

PHARMACOLOGY

1	A 35 years old lady, having 1-month gestational amenorrhea, presented with hyperemesis gravidarum. Initially, she was treated with meclizine, but did not respond to it. Which of the following drugs will be the best option to treat her?		
	A Dimenhydrinate	B Itopride	C Levosulpiride
	D Metoclopramide	E Ondansetron	
2	A 55 years old man was presented with osteoarthritis and constipation. To prevent NSAIDs induced peptic ulcer in this patient, which of the following drugs will be preferred?		
	A Aluminum containing Antacids	B Aluminum and magnesium containing Antacids	C Itopride
	D Misoprostol	E Sucralfate	
3	A 45 years old man was diagnosed with Peptic Ulcer disease and used lansoprazole. By which of the following mechanism, lansoprazole works?		
	A Block H2 receptors	B Block proton pump irreversibly	C Block proton pump reversibly
	D Increase blood supply of GI mucosa	E Neutralize acid	
4	A 56 years old man with chronic dyspepsia is using antacid. Which one of the following statements is true about antacid?		
	A Aluminum containing antacids cause diarrhea	B Antacid increase blood supply of stomach	C Magnesium containing antacids cause constipation
	D Magnesium containing antacids cause diarrhea	E Sodium containing antacids cause constipation	
	A 66 years old lady was diagnosed with Chronic Hepatitis C. She is non-cirrhotic. which of the following is the best combination of drugs to treat this patient?		
	A Adefovir and ribavirin	B Sofosbuvir and adefovir	C Sofosbuvir and lamivudine
	D Sofosbuvir and Velpatasvir	E Velpatasvir and adefovir	
6	A 57 years old lady was diagnosed with Chronic Hepatitis C. She was treated with interferon and ribavirin. What is the most important adverse effect usually reported with interferon?		
	A Anaphylactic shock	B Bone marrow suppression	C Diarrhea
	D Dryness of mouth	E Hemolytic anemia	
7	A 34 years old man who was a drug abuser and used injectable drugs. He was diagnosed with co-infection of hepatitis B and HIV. What is the best drug to treat this patient?		
	A Efavirenz	B Entecavir	C Delavirdine
	D Maraviroc	E Tenofovir	
8	A 38 years old lady, who had a history of severe motion sickness and is now planning for a trip to northern area for summer vacation. What will be the best drug to prevent motion sickness and vomiting in this patient?		
	A Domperidone	B Levosulpiride	C Metoclopramide
	D Ondansetron	E Scopolamine	
	A 14-year-old boy was presented with ascaris lumbricoides (common round worm) infestation. He was prescribed mebendazole. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?		
	A Block voltage gated calcium channels	B Inhibit microtubule polymerization	C Induce muscle contracture
	D Inhibit oxidative phosphorylation	E Open chloride ion channels	

salicylate. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

A Acts through adsorption	B Anti-cholinergic effect	C Slowing intestinal peristalsis
D Stimulation of enteric nerves	E Stimulation of μ receptors in myenteric plexus	

11 A 24 year old man presented with disease and hepatic amoebic abscess. He is advised which of the following drugs that is activated to toxic intermediates by the pyruvate-ferredoxin oxidoreductase enzyme present in the parasite?

A Diloxanide furoate	B Emetine	C Iodoquinol
D Metronidazole	E Paromomycin	

12 A 42-year-old woman with diarrhea predominant irritable bowel syndrome presented to physician for treatment. The physician suggested an exercise regimen, dietary modifications, and a bulk laxative. What is the most likely mechanism of action of this agent?

A Gel formation in the intestine	B Neuromodulation of the S3 nerve root	C Non-absorbable salt
D Osmotic laxative	E Stimulation of the cholinergic nervous system	

13 A 31-year-old woman presented to the clinic for follow-up of her abdominal pain. The pain has been occurring for a couple of years but has worsened recently. She is often constipated and then will have periods of diarrhea. Her pain does usually improve after a bowel movement. After multiple negative tests, the diagnosis of constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome is made. What is the most suitable drug for this patient?

A Infliximab	B Metoclopramide	C Ondansetron
D Sulfasalazine	E Tegaserod	

14 A 21-year-old male presented to the clinic with 6 weeks of painful, bloody stools. Flexible sigmoidoscopy revealed erythema and pseudopolyps. Which of the following drugs used for ulcerative colitis has both anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties?

A Azathioprine	B Cyclosporine	C Sulfasalazine
D Mesalamine	E Olsalazine	

15 A 25-year-old pregnant woman presented in OPD with high-grade fever and pain abdomen. She developed these symptoms after eating street food. The doctor diagnosed her with enteric fever. What is the most suitable drug for this patient?

A Azithromycin	B Chloramphenicol	C Ciprofloxacin
D Cefixime	E Linezolid	

16 A 20-year young boy was diagnosed with typhoid fever and treated with ciprofloxacin but did not respond. The diagnosis was re-confirmed by blood culture and physician labeled him as a resistant case to ciprofloxacin. What is the drug of choice in fluoroquinolone resistant typhoid?

A Azithromycin	B Chloramphenicol	C Ciprofloxacin
D Cefixime	E Linezolid	

PATHOLOGY

17 A 40 years male presented to OPD with complaints of malaise, lethargy and loss of appetite for the last 8 months. He has history of dental extraction from a road side quack. On examination the patient has yellow sclera and slight tenderness in the right hypochondrium. Lab investigation shows that the patient has viral hepatitis. Which of the following morphological features on liver biopsy will confirm chronic hepatitis

A Apoptotic hepatocytes	B Balloon cells	C Cellular blebs
D Councilman bodies	E Ground glass hepatocytes	

18 A 45 years old female presented to OPD with complaints of low grade fever and lethargy. There is previous history of dental extraction and cholecystectomy. On examination there is profound jaundice and tenderness in the right hypochondrium. The lab investigations show HBsAg is positive. Which one of the following is true regarding hepatitis B virus?

