



Pak International Medical College
Department of Medical Education
5th Year MBBS End of Block-N Exam (Theory Paper)-2024

Start Time: 9:00-11:00am

Time Allowed: 2 hours

Date: 03/05/2024

Instructions:

1. All Question carry equal marks.
 2. Write down your roll-number & name in the relevant spaces & box.
 3. Also fill the relevant bubbles for roll-number correctly in OMR Sheet.
 4. Candidates are allowed to use Blue/Black ball points only, use of lead Pencil is strictly prohibited.
 5. Ensure that selected bubble is completely filled in OMR Sheet. Do not mark any area outside the bubble.
 6. Do not Bend, fold or Staple the OMR Sheet.
 7. Cell phones and others electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination cell.
- Note: In case of filling of more than bubbles or cutting on bubbles, the relevant response will be considered as invalid.

Name

Roll No.

1. Non booked, Gravida 10, Para 9, patient who didn't took any folic acid supplements during pregnancy, comes to antenatal clinic at 12 weeks of gestation with ultrasound showing some abnormality, which congenital abnormality can occur in this baby due to folic Acid deficiency
 - a. Cardiac defects
 - ☒ b. Neural tube defects
 - c. Retinopathy
 - d. Renal failure
2. Gravida 6 Para 5 presents to emergency department with complaints of shortness of breath on exertion and fatigue. On examination she is pale, investigations show hemoglobin of 6gm/dl, what complication can occur in this patient
 - a. Respiratory distress syndrome
 - b. Renal failure
 - c. Diabetes mellitus
 - ☒ d. High output cardiac failure
 - e. stroke
3. The main cat-ion in the intra cellular fluid is:
 - a. Sodium
 - ☒ b. Potassium
 - c. Chloride.
 - d. Phosphate
 - e. Bicarbonate.
4. Parenteral nutrition should be employed only when:
 - a. The patient is 40 years old.
 - b. The patient is in respiratory failure.
 - ☒ c. GIT cannot be utilized for oral feeding.
 - d. The patient is in post-operative period.
 - e. The patient is in pre-operative period.

5. What information must be included in the informed consent?
 - a. The cost of the procedure.
 - b. The education background of the operating surgeon.
 - ☒ c. The risks, benefits and alternatives of the procedure.
 - d. Food arranged facility at hospital.
6. Which of the following is the strongest barrier to an effective informed consent?
 - a. The patient's family, including children in examination room in the OT.
 - ☒ b. The patient's native language being different than that of the surgeon.
 - c. The patient posture.
 - d. The patient behavior.
 - e. The patient's financial status.
7. Informed consent should be taken by.
 - a. Nurse.
 - b. Para medical staff.
 - c. Doctor on duty.
 - ☒ d. Surgeon who will be performing surgery.
 - e. Anesthetic.
8. A 35 years old patient developed abdominal distension after cholecystectomy. Drain is empty. On examination abdomen is soft, distended, Bowel sounds are absent. Most probable with diagnosis is.
 - ☒ a. Paralytic ileus.
 - b. Visceral injury.
 - c. Carcinoma Colon.
 - d. Urinary Retention.
 - e. Ascites.
9. A 55 years old male patient was operated for carcinoma Colon. He developed right lower limb swelling. On examination, there is non-pitting edema, he is afebrile, and Pulses are present. What is your most probable diagnosis?
 - a. Fracture of femor.
 - b. Cellulitis.
 - ☒ c. Deep venous thrombosis.
 - d. Super facial veins blockage.
 - e. Lymphoedema.
10. The gas most commonly used for creation of pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopic surgery is:
 - a. Oxygen.
 - b. Nitrous oxide.
 - ☒ c. Carbondioxide.
 - d. Nitrogen.
11. Tensile strength of monocryl is lost in how many days?
 - a. Less than 10 days.
 - ☒ b. 15 - 20 days.
 - c. 30 - 45 days.
 - d. 45 - 60 days.
 - e. 120 - 150 days.
12. For Vascular anastomosis preferable suture material is?
 - a. Non - absorbable, elastic.
 - b. Non - absorbable, non - elastic.
 - c. Absorbable, elastic.
 - d. Absorbable, non - elastic.



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13. According to "Rule of Nines" burns involving genital area are.

- ☒ a. 1 %.
- b. 9 %.
- c. 18 %.
- d. 27 %.

14. Blister formation in burn is classified as:

- a. First degree.
- ☒ b. Second degree superficial.
- c. Second degree deep.
- d. Third degree.

15. Patient received at emergency department who has had burns both lower limb & perineum. What will be the percentage of burns?

- a. 19 %.
- b. 9 %.
- ☒ c. 37 %.
- d. 50 %.

16. Patient with large partial-thickness or full thickness burns can develop:

- a. Anaphylactic shock.
- b. Cardiogenic shock.
- ☒ c. Hypovolumic shock.
- d. Septic shock.

17. A 60kg patient brought to emergency with history of burn. On examination he has full thickness burns on front of chest & abdomen along with both upper limb. What will be estimated requirement of fluids in 1st 24 hrs write formula & calculate?

- a. 300ml.
- b. 500ml.
- c. 9000ml.
- d. 12000ml.

18. A 3 year old boy brought to OPD is diagnosed as a case Cerebral Palsy. The child can't speak any word, but can recognize mother. He can sit without support but cannot crawl.

