

2. SIGN attendance sheet on this sheet+bubble sheet.
3. Mark correct answer before leaving Exam Hall. ball point pen.
4. Only tick one correct answer as more than one ticks=0.

5. Hand over this solved sheet + bubble sheet to invigilators/front desk before leaving exam hall.
6. Unfair means strictly not allowed.
7. Turn off mobiles or leave outside.
8. There is no negative marking.

TOTAL TIME ALLWED=02 HOURS

CHOOSE ONE BEST ANSWER FROM 05:

- 1) A 50 years male presented with bleeding Per rectum, altered bowel habits and spurious diarrhea for last 6 months. Proctoscopy shows a circumferential growth in middle part of rectum. What is the diagnostic investigation of choice in this patient?
 - a. CT scan abdomen and pelvis
 - ☒ b. Colonoscopy and biopsy
 - c. Diagnostic laparoscopy
 - d. MRI pelvis
 - e. Ultrasound abdomen and pelvis
- 2) A 20 years old female presented with pain right iliac fossa, nausea and anorexia from last 1 day. On examination RIF is tender. TLC is 15000. He is diagnosed as a case of acute appendicitis. What is the scoring system used for diagnosis of acute appendicitis?
 - ☒ a. Alvarado score
 - b. APACHE 2 score
 - c. Balthazar score
 - d. BISAP score
 - e. Glasgow score
- 3) A patient is newly diagnosed with mild Ulcerative colitis. What type of anti-inflammatory medication is typically prescribed as first line treatment for this condition?
 - a. Corticosteroids (Prednisone)
 - b. Immunomodulators (adalimumab)
 - ☒ c. 5-Aminosalicylates (Sulfasalazine)
 - d. Immunosuppressors (Azathioprine)
 - e. Nimesulide
- 4) A one-day old male newborn is brought to the ER with a swelling at the lower back. On examination, there is a rounded, soft, cystic mass measuring 2.5 x 3 cm at the lumbar region. Further assessment of the neonate reveals that he also has decreased muscle tone in the lower limbs, a patulous anus and continuous dribbling of urine. The most likely diagnosis in this case is:
 - a. Sacrococcygeal teratoma
 - b. Subcutaneous lipoma
 - c. Lymphangiomas
 - ☒ d. Meningomyelocele
 - e. Spinal Epidural Abscess
- 5) A three-days old full-term neonate was brought to the ER with gradual abdominal distension, reluctant to feeds and has not passed meconium after birth. On examination, his vitals are stable. Abdomen is distended but soft and non-tender and, anus is normal. X-ray abdomen shows dilated gas-filled bowel loops reaching up to pelvis. After rectal stimulation, he passed meconium and flatus with a gush. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Paralytic ileus
 - b. Meconium ileus
 - c. Colonic atresia
 - ☒ d. Hirschsprung's disease
 - e. Congenital hypothyroidism
- 6) A 70 years old male smoker presented with dysphagia which is progressive, significant weight loss and anorexia. Labs shows HB 8g/dl, Barium swallow shows irregular stricture in mid esophagus. What is the diagnosis?
 - a. Achalasia
 - b. Barret's Esophagus
 - ☒ c. Esophageal carcinoma
 - d. GERD
 - e. Zenker's diverticulum
- 7) A 55 old female patient presented in ER with sudden onset of abdominal pain. On examination abdomen is tender all over with absent of bowel sounds. Her BP 110/70 pulse 120/min and temp is 101F. She is a chronic patient of osteoarthritis for which she takes NSAIDs. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?
 - a. Acute Appendicitis
 - b. Acute pancreatitis
 - c. Intestinal obstruction
 - ☒ d. Perforated peptic ulcer
 - e. Perforated Gall bladder
- 8) A 60 years old male presented with yellowish discoloration of sclera, pain RHC and fever for the last 1 week. On exam he is jaundiced, tender RHC. Labs shows bilirubin 5mg/dl, ALP 550 IU/L. Ultrasound shows cholelithiasis and dilated CBD. What next investigation will you plan to reach the diagnosis?
 - a. CT abdomen and pelvis
 - b. Endoscopic Ultrasound
 - c. HIDA scan
 - ☒ d. MRCP
 - e. Triphasic CT abdomen

9) A 20 years male presented emergency with tonic clonic fits. CT scan done which showed hypodense lesion in left frontal lobe with no contrast enhancement.

