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1. COMMUNITY MEDICINE

PAPER WMC

1. A water sample was taken from a source that was supplying Nathigalia. On analysis it was declared unfit for human consumption on account of raised concentration of a chemical. The likely chemical which has resulted in making this water unfit?

- a. Iodine
- b. Calcium
- c. Zinc
- d. Chlorides
- e. Nitrites

2. A dentist pointed in baaic health unit reports an increased incidence of dental caries in the children of that area. The important preventive meaaure that he should suggest to the health authorities is:

- a. Fluoridation of water
- b. Chlorination of water
- c. Filtration od water
- d. Boiling of water
- e. Use of aquatabs in water

3. A well in a rural area was contaminated with an unhygienic source nearby. The disease more likely to be transmitted through this well water:

- a. Trachoma
- b. Leishmaniasis
- c. Typhoid
- d. Dental fluorosis
- e. Goitre

4. A family having four members in a village were using coal fire. One day they will brought to the hospital with memory loss, breathing difficulty and unconsciousness. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. CO₂ poisoning
- b. Nitrogen dioxide poisoning
- c. CO poisoning
- d. Sulphur dioxide poisoning
- e. Nitrous oxide poisoning

5. Disposal of waste in a proper manner is essential in preventing a large number of disease. Which one of the following is a hygienic way of disposing solid waste and is more suitable if the waste contain more hazardous material and organic content?

- a. Composing
- b. Incineration
- c. Oxidation
- d. Sub grading
- e. Dumping

6. Waste disposal includes as well as sewage. Sullage consists of:

- a. Solid vegetable waste matter
- b. Waste containing human excreta
- c. Inorganic waste
- d. Waste water form kitchen
- e. Oraganic waste

7. Pakistan generates 0.5- 2 kg hospital waste / bed/ day . The color code of plastic bag for disposing of microbial laboratory culture waste

- a. Black
- b. Red
- c. Blue
- d. White
- e. Yellow

8. The first and immediate step after disaster classification of the injured. The approach of rapidly classifying the injured on the basis of severity of their injuries and likelihood of their survival with prompt medical intervention after disaster is called as:

- a. First aid
- b. Emergency care
- c. Tagging
- d. Triage
- e. Rehabilitation

9. 8 October 2005 earthquake was a massive disaster that hit Pakistan. Several Governmental agencies as well as NGOs participated to combat the post disaster phase. The most important point they considered in order of preference was:

- a. Provision of safe water and food
- b. Disposal of dead bodies
- c. Provision of first aid
- d. Prevention against infectious diseases
- e. Disposal of solid waste

10. Several employees of a glass factory near Mansehra developed silicosis in the last one month. What is the most important control measure that you will recommend?

- a. Improvement in personal hygiene
- b. Substitution of some chemical
- c. X-ray chest of all workers monthly
- d. Rigorous dust control
- e. Pre-placement examination

11. The changes in the size of population are indicated by five stages of demographic transition . Pakistan is currently in which stage ?

- a. First stage
- b. Second stage
- c. Third stage
- d. Fourth stage
- e. Fifth stage

12. A child of one year presents with muscle wasting, loss of subcutaneous fat with no signs of edema. His weight is below 60% of WHO standard. The mother gives history of not giving enough proteins and other nutrients to the child after six month of age. What is the likely diagnosis ?

- a. Kwashiorkor
- b. Marasmus
- c. Marasmus and kwashiorkor
- d. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- e. Protein deficiency

13. A child age 2 years presented with cough and difficulty in breathing. On examination the child had lower chest in drawing , according to IMNCI classification in which category will he be placed?

- a. No pneumonia
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Very severe disease
- d. Severe pneumonia
- e. Cough/cold only

GMC 2023

1. Which of the following Study design is most appropriate for investigating the cause effect relationship between an site and an outcome provided no ethical issue is involved?

- a. Case-control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Randomized controlled trial

2. A researcher wants to study the risk factors of a rare disease like sarcoidosis. Which study design is best suited for identifying risk factors for a rare Disease?

- a. Case control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Randomized controlled trial

3. A researcher wants to study prevalence of protein energy malnutrition in children under three years of age in a village which study design is most useful for studying the prevalence of a disease in a population?

- a. Case- control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Randomized controlled study

4. A renowned pharmacologist claimed that his new drug for type 2 diabetes mellitus is showing more promising results in control of diabetes than older drugs available. Which of the following study design is most appropriate for evaluating the effectiveness of a new drug therapy?

- a. Case- control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross -Sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Randomized controlled trial

5. Which of the following study design is most appropriate for studying the natural history of a disease?

- a. Case control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Experimental study

6. Which of the following study design is most appropriate for assessing the impact of an intervention in a community?

- a. Case control study
- b. Cohort study
- c. Cross sectional study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Experimental study

7. A study was conducted on 10,000 antenatal women from first trimester visit till their term delivery to see the effect of smoking on birth weight of new born. Out of 10,000 women 3000 were smokers. 100 low birth weight children were born in both groups. What type of study design is this?

- a. Case control
- b. Cohort
- c. Cross sectional
- d. Quasi experimental
- e. Randomized controlled study

8. A researcher wanted to study the time sequence to prove the concept of causality. He started studying the healthy people. Researcher wanted to see if high fat diet consumption has any role in ischemic heart disease development. Which design of study should be preferred by the researcher?

- a. Case report
- b. Case series report
- c. Cross sectional
- d. Longitudinal
- e. Quasi experimental

9. Smoking leads to esophageal carcinoma. Alcohol intake is related to smoking and also has its role in esophageal carcinoma development. This factor can distort the results of the study which intends to prove an association between smoking and esophageal cancer. What type of effect is this?

- a. Confounding
- b. Dose response relation
- c. Multiple causation
- d. One to one relationship
- e. Strength of association

10. An expert in the field of public health is required to estimate the magnitude of a health problem for adequate provision of hospital facilities, logistics, finance and human resources. Which rate would he calculate for this purpose?

