**AIIMS 2006 Solved Question Paper**

Posterior cruciate ligament – true statement

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|  |
|  | A. Attached to the lateral femoral condyle |
|  | B. Intra Synovial |
|  | C. Prevents posterior dislocation of tibia |
|  | D. Relaxed in full flexion |

Sternomastoid tumour is associated with all except:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Always associated with breech extraction |
|  | B. Spontaneous resolution in most cases |
|  | C. 2/3rd have palpable neck mass at birth |
|  | D. Uncorrected cases develop phagiocephaly |

Difference between typical cervical and thoracic vertebra

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Has a triangular body |
|  | B. Has a foramen tranversarium |
|  | C. Superior articular facet directed backwards & upwards |
|  | D. Has a large vertebral body |

Branchial cyst what is true

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Cysts are more common than sinuses |
|  | B. Sinus should always be operated |
|  | C. Mostly arise from 2nd branchial system |
|  | D. Cause dysphagia and hoarseness |

Most common site of Morgagni Hernia

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Left Anterior |
|  | B. Right Posterior |
|  | C. Right Anterior |
|  | D. Left Posterior |

Meralgia parasthetica is due to the involvement of:

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Medial cutaneous nerve of thigh |
|  | B. Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh |
|  | C. Sural nerve |
|  | D. Femoral nerve |

Common peroneal nerve is related to:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Shaft of tibia |
|  | B. Neck of fibula |
|  | C. Lower tibio-fibular joint |
|  | D. Shaft of fibula |

Movement of pronation & supination occurs in all the following joints except:

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Superior radio-ulnar joint |
|  | B. Middle radio-ulnar joint |
|  | C. Inferior radio-ulnar joint |
|  | D. Radio-carpal joint |

Structures that pass from thorax to abdomen behind the diaphragm are all except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Azygos vein |
|  | B. Aorta |
|  | C. Thoracic duct |
|  | D. Greater splancnic nerve |

Supports of the uterus are all except

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Uterosacral ligament |
|  | B. Broad ligament |
|  | C. Mackenrodtsâ€™ ligament |
|  | D. Levator ani |

All are true about the trigone of the urinary bladder except

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|  |
|  | A. Mucosa is loosely associated to the underlying musculature |
|  | B. Mucosa is smooth |
|  | C. It is lined by transitional epithelium |
|  | D. It is derived from the absorbed part of the mesonephric duct |

All the following are associated with CV junction anomalies except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Rheumatoid Arthritis |
|  | B. Ankylosing Spondylosis |
|  | C. Odontoid Dysgenesis |
|  | D. Basal degeneration |

Which bone tumour occurs in epiphysis?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Osteoclastoma |
|  | B. Ewingâ€™s sarcoma |
|  | C. Chondromyxoid fibroma |
|  | D. Osteosarcoma |

Bankartâ€™s lesion involves the …...................... of the glenoid labrum

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Anterior lip |
|  | B. Superior lip |
|  | C. Antero-superior lip |
|  | D. Antero-inferior lip |

Red degeneration most commonly occurs in

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. 1st trimester |
|  | B. 2nd trimester |
|  | C. 3rd trimester |
|  | D. Puerperium |

After coming head of breech will have difficulty in delivery in all of the following conditions except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Hydrocephalus |
|  | B. Placenta previa |
|  | C. Incomplete dilation of cervix |
|  | D. Extension of head |

Lady with infertility with bilateral tubal block at cornua. Best method of management is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Laproscopy & Hysteroscopy |
|  | B. Hydrotubation |
|  | C. IVF |
|  | D. Tuboplasty |

During pregnancy HIV transmission occurs mostly during

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. 1st trimester |
|  | B. 2nd trimester |
|  | C. 3rd trimester |
|  | D. During labour |

Which drugs is given to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Nevirapine |
|  | B. Lamivudine |
|  | C. Stavidine |
|  | D. Abacavir |

Most common heart disease which is associated with maximum mortality during pregnancy?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Eisenmenger syndrome |
|  | B. MS |
|  | C. AS |
|  | D. VSD |

Which of the following antituberculosis drug is not given in pregnancy?

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Streptomycin |
|  | B. INH |
|  | C. Ethambutol |
|  | D. Rifampicin |

Lactational amenorrhoea is due to

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Prolactin induced inhibition of GNRH |
|  | B. Prolactin induced inhibition of FSH |
|  | C. Oxytocin induced inhibition of GNRH |
|  | D. Oxytocin induced inhibition of FSH |

Papsmear shows Ca in situ- what is the next logical procedure?