The most probable diagnosis is?

- a. Arteriovenous malformation
- b. Low grade Glioma
- ☒ c. Meningioma
- d. Osteoma
- e. Osteosarcoma

10) A 30 years old female presented in the outdoor department with primary amenorrhea. MRI done which showed lesion in Sellar/suprasellar area.

The most probable diagnosis is?

- a. Dermoid
- b. Epidermoid
- c. Meningioma
- ☒ d. Pituitary adenoma
- e. Schwannoma

11) A 60 years old male patient presented to you with history of abdominal distention, vomiting and absolute constipation. On examination abdomen is distended, hyperresonant and absent bowel sounds. BP 100/70mmHg, pulse 100/min. DRE is unremarkable. X-ray erect abdomen shows coffee bean sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hirschsprung's disease
- ☒ b. Ogilvie syndrome
- c. Small gut volvulus
- d. Sigmoid volvulus
- e. Stomach volvulus

12) A patient presented in OPD with complaints of irritability and anorexia. He said that his wound healing is very poor and has gingival swelling, mucocutaneous petechiae, ecchymosis and hyperkeratosis. Upon further questioning he said that he has low intake of fruits and vegetable in his diet.

Deficiency of which vitamin causes these symptoms?

- a. Vitamin B2
- ☒ b. Vitamin C
- c. Niacin
- d. Riboflavin
- e. B12

13) What is the most salient feature with respect to itching in obstetric cholestasis?

- a. Itching is more pronounced on palms and soles of feet
- b. Itching more on upper body and face
- ☒ c. Itching is more on extensor surface of limbs
- d. Itching is more on flexor surface of limbs
- e. Itching is present centripetally around umbilicus.

14) A 25 years old G4P3AL3 with previous normal deliveries. She is thalassemia minor & her husband too is Thalassemia trait. One of her children is thalassemia major who is on regular transfusions. She has been told about chorionic villus sampling to know about this baby risk of having thalassemia major. Currently she is 9 weeks pregnant & she wants to know at what gestation she can have this test?

- a. 11 weeks-13+6 weeks
- ☒ b. 14 weeks-16 weeks
- c. After 16 weeks
- d. 20-25 weeks
- e. 7-10 weeks

15) During appendectomy, preoperatively case of acute appendicitis, per operatively found to be markedly thickened, feel rubbery consistency, the serosa is inflamed, edematous, mesentery is thickened with fat growing about circumference.

Most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Ileal Crohn's disease
- b. Ileocecal tuberculosis
- c. Ileal stricture
- d. Meckle's diverticulitis
- ☒ e. Ulcerative colitis

16) Which of the following accounts for more than 70% of the abdominal hernias?

- a. Femoral hernia
- ☒ b. Inguinal hernia
- c. Incisional hernia
- d. Umbilical hernia
- e. Para umbilical hernia

17) A 46 years old man admitted in surgical ward as a case of enteric fistula (high output). The ward consultant advised for putting him on Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN). Being House officer on duty you were advised to calculate for his daily energy requirement and to adjust the various component of TPN accordingly.

Which of the following would you like to add to TPN as a larger and cheaper source of energy?

- ☒ a. Carbohydrates
- b. Lipids
- c. Minerals
- d. Proteins
- e. Vitamins

18) Regarding Kyphoscoliosis

- a. It is always an idiopathic disease
- b. Is a deformity in one plane
- ☒ c. Symptoms may include pain hunchback deformity and difficulty in breathing.
- d. Conservative treatment is advised in almost all cases
- e. Can't be corrected surgically if angle is more than 80 degrees

19) The MOST common cause of neonatal seizures is:

- a. Vascular events
- b. Intracranial infections
- c. Brain malformations
- ☒ d. Hypoxic-Ischemic encephalopathy
- e. Metabolic disturbances

20) A 3 years old child is brought with history of diarrhea and pain abdomen off and on for the last two years. The child is pale and wasted with a protuberant abdomen. His height and weight are below 5th centile. Feeding history shows that the child was breastfed up to one year and weaning was started at one year age. Hb: 7 g/dl, TLC: 7000, Platelets: 375000, MCV: 50fl. Stool R/I is normal. What next investigation should be performed?