- a. Case fatality
- b. Cause specific mortality
- c. Incidence
- d. Prevalence
- e. Proportionate mortality

11. HPV is the major cause of cervical carcinoma. What is the probable contribution of HPV in Ca. Cervix?

- a. 90% b. 92% c. 95%
d. 99% e. 89%

12. In 1993 who promoted a program to improve infant and young children nutritional health known as?

- a. OMNCI b. MNCH **c. BFHI**
 d. WASH e. MAMI

13. A 23 year old para 1 delivered a baby boy last month. She wants to plan for contraception advised . She is feeding her baby is breast fed, feeding frequency is more at night. What is the best to way to avoid conception in first 4 months of delivery?

- a. Oral contraception
 b. Male pills
 c. Injectable contraceptive
 d. IUCD
e. No contraception

14. A lady from remote area with early pregnancy visited gyne OPD for antenatal. She told the doctor that , it is difficult for her to attend monthly antenatal visits. The doctor advised the minimum number of visits is?

- a. 3 **b. 4** c. 5 d. 6 e. 7

15. keeping in mind the stationary population pyramid of Austria. Which of the following features is most obvious?

- a. High fertility
 b. High mortality
c. Low birth and low death rates
 d. High dependency ratio
 e. Low sex ratio

16. The total number of population of an area during a specific time is called.

- a. Average **b. Census**
 c. Count d. Proportion
 e. Rate

17. The extent to which a test gives same results on repeat measurements under same conditions is a quality measure of this test. Which of the following refers to this quality of test?

- a. Reliability** b. Sensitivity
 c. Specificity d. True positive value
 e. Validity

18. A 32 year old woman who has been using a copper intrauterine device (IUD) as her chosen method of contraception for the past five years. She has had no issues with her IUD during this time, and it has been an effective means of preventing pregnancy for her . How does the copper IUD primarily prevent pregnancy?

- a. By thickening cervical mucus, making it difficult for sperm to enter the uterus
 b. By suppressing ovulation and preventing the release of eggs
 c. By releasing hormones that inhibit sperm motility and fertilization
d. By creating an unfavorable environment for sperm, impairing their ability to fertilize an egg
 e. None of the above

KGMC 2023

1. The national zero hunger programme launched in Pakistan with the approval of vision 2025, which prioritize food security and among main areas of focus.

- a. Food b. Malnutrition
 c. Nutrients **d. Nutrition** e. Water

2. The national zero hunger is aligned with which sustainable development goal?

- a. SDG1 **b. SDG2** c. SDG3
 d. SDG4 e. SDGS

3. The depth of the food deficit indicates how many would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant.

- a. Calories **b. Energy** c. Joules
 d. Kilojoules e. Nutrient

4. _____ has been a major constraint for purchasing and consuming quality foods for 4. Majority of the population.

- a. Economic issues
- b. Food insecurity
- c. Food security
- d. Economic issues
- e. Household income

5. Which option should be chosen by HIV- positive mother in India for feeding her baby?

- a. Exclusive Breast Feeding
- b. Exclusive Formula Milk
- c. Maxed (Breast plus Formula)
- d. Cow Milk
- e. No Breastfeeding at all

6. A mother has sufficient breast milk supply. She wants to give her child 1-2 cups of animal milk per day over & above the food she is giving. Appropriate time to do so will be after the baby is

- a. 6 month
- b. 1 year
- c. 18 months
- d. 2 years
- e. 4-36 months

7. The process of burning municipal solid waste at high temperature is called

- a. Incineration
- b. Compositing
- c. Land filling
- d. Shredding
- e. Tyndalization

8. To protect RTA for Pedestrian, What should you wear to seen easily by traffic at night?

- a. Dark field
- b. Bright florescent
- c. Pale Colored clothes
- d. Trendy Cloth
- e. Not Attempted

9. During antenatal checkup abdominal examination is important to check for gestational age and fetal condition, the obstetrician can do this abdominal examination

- a. Between 14 to 34 weeks only
- b. During last trimester only
- c. From first week of pregnancy
- d. From 12 weeks onward
- e. From 16 weeks onward

10. Hemoglobin measurement is an important part of antenatal checkup, A woman has hemoglobin 12.5 before conception, during first trimester of pregnancy her hemoglobin value drops to 11, it is truly described as

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Mild anemia
- c. Moderate anemia
- d. Physiological anemia
- e. Severe anemia

11. In addition to other important causes, abortion is also a leading cause of maternal mortality in developing countries, women die due to abortion when

- a. Abortion is illegal/unsafe
- b. Gestational age is below 6 weeks
- c. Gestational age is 4 weeks
- d. Gestational age is above 10 weeks
- e. No blood is transfused

12. Post abortion care includes curative care and preventive care, the second one mainly focuses on Prevention of

- a. Abortion being done by untrained
- b. Chances of bleeding after abortion
- c. Chances of fever after abortion
- d. Introducing unnecessary medications
- e. Future unwanted pregnancy

13. Demographic transition is:

- a. Birth rate timeline of population
- b. High difference between CBR and CDR
- c. Gap in sex percentage
- d. Gap in extreme age
- e. No gap between birth rate and death rate

14. Sex ratio is:

- a. One female per 1000 male
- b. One male per 1000 female C.
- 1000 female per 1000 male
- d. Number of female per 1000 male
- e. Average male to female ratio

15. The age and sex structure of a population may be described by:

- a. Bar chart
- b. Correlation efficient
- c. Life table
- d. Population pyramid
- e. Sex ratio

16. The carrying capacity of any given population is determined by its:

- a. Birth rate
- b. Death rate
- c. Eco system
- d. Population growth rate
- e. Limiting resource

17. HIV human immunodeficiency virus] destroys human immune parasitizes

- a. B-cells
- b. X-helper cells 1-cells
- c. T-cells
- d. T-helper cells
- e. Y-helper cells

18. Currently, Pakistan is in which stage of the demographic cycle:

- a. Early stationary
- b. High stationary
- c. Late stationary
- d. Low stationary
- e. Stable

NWSM 2023

1. What is the social Security Administration's definition of "disability"?

- a. Inability to perform any job
- b. Inability to perform any job for which the individual is qualified

c. Inability to perform any job in the individual previous occupation

- d. Inability to perform any job for which the individual has training
- e. Inability to perform a specific task assigned to a person

2. In a region with limited health care resources, medical volunteers set up a medical clinic in a remote village. They provide iodine supplements to pregnant women to prevent iodine deficiency in their babies. What level of prevention is the initiative addressing?

