach thru:

A. Ligamentum Teres.

20. Internal spermatic fascia is a continuation of: A.

Transversalis fascia.

21. The branch of internal carotid artery which remains in true pelvis throughout its course: A.

Middle rectal artery.

22. During a per rectal examination the examiner will not reveal:

A. Ureter

23. Parasympathetic nerves supplying the urinary bladder are:

A. Pelvic splanchnic nerves.

24. Nerve supply to the lower airways:

A. T3-4

25. During an injury to the bulbar part of urethra the urine will extravasate to: A.

Superficial perineal pouch.

26. Nerve supply to the distal scrotum is thru:

Ilioinguinal nerve.

Iliohypogastric nerve.

Genitofemoral nerve.

27. During surgery of right colon for carcinoma which structure would not be injured:

A. Aorta.

28. Slow growing tumor of head of pancreas will compress:

A. Common Bile Duct.

29. Tumor of the head of pancreas will compress:

A. Common Bile Duct.

EMBYROLOGY.

1. Regarding Decidua:

A. Decidua basalis forms the maternal part of placenta.

2. Embryonic period is: A.

3-8 weeks.

3. Which of the following is a derivative of neuro ectoderm:

A. Sphincter pupili muscle.

4. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

5. Derivative of Ectoderm include:

A. Secretary Epithelium of parotid gland.

6. Regarding Allantois:

7. left umbilical vein will regress to:

A. Ligamentum Teres.

8. Which of the following structure is not an Embryological remnant:

A. Lateral umbilical ligament.

9. Regarding Mesothelium:

A. Lines the body cavities.

10. Physiological hernia occurs in between: A.

6-10 weeks.

11. What will happen immediately after birth:

Anatomical closure of Ductus arteriosus.

Anatomical closure of Ductus venosus.

Anatomical closure of foramen ovale.

Obliteration of Left umbilical vein.

Obliteration of Right umbilical vein.

12. Which of the following bone is derived from 2nd Pharyngeal arch:
A. Styloid process.

13. Muscles innervated by hypoglossal nerves are derived from:
A. Occipital Somites.

14. Primordial Germ cells are derived from: A.
Yolk sac endoderm.

NEUROANATOMY

1. In adults spinal cord ends at the intervertebral disc between: A.
L1-2.

2. Injury to L1 vertebra will directly damage which of the following spinal structure: A.
Conus Medullaris.

3. Which of the statement regarding Lateral Horn of spinal cord is inappropriate: A. It is
present at the cervical portion of spinal cord.

4. Regarding Trapezoid Body:

A. It is related to the auditory pathway.

5. Loss of Fine and skilled movements of the hand is due to damage of: A.
Corticospinal Tract.

6. What is inappropriate regarding Glossopharyngeal nerve:

A. It is entirely sensory.

7. Loss of temperature regulation is due to damage at:

A. Anterior Hypothalamic Nucleus.

8. Temperature regulation centre is located in:

A. Hypothalamus.

9. In spinal tap the needle which will go across:

A. Epidural Space → Dura Matter → Subdural Space → Arachnoid Matter → Subarachnoid space.

10. Regarding spinal cord what is inappropriate: A. Its dura matter has two layers

HISTOLOGY

1. Simple columnar epithelium is present:

A. Choroidal plexus of ventricles.

2. Cytoskeleton:

A. Maintains the integrity of the cell.

3. Mast cell.

.....

4. Newly formed Elastic cartilage looks yellow & dense because of: A.
Large no: of Elastin fibers.

5. Compact bone contains:

A. Osteoblast cells in the lacuner spaces.

6. Which part of the respiratory tract contains mucous glands:

- A. Nasal cavity.
- 7. Skeletal muscles have:
 - A. Multiple nuclei located at their periphery.
- 8. Surfaces which are prone to great amount of friction have:
 - A. Stratified Squamous Keratinizing Epithelium

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Pulmonary Wedge Pressure:
 - A. Indirectly measures left atrial pressure,
2. Ventricular Depolarization on ECG strip is represented by: A. QRS Complex.
3. Ventricular preload is measured by: A. LVEDV.
4. Blood flow to the left ventricles is increase by:
 - Acetylcholine infusion.
 - Sympathetic stimulation
5. Bain Bridge reflux.
 -
6. IPSP is generated by opening of: A. Cl⁻ channels.
7. During Depolarization:
 - A. There is rapid influx of Na⁺.
8. Blood group antigen:
 - A. Will not found in any other tissue than blood.
 - B. Will be inherited by Autosomal recessive pattern
9. If father's blood group is B+ve & mother's blood group is AB+ve there child can not have which of the following blood group:
 - A. O+ve.
10. ESR will increase with the decrease in: A. Albumin.
11. ADH will act on: A. Distal Tubules.
12. Renal absorption of glucose thru secondary transport with sodium occurs at: A. Proximal Tubules.
12. Simple Diffusion depends on all of the following factors except: A. Magnetic field.
13. What is the suitable I/V fluid for the patient of acidurea:
 - Normal Saline.
 - Dorow's solution.
 - Ringer lactate. 5%
 - dextrose 10%
 - dextrose.
14. Which of the following causes Hyperkelelmia:
 - Zollinger Ellison syndrome.
 - Cushing syndrome.

Conn's syndrome.

Pyloric stenosis.

15. Which of the following hormone is called STRESS HORMONE: A.

Cortisol.

16. Inhibitory factor released by hypothalamus against which of the following hormone:

Prolactin

Growth hormone.

17. Bile of the Liver differs from the GB bile because GB bile contains decrease amount of:

A. Water.

18. Which of the following cell can never reproduce:

Erythrocyte.

Neuron.

Skeletal muscle.

Smooth muscle.

19. Which of the following is the NOT non dividing cell: A.

Hepatocytes.

20. Heat loss mainly depends on:

Temperature of the surrounding.

Evaporation.

21. Cortisol decreases which of the following cell:

A. Lymphocyte.

22. Resection of distal ileum will impair the absorption of:

A. Bile Salts.

23. Regarding Bradykinin:

Its formation is activated by kallikrein.

24. Regarding Interferon:

.....

25. Surfactant is released by: A.

Type II pneumocytes.

26. Increase peripheral resistance is due to:

A. Increase vasomotor tone.

27. Chloride shift means:

A. Transfer of Cl^- in erythrocytes in exchange of HCO_3^- .

28. Cardiac muscles are prevented by tetanization due to its:

Rhythmicity

Automaticity

Conductivity Long

refractory period.

29. Sustained rhythmic reflex tremors induced by sudden movements is:

A. Clonus.

30. Most active form of thyroid hormone present in circulation is: A.

T_3 .

31. Regarding conduction of visual pathways:

.....

32. Regarding olfaction:

A. Sharp odors have the quality of water & lipid solubility.

33. Unilateral Anosmia is due to: A.
Affection of Nasal mucosa.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1. Irreversible cell injury starts with:

A. Rupture of the Lysosomal membrane.

2. Which of the following is not a mediator of acute inflammation: A.

Dopamin.

3. ICAM & VCAM mediates: A.

Leukocyte Adhesion.

4. Fever in inflammation is caused by: A.

IL1 & TNF α .

5. A 36 years old women presented with acute abdomen. At laparoscopy most of the bowel loops were dark purple black. Her mesenteric veins were patent. The most probable underlying pathological process is:

A. Wet Gangrene.

6. Superimposed infection on necrosis is called: A.

Gangrenous Necrosis.

7. Fluid accumulates in acute inflammation contains: A.

Proteins >3gm/dl.

8. Fat necrosis occurs in: A.

Acute pancreatitis.

9. What is inappropriate about fat necrosis: A.

Only caused by trauma to the fat tissue.

10. A 25 year old lady with 14 weeks pregnancy had a road traffic accident brought to the emergency department with a large open wound on thigh and femur fracture. After 2 days of accident she suddenly collapsed & died. The most probable pathological process involve in her death:

A. Fat Embolism.

11. Regarding Fat Embolism: It is

Fetal in >80% of cases. IT manifest within 12 hours.

12. A 30 year old women brought to emergency department with bleeding.....

13. A 16 years old boy deeply jaundiced presented with gum bleeding due to: A.

Vitamin K deficiency.

14. A patient presented with enlarge lymph nodes, the diagnosis of Tuberculosis in this patient is confirmed by:

A. Presence of caseous necrosis in lymph nodes.

15. An 18 year old girl came to family doctor complaining of primary amenorrhea, on examination she found to have well formed breasts, blind ended vagina with no uterus & ovary.

Her probable Karyotype is:

A. 46 XY.

16. Edema due to increase hydrostatic pressure is seen in:

A. Congestive cardiac failure.

17. Which of the following is a benign tumor: A.
Warthin's tumor.

18. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

A. Leukoplakia.

B. Erythroplakia.

19. Which of the following is a premalignant condition:

Condyloma

Metaplasia Endocervix.

Cystic hyperplastic endometrium

20. Metaplasia does not occur in:

Brain.

Vitamin A deficiency.

21. The primary source of Creatinin is:

Liver.

RBC.

Skeletal muscles.

Cardiac muscles.

Lungs.

22. Dystrophic Calcification is seen in all of the following except:

Malarial parasite.

Dead fetus.

Hydatid Cyst.

23. Maximal tensile Strength of a wound is attained in.

3 Months.

Over an unpredictable period of time.

1 Year. 6 days. 10 days.

24. Regarding autosomal recessive disorders:

.....

25. Which of the following are not non-dividing cells. A.

Hepatocytes.

26. In a patient there is atrophy of submandibular gland due to its duct obstruction. Atrophy of the gland is because of:

A. Apoptosis.

27. The mechanism of injury of ionization radiation is: A.

Free radical formation.

28. LASER act by:

Cutting. Biochemical
changes

29. A patient admitted to the hosp. diagnosed as case of gas gangrene dies due to:

A. Toxic shock

30. Which of the following is the confirmatory test of AIDS:

Western blot.

ELISA.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY

1. Hepatic hemangioma is associated with: A.
Vinyl Chloride.
2. Which of the disease is common in I/V drug abusers: A.
Infective Endocarditis.
3. Typhoid carriers are: A.
Usually asymptomatic.
4. Intestinal metaplasia due to reflux esophagitis leads to:
A. Adenocarcinoma.
5. Embryological marker that reappears in circulation in Ca Colon is: A.
CEA.
6. Which of the following is peculiar for crohn`s disease is: A.
Perianal Lesions.
7. Anemia of pregnancy is due to:
A. Increase plasma volume.
8. Major complication of severe burn:
Formation of granulation tissue.
Carcinoma formation.
9. What is Inappropriate about hyper parathyroidism:
A. There is increase PO₄ renal absorption.
10. A 25 year old lady complaining of palpitations, heat intolerance on examination her pulse is 112b/min, BP 120/80, R/R 20 br/min. She is most probably a case of:
A. Hyperthyroidism.
11. Resection of Anterior lobe of pituitary will lead to: A.
Decrease glucocorticoids.
12. A 6 year old boy is complaining of proximal muscular weakness was found to be Ca⁺⁺ channel antibodies positive. The most probable diagnosis is:
Lambert Eaton Syndrome.
Myasthenia Gravis.
13. In pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure is due to:
A. Ventilation / perfusion mismatch.
14. Left ventricular failure will lead to: A.
Increase pulmonary arteriolar Pressure.
15. Immediate effect after injury to a vessel is:
Vasoconstriction
16. Effects of hyper parathyroidism in Ca. lung is due to:
Parathyroid like protein
Parathyroid hormone
17. Splenectomy will help in treating which type of anemia: A.
Hereditary Spherocytosis.
18. Malignant Tumor that will not metastasize: A.
Basal cell carcinoma.
19. Achlasia is due to:
A. Absence of Myenteric plexus.
20. After a traffic accident a lady is brought to a hosp the IMMEDIATE step you do:

A. Clear airway.

21. Ameobic infection reaches lungs via:

Direct extension from liver.

By aspiration of ova of *Entameoba histolitica*.

By aspiration of trophozoits of *Entameoba histolitica*.

Via Portal vein.

22. In Hypothyroidism there is increase in: A.

Cholesterol

23. In thyroid disease the antibodies are directed against: A.

Thyroglobin.

24. A 50 years old man is awakened in the middle of the night with acute pain & tenderness of the right knee. He has a low grade fever. His knee is hot, tender & swollen. Analysis of fluid from right knee shows: leukocytes 70,000/mm³ with 75% neutrophils, crystal analysis = negative birefringent, gram stain = negative. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Gout.

B. Pseudo gout.

C. Septic arthritis.

PHARMACOLOGY

1. Which of the following blocks α and β receptors: A.

Labetalol.

2. Ketamin is used as anesthetic in repeated dressings of burn patient because: A. It relieves pain as well.

3. Drug that decreases the tone of lower esophageal sphincter & increases gastric emptying: A. Metaclopramide.

4. Which of the following is suitable antihypertensive for asthma & IHD patient during surgery: I/V sodium nitroprusside.

I/V nitroglycerin.

5. Which of the following is drug of choice for patient of status asthematicus:

I/V aminophylin

Oral steroid I/V

salbutamol.

6. During surgery antibiotics should be given at: A. At the time of induction of anesthesia.

7. Heparin will inhibit:

A. Clot propagation.

B. Clot organization.

8. Acid suppression is done by blocking: A.

H₂ Receptor.

9. Drug of choice for acute pancreatitis.

Pethidine.

Morphine.

Paracetamol

1 trapezious body relating to

auditory pathway

MLF

dorsal column-medial lemniscus

lateral column

2 which one of these cells is not a non dividing cell

neurons

nerve cells

myocytes

hepatocytes

3 papillary muscle derived from

ectoderm

endoderm

mesoderm

neuroectoderm

4 LASER works by

cutting thermal

crystallization

5 which of the following is the benign tumor of the

tumor

mesothelioma

hamartoma

6 internal cremasteric fascia derived from

fascia transversalis

fascia internal oblique

transversus abdominis

7 Regarding bone regular

lamellae irregular

lamellae horizontal canals

oblique canals

8 ADH works at

distal convoluted tubule

collecting tubule distal convoluted collecting tubule

proximal convoluted tubule

9 commonly rib fractures

at angle neck shaft body

10 right umbilical artery becomes

left medial umbilical ligament

right median umbilical ligament
left medial umbilical ligament
median umbilical ligament

1) What structure is located superio-posterior to pituitary 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?

Pacinian 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
oppose thumb, no sensory loss, difficulty (I guess extending) thumb, injury to

Radial
Median
Ulnar

7) Structure not passing through FLEXOR RETINACULUM of forearm

Ulnar nerve
Median Nerve Flexor
pollicis 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, what's 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, Definition?

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 conserves body water by

ADH release Cortisol release

Aldosterone

21) METAPLASIA, Definition.

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 receptors 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 stimulation of Beta receptors 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 horn

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, what's the differentiating 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) Thalassemia, 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, differentiating 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 steroid 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) Pheochromocytoma, 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 gluten free diet for 8-10 days. Whats the diagnosis

Shigella

Whipples Celiac

disease

91) Young girl with emlarged clitoris

Androgenital syndrome
Down
Etc

92) An old man hit by car bumper > #fibula, which nerve is affected.
Ans: common peroneal

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, what's 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 metabolism. B1. b. B6. c. B12

109) Vit B 6 involve in a. oxidation b. reduction c. Carboxylation

110) End product of Purine a. uric acid b. urea

111) Miscellanea. contains more Triglycerides b. absorb fats in duodenum

112) Chemotherapy causes a. degeneration b. apoptosis

113) Corpus callosum contains a. commissural fibers b. association fibers

114) Aphasia a. paralysis of muscles of palate/tongue b. due to damage of frontal cortex in dominant hemisphere

115) Tabes dorsalis causes bladder incontinence due to a. Atonic bladder b. automatic c. neuropathic

116) Dopamine regulates a. Prolactin b. Somatostatin

117) Neurotransmitter related to emotions a. ACh b. Norepinephrine c. glutamate d. Dopamine

118) Proencephalin is abundantly found in a. Basal Ganglia b. Cerebellum c. Thalamus

119) Regarding pul. circulation a. resistance is (dont remember % or ratio) less than systemic circulation

120) During Ventricular ejection a. 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 involves lymph nodes a. Int. iliac b. Int. n. ext. iliac c. Deep inguinal d. Para aortic

123) prostate CA which lymph nodes be involved a. Int. iliac b. Para aortic c. Deep Inguinal

124) Radiotherapy effect the most a. ovary b. Ut. tubesc. uterus d. cervix

125) CSF showing raised neutro, proteins, low glucose. which drug to give a. ceftriaxone b. rifampicin

126) Insensible loss a. 200-400 b. 500-600 c. 800-1200
127) Pri. opsonin in classic pathway a. C5ab. C3ac. IgG d. C3b

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [3 comments](#)

Reactions:

Surgery Q's July 2007 FCPS-1

1. mesothelioma is

. present in all the body cavities

. lined by simple cuboidal epi

2. surfactant is produced by

. kidney

. liver.