A Double stranded DNA virus	B RNA virus	C Single stranded DNA virus
D Prion	E Virus having double stranded RNA	

9 A 30 years old female presented to emergency with complaints of profuse vomiting and epigastric pain. On examination there is severe epigastric tenderness. There have been episodes of vomiting in the past. The gastric biopsy shows foci of acute and chronic inflammation with lymphoid follicles and intestinal metaplasia. What is the most probable diagnosis in this case?

A Acute gastritis	B Carcinoma stomach	C Chronic gastritis
D Hour glass stomach	E Malt lymphoma	

A 24 years old male college student presented to emergency department with complaint of right upper quadrant pain. On examination the patient has pallor and is tender in right hypochondrium. There is a history of heavy alcohol intake. Alcoholic hepatitis is the most probable diagnosis in this case. Which one of following morphological feature is the most likely in this case?

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A Apoptotic hepatocytes | B Ground glass hepatocytes | C Lobular disarray |
| D Lymphocytes in the portal tract | E Mallory bodies | |

A 25 years old female presented to OPD with complaints of episodic bloody diarrhea with mucus, lower abdominal cramps and fever. Biopsy of the terminal ileum revealed transmural inflammation and non-caseating granulomas. Which one of the following is the most probable diagnosis?

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|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A Acute appendicitis | B Acute ileitis | C Carcinoma appendix |
| D Crohn's disease | E Ulcerative colitis | |

2 A 15 years old female presented to OPD with complaints of bloody diarrhea and lower abdominal pain. The rectal biopsy shows inflammatory changes limited to mucosa and sub mucosa and crypt abscess. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A Acute appendicitis | B Acute ileitis | C Carcinoma stomach |
| D Crohn's disease | E Ulcerative colitis | |

23 A 50 years old male presents to OPD with complaint of diarrhea and flushing of the face. On chest auscultation, there is wheezing. Urinary levels of 5 hydroxy indole acetic acid are increased suggesting carcinoid tumor. Which one of the following is the commonest site for carcinoid tumor?

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|------------|-----------|---------|
| A Appendix | B Colon | C Liver |
| D Omentum | E Stomach | |

24 A 45 year old fisherman presented with abdominal pain and chronic diarrhea. His peripheral blood smear revealed megaloblastic anaemia and stool R/E revealed characteristic oval shaped eggs with a lid like operculum at one end. What is the most likely parasite responsible for this condition?

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Diphylobothrium latum | B Echinococcus granulosus | C Echinococcus multilocularis |
| D Hymenolepis nana | E Taenia Saginata | |

25 Life cycle of Diphylobothrium latum involves two intermediate hosts including copepods and fish with humans as the definitive host. Which of the following infective stage of the parasite is responsible for initiating infection in the human host?

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| A Coracidia | B Cysticercoid | C Plerocercoid larvae |
| D Proceroid Larvae | E Miracidium | |

26 Celiac disease is an immune-mediated gastrointestinal disease produced by the ingestion of dietary gluten in genetically susceptible individuals. What is the most common combination of Human Leucocyte antigen (HLA) class II molecules that binds preferentially to the deamidated gluten peptides for onward presentation to the Helper T cells?

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|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A HLA-DQ2 or HLA-DQ8 | B HLA-DR2 or HLA-DR8 | C HLA-DP2 or HLA-DP8 |
| D HLA-DP2 or HLA-DR2 | E HLA-DP8 or HLA-DR8 | |

27 Dermatitis herpetiformis is a chronic, intensely itchy, blistering skin manifestation of gluten-sensitive enteropathy, commonly known as celiac disease. Pathogenesis of dermatitis herpetiformis frequently involves the formation of an antibody to epidermal tissue transglutaminase. Which is the most likely immunoglobulin that triggers immunologic reactions resulting in lesion formation?

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|-------|-------|-------|
| A IgA | B IgM | C IgG |
| D IgD | E IgE | |

8 A young woman with a history of chronic dysentery complaints of pain right hypochondrium. Which one of the following protozoa spreads extra-intestinal through blood in this case?

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|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A Entamoeba coli | B Entamoeba dispar | C Entamoeba histolytica |
| D Giardia lamblia | E Isopora beli | |

A 23 year old man with a history of travel in forest area has chronic abdominal discomfort and diarrhea. Stool examination reveal motile pear shaped organisms. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| A Amebiasis | B Bacterial dysentery | C Cholera |
| D Giardiasis | E Irritable bowel syndrome | |

A 7 years old male child complaints of pruritus on buttocks. The itching is in night time. It was noted that many children in the school had similar complaints. What is the most useful diagnostic test in this case?

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|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A Blood complete picture | B Scotch tape test | C Stool for Ova detection |
| D Stool for occult blood | E String test | |

A young man working in agricultural lands develops itching lesions on feet. He also develops cough/light hemoptysis. Stool examination shows RBCs. What can be the possible cause in this case?