- a. Palliative care
- b. Primary prevention
- c. Tertiary prevention
- d. Secondary prevention
- e. Quaternary prevention

3. Which of the following during pregnancy can be hazardous to fetus?

- a. Feeling the fetal movements and parts
- b. Physical examination of abdomen
- c. Presence of fetal cells in the mother's blood
- d. Radiograph of the fetus
- e. Ultrasonography

4. Superfecundation means:

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. False pregnancy
- c. Fertilization of two ova of two different ovulation
- d. Fertilization of two ova of same ovulation

5. A powerful hurricane makes landfall in the coastal town. The local government, emergency services, and volunteers quickly mobilized to evacuate residents from the low lying areas. Emergency teams set up shelters and provide medical assistance to those in need. Search and rescue operationoperations are launched , and communication lines are maintained to coordinate relief efforts. The focus is on saving lives and ensuring the safety of the community. The above

scenario refers to which phase of disaster management?

- a. Recovery
- b. Response**
- c. Mitigation
- d. Adaptation
- e. Preparedness

6. Which of the following is not a factor that effects social Security benefits?

- a. Age at retirement
- b. Earnings history
- c. Number of children**
- d. Marital status
- e. Type of career and occupation

7. What is the primary purpose of the social Security Administration?

- a. To help single-mothers
- b. To provide health care to seniors
- c. To administer public housing programs
- d. To provide financial assistance to disabled individuals
- e. To administer retirement, survivors and disability insurance programs**

8. The uterus after delivery resumes it's normal size within?

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 4weeks
- c. 6 weeks**
- d. 8 weeks
- e. 8.5 weeks

9. Healthy air quality is considered essential by WHO to prevent morbidity and mortality rates in a population. A member of EPA environmental protection Agency was planning to monitor the air pollution in a cosmopolitan city. The most appropriate set of indicators that determine air quality is?

- a. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
- b. Hydrocarbon, ozone and smoke
- c. Lead oxide , ozone and ammonia
- d. Poly nuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
- e. Sulfur dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and particular matter (2.5-10 microns)**

10. Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness is an important health program to prevent high mortality and morbidity among neonates and children upto 5 years of age. Under the case management process or strategy there are a series of flow charts that shows the sequence of steps to provide immediate and appropriate treatment. A 2 year child was examined for the sign of dehydration. Choose the most appropriate sign that indicates "severe dehydration" requiring immediate intervention?

- a. Unable to sleep
- b. Restless and irritable
- c. Drinks eagerly and thirsty
- d. Skin pinch goes back very slowly**
- e. Chest In-drawing during respiration

11. What is the full retirement age for Social Security benefits in Pakistan?

- a. 62
- b. 65
- c. 60**
- d. 67
- e. It varies depending on birth year

12. A community holds regular earthquake drills and has designated safe locations for residents to seek shelter in case of an earthquake. What phase of disaster management is demonstrated in this scenario?

- a. Recovery
- b. Response
- c. Mitigation
- d. Prevention
- e. Preparedness**

13. In a given industry WHO recommends a normal range of noise level (dBA) because long term exposure to noise pollution can cause auditory fatigue and loss of hearing in workers. An expert in ergonomics monitored the 8 hour average sound pressure level in a factory by using a sound level meter. The result was 40 decibels(dBA). What is the most appropriate conclusion drawn from this observation?

- a. The result is inconclusive
- b. This sound may cause auditory fatigue
- c. The sound level is higher than accepted range
- d. The sound level is within accepted range**
- e. There is a risk of permanent loss of hearing

14. Which of the following is NOT a type of Social Security benefit?

- a. Retirement benefits
- b. Survivor benefits
- c. Disability benefits
- d. Education benefits
- e. Food and Nutritional benefits

15. In a small, coastal village, a pregnant woman is at risk of iodine deficiency disorders due to the village's remote location and limited access to diverse food sources. She relies on locally available foods. Which of the following sources of iodine should she prioritize consuming to prevent these disorders in her and her baby?

- a. Seafood
- b. Red meat
- c. Whole grains
- d. Sugary snacks
- e. Leafy green vegetables

16. Enhanced greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming. Many gases contribute to this phenomenon. The gas that is mainly responsible for this phenomenon is:

- a. Chlorine
- b. Ammonia
- c. Sulfur dioxide
- d. Carbon dioxide
- e. Carbon Monoxide

17. Enhanced greenhouse effect is responsible for global warming & Climate Change. Many gases contribute to this phenomenon. However, the gas that is mainly responsible for this phenomenon is?

- a. Chlorine
- b. Ammonia
- c. Sulfur dioxide
- d. Carbon dioxide
- e. Carbon Monoxide

18. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health professionals provide couples seeking family planning advice with a variety of methods. Among these methods, which one falls under the category of hormonal contraception?

- a. Condom
- b. IUCD

- c. Subcutaneous implants
- d. Tubal ligation
- e. Vasectomy

19. What is the primary purpose of waste management in relation to public health?

- a. Environmental conservation
- b. Disease prevention
- c. Cost reduction
- d. Aesthetic improvement
- e. Resource generation

20. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness is an important health program to prevent high morbidity and mortality among neonates and children up to 5 years of age. Under the "case management process and strategy" there are a series of flow charts that show the sequence of steps to provide immediate and appropriate treatment. A 2 year child was examined for the sign of dehydration. Choose the most appropriate sign that indicates "severe dehydration" requiring immediate intervention?