. pneumocytes 1

. pneumocytes 2

3. allantois is

. first formed blood vessels (something like that)

. remains of vitelline duct (something like that)

4. activation of one of the following occurs in kidney

. cholecalciferol

. renin

5. a pt. has 20° loss of abduction of right arm upto 30 degrees....but is supported upto 30

degrees abduction is normal, which muscle is involved?

. deltoid

. supraspinatus

. infraspinatus

. teres major

6. how many valves are present in great saphenous vein?

. 5

. 10

. 15

. 20

. 25

7. the ca head of pancreas may compress
.common bile duct .duodenal artery
.splenic artery

8. what structure arches over left bronchus
.aortic arch .azygos vein

9. the central regulation of temperature occurs in
.hypothalamus
.pons
.medulla
.cerebellum

10. there was another stem regarding temperature regulation but it was asked peripheral temperature regulation... one of the options was skin in addition to anterior hypothalamus... I don't remember the exact stem!

11. fine voluntary skilled movements of upper extremities are conducted by
.cerebellum
.medulla
.pons
.upper motor neuron
.corticospinal tract

12. there was another stem regarding fracture of bone and its complication... I don't exactly remember the clinical correlation... but one of the options was FAT EMBOLISM

13. which sensory part is involved in the flexion of knee joint? (something like that)
.s1-s2
.s3-s4
.s4-s5

14. a patient is unable to flex metacarpals, inability to abduct fingers, and unable to flex wrist joint (I think)... which nerve is damaged?
.ulnar nerve above the elbow joint .ulnar nerve below the elbow joint .radial nerve .median nerve

15. an unaffected stage in amoeba
.amoebic cyst
.amoebic larva
.adult amoeba (something like that)

16. which structure has no embryonic background?
.ligamentum teres .ligamentum venosus .median longitudinal lig .medial longitudinal lig

17. all those structures in contact with air have the following epi
.stratified squamous epi .keratinized squamous epi .non keratinized sq epi .pseudo stratified sq epi

18. simple cuboidal epi is present in .
ducts of salivary glands

19. anemia, neutropenia and hepatosplenomegaly is present in
.falciparum malaria
.chagas disease

Posted by Dr Sultan Ahmad [0 comments](#)

Reactions:

Gynae Obs Paper July 2007 Part-1

Questions sent by Dr Samra.

1. Eversion of cervix during pregnancy occurs in response to:

- a) Estrogen
- b) Physiological change
- c) Ca Cervix
- d) Gonadotropins
- e) Cervicitis

2. If Carcinoma involves nipple of breast which lymph nodes are likely to involve first?

- a) Pectoral
- b) Apical
- c) Central
- d) internal mammary

3. A Pt. came in OPD With enlarged Ant.Axillary lymph nodes and diagnosed a case of Ca Breast , which region is most likely involved?

- a) Upper Outer Quadrant
- b) Lower Inner Quadrant

4. More or less same question as # 3. repeated again

5. A pt came to you with primary amenorrhoea,webbed neck,short stature diagnosed as Turner syndrome, wht is her karyotype?

- a) 45XO
- b) 46XY
- c) 47XXY

6. A normal looking Girl came to you with primary amenorrhea,on examination she was having short blind vagina wid normal vulva, scanty pubic n axillary hairs,normal breasts,absent uterus,her karyotype is?

- a) 46XY
- b) 47XY
- c) 47XXY

7. Wht is the best way to detect exact gestational age of fetus?

- a) CRL at 8 wk.
- b) Femur length at 28th wk.
- c) Biparietal diameter at 18th wk.
- d) Abdominal circumference at

8.Sperms life span in female genital tract is ?

- a) 24 to 48 hrs
- b) 24 to 72 hrs

9. Spermatogenesis is controlled by?

- a) Testosterone
- b) FSH+ Testosterone
- c) LH
- d) Estrogen

10. Almost same as above

11. In drug receptor relations which one is incorrect?

- a) Bradycardia --- Propranolol
- b) Miosis --- Pilocarpine
- c) Skeletal Muscle Paralysis --- Tubocurarine
- d) Bronchodilation --- Salbutamol

12. Which one of them do not pass through Lesser Sciatic Foramen?

- a) Tendon of obturator internus.
- b) Pudendal Nerve
- c) Internal Pudendal Vessels
- d) sup. & inf. gluteal vessels

13. In a motorbike accident neck of fibula fractured and lead to a loss of dorsiflexion and eversion of foot, which nerve is likely to be damaged?

- a) Common Peroneal
- b) Deep peroneal
- c) Superficial Peroneal

14. What is most likely to be true about pudendal nerve?

- a) Enter the ischioanal fossa thru its lateral wall
- b) Leave the pelvis thru upper part of greater sciatic notch
- c) Re enter the pelvis thru lesser sciatic notch

15. If perineal body is cut which muscle likely to b damaged?

- a) Bulbospongiosus + superficial Transverse Perieal
- b) Deep + Superficial Transverse Perineal

16. Ureter is found at :

- a) the bifurcation of common iliac artery
- b) pelvic brim

17. If ovaries are removed frm ovarian fossa, wht is most likely to b damaged?

- a) Internal iliac
- b) uterine artery
- c) Ovarian artery
- d) External iliac artery

18. To reach the uterus, uterine artery crosses the:

- a) Ureter
- b) Fallopian Tube
- c) Ligament of ovary

19. If Ca. Cervix metastasize to Labia majora which one of these is most likely responsible for spread?

- a) Round lig. Of uterus
- b) pubocervical ligament
- c) pectineal ligament

20) which structure do not participate in forming the walls of inguinal canal?

- a) Transversalis fascia
- b) Internal Oblique
- c) External Oblique

- d) Conjoint tendon
- e) Lacunar ligament

21) If after 1 hr of caesarian section pt start b bleeding internally which one is most likely damaged?

- a) Uterine artery
- b) Internal iliac a.
- c) Ovarian artery
- d) uterine vein

22) If on lying down pt became dyspnoec wht is the cause?

- a) Retrosternal goiter
- b) Multinodular goiter c)

23) If a women at 10th week pregnancy hav Hb 12;Hct 25 Normocytic Normochromic film but at 32 wk pregnancy her Hb is 10.9 ; Hct 20 with same peripheral film wht is the cause?

- a) Physiological change
- b) Iron deficiency
- c) Folate Deficiency
- d) Vit B12 deficiency

24) Ovaries are attached to broad ligament by?

- a) Mesoovarium
- b) Mesosalpinx
- c) suspensory ligament

25) In females Neck of bladder ends :

- a) above the urogenital diaphragm
- b) below the urogenital diaphragm c)

26) Most common cause of hosp. acquired infection is?

- a) Indwelling catheters
- b) I/V lines
- c)

27) Which method is used to kill spores of surgical instruments?

- a) dry heat at 160°C for 1 hr
- b) dry heat at 160°C for 4 hr
- c) moist heat at 160°C for 1 hr
- d) Gension violet for 4 hrs

28) Which one is not used as insecticidal?

- a) Derivatives of salicylic acid
- b) Phenol
- c) Sodium hypochlorite
- d) Soap

29) Most common cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis is:

- a) streptococcus viridans
- b) streptococcus epidermidis
- c) staph aureus

30) Food poisoning caused by staph. Is mainly due to:

- a) exotoxin
- b) endotoxin
- c) enterotoxin

31) Nowadays the best way to diagnose viral infection is:

- a) ELISA
- b) by detecting virus from secretion or wound
- c) immunofluorescence

32) If pt hav persistent pyuria all can be the cause except:

- a) polycystic kidney disease
- b) long standing alkaline urine at room temperature
- c) Post Streptococcus glomerulonephritis

33) wht is the least positive value for widal to diagnose typhoid?

- a) 1:80
- b) 1:120
- c) 1:360

34) Two days before ovulation LH surge rises to

- a) 1 to 5 fold
- b) 4 to 6 fold
- c) 6 to 10 fold

35) villous surrounded by cyto n syncytiotrophoblast is:

- a) Primary villous
- b) secondary villous
- c) tertiary villous

36) Following is not a proven cause of hirsutism?

- a) Androgen
- b) PCOs
- c) steven leventhal sundrome d)

37) CO₂ is transported frm blood to alveoli by :

- a) Facilitated diffusion
- b) Active transport
- c) Diffusion

38) Active transport differs frm Passive due to:

- a) depend on osmosis

- b) require carriers but no energy
- c) requires energy but no carriers
- d) require energy by phosphate anhydride bond

39) Mean Arterial pressure is

- a) difference b/w systolic and diastolic pressure
- b) Diastolic + 1/3 pulse pressure c)

40) Columnar epithelium is found i n :

- a) uterine tubes
- b) Thymus
- c) ovaries

41) Obese are at risk of all except:

- a) Hypertension
- b) Diabetes
- c) Thyrotoxicosis
- d) IHD

42) Following will lead to Respiratory Acidosis?

- a) emphysema?
- b) heavy intake of NaHCO_3
- c) Vomiting

43) Hormone which causes an increase carbohydrate protein and lipid stores is?

- a) GH
- b) insulin
- c) cortisol
- d) Aldosterone
- e) thyroxine

44) same question

45) insulin secretion is inhibited by:

- a) glucagon
- b) secretin c)

46) Acellular layer surrounding an ovum is :

- a) Zona pellucida
- b) Granulosa layer
- c) Theca interna
- d) Corona radiate

47) Primordial germ cells arises frm: a) Yolk sac

48) Highest energy containing compound is:

- a) Starch
- b) Glucose c) Hexose phosphate
- d) ATP

49) Which contain high triglyceride?

- a) Chylomicron remnants
- b) LDL
- c) VLDL
- d) HDL
- e) IDL

50) Which is not a phospholipid?

- a) Lecithin
- b) Isolecithin
- c) Cephalin
- d) Plasmalogen

51) Low PO₂ Stimulate respiratory centre thru:

- a) Directly acting on medulla
- b) stimulating peripheral chemoreceptor
- c) acting on central chemoreceptor

52) If Rh -ve mother deliver an O +ve fetus what is the best way to protect subsequent pregnancies?

- a) Immunoglobulin

53) what is the landmark for bisco scoring:

- a) Ischial Spine
- b) Ischial Tuberosity

54) In a woman of craniopharyngioma what is the best option to induce ovulation?

- a) Clomiphene citrate
- b) Menopausal Gonadotropins

55) If you give L Dopa to the pt of Parkinsonism which hormone will decrease?

- a) Prolactin
- b) FSH, LH
- c) Testosterone

56) Which hormone convert to its active form at target tissue with the help of 5 α reductase?

- a) Testosterone
- b) Estrogen

57) Pt came to you with eosinopenia, polycythemia, lymphocytopenia and raised ACTH level, what is most likely?

- a) Cushing disease
- b) Cushing Syndrome

c) Addison's disease

58) What change will not be seen in a woman having increased cortisol level?

- a) Hypotension
- b) Moon face
- c) Buffalo Hump
- d) Thin skin
- e) Hirsutism

59) Main support of uterus is: a) Cardinal ligament

60) Reason for storage of platelet at room temperature is:

- a) Optimize the platelet function
- b) Platelet number does not decrease

61) A woman brought to you in ER in shock who had a 10 pint transfusion 10 years back due to PPH is most likely having:

- a) Sheehan syndrome

62) Therapeutic index indicates:

- a) Bioavailability
- b) Efficacy
- c)

63) If after 15 days of C-section due to obstructed labour, a patient developed urinary incontinence, what is the most likely cause?

- a) Vesicovaginal fistula
- b) Vesicouterine fistula

64) Which one is the supporting ligament of uterus that is

palpable on Per-rectal examination? a)
Uterosacral ligament

65) If 35 yr old women developed Generalized Lymphadenopathy what is the most likely cause:

- a) Hodgkin Lymphoma
- b) Nonhodgkin lymphoma
- c) Malignant disease
- d) CML
- e) ALL

66) If women accidentally exposed to radiation 3 to 4 yrs back which organ is most likely effected?

- a) Cervix
- b) Fallopian tube
- c) Ovaries
- d) Vagina

67) What is the best method to check bone density?

- a) CT scan spine
- b) MRI spine
- c) Calcium Level
- d) D scan of spine

68) Which drug do not cause gynaecomasia?

- a) Digoxin
- b) Griseofulvin
- c) Cimetidine
- d) Androgen
- e) Estrogen

69) Pt developed Morning stiffness, Photosensitivity, rash which test will be positive?

- a) RA

- b) ANA
- b) antimitochondrial

70) What is the end product of glucose breakdown ?

- a) Galactose
- b) Lactose
- c) Fructose
- d) Pyruvate

71) In a pre eclamptic pt which drug is used to lower BP before surgery?

- a) Hydralazine
- b) Amlodipine

72) Amniotic fluid embolism is related to: a) DIC

73) Which hormone is necessary for brain development of fetus?

- a) GH
- b) Thyroid
- c) Cortisol

74) If α feto protein is high what is most likely?

- a) Anencephaly
- b) Spina bifida Occulta
- c) Down syndrome

75) T3 , T4 raised in pregnancy due to:

- a) Inc TBG
- b) Inc TSH
- c) Inc TRH

76) Which one is not a tumor marker?

- a) HCG
- b) CEA
- c) α fetoprotein
- d) Placental Acid phosphatase(PLAP)
- e) Alkaline Phosphatase

77) Hysterosalpingography is more accurate than MRI in :

- a) Adenomyosis
- b) blocked tubes

78) TORCH can lead to all EXCEPT:

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Cataract
- c) Deafness
- d) Cardiac anomalies
- e) Blindness

79) DNA is:

- a) Double stranded in which two strands are antiparallel to each other
- b) all other wrong

80) Which antithyroid drug is given during Pregnancy? a) Propylthiouracil

81) Tx of raised sugar in pregnancy is :

- a) Insulin
- b) Sulfonylurea

82) Menopause is diagnosed by: a) Raised FSH, Raised LH, dec Estrogen b) dec FSH n LH

83) Tuboovarian abscess caused by IUCDs...wht is the most

likely causative agent?

- a) Actinomycosis
- b) Streptococcus

84) Which component is low in Cow`s milk as compared to mother`s milk?

- a) Lactose
- b) Fat
- c) Calcium
- d) Protein

85) Excess of Aldosterone will cause:

- a) Hypokalemia
- b) Hyperkalemia

86) Which method is most useful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?

- a) Karyotyping
- b) U/S
- c) Bar bodies

87) DIC is related to all EXCEPT:

- a) Cancer
- b) Amniotic fluid embolism
- c) Sepsis
- d) RPOCs
- e) answer

88) In C-section incision is given in subcutaneous fat suprapubically will likely to damage?

- a) Superior mesenteric artery
- b) Deep Circumflex iliac artery
- c) Superior epigastric artery
- d) inferior epigastric artery

e) Perforating arteries

89) Insulin increase absorption of glucose in?

- a) Hepatocytes
- b) Mucosa of small intestine
- c) Renal tubular cells

90) Glucose is absorbed in renal tubules through:

- a) Secondary Active transport
- b) Facilitated diffusion
- c) Diffusion

91) A pregnant woman is on Phenytoin, what is the least likely complication in fetus?

- a) Bone deformity
- b) Mental retardation
- c) Cleft palate

92) Anticoagulants are indicated in all EXCEPT:

- a) Thrombocytopenia
- b) Cerebral infarction
- c) Prolong bed rest
- d) DVT

93) A mother brought her 8 yr old daughter in OPD with complaint of vaginal bleeding, she was taller acc. To her age with well developed breasts. she was otherwise normal, what is the cause:

- a) Ovarian tumor
- b) Hyperpituitarism
- c) Hypothalamic disorder

94) Main function of Extracellular fluid is:

- a) Transport electrolyte
- b) Remove waste products
- c) Provide nutrition

95) Which investigation is least likely done in a suspected case of DIC?