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|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A Ascariasis | B Allergic cough | C Ankylostomiasis |
| D Enterobiasis | E Pneumonia | |

32	A 4-years-old child was brought to pediatrician with complaints of irritability, sleep disorder and atopic pruritis. Direct microscopy of the fecal specimen revealed characteristic spherical and colorless eggs with a thin outer membrane and a thick inner embryophore that enclosed an oncosphere with 3 pairs of lancet shaped hooklets. What is the most likely parasite responsible for this condition?		
	A Diphyllobothrium Latum	B Echinococcus granulosus	C Echinococcus multilocularis
	D Hymenolepis nana	E Taenia Saginata	
33	A 23 years old medical student presents to you with the complaint of pain in epigastric area for the last two months. The pain occurs after eating food and is relieved by taking milk. On examination, there is slight tenderness in epigastric area. The patient is caffeine addicted and admits of taking 8 mugs of tea a day. On the basis of history and examination, what is the most probable diagnosis in this patient?		
	A Carcinoma stomach	B Chron's disease	C MALT lymphoma
	D Meckel's diverticulosis	E Peptic ulcer	
34	A 70 years old male present to OPD with lethargy, weight loss, loss of appetite and vague discomfort in the lower abdomen for the last 3 months. On further questioning, it was found that the patient has history of diarrhea alternating with constipation for the last 6 months. The patient has been consuming diet high in animal fats. On abdominal examination, there is mild pain in lower abdomen. Stool examination reveals occult blood. The report of colonoscopy is awaited. What is the most probable diagnosis in this patient?		
	A Carcinoma esophagus	B Carcinoma colon	C Cirrhosis
	D Peptic ulcer	E Sigmoid volvulus	
35	A 40 years old male patient is diagnosed with pseudomembranous colitis. A colonic biopsy specimen was taken. Which one of the following will be the most likely histopathological findings in this case?		
	A Colonic aganglionosis	B Excessive ulceration in the serosa	C Serositis covered by membrane
	D Small ulceration with slough	E Necrosis	
36	A 55 year old female patient was brought to emergency with complaint of pain in right iliac fossa. Appendicitis was diagnosed and appendectomy was performed. On gross examination, the appendix specimen was dilated, filled with fecal matter and mucus. Histological sections of the specimen show that the cavity was lined with normal appendiceal mucus. What is the most likely lesion in this case?		
	A Mucinous cystadenoma	B Mucocele	C Non-mucinous appendiceal neoplasm
	D Pseudocyst	E Pseudomyoma peritonei	
37	A histopathologist received the specimen of intestinal biopsy of a 56 years old patient who was operated for acute abdomen. The Histopathologist observes that there is atrophy and sloughing of surface epithelium and coagulative necrosis of muscularis propria. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this case?		
	A Mucosal ischemic infarction	B Mural ischemic infarction	C Subserosal ulcers
	D Submucosal ischemia	E Transmucosal ischemic infarct	
38	A 6 years old male child is brought to OPD with complaint of low grade fever, generalized body aches and painful swelling in front of the ears on both sides. Based on history what will be the most feared complication in this case?		
	A Conjunctivitis	B Arthritis	C Dermatitis
	D Orchitis	E Uveitis	
39	A 30 years old male comes to OPD with symptoms of heart burn, bloating, pain in epigastric region and nausea. Patient had been taking antacids in the past but no improvements in his symptoms. Endoscopy was planned for the patient for the suspicion of H.Pylori induced peptic ulcer. Which of the following test can be done for confirmation of H.Pylori infection on gastric biopsy specimen?		
	A Polymerase chain reaction Stool antigen	B Stool antigen test	C Urea breath test
	D Rapid urease test	E Serology for IgG antibodies	
40	A 60 years old male patient presented with history of gastric discomfort, vomiting and weight loss. Gastric biopsy was taken and sent for histopathological review. The tissue specimen shows that muscular layer of stomach is infiltrated with atypical cells forming irregular tubular and gland like structures. What is the most likely diagnosis on the basis of histopathological findings?		
	A Adenocarcinoma	B Autoimmune gastritis	C Helicobacter pylori related gastritis
	D Hyperplastic gastropathy	E Peptic ulcers	
41	A 50 years old female patient presented to OPD with complaints of dry mouth, and swelling, pain, tenderness and redness in the parotid area. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?		
	A Mucocele	B Retention cyst sialadenitis	C Sialadenitis
	D Sialodochitis	E Sialolithiasis	

for the last one week. Blood culture was done. XLD media showed small pink colored colonies. Centre. Gram staining revealed pink rods which were motile. Which of the following is most likely causative organism?

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|---|---------------|---|----------|---|---------------------|
| A | Campylobacter | B | E.coli | C | Helicobacter pylori |
| D | Salmonella | E | Shigella | | |

43 Autoimmune gastritis is a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by immune destruction of gastric parietal cells of the corpus and fundus of stomach. Which other condition is most often associated with autoimmune gastritis?

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|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| A | Hashimoto thyroiditis | B | Helicobacter pylori infection | C | Menetriere disease |
| D | Peptic ulceration of duodenum | E | Trichobezoars | | |

44 A 55 years old patients presents to OPD with complaints of abdominal pain, diarrhea and bleeding per rectum. Diagnosis of carcinoid syndrome was made. Which cells in the intestines are the precursors of Carcinoids?

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|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|----------------------|
| A | Enterocytes | B | Goblet cells | C | Neuroendocrine cells |
| D | Paneth cells | E | Stromal cells | | |

45 A histopathologist received esophageal biopsy of a 38 years old patient with complaints of bloating and acid reflux. The microscopic examination of biopsy specimen revealed basal zone hyperplasia with elongation of lamina propria, papillae and by inflammatory infiltrates that contained eosinophils. What is the most probable diagnosis in this case?