What is his developmental age?

- ☒ a. 7 months
- b. 11 months
- c. 1 Year
- d. 1.5 Year
- e. 2 Years

19. A 6 months old girl presented to OPD with history of fits for the last 5 days. There is no history of fever, and vomiting. On examination, patient is underweight with microcephaly. Her vital signs are normal but she is unable to hold neck. Which of the following history's component would be helpful in making the diagnosis of this patient?

- a. Family history
- ☒ b. Birth History
- c. Vaccination History
- ☒ d. Socio economic History
- ☒ e. Allergies History

20. An 11 weeks old child brought to OPD for cough and fever. While taking history, the mother said that the vaccination of the child is up to date. Which of the following vaccine is due next?

- a. BCG Vaccine
- b. Measles Vaccine
- c. MMR vaccine
- d. Pentavalent Vaccine 2
- ☒ e. Pentavalent Vaccine 3

21. A 4 years old girl presented to OPD with swollen right knee joint. There is no History of Trauma or any medication. She has a significant past history of prolonged umbilical bleeding. Her labs showed, Hb: 11 g/dl, TLC: 12000, PLT : 200,000, BT : Prolong, P.T: Normal, APTT: Prolong CT-normal.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Factor 5 deficiency
- b. Factor 7 deficiency
- c. Factor 8 deficiency
- ☒ d. Von Willibrand Disease
- e. Vit - K deficiency

22. A 7 years boy presented to OPD with high grade fever for the last 10 days. He had been feeling unwell for the last 3 months and used multiple medications. O/E He is pale, ill looking boy, with Temp 101° F. There is petechial rash on his body. There is hepatosplenomegaly but no blood transfusion history. What initial investigation will you do to help you in making the diagnosis?

- a. aPTT
- b. Hb Electrophoresis
- c. PT
- d. Special Smear
- e. Bone marrow examination

23. A 13 months old child brought to OPD. The child was breast fed for 4 months only. Since then he is on goat milk only and weaning had not been started yet. The patient is underweight, anemic, afebrile and has got no hepatosplenomegaly. Which type of anemia you expect in this child?

- a. Aplastic anemia
- b. Iron deficiency anemia
- c. Anemia of chronic disorder
- d. Microcytic anemia
- ☒ e. Megaloblastic anemia

24. 4 days old baby girl brought to the emergency department with bleeding from mouth. The antenatal history was not significant for any illness. There is no bleeding disorder history in family. The baby was born at home and had not been checked by any doctor, or given any medications after birth. The baby is having OFC of 35 cm; she is anemic, afebrile and has no organomegaly. Her CBC showed Hb: 11, TLC: 12000 and Platelets: 151,000 PT or



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APTT prolonged. What can be the likely cause for this bleeding?

- a. G6PD
- b. Hemophilia
- c. TORCH infection
- d. Von Willibrand Disease
- e. Vit K def

25. A 7 years old boy diagnosed as case Thalassemia major is brought to the OPD. He has been receiving blood transfusions twice a month. To prevent iron over load which drug should be used?

- a. Desferoxamine
- b. Cyclosporin
- c. Penicillamine
- d. Macrolides
- e. Steroids

26. A 6 years old boy, who presented with fever and petechial rash to OPD. After doing special smear and bone marrow, patient is diagnosed as a case of Leukemia. The commonest pediatric leukemia which occurs in 2-10 years age group is:

- a. ALL
- b. CML
- c. AML
- d. CLL
- e. Aplastic Anemia

27. A 4 years old boy brought to OPD with C/o pain abdomen and poor appetite. On examination, the patient is underweight and pale looking. There is history of Pica. After work up he was diagnosed as a case of Iron deficiency anemia. What picture do you expect in his peripheral smear report?

- a. Macrocytic Anemia
- b. Hypochromic Macrocytic Anemia
- c. Microcytic Macrocytic Anemia
- d. Microcytic hypochromic Anemia
- e. Normocytic normochromic anemia

28. A 7 years old boy admitted in Pediatric ICU was put on Inj Heparin. Which one of the following investigations will you do to monitor the Heparin activity?

- a. aPTT
- b. CBC
- c. Clotting Factor 7 Level
- d. PT
- e. Hb Electrophoresis

29. A young couple's 4th child has been diagnosed as a case of Thalassemia major. The eldest child was diagnosed as a case of Thalassemia. How will you counsel them regarding the next pregnancy?

- a. The disease occurred by chance and there is no risk for further pregnancies.
- b. All the further pregnancies will lead to abortions, so should not conceive again.

- c. There are 25% chances of diseased child with each pregnancy and 50% chances of a healthy child with each pregnancy.
- d. There are 25% chances of normal, 25% chance of diseased and 50% chance of a carrier with each pregnancy.
- e. All future children will have Thalassemia major.

30. A child has been diagnosed as a case of Factor VIII deficiency. What is the type of genetic inheritance in this disease?

- a. Autosomal recessive disorder.
- b. X-Linked recessive disorder.
- c. X-Linked dominant disorder.
- d. Autosomal dominant disorder.
- e. Autoimmune disorder

31. A 15 months old boy was brought to OPD with pallor and Jaundice for last 2 day. He had high grade fever 7 days back for which he was given antibiotics and antimalarial drugs. Past history is not significant. What can be the cause of this condition?