- a) Clotting time
- b) FDP
- c) D-Dimer
- d) Platelet count
- e) PT

96) Which drug is not used in Dysmenorrhea?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Mefenamic acid
- c) Aspirin
- d) COX inhibitor

Questions sent By Dr.Rabeeka Khan

(Expect repetition of questions)

1) which hormone is responsible for storage of carbohydrate, fats, protein in body?
a) cortisol
b) growth hormone
c) thyroxine

2) which hormone is responsible for storage of fat, CHO and protein in body and called hormone of abundance?
a) cortisol
b) thyroxine
c) growth hormone

3) which hormone is needed for brain development of fetus during intranatal life?
a) growth hormone

b)thyroid etc

4)tubo ovarian abcess in a woman using iucd is caued by?

a)actinomycosis

b)streptococi

etc

5)which component is low in cow milk as compare 2 mothr milk?

a)lactose

b)protien

c)calcium

d)fat

6)among following which is not antiseptic?

a)soap

b)salicylic acid

c)sodium hypochlorite

d)ethanol

7)4 tx of eclampsia which drug is used?

a)hydralazine

b)minoxidil

etc

8)which method is used 2 kill spore? a)dry

heat at 160c for 1 hr b)dry heat at 160 c for 4

hr c)moist heat at 160c for1hr

9)excess of aldosteron will cause?

a)hypokalemia

b)hyperkalemia

etc

10)structure of 2ndry villus unclude? a)mesoderm

cytotrophoblast syncytium b)capillaries

cytotrophoblast syncytium etc

11)a 45 yrs old lady is post menopausal from last 9 months,which is most likely 2 show onset of menopause? a)anovulatory cycle b)atrophic uterus

etc

12) spermatogenesis is supported by? a) FSH n testosterone b) gonadotrophin etc

13) germinal epithelium of ovary contain?
a) cuboidal epithelium
c) columnar
etc

14) columnar epithelium line which structure? a) thymus
b) choroid plexus c) uterine tubes

15) which method is most helpful in identifying chromosomal abnormalities?
a) karyotyping
b) u\`s
etc

16) a normal looking female cam 4 primary amenorrhea on examination she was having short blind vagina wid normal vulva n scanty hair, her wt n ht for age were normal bt absence of uterus, she was othwise a normal looking girl karyotype was xy
a) 46xy
b) 46xx
etc

17) DIC is related 2 all of the following except?
a) amniotic fluid embolism
b) cancer
c) gram-ve sepsis
d) retained dead fetus
e) etc (answer)

18) a women brought 2 hospital after having difficult delivery at home wid bleeding diathesis
wat is the cause
a) dic
etc etc

19) which of the following is least likely 2 b effected by actinomycosis

- a)bone b)brain
- c)oral cavity

19)which is not the manifestation of child born with toxoplasma infection?

- a)pneumonia
- b)cataract
- c)mental retardation
- etc

20)a woman having morning stiffness of hand and pericardial effusion which lab finding would help in dx?

- a)anti nuclear DNA
- b)streptolysin
- c)rheumatic factor
- etc

21)which structure pass through inguinal canal from uterus to labium majus in female?

- a)round ligament
- b)broad ligament
- etc

22)which ligament can be palpated on per rectal examination?

- a)uterosacral
- b)broad ligament
- c)round ligament
- etc

23)main support of uterus? a)broad ligament b)transverse cervical ligament
etc

24)an incision given supra pubically in a female for LSCS would damage which artery?

- a)superior epigastric
- b)inferior epigastric
- etc

25)ovary is attached to back of broad ligament by?

- a)mesovarium
- etc etc

26) which structure does not form walls of inguinal canal?

- a) lacunar
- b) external oblique aponeurosis
- c) conjoint
- etc

27) insulin helps in absorption of glucose through?

- a) mucosa of small intestine
- b) renal tubules
- c) hepatocytes
- etc

28) glucose is absorbed in renal tubules through? a) secondary active transport b) facilitated diffusion etc

29) after laceration (section) a woman is bleeding intraperitoneally which artery can

- b) be damaged?
- a) uterine
- b) ovarian
- c) internal iliac
- etc

30) which organism requires selective media for its diagnosis?

- a) vibrio cholera
- b) e coli
- c) campylobacter
- etc

31) a pregnant woman on phenytoin, which is the least likely complication? a) bone deformity b) mental retardation c) cleft palate

32) anticoagulants are contraindicated in patients with?

- a) thrombocytopenia
- etc etc

33) a patient showing eosinophilia, lymphocytopenia, polycythemia, his blood levels show increased ACTH level which of the following is the cause? a) Cushing syndrome b) Addison's disease c) Addison's disease

etc

34)ca breast will effect which of the breast quadrant mostly?

- a)upper n outer
 - b)medial
 - c)inner n medial
- etc

35)a women having ca breast which group pf lypmh nodes is effected?

- a)anterior axillay
- etc

36)a mother brought her daughter wid vaginal bleeding she is 8 yrs old taller 4 her age wid well develop breast n odr wise normal which coud b the cause?

- a)constitutional
 - b)hypothalamic
- etc

37)a man wid full burns in icu develop bleeding diathesis which coud b the cause?

- a)dic
 - b)infection
- etc

38)a women brought 2 ER unconcious wid history of postpartum hemorrhage 10 yrs back which of the following is dx?

- a)sheehan syndrome
 - b)low bp
- etc

39) Main functions of extracellular fluid is? a)transport electrolytes b)removal of waste material etc

40)therapeutic index show a)drug efficacy b)safety

Q1. A 16-year-old female comes to the physician because of an increased vaginal discharge. She developed this symptom 2 days ago. She also complains of dysuria. She is sexually active with one partner and uses condoms intermittently. Examination reveals some erythema of the cervix but is otherwise unremarkable. A urine culture is sent which comes back negative. Sexually transmitted disease testing is performed and the patient is found to have gonorrhea. While treating this patient's gonorrhea infection, treatment must also be given for which of the following?

Q2. Most of the dietary iron is absorbed in the
A. Stomach

- B. Upper part of the small intestines
- C. Lower part of the small intestines
- D. Upper part of the colon
- E. Lower part of the colon

Q3. The Gall bladder:

- A. Produces the bile
- B. Concentrates the bile
- C. CCK causes it to contract
- D. only B and C
- E. A, B & C

Q4. which is immunological marker of type 1 DM :

- A. Anti GAD
- B. Anti endothelial antibody
- C. Anti saccharomyces antibody
- D. None of Above

Q5. The spinal nerve supplying skin around umbilicus is?

- A. 9th thoracic
- B. 10th thoracic
- C. 1st lumbar
- D. 2nd lumbar
- E. 3rd lumbar

Q6. Which is not a content of femoral sheath

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Femoral artery
- C. Femoral vein
- D. Deep inguinal node

Q7. The Most Common Side Effect Of Captopril Is

- A. Postural Hypotension
- B. Proteinuria
- C. Acute Renal Failure
- D. Cough
- E. Angioderma

Q8. Which muscle extends the knee with hip extended

- A. Femoris
- B. Vastus medialis
- C. Rectus femoris
- D. Vastus lateralis

Q9. All of the following are examples of traction epiphysis except

- A. Mastoid process
- B. Tubercles of humerus
- C. Tronchanters of femur
- D. Condyles tibia

Q10. Referred pain from ureteric colic is felt in the groin due to the involvement of the following nerve:

- A. Subcostal
- B. Iliohypogastric
- C. Ilioinguinal
- D. Genitofemoral

- Q11. Treacher Collins syndrome is characterized by underdevelopment of :
- A. Zygomatic bones
 - B. Maxillary bones
 - C. Sphenoid bones
 - D. None of above
- Q12. Which one of the following is least likely to cause a pyrexia of unknown origin ?
- A. Hypernephroma
 - B. Colorectal cancer
 - C. Lymphoma
 - D. Atrial myxoma
 - E. Tuberculosis
- Q13. Conduction speed is slowest in the:
- A. SA node
 - B. Atrial pathways
 - C. Bundle of His
 - D. Purkinje system
 - E. The propagation of repolarization
- Q14. All of the following are pneumatic bones except
- A. Maxilla
 - B. Parietal
 - C. Ethmoid
 - D. Mastoid

- Q15. Which of the following nerves is present in the posterior fossa
- A. 3rd of 12th
 - B. 4th to 12th
 - C. 5th to 12th
 - D. 6th to 12th
- Q16. If median nerve is injured at the wrist then loss of function of all of the foll. will take place except:
- A. Lumbrical muscles to index finger
 - B. Lumbrical muscles to middle finger
 - C. Muscles of thenar eminence
 - D. Adductor pollicis
- Q17. Clara Cells are found in :
- A. Trachea
 - B. Bronchioles
 - C. Alveoli
 - D. Oesophagus
- Q18. Which crosses placenta
- A. Ig A
 - B. Ig M
 - C. Ig G
 - D. Ig E
- Q19. Selective alpha1-A blocker is :
- A. Prazosin
 - B. Terazosin
 - C. Tamsulosin
 - D. Yohimbine
- Q20. Clonidine is :
- A. alpha1 agonist
 - B. alpha1 antagonist
 - C. alpha2 agonist
 - D. alpha2 antagonist
- Q21. All of the following are seen in Multiple myeloma except :
- A. Visual disturbance
 - B. Bleeding tendency
 - C. Proteinuria
 - D. Dystrophic calcification
- Q22. Which of the following diuretic is used in Petit -Mal Epilepsy?
- A. Acetazolamide
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Chlorothiazide
 - D. Mannitol
 - E. Spironolactone

- Q23. What is the most specific ECG finding for pericarditis?
- A. Wide spread ST elevations
 - B. PR depression
 - C. ST depression
 - D. T wave inversion
 - E. Tall T wave
- Q24. The most common malignant tumour of kidney in adults is
- A. Wilms tumor
 - B. Renal cell carcinoma
 - C. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - D. Transitional cell carcinoma
- Q25. Which of the following nerve is the first extracranial branch of facial nerve?
- A. Cervical branch
 - B. Marginal mandibular branch
 - C. Buccal branch
 - D. Zygomatic branch
 - E. Posterior auricular branch
- Q26. Term euphoria refers to:
- A. Aggressive mood
 - B. Depressive mood
 - C. Blunted mood
 - D. Elated mood
- Q27. Pearl :
- A. Haemophilia A - factor VIII deficiency
 - B. Haemophilia B - factor IX deficiency
 - C. Haemophilia C - factor XI deficiency
 - D. Parahaemophilia - factor V deficiency
 - E. Pseudohaemophilia - vascular haemophilia, von willebrand's disease
- Q28. Patient with xeroderma pigmentosum is likely to develop ?
- A. Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
 - B. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
 - C. Leukemia
 - D. Lymphoma
 - E. Osteosarcoma
- Q29. The "Adam's apple" in the throat is actually
- A. The epiglottis, which forms a lid over the airway when swallowing
 - B. The cricoid cartilage of the larynx
 - C. The thyroid cartilage of the larynx
 - D. The vocal cords of the larynx
 - E. Several paired cartilages of the larynx

- Q30. In the adult skull each of the following bones exists in pairs except the:
- A. Parietal
 - B. Temporal
 - C. Sphenoid
 - D. Zygomatic
 - E. Vomer
- Q31. The bone which forms the shape of your face (wide or narrow) is your “cheekbone” or your ?
- A. Frontal bone
 - B. Zygomatic bone
 - C. Mandible
 - D. Maxilla
 - E. Vomer
- Q32. Excess growth hormone after epiphyseal growth causes:
- A. Acromegaly
 - B. Gigantism
 - C. Dwarfism
 - D. All of Above
- Q33. Right coronary artery supplies all, except:
- A. Inter arterial septum
 - B. Apex of heart
 - C. SA node
 - D. Intraventricular septum
- Q34. All the following are vitamin K–dependent coagulation factors except
- A. Factor X
 - B. Factor VII
 - C. Protein C
 - D. Protein S
 - E. Factor VIII
- Q35. Which of the following is a glycoprotein hormone?
- A. Cortisol
 - B. Growth hormone releasing hormone
 - C. Oxytocin
 - D. Thyrotropin (TSH)
 - E. Thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH)
- Q36. All are neural crest cell derivatives except
- A. Vomer bone
 - B. Choroid & sclera of eye
 - C. Tunica media of great vessels
 - D. Olfactory epithelium

- Q37. Osteoclast cells are derived from which cell type:
- A. Monocyte
 - B. Osteoprogenitor
 - C. Osteoblast
 - D. Osteocyte
- Q38. Excessive contraction of following muscle causes dislocation of jaw:
- A. Temporalis
 - B. Lateral pterygoid
 - C. Medial pterygoid
 - D. Zygomaticus Major
- Q39. Natal teeth are defined as:
- A. Teeth present at time of birth
 - B. Teeth erupting in the 2nd-3rd month
 - C. Teeth erupting between 6months to 2years
 - D. Teeth erupting after 1 year of age
 - E. Teeth erupting after 2 years of age.
- Q40. Classification of impacted 3rd molars(mandibular molars) is based on:
- A. Relation of tooth to ramus of mandible and 2nd molar
 - B. Relative depth of 3rd molar in the bone
 - C. Based on position of long axis of impacted 3rd molar in relation to long axis of second molar
 - D. All of the above
- Q41. Which of the following are D2 agonists and thus are useful for hyperprolactinemia?
- A. Fenoldopam
 - B. Bromocriptine And Cabergoline
 - C. Metoclopramide, Droperidol, And Domperidone
 - D. Clozapine, Risperidone, and Olanzapine
 - E. Amoxapine
- Q42. Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) the most common cause is :
- A. Legionella pneumophila
 - B. Staph. Aureus
 - C. Streptococcus
 - D. Mycoplasma
 - E. Viral pneumonia
- Q43. All are clinical feature associated with Gestational Trophoblastic Disease except:
- A. Abnormal uterine bleeding
 - B. Pre eclampsia toxaemia
 - C. Headache
 - D. Features of hyperthyroidism
 - E. Multiple ovarian cyst

- Q44. Which one of the following diseases is most likely to be associated with scleritis?
- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
 - B. Crohn's disease
 - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - D. SLE
 - E. Ulcerative colitis
- Q45. A 40-year-old lady collapsed during an aerobics class and was brought to accident and emergency by ambulance in asystole. She has no past cardiac history of note and has been generally fit and well recently. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her arrest?
- A. Pulmonary embolus.
 - B. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy.
 - C. Acute myocardial infarction.
 - D. Severe pneumonia.
 - E. Pneumothorax
- Q46. The small muscles of hand are supplied by spinal segments?
- A. C5, C6
 - B. C6, C7
 - C. C7, C8
 - D. C8, T1
 - E. T1, T2
- Q47. Which is the most common congenital malformation of the male urethra
- A. Urethral stricture
 - B. Posterior urethral valve
 - C. Hypospadias
 - D. Epispadias
- Q48. A 23-year-old man with type-1 diabetes has noticed an unusual lesion on the dorsum of his left hand. On examination he has an erythematous circular lesion that has a raised border. What diagnosis fits best with this clinical picture?
- A. Necrobiosis lipoidica
 - B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
 - C. Psoriasis
 - D. Granuloma annulare
- Q49. All are supplied by Facial Nerve Except:
- A. Lacrimal gland
 - B. Submandibular gland
 - C. Nasal glands
 - D. Parotid gland
- Q50. Nerve involved in tarsal tunnel syndrome is :
- A. Lateral plantar
 - B. Medial plantar
 - C. Post tibial
 - D. Ant tibial
- Q51. The lateral boundary of femoral canal is formed by
- A. Lacunar ligament
 - B. Femoral ligament
 - C. Femoral vein
 - D. Femoral nerve

- Q52. Winging of scapula is due to paralysis of:
- A. Long thoracic nerve
 - B. Axillary nerve
 - C. Radial nerve
 - D. Median nerve
- Q53. Which virus is responsible for avian influenza?
- A. H1N1
 - B. H2N1
 - C. H3N1
 - D. H4N1
 - E. H5N1
- Q54. Which one is the initial event in transfer of WBC to the site of inflammation?
- A. Margination
 - B. Emigration
 - C. Pavementation
 - D. Diapedesis
- Q55. Short transient action of angiotensin II is:
- A. Thirst
 - B. Vasoconstriction
 - C. Salt retention
 - D. Aldosterone release
- Q56. A 25-year-old female presents to her doctor's office with a rash over the malar eminences of her face, sparing the nasolabial folds; a skin rash due to exposure to sunlight; and painless nasopharyngeal ulcers. Suspecting an autoimmune disorder, her physician obtains an antinuclear antibody test of her blood and finds high titers of anti-double-stranded DNA antibodies. Which one of the following diseases is most likely responsible for this immunological reaction?
- A. Goodpasture syndrome
 - B. Multiple sclerosis
 - C. Myasthenia gravis
 - D. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - E. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Q57. The pronator quadratus has the same innervation of the following muscle:
- A. Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - B. Palmaris longus
 - C. Flexor pollicis longus
 - D. Flexor digitorum profundus of middle finger
- Q58. The gastroduodenal artery is derived from
- A. Celiac artery
 - B. Hepatic artery
 - C. Splenic artery
 - D. Cystic artery
- Q59. Most common clinical finding/symptom encountered in glycogen storage diseases:
- A. Hepatomegaly & Hyperglycemia
 - B. Hepatomegaly & Hypoglycemia
 - C. Hepatomegaly & Macroglossia
 - D. Macroglossia & Hypoglycemia
 - E. Spleenomegaly & Hyperglycemia
- Q60. Regarding histology of gastrointestinal tract, which is inappropriate:
- A. Paneth cells contain eosinophilic granules in apical cytoplasm

- B. Peyer's patches are present in submucous layer of duodenum
- C. Parietal cells of human stomach secretes intrinsic factor
- D. Striated brush border is composed of micro villi

Q61. On the limited area of epidermis as a result of trauma layers up to a growing are absent .what cells will become the basic source of its regeneration?