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|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | Barret esophagus | B | Boerhaave syndrome | C | Mallory Weiss syndrome |
| D | Reflux esophagitis | E | Viral esophagitis | | |

46 In Peutz Jeghers syndrome, there are hundreds of polyps lining the intestinal mucosa. They are composed of fibromuscular network enclosing glands lined by normal intestinal epithelium with numerous goblet cells. Which of the following is the most apt description for these lesions?

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|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| A | Fibromuscular adenoma | B | Hamartomas | C | Mucinous cyst adenoma |
| D | Tubular adenoma | E | Villous adenoma | | |

47 A 14 years old patient presents with signs symptoms of Jaundice and liver failure. On examination it was found that patient had choreiform movements of the arms. Ophthalmic examination showed greenish brown ring at the periphery of corneas. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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|---|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| A | Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency | B | Budd-Chairi syndrome | C | Primary biliary Cirrhosis |
| D | Whipple's disease | E | Wilson disease | | |

48 A 39 years old female patient presents to OPD with complaints of severe itching on hands and feet and fatigue. On examination, there is jaundice. Laboratory investigations reveal increased levels of bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, and positive IgG antimitochondrial antibodies. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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|---|--|---|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| A | Extrahepatic biliary tract obstruction | B | Alcoholic hepatitis | C | Viral hepatitis |
| D | Primary biliary cirrhosis | E | Carcinoma of the liver | | |

49 A 30 year old patient complaints of sudden onset severe epigastric pain which radiates to the back. The pain is relieved by leaning forwards. Laboratory investigations show elevated levels of serum bilirubin, Alaine transaminase, amylase and lipase. Leukocyte count is also increased. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

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|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| A | Acute Cholecystitis | B | Acute pancreatitis | C | Acute Viral Hepatitis |
| D | Chronic cholecystitis | E | Pancreatic pseudocyst | | |

50 A 70 years old male patient complains of weight loss, low grade fever, lethargy and weakness for the last 6 months. It was found that the patient has altered bowel habits i.e. alternating diarrhea and constipation. Abdominal examination shows vague mass in right lower abdomen and slight pain. Stool R/E shows occult blood. What is the diagnosis in this case?

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|---|-------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| A | Colorectal carcinoma | B | Erythroplakia | C | Haemorrhoids |
| D | Meckel's diverticulitis | E | Pancreatitis | | |

51 A 12 years old female patient was brought to OPD with complaint of abdominal pain and diarrhoea for one day. On examination, the patient was anemic and had tenderness in abdomen. Stool examination by routine microscopy revealed segmented eggs and eggs with actively motile Rhabditiform larvae within the egg shell membrane. What is the most probable cause?

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|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------|
| A | Ancylostoma duodenale | B | Ascaris lumbricoides | C | Hymenolepis nana |
| D | Taeniasis | E | Trichuris trichiura | | |

2 A 14 years old patient was brought from a local village with bloody diarrhea. It was found that many other people from the same vicinity had the same symptoms. On microscopic examination of stool, four nucleated cysts were found. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| A | Acute gastroenteritis | B | Amoebic dysentery | C | Bacillary dysentery |
| D | Cholera | E | Giardiasis | | |

examination, the patient has fever and looks very unwell. The laboratory investigations show a raised bilirubin level, and a high leukocyte count. Serum amylase is also raised above the normal value. Based on history and investigations what is the most probable diagnosis in this case?

- A Acute Cholecystitis B **Acute Pancreatitis** C Acute Viral hepatitis
D Chronic Pancreatitis E Intestinal perforation

54 A child was brought to the OPD with itchy lesion on foot. On examination, the foot showed a linear inflamed lesion. The child has habit of walking bare footed. What is the most probable helminthic cause?

- A Ascariasis B **Ancylostoma duodenale** C Hymenolepis nana
D Taenia saginata E Trichuris trichiura.

55 A 68 years old male patient presented to OPD with low grade fever, anorexia and weight loss. On examination, there is profound jaundice and enlarged painless gallbladder. What is the most probable diagnosis in this patient?

- A Carcinoma gall bladder B **Carcinoma head of pancreas** C Carcinoma stomach
D Meckel's diverticulum E Sigmoid volvulus

56 A 7 years' female child age was brought to Paeds OPD with complaints of perianal itching. The child has difficulty in sleeping and irritability. Scotch tape was done which showed almond shaped parasitic ova. What is the causative agent?

- A Ascariasis B Ancylostoma duodenale C **Enterobius vermicularis**
D Hymenolepis nana E Taenia saginata

57 A 44 years patient with a BMI of 28 Kg/m² who is a known patient of Hepatitis C and Diabetes Mellitus has following LFTs:

Total Bilirubin	0.7 mg/dl	(<1.1)
ALT	94 U/L	(< 42)
ALP	145 U/L	(85- 307)
Albumin	46 g/L	(35-50)

What is the most likely explanation for these changes?

- A Primary Biliary Cirrhosis B Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis C Hemochromatosis
D **Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease** E Wilsons disease

FORENSIC MEDICINE

58 Dead body of an adult male was brought by police to mortuary for determination of cause of death. The face was cyanosed, the jaws were tightly clenched, and froth was seen at the mouth. Smell of bitter almonds was felt from the mouth of the deceased. What can be the suspected poison?

- A Carbolic acid B **Cyanide** C Inebriant poisons
D Oxalic acid E Sulphuric acid

59 A young patient presented to the Emergency Department of Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar with pain in mouth, throat, esophagus, abdomen, having dysphagia and hematemesis, and was suspected to be a case of poisoning. Upon further examination, it was revealed that this poison has the ability to extract water from tissue, liberate heat, and causing coagulation necrosis when ingested. Which poison was ingested by the patient?