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|  |
|  | A. Conisation |
|  | B. Colposcopy & Biopsy |
|  | C. Hysterectomy |
|  | D. HPV viral DNA testing |

HRT is helpful in all of the following except

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|  |
|  | A. Vaginal atrophy |
|  | B. Flushing |
|  | C. Osteoporosis |
|  | D. Coronary heart disease |

Amniotic fluid contains acetyl cholinesterase enzyme. What I the diagnosis?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Open spina bifida |
|  | B. Gastrochisis |
|  | C. Omphalocele |
|  | D. Ostergenesis imperfecta |

Premature baby of 34wks was delivered baby had bullous lesion on the body X-ray shows periostitis. What is next investigation?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. VDRL for mother & baby |
|  | B. ELISA for HIV |
|  | C. PCR for TB |
|  | D. Hepatitis surface antigen for mother |

Hypothyroidism in pregnancy is least likely associated with,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Recurrent abortions |
|  | B. Polyhydramnios |
|  | C. PIH |
|  | D. Preterm labour |

16 yrs old female with primary amenorrhoea comes to OPD with bilateral inguinal hernia. She has normal sexual development with no pubic hair. USG shows absent uterus blind vagina diagnosis is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Androgen insensitivity syndrome |
|  | B. Turners syndrome |
|  | C. Star syndrome |
|  | D. Mullerian agensis |

26 yrs old lady with h/o recurrent abortion which of the following investigations you will do to confirm the diagnosis?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. PT |
|  | B. BT |
|  | C. Anti russel viper venom antibodies |
|  | D. Clot solubility test |

Abortion stick is used in criminal abortion. What is the mechanism of action?

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Necrosis of endometrium causing infection |
|  | B. Uterine conctraction |
|  | C. Stimulation of uterine nerves |
|  | D. Abortion stick causes abortion by including uterine relaxation |

In aneuploidy which is the most sensitive test in 1sty trimester?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Nuchal translucency |
|  | B. Gestational sac volume |
|  | C. Serum beta HCG evel |
|  | D. CRL |

Late hyperglycemia in pregnancy is associated with:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Macrosomia |
|  | B. IUGR |
|  | C. Postmaturity |
|  | D. Congenital malformation |

Which of the following is the least likely physiological change in pregnancy?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Increase in intravascular volume |
|  | B. Increase in cardiac output |
|  | C. Increase in stroke volume |
|  | D. Increase in peripheral vascular resistance |

Which of the following is not true about xenon anesthesia?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Non explosive |
|  | B. Minimal cardiovascular side effects |
|  | C. Slow induction and slow recovery |
|  | D. Low blood gas solubility |

Which of the following drugs produces dissociative anesthesia?

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Ketamine |
|  | B. Propofol |
|  | C. Thiopentone |
|  | D. Enflurane |

Which of the following in anesthesia will produce decreased EEG activities?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Hypothermia |
|  | B. Early hypoxia |
|  | C. Ketamine |
|  | D. N20 |

A 3 yrs old child eczematous dermatitis on extensor surfaces. His mother has a history of bronchial asthma. Diagnosis could be:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Atopic dermatitis |
|  | B. Contact dermatitis |
|  | C. Seborrhic dermatitis |
|  | D. Infantine eczematous dermatitis |

Pityriasis rosea true is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Self limiting |
|  | B. Chronic relapsing |
|  | C. Life threatening infection |
|  | D. Caused by dermatophytes |

Delusion is a disorder of

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Thought |
|  | B. Perception |
|  | C. Insight |
|  | D. Cognition |

The drug which is used for long term maintenance in opiod addiction

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Naloxone |
|  | B. Nalorphine |
|  | C. Butarphanol |
|  | D. Methadone |

The following is not an atypical antipsychotic

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Thioridazine |
|  | B. Clozapine |
|  | C. Olanzapine |
|  | D. Risperidone |

The drug of choice for obsessive compulsive disorder

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Imipramine |
|  | B. Fluoxetine |
|  | C. Chlopromazine |
|  | D. Benzodiazepine |

Naltrexone is used in opiod addiction because

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. To treat withdrawl symptoms |
|  | B. To treat overdose of opiods |
|  | C. Prevent relapse |
|  | D. Has addiction potential |

A 3 yrs old child developmental milestones normal wit delayed speech, and difficulty in communication, concentration, not making friends

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Autism |
|  | B. ADHD |
|  | C. Specific learning disability |
|  | D. Mental retardation |

Bone scan of a patient with multiple myeloma shows

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Hot spots |
|  | B. Cold spots |
|  | C. Diffusely increased uptake |
|  | D. Diffusely decreased uptake |

Which ATT will cause transient memory loss

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Ethionamide |
|  | B. INH |
|  | C. Ethambutol |
|  | D. Psyrazinamide |

Which of the following is a benzodiazepine antagonist?

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Flumazenil |
|  | B. Butorphanol |
|  | C. Naltrexone |
|  | D. Pralidoxime |

All of the following drugs are metabolized by acetylation except,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. INH |
|  | B. Dapsone |
|  | C. Procainamide |
|  | D. Metoclopramide |

Which NSAID undergoes enterohepatic circulation?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Phenylbutazone |
|  | B. Aspirin |
|  | C. Ibuprofen |
|  | D. Piroxicam |

Which antiarrhythmic in not class IC agent00

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Propafenone |
|  | B. Tocainide |
|  | C. Flecanaide |
|  | D. Encanaide |

Loading dose depends on

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Volume distribution |
|  | B. T1/2 |
|  | C. Plasma clearance |
|  | D. Route of administration |

Long acting beta 2 agonist

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Orciprenaline |
|  | B. Salmeterol |
|  | C. Albuterol |
|  | D. Pibuterol |