- A. Stratum basale
- B. Stratum corneum
- C. Stratum spinosum
- D. Stratum lucidum

Q62. Most common acquired deficiency causing thrombosis:

- A. Anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome
- B. Anti thrombin III def
- C. Protein C def
- D. Protein S def
- E. Protein C resistance

Q63. Prostacyclins are secreted by:

- A. Platelets
- B. Vascular endothelial cells
- C. Renal tubules
- D. Fibroblasts
- E. Mast cells

Q64. Patient is to get renal transplant. HLA testing is to be done. What should be send for testing:

- A. RBC
- B. WBC
- C. Buccal mucosa
- D. Bone marrow

Q65. Most important pre-requisite for renal transplantation:

- A. ABO compatibility
- B. HLA testing
- C. T cell count of recipient
- D. Mixed lymphocyte assays

Q66. Following is not a function of liver:

- A. Lipogenesis
- B. Albumin synthesis
- C. Cholesterol synthesis
- D. Ig synthesis
- E. Gluconeogenesis

- Q67. A female pt with chronic renal failure has 5 ppl who are willing to serve as donor for renal transplant. Her husband, identical twin, half brother, sister and son. Most suitable donor for the pt would be:
- A. Twin
 - B. Brother
 - C. Husband
 - D. Stepbrother
 - E. Sister
- Q68. In sever dehydration, which is markedly decrease:
- A. Plasma
 - B. ECF
 - C. ICF
 - D. Total body fluid
 - E. ECF+ICF
- Q69. Patient lying in operating room with room temperature of 21c and 80% humidity. Main mechanism for heat loss:
- A. Respiration
 - B. Urination
 - C. Conduction & radiation
 - D. Sweating
- Q70. Humans are the terminal end for:
- A. Tetanus
 - B. Treponema
 - C. Gonococcus
 - D. All
- Q71. Pathogenicity of staphylococci is because of:
- A. Lecithinase
 - B. Coagulase
 - C. M protein
 - D. Cell wall
- Q72. Bioavailability is for drugs administered:
- A. IM
 - B. IV
 - C. Oral
 - D. SC
 - E. SL

Q73. Different types of fever

- A. Pontiac fever---*Legionella pneumophila*
- B. Shanghai fever---*Pseudomonas*
- C. Brazilian purpuric fever---*Hemophilus aegyptius* (pink eye)
- D. Havernhill fever---*Streptobacillus monoliformis*
- E. Oroya fever---*Bartonella bacilliformis* (Carrion's d/s)
- F. Q fever---*Coxiella burnetti*
- G. Colorado tick fever---*Orbivirus*
- H. Trench fever---*Rochalimaea quintana* (five day fever)

- Q74. Angiotensinogen is produced in?
- A. Liver
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Atrium
 - D. Hypothalamus
 - E. Dermatology
- Q75. Biconcave shape of RBC is maintained by :
- A. Band 3 & band 4 proteins
 - B. Spectrin & ankyrin
 - C. Laminin
 - D. Elastin
- Q76. Reversal of the anticoagulation effect of warfarin is accomplished most quickly by:
- A. FFP
 - B. VIT K Concentrated factor VIII
 - C. IV CALCIUM
 - D. Protamine sulphate
- Q77. Normal pth is seen in:
- A. Parathyroid adenoma
 - B. Parathyroid hyperplasia
 - C. Osteoporosis
 - D. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
 - E. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- Q78. About 75% of the blood supply of the spinal cord is derived from the anterior spinal artery. This artery arises from which of the following?
- A. Artery of Adamkiewicz
 - B. Basilar artery
 - C. Internal carotid artery
 - D. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - E. Vertebral artery
- Q79. Adult with low serum calcium and ionic calcium, high serum phosphate increase PTH, normal alkaline phosphatase. Most likely:
- A. Chronic renal failure
 - B. Osteomalacia
 - C. Hyperparathyroidism
 - D. Bone metastasis
- Q80. Nerve root supplying anterior triangle of neck:
- A. C1
 - B. C2-C3
 - C. C3-C4
 - D. C4
 - E. C2

- Q81. Damage to cervical sympathetic trunk will cause:
- A. Pupillary dilatation
 - B. Inc sweating
 - C. Dry mouth
 - D. Partial ptosis
- Q82. A patient after trauma of right upper limb there is the parafunction of the extensors muscles, and also absence of skinning sensitiveness on back surface of hand. Which nerve is damaged?
- A. Radial
 - B. Ulnar
 - C. Medial
 - D. Musculocutaneous
- Q83. The hormone only secreted during pregnancy?
- A. HCG
 - B. HPL
 - C. Relaxin
 - D. All of above
- Q84. A patient has oblique inguinal hernia. Where is its gate (hilum)?
- A. Laterally from the inferior epigastric artery
 - B. In suprapubic fossa
 - C. In femoral fossa
 - D. Medially from the inferior epigastric artery
- Q85. In histological specimen of biopate of epidermis of skin of the healthy adult man , cells which are divided are visualized in a basal layer. What process is provided by these cells?
- A. Physiological regeneration
 - B. Adaptation
 - C. Apoptosis
 - D. Reperative regeneration
- Q86. Hormone that stores carbohydrates ,lipids n protein in body ?
- A. Growth hormone
 - B. Thyroid hormone
 - C. Cortisol
 - D. Insulin
 - E. PTH
- Q87. When removal a tumour of pancreas is damaged vessel passes to the superior border of pancreas. Which vessel is damaged?
- A. Pancreaticoduodenal superior artery
 - B. Pancreaticoduodenal inferior artery
 - C. Gastroepiploic right artery
 - D. Splenic artery
- Q88. In traumatology hospital a patient is delivered with the wound of large lumbar muscle. A patient leaves an opportunity to extended leg in a knee-joint. Which nerve is damaged in this case?
- A. Ilioepigastric
 - B. Ilioinguinal
 - C. Genito-femoral
 - D. Femoral nerve
- Q89. During the operation, manipulating in the region between stomach and liver, a surgeon beware of to injure a hepatoduodenal ligament, because there is:

- A. Common biliary duct, proper hepatic artery, portal vein
 - B. Common biliary duct, common hepatic artery, portal vein
 - C. Proper hepatic artery, hepatoduodenal artery
 - D. Portal vein, hepatic veins
- Q90. What is the most common human leucocyte-associated antigen (HLA) type in rheumatoid arthritis ?
- A. HLA B5
 - B. HLA DR2
 - C. HLA DR3
 - D. HLA DR4
- Q91. Which is the most active metabolite of vitamin D involved in calcium homeostasis ?
- A. 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol
 - B. 7-Dehydrocholesterol
 - C. 1,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol
 - D. 24,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol
 - E. Cholecalciferol
- Q92. A patient suffers from the cirrhosis of liver. Varicose expansions of which veins can be from the system of porto-caval anastomoses?
- A. Epigastric superficial vein
 - B. Femoral vein
 - C. Subcostal vein
 - D. Circumflex iliac deep vein
- Q93. Avidin binds with:
- A. Vit B12
 - B. Biotin
 - C. Vit C
 - D. Vit D
 - E. Riboflavin
- Q94. Scenario of mental retardation, hypotonia, hypermobility, protruded tongue, umbilical hernia and upward slant of lateral epicanthus. Most likely trisomy of chromosome:
- A. 9
 - B. 11
 - C. 21
 - D. 14
- Q95. A 45 years old patient, complaints about dizziness, stagerring during walking, hypotaxia motions. After being set under inspection, the patient has the osteochondrosis of the cervical part of vertebral trunk and compressed vessel passes through the transverse openings of the cervical vertebrae. Which is this vessel?
- A. Vertebral artery
 - B. Subclavian artery
 - C. External carotid artery
 - D. Internal carotid artery

- Q96. A 40years old woman has fibromyoma of the uterus. Was performed supravaginal amputation of uterus with is the removal of the uterine tubes. Ovaries are not removed Suspensory ovary ligament is fully stored, and vessel which supplies ovaries passes in it. Name it:
- A. Ovarian artery
 - B. Ovarian branch of uterine artery
 - C. Pudendal internal artery
 - D. Internal iliac artery
- Q97. A man on a manufacture got the lacerated wound of shoulder by ferruginous instrument. what cells of epidermis will take an antigen the first, will decompose it on particles and will present to other immunocompetent cells of skin?
- A. Barrel
 - B. Keratinocytes
 - C. Melanocyte
 - D. Langerhan's cell
- Q98. Data cells of skin are to 3% from all cells of epidermis .they originate from the bone marrow and behave to the system of mononuclear phagocytes ,in composition of epidermis are localized mainly in a stratum spinosum .what cells are these?
- A. Stem
 - B. Keratinocyte
 - C. Merkel
 - D. Melanocyte
 - E. Langerhan's
- Q99. In a patient, the malignant tumour of abdominal part of eosophagus is diagnosed. Which group of lymphatic nodes is regional for the indicated part of the eosophagus?
- A. Cardic lymphatic annulus
 - B. Paratracheal lymphatic nodes
 - C. Prevertebral lymphatic nodes
 - D. Pericardial lateral lymphatic nodes
- Q100. In which one of the following , renal excretion of water most likely to be increased:
- A. Chronic renal failure
 - B. Early phase of acute tubular necrosis
 - C. Nephritic syndrome
 - D. Hypocalcemia
 - E. Secondary hyperaldosteronism
- Q101. A patient has the ischemia of tissues below the knee joint that is accompanied by “remittent lameness”. About occlusion of which artery is it possible to think?
- A. Popliteal artery
 - B. Fibular artery
 - C. Posterior tibial artery
 - D. Anterior tibial artery

Q102. How are infectious diseases, such as colds and influenza, most commonly spread?

- A. Breathing viruses in air
- B. . Hand-to-face contact
- C. Drinking infected water
- D. Eating contaminated food

- Q103. The therapeutic index of a drug is a measure of its:
- A. Safety
 - B. Potency
 - C. Efficacy
 - D. Dose variability
- Q104. Which of the following is the type of joints between stapes and incus?
- A. Primary cartilaginous
 - B. Secondary cartilaginous
 - C. Saddle synovial
 - D. Ball & socket synovial
- Q105. The most common site of venous disorders is
- A. Upper limb
 - B. Lower limb
 - C. Abdomen
 - D. Thorax
 - E. Head and neck
- Q106. One of the following vaccination is absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy:
- A. Hepatitis B
 - B. Cholera
 - C. Rabies
 - D. Yellow fever
- Q107. From which of the following layers the regeneration of endometrium take place:
- A. Zona basalis
 - B. Zona pellucidum
 - C. Zona compacta
 - D. Zona spongiosa
- Q108. Middle meningeal artery is transmitted through:
- A. Foramen rotundum
 - B. Foramen ovale
 - C. Foramen spinosum
 - D. Foramen lacerum
- Q109. At the inspection of patient absence of sight is discovered in the medial halves of sight areas of both eyes. Which part of visual way for certain is damaged?
- A. Optic chiasma
 - B. Optic nerve
 - C. Optic tract
 - D. Calcarine groove

- Q110. A man, 42 years old appealed to medical hospital on an occasion of sword-cut of the inferior part of the anterior surface of shoulder. Objectively: heavy bending of forearm. Which of the adopted muscles are probably damaged in the patient?
- A. Brachial muscle, biceps brachial muscle
 - B. Biceps brachial muscle, anconeus muscle
 - C. Coracobrachial muscle, supraspinatus muscle
 - D. Muscle, infraspinatus muscle
 - E. Deltoid muscle, biceps brachial muscle
- Q111. A patient at pulling out lingua there is the rejection of the apex at the left. Motive innervation of which cranial nerve is broken in this case?
- A. Right hypoglossal nerve
 - B. Right glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C. Right vagus nerve
 - D. Left trigeminal nerve
- Q112. As a result of trauma of skull with the damage of the superior wall of right orbital cavity a victim threw away an opportunity to levitate the superior eyelid of right eye and to look up. Which nerve is certainly damaged?
- A. Superior branch of oculomotor nerve
 - B. Inferior branch of oculomotor nerve
 - C. Trochlear nerve
 - D. Abducent nerve
- Q113. The most common type of intussusception is:
- A. Ileoileal
 - B. Colocolic
 - C. Ileocolic
 - D. Ileo-ileocolic
- Q114. The chromosomal anomaly in Klinefelter syndrome is:
- A. 47 XXY
 - B. 45 XO
 - C. 47 XXX
 - D. 45 XXY
- Q115. The bleeding stop following a delivery is connected with the action of oxytocin on the wall of uterus . What tunica of the organ react to this action?
- A. Perimetrium
 - B. Endometrium
 - C. Myometrium
 - D. Submucous layer
- Q116. Patient presented with yellow discoloration of sclera, dark urine, loss of appetite and vomiting. Most relevant investigation:
- A. Alkaline phosphatase
 - B. Bilirubin+ALT
 - C. Viral serology
 - D. Serum & urine bilirubin
 - E. Liver biopsy

- Q117. In megaloblastic anemia, peripheral blood smear will show
- A. Hypersegmented neutrophils
 - B. Low platelets
 - C. Microcytes
 - D. None
- Q118. About blood group which is appropriate:
- A. Are enzymes
 - B. Called agglutinins
 - C. Secreted in saliva
 - D. None
- Q119. Liver is held in the upper part of abdominal cavity by:
- A. Abdominal muscle tone
 - B. Attachment of hepatic veins to inferior vena cava
 - C. Attachment to diaphragm
 - D. Intraabdominal pressure
 - E. Peritoneal ligaments
- Q120. Zygote cell division after blastula formation, what type of blastula is specific of a human being?
- A. Blastocyst
 - B. Discoblastula
 - C. Morula
 - D. Celoblastula
- Q121. Example of secondary active transport:
- A. Na
 - B. Glucose
 - C. O₂
 - D. Co₂
 - E. Protein
- Q122. Genetic diseases mostly have pathology involving:
- A. DNA
 - B. mRNA
 - C. tRNA
 - D. Proteins
- Q123. β -endorphins most abundantly are found in:
- A. Thalamus
 - B. Hypothalamus
 - C. Brainstem
 - D. Basal ganglia

- Q124. Patient on HTN meds presents with increase indirect bilirubin with positive coomb's test (at diff temp -ve)? Drug most likely involved:
- A. Methyldopa
 - B. Hydralazine
 - C. Hydrochlorthiazide
 - D. Clonidine
 - E. Beta blocker
- Q125. Features seen in hemolytic anemia all except
- A. Bone marrow hyperplasia
 - B. Increased reticulocytes
 - C. Splenomegaly
 - D. Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- Q126. PERMANENT OR NON-REPLICATING CELLS ARE:
- A. Skeletal muscle
 - B. Cardiac muscle
 - C. Glial cells
 - D. Hepatocyte
 - E. Renal tubular
- Q127. Regarding adult polycystic kidney disease, 50% of generation not affected and do not transmit disease to other generation, most likely inheritance pattern:
- A. Autosomal dominant
 - B. Autosomal recessive
 - C. X-linked
 - D. Multifactorial
 - E. Mitochondrial
- Q128. Viruses produce pathological effects by:
- A. Changes in nuclear membrane
 - B. Attack mitochondria
 - C. Alteration in protein synthesis
 - D. Formation of cytoplasmic pigment
 - E. Formation of free radicals
- Q129. A man who went for a ride on a roundabout had amplification of heart rate, sweating and nausea. What receptors stimulation is it primarily connected with?
- A. Proprioceptors
 - B. Visual
 - C. Auditory
 - D. Vestibular
- Q130. Anemia of maturation failure:
- A. Iron def anemia
 - B. Normocytic
 - C. Pernicious anemia
 - D. Microcytic hypo
 - E. Chronic disease