- a. Abdominal ultrasound
- ☒ b. Anti tissue transglutaminase IgA antibodies
- c. Fecal calprotectin levels
- d. Gastric aspirate for Gene Expert
- e. α 1 Antitrypsin levels

21) The diagnosis of diffuse CNS infections depends on examination of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) obtained by lumbar puncture (LP). The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) protein may reach 1,000 mg/dL in?

- a. Acute bacterial meningitis
- b. Tuberculous meningitis
- c. Fungal meningitis
- d. Amebic (naegleria) meningoencephalitis
- e. Subdural empyema

22) Bilateral cortical visual dysfunction, encephalopathy, and seizures are seen in?

- a. Global hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
- b. Herpes encephalitis
- c. Multiple sclerosis
- d. Hypertensive encephalopathy
- e. Hypoglycemia

23) Seizures beginning in the delivery room or shortly thereafter may be due to

- a. Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy
- b. Unintentional injection of maternal local anesthetic into the fetus
- c. Intracranial hemorrhage
- d. Cerebral anomaly
- e. Hypoglycemia

24) Approaching to a child with failure to thrive based on signs and symptoms. Of the following, the MOST common cause behind a child has spitting, vomiting, and food refusal is

- a. Gastroesophageal reflux
- b. Chronic tonsillitis
- c. Food allergies
- d. Eosinophilic esophagitis
- e. Inflammatory bowel disease

25) The definitive diagnosis of type I glycogen storage disease GSD is by:

- a. EMG
- b. liver biopsy
- c. muscle biopsy
- d. analysis of gene-based mutation
- e. enzyme assay of cultured skin fibroblasts

26) In older infants and children, hypoglycemia is defined as whole blood glucose concentration less than:

- a. 45 mg/dL
- b. 50 mg/dL
- c. 55 mg/dL
- d. 60 mg/dL
- e. 65 mg/dL

27) Kawasaki disease closely resembles toxic shock syndrome clinically. However, many of the clinical features of toxic shock syndrome are usually absent or rare in Kawasaki disease like:

- a. fever unresponsive to antibiotics
- b. hyperemia of mucous membranes
- c. erythematous rash
- d. desquamation
- e. diffuse myalgia

28) Delayed eruption of the primary teeth can be due to the following EXCEPT

- a. familial
- b. hypopituitarism
- c. hyperthyroidism
- d. cleidocranial dysplasia
- e. trisomy 21

29) Which of the following tests is used to assess exocrine pancreatic insufficiency as a cause of malabsorption?

- a. Breath hydrogen test
- b. Fecal elastase 1
- c. Serum albumin levels
- d. Stool reducing substances
- e. Stool α 1 antitrypsin level

30) A 2 months old baby had presented with persistent vomiting for the last one month. He was investigated and diagnosed as a case of Pyloric stenosis. Which of the following metabolic derangement best describes this condition?

- a. Hypochloremic hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis
- b. Hyperchloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis
- c. Hypochloremic hyperkalemic metabolic alkalosis
- d. Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis
- e. Hyperchloremic hyperkalemic metabolic acidosis

31) The main organ damaged by elevated phenylalanine level is:

- a. Brain
- b. Kidneys
- c. Liver
- d. Heart
- e. Lungs

32) 14 years old presented with diarrhea and vomiting for 5 days. Patient was tachycardiac and hypertensive on examination, his abdomen was tender and also had peripheral neuropathy. What is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Malaria
- b. Gastroenteritis
- c. Acute intermittent porphyria
- d. Enteric fever
- e. Poliomyelitis

33) A 25 years old male patient present to you with the history of intermittent central abdominal pain. Investigation revealed microcytic anemia. Family history is positive for juvenile polyposis syndrome. What is the most appropriate next step

- a. Genetic testing and colonoscopy
- b. EGD
- c. Colonoscopy and surveillance
- d. Barium follow through
- e. capsule endoscopy

34) A 25 years old female patient was admitted with acute severe ulcerative. She became tachycardia and complained of abdominal pain. Investigation revealed Hb 10 g/dl, CRP 60mg/L. what is the most appropriate investigation.