Which of the following drugs dosage interval should be maximum in a patient with creatinine clearance less than 10?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Amikacin |
|  | B. Rifampicin |
|  | C. Vancomycin |
|  | D. Amphotericin B |

Which is not a second generation antihistaminic?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Cyclizine |
|  | B. Fexofenadine |
|  | C. Loratidine |
|  | D. Atrvalastine |

The following drug is not useful for MRSA,

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Cafeclor |
|  | B. Cotrimoxazole |
|  | C. Ciprofloxacin |
|  | D. Vancomycin |

Which antibiotic acts by inhibiting cell wall synthesis?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Cefipime |
|  | B. Lomefloxacin |
|  | C. Erythromycin |
|  | D. Tetracycline |

One of the following is a prodrug

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Enalapril |
|  | B. Neostigmine |
|  | C. Esmolo |
|  | D. Captopril |

Denosumab â€“ a monoclonal antibody against Rankl receptor is used in treatment of,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Rheumatoid arthritis |
|  | B. Osteoporosis |
|  | C. Osteoarthritis |
|  | D. SLE |

All drugs can be used in treatment of H.Pylori infection except,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Omeprazole |
|  | B. Amoxicillin |
|  | C. Metronidazole |
|  | D. Mosapride |

Brain is preserved in all the following except,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. OPC poisoning |
|  | B. Alkaloid poisoning |
|  | C. Heavy metal poisoning |
|  | D. Volatile organic poisoning |

Sexual asphyxia, is associated with one of the following,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Masochism |
|  | B. Sadism |
|  | C. Fetishism |
|  | D. Voyeurism |

Which of the following is true of judicial hanging

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Knot is present behind the neck |
|  | B. Knot at the side of the neck |
|  | C. Ligature always present below the chin |
|  | D. Choice of hangman |

A person presents with acute poisoning, with clinical picture of chills and rigors similar to malaria. Which is the most likely poisoning?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Mercury |
|  | B. Zinc |
|  | C. Red phosphorus |
|  | D. Arsenic |

Treatment of choice for GLU EAR is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Myringotomy with ventilation tube insertion |
|  | B. Myringotomy with cold knife |
|  | C. Myringotomy with diode laser |
|  | D. Conservative treatment |

A lady with bilateral hearing loss since 6 years. It was worsened during pregnancy. What type of graph will her impedence audiometry show?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. As |
|  | B. Ad |
|  | C. A |
|  | D. B |

6 year old child with recurrent URTI with mouth breathing and impaired hearing. Treatment is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Tonsillectomy |
|  | B. Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion |
|  | C. Grommet insertion |
|  | D. Myringoplasty with grommet insertion |

Which is autosomal dominant?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Gyrate Atrophy |
|  | B. Best disease |
|  | C. Lawrance moon biedl syndrome |
|  | D. Bassen kornzweigâ€™s disease |

For revised NPCB cataract surgeries all approaches are followed except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Uniform distribution |
|  | B. Regular follow up |
|  | C. Fixed place surgery treatment |
|  | D. Mobile surgery camps |

20year old man with progressive proptosis which increases on bending forward. It is compressible and has no bruit or thrill. MRI showed â€œhyperintenseâ€ mass with shadowing of mass. The diagnosis is:

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|  |
|  | A. Orbital varix |
|  | B. AV malformation |
|  | C. Neurofibromatosis |
|  | D. â€œOrbitalâ€ encephalocele |

Most common cause of blindness in children in India except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Malnutrition |
|  | B. Ophthalmia neonatorum |
|  | C. Glaucoma |
|  | D. Congenital dacryocystitis |

Oculomotor nerve palsy causes all except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Miosis |
|  | B. Ptosis |
|  | C. Outward eye deviation |
|  | D. Causes diplopia |

All are characteristics of 3rd nerve except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Carries parasympathetic nerve |
|  | B. Supplies inferior oblique |
|  | C. Enters orbit through the inferior orbital fissure |
|  | D. Causes miosis |

Hyaluronic acid is found in:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Vitreous humor |
|  | B. Synovial fluid |
|  | C. Cartilage |
|  | D. Cornea |

True about ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Mental health worker |
|  | B. Deployed per thousand people |
|  | C. To replace Anganwadi worker in ICDS program |
|  | D. Minimum need program worker |

SAFE in Trachoma program refers to all except:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Screening |
|  | B. Anti biotics |
|  | C. Facial cleaning |
|  | D. Environmental control |

True about point source epidemic are all except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. The curve has rapid rise and slow decline |
|  | B. All cases occur in one incubation period |
|  | C. One single peak only |
|  | D. No secondary curves |

Endemic ascites is caused by

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Aflo toxin B |
|  | B. Ergot |
|  | C. Sangaunarine |
|  | D. Pyrrolizidine |

Specificity of a test refers to its ability to detect

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. True positives |
|  | B. True negatives |
|  | C. False negatives |
|  | D. False positives |

Socialisation of medicine leads to all except

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Reduce competition among physicians for clients |
|  | B. Supported by the state and provides free medical service |
|  | C. Ensures the complete utilization of services by all people |
|  | D. Universal coverage of health services |