- a. Unable to sleep
- b. Restless and irritable
- c. Drinks eagerly and is thirsty
- d. Skin pinch goes back very slowly
- e. Chest in-drawing during respiration

21. Disaster management is a comprehensive approach dealing with all four phases of disasters. Actions are taken to decrease mortality and morbidity and to prevent further property damage pre and post-disaster. What action is taken during the mitigation phase to reduce the impact of earthquakes in a seismically active region?

- a. Evacuating affected areas
- b. Distributing emergency supplies
- c. Setting up emergency shelters
- d. Building earthquake-resistant structures
- e. Conducting search and rescue operations

KMC 2023

1. Incineration of hospital waste is done in various form of incinerators. Which of the following waste must not be incinerated ?

- a. Broken thermometers
- b. Catheters
- c. Juice boxes
- d. Syringes
- e. Vaccines vial boxes

2. The estimate of average number of years a person expects to live if age specific death rate for a given year prevails for rest of his life. Which of the following demographic parameter represents this statement?

- a. Survival Index
- b. Probability of Dyeing
- c. Age Specific Death Rate
- d. Crude Death Rate
- e. Life Expectancy

3. A 10 Years girl has weight for height less than -2 S.D. Which of the following is true about the girl?

- a. She has moderate wasting
- b. She has severe wasting
- c. She has moderate stunting
- d. She has severe stunting
- e. She has mild malnutrition

4. A 38 years old female presented in OPD for nutritional advice. On examination, her height was 1.5 and her weight was 80 kg. Which of the following category her BMI will fall?

- a. Normal
- b. Over weight
- c. Mild obesity
- d. Moderate obesity
- e. Severe obesity

5. A 5 year old child is brought to OPD with the complaints of difficulty in vision in dim light. On examination there is triangular pearly-white foamy spot on bulbar conjunctiva. Which of the following vitamin deficiency could be the cause?

- a. Folic Acid
- b. Vitamin A
- c. Vitamin B1
- d. Vitamin B6
- e. Vitamin C

6. A 27 years old woman who has 2 male children visited a family planning center asking for long term reversible Contraception. Which of the following is the method of choice for this lady?

- a. Combined OCP
- b. Diaphragm
- c. IUCD
- d. Progesterone Only pills
- e. Tubal ligation

7. An urban community in a city X were having repeated stomach upsets. The source of drinking water supply was tube well water which is supposed to be clean. However when the water was tested it tested positive for the following chemical water quality parameters. Which one of these would show recent faecal contamination?

- a. Biological oxygen demand
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Chemical oxygen demand
- d. Chlorides
- e. Nitrites

8. A 30 Year old man is working in a textile industry for the last 10 years. Which of the following measure is most appropriate for assuring use of personal protective equipment?

- a. Administrative Measures
- b. Engineering Measures
- c. Legislative Measures
- d. Medical Measures
- e. PPE Measures

9. A country with population of 220 million has Crude Birth Rate of 27/1000 population and Crude Death Rate of 7/1000 population. Which of the following stage of demographic transition) this country is passing?

- a. High stationary
- b. Low stationary
- c. Early expanding
- d. Late expanding
- e. Declining

10. An 18 months old child suffering from repeated chest infections is referred to Nutritionist for assessment. Which of the following anthropometric measures should be used?

- a. Growth chart
- b. Mid upper arm circumference
- c. Weight and height
- d. Head circumference
- e. All of the above

11. A teacher was explaining the importance of balanced diet in daily life and the factors that affect the metabolic rate of healthy individuals, she explained the ratio of carbohydrates in balanced diet which is

- a. 20-30%
- b. 40-50%
- c. 12-25%
- d. 50-60 %
- e. 10-40%

12. A forty-year-old woman came to the outpatient department with a lump in the left breast. The lump is soft but not mobile. There is no nipple discharge. What is the most appropriate screening test for the diagnosis of the condition?

- a. Breast ultrasound
- b. Mammography
- c. MRI scan
- d. Fine needle aspiration (FNA)
- e. Self-examination

13. Chlorine in the form of bleaching powder is the most commonly used disinfectant used for water purification because it is effective, inexpensive, easily available and easy to use. What is the minimum recommended concentration of free chlorine in water for effective disinfection?

- a. 0.5 mg/L
- b. 1 mg/L
- c. 1.5 mg/L
- d. 2 mg/L
- e. 2.5 mg/L

14. A 2 year old baby presented to you in emergency department. He is having difficulty in breathing. He is fed on formula milk and mother use well water for making formula milk. Child belongs to an area where

high concentration of nitrates are used as fertilizer and contaminates drinking water of well. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Blue baby syndrome
- b. Cyanotic heart disease
- c. Infant Meth Haemoglobinemia
- d. Legionnaire Disease
- e. Nitrogen toxicity

15. Disaster is defined as "a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community or to cope using its own resources". What are key components of Disaster Management Cycle?

- a. Management, Mitigation and Recovery
- b. Mitigation, Prevention, Preparedness and Recovery
- c. Preparedness, Response, Mitigation and Health Care Delivery
- d. Recovery, Response and Reconstruction
- e. Response, Recovery, Prevention and Preparedness

16. Waste collection system includes different color coding system. Which of the following waste must be collected in black bag?

- a. Body parts
- b. Blades
- c. Catheters
- d. Mercury compounds
- e. Packaging material

17. In a remote area of the country a gastroenteritis epidemic broke out. A community shallow well was of water to assess it's quality. Which one of the following parameters suspected to be the cause. The doctor in charge of the BHU had no other facility to check the quality of water. All he could do was physical examination would have been the easiest, quickest and safest physical water quality parameter to confirm.

- a. Colour
- b. PH
- c. Odour
- d. Taste
- e. Turbidity

18. A 35 years old women who has completed her family visited a family planning center asking for permanent family planning method. Which of the following is the method of choice for this purpose

- a. Combined OCP
- b. Progesterone Only pills
- c. Intradermal implant
- d. Tubal ligation
- e. IUCD

19. Recently massive floods across the country have caused tremendous loss of human life and infrastructure. Which of the following terminology best suits disasters due to floods?

