

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 24

Number of Pages in Booklet : 24

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 180

No. of Questions in Booklet : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /

Question Paper Booklet No.

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BSAPGm-02

Paper Code : 12

SUBJECT : General Medicine

परीक्षा दिनांक : 11/08/2020

परीक्षा समय : 2:00 To 5:00

समय : 3.00 घण्टे

Time : 3.00 Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 180

Maximum Marks : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने के बाद परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या को उत्तर पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक अंकित करें। इसमें किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि होने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

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.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।

चेतावनी: अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

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.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

12-□



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 Baire Syndrome
 - (4) Hypotonia
8. Linear calcification of ascending aorta is a characterisitc 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 Migrants 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 Ectopics
 - (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 Cardio Myopathy (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 pO_2 and normal pCO_2
 - (2) Normal pO_2 and high pCO_2
 - (3) Low pO_2 and high pCO_2
 - (4) Low pO_2 and low pCO_2
35. The diffusion capacity of lung (DL_{CO}) 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) $PaO_2/FIO_2 < 200$ 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
45. All the following may occur due to hyperkalemia except
- (1) Prolonged QT interval
 - (2) Bizarre QRS complexes
 - (3) Prolonged PR interval
 - (4) Tall tented T waves
46. Kussmaul's breathing is due to the presence of
- (1) HCO_3^- ions
 - (2) H^+ ions
 - (3) Na^+ ions
 - (4) 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 Bartter's 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 losing nephropathy is seen in

- (1) Amyloidosis of kidney
- (2) Interstitial nephritis
- (3) Polycystic kidney disease
- (4) Lupus nephritis

63. All of the following are decreased 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) Crigler-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 crescentric 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 Charcoat'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 characterisitic 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) Meningitis

113. Most common nerve involved in intracranial aneurysm is

- (1) Trochlear
- (2) Vestibulo cochlear
- (3) Facial
- (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 hemoglobinuria
- (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 polycythemia 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 histiocytic lymphoma

135. All of the following are poor prognostic factors for acute myeloid Leukaemias (AML) 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) McCune 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) Sulfhaemoglobin
- (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/uL

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) $\frac{\text{True positive}}{\text{True positive} + \text{False negative}}$
- (2) $\frac{\text{False positive}}{\text{False positive} + \text{True negative}}$
- (3) $\frac{\text{True negative}}{\text{True negative} + \text{False positive}}$
- (4) $\frac{\text{False negative}}{\text{False negative} + \text{True positive}}$

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) Meninges
- (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

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