Chlorine demand is measured by

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Horrockâ€™s apparatus |
|  | B. Chlorimeter |
|  | C. Double pot |
|  | D. Berkfeld filter |

In a study in UK they found an association between sale of asthmatic drugs and an increase in deaths due to asthma from 1979 to 1990. This is an example of

|  |
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|  |
|  | A. Ecological study |
|  | B. Cohort study |
|  | C. Case reference study |
|  | D. Experimental study |

Active method to detect undiagnosed cases in apparently healthy people

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Screening |
|  | B. Surveillance |
|  | C. Case finding |
|  | D. Notification |

Problem village in all except:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Distance of safe water is greater than 1.6km |
|  | B. Depth is more than 16metres |
|  | C. Water is polluted with inorganic substance |
|  | D. Water infested with guniea worm |

A newly found technique for estimating Hb found the values as 9.4, 9.0, 9.3, 12.4, 9.2, ............ 10.3 and 12.2 By calorimetry the Hb was estimated to be 10.2gms percent. So the new test has

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Low validity and high reliability |
|  | B. High validity and high reliability |
|  | C. Low validity and Low reliability |
|  | D. High validity and low reliability |

Best method used to find the difference between a newly found test and the gold standard test

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Correlation study |
|  | B. Regression study |
|  | C. Bland and altman analysis |
|  | D. None of above |

In RNTCP the method used to confirm cases is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Sputum Rapid culture |
|  | B. Sputum microscopy |
|  | C. Chest radiograph |
|  | D. PCR antibody detection |

Assessment of impact of iodine supplement therapy in a community is best done by

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Goitre in pregnant woman |
|  | B. Goitre in children f age 12-18 |
|  | C. Neonatal thyroxine levels |
|  | D. Urinary iodine levels in pregnant woman |

Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Impairment |
|  | B. Disability |
|  | C. Handicap |
|  | D. Disease |

The experimental study for which most accurate result is obtained

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Randomized CT with double blinding |
|  | B. Retrospective cohort study |
|  | C. Cross sectional study |
|  | D. Meta analysis |

You have diagnosed a patient clinically as having SLE and ordered 6 tests. Out of which 4 tests have come positive and 2 are negative. To determine the probability of SLE at this point, you need to know:

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Prior probability of SLE: sensitivity and specificity of each test |
|  | B. Incidence of SLE and predictive value of each test |
|  | C. Incidence and prevalence of SLE |
|  | D. Relative risk of SLE in this patient |

All of the following indicators are included in Physical Quality Of Life Index (PQLI) except

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| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Infant mortality rate |
|  | B. Life expectancy at age one |
|  | C. Literacy rate |
|  | D. Per capita income |

Direct standardization is used to compare the mortality rates between two countries. This is done because f the difference in:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Causes of death |
|  | B. Numerators |
|  | C. Age distributions |
|  | D. Denominators |

With reference to bacteroides fragilis, the following statements are true except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Bacteroides fragilis is the same frequent anaerobe isolated from clinical |
|  | B. Bacteroides fragilis is not uniformly sensitive to Metronidazole |
|  | C. The LPS formed by bacteroides fragilis is structurally and functionally different from the conventional endotoxins |
|  | D. Shock and DIC are common in bacteroides bacteremia |

A child presents with infective skin lesions of the leg. Culture was done which showed gram positive cocci in chains which were hemolytic colonies. Which of the following tests will best identify the organism?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Bile solubility |
|  | B. Optochin sensitivity |
|  | C. Bacitracin sensitivity |
|  | D. Catalase positive |

Which of the following bacteria act by increasing c-AMP,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Vibrio cholera |
|  | B. Staphyloccus aereus |
|  | C. E. coli, heat stable toxin |
|  | D. Salmonella |

A patient in ICU is on venous line for the past one week. He is on ceftazidime and amikacin. After 7 days of antibiotics he develops a spike of fever and his blood culture is positive for gram positive cocci in chains, which are catalase negative. Following this vancomycin was started, but the culture remained positive, for the same organism even after 10 days of therapy. The most likely organism causing infection is,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Staphylococcus aureus |
|  | B. Viridans streptococci |
|  | C. Enterococcus faecalis |
|  | D. Coagulase negative staphylococcus |

Brucella is transmitted by all except

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Through the placenta of animals |
|  | B. Aerosol transmission |
|  | C. Person to person |
|  | D. Eating uncooked food |

CYBR-GREEN dye is used in

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. ELISA |
|  | B. Immunofluorescence |
|  | C. Real time PCR |
|  | D. High performance liquid chromatography |

A young male patient presented with UTI, on urine examination pus cells were found but no organisms. Which method would be best used for culture?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Mc Coy cell time |
|  | B. Thayer martin medium |
|  | C. L.J. medium |
|  | D. Levinthal medium |

Which one of the following is true?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Agar has nutrient properties |
|  | B. Chocolate medium is selective medium |
|  | C. Addiction of substances in a solid medium is called enrichment media |
|  | D. Nutrient broth is basal medium |