- Q131. Following use amp as their mechanism in cell membrane:
- A. Receptor
 - B. Carrier protein
 - C. Ion channels
 - D. Hormones
- Q132. To disclose about a recently diagnosed fatal disease. Most appropriate:
- A. Tell family & patient as soon as known
 - B. Tell patient but not family
 - C. Tell family but not patient
 - D. Crisp, logical, evidence based accurate information to the patient and family according to demand
- Q133. T-wave on ecg represents:
- A. Ventricular repolarization
 - B. Ventricular depolarization
 - C. Atrial repolarization
 - D. Refractory period
- Q134. GOOD DOCTOR-PATIENT MUST HAVE:
- A. Active listening
 - B. Ideal decorated clinic
 - C. Good social skills
 - D. Logical answers to questions asked
- Q135. A gynecologist testing efficacy of norfloxacin and amoxicillin in UTI, grouped as A & B randomly allocated to patients receiving either one of them. This is an example of:
- A. Double blind
 - B. Single blind
 - C. Triple blind
 - D. Cross-sectional study
 - E. Cohort
- Q136. Which of the following binds to and inactivates myosin binding site on actin:
- A. Tropomyosin
 - B. Troponin C
 - C. Troponin T
 - D. None
- Q137. Examination of a newborn boy's genitalia revealed an urethral hiatus that opens on the underside of his penis. What malformation is it?
- A. Hermaphroditism
 - B. Epispadia
 - C. Cryptorchidism
 - D. Hypospadias
- Q138. A patient with a knife wound in the left lumbar part was delivered to the emergency hospital. In course of operation a surgeon found that internal organs were not damaged but the knife injured one of muscles of renal pelvis. What muscle is it?
- A. Erector muscle of spine
 - B. Abdominal external oblique muscle
 - C. Great psoas muscle
 - D. Abdominal internal oblique muscle

Q139. As a result of growth of tumour in the cavity of a III ventricle of cerebrum a patient develops vegetative disorders as the parasympathetic, thermoregulation, all types of exchange, not saccharine diabetes. The irritation of nuclei of which area of cerebrum caused these symptoms?

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Peduncles of brain
- C. Tegmentum of midbrain
- D. Pons

Q140. Patient receiving ATT, develops gout. Drug which should be stopped?

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Ethambutol
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. Streptomycin
- E. Rifampicin

Q141. Which of the following shifts the O₂-Hb dissociation curve to the right:

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Increase pH
- C. NO (nitric oxide)
- D. Fetal hemoglobin

- Q142. Muscle fibers which form the pacemaker & conductive system of heart are associated with?
- A. Pericardium
 - B. Myocardium
 - C. Endocardium
 - D. None
- Q143. Which layer of heart is responsible for the pinging action of heart?
- A. Pericardium
 - B. Myocardium
 - C. Endocardium
 - D. All of the above
- Q144. In a victim, knife wound of lumbar region, on the right side. Takes place damage of right kidney. Which organs of retroperitoneal space can be damaged in this case?
- A. Duodenum
 - B. Transverse colon
 - C. Left flexure of transverse colon
 - D. Descending part of colon
- Q145. From which of the following layers the regeneration of endometrium take place:
- A. Zona basalis
 - B. Zona pellucidum
 - C. Zona compacta
 - D. Zona spongiosa
- Q146. A hematocrit of 41% means?
- A. 41% of formed elements in blood are RBCs
 - B. 41% of blood is serum
 - C. 41% of formed elements in blood comprises of rbcs, wbcs and platelets
 - D. 41% of rbcs contain hemoglobin
- Q147. A patient presents with itching (and some other symptoms) on workup found to have intestinal worm infestation. His blood workup will most likely show increase:
- A. Neutrophils
 - B. Eosinophils
 - C. Lymphocytes
 - D. Monocytes
 - E. Basophils
- Q148. From which of the following layers the regeneration of endometrium take place:
- A. Zona basalis
 - B. Zona pellucidum
 - C. Zona compacta
 - D. Zona spongiosa

Q149. Which one is the malignant tumour of bone ?

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Osteoma
- C. Simple bone cyst
- D. Giant cell tumour

- Q150. After the traumatic defect of the perineum a victim has any incontinence of urine. Which muscle has trauma?
- A. Sphincter muscle of urethra
 - B. Superficial transversal muscle of perineum
 - C. Deep transversal muscle of perineum
 - D. Sciatico-cavernous muscle
 - E. Internal sphincter of anal orifice
- Q151. Regarding histology of gastrointestinal tract, which is inappropriate:
- A. Paneth cells contain eosinophilic granules in apical cytoplasm
 - B. Peyer's patches are present in submucous layer of duodenum
 - C. Parietal cells of human stomach secretes intrinsic factor
 - D. Striated brush border is composed of micro villi
 - E. The longitudinal coat of muscularis externa is arranged in 3 bands in colon
- Q152. Tumor with involvement of all germ cells?
- A. Teratoma
 - B. Sarcoma
 - C. Adenocarcinoma
 - D. Hamartoma
 - E. Seminoma
- Q153. Person receiving large amount of iv dextrose water. Secretion of which hormone will be inhibited
- A. Adh
 - B. Cortisol
 - C. Insulin
 - D. Aldosterone
 - E. GH
- Q154. Most important distinguishing feature between benign and malignant neoplasm:
- A. Inc cell growth
 - B. Invasion and infiltration
 - C. Metastasis
 - D. Anaplasia
- Q155. A 6 yrs old boy, apathy, peripheral edema, enlarged liver, low serum albumin and moderate anemia. Most likely diagnosis?
- A. Kwashiorkor
 - B. Marasmus
 - C. Beri beri
 - D. Vit C def
- Q156. In slow wave sleep, main neurotransmitter is:
- A. Serotonin
 - B. Acetylcholine
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. Nor-epinephrine
- Q157. Distribution of a drug in body is not affected by:
- A. Sex
 - B. Age
 - C. Cardiac failure
 - D. Renal failure
 - E. Pregnancy
- Q158. Disc lesion between L4 & L5 will lead to?

- A. Reduce knee jerk
 - B. Reduce ankle jerk
 - C. Weakness of foot dorsiflexion
 - D. Reduced sensation on the small toe
- Q159. 'Endemic Disease' means that a disease:
- A. Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy
 - B. Is constantly present in a given population group
 - C. Exhibits seasonal pattern
 - D. Is prevalent among animals
- Q160. T-wave on ECG represents?
- A. Ventricular repolarization
 - B. Ventricular depolarization
 - C. Atrial repolarization
 - D. Refractory period
- Q161. Axon of a nerve terminal doesnot contain:
- A. Nissl bodies
 - B. Microfilaments
 - C. Microtubules
 - D. Mitochondria
- Q162. Myocardial infarction is most commonly occur in:
- A. Mitral regurgitation
 - B. Aortic stenosis
 - C. Mitral stenosis
 - D. Aortic regurgitation
- Q163. Metaplasia can occur in all the following except?
- A. Brain
 - B. Liver
 - C. Esophagus
 - D. Endometrium
 - E. Gut
- Q164. True about Apoptosis are all except:
- A. Inflammation is present
 - B. Chromosomal breakage
 - C. Clumping of chromatin
 - D. Cell shrinkage
- Q165. Infants have greater risk of developing water intoxication in the first month of life because:
- A. Filtration mechenism of kidney is underdeveloped
 - B. Heart is underdevelopment
 - C. Brain is underdevelopment
 - D. All of the above

- Q166. How long is breast feeding recommended by the PAKISTAN Paediatrics Association . PPA ?
- A. Three to five months
 - B. Fout to six months
 - C. Six to nine months
 - D. Twelve months
 - E. None of Above
- Q167. How long is breast feeding recommended by the American Academy of Paediatrics?
- A. Three months
 - B. Six months
 - C. Nine months
 - D. Twelve months
- Q168. In megaloblastic anemia , RBCs are?
- A. Macrocytic , Normochromic
 - B. Macrocytic , Hypochromic
 - C. Microcytic , Normochromic
 - D. Microcytic , Hypochromic
- Q169. Which one among the following vitamins is necessary for blood clotting?
- A. Vitamin D
 - B. Vitamin A
 - C. Vitamin K
 - D. Vitamin C
- Q170. Which protein defect is responsible for Marfan's syndrome?
- A. Elastin
 - B. Fibrillin
 - C. Myosin
 - D. Actin
 - E. Collagen
- Q171. Diencephalon doesnot include:
- A. Habenular nucleus
 - B. Pulvinar
 - C. Superior colliculus
 - D. Mamillary body
- Q172. Once a clot has served its purpose .it is removed by the process of ?
- A. Hemolysis
 - B. Fibrinolysis
 - C. Clot retraction
 - D. Thrombosis

Q173. The term for abnormal clot that is formed in the vessel?

- A. Thrombus
- B. Embolism
- C. Bolus
- D. Platelet plug

- Q174. Apgar score included all the following except:
- A. Colour of baby
 - B. Blood pressure
 - C. Activity
- Q175. A young patient presenting with massive haematemesis was found to have splenomegaly. In this case the most likely source of bleeding is:
- A. Duodenal ulcer
 - B. Esophageal varices
 - C. Gastric ulcer
 - D. Erosive mucosal disease
- Q176. Which one of the following is a recognized X-Ray feature of Rheumatoid Arthritis?
- A. Juxta-articular-osteosclerosis
 - B. Bamboo spine
 - C. Bone erosions
 - D. Peri-articular calcification
- Q177. Which of the following enzyme plays main functional role in regulation of cholesterol synthesis ?
- A. Mevalonate kinase
 - B. Decarboxylase
 - C. HMG CoA synthase
 - D. HMG CoA reductase
- Q178. Parotid duct is also known as:
- A. Duct of Santorini
 - B. Duct of Wirsung
 - C. Stenson's duct
 - D. Wharton's duct
- Q179. A patient has pain, edema and reddening of his skin in the anterosuperior area of his thigh and his foot's toe. What lymph nodes of his lower extremity responded to the inflammatory process?
- A. Deep inguinal
 - B. Superficial longitudinal
 - C. Superficial inguinal
 - D. Internal longitudinal
- Q180. A patient high bound of heart at level second intercostal space. At which level the high bound of heart is localized at healthy person?
- A. Intercostal space III
 - B. Intercostal space II
 - C. Second rib
 - D. Third rib

Q181. Conducting surgical interference on gall-bladder a doctor must define a general cystic duct. Which anatomical formation of peritoneum is located?

- A. Hepatoduodenal ligament
- B. Hepatorenal ligament
- C. Gastrocolic ligament
- D. Duodenorenal ligament

Q182. Which corpuscle is non-nucleated ?

- A. RBC
- B. WBC
- C. Plateletes
- D. Both a and c
- E. None

Q183. In old man has complicated act of urination. Which part of urinary canal more frequent narrows in old age?

- A. Prostatic part
- B. Urethral glands
- C. External urethrae sphincter muscle
- D. Membranaceous part

Q184. A electricweld which carried the burn of eyeball is delivered into eyeing department. Which of the structures transferred below suffered?

- A. Cornea
- B. Anterior camera of eyeball (humor)
- C. Lens
- D. Ciliary body

Q185. About pseudomonas all are true except

- A. Strict aerobes
- B. Can grow in disinfectant in hospital
- C. Infection is mostly due to endogenous source
- D. Most common organism in burn patient

Q186. Leptospirosis all are true except?

- A. Faces and urine of rodent is the cause
- B. Onset of igm in 5 days
- C. Incubation period is 10 days
- D. It is sensitive to penicillin

Q187. Bronchial circulation is associated with?

- A. Air conditioning
- B. Drug absorption
- C. Gaseous exchange
- D. Reserve volume

Q188. Dopa and 5-hydroxytryptophan are clinically imp because?

- A. They cross blood brain barrier
- B. They are acidic precursors of brain amines
- C. They acts as neuromodulators
- D. They are metabolites of various neurogenic amines

Q189. A case is presented by breathlessness, bilateral chest pain, cough and fever. Whats Your Diagnosis?

- A. Lung abcess
- B. Ca of Lung
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Lung failure

- Q190. Which one is encountered as the major cause of chronic liver disease?
- A. Acute hepatitis
 - B. Hepatitis B
 - C. Hepatitis C
 - D. Hepatitis D
- Q191. What is the normal systolic pressure in pulmonary artery?
- A. About 20 mm Hg
 - B. About 30 mm Hg
 - C. About 40 mm Hg
 - D. About 50 mm Hg
 - E. About 150 mm Hg
- Q192. The defect of development of which of membranes of testis is reason of hernia of scrotum?
- A. Cremasteric fascia
 - B. Vaginal membrane of testis
 - C. External spermatic fascia
 - D. Internal spermatic fascia
- Q193. A patient with appendicitis appendix is located in retrocecal position. With inflammation of which organs does it follow to conduct a differential diagnostics?
- A. Kidneys
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Liver
 - D. Ovaric
- Q194. Protein associated with obesity?
- A. Lecithene
 - B. Fibrin
 - C. Leptin
 - D. Taurine
- Q195. Which of the following method is used to detect primary herpes?
- A. Culture with giemsa stain
 - B. Culture with wright stain
 - C. Routine cytology
 - D. Flourocent stain for cytology
- Q196. What is the name of test for HIV Aids
- A. L- Test
 - B. T- Test
 - C. ELISA
 - D. Million's reagent test

Q197. All of the following are commonly seen in Ludwig's angina except

- A. Decreased neck motion
- B. Drooling
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Palpable fluctuance
- E. Trismus

Q198. An 80 year old gentleman presented to ER with Hx of decreased urine stream, hesitancy, urgency & frequency. What is the cause?

- A. Stricture
- B. Benign prostate hypertrophy
- C. Narrowing of the external meatus
- D. Urethral stone

Q199. The type of acute myelogenous leukemia associated with a high incidence with of disseminated intravascular coagulation is?

- A. Acute erythroleukemia
- B. Acute promyelocytic leukemia
- C. Acute megakaryocytic leukemia
- D. Acute myelomonocytic leukemia

Q200. The most common malignant lesion of bone?

- A. Osteogenic sarcoma
- B. Osteochondroma
- C. Ewing's sarcoma
- D. Metastatic carcinoma

Q201. The necrotic tissue and deposite of immune complex ,complement and plasma protein produce a smudgy eosinophilic deposition termed as?

- A. Coagulative necrosis
- B. Fibrinoid necrosis
- C. Caseation necrosis
- D. Fatty necrosis

Q202. Musicians nerve is?

- A. Radial
- B. Ulnar
- C. Median
- D. Musculoskeletal

Q203. A 36 year old known hypertensive female becomes pregnant. Which one of the following anti-hypertensive drugs will you most likely prescribe her?

- A. Captopril
- B. Furosemide
- C. Losartan
- D. Methyldopa
- E. Propranolol

Q204. Which one of the following anti-asthma drugs is given by inhaler?

- A. Aminophylline
- B. Ipratropium
- C. Montelukast
- D. Theophylline

- Q205. A child entered to the ENT department of clinical hospital with diagnosis: festering inflammation of the middle ear. The disease began from inflammation of nasopharynx. It is set that an infection got into the tympanic cavity through auditory tube which lies in:
- A. Musculotubal canal
 - B. Tympanic canal
 - C. Carotid canal
 - D. Canaliculus of tympanic chordate
- Q206. A patient was admitted to the surgical department with suspected inflammation of Meckel's diverticulum. What part of bowels should be examined in order to discover the diverticulum in course of an operation?
- A. Caecum
 - B. Ileum
 - C. Jejunum
 - D. Duodenum
- Q207. A patient with defect of the aortic valve. Which point of thorax does a doctor hear the tones of this valve?
- A. On 2 cm to the right, from the margin of sternum, in the second intercostal space
 - B. At the fifth intercostal space
 - C. On the left, near base of xiphoid process
 - D. On the right, near base of the xiphoid process
- Q208. A patient had to remove gall-bladder on the occasion of bilious-stoning illness. Which artery a surgeon must cross during the operation?
- A. Cystic
 - B. Right gastric
 - C. Gastro-duodenal
 - D. Common hepatic
- Q209. What is the vertical extension of the thyroid in relation to the vertebrae:
- A. C4 to T1
 - B. C5 to T1
 - C. C6 to T1
 - D. C3 to T1
- Q210. A six year boy tells his mom that "there is an alligator under his bed". The defence mechanism he is using is?
- A. Altruism
 - B. Projection
 - C. Transference
 - D. Fantasy
 - E. Isolation of affect

Q211. Examination of a patient revealed an abscess of pterygopalatine fossa. Where can the infection spread to unless the disease is managed in time?

