BSAPGm-02
SUBJECT: General Medicine

Paper Code: 12
Time: 3.00 Hours
Maximum Marks: 180

The candidate fill the Question Paper Booklet No. on Answer Sheet carefully after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. Candidate himself shall be responsible for any error.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
1. Koplik’s spots is seen in
   (1) Rubella
   (2) Measles
   (3) Infective endocarditis
   (4) Herpes zoster

2. Ghon’s complex is not characterized by
   (1) Pleural effusion
   (2) Hilar lymphnodes
   (3) Prominent draining lymphatics
   (4) Subpleural Ghon focus

3. Which of the following antitubercular drug is not hepatotoxic?
   (1) Isoniazid
   (2) Rifampicin
   (3) Ethambutol
   (4) Pyrazinamide

4. The most common ophthalmic lesion in AIDS
   (1) Cotton Wool spots
   (2) Roth spots
   (3) Retinal haemorrhages
   (4) Microaneurysms

5. Which drug is recommended for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV infection?
   (1) Stavudine
   (2) Nevirapine
   (3) Indinavir
   (4) Didanosine

6. The classic triad of signs suggestive of congenital toxoplasmosis includes all except
   (1) Chorioretinitis
   (2) Hydrocephalus
   (3) Intracranial calcification
   (4) Cerebral atrophy

7. Botulinum toxin is used in treatment of
   (1) Facial dystonia
   (2) Tetanus
   (3) Guillan Bairie Syndrome
   (4) Hypotonia

8. Linear calcification of ascending aorta is a characerisite feature of
   (1) Atherosclerosis
   (2) Syphilis
   (3) Marfan’s syndrome
   (4) Takayasu arteritis
9. All the following drugs are used for eradication of Helicobacter pylori except
   (1) Bismuth citrate
   (2) Clarithromycin
   (3) Metronidazole
   (4) Sucralfate

10. Commonest complication of subacute bacterial endocarditis
    (1) Congestive cardiac failure
    (2) Myocardial abscess
    (3) Mycotic aneurysms
    (4) Cardiac arrhythmias

11. Proximal bronchiectasis, eosinophilia, and asthma is seen in
    (1) Aspergillosis
    (2) Histoplasmosis
    (3) Cryptococcosis
    (4) Blastomycosis

12. Winter bottom's sign is typically seen in
    (1) Leptospirosis
    (2) Kalaazar
    (3) Kawasaki disease
    (4) African trypanosomiasis

13. Visceral Larva Migrans is caused by
    (1) Toxoplasmosis
    (2) Amoebiasis
    (3) Toxocara canis
    (4) Kalaazar

14. Nascher's criteria defining geriatric syndromes are all except
    (1) Commonness of the health problem
    (2) Single etiology
    (3) Increased morbidity and mortality
    (4) Functional or cognitive impairment

15. Fried's physical phenotype of frailty include all except
    (1) Weak grip strength
    (2) Unintentional weight loss >5 kg in 1 year
    (3) Self reported exhaustion
    (4) Low level of physical activity

16. Using muscle mass as an indicator, prevalence of sarcopenic obesity ranges between
    (1) 1-3%
    (2) 4-12%
    (3) 12-18%
    (4) 18-24%
17. Sleep problems of older people are all except
   (1) Insomnia
   (2) Restless leg syndrome
   (3) Obstructive sleep apnoea
   (4) None of the above

18. The mother of geriatrics is
   (1) Mother Teresa
   (2) Dr. Marjorie Warren
   (3) Mrs. Bernard Isaac
   (4) Dr. Fried

19. For Gestational hypertension all are true except
   (1) New onset hypertension in pregnancy without proteinuria
   (2) Occurs after 20 weeks of pregnancy
   (3) Progress to preeclampsia in about 75% of cases
   (4) Blood pressure normalizes by 12 weeks’ postpartum

20. Typical features of pubertal polycystic ovarian disease is all except
   (1) Obesity
   (2) Menstrual disturbances
   (3) Insulin sensitivity
   (4) Hyperandrogenism

21. Asia’s first female neurosurgeon is
   (1) Dr. Kanaka
   (2) Dr. Shanta
   (3) Dr. Soumya Swaminathan
   (4) Dr. Asima Chatterjee

22. Physiological changes during pregnancy are all except
   (1) Hypercoagulability
   (2) Increased cardiac output
   (3) Increased heart rate
   (4) Increased systemic vascular resistance