- A Arsenic tri-iodide B Copper arsenate C Mercuric oxide
D **Sodium hydroxide** E Thallium sulfate

60 You are posted as Casualty Medical Officer (CMO) in a District Headquarter Hospital. A patient was received with headache as the only symptom. He brought some sample of a poison which was identified to be potassium cyanide. Cyanide is ineffective in which of the following conditions?

- A Low acid in stomach B Hyperacidity C Low dose
D **Achlorhydria** E Obesity

61 Three young males from silk industry ingested some powder accidentally. All were reported to the Emergency Department, wherein two were severe symptomatic with headache, anxiety, agitation, arrhythmias, tachypnea and cherry red appearance while third person had mild symptoms only. What could be the functional deformity in the third person leading to mild symptoms only?

- A Anemia B Hyponatremia C **Hypochlorhydria**
D Hypokalemia E Hyponatremia

62 A case of accidental poisoning was brought to the Emergency Department of Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar. The patient presented with massive gastric hemorrhage and perforation due to ingestion of a strong corrosive agent. In all such cases the step of neutralization is contraindicated. What is the reason for the said contraindication?

- A Anabolic reactions B Ectothermic reactions C Endothermic reactions
D **Exothermic reactions** E Normothermic reactions

A dead body brought to the Autopsy room, KMC by the local police. History given to the duty medico-legal officer was of poisoning. On examination, there was dark brown staining and garlic odour of the stomach. What is the most likely poison in this condition?

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| A Aniline dye | B Carbon dioxide | C Hydrochloric acid |
| D Phosphine | E Phosphorus | |

64 A child of two years presented to the Emergency and Accident Department for ingestion of an accidental poison from dressing table of her elder sister with sign and symptoms of convulsion, muscle irritability, and Accoucheur's hand. In addition, hypocalcemia, positive Chvostek's sign, metabolic acidosis and renal failure was also recorded. Which poison can cause such a condition of the child?

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| A Acetic acid | B Carbolic acid | C Magnesium Sulphate |
| D Oxalic acid | E Zinc Sulphate | |

65 A child of 05 years belonging to a farmer family presented to the Emergency Department with abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and bleeding per rectum. In order to decrease the toxicity procedure of gastric lavage was performed which extracted small reddish brownish seeds from the stomach. What can be most common manner of death in such poisoning?

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| A accidental | B homicidal | C pending |
| D suicidal | E undetermined | |

66 A group of travelers had a visit to Kumrat. A lady of middle age was suddenly found dead on one side of the valley in her camp. The crime scene shows that she was in a closed space and some plastic was burning there, the fatal period was recorded as 2 to 10 minutes and the phenomena by which death occurred was Cytotoxic Anoxia. Which specimen would be considered as best sample for confirmation of the poison?

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|----------|---------|----------------|
| A blood | B liver | C lungs |
| D spleen | E urine | |

67 You are posted as Casualty Medical Officer (CMO) in a District Headquarter Hospital. A patient was received with headache as the only symptom. He brought some sample of a poison which was identified to be potassium cyanide. Cyanide is ineffective in which of the following conditions?

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|--|---------------------|------------|
| A Have low acid in stomach | B Have hyperacidity | C Low dose |
| D No acid in stomach (achlorhydria) | E Obese persons | |

68 A dead body was brought to autopsy room of Khyber Medical College, Peshawar. Upon examination it had bitter almond like smell, cherry red color postmortem lividity, cyanosed face, tightly clenched jaw, and hemorrhages on the serosal surfaces. In such cases, spleen is considered to be best sample for chemical analysis. What would be the possible findings by the chemical analyzer in such a poisoning case?

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|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A Decrease number of RBCs | B Degenerated RBCs | C Increase number of RBCs |
| D Normal RBCs | E Ruptured RBCs | |

69 You are posted as Medical Officer in Accident & Emergency department of KTH. A patient came with history of glass particles ingestion and complaining of pain abdomen with vomiting. What would be the 1st line of treatment in this condition?

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| A Furosemide | B Hyoscine | C Paracetamol |
| D Purgative | E Sucralfate | |

70 A dead body was presented in the Department of Forensic Medicine, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar for postmortem examination, wherein autopsy report revealed blue line gums, ulceration of GIT wall, on X-ray lead line was recorded, and bone marrow hyperplasia was also noted. What is fatal period in poisoning of all such cases?

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| A 12-24 hours | B 1-2 days | C 2-3 days |
| D 3-4 days | E 4-5 days | |

71 A case of chronic poisoning was reported to the Medical Unit of a tertiary care hospitals. The patient presented with insomnia, headache, halitosis, tunnel vision, pink disease, Danbury tremor, and poisonous erethism. History from the patient revealed that he was taking a volatile liquid as a treatment advised being part of Folk Medicine. If such poison is presented in acute form then which of the treatment is of primary importance?

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| A Gastric Lavage only | B Gastric Lavage with Albumin | C Gastric Lavage with Calcium Carbonate |
| D Gastric Lavage with Diluents | E Gastric Lavage with Universal Antidote | |

2 In a dental OPD, a doctor examined a patient with history of toothache with foul smelling. On examination there was swelling of Jaw with loosening of teeth, necrosis of the gums with multiple foul smelling discharging sinuses. What is the most likely cause in this condition?