- A. To the orbit
- B. To the subgaleal temporal space
- C. To the tympanic cavity
- D. To the interpterygoid space

- Q212. In course of indirect histogenesis of tubular bone tissue a plate is formed between epiphysial and diaphyseal ossification centers that provides further lengthwise growth of bones . What structure is it?
- A. Osseous plate
 - B. Metaphyseal plate
 - C. Osteon
 - D. Osseous cuff
- Q213. A patient who suffers from cancer of back of tongue has an intense bleeding as a result of affection of dorsal lingual artery by the tumour. What vessel should be ligated to stop bleeding?
- A. Facial artery
 - B. Dorsal lingual artery
 - C. Ascending pharyngeal artery
 - D. Lingual artery
- Q214. Neurological examination of a 65 y.o. patient related a hemorrhage within the superior temporal gyrus. In the blood supply area of which artery is it?
- A. Middle cerebral artery
 - B. Anterior communicating artery
 - C. Anterior cerebral artery
 - D. Basilar artery
- Q215. A teenager was irradiated with high radiation dose that resulted in serious damages of lymphoid system, lysis of many lymphocytes. Restoration of normal hemogram is possible due to the functioning of the following gland:
- A. Thyroid
 - B. Adrenal
 - C. Liver
 - D. Thymus
- Q216. Bueberry Muffin rash is seen in infants suffering from infection of
- A. Toxoplasmosis
 - B. Rubella
 - C. CMV nd Rubella
 - D. Syphilis
 - E. In All TORCH infections
- Q217. Episodes of diarrhea lasting more than 14 days and are caused by infections like E.Coli
- A. Acute diarrhea
 - B. Chronic diarrhea
 - C. Persistent diarrhea
- Q218. Major cause of Acute diarrhea is
- A. E. Coli
 - B. Shigella
 - C. Rotavirus
 - D. Giardia lamblia
 - E. Cryptosporidium

- Q219. In a patient the defeat of facial nerve is diagnosed. At which level of the damaged nerve, if a patient has such connection of clinical symptoms: paralysis of mimic muscles, violation of taste sensitiveness of the anterior part of lingua, dryness in mouth (diminishing of saliva separates). It not decrease of the separates of tear
- A. On the base of brain
 - B. In the canal of the facial nerve below knee, after output of large petrosal nerve
 - C. In the cannel of facial nerve, to output of the large petrosal nerve
 - D. After the output of nerve from canal
- Q220. A 60 years old patient is found with expansion of veins of eosophagus, rectum and subcutaneous veins of the anterior abdominal wall. The system of which vein is damaged?
- A. Portal vein
 - B. Inferior vena cava
 - C. Hemiazygos vein
 - D. Superior vena cava
- Q221. Which of the anatomic formations can serve as orientate for finding of openings of ureter at the internal inspection of urinary bladder?
- A. Vesical trigone
 - B. Apex of vesicae
 - C. Body of vesicae
 - D. Urachus
- Q222. Peripheral findings in dietary iron deficiency include?
- A. Ovalocytes
 - B. MCV <50% of normal
 - C. Howell jolly bodies
- Q223. A patient breaking humerus on the border of the middle and lower third, with the partial loss of function of bending of forearm. Which of the muscle function will be damage in this case?
- A. Brachial muscle
 - B. Coracobrachial muscle
 - C. Triceps brachial muscle
 - D. Anconeous muscle
- Q224. Regarding thalasema trait which is appropriate?
- A. Anemia is present in more than 75% of cases
 - B. Bone deformities are seen in more than 50% of pts
 - C. Serum ferritin levels are normal
- Q225. Nature of Malarial fever In children is?
- A. High grade
 - B. Low grade
 - C. Continuous
 - D. Intermittent

Q226. PCV decreases in?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Polycythemia
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Pregnancy

- Q227. Effect of insulin on HMP shunt?
- A. Increases
 - B. Decreases
 - C. Stops
 - D. None
- Q228. Vector of viral encephalitis is the?
- A. Demodex
 - B. Canine tick
 - C. Dermacenter
 - D. House flies
- Q229. In new born infant the commnest source of Tetanus is?
- A. Soil
 - B. Feces
 - C. Ear piercing
 - D. Umblicus
 - E. Abscesses
- Q230. In pernicious anemia, RBCs are?
- A. Macrocytic & normochromic
 - B. Macrocytic & hypochromic
 - C. Microcytic & normochromic
 - D. Microcytic & hypochromic
- Q231. Cytotoxic cells are?
- A. T lymphocyte
 - B. B cells
 - C. T memory
 - D. Mast cell
- Q232. Niacin deficiency causes?
- A. Pellagra
 - B. Glossitis
 - C. Anaemia
 - D. None
- Q233. Which of following is live attenuated vaccine
- A. Pertussis
 - B. Cholera
 - C. BCG
 - D. Injectable polio
 - E. Rabies

Q234. Which headache is commonest among the following:

- A. Migraine
- B. Cluster
- C. Idiopathic stabbing
- D. Exertional

- Q235. The average volume of a single RBC?
- A. MCV
 - B. MCH
 - C. MCHC
 - D. PCV
 - E. CI
- Q236. Effect of insulin on the enzyme activity of phosphofructokinase?
- A. Increases
 - B. Decreases
 - C. Stops
 - D. None
- Q237. In iron deficiency anemia, RBCs are?
- A. Macrocytic & Normochromic
 - B. Macrocytic & Hypochromic
 - C. Microcytic & Normochromic
 - D. Microcytic & Hypochromic
- Q238. Coagulative necrosis is seen in
- A. TB
 - B. Sarcoidosis
 - C. Cryptococcus infection
 - D. Gangrene
- Q239. Extrinsic membrane of larynx are all except?
- A. Cricothyroid
 - B. Thyrohyoid
 - C. Hyoepiglottic
 - D. Cricotracheal
- Q240. Which 1 of the following undergoes predominantly intramembranous ossification?
- A. Maxilla
 - B. Palate
 - C. Cranial base
 - D. Cranial vault
- Q241. The continuous band of muscle constituting buccinator mechanism is anchored at
- A. pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone
 - B. supranuchal line of occipital bone
 - C. base of occipital bone
 - D. infranuchal line of occipital bone
- Q242. The continuous band of muscle constituting buccinator mechanism is anchored at
- A. Pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone
 - B. Supranuchal line of occipital bone
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- Q243. Which 1 of the following undergoes predominantly intramembranous ossification?
- A. Maxilla
 - B. Palate
 - C. Cranial base
 - D. Cranial vault
- Q244. Extrinsic muscles of larynx are all except?
- A. Cricothyroid
 - B. Thyrohyoid
 - C. Hyoepiglottic
 - D. Cricotracheal
- Q245. Major potent inhibitor of insulin release is?
- A. Secretin
 - B. Epinephrine
 - C. Gastrin
 - D. Calcitonin
 - E. Oxytocin
- Q246. Which one of the following drugs is capable of blocking both Alpha-Beta Adrenoreceptors?
- A. Labetalol
 - B. Pindolol
 - C. Pindolol/pindolol
 - D. Metoprolol
 - E. Terazosin
- Q247. Especially in winter during exercise and exposure to bright light, the production of which substance is increased?
- A. Melatonin
 - B. Lactate
 - C. Serotonin
 - D. Malate
- Q248. Which one is not gastrointestinal medication?
- A. Ranitidine
 - B. Famotidine
 - C. Pantoprazole
 - D. Misoprostol
 - E. Artemisinin
- Q249. Which step of glycolysis is not irreversible?
- A. Step 3, phosphofructokinase rxn
 - B. Steps 1, hexokinase (or glucokinase) rxn
 - C. Step 10, pyruvate kinase rxn
 - D. Step 2, glucose phosphate isomerase rxn

Q250. ESR increases in?

- A. Polycythemia
- B. Sickle cell anemia
- C. Leukocytosis
- D. Tuberculosis

- Q251. Connective tissue sheath that covers each muscle fiber called?
- A. Perimysium
 - B. Epimysium
 - C. Endomysium
 - D. Fascia
- Q252. Which hormone is responsible for decreased blood calcium level?
- A. Parathyroid hormone
 - B. Calcitonin
 - C. Thyroxine
 - D. Vasopressin
- Q253. Examination of a patient has shown deficiency pulp development . What embryonic source has been affected?
- A. Ectoderm
 - B. Mesenchyme
 - C. Endoderm
 - D. Oral cavity epithelium
- Q254. Immunoglobulins present in saliva?
- A. Ig G
 - B. Ig A
 - C. Ig M
 - D. Ig D
 - E. Ig E
- Q255. In the PCV measurement, Buffy coat is seen,which is formed by?
- A. RBC
 - B. WBC
 - C. WBC AND platelets
 - D. Platelets
- Q256. Von Ebner's glands are glands found in?
- A. Circumvallate papillae
 - B. Submucosa of the oral mucosa
 - C. Beneath the lower jaws
 - D. Around the mandibular ramus
 - E. Anterior to the submandibular glands
- Q257. Which one is not a function of plasma proteins?
- A. Erythrocyte sedimentation
 - B. Mantinance of blood viscosity
 - C. Mantinance of blood osmotic pressure
 - D. Body temperature regulation

Q258. Average lifespan of RBC?

- A. 80 days
- B. 120 days
- C. 50 days
- D. 4 to 8 days

- Q259. Which vitamin deficiency is not associated with anemia?
- A. Vitamin A
 - B. Vitamin B
 - C. Vitamin C
 - D. Vitamin D
 - E. Vitamin E
- Q260. Which one is not regulatory enzyme of citric acid cycle?
- A. Citrate synthase
 - B. Isocitrate dehydrogenase
 - C. α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
 - D. Glucokinase
- Q261. Where does glycolysis occur?
- A. Cytosol
 - B. Peri-mitochondrial space
 - C. Mitochondrial matrix
 - D. Inner mitochondrial membrane
- Q262. Where does krebs cycle occur?
- A. Cytosol
 - B. Peri-mitochondrial space
 - C. Mitochondrial matrix
 - D. Inner mitochondrial membrane
- Q263. Shuttle system used in fatty acid oxidation is?
- A. Glycerol phosphate shuttle
 - B. Malate-aspartate shuttle
 - C. Carnitine shuttle
 - D. 1 and 2 both
- Q264. The most common cause of Subarachnoid haemorrhage is:
- A. Trauma
 - B. Rupture of Berry aneurysm
 - C. Amyloid angiopathy
 - D. Hypertension
- Q265. A women has got allergic dermatitis of hands after after industrial contact with Chromium compounds .what cells of skin were mainly damaged by this disease?
- A. Mast cell
 - B. Plasma cell
 - C. Monocytes
 - D. Neutrophils

Q266. Pernicious anemia is caused by?

- A. Deficiency of vitamin B12
- B. Deficiency of vitamin B6
- C. Deficiency of vitamin B1
- D. Deficiency of vitamin B2

- Q267. What thing about blood is not true?
- A. Five time more viscous than water
 - B. Blood also called fluid of life,growth and health
 - C. Blood ph 7.4 normally
 - D. During first two months of intrauterine life the rbcs are produced by liver
 - E. BLOOD plasma has more than 90% of water
- Q268. The ciliary body of a person is damaged . The function of what eye apparatus suffers?
- A. Trophic
 - B. Accommodation
 - C. Protective
 - D. All
- Q269. In ovary of a woman in a period after ovulation are detected the bodies of spherical form ,which consists of luteal cells .what do produce these cells?
- A. Estrogen
 - B. Progesterone
 - C. Oxytocin
 - D. Testosterone
- Q270. The substance associated with sleep is?
- A. 5-Hydroxytryptamine
 - B. GABA
 - C. Dopamine
 - D. Heparin
- Q271. Polycythemia vera associated with?
- A. Congenital heart disease
 - B. Myeloproliferative disorder
 - C. Chronic emphysema
 - D. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Q272. The ratio of plasma proteins, albumin : globulin?
- A. 3:2
 - B. 1:2
 - C. 2:1
 - D. 4:1
- Q273. Which one is not a function of RBC?
- A. Blood grouping
 - B. Transport of oxygen
 - C. Defensive function
 - D. Buffering action

Q274. A person in an accident has lot of blood lose, pulse rate and blood pressure?

- A. Increase Decrease
- B. Decrease Increase
- C. Increase , No Change
- D. Increase, Increase
- E. Decrease , Decrease

- Q275. If carbon dioxide increases in the blood then respiration rate?
- A. Decreases
 - B. Increase
 - C. Stops
 - D. No change
- Q276. Associated with carcinoid syndrome
- A. Aortic valve disease
 - B. Mitral valve disease
 - C. Tricuspid valve disease
 - D. Pulmonary Stenosis
 - E. Both C & D
- Q277. A condition which is characterised by triad of cardinal symptoms Angina, Breathlessness and Syncope
- A. Mitral Regurgitation
 - B. Mitral Stenosis
 - C. Aortic Stenosis
 - D. Aortic Regurgitation
- Q278. Graham steell Murmur are seen in which condition
- A. Mitral Regurgitation
 - B. Mitral Stenosis
 - C. Aortic Stenosis
- Q279. Causative agent of syphilis?
- A. Treponema pallidum
 - B. Varicella
 - C. Chlamydia trachomatis
 - D. Diplococcus pneumonia
- Q280. Austin flint Murmur are seen in which condition
- A. Mitral Regurgitation
 - B. Mitral Stenosis
 - C. Aortic Stenosis
 - D. Aortic Regurgitation
- Q281. Which is unlikely to be associated with carcinoma of bladder?
- A. hcl elaboration
 - B. expression of A B H antigen
 - C. expression of T antigen
- Q282. what is the first line of defence against infection?
- A. Neutrophil
 - B. Macrophage
 - C. plasma cells
 - D. monocytes

- Q283. which of the following feature is characteristic of slow wave sleep?
- A. Dream
 - B. Beta rhythm
 - C. Delta waves
 - D. REM
 - E. Profound loss of muscle tone
- Q284. Which one is not α -adrenergic blocker drug?
- A. Phenoxybenzamine
 - B. Tolazoline
 - C. Atipamezole
 - D. Propranolol
- Q285. The functional role of vitamin B-12 is?
- A. involved in the metabolism of every cell in the body.
 - B. The vitamin B12 combines with the folate in the formation of DNA
 - C. The synthesis of the red blood cells
 - D. All of the above
- Q286. Beriberi disease is caused by deficiency of what?
- A. B1
 - B. B2
 - C. B6
 - D. B9
- Q287. The diameter of blood capillaries and RBC is (in series)?
- A. 7.5 μm , 5 μm
 - B. 5 μm , 7.5 μm
 - C. 1 μm , 3 μm
 - D. 30 μm , 9 μm
- Q288. In case of ascitis, exudate cause can be differentiated from transudate by measuring
- A. Protein con
 - B. SAAG
 - C. Protein + SAAG
 - D. U.S
 - E. Paracentesis
- Q289. Darkening of urine on standing is associated with
- A. Alkaptonuria
 - B. Cystinuria
 - C. Fabry's disease
 - D. Tyrosinemia

Q290. Referred pain in the ear is commonly from:

- A. Maxillary carcinoma
- B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- C. Carcinoma tongue
- D. Malignant otitis externa

Q291. Type II Cryoglobulinemia is characterized by?

- A. Decreased C3
- B. Normal C3
- C. Decreased C4
- D. Normal C4

Q292. Aortic opening is at the level of:

- A. T8
- B. T10
- C. T12
- D. S2
- E. S4

Q293. A 61-year-old old lady was referred with fatigue, joint pains and pruritis. She has a long history of Rheumatoid Arthritis. On examination, Xanthelasma were noted around both eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Q294. Test for typhoid?

- A. Widal test
- B. Mantoux test
- C. Schick test
- D. Tourniquet Test

Q295. At the time of birth presence of which immunoglobulin in neonate's serum indicate the intrauterine infection?