23. The aging alterations include all except
   (1) Increased bone marrow cellularity
   (2) Telomere shortening
   (3) Reduced haemoglobin
   (4) Sarcopenia

24. Giant ‘a’ waves in Jugular Venous Pulse (JVP) occurs in all except
   (1) Tricuspid regurgitation
   (2) Ventricular Ectopies
   (3) Junctional rhythm
   (4) Complete heart block
25. Third heart sound ($S_3$) is not heard in
   (1) High cardiac output states
   (2) Ventricular aneurysm
   (3) Mitral regurgitation
   (4) Ventricular Septal defect

26. Normal H-V interval measured from H deflection on His electrogram to earliest ventricular activity in any lead is
   (1) 35-55 msec
   (2) 20-35 msec
   (3) 55-75 msec
   (4) 10-20 msec

27. Cardiac Valve area is calculated by all except
   (1) Gorlin’s formula
   (2) Simpson’s formula
   (3) Continuity equation
   (4) 2-D Echocardiography

28. Intra Aortic Balloon Pump (IABP) absolute contraindication is
   (1) Severe Aortic Stenosis (AS)
   (2) Severe Aortic Regurgitation (AR)
   (3) Carotid Artery Stenosis
   (4) Severe Mitral Regurgitation (MR)

29. Cyanotic spell in Fallot’s tetralogy is precipitated by all except
   (1) Fever
   (2) Polycythemia
   (3) Digoxin
   (4) Acidosis

30. All are poor prognosis markers of Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy (HOCM) except
   (1) Family history of HOCM induced sudden death
   (2) Unexplained syncope
   (3) Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) ≥ 50 mm
   (4) Multiple repetitive Nonsustained Ventricular tachycardia

31. Echocardiographic findings of mitral stenosis (MS) are all except
   (1) Decrease EF slope
   (2) Pressure half time (PHT) <50 sec
   (3) Elevated left atrial gradient
   (4) Anterior movement of posterior mitral leaflet (PML)

32. Brugada syndrome : mechanism of ventricular tachycardia (VT)
   (1) Re-entry
   (2) Triggered activity
   (3) Increased automaticity
   (4) Parasystole
33. Glenn’s shunt is between
   (1) Superior Vena Cava (SVC) to Right Pulmonary artery (RPA)
   (2) Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) to Right Pulmonary Artery (RPA)
   (3) Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) to Main Pulmonary Artery (MPA)
   (4) Superior Vena Cava (SVC) to Left pulmonary Artery (LPA)

34. In type II respiratory failure, there is
   (1) Low pO₂ and normal pCO₂
   (2) Normal pO₂ and high pCO₂
   (3) Low pO₂ and high pCO₂
   (4) Low pO₂ and low pCO₂

35. The diffusion capacity of lung (DLco) is decreased in all of the following condition except
   (1) Congestive heart failure
   (2) Interstitial lung disease
   (3) Recurrent pulmonary emboli
   (4) Emphysema

36. Causes of clubbing all except
   (1) Lung abscess
   (2) Bronchiectasis
   (3) Cystic fibrosis
   (4) Chronic bronchitis

37. All are seen in Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) except
   (1) Diffuse alveolar damage
   (2) Hypoxia
   (3) Hypercapnia
   (4) PaO₂/FiO₂ <200 mmHg

38. Low glucose in pleural effusion is seen in all except
   (1) Empyema
   (2) Dressler’s syndrome
   (3) Churg strauss syndrome
   (4) Rheumatoid arthritis

39. While inserting a central venous catheter, a patient develops respiratory distress. The most likely cause is
   (1) Hemothorax
   (2) Pneumothorax
   (3) Pleural Effusion
   (4) Septicaemia

40. Cotton dust is associated with
   (1) Byssinosis
   (2) Asbestosis
   (3) Sarcoidosis
   (4) Silicosis

41. Which pulmonary function change is not seen in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
   (1) Decreased diffusion capacity
   (2) Decreased FEV1
   (3) Low mid expiratory flow rate
   (4) Decreased residual volume
42. Commonest cause of spontaneous pneumothorax is
   (1) Bronchial Asthma
   (2) Rupture of subpleural bleb
   (3) Tuberculosis
   (4) Emphysema