- a. G6PD deficiency
- b. Hereditary Spherocytosis
- c. Sickle cell anemia
- d. Thalassemia
- e. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

32. 6 days old baby girl brought to the emergency department with bleeding from mouth. The antenatal history was not significant for any illness. There is no bleeding disorder history in family. The baby is anemic, afebrile and has no organomegaly. She is diagnosed as case of Hemorrhagic Disease of Newborn. Which of the following investigation will be abnormal?

- a. aPTT Only
- b. CBC
- c. PT and aPTT
- d. TT Only
- e. PT Only

33. A 15 months old baby who presented with poor weight gain to Paeds OPD has been diagnosed as a case of Megaloblastic anemia. What is the most common cause for this type of anemia?

- a. Folate and Vit B12 deficiency
- b. Only Vit B12 deficiency
- c. Only folate deficiency
- d. Iron and Vit C deficiency
- e. Iron and Vit B6 deficiency

34. A five year old well child presented with epistaxis and multiple bruises on body since one week. He has no history of excessive bleeding in the past or a similar history in the family. He has no visceromegaly or lymphadenopathy on examination. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Aplastic Anemia

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Hemophilia
 ITP
 Leukemia
 Lymphoma

6 years old girl who is diagnosed as case of alasmemia major and has been getting blood infusion twice a month. Which of the following is the best test to check iron overload in this patient?

- a. CBC
- b. Bone marrow biopsy
- c. Serum iron
- ☒ d. Serum ferritin
- e. Total iron binding capacity

A five year old well child presented with progressive pallor, epistaxis and multiple bruises on body since one week. He has no history of excessive bleeding in the past or a similar history in the family. He also has no visceromegaly or lymphadenopathy. Which of the following is the best test to confirm the diagnosis?

- a. Bleeding time
- ☒ b. Bone Marrow Examination
- c. Complete Blood Count
- d. Prothrombin Time and APTT
- e. Vitamin K level

A 5 years old girl presented to OPD with petechial rash on the body. She is diagnosed as case of Immune Thrombocytopenic purpura. The CBC showed platelet count of $80,000/\text{mm}^3$. The First line treatment of this disorder with mild symptoms would be?

- a. Blood Transfusion
- b. IVIg
- c. Intravenous anti-D therapy
- ☒ d. Observation and supportive therapy
- e. Steroids/ Prednisolone

38. Which of the following is associated with ankylosing spondylitis?

- a. Anti CCP
- b. Anti dsDNA
- c. Anti-ANA
- ☒ d. HLA B27
- e. Anti Jo1

39. 10 year-old boy presented with migratory arthritis. On examination he has multiple red, warm, and swollen joints. He also has pansystolic murmur at mitral area and tachycardia. Lab investigation reveal raised ESR and ASO titers. The diagnosis is

- ☒ a. Acute Rheumatic fever
- b. JRA with Carditis
- c. Kawasaki disease with carditis
- d. Systemic lupus Erythematosus
- e. VSD with arthritis

40. A 7 years old female child presented to children OPD with painful swelling of knee and elbow joint. She was diagnosed as Rheumatic fever. A Jones criterion includes the following as major criteria.

- a. Arthralgia
- b. Erythema Toxicum
- c. Prolong P-R interval
- ☒ d. Carditis

B

e. Raised ASO Titre.
 41. A 10 years old boy suffered from arthritis after an episode of U.T.I. He was diagnosed as Reactive Arthritis. The following is positive in reactive arthritis:

- a. Rheumatoid Factor
- b. Tumor Necrosis Factor
- ☒ c. HLA B 27
- d. Philadelphia chromosome
- e. Anti transglutaminase antibody

42. A 2 years old boy is having florid Rickets. The family history is also positive as his 2 Siblings are suffering from Vit D Resistant rickets. The pathological feature of Vit D Resistant Rickets is mainly.

- a. 25 hydroxy Vit D deficiency
- b. 1-25 Hydroxy Vit D deficiency
- ☒ c. Hypophosphatemia
- d. Hypokalemia
- e. Hyper Vitaminosis D

43. An 8 years old boy came to OPD with complaint of painful swelling of all small joints of upper limbs for the last 2 months. The onset was insidious with low grade fever. There is mild visceromegaly. His RF test is positive. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Lymphoblastic leukemia
- b. Septic Arthritis
- c. Psoriatic Arthritis
- d. Arthritis of SLE
- ☒ e. Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

44. A boy presented to OPD with swollen small joints of the hands. Past history is not significant. You diagnose him as case of JIA. This disease is defined by all of the following except?