- a. Metrological
- b. Telluric
- c. Tectonic
- d. Topological
- e. Technological

20. A 45-year-old known diabetic patient comes to the outpatient department of tertiary care hospital He is having all the symptoms of the condition. Which of the following is the most appropriate test for checking mean plasma glucose concentration over the previous 8-10 weeks

- a. Fasting plasma glucose concentration
- b. Fructosamine test
- c. Haemoglobin a1c
- d. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
- e. Random blood sugar test

2. GYNAECOLOGY

PAPER WMC

1. A 30 year old woman had symptoms of vaginal itching and discharge. On examination she had white cheesy discharge adherent to walls of vagina with vaginal inflammation . The most likely causative organism is :

- a. Candida albicans
- b. Treponema pallidum
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis
- d. HIV infection
- e. Neisseria gonorrhoea

2. A 25 years old woman with gestation visited OPD for routine checkup, her BP was found to be 170/95 mm Hg . What advice did the doctor give her to report immediately if she has :

- a. Tinnitus
- b. Backache
- c. Lower abdominal pain
- d. Vomiting
- e. Swelling of feet

3. A 28 years old lady having two kids wants to plan her family. On examination she has found to be anemic. She also gives history of ectopic pregnancy last year. Which is the best method of contraception for her ?

- a. Progestasert
- b. Lippe's loop
- c. Multi-load
- d. Copper T
- e. Injectable contraceptives

4. A papsmear of 65 years old nulliparous lady reveals cells that are consistent with squamous cell carcinoma . Which one of the following conditions most likely contribute to this malignancy ?

- a. Endometrial hyperplasia
- b. Chronic endometritis
- c. Adenomatous hyperplasia
- d. Use of contraceptive pills
- e. Human papilloma virus

5. Metastatic signet ring cell carcinoma in ovaries is called ?

- a. Krukenberg tumor
- b. Dysgerminoma
- c. Brenner tumor
- d. Teratoma
- e. Yolk sac tumor

6. In addition to personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer, which of the following is a risk factor for endometrial cancer?

- a. Use of birth control pills
- b. Obesity
- c. History of STDs
- d. Nulliparity
- e. Polycystic ovaries

7. Which of the following characteristics of developed countries may correlate with their higher incidence endometrial cancer?

- a. Use of oral contraceptives
- b. Higher levels of air pollution**
- c. High-fat diets
- d. Lack of condom use
- e. Sedentary life style

8. Which of the following procedures is done if a woman with uterine fibroids wants to keep her uterus or become pregnant?

- a. Cryotherapy
- b. Myomectomy**
- c. Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound surgery
- d. Radiofrequency ablation
- e. Uterine artery embolization

9. Which of the following are etiologies of uterovaginal prolapse?

- a. Aging
- b. Estrogen deprivation
- c. Intrinsic collagen abnormalities pressure
- d. Acute and chronic trauma of vaginal delivery
- e. All of above**

10. All of the following are supports of the uterus except:

- a. Mackenrodt's ligaments
- b. Uterosacral ligaments
- c. Broad ligaments**
- d. Pubocervical fascial
- e. Retrovaginal fascial

11. All of the following are complications associated with pessary except:

- a. B. vaginitis, ulceration of vaginal wall
- b. Cervicitis
- c. Carcinoma of vaginal wall
- d. Impaction of pessary
- e. Reduction of prolapsed**

12. Which sonographic parameter (s) is /are induced in the ultrasound criteria of PCOs (polycystic ovarian syndrome)?

- a. Follicle number per ovary (FNPO)**
- b. Cortex volume of the ovary
- c. Stromal echogenicity
- d. Stromal volume
- e. Stromal blood flow

13. In polycystic ovary syndrome estrogen levels are elevated, increasing the risk of which of the following?

- a. Metabolic syndrome
- b. Endometrial cancer**
- c. Hirsutism
- d. Hypertension
- e. Ovarian cancer

14. Acanthosis nigricans (areas of thickened, darkened skin), a symptom of polycystic ovary syndrome, is caused by which of the following?

- a. Increased serum estrogen levels
- b. Increased serum progesterone
- c. Insulin resistance**
- d. Obesity
- e. Prolactin level

15. In woman of reproductive age, which of the constituents of normal vaginal flora keeps the vaginal pH in the normal range and prevents overgrowth of pathogens?

- a. Lactobacillus species**
- b. Micrococcus species
- c. Helicobacter species
- d. Bacteroides species
- d. Gonococcus species

16. A middle aged woman presented with fishy odour vaginal discharge shows clue cells in a wet preparation. She probably has?

- a. Bacterial vaginosis
- b. Chlamydia trachomatis

- c. Nesseria gonorrhoeae
d. Trichomonas e.HPV

17. Clue cells are seen in:

- a. Bacterial vaginosis**
 b. Vaginal candidiasis
 c. Chamydial vaginosis
 d. Trichomoniasis
 e. Gonorrhea

18. Infertility is defined when couple is unable to canceive after?

- a. 4 years of unprotected sex
 b. 3 years of unprotected sex
 c. 2 years of unprotected sex
d. 1 year of unprotected sex
 e. 6 years of unprotected sex

19. The condition impaired the fertility is :

- a. PCOD b. Fibriode
 c. Endometrosis d. Hydrosalphix
e. All of above

20. Procedures used to treat infertility are except:

- a. ICSI (Intracytoplasmic sperm injection)
 b.IVF (In-vitro fertilization)
 c.IUI (Intrauterine insenisnation)
d.HSG (Hystero-splango-graphy)
 e. All of above

21. A P4 lady with all SVD presented with history of involuntary loss of urine during coughing and sneezing.What is most appropriate diagnosis?

- a. Urge incontinence
b. Stress incontinence
 c. Mixed incontinence
 d. Detrusor overactivity
 e. None of above

22. Cause of stress incontinence:

- a. Difficult vaginal delivery
 b. Prolonged 2nd stage
 c. Instrumental delivery

- d. All of above**
 e. None of above

23. A past-menopausal woman presented with urgency and urge incontinence which treatment is best st line treatment of her sympta?