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| A Arsenic poisoning | B Cocaine poisoning | C Dhatura poisoning |
| D Opium poisoning | E Phosphorus poisoning | |

73	You are working as Institutional Medical Officer in an emergency department of a tertiary care hospital. A washer-men presented with irritation, itching and painful blisters. There were eczematous eruptions of the surrounding skin resembling a bruise. What is the most likely causative agent in this case?		
	A Eabrus precatorius	B Calotropis procera	C Croton tiglium
	D Plumbago rosea	E Semecarpus anacardium	
COMMUNITY MEDICINE			
74	The Millennium Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2000 when the UN member states and the development partners set Millennium Development Goals. How many goals were set in Millennium Development Goals?		
	A 5 goals	B 6 goals	C 7 goals
	D 8 goals	E 9 goals	
75	In Millennium Development Goals 8 priority areas were focused including maternal health, child health and infectious diseases. What was the timeline set for MDGs to achieve its targets?		
	A From 1990 to 2000	B From 1990 to 2005	C From 2000 to 2010
	D From 2000 to 2015	E From 2010 to 2020	
76	In MDGs, 8 goals, 20 targets and 60 indicators were set to be achieved during 2000 to 2015. Pakistan failed to achieve its targets including targets set to improve maternal health and reduce child mortality. What was the target set for Pakistan to reduce maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by 2015?		
	A To reduce MMR by 50/100,000/ live births	B To reduce MMR by 100/100,000 live births	C To reduce MMR by 140/100,000/ live births
	D To reduce MMR by 200/100,000/ live births	E To reduce MMR by 300/100,000/ live births	
77	The Millennium Developmental Goal No: 4 was to reduce child mortality. What was the target set for developing countries including Pakistan to reduce under 5 child mortality by 2015?		
	A To reduce MMR by 10/1000 live births	B To reduce MMR by 20/1000 live births	C To reduce MMR by 30/1000 live births
	D To reduce MMR by 42/1000 live births	E To reduce MMR by 52/1000 live births	
78	In September 2015, the development agenda termed as "2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals" was adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly. In the new development agenda termed as SDGs, how many goals were set?		
	A 10 goals	B 17 goals	C 25 goals
	D 30 goals	E 37 goals	
79	The 3rd Health Policy of Pakistan aimed to reform the country's health sector by preventing diseases and promoting health according to the Health For All principles of Alma Ata Declaration. When was the Pakistan's third and so far, the last national health policy launched?		
	A In 1981	B In 1991	C In 2001
	D In 2011	E In 2021	
80	Decentralization is one of the principles in Health Management information system (HMIS). What does this imply?		
	A Stake holders should have access to patients records	B The administration and management shifted to provincial level	C Data collection tools should be developed by community members
	D Data entry should be done at district level	E Data output should be developed at provincial level	
81	HMIS serves to provide information to health workers for improving health service delivery. What is the basic information provided by HMIS?		
	A Staff workload in relation to facility establishment	B Quality of health service provision	C The number of medical conditions seen by health facilities
	D Utilization of drugs and their proper use	E Lack of interest	
82	Reduction in morbidity and mortality rates is used as an indicator to assess the extent of any public health problem. What type of indicator is this?		
	A Outcome	B Impact	C Strategic
	D Process	E Input	
83	A health care system is an organization of people, institutions and resources that delivers care services to meet the health needs of target populations. Which of the following is the key pillar of Health Systems Building Blocks as chalked out by WHO?		
	A Health care delivery system	B Media projection	C Nutritional counseling
	D Rehabilitation	E Social research	
84	The Hospital is an integral part of a social and medical organization. Which of the following key function also performed by hospital along with preventive, promotive and curative services?		
	A Charity services	B Lobbying	C Media projection

DHO Peshawar wants to plan a health care facility for Maternal and Child health. Which 1st step will he take keeping in view the planning cycle?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A Monitoring and evaluation | B Preparing the budget | C Resource allocation |
| D Situation analysis | E Setting goals | |

86 The government has prepared a regular plan for prevention of morbidity and mortality during flood disasters every year. However, the government still prepares an alternative plan to deal in case of emergency and failure of primary plan. What is this alternative plan called?

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|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| A Contingency plan | B Long term plan | C Operational plan |
| D Strategic plan | E Technical plan | |

87 Health management information in Pakistan has numerous pitfalls. What is the most important flaw in current HMIS?

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|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| A Lack of equipment | B Lack of personnel | C Lack of interest |
| D Poor infrastructure | E Poor data quality | |

88 The health department wanted to conduct a health education program for rural women on benefits of family planning. For this purpose, Medical officer of BHU gathered 10 mothers. Which of the following best suits this method of health education?

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|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| A Workshop | B Seminar | C Group discussion |
| D Symposium | E lecture | |

89 The District Health Officer of Mardan decided to distribute equipment related to diagnostics amongst the different hospitals of district according to the needs of the hospital what is this method called?

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|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| A Appropriate technology | B Effectiveness | C Equity |
| D Efficiency | E Efficacy | |

90 What is the smallest organizational unit in a health care delivery system called?

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A Tehsil Head Quarter hospital | B Rural Health Center | C District Head Quarter hospital |
| D Basic health unit | E Teaching hospital | |

91 The WHO has given targets to achieve minimum level of primary health care. According to these standards what should be the minimum GNP / capita used as a cut off for poverty line?