- a. Age at onset < 16yr
- b. Arthritis in ≥ 1 Joint
- ☒ c. Duration of disease = 2 weeks.
- d. Systemic disease involving rash and quotidian fever
- e. Exclusion of other form of juvenile arthritis

45. The Therapy of choice for borderline personality disorder is?

- a. Cognitive behavioral therapy
- b. Psychoanalytical psychotherapy
- c. Metallization
- d. Cognitive analytical therapy
- ☒ e. Dialectical behavioral therapy

46. A young obese male reported in OPD with excessive daytime sleepiness and night mares. During excitement there is dropping of jaw and sometimes buckling of knees. The most likely diagnosis is;

- a. Narcolepsy
- ☒ b. Cataplexy

A

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- c. Catalepsy
 d. Epilepsy
 e. None
- Which one of the following investigations can be used for assessment of sleep disturbance?
- Actigraphy (wrist-worn)
 - Polysomnography
 - CSF Orexin (hypocretin) level
 - ☒ All of the Above
 - None of the Above
48. 45 years old male smoker who recently recovered from an episode of inferior wall myocardial infarction presented to you in a state of depression. Which of the following is the drug of choice for post-MI depression?
- ☒ Sertraline
 - Duloxetine
 - Amitriptyline
 - MAO Inhibitors
 - Quetiapine
49. 45-year-old female complains of increasing widespread joint pains which are worse in the evening after a stressful day at work. She is also complaining of inter-scapular and low back pain. Her concentration is very poor and she has recently suffered from marital problems. Rheumatoid factor is negative. Examination reveals an increased body mass index and global restriction of movement due to pain, but no synovitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Psoriatic Arthritis
 - SLE
 - ☒ Fibromyalgia
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
50. Which of the following drugs is most likely to cause lupus-like syndrome?
- Baclofen
 - Isoniazid
 - ☒ Methotrexate
 - Procainamide
 - Sulfasalazine
51. A 25-year-old female gives birth to a baby with complete heart block who subsequently requires pacemaker insertion. Which of the following antibodies is most likely to be detected in the maternal serum?
- Anti-double-stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (dsDNA) antibodies
 - Anti-endomysial antibodies
 - ☒ Anti-Ro/SSA antibodies
 - Anti-SCL70 antibodies
 - Rheumatoid factor
52. A Female patient of 40 years was admitted in neurology ward with complaints of weakness, arthralgia, myalgia and dysphagia. She is also complaining of difficulty getting out of the bed in the morning, climbing stairs and combing her hair. On examination she is having proximal muscle weakness with a rash on her forehead, neck and dorsum of the hands particularly the knuckles. Laboratory investigations revealed Hb 10.2 g/dl, ESR 65mm/1st hour, WBC 13000/mm³, Platelets 530000/mm³, K⁺ 4.5 mEq/L. Her CPK was 670 U/L (50 – 150 U/L) and she tests positive for anti-Jo-1 antibodies. Based on the information given above, what is your most probable diagnosis?
- Hypokalemic Periodic Paralysis
 - ☒ Dermatomyositis
 - Polymyositis
 - Polymyalgia Rheumatica
 - Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)
53. A 72-year-old man presents with an acutely painful right big toe. On examination, he had a temperature of 37°C with a hot, swollen, erythematous and tender right big toe. Of relevance amongst his investigations, was his white cell count which was $12.6 \times 10^9/L$. Joint aspirate revealed negative birefringent crystals under light microscopy but the culture and sensitivity was negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- ☒ Podagra
 - Psoriatic mono-arthritis
 - Pseudogout
 - Reactive Arthritis
 - Septic arthritis
54. A Female patient of 40 years was admitted in neurology ward with complaints of weakness, arthralgia, myalgia and dysphagia. She is also complaining of difficulty getting out of the bed in the morning, climbing stairs and combing her hair. On examination she is having proximal muscle weakness with a rash on her forehead, neck and dorsum of the hands particularly the knuckles. Laboratory investigations revealed Hb 10.2 g/dl, ESR 65mm/1st hour, WBC 13000/mm³, Platelets 530000/mm³, K⁺ 4.5 mEq/L. Her CPK was 670 U/L (50 – 150 U/L). Which of the following investigations will confirm her diagnosis?
- Anti-Jo-1 Antibodies
 - Electromyography
 - ☒ Muscle Biopsy
 - NCS
 - TFTs
55. A 25-year-old lady with known systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) presents with the nephrotic syndrome. A renal biopsy is performed and this confirms diffuse proliferative glomerulonephritis (WHO Class IV). Which of the following treatment regimens would you advise?
- Azathioprine alone
 - Prednisolone alone
 - Azathioprine and prednisolone
 - ☒ Prednisolone and intravenous cyclophosphamide
 - Prednisolone and methotrexate
56. Which of the following auto-antibodies may have a role in monitoring disease activity in SLE?
- Rheumatoid factor
 - Antinuclear antibodies (ANA)
 - Anti-Sm antibodies
 - ☒ Anti-dsDNA antibodies
 - Anti-Ro (SSA) antibodies