Which of the following is not transmitted by lice?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Q fever |
|  | B. Trench fever |
|  | C. Relapsing fever |
|  | D. Epidemic typhus |

Chlamydia trachomatis false is

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Elementary body is metabolically active |
|  | B. It is biphasic |
|  | C. Reticulate body divides by binary fission |
|  | D. Inside the cell it evades phagolysosome |

An elderly male patient presents with fever, chest pain and dry cough, sputum cultured on charcoal yeast medium, the organism is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. H. influenza |
|  | B. Moraxella cartarrhalis |
|  | C. Legionella |
|  | D. Burkholderia cepacia |

A person working in an abattoir presented with pustule on hand, which turned into ulcer, which will best help in diagnosis

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Trichrome Methylene Blue |
|  | B. Carbol Fuschin |
|  | C. Acid fast Stain |
|  | D. Calcoflour White |

Which dye is most suitable for fungus demonstration in biopsy?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Alizharian red |
|  | B. Veirhoff dye |
|  | C. Masonâ€™s trichome |
|  | D. PAS |

Malarial parasite â€“ which statement is false regarding communicability

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. The gametocytes appear in blood 4-6 days after asexual phase in p. vivax |
|  | B. The gametocytes appear in blood 10-12 days after asexual phase in p. falciparum |
|  | C. The number of gametocytes increases in blood with time |
|  | D. The number of gametocytes increases by 1000 times |

Single gene defect causing multiple unrelated problems

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Pleotropism |
|  | B. Pseudo dominance |
|  | C. Penetrance |
|  | D. Anticipation |

A boy suffering from acute pyelonephritis, most specific urinary finding will be:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Leucocyte esterase test |
|  | B. WBC casts |
|  | C. Nitrite test |
|  | D. Bacteria in gram stain |

Persistent bleeding from umbilical stump, the most probable diagnosis is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Factor X def |
|  | B. Glanzmanâ€™s thrombasthenia |
|  | C. VWD |
|  | D. Bernard soulier syndrome |

Two different cell lines from 2 different zygotes, from a single person

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Chimerism |
|  | B. Mosaicism |
|  | C. Penetrance |
|  | D. Pseudo dominance |

A baby presenting with multiple deformities cleft lip, cleft palate, microcephaly, small eyes and scalp defect, polydactyly seen in which syndrome:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Trisomy 13 |
|  | B. Trisomy 18 |
|  | C. Trisomy 21 |
|  | D. Monosomy 2 |

The most common gene defect in Idiopathic steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. ACE |
|  | B. NPHS 2 |
|  | C. HOX 11 |
|  | D. PAX |

Most important marker for both acute and chronic malnutrition,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Weight for height |
|  | B. BMI |
|  | C. Weight for age |
|  | D. Height for age |

The important fatty acid present in breast milk, which is important for growth is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Docosa Hexaenoic acid |
|  | B. Palmitic acid |
|  | C. Linoleic acid |
|  | D. Linolenic acid |

A newborn has congenital heart failure, not improving on treatment. He has bulging anterior fontanelles with a bruit on auscultation. On trans fontanelle USG a hypo echoeic midline mass is seen with dilated lateral ventricles. Most probable diagnosis is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Vein of Galen Malformation |
|  | B. Arachnoid cyst |
|  | C. Medulloblastoma |
|  | D. Encephalocele |

Best indicator for nutritional status for a child is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Mid arm circumference |
|  | B. Head circumference |
|  | C. Rate of increase of height and weight |
|  | D. Chest circumference |

In SCHWARTZ formula for calculation of creatinine clearance in a child, the constant depends on the following except,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Age |
|  | B. Method of estimation of creatinine |
|  | C. Mass |
|  | D. Severity of renal failure |

Most common biochemical abnormality in congenital hypertropic pyloric stenosis

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis |
|  | B. Hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis |
|  | C. Hypokalemic metabolic acidosis |
|  | D. Hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis |

All of the following can occur in a neonate for heat production except,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Shivering |
|  | B. Breakdown of brown fat with adrenaline secretion |
|  | C. Universal flexion like a fetus |
|  | D. Cutaneous vasoconstriction |

A 6 year old child with IQ of 50. Which of the following can the child to?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Identify colours |
|  | B. Read a sentence |
|  | C. Ride a bicycle |
|  | D. Copy a triangle |

Nile blue sulphate test is done to detect

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Maturity of kidney |
|  | B. Maturity of liver |
|  | C. Maturity of lungs |
|  | D. Maturity of skin |

The most common congenital anomaly in baby born to IDDM mother is,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. NTD |
|  | B. Cardiovascular anomalies |
|  | C. GIT anomalies |
|  | D. Pulmonary anomalies |

A 23 year old female presenting with anemia, jaundice, for than 2 years peripheral smear showing Spherocytes, the best investigation to be done,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Reticulocytes count |
|  | B. Osmotic fragility test |
|  | C. Coombs test |
|  | D. Bone marrow aspiration |

HAM test is done for

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. GPI anchor protein |
|  | B. Complement defect |
|  | C. Spectrin defect |
|  | D. Mannose blinding protein |