43. Most reliable investigation in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism
   (1) High Resolution Computed Tomography
   (2) Ventilation Perfusion Imaging
   (3) D Dimer Assay
   (4) Pulmonary Angiography

44. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is caused by
   (1) Diarrhoea
   (2) Diabetic ketoacidosis
   (3) Salicylate drugs poisoning
   (4) Ethylene glycol toxicity

46. Kussmaul’s breathing is due to the presence of
   (1) $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ions
   (2) $\text{H}^+$ ions
   (3) $\text{Na}^+$ ions
   (4) $\text{K}^+$ ions

47. Respiratory alkalosis occur in
   (1) Mechanical hyperventilation
   (2) Pyloric stenosis
   (3) Morphine poisoning
   (4) Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

48. All of the following are feature of malignant hypertension except
   (1) Haemolytic blood picture
   (2) Grade IV hypertensive retinopathy
   (3) Renal failure
   (4) Hepatic failure

49. Indications of Cardioversion are all except
   (1) Re-entry tachycardia associated with WPW syndrome
   (2) Multifocal atrial tachycardia (MFAT)
   (3) Ventricular tachycardia (VT)
   (4) Atrial fibrillation (AFb) with hemodynamic compromise
50. Endotoxic shock is due to
   (1) Gram negative enterobacteriae
   (2) Viruses
   (3) Mycoplasma
   (4) Gram positive bacteria

51. In cardiopulmonary resuscitation, calcium can be given in all except
   (1) Hypocalcaemia
   (2) Calcium channel blockers
   (3) Hypokalemia
   (4) Hyperkalemia

52. Feature of shock lung is
   (1) Consolidation
   (2) Pleural effusion
   (3) Diffuse alveolar damage
   (4) Pulmonary fibrosis

53. Conditions causing pulseless electrical activity all except
   (1) Massive pulmonary embolism
   (2) Hypothermia
   (3) Hypokalemia
   (4) Tension pneumothorax

54. Nephrotic syndrome may be caused by the following except
   (1) AL and AA amyloidosis
   (2) Minimal change disease
   (3) Diabetes mellitus
   (4) Rheumatoid arthritis

55. The accurate diagnostic aid in renal artery stenosis is
   (1) Selective renal arteriography
   (2) Doppler Ultrasound
   (3) CT scan
   (4) KUB X-ray

56. Lipodystrophy is seen with
   (1) Membrano proliferative glomerulonephritis
   (2) Membranous GN
   (3) Minimal lesion GN
   (4) Post streptococcal GN

57. Sensorineural hearing loss, eye abnormalities and recurrent hematuria is seen in
   (1) Fanconi's anaemia
   (2) Renal cyst
   (3) Alport's syndrome
   (4) Nephrotic syndrome
58. In which renal tubular acidosis is hyperkalemia a prominent feature
   (1) Type I
   (2) Type II
   (3) Type III
   (4) Type IV

59. The most characteristic glomerulonephritis (GN) in HIV is
   (1) Membrano proliferative GN
   (2) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
   (3) Minimal change disease (MCD)
   (4) Rapidly progressive GN

60. All are features of Barters syndrome except
   (1) Polyuria
   (2) Hypokalemia
   (3) Nephrocalcinosis
   (4) Hypertension

61. Which characteristic feature is seen in kidney of malignant hypertension
   (1) Hyaline arteriosclerosis
   (2) Fibrinoid necrosis
   (3) Medial wall hyperplasia
   (4) Coagulative necrosis

62. Salt loosing nephropathy is seen in
   (1) Amyloidosis of kidney
   (2) Interstitial nephritis
   (3) Poly cystic kidney disease
   (4) Lupus nephritis

63. All of the following are decrease in nephrotic syndrome except
   (1) Thyroxine binding globulin
   (2) Ceruloplasmin
   (3) Fibrinogen
   (4) Transferrin

64. Which of the following is not a precipitating factor for hepatic encephalopathy in patients with chronic liver disease
   (1) Hypokalemia
   (2) Azotemia
   (3) GIT bleeding
   (4) Metabolic acidosis

65. Chylous ascites is caused by all the following except
   (1) Tuberculosis
   (2) Filariasis
   (3) Nephrotic syndrome
   (4) Cirrhosis

66. Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia is seen in
   (1) Gilbert’s syndrome
   (2) Criggler Najjar syndrome
   (3) Dubin Johnson syndrome
   (4) Haemolytic anaemia
67. Ratio of AST/ALT >1 is present in
   (1) Drug hepatitis
   (2) Alcoholic hepatitis
   (3) Acute viral hepatitis
   (4) All of the above

68. Non parenteral hepatitis is
   (1) Hepatitis E
   (2) Hepatitis B
   (3) Hepatitis C
   (4) Hepatitis D

69. COUNCIL MAN bodies are seen in
   (1) Bronchial asthma
   (2) Alzheimer’s disease
   (3) Acute viral hepatitis
   (4) Hodgkins lymphoma

70. Most common Initial symptom of primary biliary cirrhosis
   (1) Pruritis
   (2) Hyperpigmentation
   (3) Jaundice
   (4) Steatorrhoea

71. H.Pylori is known to cause
   (1) Antral gastritis
   (2) Peptic ulcer
   (3) Gastric MALT lymphoma
   (4) All the above

72. Elevated serum amylase level seen in all except
   (1) Glomerulonephritis
   (2) Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
   (3) Peritonitis
   (4) Postoperative

73. RANSON’S criteria for prognosis of acute pancreatitis are all except
   (1) Serum ALT > 500 IU/L
   (2) Age > 55 years
   (3) Hyperglycaemia > 200mg/dl
   (4) Leucocytosis > 16,000/uL

74. Martel’s sign is seen in
   (1) Sjogren’s syndrome
   (2) Tophaceous gout
   (3) Giant cell arteritis
   (4) Henoch schonlein purpura

75. Scleroderma most commonly involves
   (1) Esophagus
   (2) Stomach
   (3) Duodenum
   (4) Descending colon

76. The treatment of choice in Wegner’s granulomatosis among the following
   (1) Cyclophosphamide
   (2) Levofloxacin
   (3) Ampicillin-sulbactam
   (4) Chloroquine
77. Felt’s syndrome include all except
   (1) Ankylosing spondylitis
   (2) Splenomegaly
   (3) Rheumatoid arthritis
   (4) Neutropenia

78. In polyarteritis nodosa, aneurysms are seen in all, except
   (1) Kidney
   (2) Liver
   (3) Lung
   (4) Spleen

79. Kawasaki disease is associated with all of the following except
   (1) Strawberry tongue
   (2) Cervical lymphadenopathy
   (3) Thrombocytopenia
   (4) Coronary artery aneurysm

80. pANCA is sensitive and specific for
   (1) Kawasaki disease
   (2) Idiopathic crescentic glomerulonephritis
   (3) Wegner’s Granulomatosis
   (4) Behcet’s disease

81. Joint erosions is not a feature of
   (1) Osteoarthritis
   (2) Psoriasis
   (3) Gout
   (4) Systemic lupus erythematosus

82. Causes of Charcot’s joint includes all the following except
   (1) Syringomyelia
   (2) Tabes dorsalis
   (3) Diabetes
   (4) Arthrogryposis multiplex congenita

83. Indication of systemic steroids in rheumatoid arthritis
   (1) Carpel tunnel syndrome
   (2) Presence of deformities
   (3) Endocarditis
   (4) Articular cartilage involvement

84. Syndrome of Inappropriate secretion of Antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) is seen in all except
   (1) Multiple sclerosis
   (2) Interstitial Nephritis
   (3) Use of Tricyclic antidepressant drugs
   (4) Bronchial adenoma

85. Dilutional hyponatremia is seen in
   (1) Addison’s disease
   (2) Diabetes insipidus
   (3) Diuretic therapy
   (4) None
86. Somogyi phenomenon is
   (1) Hyperglycemia followed by hypoglycemia
   (2) Hypoglycemia followed by hyperglycemia
   (3) Renal glycosuria
   (4) Nonketotic hyperosmolar hyperglycaemia

87. All the following are features of primary hyperaldosteronism except
   (1) Pedal edema
   (2) Hypokalemia
   (3) Hyposecretion of renin
   (4) Diastolic Hypertension

88. Which is not a clinical feature of Addison’s disease?
   (1) Hypoglycemia
   (2) Acidosis
   (3) Hypocalcemia
   (4) Hyperkalemia

89. All are clinical features of pheochromocytoma except
   (1) Profuse sweating
   (2) Orthostatic hypotension
   (3) Hypocalcemia
   (4) Paroxysmal hypertension