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57. A 69-year-old woman taking hydralazine for hypertension presents with joint pain, purpuric rash on the face and chest pain. On cardiac examination, the patient has a pericardial rub. What is the diagnosis?
- Dermatomyositis
 - SLE
 - Polymyalgia rheumatic
 - Felty syndrome
 - Drug Induced Lupus
58. A 69-year-old woman taking hydralazine for hypertension presents with joint pain, purpuric rash and chest pain. On cardiac examination, the patient has a pericardial rub. Which of the following investigations will differentiate SLE from Drug Induced Lupus?
- ANA
 - Anti-dsDNA
 - Anti-histone Antibodies
 - Anti Scl-70 Antibodies
 - Anti-cardiolipin Antibodies
59. An otherwise healthy 44-year-old man with no prior medical history has had increasing back pain and right hip pain for the past decade. The pain is worse at the end of the day. On physical examination he has bony enlargement of the distal interphalangeal joints. A radiograph of the spine reveals the presence of prominent osteophytes involving the vertebral bodies. There is sclerosis with narrowing of the joint space at the right acetabulum seen on a radiograph of the pelvis. Which of the following diseases is he most likely to have?
- Gout
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Osteoarthritis
 - Osteomyelitis
 - Pseudogout
60. An 80-year-old woman has had no major medical problems, but she has never been physically active for most of her life. One day she falls out of bed and immediately notes a sharp pain in her left hip. She is subsequently unable to ambulate without severe pain. Radiographs show not only a fracture of the left femoral head, but also a compressed fracture of T10. Which of the following conditions is she most likely to have?
- Vitamin D deficiency
 - Acute osteomyelitis
 - Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - Osteoporosis
 - Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia
61. An 18 years old female patient presented to the ER with colicky abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting and frothy urine. She gives history of knee and ankle joints pain for which she is taking NSAIDS. She is also complaining of purpuric rash on buttocks and legs. On examination her Blood Pressure is 140/90 mmHg, pulse 78 bpm, and respiratory rate 18/min. Lab investigations revealed elevated creatinine 2.0 mg/dL, ESR 60 mm/at first hour and Ig-A levels.
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Churg-Straus Syndrome
 - Henoch-Schoenlein Purpura
62. 40 years old female patient presented to the emergency department with history of shortness of breath, dry cough and chronic fatigue. She is also complaining of painful swollen joints with conjunctival redness sometimes. On examination she has tender axillary lymph nodes with conjunctival redness. Chest X-Ray shows bilateral hilar infiltrates. Biopsy reveals non-caseating granulomas. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- Lymphoma
 - Tuberculosis
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Polyarteritis Nodosa
 - SLE
63. A 32 years young female patient with no previous Co-Morbidities, presented to you with a history of joints pain involving multiple small joints of both hands and wrists. The pain is mainly in the morning with limitations of normal movements. On clinical examination there is redness, swelling and tenderness of the involved joints. Rest of the clinical examination is unremarkable. Investigations revealed an Hb -- 9.0 G/dL, WBC -- 5000/mm³, and Raised ESR (65 mm/ at First Hour), RA factor negative. A suspicion of Rheumatoid Arthritis was made. Which of the following investigations you will advise to confirm the diagnosis?
- ANA
 - Anti - CCP antibodies
 - ENA Profile
 - Anti-dsDNA antibodies
 - Anti - Scl 70
64. 38 years old lady with a background history of rheumatoid arthritis for the last 10 years presented to you with chief complaints of easy fatigability, tiredness, palpitations and dyspnea on exertion. All other investigations including Echocardiography are normal except peripheral blood film. Following is her peripheral smear report. Hb - 9.1 g/dl TLC - 3000/mm³ Platelets - 140000/mm³, Neutrophils - 67%, Lymphocytes - 33%, MCV - 105 fL. Which of the following drugs is responsible for this hematological abnormality?
- Azathioprine
 - Leflunomide
 - Naproxen Sodium
 - Methotrexate
 - Sulfasalazine
65. A 27 years old female patient presented to you with a history of photosensitivity, malar rash, recurrent oral ulcers and joints pain involving small joints of the hands. There is also history of non-scarring alopecia. On examination there is butterfly rash on the face with sparing of nasolabial folds and aphthous stomatitis. Rest of the systemic examination is unremarkable. Investigations revealed anemia with thrombocytopenia.



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Which of the following investigations will confirm your diagnosis?

- a. ESR
- b. ANA
- ☒ c. Anti-dsDNA
- d. ANCA
- e. Anti-CCP

66. Which of the following antibodies are used in the diagnosis of Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma)?

- a. ANA
- b. Anti-dsDNA
- ☒ c. Anti-Scl 70 (Topoisomerase-I)
- d. ANCA
- e. Anti-SS-A

67. A 65 years old female patient presented to the ER with painful swelling of the knee joint. After initial management she was referred to orthopedic unit for arthrocentesis. Joint fluid examination revealed rhomboid - shaped crystals that stained deeply blue and shows positive birefringence on light microscopy. X-Ray Knee joint showed chondrocalcinosis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Gout
- ☒ b. Pseudogout
- c. Osteoarthritis of Knee Joint
- d. Septic Arthritis
- e. Psoriatic Arthritis

68. A 50 year old male patient presented to the emergency department with history of dyspnea on exertion, orthopnea and red painful eyes. He is complaining of chronic dull pain in the gluteal region for the last 05 years and stiffness in his lower back that wakes him up in the morning. On examination there is a diastolic murmur in the aortic area and conjunctival redness. X-Ray spine reveals squaring of the vertebrae and bone spur formation. MRI shows sacroiliitis. Which of the following cardiac disease he is suffering from?