Which deleterious effect is east likely to occur in hypothermia?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Cardiac arrhythmia |
|  | B. Decreased peripheral resistance |
|  | C. Reversible coagulation |
|  | D. Renal failure |

Hypotension in acute spinal injury is due to

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Loss of sympathetic tone |
|  | B. Loss of parasympathetic tone |
|  | C. Vasovagal attack |
|  | D. Orthostatic hypotension |

Carey coombs murmur which is false

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Delayed diastolic murmur |
|  | B. Seen in rheumatic fever |
|  | C. Can be associated with AR |
|  | D. Low pitched murmur |

A patient presents with increased serum ferritin, decreased TIBC, increased serum iron, percentage saturation increased. Most probable diagnosis is:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Anemia of chronic disease |
|  | B. Sideroblastic anemia |
|  | C. Iron deficiency anemia |
|  | D. Thalassemia minor |

Pancytopenia with cellular marrow is seen in all except:

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Megaloblastic anemia |
|  | B. Myelodysplasia |
|  | C. PNH |
|  | D. G6PD deficiency |

A man takes peanut and develops, tongue swelling, neck swelling, stridor, hoarseness of voice. What is the probable diagnosis?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Angioneurotic edema |
|  | B. FB bronchus |
|  | C. Parapharyngeal abscess |
|  | D. FB in larynx |

AML with worst prognosis,

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. 8/21 translocation |
|  | B. Inversion 16 |
|  | C. Normal cytogenetics |
|  | D. Monosomy 7 |