- a. Solifanacin (M3 receptor antagonist)**
 b.TCA (Tricyclic anti depresment)
 c. Antiduretic drug
 d. Intra-vesicle therapy
 e. Dulozatine

24. Other than HPV what is the risk factor for cervical carcinoma?

- a. Smoking
 b. Weak immune system
 c. Family history of cervical cancer
d. All of above
 e. None of above

25. In general population, Who should be second for cervical cancer?

- a.All teen age girl
b.All woman between 21-65 years of agd
 c.Woman of 60 years
 d.Woman with vaginal bleeding
 e.After 1st intercourse

26.How cervical cancer can be prevented?

- a. Cancer
 b. Losing weight
 c. Healthy diet
d. HPV vaccine
 e. Pap smear

27. Which of the following symptom is uncommon presentation of ovarian cancer?

- a. Abdominal pain
b. Chest pain
 c. Weight loss
 d. Abdominal distention
 e. Back pain

28. The risk factor for ovarian cancer include which of following?

- a. Young age
- b. Nulli parity
- c. Muli parity
- d. Prolonged use of OCP
- e. Use of progestrone only pills

29. In stage Ia ovarian cancer the which is true?

- a. Cancer involve both ovaries
- b. Cancer involve one ovary
- c. Cancer involve both ovaries and surface of ovaries
- d. Cancer cell are also in fluid of abdomen
- e. Cancer cell in gut

30. Which of the following hormonal contraception can not be used during lactation?

- a. Mini pill
- b. Novplant
- c. DMPA
- d. Combined oral contraceptive pill
- e. Estrogen only pills

31. The following condition are aggravated by combined oral contraceptive pill?

- a. Hrsitism
- b. Endometriosis
- c. Dysmenorhoae
- d. Pre-menstrual syndrome
- e. Genial fungal infectia

32. Mechanism of OCP include of following except?

- a. Ovulation suppression
- b. Enhanced ovarian androgen production
- c. Altered cervical mucus
- d. Altered endometrium
- e. Altered tubal motility

33. The main symptom of menopause is :

- a. Hot flashes
- b. Night and sweats
- c. Vaginal dryness
- d. Sleep disturbances
- e. All of above

34. The contraindication for use of hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) are:

- a. Smoking
- b. Unexplained vaginal bleeding
- c. Coronary artery disease
- d. Breast cancer
- e. All of above

35. The mean age for menopause:

- a. 45 years
- b. 40 years
- c. 51 years
- d. 60 years
- e. 60 years

36. Obesity increases the risk of endometrial cancer. Which hormone is thought to mediate this effect?

- a. Teststerone
- b. Estrogen
- c. Insulin like growth factor I
- d. Thyroxine
- e. Growth hormone

37. Choice adjective treatment for endometrial carcinoma stage1 grade 1v

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Chemotherapy
- c. Chemotherapy+radiotherapy
- d. No treatment
- e. Methdraxate only

38. What is the term for no visible fetus in gestational sac?

- a. Blighted ovarian
- b. Missed miscarriage
- c. Septic abortion
- d. Polar body
- e. Threatened miscarriage

39. What is the approximate rate of recurrent misscariages?

- a. 1%
- b. 10%
- c. 50%
- d. 90%
- e. 40%

40. At what level of S.BHCG can intrauterine gestational be detected with 50% sensitivity using vaginal sonography?

- a. 100 miu/ml
- b. 500miu/ml
- c. 1000-1500miu/ml
- d. 3000miu/ml
- e. 5000miu/ml

41. What is mean doubling time for BHCG levels in early pregnancy?

- a. .24 hrs
- b. 48 hrs
- c. 72 hrs
- d. 96 hrs
- e. 100 hrs

42. What is the most common ectopic tubal implantion ?

- a. Fimbrine
- b. Ampulla
- c. Isthma
- d. Corina
- e. None of the above

43. Complete molar pregnancy most commonly have which of the following genetic composition?

- a.45x0
- b.45xy
- c.46xx
- d.47xxy
- e.69xyy

44. The hallmark sign of GTN is which of the following?

- a. Fever
- b. Seizurs
- c. Uterine bleeding
- d. Uterine discharge
- e. Pelvic vein thrombolism

45. Primary treatment of molar pregnancy is which of the following?

- a. Hysterectomy
- b. Suction curettage
- c. Oxytocin induction
- d. Misoprostal induction
- e. Antibiotics

GMC 2023

1. A 28-year-old female patient with history of primary infertility, dysmenorrhea, painful stool defecation and abnormal bleeding. Laparoscopic findings show ectopic endometrial tissue with red hemorrhagic spots at the site outside the uterus. What will be the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Adenomyosis
- b. Endometriosis
- c. Molar pregnancy
- d. Oophoritis
- e. Salpingitis

2. DIRECT Microscopy smear examination of purulent discharge from genital tract can give definitely diagnosis of Neisseria gonorrhoea in?

- a. Diabetes
- b. Children
- c. Man
- d. Pelvic inflammatory disease patient
- e. Woman

3. Fibroid uterus may present with all of the following except?

- a. Amenorrhea
- b. Irregular menstrual cycle
- c. Infertility
- d. Pelvic mass
- e. Poly menorrhoea

4. Hysteroscopy is a technique used to

- a. Remove ureteric stone
- b. Look inside uterus for abnormalities
- c. Remove testicular masses
- d. To see bowl for polyps
- e. Examine oesophagus

5. Chocolate cyst a complication of endometriosis occurs in ?

- a. Kidney
- b. Urethra
- c. Vagina
- d. Ovary
- e. Pouch of Douglas

6. 48 years female under goes laparotomy because of a pelvic mass intraoperative it was unilateral ovarian mass a complete by omental involvement on frozen section serouscystadeno Carcinoma was found most appropriate action will be

- a. Bilateral salpingoophorectomy + omentectommy
- b. Total abdominal hysterectomy+bilateral salpingoophorectomy
- c. Ovarian cystectomy and omentectommy
- d. Unilateral oophorectomy+ omental resection
- e. Peritoneal washing+Total abdominal hysterectomy+ Bilateral salpingoophorectomy+Omental resection

7. A 58 years female complaint of pain abdomen on workup there is 4 cm bilateral ovarian mass with septations were present on ultrasound, next step of management is

- a. OCPS and anti-inflammatory
- b. Send tumor markers and decide accordingly
- c. Surgery**
- d. Ultrasound guided aspiration
- e. Wait for three months and decide on follow up

8. A G2P1 34 years at 29 weeks came to emergency department with sudden acute abdominal pain on workup there is 5.6 cm right ovarian mass. What is the most common ovarian tumor pregnancy?