- ☒ a. Aortic Regurgitation
- b. Aortic Stenosis
- c. Mitral Stenosis
- d. Mitral Regurgitation
- e. Pulmonary Stenosis

69. A 50 year old female patient presented to the OPD with history of chronic dull pain in the gluteal region for the last 05 years and stiffness in her lower back that wakes her up in the morning. She is also complaining of painful redness of the eyes and dry cough. X-Ray spine reveals squaring of the vertebrae and bone spur formation. MRI shows sacroiliitis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- ☒ a. Ankylosing Spondylitis
- b. Behcet Syndrome
- c. Spinal Stenosis
- d. Vitamin D deficiency
- e. Osteoporosis

70. A 45 years old male patient presented with arthritis, fever, red teary eyes and dry cough. He is also

complaining of chest pain and tender nodules on his shins. Ophthalmological examination reveals uveitis. X-Ray chest shows bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy. Which of the following will also be seen in this patient?

- a. Elevated PTH
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Elevated ACE levels
- d. Decreased Vitamin D
- e. Hypophosphatemia

71. 33 years old male patient presented to the emergency department with nasal bleeding, stuffy nose and cough. He is giving history of joints pain and saddle-nose deformity. X-Ray chest shows bilateral pulmonary infiltrates. Lab investigations shows anemia, elevated ESR and raised creatinine. Urine R/E shows 3+ proteinuria. Which of the following is confirmatory test for Wegner's granulomatosis?

- a. ANA
- b. Anti-dsDNA
- ☒ c. ANCA
- d. Renal Biopsy & Histopathology
- e. RA Factor

72. 35 years old male patient presented to the emergency department with nasal bleeding, stuffy nose and cough. He is giving history of joints pain and saddle-nose deformity. X-Ray chest shows bilateral pulmonary infiltrates. Lab investigations shows anemia, elevated ESR and raised creatinine. Urine R/E shows 3+ proteinuria. Which of the following is the induction therapy for Wegner's granulomatosis?

- a. Methotrexate + Steroids
- b. Azathioprine + Steroids
- ☒ c. Cyclophosphamide + Steroids
- d. Trimethoprim + Steroids
- e. Rituximab + Steroids

73. A 45 years old female patient develops anemia with macrocytosis, hyper segmented neutrophils, and thrombocytopenia 12 months after gastrectomy. The most likely cause of anemia?

- a. A red cell membrane protein defect
- b. An amino acid substitution in the β -globin chain.
- c. Iron deficiency anemia
- d. Marrow hypoplasia.
- ☒ e. Vitamin B12 or folate deficiency

74. 32 years old lady who is known case of Rheumatoid Arthritis using DMARDs for the last 8 months presented to you with chief complaints of easy fatigability, palpitations and dyspnea on exertion. On examination she is having conjunctival pallor, HR 96 bpm and RR 20/min. Laboratory investigations revealed an Hb 9.5 g/dl, WBC 10000/mm³ and MCV of 102 fL. Which of the following drug will be responsible for her condition?

- a. Naproxen
- b. Dexamethasone
- ☒ c. Methotrexate



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- d. Folic acid
e. Hydroxychloroquine
75. 53 years old male patient with a history of aortic valve replacement surgery was started on oral anticoagulant (Warfarin). Which of the following parameter is used for the monitoring of the drug?
a. APTT
b. BT
c. CT
d. FDPs
● PT/INR
76. Maturation of T-cells occur in
a. Bone marrow
b. Payers patches
c. Liver
d. Spleen
● Thymus
77. A female patient presented to you with a history of pallor, palpitation and dyspnea on exertion. On examination she is having a Blood Pressure of 130/80 mmHg, HR 108 bpm and loss of vibration sense. Peripheral smear revealed Hb 10.8 g/dl, TLC 3700/mm³, platelets 130000/mm³ and MCV of 102 fL. Which of the following investigations will you order to confirm your diagnosis?
a. Serum Ferritin
b. Serum Folate
● Serum B₁₂ levels
d. TSH
e. TIBC
78. 18 years old girl presented with epistaxis and ecchymosis. Complete blood count shows Hb 12.8 g/dl, WBC 8000/mm³ and platelets of 80000/mm³. Bone marrow examination revealed hyperplastic marrow with increased megakaryopoiesis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
● Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP)
b. Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia (TTP)
c. DIC
d. Dengue Fever
e. Myelodysplastic Syndrome
79. Soldiers deployed in Iraq were given mandatory Chemoprophylaxis against plasmodium vivax malaria in the form of Primaquine tablets. Several days after beginning such a regimen, a 26-year-old African-American soldier develops anemia, jaundice and hemoglobinuria. Special studies will likely reveal an abnormality in which of the following?
a. Duffy antigen
● G6PD
c. Intrinsic factor
d. PIG-A
e. Spectrin
80. A 28-year old woman complains of fatigue, dyspnea, and malaise. She also notices that her urine has been reddish-brown particularly with the first void of the morning. Which of the following investigations will help you in establishing the diagnosis of Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria?
a. Peripheral Smear
b. ESR
c. Serum Ferritin
● CD-55 and CD-59
e. Urine RE
81. A 58 years old male patient presented to you with chronic fatigue, body aches and lethargy. On examination patient is pale looking with pulse of 100 bpm and normal blood pressure. Massive splenomegaly was identified on abdominal Examination. Peripheral smear shows Hb 11.2 g/dl, WBC 120,000/mm³, platelets 450000/mm³. Which of the following translocation will help you establish the diagnosis?
a. 8:14
● 9:22
c. 11:14
d. 14:18
e. 15:17
82. A 26 years old pregnant lady presented to the OPD with a history of generalized weakness, body aches and lethargy. Upon routine investigations her Hb is 9.8 g/dl with MCV of 58.5 fL and MCH 15 pg. Serum ferritin was advised which came out to be 130 mg/dl (10-150 ng/mL). What is the most probable diagnosis?
a. Anemia of Chronic Disease
b. Iron Deficiency Anemia
● Thalassemia Trait
d. Megaloblastic Anemia
e. Sideroblastic Anemia
83. A 50 years old man presented to you with chief complaints of lethargy, tiredness and pruritus. Pruritus is worse after he takes a hot water bath. He is also complaining of pain and numbness in the fingers and toes. Splenomegaly was found on abdominal examination. His past medical history is significant for gout. Peripheral smear shows Hb 20 g/dl with hematocrit of 60%, WBC 25000/mm³ and platelets 560000/mm³. Serum erythropoietin was low with normal urea and creatinine. What is the most likely diagnosis?
● Myeloproliferative Neoplasm
b. Myelodysplastic syndrome
c. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
d. Renal Cell Carcinoma
e. COPD
84. A 10 years old male child was brought to the OPD by his mother with a history of tiredness, lethargy and poor