A young male patient presents with DL 600 mg/dl triglyceride 160 mg/dl. What would be the most likely finding on physical examination?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A. Tendon xanthomas |
|  | B. Lipemia retinalis |
|  | C. Eruptive tuberous xanthomas |
|  | D. Xanthelesma  Which test is not useful in a patient with history of syncopal attack?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Electrophysiological test | |  | B. Table tilt test | |  | C. PET scan | |  | D. Holter monitoring |   Treatment with n3 poly unsaturated fatty acids, what will be lipid profile   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Increased LDL and increased total cholesterol | |  | B. Decreased LDL and decreased total cholesterol | |  | C. Increased LDL and decreased total cholesterol | |  | D. Decreased LDL and increased total cholesterol |   Best prognostic factor for head injury   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Glasgow coma scale | |  | B. Age | |  | C. Mode of injury | |  | D. CT |   Which of the following is not prognostic factor for acute pancreatitis?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. S. amylase | |  | B. Calcium | |  | C. Glucose | |  | D. AST |   Which of the following is not limb girdle dystrophy?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Sarcoglycan dystrophy | |  | B. Dystrophin dystrophy | |  | C. Dysferlin dystrophy | |  | D. Calpain dystrophy |   Charcotâ€™s joints all of the following except   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Syringomyelia | |  | B. Leprosy | |  | C. Diabetes | |  | D. Arthrogryposis multiplex congenital |   Which of the following is least likely to cause constrictive pericarditis?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Tuberculous pericardial effusion | |  | B. Staphylococcus effusion | |  | C. Post cardiac surgery | |  | D. Acute rheumatic fever |   Which of the following is the most specific test for rheumatoid arthritis?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Anti â€“ ccp antibody | |  | B. Anti IgM antibody | |  | C. Anti IgA antibody | |  | C. Anti IgG antibody |   Which of the following exclusively involves neurons?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Spino cerebellar Ataxia | |  | B. Supranuclear palsy | |  | C. Corticobasilar degeneration | |  | D. Multiple system atrophy |   Which is a feature of high altitude pulmonary edema?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Associated with low cardiac output | |  | B. Associated with pulmonary hypertension | |  | C. Occurs only in unacclimatized persons | |  | D. Exercise has no effect |   Mycosis fungoides which is not true   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. It is the most common form of cutaneous lymphoma | |  | B. Pautriers microabscess | |  | C. Indolent course and easily amenable to treatment | |  | D. Erythroderma seen and spreads to peripheral circulation |   Mutation in alpha 5 chain of collagen 4, the diagnosis is   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Alportâ€™s syndrome | |  | B. Thin membrane disease | |  | C. Nodular glomerulosclerosis | |  | D. Good pasture syndrome |   Treatment for multiple sclerosis   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Interferon alpha | |  | B. Interferon beta | |  | C. Infliximab | |  | D. Interferon gamma |   The drug of choice for absence seizers,   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Valproate | |  | B. Gabapentin | |  | C. Carbamazepine | |  | D. Phenytoin |   Persistent Low C3 complement levels is not found in   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. PSGN | |  | B. Mesangiocapillary | |  | C. Cryoglobulinemia | |  | D. SLE |   Reflux disease which causes proteinuria of nephrotic range   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. MGN | |  | B. FSGS | |  | C. Nodular glomerulosclerosis | |  | D. Crescenteric glomeronephritis |   Which fruit juice helps in preventing UTI?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Grape | |  | B. Raspberry | |  | C. Cranberry | |  | D. Orange |   In case IVC obstructions the collateral which open up are all except   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Superior epigastric & Inferior epigastric vein | |  | B. Azygous & Ascending lumbar vein | |  | C. Superficial Epigastric & ileo lumbar vein | |  | D. Lat thoracic veins & prevertebral vein |   45 year old female complains of progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limb with difficulty during micturition. CT scan shows an intradural mid dorsal midline enhancing lesion. The diagnosis is:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Meningioma | |  | B. Intradural Lipoma | |  | C. Neuropithelial Cyst | |  | D. Dermoid Cyst |   To expose the suprarenal aorta, to see coeliac axis, Superior Mesentric Artery, & left renal artery. How do you expose the abdominal viscera?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Craniopcaudal approach | |  | B. Caudocranial approach | |  | C. Right medial rotation | |  | D. Left medial rotation |   A male was brought unconscious to the hospital with external injuries. CT brain showed no midline shift, but basal cistern were compressed with multiple small haemorrhages were present. What is the diagnosis?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Cerebral contusion | |  | B. Cerebral laceration | |  | C. Multiple Infarcts | |  | D. Diffuse Axonal injuries |   Adjuvant chemotherapy is of definite value in:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. CA colon | |  | B. Ca pancreas | |  | C. CA GB | |  | D. CA oesophagus |   45 years old man presents with 90/60 BP, PR-110 per min & history of vomiting 24hrs back, a volume of 500ml of blood. Splenomegaly 5cm below lower costal margin. Most probable diagnosis:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Duodenal ulcer | |  | B. Portal hypertension | |  | C. Gastric ulcer | |  | D. Erosive gastritis |   In a child presenting with obstructive jaundice all are seen except   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase | |  | B. Alkaline phosphates | |  | C. Glutamate dehydrogenase | |  | D. 5â€™nucleotidase |   External haemorrhoids below the dentate line are   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Painful | |  | B. Should be ligated | |  | C. Skin tags are not similar in both | |  | D. They can turn into malignancy |   Patient has carcinoma of right tongue, in the lateral aspect with lymph node of size 4cm in level 3 on the left side of the neck, what is the stage?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. No | |  | B. N1 | |  | C. N2 | |  | D. N3 |   Pigmented villonodular synovitis most commonly occurs in   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Shoulder | |  | B. Ankle | |  | C. Knee | |  | D. Metatarsophalangeal |   What screening test you will do in the family members of Patients with familial adenomatous polyposis   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Colonoscopy | |  | B. Flexible Sigmoidoscopy | |  | C. APC gene analysis | |  | D. CPC gene analysis |   Early post operative of lleostomy   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Obstruction | |  | B. Prolapse | |  | C. Diarrhoea | |  | D. Necrosis |   Ca breast in female is least related to   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. BRCA1 | |  | B. BRCA2 | |  | C. Li fraumeni syndrome | |  | D. Ataxia telengiectasia |   All the following polyps are premalignant except   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Juvenile polyposis syndrome | |  | B. Familial polyposis syndrome | |  | C. Juvenile polyp | |  | D. Peutz Jeghers syndrome |   A patient brought to the hospital with history of RTA 8 hours back. A few drops of blood were noted in the external urethral meatus. He had not passed urine and his bladder is palpable per abdomen. What is the probable diagnosis?