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| A 350 \$ US / annum | B 550 \$ US / annum | C 750 \$ US / annum |
| D 850 \$ US / annum | E 1000 \$ US / annum | |

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

92 The WHO has defined the Social Accountability of Medical Schools as "the obligation to direct their education, research and service activities towards addressing the priority health concerns of the community, region, and/or nation they have a mandate to serve. Which of the following is the most important factor in identifying the priority health concerns?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| A Media | B Medical schools | C Politicians |
| D Public | E World health organization | |

93 Mr. Ahmad is a 40 years old gentleman. He presented with long standing history of dysphagia. He has been to multiple physicians and at last diagnosed with achalasia by barium swallow and esophageal manometry. What is the best treatment option for him?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| A Cardiomyotomy | B H2 receptor blockers | C Nifedipine |
| D Proton pump inhibitors | E Reassure him and advise to live with the condition | |

94 A patient who has symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is prescribed a trial of proton pump inhibitors. One month later, the symptoms have not improved despite treatment, and findings on endoscopy are unremarkable. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A Barium swallow | B Esophageal manometry | C Endoscopic ultrasound |
| D Repeat endoscopy in a month | E 24 hours PH monitoring | |

95 Mr. Zahir is a 50 years old gentleman. He has a long-standing history of gastroesophageal reflux and diagnosed with non-dysplastic Barrett's esophagus on recent investigations. He is worried about the malignant transformation as he has read it on google. What is the recommended interval for repeat endoscopies and biopsy to monitor for malignant transformation?

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A Every 4-6 months | B Every 1-2 years | C Every 3-5 years |
| D Every 6-8 years | E Every 8-10 years | |

96 Mr. Najam is a 56 years old gentleman. He presented a year back with decompensated liver disease with ascites. He was investigated and found to have Hepatitis B induced cirrhosis liver. He presented this time with drowsiness and low blood pressure of 80 systolic. His wife reported that he had been passing black stools. After initial resuscitation and terlipressin, you decided endoscopy. Endoscopy showed gastric varices. What is the best treatment for gastric varices?

97	A lady is concerned that she might get hepatitis B from her husband as her husband is recently been diagnosed as acute hepatitis B. What is the best option for preventing her from Hep. B infection?		
	A Active immunization against hepatitis B	B Intravenous immunoglobulins against hepatitis B	C Prophylactic Adefovir
	D Avoidance of sexual contact	E Use of condoms	
98	A 17 years old boy presented with acute jaundice. His investigations showed deranged LFTs and Hepatitis B surface antigen positive. Regarding the treatment for acute hepatitis B what is the best answer?		
	A Antiviral therapy	B Symptomatic/Supportive treatment	C Vaccination
	D No treatment required	E Vitamin K therapy	
99	A 55 year old man with established cirrhosis underwent a six monthly surveillance ultrasound scan (USS). It showed a suspicious focal liver lesion. A subsequent contrast enhanced CT scan of abdomen confirmed a 2.5 cms focal lesion in the liver. Serum Alpha Fetoproteins were raised at 200 ng/ml. A previous AFP and USS were normal 6 months earlier. What is the most appropriate next step?		
	A Liver transplant referral	B PET scan	C Repeat scan in 6 weeks
	D Repeat AFP in 6 weeks	E Ultrasound guided liver biopsy	
100	A 60 year old man with established cirrhosis had a surveillance ultrasound scan (USS). It showed a 2 cms focal liver lesion. AFP levels were normal. What is the most appropriate next step?		
	A Contrast enhanced CT scan	B Liver transplant referral	C Repeat AFP at 6 weeks
	D Repeat USS at 6 weeks	E Ultrasound guided liver biopsy	
101	A 40 year old Chinese man with cirrhosis due to hepatitis C is worried about the risk of hepatocellular cancer (HCC) after reading a newspaper report. He seeks an earlier outpatient appointment to discuss the risks. The risk of Hepatocellular cancer in him is:		
	A 0.1% per year	B 1 % per year	C 3-5% per year
	D 7-9% per year	E > 10% per year	
102	The Rome criteria specify that symptoms that characterize IBS must have been present for the previous 3 months. Which of the following is one of the criteria for diagnosing irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)?		
	A Abdominal pain 3 or more days per week	B Flatulence	C Gastroesophageal reflux
	D Nausea	E Pain with defecation	
103	Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) includes both Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis. IBD is a relapsing and remitting condition characterized by chronic inflammation at various sites in the GI tract resulting in diarrhea and abdominal pain. Which of the following is indicative of Crohn disease but NOT ulcerative colitis?		
	A Diarrhoea is always present	B Gross rectal bleeding is always present	C Inflammation is confined to mucosa except in severe cases
	D Inflammation is uniform and diffuse	E Rectum is often spared	
104	A 30-year old male presents with bleeding per rectum for the last 2 years. It is bright red at the end of defecation, separate from motions. Occasionally it accompanies itching. Which of the following fits into diagnosis?		
	A Fissure-en-Ano	B Hemorrhoids	C Rectal prolapse
	D Solitary rectal ulcer	E Carcinoma rectum	
105	A 30-year old male presented with rectal prolapse. He was advised surgery. He was told that in the procedure rectal mucosa will be stripped circumferentially and the muscles will be plicated. Which of the following fits into this description?		
	A Thiersch operation	B Goodsall's ligation	C Delorme's operation
	D Altermier's procedure	E Sutured rectopexy	
106	A 55-year old male presents with features of obstructive jaundice. He also reports a weight loss of 7kgs in the last 2 months. On CT scan, the CBD is dilated till the lower end and the main pancreatic duct is also dilated. Pancreas is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?		
	A Choledocholithiasis	B Carcinoma gall bladder	C Hilar cholangiocarcinoma
	D Periampullary carcinoma	E Hepatoma	
107	A 36-year old female, mother of 3, presented with complaints of pain on defecation for the last 4 months. She does not give any history of fever, cough and constipation in past. However, she had multiple episodes of acute watery diarrhea and pain in RIF. Examination is otherwise insignificant except for anal fissure at 9 o'clock and an oral ulcer. What is the most appropriate treatment option in this case?		
	A Treat anal fissure with GTN QID	B Put the patient on list for Lateral Internal Anal Sphincterotomy	C Perform anal advancement flap
	D Refer to Gastroenterologist for colonoscopy	E Excise the ulcer and biopsy	