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- performance at school. The mother elaborates that her child is fond of eating mud (pica). What is the underlying cause of this eating disorder?
- Calcium Deficiency
 - Folate Deficiency
 - B12 Deficiency
 - ☒ Iron Deficiency
 - Vitamin-D Deficiency
85. A 40 years old fisherman presented to you with a history of weakness, lethargy and fatigue. On examination patient is pale looking. Rest of the clinical examination is unremarkable. Peripheral smear shows macrocytic anemia with Hb 11.0 g/dl, WBC 11000/mm³, platelets 400000/mm³ and MCV of 100 fl. Which of the following may be the cause of his anemia?
- Ankylostoma Duodenale
 - Ascaris Lumbricoides
 - ☒ Diphyllbothrium Latum
 - Round Worm
 - Pin Worm
86. Iron deficiency anemia, glossitis and cheilosis are the features of
- Mallory – Weiss Syndrome
 - Hirschsprungs Disease
 - ☒ Plummer – Vinson Syndrome
 - Menetrier's Disease
 - Zollinger – Ellison Syndrome
87. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is the most commonly associated with?
- ALL
 - ☒ AML
 - CML
 - CLL
 - Burkitt Lymphoma
88. Reed – Sternberg cells are characteristically seen in?
- ALL
 - CML
 - Burkitt Lymphoma
 - ☒ Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - Non – Hodgkin Lymphoma
89. A 45 years old male patient with a history of mitral valve replacement on warfarin therapy, presented to the emergency department with epistaxis, gum bleeding, hematuria and ecchymosis on the body. Which of the following will be given for immediate reversal of warfarin toxicity?
- Whole blood transfusion
 - Platelets transfusion
 - ☒ Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFPs)
 - Vitamin K
 - Tranexamic Acid
90. A 50-year old man presents with severe bone pain and frequent respiratory infection. Radiographs of the skull, long bones demonstrate multiple punched out lesions, and bone marrow aspiration demonstrates large number of neoplastic plasma cell. Which of the following investigations will help you establish diagnosis?
- Peripheral Smear with ESR
 - Protein Electrophoresis
 - RFTs
 - Serum Calcium
 - Urine for Bence – Jones Protein
91. Caries spine most common area affected
- Cervical
 - Dorsal
 - Lumbar
 - Sacral
 - None of the above
92. Common Complication of Septic Arthritis of Hip is
- Hypermobility
 - Bony Ankylosis
 - Dislocation
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
93. Ligament Laxity is not seen in
- Albers Schoenberg Disease
 - ☒ Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome
 - Marfan's Disease
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
94. Spinal structural deformity angle on X-rays is measured by which method
- ☒ Cobs angle
 - Bowman Angle
 - Krebs angle
 - Adams forward bending angle
 - Carrying angle
95. Which one of the following by itself is not an indication for surgery in a child with acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- ☒ Fever higher than 38.5 degrees
 - Presence of a sequestrum
 - Subperiosteal abscess
 - Adjacent septic arthritis
 - Intramedullary abscess
96. The patient was diagnosed with spinal stenosis of the lumbar spine. In addition to educating the patient about his condition, the most appropriate initial treatment
- ☒ Walking program
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
 - Lumbar traction
 - Epidural injections
 - Spinal decompression and fusion
97. All of the following organisms may cause granulomatous opportunistic spinal infection in immunocompromised patients except
- ☒ Mycobacteria
- adults* ←
infants →
B
B
C