- a. CT- Abdomen
- b. Fecal Calprotectin
- c. C-Difficile toxin
- d. Sigmoidoscopy with Biopsy
- e. CMV PCR

35) A 45 Years old lady was admitted with the history of uncontrolled diarrhea. She gives history of laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic gall stones. Stool anion gap turned out to be < 50 mosm/ Kg. In the view of history, what treatment is she likely to need.

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Pancreatic enzymes
- c. Ciprofloxacin
- d. Mesalamine
- e. Cholestyramine

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36) A 65 years old man presented to emergency department with the history of severe abdominal pain and P/R bleed. He was hemodynamically stable investigation revealed Hb 10g/dl, TLC 19000, CRP 156 g/dl. ECG showed fast Atrial fibrillation. Sigmoidoscopy showed severe colonic inflammation of the sigmoid colon. What is the most likely diagnosis

- a. Ischemic colitis
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Infectious colitis
- d. Celiac colitis
- e. CMV colitis

37) A 50-year-old gentleman with long standing history of joint pains and deformities, now presented with complaints of generalized body swelling. Investigations showed: Urine: Pro: 4+, RBC: Nil. Creatinine: 5.7 mg/dl. Ultrasound kidneys: Right: 13.5 cm, Left: 13.8 cm with increased echogenicity. What is the definitive, potentially curative, treatment at this stage?

- a. Immunosuppression
- b. Hemodialysis
- c. Kidney Transplant
- d. Treat the cause
- e. Nephrectomy

38) A 20 years old male with Marfan Syndrome presents for routine healthcare visit. His doctor advises him Echocardiography. Which of the following heart abnormalities is most commonly associated with Marfan syndrome?

- a. aortic dilatation
- b. aortic regurgitation
- c. aortic stenosis
- d. Bicuspid aortic valve
- e. overriding aorta

39) A football player while playing game in hot weather complains of sudden severe left thigh pain. On examination he is sweaty, dehydrated and with normal BP and temperature. Which of the following remedy will be helpful to overcome the symptoms?

- a. analgesic and physiotherapy
- b. Ice water immersion
- c. Ice packs behind neck, groins and axilla.
- d. I.V fluids, muscle massage.
- e. Rest, fluids to replace electrolytes

40) A 25 years old man presented to emergency at 6 am in December with history of headache, nausea and vomiting. He was alright before sleeping. His wife and 2 years old child have same symptoms. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute gastroenteritis
- b. Meningitis
- c. Acute migraine
- d. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- e. Viral infection

41) After the death of her husband in a car crash 2 years ago, A 33 years old woman lost interest in life, would sleep less than usual and eat a lot. She sometimes hears her husband's voice and feels guilty for her death. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Recurrent Panic Attacks
- b. Post Trauma Blues
- c. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- d. Psychotic Depression
- e. Generalized Anxiety Disorder

42) A 20 years old lady presents with nausea, vomiting and chest pain. Her chest examination shows hyperinflation and wheezes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Barbiturate poisoning
- b. Organophosphate poisoning
- c. Tricyclic antidepressant poisoning
- d. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- e. Salicylate poisoning

43) A 36 years old lady presents with snake bite 6 hours ago. She describes it. There are two fang marks. What is the best course of action?

- a. Give Anti snake venom
- b. Squeeze the wound
- c. Apply suction to the wound
- d. Apply tourniquet
- e. Splint and immobilize the limb

44) Which of the following conditions is associated with positive RA factor.

- a. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- b. Sjogren Syndrome
- c. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- d. Ankylosing Spondylitis
- e. Old age

45) Antibodies most specific for SLE are?

- a. Anti Histone
- b. Anti Phospholipid
- c. Anti Sm
- d. Anti RNP
- e. Anti Jo 1

46) Henoch-Schoenlein purpura is characterized by all except

- a. Purpura
- b. Arthritis
- c. Abdominal pain
- d. Pyelonephritis
- e. IgA deposition on biopsy

47) Meralgia paraesthetica is precipitated by all except:

- a. Weight gain
- b. Pelvic surgery
- c. Injury to pelvis
- d. Hyperthyroidism
- e. Pregnancy

48) Anorexia Nervosa affects which demographic group most commonly

- a. Middle Aged Women
- b. Elderly Women
- c. Adolescents and Young women
- d. Children under the age of 5 years
- e. Elderly Men

49) A patient reacts to supraorbital pressure by moving their hand up to his face. How would you record this response?