108	A 70-year old man presented with severe abdominal pain that radiates to the back. All of the following investigations will help in diagnosis except		
	A Abdominal X-ray	B Abdominal ultrasound	C Serum alpha feto protein
	D Serum amylase	E Total leukocyte count	
109	A 45-year old alcoholic man presented with mass in epigastrium which is fluctuant. 4 weeks ago, he had presented with pain epigastrium radiating to the back. What condition is he suffering from now?		
	A Pancreatic abscess	B Pancreatic pseudo cyst	C Pancreatic carcinoma
	D Pancreatic ascites	E Pancreatic aneurysm	
110	A 25-year old nomad presents with right upper abdominal discomfort for the last 1 year. Examination reveals non-tender enlarged liver. Ultrasonography reveals a multi loculated cyst with floating membrane inside. The diagnosis in this case would be		
	A Hydatid liver disease	B Hemangioma of liver	C Amoebic liver abscess
	D Pyogenic liver abscess	E Polycystic liver disease	
111	A 37-year old woman has had 3 days of increasing epigastric pain, nausea and fever. She is tender in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Investigations reveal a WBC of 17×10^9 , a CRP of 25mg/l and an aspartate transaminase of 67 IU/L. What is the single most appropriate investigation?		
	A Abdominal X-ray	B Ct scan of abdomen	C Upper abdominal ultrasound scan
	D OGD	E Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography	
112	A 45-year old male presents to the OPD with the complaints of dyspepsia. On careful questioning he admits that he has lost some weight. On examination, a pallor is noted. Rest of the examination is unremarkable. Routine tests show that his hemoglobin is 9 g/dl. What is the most appropriate next investigation?		
	A Ultrasound of abdomen	B CT scan abdomen and pelvis	C Upper GI endoscopy
	D H pylori antigen	E Urea breath test for H pylori	
113	A 34 years old male is brought to the emergency with profuse blood stained vomitus. What is the commonest cause of such vomiting worldwide?		
	A Arterio-venous malformations in stomach	B Cirrhosis of the liver	C Oesophageal varices
	D Peptic ulcer disease	E Zollinger Ellison Syndrome	
114	A 58-years-old woman is brought to the emergency with sudden onset pain in the abdomen for the last two hours. The pain is agonizing in nature and she has a history of NSAIDs use for her arthritis. Peptic ulcer perforation is suspected, what investigation would be diagnostic in this situation?		
	A Serum Amylase levels	B Urea breath test	C Ultrasound of the abdomen
	D Upper GI endoscopy	E X ray chest PA view	
115	A 60yr old male patient underwent OGD for persistent dyspepsia and weight loss, an exophytic lesion was found along the lesser curvature of the stomach. Which of the following is the most common malignancy of the stomach?		
	A Adenocarcinoma	B Angiosarcoma	C Lymphoma
	D Gastrointestinal stromal tumor	E Squamous cell carcinoma	
116	A 3 year old child presented to OPD with history of loose stools and vomiting for the past 2 days. On examination his temperature is 99F. He is lethargic, unable to drink and his skin pinch goes back very slowly. How will you manage this patient?		
	A Plan A for rehydration, zinc, oral antibiotic	B Plan B for rehydration, zinc, oral antibiotic	C Plan B for rehydration and zinc
	D Plan C for rehydration, zinc, oral antibiotic	E Plan C for rehydration and zinc	
117	A 04 days old baby girl born to G3P2 mother, presented with jaundice since her 1st day of life. Mother's blood group is O-ve and baby's blood group is A+ve. On examination, baby is pale and icteric. Her Total Bilirubin is 27mg/dl, indirect bilirubin is 25.5mg/dl. The most likely cause of jaundice in this baby is		
	A ABO blood group incompatibility	B Both ABO and Rh Incompatibility	C G6PD deficiency
	D Physiologic jaundice	E Rh Incompatibility	

118	A five years old girl is brought to OPD, with complaints of fever, pain abdomen, vomiting, loss of appetite and yellowish discoloration since last 4 days. On examination she is febrile jaundiced, having hepatomegaly of 4cm below right costal margin and tender right hypochondrium. 7 days back her younger brother was treated for jaundice. Hepatitis B and C workup by ICT is negative. ALT is 1500, ALP is 70 and Serum Bilirubin is 16mg/dl, How will you confirm the diagnosis?		
	A Ultrasound abdomen	B Hepatitis B and C by ELISA	C Hepatitis B and C by PCR
	D Anti Hepatitis A IgM	E Anti Hepatitis A IgG	
119	A 70 years patient was recently diagnosed with ascites and yellow discoloration of the sclera presented to a GP with altered consciousness. The GP, after initial management suspected which of the following?		
	A Hepatic encephalopathy	B Subdural hematoma	C Stroke
	D Hemolytic jaundice	E Congestive cardiac failure	
120	A patient aged 30 years presented to a GP with 4 days history of watery diarrhea and now with pursed lip breathing and confusion. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?		
	A Acute tubular necrosis	B Black water fever	C Cholera
	D Hepatic encephalopathy	E Hypovolemic shock	