90. Hypercalcemia is not a feature of one of the following
   (1) Hyperthyroidism
   (2) Lithium therapy
   (3) Tumor lysis syndrome
   (4) Thiazides

91. The characteristic commonest presentation of diabetic neuropathy is
   (1) Distal symmetrical sensory neuropathy
   (2) Isolated third cranial nerve palsy
   (3) Pure motor neuropathy
   (4) Autonomic neuropathy

92. Insulin resistance is seen in all except
   (1) Obesity
   (2) Addison’s disease
   (3) Werner’s syndrome
   (4) Pheochromocytoma

93. All the following are features of thyrotoxicosis except
   (1) Diastolic murmur
   (2) Wide pulse pressure
   (3) Atrial fibrillation
   (4) Means-Lerman scratch sound in systole
94. Insulin resistance syndrome includes all except
   (1) Dyslipidemia
   (2) Hypertension
   (3) Congestive Heart Failure
   (4) Abdominal Obesity

95. All cause weight gain except
   (1) Pheochromocytoma
   (2) Insulin secreting tumor
   (3) Hypothyroidism
   (4) Cushing syndrome

96. Hypoglycemia is a recognized feature of all the following conditions except
   (1) Renal failure
   (2) Acromegaly
   (3) Addison’s disease
   (4) Sepsis

97. Most useful investigation in diagnosis of diabetic ketoacidosis
   (1) Urine sugar
   (2) Urine ketones
   (3) Ketonemia
   (4) pH of blood

98. All are useful in painful diabetic neuropathy except
   (1) Gabapentin
   (2) Carbamazepine
   (3) Dextroamphetamine
   (4) Nortryptiline

99. Life threatening complications of diabetes are all except
   (1) Emphysematous pyelonephritis
   (2) Rhinocerebral mucormycosis
   (3) Malignant otitis externa
   (4) Emphysematous appendicitis

100. The characteristic finding in diabetic nephropathy
   (1) Diffuse glomerulosclerosis
   (2) Nodular glomerulosclerosis
   (3) Glomerular capillary basement membrane thinning
   (4) Lipid caps

101. Ultra short acting insulin
   (1) Insulin Glulisine
   (2) Insulin Lispro
   (3) Insulin Aspart
   (4) All the above

102. Intensive management of diabetes is needed in all except
   (1) Post renal transplant in diabetic nephropathy
   (2) Diabetes with acute coronary syndrome
   (3) Diabetes with septicaemia
   (4) Diabetes with autonomic neuropathy causing postural hypotension
103. For Dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors (DPP4), mechanism of action all are true except
(1) Prolong endogenous GLP-1 action
(2) Increase insulin
(3) Decrease glucagon
(4) Decrease insulin resistance

104. Absent ankle jerk and extensor plantar response is found in
(1) Sub acute combined degeneration
(2) Vitamin B12 deficiency
(3) Tabes dorsalis
(4) Friedrich’s ataxia

105. The characteristic feature of a frontal lobe tumor is
(1) Ataxia
(2) Urinary incontinence
(3) Aphasia
(4) Antisocial behaviour

106. All are features of tabes dorsalis, except
(1) Urinary incontinence
(2) Argyll Robertson Pupil
(3) Lightning pains
(4) Hyperreflexia

107. Drug of choice for Absence seizures
(1) Phenytoin
(2) Lamotrigine
(3) Sodium Valproate
(4) Carbamazepine

108. Hemiplegia is most commonly caused by thrombosis of
(1) Middle cerebral artery
(2) Posterior cerebral artery
(3) Anterior cerebral artery
(4) Vertebral artery

109. A medial temporal lobe lesion produces
(1) Prosopagnosia
(2) Anomia
(3) Apraxia
(4) Anterograde amnesia

110. Lateral medullary syndrome (Wallenberg’s syndrome) is characterized by all, except
(1) Vertigo
(2) Diminished gag reflex
(3) Crossed hemianaesthesia
(4) Horner’s syndrome is rare

111. All of the following statements are true about Benedikt’s syndrome except
(1) Lesion at the level of Medulla
(2) Contralateral ataxia
(3) Ipsilateral third nerve palsy
(4) Involvement of basilar artery
112. A non-diabetic, non hypertensive adult male develops sudden severe headache, with altered sensorium, likely diagnosis is