- A. Ig A
- B. Ig G
- C. Ig M
- D. Ig D

Q296. Tip of tongue is drained into?

- A. Submental nodes
- B. Submandibular nodes
- C. Jugulodigastric nodes
- D. Juguloomohyoid nodes

Q297. chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is appears due to reciprocal translocation between chromosome

- A. 22 and 9
- B. 11 and 16
- C. 5 and 21
- D. 8 and 14

Q298. A child has trisomy of chromosome no. 18, micrognathia, microphthalmia, mental retardation. This is?

- A. Down syndrome
- B. Cri du chat syndrome
- C. Patau's syndrome
- D. Edwards syndrome

Q299. A patient complains of night sweating, cough, months of fever, malaise, weight loss and a contact history. His chest X-Ray shows: CXR: opacification especially in apical segments. What's your diagnosis?

- Q300. Intrinsic heart rate can be determined by:
- A. Vagotomy
 - B. Administration of atropine
 - C. Beta adrenergic receptor blockade
 - D. IV administration of atropine and atenolol
- Q301. Which one is not cancer
- A. Leukemia
 - B. Carcinoma
 - C. Sarcoma
 - D. Glucoma
- Q302. Digital clubbing is seen in all except
- A. Endocarditis
 - B. Pulmonary av fistula
 - C. Tricuspid atresia
 - D. Aortic dissection
- Q303. Knee joint is a type of
- A. Hinge joint
 - B. Condylar joint
 - C. Ellipsoid joint
 - D. Saddle joint
- Q304. A 78-year-old is noted to have fever and chills, decreased mentation, tachycardia, and right lower quadrant abdominal tenderness and guarding. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Q305. Most useful contraceptive in a young unmarried female
- A. POP
 - B. OCP
 - C. Diaphragm
 - D. IUCD
- Q306. Regarding Iron poisoning, select true statement?
- A. Plasma level always determines the severity
 - B. Clinical parameters are more important in assessing severity
 - C. It never cause malena
 - D. Always causes rectal bleeding
- Q307. A 65 years old male patient presented with exertional dysnea and pedal edema. Finally diagnosed as a case of CCF. His electrolyte report shows hyponatremia. Name the type of hyponatremia in this patient?
- A. Hyponatremia with hypovolemia
 - B. Hyponatremia with hypervolemia
 - C. Hyponatremia with euvolemia
 - D. None of above
- Q308. Parkinsonism is treated by
- A. Anticholinergics
 - B. Levodopa
 - C. Selegilin
 - D. None of these

- Q309. Most common cause of cor pulmonale is
- A. Asthma
 - B. COPD
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. P.HTN
- Q310. A 65 years old male patient suffering from SOB, O/E a house officer reported there is low volumic pulse, narrow pulse pressure and systolic murmur at aortic area. What is the likely cause of this lesion?
- A. Bicuspid valves
 - B. Rheumatic heart disease
 - C. William's syndrome
 - D. LVD
- Q311. Salicylate poisoning is self aggravated by?
- A. Respiratory alkalosis
 - B. Respiratory acidosis
 - C. Metabolic alkalosis
 - D. Metabolic acidosis
- Q312. Urinary alkalization in salicylate poisoning is indicated at the concentration of ?
- A. 300 mg/l
 - B. 500mg/L
 - C. 700 mg/L
 - D. 900 mg/L
- Q313. Enzyme Carbonic anhydrase activity found in?
- A. RBC
 - B. WBC
 - C. Blood plasma
 - D. Platelets
- Q314. Which of the following feature is least characteristic of IBS?
- A. Abdominal pain
 - B. Constipation
 - C. Day time diarrhea
 - D. Nocturnal diarrhea
- Q315. A 25 years old male patient presented with proteinuria, urine analysis confirms proteinuria. But culture is negative for any growth and there is no any factor that requires renal biopsy. He needs future followup. What is your advise for follow up for proteinuria?
- A. 1-06 Months
 - B. 06-12 Months
 - C. 12-18 Months
 - D. 18-24 Months

Q316. The policeman of the abdomen is

- A. Omentum
- B. Peritoneum
- C. Appendices epiploicae
- D. Teania coli

- Q317. All are associated with Down's syndrome except
- A. ASD
 - B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. AML
 - D. Hypothyroidism
 - E. Horseshoe kidney
 - F. All are false
- Q318. Select the more common association in inferior myocardial infarction.
- A. Nausea & vomiting
 - B. Diarrhea
 - C. Profuse sweating
 - D. Syncope
 - E. Chest discomfort with palpitation
- Q319. Hypertrichosis is
- A. Holoandric
 - B. X-linked
 - C. Digenic
 - D. Sex influenced character
- Q320. One of the following is a feature of coeliac disease:
- A. Hypercalcaemia.
 - B. Normocytic anaemia.
 - C. Hypoalbuminaemia.
 - D. Positive antiparietal cell antibodies
- Q321. Tetany more commonly develops in?
- A. Respiratory acidosis
 - B. Metabolic acidosis
 - C. Respiratory alkalosis
 - D. Metabolic alkalosis
- Q322. Coenzymes FMN and FAD are derived from vitamin
- A. A
 - B. B1
 - C. B2
 - D. B6
- Q323. Foramen magnum transmits all, except:
- A. Vertebral artery
 - B. Spinal cord
 - C. Vertebral venous plexus
 - D. Spinal branch of 10th nerve

- Q324. Most common type of pericarditis in acute rheumatic Fever is
- A. Serous
 - B. Purulent
 - C. Fibrinous
 - D. Serofibrinous

- Q325. Most common initial complaint Primary Biliary Cirrhosis is
- A. Pruritus
 - B. Jaundice
 - C. Raised alkaline Phosphate
 - D. Diarrhea
- Q326. Treatment for low grade gastric MALToma?
- A. H pylori eradication therapy
 - B. Radiotherapy
 - C. Chemotherapy
 - D. Surgery
- Q327. Most common system affected in Whipple's Disease?
- A. GIT
 - B. Fever
 - C. Musculoskeletal
 - D. Respiration
 - E. Nervous system
- Q328. Procedure of choice for evaluation of an aneurysm is
- A. MRI
 - B. CT
 - C. USG
 - D. Arteriography
- Q329. Which form of TB is less common in a patient of HIV with CD 4 count of < 200 cells /mm?
- A. Reactivation of upper lobe TB
 - B. Atypical pulmonary TB
 - C. Extra pulmonary TB
 - D. Miliary TB
- Q330. Which of the following is typically the earliest lesion to develop in diabetic retinopathy?
- A. Blot haemorrhages
 - B. Dot haemorrhages
- Q331. In symptomatic mitral stenosis. What should be the size of mitral valve ?
- A. < 6 cm
 - B. < 4 cm
 - C. < 3 cm
 - D. < 2 cm
- Q332. Which one is not anticoagulant ?
- A. Sodium citrate
 - B. EDTA
 - C. Sodium oxalate
 - D. Methotrexate

- Q333. In Non-shockable rhythm first step in the treatment is?
- A. Application of Shock
 - B. of CPR with 30:2
 - C. Application of CPR with 15:1
 - D. None of the above
- Q334. During the roentgenologic inspection of stomach of a patient ,upended a doctor establishes the presence of air .which part of stomach is it in?
- A. Body
 - B. Cardiac
 - C. Fundus
 - D. Pyloric
- Q335. Bladder cancer is associated with?
- A. Cestodes
 - B. Flukes
 - C. Chagas disease
 - D. Schistosomiasis
- Q336. Elephantiasis is caused by?
- A. Loasis
 - B. Wucheria bancrofti
 - C. Wucheria malae
 - D. Oncocerciasis
 - E. Drancunculiasis
- Q337. Pathogen of plague (black death) disease?
- A. Yersinia pestis
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Rotavirus
 - D. Trypanosoma
- Q338. Pathogen of sleeping sickness
- A. Plasmodium
 - B. Trypanosoma
 - C. Mycobacterium
 - D. Salmonella
- Q339. Which one is not antihypertensive combination?
- A. Amlodipine+enalapril
 - B. Amlodipine+atenolol
 - C. Doxapram+pemoline
 - D. Losartan+ramipril
 - E. Amlodipine+lisinopril
- Q340. A patient has twilight vision impairment.what vitamin deficit takes place in the organism?
- A. B-12
 - B. B-1
 - C. C
 - D. A
- Q341. Commonest cause of Post partum hemorrhage is?
- A. Vaginal lacerations
 - B. Cervical tear
 - C. Coagulopathy

- D. Uterine Atony
- Q342. Medial group of nuclei of the anterior horns of the spinal cord are innervate:
- A. Muscles of the body
 - B. Muscles of the internal organs
 - C. Muscles of the extremities
 - D. Muscles of the internal organs and of the extremities
- Q343. Universal donor blood group
- A. O+
 - B. O-
 - C. AB+
 - D. AB-
- Q344. Diseases which result in Charcot's joint (neuropathic joint) are:
- A. Diabetes mellitus
 - B. Tabes dorsalis
 - C. Leprosy
 - D. Amyloidosis
- Q345. Which is the Autosomal Dominant Disorder?
- A. Galactosaemia
 - B. Alkaptonuria
 - C. Von Willebrand's disease
 - D. Nephrogenic diabetes
- Q346. Which of the following is the commonest location of hypertensive hemorrhage?
- A. Pons
 - B. Thalamus
 - C. Putamen/external capsule
 - D. Cerebellum
- Q347. which is most commonly associated with ca. cervix?
- A. HPV 16
 - B. HPV 18
 - C. HPV 33
 - D. HPV 35
- Q348. In IVP, Adder head appearance is seen in
- A. Polycystic kidney
 - B. Horse shoe kidney
 - C. Ureterocele
 - D. Hydronephrosis
- Q349. Abnormal shapes of heart
- A. Money bag heart-pericardial effusion
 - B. Boot shaped heart (coer en sabot)-TOF
 - C. Snowman heart-TAPVC(supra cardiac)
 - D. Egg on side-uncorrected TGA

- Q350. Most common site of tear in Mallory-Weiss syndrome is
- Upper esophagus
 - Mid esophagus
 - Lower esophagus
 - Cardia of stomach
- Q351. The major cause of death in patients with fulminant hepatic failure is:
- Sepsis
 - Variceal hemorrhage
 - Cerebral edema
- Q352. Hypokalemia occurs in
- Meningitis
 - Hepatitis
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Osteomyelitis
 - E.
- Q353. Cranial nerve with largest intra-cranial course is
- Optic
 - Abducens
 - Trochlear
 - Trigeminal
- Q354. The inability to carry out a motor task on command given adequate strength, sensation, coordination and comprehension is called:
- Aphasia
 - Apraxia
 - Alexia
 - Aprosodia
- Q355. Which of the following is the modified sweat gland present in the eyelid?
- Meibomian gland
 - Gland of Zeis
 - Gland of Moll
 - All of the above
- Q356. Which one of the following is not true about the development of acute rheumatic fever?
- It develops during the acute phase of a group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection of the throat
 - It is not associated with streptococcal infection of sites other than the pharynx
 - It usually occurs during the course of epidemics of streptococcal throat infections in crowded settings
 - It is far more common in underdeveloped countries than in the United States
 - Its lesions involve the heart, joints, skin and nervous system

Q357. In case of lower back pain with signs of spinal cord compression which of the following is the best initial diagnostic tool:

- A. LP
- B. Spinal x-ray
- C. MRI of the spine
- D. Nerve conduction study

- Q358. The commonest cause for atrial fibrillation is?
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Mitral stenosis
 - C. Mitral regurgitation
- Q359. Mesothelioma is associated with:
- A. Vinyl chloride
 - B. Silica
 - C. Asbestos
 - D. Copper dust
 - E. Carbon
- Q360. Which of the following structure is not palpable through vagina
- A. Cervix
 - B. Rectum
 - C. Ureteric stone
 - D. Retrouterine pouch
 - E. Vesicouterine pouch
- Q361. In Turner syndrome, the genotype would be:
- A. XX
 - B. XO
 - C. XXY
 - D. XY
 - E. XYY
- Q362. Following doesn't form the layer of inguinal canal:
- A. External oblique
 - B. Internal oblique
 - C. Transverses
 - D. Rectus abdominus
- Q363. Tyrosine derivative doesn't include:
- A. Adrenaline
 - B. Nor adrenaline
 - C. Prolactin
 - D. Dopamine
- Q364. Feature not associated with irreversible cell injury is:
- A. Myelin figures
 - B. Karyolysis
 - C. Karyorrhexis
 - D. Mitochondrial shrinkage

Q365. Following is an autosomal disease is:

- A. Cystic fibrosis
- B. Hereditary spherocytosis
- C. Thalasemia
- D. Sickle cell anaemia

- Q366. Excitation of post.pituitary would cause:
- A. Sweeting
 - B. Stress
 - C. Shivering
 - D. Hunger pangs
- Q367. Regarding Xiphoid Process Incorrect Answer:
- A. ossified at proximal end
 - B. ossified at 35-40 years age
 - C. Ribs and costal cartilages not attached to it
 - D. Thin plane of bone
 - E. All are incorrect
- Q368. Regarding Aortic opening, Which is incorrect:
- A. Transmits thoracic duct
 - B. Lies at the level of T12
 - C. Transmits Aorta
 - D. Transmits vagus nerve
- Q369. Regarding cervical rib, which is incorrect:
- A. May cause thoracic outlet syndrome
 - B. May have free anterior end
 - C. Present in 5% population
 - D. May cause pressure on brachial plexus
 - E. May articulate with the first rib
- Q370. Pigments and inclusions:
- A. Lipofuscin granules: Aging
 - B. Lewy bodies: Parkinson disease
 - C. Negri bodies: Rabies
 - D. Hirano bodies: Alzheimer disease
 - E. Neurofibrillary tangles: Alzheimer disease
- Q371. Oesophagus at rest is:
- A. Open at the top
 - B. Open at the bottom
 - C. Open at the top and the bottom
 - D. Closed at the top and the bottom
 - E. Contracted throughout its length
- Q372. The formula for GFR is:
- A. $GFR = Kf (HPG - HPB + OPG - OPB)$
 - B. $GFR = Kf (HPG - HPB - OPG + OPB)$
 - C. $GFR = Kf (HPG + HPB - OPG + OPB)$
 - D. $GFR = Kf (HPG + HPB - OPG - OPB)$
 - E. $GFR = Kf (HPG - HPB - OPG - OPB)$

- Q373. Peak left ventricular (LV) volume corresponds with (or correlates best with):
- A. A wave
 - B. V wave
 - C. C wave
 - D. X descent
 - E. Y descent
- Q374. The atrial component of ventricular filling:
- A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 50%
 - E. 80%
- Q375. Buffering of a bicarbonate infusion:
- A. 60 to 70% occurs intracellularly
 - B. Exchanged for Cl across the red cell membrane
 - C. Compensated for by increased respiratory rate
 - D. Intracellular proteins
- Q376. Acute onset (4 hours) diabetes insipidus in an otherwise healthy person produces these biochemical changes
- A. Na 130, K 3.0, Osm 260
 - B. Na 130, K 4.0, Osm 300
 - C. Na 150, K 3.0, Osm 260
 - D. Na 150, K 3.5, Osm 320
 - E. Na 160, K 3.0, Osm 320
- Q377. Hartmann's solution contains no:
- A. Na
 - B. Ca
 - C. Mg
 - D. Lactate
- Q378. ECG changes in hyperkalaemia include:
- A. ST depression
 - B. T wave inversion
 - C. P wave flattening
 - D. Sinus tachycardia
- Q379. The trace element that is an integral component of carbonic anhydrase, lactic dehydrogenase, and several other peptidases:
- A. Magnesium
 - B. Manganese
 - C. Zinc
 - D. Cobalt
 - E. Copper

- Q380. All of the following histamine effects are mediated by H₂- receptors EXCEPT: (they increase intracellular cAMP):
- A. Vasodilatation
 - B. Bronchoconstriction
 - C. Gastric acid secretion
 - D. Tachycardia
- Q381. A pt of chronic renal failure needs renal transplant. for this reason HLA matching is required. which of the following is the best site of sample for HLA matching?
- A. Buccal smear
 - B. Renal tissue
 - C. WBC
 - D. Blood
 - E. Bone marrow
- Q382. Which is not carcinogen?
- A. Hep B
 - B. Hep D
 - C. Herps
 - D. EBV
 - E. HP
- Q383. If a malignant nodule present on the anterior 2/3rd of left side of the tongue, The group of lymph nodes most likely to be involved first?
- A. Left inferior deep cervical
 - B. Left superior deep cervical
 - C. Right inferior deep cervical
 - D. Right superior deep cervical
 - E. Submental
- Q384. Corneal opacity is caused by
- A. Ethambutol
 - B. Chloroquine
 - C. Phenothiazines
 - D. Pyrazinamide
 - E. Quinedine
- Q385. 25 neonates were born with tatenus out of which the mother of only 5 was Immunized for tatenus. Out of 50 normal born babies mother of 35 received double immunization for tatenus during pregnancy. whats da odd's ratio?
- A. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 07
 - D. 08

Q386. The normal liver stores of vitamin K lasts for?