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- b. Nocardia
c. Actinomyces
d. Staphylococcus
e. Brucella
98. Antibiotic treatment of spinal tuberculosis includes all of the following except
a. Isoniazid
b. Ethambutol
c. Pyrazinamide
d. Rifampin
e. Cefotaxime
99. Symptoms of spinal infection may include all of the following except
a. Activity-related back pain
b. Fever
c. Neurological deficit
d. Torticollis
e. Decreased spinal range of motion
100. Which disorder does not represent a rheumatologically/inflammatory condition associated with causing low back pain
a. Rheumatoid arthritis
b. Reiter syndrome
c. Psoriatic arthritis
d. Ankylosing spondylitis
e. Osteoarthritis
101. A 25 year old male had a history of fall from 10 feet height presented to A&E with Cheip Complaint of pain in lumbar region and reduced power in the lower limbs. An X-ray is done which shows fracture of vertebrae. What type of fracture is seen in X-ray?
a. Depressed Fracture
b. Avulsion Fracture
c. Compression Fracture
d. Stress Fracture
e. Linear Fracture
102. A 30 years old Male with bike RTAs presented to A and E with open tibia fracture o/E the wound is 10cm with degloving of soft tissues and exposed tibia. All of the following are true regarding his treatment expect.
a. Through debridement and wash of the wound
b. Prophylactic antibiotics are administered
c. Tetanus prophylaxis is given
d. External fixator is initially applied for treatment
e. POP casting is initially applied for treatment
103. 5 layers of epidermis are present in?
a. Palms and soles
b. Scalp
c. Face
d. Nails
e. Trunk
104. Which cells are responsible for skin tanning?
a. Keratinocytes
b. Langerhan cells
c. Merckle cells

- d. Lymphocytes
e. Melanocytes
105. An elderly patient presented with groped vesicle involving right side of chest since 3 days. Most probable diagnosis is
a. Chicken pox
b. cellulitis
c. Herpes zoster
d. Viral warts
e. Cutaneous TB

106. A 6 years old boy presented with fever, malaise and recurrent crops of skin rash consisting of scattered papules, vesicles, pustules for last 4 days. He should be isolated from other kids because he is suffering from
a. Chicken pox
b. Herpes simplex viral infection
c. Herpes zoster
d. Viral warts
e. Cutaneous TB

107. A 35 years old male presented to emergency with 10 days history of erythematous skin with erosions involving trunk and limbs along with oral, nasal, ophthalmological and genital ulcers. He has taken some medications for chest infections before this condition. Most likely diagnosis is
a. Steven Johnson syndrome
b. Bullous pemphigoid
c. Acne vulgaris
d. Syphilis
e. Inflammatory bowel disease

108. A 35 years old male presented to emergency with 10 days history of erythematous skin with erosions involving trunk and limbs along with oral, nasal, ophthalmological and genital ulcers. He has taken some medications for chest infections before this condition. Most important step in management will be
a. To start iv fluids
b. To stop the medications
c. To send biopsy
d. To refer to tertiary care hospital
e. To send pus culture and sensitivity

109. A 35 years old male presented with flaccid blisters and erosions involving skin and mucosa for last few months. Most likely disease is

- a. Atopic eczema
b. Eczema
c. Herpes zoster
d. Pemphigus vulgaris
e. Psoriasis

110. The treatment option in pemphigus vulgaris will be
a. Antibiotics
b. Antifungal
c. Antiseptics
d. Antiviral
e. Immunosuppressant

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111. A 60 years old man presented with redness and scaling involving whole body skin since days. He is taking treatment on and off for some chronic skin disease since longtime. Most likely diagnosis is

- a. chicken pox
- b. eczema
- c. erythroderma
- d. syphilis
- e. tinea corporis

C

112. An elderly patient presented with grouped vesicle involving right side of chest since 3 days. Most probable diagnosis is

- a. Chicken pox
- b. cellulitis
- c. Herpes zoster
- d. Viral warts
- e. Cutaneous TB

C

113. A 6 years old boy presented with fever, malaise and recurrent crops of skin rash consisting of scattered papules, vesicles, pustules for last 4 days. He should be isolated from other kids because he is suffering from

- a. Chicken pox
- b. Herpes simplex viral infection
- c. Herpes zoster
- d. Viral warts
- e. Cutaneous TB

114. The commonest skin cancer is

- a. Basal cell carcinoma
- b. Lymphoma
- c. Melanoma
- d. Merkel cell carcinoma
- e. Squamous cell carcinoma

115. A 30 years old lady presented with tightening of skin of hands of face along with shortness of breath. The most probable underlying systemic disease is

- a. SLE
- b. Systemic sclerosis
- c. Diabetes
- d. Vasculitis
- e. Rheumatoid arthritis

116. A 7 years old boy presented with palpable purpuric rash on extensors of limbs and buttocks along with joint pain and renal involvement. Most probable diagnosis is

- a. Wegners granulomatosis
- b. Nephrotic syndrome
- c. Henoch Schonlein purpura
- d. Psoriasis
- e. Eczema

117. Daily surgery the surgeon left a gauze in the abdomen of the patient.

Which type of Error was committed by surgeon keeping in view the Patient Safety?

- a. Communication Error
- b. Inadequate information flow
- c. Human Error

- d. Patient related
- e. Staffing Error

118. In an OT the surgeon operated and removed the Health kidney of the patient keeping in view about the patient safety which type of Error is this

- a. Surgical
- b. Diagnostic
- c. Communication
- d. Misdiagnosis
- e. System Failure

E

119. Assess the Scenario, Ask the question, Acquire the evidence Appraise Literature Apply knowledge evaluate. Are the steps of?

- a. Patient safety based practice
- b. Infection control based Practice
- c. Evaluation based Practice
- d. Evidence based Practice
- e. Knowledge based Practice

120. SPIKES model is a model explaining Steps for

- a. Patient Safety
- b. Information Control
- c. Patient Doctor communication
- d. Evidence based practice
- e. Breaking bad news