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Ureteral injury with extravasations of urine in the retro peritoneum | |  | B. Urethral injury | |  | C. Rupture bladder | |  | D. Anuria due to hypovolemia |   Chemoresistant tumor   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Osteosarcoma | |  | B. Synovial sarcoma | |  | C. Soft tissue sarcoma | |  | D. Malignant fibrous histiocytoma |   Orchidopexy is done in cases of undescended tests at the age of   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Neonate | |  | B. 1-2 yrs | |  | C. 5 yrs | |  | D. Puberty |   60 yrs old smoker came with the history o painless gross hematuria for one day. Most logical investigation would be   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Urine routine and microscopy | |  | B. Plain X-ray KUB | |  | C. USG KUB | |  | D. Urine for malignant cytology |   Regarding carcinoid syndrome, which is true?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Most common tumour of small intestine | |  | B. Multiple small carcinoids of small intestine increases the risk of lung cancer | |  | C. Most common site is duodenal | |  | D. Endocardial fibrosis is not associated with carcinoid syndrome |   Post transplant lymphoma occurs due to proliferation of which of the following cells   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. T cell | |  | B. B cell | |  | C. NK cell | |  | D. Monocyte |   Acid phosphatase is specific to which of the following cells   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Monocyte | |  | B. T lymphocyte | |  | C. B lymphocyte | |  | D. Myelocytes |   In beta Thalassemia, the most common gene mutation is   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Cluster 1 inversion | |  | B. Intron 22 | |  | C. 619 bp deletion | |  | D. 3.7 bp deletion |   NK cell attacks which of the following cells   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. MHC cells which express MHC 1 | |  | B. Cells which are not able to express MHC 1 | |  | C. MHC cells which express MHC 2 | |  | D. Cells which are not able to express MHC 2 |   Cytosolic cytochrome C plays an important function in,   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Apoptosis | |  | B. Cell necrosis | |  | C. Electron transport chain | |  | D. Cell division |   CC beta chemokine includes   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. IL 8 | |  | B. Eotaxin | |  | C. Lymphotactin | |  | D. Fractalkine |   Why fetal cells continue to divide but terminally differentiated adult cells do not divide   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. There are many cyclin inhibitors which prevent cell to enter into S phase in adult | |  | B. Phosphatase absent in fetal cells | |  | C. Proteinase is absent in fetus | |  | D. Absence of CD kinase |   In amyloidosis beta pleated sheet will be seen in   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. X ray crystallography | |  | B. Transmission Electron microscope | |  | C. Spiral electron microscope | |  | D. Congo red stain |   40nm gap in a tropocollagen is found at the site of bone formation. This gap is occupied by   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Calcium | |  | B. Fe3+ | |  | C. Carbohydrate moiety | |  | D. Ligand |   Most pathognomonic sign of irreversible cell injury   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Amorphous densities in mitochondria | |  | B. Swelling of the cell membrane | |  | C. Ribosomes detached from endoplasmic reticulum | |  | D. Clumping of nuclear chromatin |   TOLL like receptors recognize bacterial products and stimulate immune response by   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Perforin and granzyme mediated apoptosis | |  | B. FADD ligand apoptosis | |  | C. Transcription of nuclear factor Mediated by NFKB, which recruits cytokines | |  | D. Cyclin…..... |   Which of the following pigments are involved in free radical injury?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Lipofuscin | |  | B. Melanin | |  | C. Bilirubin | |  | D. Hematin |   Barretâ€™s oesophagus is diagnosed by:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Intestinal metaplasia | |  | B. Squamous metaplasia | |  | C. Columnar dysplasia | |  | D. Intestinal dysplasia |   The following is an anti apoptotic gene   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Bax | |  | B. Bad | |  | C. Bcl XL | |  | D. Bim |   In acute inflammation, due to the contraction of endothelial cell cytoskeleton which of the following results   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. delayed transient increase in permeability | |  | B. Early transient increase | |  | C. Delayed permanent increase | |  | D. Early permanent increase |   Which of the following increase turbulence in blood flow?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Reynolds number less than 2000 | |  | B. Decrease in velocity of blood | |  | C. Decrease density of blood | |  | D. Increase in diameter of blood vessel |   Filtration through arterial end of capillary occurs mainly due to   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Decrease in hydrostatic pressure of capillaries | |  | B. Increase in hydrostatic pressure of interstitium | |  | C. Increase in oncotic pressure of capillaries | |  | D. Increase in oncotic pressure of interstitium |   Which of the following drugs produces dissociative anesthesia?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Ketamine | |  | B. Propofol | |  | C. Thiopentone | |  | D. Enflurane |   Specificity of a test refers to its ability to detect   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. True positives | |  | B. True negatives | |  | C. False negatives | |  | D. False positives |   Mean arterial pressure is calculated by   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. (SBP+2DBP)/3 | |  | B. (DBP+2SBP)/3 | |  | C. (SBP+3DBP)/2 | |  | D. (DBP+3SBP)/2 |   Adrenaline, noradrenaline and dopamine acts through   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Single pass receptor | |  | B. Seven pass receptor | |  | C. Four pass receptor | |  | D. Ligand gated channel |   In comparison with systemic circulation pulmonary circulation has   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Pulmonary vasoconstriction in hypoxia | |  | B. Increased basal vasoconstrictor tone | |  | C. Increased blood volume during systole | |  | D. Pulmonary vasodilation in hypoxia |   True about Golgi tendon organ:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Senses stretch of the muscle | |  | B. It is involved in reciprocal innervations | |  | C. Sends inhibitory signals ton y motor neurons | |  | D. Senses tension in the tendon |   In threshold level with a slowly increasing stimulus is:   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Adaptation | |  | B. Accommodation | |  | C. Eectrotonus | |  | D. Refractoriness |   Eicosapentaenoic acid is present in,   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Fish oil | |  | B. Soya bean oil | |  | C. Corn oil | |  | D. Cod liver oil |   A PHC medical officer wants to send blood sample for glucose estimation to a district hospital. What is the preservative that should be used?   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. EDTA | |  | B. Calcium oxalate | |  | C. Potassium oxalate+ NaF | |  | D. Potassium oxalate+ Nal |   A granular endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the synthesis of,   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Protein | |  | B. Lipid | |  | C. Carbohydrate | |  | D. Vitamin D |   More than one coding for single amino acid   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Degeneracy | |  | B. Frame shift mutation | |  | C. Transcription | |  | D. Mutation |   Chymotripsinogen is a   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Zymogen | |  | B. Carboxypeptidase | |  | C. Transaminase | |  | D. Elastase |   High levels of Lipoprotein (a) is most likely to be associated with   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Atherosclerosis | |  | B. Cirrhosis | |  | C. Renal failure | |  | D. Pancreatitis |   Creatinine clearance, best method for estimation   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Enzyme assay | |  | B. Kinetic jaffe | |  | C. Jaffe | |  | D. Technicon |   Steroid binds to a regulatory protein, on DNA through   |  | | --- | |  | |  | A. Zinc finger motif | |  | B. Leucine zipper motif | |  | C. Helix turn helix | |  | D. Histidine | |

**.**