- A. 2 weeks
- B. 1 week
- C. 4 weeks
- D. 6 weeks
- E. 1 year

- Q387. Which of the following drug is contraindicated in heart disease & hypertension?
- A. Ergometrine
 - B. Oxytocin
 - C. Syntocinon
 - D. Progesterones
- Q388. Gynaecomastia is caused by all of the following except
- A. Digoxin
 - B. Cimetidine
 - C. Androgen
 - D. Estrogen
 - E. Griseoflavin
- Q389. Thymus originates from
- A. Ectoderm of 3rd branchial cleft
 - B. Endoderm of 3rd branchial pouch
 - C. 2nd branchial arch
 - D. Endoderm of 2nd branchial pouch
 - E. Endoderm of 4th branchial pouch
- Q390. A female presents with painful defecation, on P/R examination there is a posterior midline anal fissure. Which nerve is involved
- A. Pudendal nerve
 - B. Perineal nerve
 - C. Ilioinguinal nerve
 - D. Genitofemoral nerve
 - E. Deep external pudendal nerve
- Q391. Inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm is
- A. Colle's fascia
 - B. Scarpa's fascia
 - C. Perineal membrane
 - D. Camper's fascia
- Q392. Sacroiliac joint is most likely
- A. Synovial joint
 - B. Shows reduced mobility
 - C. Is supplied by external iliac artery
 - D. Is innervated by dorsal column of S1 & S2
- Q393. A patient with IUVD presents with Pelvic discharge. Most likely diagnosis is
- A. Chlamydia
 - B. E- Coli
 - C. Gonorrhoea
 - D. Trichomonas

Q394. Leucovorin is used to prevent side effects of

- A. 6- mercaptopurine
- B. Methotrexate
- C. Vincristine
- D. Sulfonamides
- E. Trimethoprim

- Q395. A patient with watery discharge is given a drug after which pt. develops bad taste, headache & then develops white curdy discharge & itching. Which drug was she prescribed
- A. Penicillin G
 - B. Metronidazole
 - C. Ciprofloxacin
 - D. Mebendazole
- Q396. MCV is least affected by
- A. Pregnancy without intake of iron & multivitamin
 - B. Ileum resection
 - C. Beta Thalassemia
 - D. Hook worm infestation
- Q397. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by
- A. C. Difficile
 - B. C. Perfringens
 - C. C. Tetani
 - D. Corynaebacterium diphtheria
 - E. C. Botulinum
- Q398. Selective B blockers cause side effects except
- A. Bronchospasm
 - B. Increased uterine tone
 - C. Urinary retention
- Q399. Which collagen gives strength
- A. Type1
 - B. Type 2
 - C. Type 3
 - D. Type 4
- Q400. Chewing betal nuts& pan can cause
- A. Keratitis,
 - B. Submucosal fibrosis
 - C. Leukoplakia
 - D. Ulceration
- Q401. Autosomal dominant disease
- A. Cystic fibrosis
 - B. Dunches dystrophy
 - C. Hereditary spherocytosis
- Q402. Osteosarcoma shows abnormality in
- A. Epicondyles
 - B. Epiphyses
 - C. Diaphyses
 - D. Metaphyses

- Q403. Patient came in ER with severe chest pain of 4-6 hours associated with sweating & breathlessness what investigation would you do
- A. CK
 - B. CPK
 - C. Myoglobin
 - D. LDH
 - E. Troponin T
- Q404. Drug causes tachycardia in ordinary usual doses
- A. Diltiazem
 - B. Propranolol
 - C. Verapamil
 - D. Prazosin
 - E. Guanethidine
- Q405. Drug used in acute pulmonary edema also causes smooth muscle relaxation
- A. Furosemide
 - B. Thiazide diuretic
 - C. Acetazolamide
- Q406. Female pt developed pain in epigastrium especially after having fatty food which organ causes pain?
- A. Gall bladder
 - B. Pancreas
 - C. Colon
- Q407. Which is not an epithelial tumor
- A. Sq cell ca
 - B. Adenocarcinoma
 - C. Sarcoma
- Q408. Which is most slow growing malignancy of thyroid
- A. Follicular ca
 - B. Medullary
 - C. Papillary
 - D. Anaplastic
- Q409. Which is false about spores produced under
- A. Nutrient rich conditions
 - B. Anthracis produces spores
 - C. Tetani produces spores
 - D. They are killed under 121 degree for 15 min in autoclave
- Q410. What's correct regarding heart?
- A. Atria and ventricles contract simultaneously
 - B. Contraction starts from left apex
 - C. Left atria is 3 times larger than right atria
 - D. Left atria is 1st to contract
 - E. Excitation passes from atria to ventricles directly
- Q411. Most Important use of ECF
- A. Excretion of CO₂ from body
 - B. Electrolyte exchange
 - C. Cell nutrition

Q412. Which is p450 inducer

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Phenobarbitone
- C. Cometidine
- D. Ketoconazole

Q413. Drug used for mountain sickness

- A. Acetazolamide
- B. Scopolamine
- C. Metclopramide

Q414. A patient is anxiety ,wt loss, palpitation, his serum sodium is 146 ml/dl,k 4.5 ml/dl the most probably yours diagnosis is :

- A. Addison disease
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Cushing disease

Q415. in dorsal column lesion which of the following will be lost:

- A. Pain
- B. Temp
- C. Crude touch
- D. Itch
- E. Proprioception

Q416. Common feature in nitrates,isoprenaline and throphylline is :

- A. Postural hypotension
- B. Rapid pulse
- C. Vasodilation
- D. Venodilation

Q417. Paramesonephric duct remnant in male is:

- A. Appendice testis
- B. Appendix
- C. Ovary

Q418. Triglycerides are absorbed in :

- A. Chylomicron
- B. VLDL
- C. HDL
- D. LDL

Q419. Juvenile polyps are also called :

- A. Hamartomas
- B. Rectal polyps
- C. Internal haemorrhoids

Q420. Hormone that stores carbohydrates ,lipids n protein in body :

- A. Growth hormone
- B. Thyroid hormone
- C. Cortisol
- D. Insulin
- E. PTH

Q421. Following is not a feature of DIC:

- A. Dec FDF
- B. Dec BT
- C. Dec PT
- D. Dec thrombin time
- E. Dec platelets

Q422. A patient presents with itching (and some other symptoms) on workup found to have intestinal worm infestation. His blood workup will most likely show increase:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Monocytes
- E. Basophils

Q423. Frequent adverse effect of cimetidine is :

- A. Inhibits hepatic metabolism/enzyme
- B. Agranulocytosis
- C. Anti-estrogenic effect
- D. Hypertension
- E. SLE

Q424. Hyponatremia is the feature of

- A. Metabolic alkalosis
- B. Oliguric renal failure
- C. Decrease in salt intake

Q425. A pregnant lady comes to you with glycosuria, her bld sugar is 100mg/dl. it's due to

- A. Defect in PCT
- B. Increase reabsorption at PCT
- C. Decrease T_m of glucose
- D. Defect in DCT

Q426. Increasing alveolar ventilation increases blood PH because

- A. It activates neural mechanism which remove acid from blood
- B. Make Hb stronger acid
- C. It increases P_{o2} of blood
- D. It increases muscle work of increased breathing generates more CO₂
- E. It decrease p_{co2} in alveoli

Q427. Maximum absorption of short chain fatty acids produced by bacteria occurs at

- A. Duodenum
- B. Ileum
- C. Jejunum
- D. Colon
- E. Stomach

- Q428. G-ve bacteria produces shock
- A. Toxic shock
 - B. Septic shock
 - C. Hypovolemic shock
 - D. Hemorrhagic shock
- Q429. Patient having 28th week gestation, developed BP 180/100mmhg, and edema, what is cause of edema
- A. Increase interstitial fluid
 - B. Increase hydrostatic pressure
 - C. Increase colloid osmotic pressure
 - D. Hypoproteinemia
 - E. Toxemia of pregnancy
- Q430. Neonates are deficient in which cells
- A. Pneumocytes
 - B. Surfactant
 - C. Lymphocytes
 - D. Eosinophils
- Q431. Axon of a nerve terminal doesnot contain:
- A. Nissl bodies
 - B. Microfilaments
 - C. Microtubules
 - D. Mitochondria
- Q432. Heme binds with which protein?
- A. Albumin
 - B. Globulin
 - C. Hemopexin
 - D. Heptoglobin
 - E. Macroglobulin
- Q433. All of these supply the first 2 cm of the duodenum except :
- A. Supraduodenal artery
 - B. Common hepatic artery
 - C. Gastroduodenal artery
 - D. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- Q434. Which one of the following form the posterior relation of left atrium:
- A. Trachea
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Pulmonary trunk
 - D. Azygos vein

Q435. Delta cells of pancreas secretes :

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Somatostatin
- D. Pancreatic polypeptide

Q436. Corpus luteum is maintained by :

- A. LH
- B. FSH
- C. Estrogen
- D. Progesterone

Q437. In diabetic neuropathy

- A. Insulin is effective in improving diabetic amyotrophy
- B. Amitryptiline is an effective drug in painful neuropathy
- C. Antioxidants are known to improve peripheral neuropathy
- D. Fludrocortisone is effective in autonomic neuropathy
- E. Gabapentine is effective in painful neuropathy

Q438. Dystrophic calcification is seen in all of the following except:

- A. Malarial parasite
- B. Dead fetus
- C. Hydatid cyst

Q439. Last mediator of endometrial shock?

- A. IL2
- B. IL6
- C. TNF alfa
- D. Lipopolysacharides

Q440. After an elective cholecystectomy, a female developed hospital acquired wound infection. WOF is most likely the culprit

- A. E.coli
- B. Staph.aureus
- C. Strep.pneumonia
- D. Proteus
- E. Psuedomonas

Q441. Which cell contains rhodopsin pigment?

- A. Eosinophil
- B. Basophil
- C. Neutrophil
- D. Macrophage
- E. Rods

Q442. Lateral part of breast supplied by

- A. Ant: group
- B. Post: group
- C. Lat: group
- D. Central group

Q443. A Pt has fracture of surgical neck of humerus. Now he cannot raise his arm above his shoulder & also has sensory loss on lateral surface of arm. Which of following nerves damaged?

- A. Musculocutaneous N
- B. Axillary N
- C. Radial N
- D. Ulnar N

Q444. Regarding hemodynamics of blood flow all of the following are true except

- A. Interrelationship among pressure, flow and resistance is called hemodynamics
- B. Stimulation of lower area of vasomotor center increases the caliber of artery
- C. Stimulation of parasympathetic fiber reduces vascular resistance
- D. Stimulation of sympathetic fiber inc blood flow in capillaries
- E. Increase PCO₂ & dec of PO₂ stimulates sympathetic activity

Q445. Dopamine exerts its effect when it reached a steady state. If its half life is 2 min, after how many minutes it will show its effect

- A. 2 min
- B. 4 min
- C. 9 min
- D. 15 min
- E. More than 20 min

Q446. Aspiration pneumonia after aspiration involves which part of lung?

- A. Anterior apical segment of right upper lobe
- B. Apical segment of right lower lobe
- C. Inferior lingual segment of left upper lobe
- D. Superior lingual segment of left upper lobe
- E. Lateral segment of right middle lobe

Q447. Which tumor is not seen in childhood?

- A. Angiosarcoma
- B. Wilm's tumor
- C. Neuroblastoma
- D. Ewing's sarcoma
- E. Sarcoma botryoides

Q448. Widal test is positive?

- A. 1: 80 for O antigen
- B. 1:180 for O antigen
- C. 1: 100 for O antigen
- D. 1:180 for O and H antigen
- E. 1:80 for H antigen

Q449. In human Anatomy the thoracic duct of the lymphatic system is the largest lymphatic vessel in the body. It is also known as the

- A. Left lymphatic duct
- B. Alimentary duct
- C. Chyliferous duct
- D. Van Hoorne's canal
- E. Pecquet duct

- Q450. Which one of the following is the largest cranial nerve?
- A. Facial
 - B. Oculomotor
 - C. Vestibulocochlear
 - D. Trigeminal
- Q451. Which of the following would be expected with an alpha protein concentration of 300mu/L?
- A. Hepatoma
 - B. Cirrhosis of the liver
 - C. Carcinoid syndrome
 - D. Colonic carcinoma with hepatic metastasis
 - E. Testicular teratoma
- Q452. Bladder originates from
- A. Endoderm
 - B. Mesoderm
 - C. Ectoderm
- Q453. Digoxin is drug of choice in
- A. Atrial flutter
 - B. Atrial Fibrillation
 - C. Ventricular Tachycardia
 - D. Bradycardia
- Q454. Action of gluteus medius n minimus is
- A. Abduction n medial rotation
 - B. Abduction n lateral rotation
 - C. Adduction n medial rotation
 - D. Adduction n lateral rotation
- Q455. Which crosses placenta
- A. Ig G
 - B. Ig M
 - C. Ig A
 - D. Ig E
- Q456. Esophago gastric junction competence is maintained by
- A. Lying supine
 - B. Increased intra abdominal pressure
 - C. Diaphragm paralysis
 - D. Use of metoclopramide
 - E. Use of morphine

Q457. Serum gastrin levels are increased by prolonged use of

- A. Antacids
- B. PPI
- C. H2 blockers
- D. Anticholinergics
- E. Beta blockers

- Q458. Aldosterone causes
- A. Hyperkalemia
 - B. Hyponatremia
 - C. Hypercalcemia
 - D. Hypokalemia
 - E. Acidosis
- Q459. 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
- Q460. A diabetic pt with BS 20mmole/L , obese,no complication,its 1st visit to a doc. What should be the treatment?
- A. Insulin
 - B. Insulin + sulphonylurea
 - C. Sulphonylurea
 - D. Biguanides
 - E. Biguanides +sulphonylurea
- Q461. Normal fetal heart rate
- A. 40- 60
 - B. 60- 100
 - C. 100- 120
 - D. 120- 160
 - E. 160- 200
- Q462. Upper part of anal canal is
- A. Lined by stratified sq epithelium
 - B. Drained by sup inguinal nodes
 - C. Drained by inf rectal vein
 - D. Sensitive to touch
 - E. Sensitive to pain
- Q463. After obstruction in both Superior and inferior vena cava, alternative route for venous drianage will be?
- A. Azygos
 - B. Hemiazygos
 - C. Thoracoabdominal
 - D. Internal memory

Q464. An old lady with red denture sores;most common invading organism is

- A. EBV
- B. Staphylococcus
- C. Streptococcus
- D. Chlamydia
- E. Herpes

- Q465. Thalamic hemorrhage..most prominent examination finding of sensory system?
- A. Abnormal thermal sensations
 - B. Hyperaesthesia
 - C. Numbness
 - D. Reduced kinesthesia
- Q466. Axillary sheath is formed by which part of cervical fascia
- A. Investing layer
 - B. Pretracheal fascia
 - C. Carotid sheath
 - D. Prevertebral layer
- Q467. Histones are rich in which amino acid
- A. Tyrosine
 - B. Arginine
 - C. Aspartate
 - D. Glutamate
 - E. Threonine
 - F. Valine
- Q468. What is the main cause of eosinophilia?
- A. Drug allergy
 - B. Parasitic infection
 - C. Blood transfusion reaction
 - D. Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction
 - E. Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction
- Q469. 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
- Q470. Which is present in slow wave sleep
- A. Dopa
 - B. Acetylcholine
 - C. Serotonin
 - D. Norepinephrine
- Q471. In heart speed of conduction is maximum in
- A. AV node
 - B. Interatrial pathway
 - C. Purkinji system
 - D. SA node
 - E. Ventricles

- Q472. Amount of K from kidney will decrease if
- A. Aldosterone increases
 - B. Increase in dietary intake of K
 - C. Increase in distal tubular flow
 - D. Decrease in Na reabsorption by distal nephron
 - E. Increase excretion of organic ions