(1) Migraine
(2) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
(3) Brain tumor
(4) Menningitis

113. Most common nerve involved in intracranial aneurysm is

(1) Trochlear
(2) Vestibulo cochlear
(3) Fascial
(4) Oculomotor

114. Neuropathy is not seen in

(1) Tuberculosis
(2) Leprosy
(3) Diabetes Mellitus
(4) Amyloidosis

115. Pure motor paralysis is seen in

(1) Sjogren’s syndrome
(2) Poliomyelitis
(3) Diabetes mellitus
(4) Leprosy

116. All causes descending motor paralysis, except

(1) Botulinum
(2) Diphtheria
(3) Guillan Barre syndrome
(4) Polio

117. Thymoma is associated with

(1) Multiple myeloma
(2) Tuberculosis
(3) Myasthenia gravis
(4) Multiple sclerosis

118. Primary idiopathic polymyositis does not involve

(1) Pelvic girdle muscles of lower limb
(2) Pharyngeal muscles
(3) Ocular muscles
(4) Proximal muscles of upper limb

119. Gene for myotonic dystrophy is coded on chromosome number

(1) 17
(2) 19
(3) 21
(4) 28
120. All the following are known predisposing factors for Alzheimer’s disease except

(1) Female sex
(2) Age > 65 years
(3) Down-syndrome
(4) Smoking

121. All are true regarding Guillan Barre syndrome except

(1) Predominant motor ascending paralysis
(2) Residual disability
(3) Areflexia
(4) Albumino cytological dissociation

122. CSF findings in Tubercular meningitis are all except

(1) Increased lymphocytes
(2) Raised protein
(3) Low chloride
(4) High RBC count

123. Familial fatal insomnia is associated with

(1) Prion disease
(2) Alzheimer’s disease
(3) Neoplastic Disease
(4) Cardiovascular disease

124. Most specific test for diagnosis of iron deficiency is

(1) Total iron binding capacity and percent saturation
(2) Serum ferritin levels
(3) Transferrin saturation
(4) Haemoglobin levels

125. Hemolytic anaemia is characterized by all the following except

(1) Hemosiderinuria
(2) Increased urinary urobilinogen
(3) Hemoglobinuria
(4) Increased plasma haptoglobin levels

126. Cryoprecipitate contain all except

(1) Factor IX
(2) Factor VIII
(3) Fibrinogen and fibronectin
(4) Von Willibrand Factor

127. All of the following are major complications of massive blood transfusion except

(1) Hypocalcemia
(2) Dilutional thrombocytopenia
(3) Hypothermia
(4) Hypokalemia
128. In Beta thalassemia, there is
(1) Increase in beta chain, increase in alpha chain
(2) Decrease in beta chain, decrease in alpha chain
(3) Increase in beta chain, decrease in alpha chain
(4) Decrease in beta chain, increase in alpha chain

129. Which of the following is not seen in a chronic case of sickle cell anaemia?
(1) Splenomegaly
(2) Pulmonary hypertension
(3) Cardiomegaly
(4) Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction

130. All the following are causes of pancytopenia with cellular bone marrow except
(1) Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
(2) Fanconi’s anaemia
(3) Hairy cell leukaemia
(4) Myelofibrosis

131. Hair on end appearance in X ray skull is seen in
(1) Thalassemia
(2) Multiple myeloma
(3) Aplastic anaemia
(4) Megaloblastic anaemia

132. All are true regarding paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria except
(1) Reticulocytosis
(2) Decreased serum haptoglobin
(3) Increased neutrophil alkaline phosphatase
(4) Increased urinary urobilinogen

133. In polycythaemia vera all the following are seen except
(1) Thrombocytopenia
(2) Peptic ulceration
(3) Deep vein thrombosis
(4) Dimness of vision

134. Which of the following presents as mediastinal enlargement?
(1) Non Hodgkin’s lymphoma
(2) Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
(3) Acute lymphoid leukaemia (ALL)
(4) Diffuse histocytic lymphoma
135. All of the following are poor prognostic factors for acute myeloid Leukaemias (AMI) except

(1) High Leucocyte count > 1,00,000/uL
(2) Age more than 60 years
(3) Involvement of Central Nervous System
(4) Presence of t (8:21) cytogenetics in M2 type

136. Which one of the following is not a feature of multiple myeloma?

(1) Hypercalcaemia
(2) Reverse albumin globulin ratio (A:G ratio)
(3) Anaemia
(4) Elevated alkaline phosphatase