- a. Brenner's tumor
- b. Dermoid cyst**
- c. Dysgerminoma
- d. Serouscystadenoma
- e. Krukenberg tumor

9. An adolescent girl with complaint of lower abdominal fullness , on and of pain came to OPD on ultrasound 10.8 cm ovarian mass was found. Serum LDH is raised. What preferred mode of treatment you still suggest?

- a. Cytectomy with radiotherapy
- b. Oophorectomy+ radiotherapy
- c. Surgery with preservation of uterus and normal ovary followed by chemotherapy**
- d. Ultrasound aspiration followed by chemotherapy
- e. Total abdominal hysterectomy+ bilateral salpingectomy

10. A 32 years old patient came to OPD with ultrasound report which shows bilateral ovarian masses with increased vascularity, and septations. She also gives history of weight loss and bloating there is family history of ovarian cancer on her maternal side . What is the percentage of malignant ovarian tumors having genetic predisposition?

- a. 5-10% if only one 1st degree relativeUpTo 10% risk**

- b. 10-15% if two 1st degree relative..... upto 40% risk
- c. 22-25 %
- d. 40-50%
- e. 1-2%

11. There are different treatment mobilities for cervical malignancy the decision is based on staging of CX cervix,we can proceed towards radical surgery before chemo and radio. Which of the following stage?

- a. Stage 1a and Stage 1b**
- b. Stage 2a
- c. Stage 3a
- d. Stage 3b
- e. Stage 2 b

12. To prevent cervical cancer cervical screening program had been started. All women should be screened at the following age group

- a. 12-50 years
- b. 15-60 years
- c. 25-64 years
- d. 18-60 years
- e. 20-64 years**

13. You are sitting in gynae clinic a patient para 6 has visited you with the report of cervical screening which showed moderate dyskaryosis with positive HPV testing. What will you do next?

- a. Counsel patient & call for routine follow up visit
- b. Advise hysterectomy
- c. Repeat smear testing
- d. Referral for colposcopy**
- e. Give symptomatic treatment only

14. 56 years old para 7 presented with the complaint of post -menopausal spotting along with foul smelling discharge and also complaining of dysuria and urinary hesitancy along with lower abdominal pain , patient husband has been in gulf country for many years. On per speculum examination patient she has marked pallor and she is quite anxious. What is most probable diagnosis?

- a. Menopause symptoms
- b. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- c. Cervical malignancy**
- d. Cervical polyp
- e. Fibroid uterus

15. A 47 years old para 5 presented to OPD with postcoital bleeding, intermenstrual bleeding and dysuria on per speculum examination there is fleshy growth that is involving the cervix biopsy was taken and histopathology came out to be cervical malignancy. How will you proceed further to stage the disease?

- a. Staging is done mainly radiologically
- b. CX cervix is staged surgically
- c. Staging is done clinically**
- d. Staging is done histopathologically
- e. None of the above

16. 52 years old lady had her last menstrual period 12 months back , presented in out-patient department with a complaint of hot flushes, abdomen and irritability. Which one of the following hormones is responsible for these Vasomotor changes?

- a. Decreased levels of LH
- b. Decreased levels of progesterone
- c. Increased level of FSH
- d. Increased level of prolactin
- e. Reduced estrogen level**

17. A 50 years old para 6 has experienced a complaint of mood changes , hot flushes, irritability and loss of libido. She is very anxious about her symptoms and wants to get them treated. Which one of the following is an absolute contraindication to hormone replacement therapy (HRT)?

- a. Chronic Liver disease
- b. Increased bone mineral density
- c. Previous history of benign breast disease
- d. Uncontrolled hypertension**
- e. Uterine fibroid

18. 55 years old women who has gone through her menopause, is very concerned that she may develop bone fractures. What is the most effective way of preventing pathological fractures in post - menopausal women?

- a. Clonidine
- b. Combined oral estrogen and progesterone pills**
- c. Phytoestrogen
- d. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- e. Vaginal estrogen

19. 49 years old lady who is amenorrheic for the last 12 months, is complaining of increased sweating at night, hot flushes and disturb sleep patterns? She went to her GP where her laboratory tests were done in which she had raised FSH levels. Which one of the following is most appropriate for the diagnosis of menopause?

- a. Absent menstruation for 1 year at this age.**
- b. Bloating and irritability
- c. Changes in sleep pattern
- d. History of night sweats
- e. Raised level of FSH

20. A 22 years old girl has a secondary amenorrhea of 12 months. She is being diagnosed with premature ovarian insufficiency. Which one of the following is responsible for this condition?

- a. Increased estradiol level
- b. LH reduced and FSH increased
- c. Low FSH , Raised LH
- d. Raised FSH , low estradiol level**
- e. Raised Gonadotrophins

21. A 20 years old patient presents in outpatient department with a history of 2 months amenorrhea and vaginal bleeding. Her ultrasound report shows 8 weeks single viable intrauterine pregnancy. Per speculum examination shows close cervical Os with no active bleeding. What is your management in this case?