- a. Normal flexion
- b. Extension
- c. Localizes
- d. Abnormal flexion
- e. None of the above

50) Which of the following is an example of Developmental Disorder?

- a. ADHD
- b. Autistic Spectrum Disorder
- c. Dyslexia
- d. Mental Retardation
- e. None of these

51) A 73 years old patient with previous history of smoking (40 years), hypertension (6 years), TIA (2 years back) was reported to outpatient department. His chief complaints included forgetfulness and urinary incontinence. MRI Brain indicates multiple lacunar infarcts.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Huntington's disease
- b. Frontotemporal dementia
- c. Lewy body dementia
- d. Vascular dementia
- e. Normal pressure hydrocephalus

52) A 56 years old woman presented with sudden onset left sided arm and leg weakness. She has a background of atrial fibrillation, for which she is anti-coagulated with warfarin and suffers from Alzheimer's dementia for which she takes donepezil. She lives on her own and reports noncompliance to medication.

On examination, she did not have any slurred speech but there was a right facial droop. A reduction in power was noted in her left arm and leg. Her left plantar response was up going.

What is the first line investigation to further evaluate her symptoms?

- a. Non contrast MRI Brain
- b. Diffusion weighted MRI Brain
- c. Non contrast CT Head
- d. Contrast CT Head
- e. Echocardiography

53) A 29 years old male with Polycystic kidney disease present with sudden onset headache and collapse. On admission to ER BP: 190/105, Pulse: 123/min with GCS of 7/15. He is intubated and transferred for CT scan. Scan reveals subarachnoid hemorrhage. He is transferred to critical care unit for monitoring.

Which medication should be prescribed to reduce the chance of any acute complication?

- a. Labetalol
- b. Mannitol
- c. Ramipril
- d. Furosemide
- e. Nimodipine

54) You are asked to perform a neurological exam of lower limb on patient with Multiple Sclerosis.

Which one of these following findings is least typical?

- a. Brisk reflexes
- b. Weakness
- c. Up going plantars
- d. Patellar Clonus
- e. Decreased tone

55) An 18 years old male gives history of early morning jerking movements of his arm. After a night of heavy drinking and sleep deprivation, he has a generalized tonic-clonic seizure at 5am. An EEG reveals generalized spike and wave discharges. What is the most appropriate choice of anti-epileptic?

- a. Phenytoin
- b. Gabapentin
- c. Sodium valproate
- d. Ethosuximide
- e. Carbamazepine

56) A 62 years old man is prescribed Ropinirole for Parkinson's disease. What is the mechanism of action?

- a. MAO-B inhibitor
- b. Dopamine receptor agonist
- c. Dopamine receptor antagonist
- d. Antimuscarinic
- e. Decarboxylase inhibitor

57) A 20 years old man presents with severe left sided headache associated with photophobia. He has similar history of episodes over last few months. Current episode has lasted for 2 hours while previous episodes has lasted for several minutes several times a day for two weeks and then subsided spontaneously. The patient is unable to stand, agitated and anxious.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Tension headache
- b. Migraine headache
- c. Migraine with aura
- d. Cluster headache
- e. Caffeine headache

58) All are signs of meningeal irritation except?

- a. Neck rigidity
- b. Brudzinski sign
- c. Kernig sign
- d. Photophobia
- e. Babinski response

59) A 27 years old man presents to ER with severe headache and pyrexia for last 2 days. CT scan shows petechial hemorrhage in the temporal and inferior frontal lobes, no mass effect, brain parenchyma otherwise normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Brain abscess
- b. Meningococcal meningitis
- c. Cerebral malaria
- d. Herpes simplex encephalitis
- e. New variant CJD

60) A 24 years old female was admitted in unit. She was experiencing B/L lower limb numbness. She has a history of diarrhea for two weeks.

Which of the following is a good treatment for Guillain-Barre syndrome?

- a. Kidney transplant
- b. Antiviral agents
- c. IVIG
- d. Antifungals
- e. Cryotherapy