137. Treatment of choice in Hairy cell leukaemia is

(1) Hydroxyurea
(2) Cladribine
(3) Splenectomy
(4) Vincristine

138. Which one of the following cell type of lung cancers is most frequently associated with hypercalcaemia?

(1) Small cell carcinoma
(2) Adeno carcinoma
(3) Squamous cell carcinoma
(4) Large cell undifferentiated carcinoma

139. All are correctly matched except

(1) Ovarian cancer - CA125
(2) Hepatocellular cancer - Alpha foeto protein
(3) Prostate carcinoma - PSA
(4) Meig’s syndrome – HCG

140. Kaposi’s sarcoma is caused by

(1) Human herpes virus (HHV)-8
(2) Human herpes virus (HHV)-2
(3) Human herpes virus (HHV)-9
(4) Human herpes virus (HHV)-7

141. All are premalignant except

(1) Ulcerative colitis
(2) Paget disease of bone
(3) Bronchiectasis
(4) Erythroplakia
142. Cells seen in M5 type of acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
   (1) Neutrophils
   (2) Lymphocytes
   (3) Monocytes
   (4) Eosinophils

143. Blast crisis in Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML) is indicated by all except
   (1) Sudden enlargement of spleen
   (2) Basophils may increase upto 20%
   (3) Blasts >20%
   (4) Bleeding tendency due to thrombocytopenia

144. Gene mutations in cystic fibrosis occurs at
   (1) Short arm of chromosome 7
   (2) Long arm of chromosome 5
   (3) Long arm of chromosome 7
   (4) Short arm of chromosome 5

145. The following are autosomal dominant disorders except
   (1) Huntington’s disease
   (2) Marfan’s syndrome
   (3) Haemochromatosis
   (4) Von Willebrand’s disease

146. Which of the following is autosomal dominant disorder?
   (1) Retinoblastoma
   (2) Ataxia Telangiectasia
   (3) Fanconi’s syndrome
   (4) Cystic fibrosis

147. Most common congenital cardiac defect seen in patients with Noonan’s syndrome
   (1) Patent Ductous Arteriosus (PDA)
   (2) Atrial septal defect (ASD)
   (3) Ebstein Anomaly
   (4) Pulmonary stenosis (PS)

148. The diagnosis of a patient presenting with familial polyostosis, precocious puberty and cutaneous pigmentation
   (1) Haemochromatosis
   (2) Mc Cune Albright syndrome
   (3) Turner’s syndrome
   (4) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
149. Which is seen in opioid poisoning?
   (1) Hypertension
   (2) Hyperventilation
   (3) Slow shallow respiration
   (4) Dilated Pupils

150. Aldrich Mee’s lines (leukonychia striata) in the nails are characteristic of which poisoning?
   (1) Cobalt
   (2) Arsenic
   (3) Mercury
   (4) Lead

151. Most specific test for Organophosphorus poisoning is
   (1) Plasma cholinesterase level
   (2) Red blood cell cholinesterase level
   (3) Measurement of serum levels of acetylcholine
   (4) Measurement of serum levels of organophosphorus

152. All of the following can cause cyanosis except
   (1) Methaemoglobin
   (2) Carboxyhaemoglobin
   (3) Sulfaemoglobin
   (4) Eisenmenger syndrome

153. Acrodynia or Pink disease is seen in which poisoning?
   (1) Lead
   (2) Copper
   (3) Arsenic
   (4) Mercury

154. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) available in market for adult immunization is
   (1) PCV 21
   (2) PCV 13
   (3) PCV 28
   (4) PCV 11

155. All are true about Varicella vaccine used for adult immunization except -
   (1) It is a live attenuated vaccine
   (2) Two doses are recommended at an interval of 4-8 weeks
   (3) Administered in dose of 0.5ml, intramuscularly in deltoid muscle
   (4) Recommended for all human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infected patients with CD4 count<200 cells/μL

156. Live - attenuated Influenza vaccine (LAIV) for adult immunization is administered-
   (1) Subcutaneously
   (2) Intranasally
   (3) Intramuscularly
   (4) Intravenously
157. Central clock of Circadian rhythm of human body is
   (1) Suprachiasmatic nucleus in hypothalamus
   (2) Caudate nucleus in basal ganglia
   (3) Nucleus ambiguus in medulla
   (4) Mesencephalic nucleus in midbrain

158. Important Circadian central clock proteins are all except
   (1) CLOCK
   (2) BMAL1
   (3) PER
   (4) TFR

159. Physiological alterations produced by Sahaja Yoga Meditation are all except-
   (1) Decreased sympathetic activity
   (2) Increased urinary Vanillylmandelic acid (U-VMA)
   (3) Increased serum nitrite levels
   (4) Increased heart rate variability (HRV)

160. DASH diet is recommended for patients with
   (1) Diabetes
   (2) Hypertension
   (3) Alcoholic Liver disease
   (4) End stage Renal disease

161. Best imaging modality to identify atherosclerotic plaque with fibrous cap thickness of 65 micron or less
   (1) Intravascular Ultrasound (IVUS)
   (2) Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)
   (3) Computed Tomography (CT) Coronary Angiography
   (4) Tissue Doppler Echocardiography (TDI)

162. Telomere mediated disease manifests in adults as
   (1) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
   (2) Liver cirrhosis
   (3) Bone marrow failure
   (4) All the above

163. Artificial Intelligence means
   (1) Machine learning
   (2) Medical tourism
   (3) Genome editing
   (4) Yoga and meditation
164. Sensitivity is calculated by formula
   (1) True positive / True positive + False negative
   (2) False positive / False positive + True negative
   (3) True negative / True negative + False positive
   (4) False negative / False negative + True positive

165. All are inhibitors of CYP3A except
   (1) Amiodarone
   (2) Clarithromycin
   (3) Ketoconazole
   (4) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors

166. Chronic Care Model (CCM) of Health system includes all except
   (1) Delivery system design
   (2) Decision support
   (3) Clinical information systems
   (4) None of the above

167. Health Information Technology (HIT) involves
   (1) Barcode Medication Administration (BCMA)
   (2) Smart drug delivery pumps
   (3) Telemedicine
   (4) All the above

168. Life style diseases include
   (1) Atherosclerosis
   (2) Takayasu arteritis
   (3) Pulmonary embolism
   (4) Hypothyroidism

169. Ethical issues in clinical medicine are all except
   (1) Informed consent
   (2) Patient’s confidentiality
   (3) Transmission of diseases
   (4) None of the above

170. Consequences of polypharmacy all except
   (1) Increased frailty and sarcopenia
   (2) Nutrition deficit
   (3) Decreased mortality
   (4) Urine incontinence

171. Withholding or withdrawing life sustaining treatment from a patient to let him or her die is
   (1) Passive euthanasia
   (2) Active euthanasia
   (3) Physician assisted suicide
   (4) None of the above

172. High first pass metabolism is seen in which drug
   (1) Tolbutamide
   (2) Phenobarbitone
   (3) Lidocaine
   (4) Isosorbide mononitrate
173. Process of rational prescribing of drugs require
   (1) Establish first diagnosis (at least provisional)
   (2) Define therapeutic problem and goals
   (3) Select optimal drug route, dose and duration of treatment depending on patient’s condition.
   (4) All the above

174. Reverse transcriptase sequence in HIV is best described as
   (1) RNA-DNA-RNA
   (2) DNA - RNA
   (3) DNA-RNA-DNA
   (4) RNA-DNA

175. Giant cell (Hecht’s) pneumonia is due to
   (1) Measles
   (2) Cytomegalovirus
   (3) Toxoplasmosis
   (4) Tuberculosis

176. Leonine facies is seen in which disease
   (1) Syphilis
   (2) Lepromatous Leprosy
   (3) Diphtheria
   (4) Trypanosomiasis

177. Helicobacter Pylori causes
   (1) Chronic atrophic gastritis
   (2) Lymphomatoid gastritis
   (3) Basophilic gastritis
   (4) Eosinophilic gastritis

178. Commonest site for extrapulmonary Tuberculosis
   (1) Menninges
   (2) Lymphnode
   (3) Intestine
   (4) Kidney

179. Leptospirosis (Well’s disease) includes all except
   (1) Jaundice
   (2) Stroke
   (3) Renal failure
   (4) Haemorrhagic diathesis

180. Plasmodium Falciparum does not present with
   (1) Hypoglycaemia
   (2) Fever
   (3) Hypotension
   (4) Hyperglycaemia