- a. Oral antibiotics
- b. Oral misoprostol
- c. Oral mifeprstone
- d. Oral tranxamic acid
- e. Supportive treatment**

22. A 25 years old patient is presented in outpatient department with history of irregular menstrual bleeding. Her urine pregnancy test is positive and her ultrasound report shows 7 weeks intrauterine pregnancy with absent cardiac activity.

What is your diagnosis?

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. Incomplete abortion
- c. Inevitable abortion
- d. Missed abortion**
- e. Threatened abortion

23. A 28 years old patient in emergency with a complaint of amenorrhea of 2 months, lower abdominal pain and heavy vaginal bleeding. Her urine pregnancy test is positive. Her blood pressure is 80/60 mmHg , pulse is feeble and speculum examination shows open cervical os with a passage of clots and fleshy protruding through the cervical os. What is your management?

- a. Bed rest and reassurance
- b. Immediate evacuation and curettage**
- c. Intravenous antibiotics
- d. Intravenous tranxamic acid
- e. Oral misoprostol

24. A 22 years old nulliparous patient presents in outpatient department with a history of complete miscarriages at 8 weeks gestation. What is the most common aetiological factors for first trimester miscarriage?

- a. Chromosomal abnormalities**
- b. Drugs/ Chemical
- c. Medical disorder
- d. Perinatal infections
- e. Uterine abnormalities

25. A 26 years old patient with vaginal bleeding and positive pregnancy test. Her ultrasound report shows a 8 weeks intrauterine pregnancy. What would it be reasonable to offer her , choose single best answer?

- a. Laparoscopy
- b. Methotrexate
- c. Misoprostol
- d. Progesterone**
- e. Serum HCG measurements

26. A 55 year old woman with a history of obesity and hypertension visits her gynaecologist for a routine check up . She reports having irregular vaginal bleeding for the past two months. She is not taking any medications and his no family history of cancer. The gynaecologist suspects that she may have endometrial cancer and order a biopsy of her endometrium. What type of endometrial cancer is most likely in this case?

- a. Adenoacanthoma
- b. Adenoacanthoma with squamous differentiation
- c. Clear cell carcinoma
- d. Endometrioid adenocarcinoma**
- e. Uterine serous carcinoma

27. A 60 year old woman presents to her gynaecologist with postmenopausal bleeding. She has no history of hormone replacement therapy. What is the most common clinical feature of endometrial carcinoma?

- a. Abdominal pain
- b. Dyspareunia
- c. Postmenopausal bleeding**
- d. Urinary incontinence
- e. Vaginal discharge

28. A 52 year old woman with a history of obesity and diabetes is diagnosed with stage I endometrioid adenocarcinoma after experiencing abnormal uterine bleeding. She undergoes a total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy. The pathology report shows a grade 1 Tumor with no myometrial invasion. No cervical or ovarian involvement is seen. What is the most appropriate adjuvant therapy for her case?

- a. Chemotherapy
- b. Combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy
- c. External beam pelvic radiotherapy

- d. No adjuvant therapy is required
- e. Vaginal brachytherapy

29. A 45 year old woman with a history of breast cancer is prescribed tamoxifen , a selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM), as part of her adjuvant therapy. She is aware that tamoxifen can reduce the risk of breast cancer recurrence , but also increase the risk of endometrial cancer. She asks her oncologist what she can do to prevent endometrial cancer while taking tamoxifen . What is the best advice that the oncologist can give her?

- a. Avoid consuming alcohol
- b. Maintain a healthy weight and exercise regularly
- c. Stop taking tamoxifen & switch to another medication
- d. Should take a low dose aspirin daily
- e. Undergo regular endometrial biopsies to detect

30. A 15 years old unmarried girl presented with marked anemia and haemoglobin of 5 gm/dl . She gave history of heavy irregular cycle since menarche, her Blood clotting profile is normal with normal platelet count. The most probable diagnosis is?

- a. Chronic anemia
- b. Hemophilia
- c. Pubertal menorrhagia
- d. Vwb factor deficiency
- e. Worm infection

31. A 35 years old women presented with heavy irregular menses she has experienced spontaneous miscarriages over past 5 years , her pelvic examination demonstrates an enlarged irregular uterus. Her haemoglobin is 8gm/dl . Her urine pregnancy test is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Adenaxal torsion
- b. Ovarian teratoma
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Pregnancy
- e. Fibroid uterus

32. A 20 years old obese unmarried girl presented with amenorrhea for two months, she give history of infrequent menses with scanty flow. She developed facial hairs and temporal baldness. On ultrasound her uterus is normal with enlarged polycystic ovaries. What the diagnosis?

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Ovarian cysts
- c. Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- d. Pregnancy
- e. Miscarriage

33. A 34 years old female para 4 had contraceptive injection one month ago she presented with continuous per vaginal spotting there is no bleed free days she is very worried what could be the possible treatment?

- a. Tab primolut N
- b. Tab Panadol
- c. Reassure and cap transamin
- d. No treatment
- e. Admit patient give iv antibiotics

34. A 46 years old patient para 5 presented with irregular bleeding her family is completed and she wants cure for her disease . She had history of blood transfusion twice. She had multiple fibroids on ultrasound. Wants the treatment?

- a. No treatment
- b. Myomectomy
- c. Hysterectomy
- d. Dnc
- e. Cap transamin

35. Fibroid uterus is a

- a. Benign tumor of smooth muscle of uterus
- b. Malignant tumor of smooth muscle of uterus
- c. Benign tumor of ovaries
- d. Malignant tumor of ovaries
- e. None of the above

36. The most common benign gynecological of women's of reproductive age is

- a. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia
- b. Follicular ovarian cyst
- c. Leiomyoma**
- d. Endometrial carcinoma
- e. None of the above

37. Fibroids uterus are usually

- a. Asymptomatic**
- b. Symptomatic
- c. Lethal
- d. Aggressive in nature
- e. None of the above

38. Growth of fibroid is dependent on;

- a. Estrogen**
- b. Progesterone
- c. Cortisol
- d. Estrogen and progesterone
- e. None of the above

39. What is diagnostic test used for fibroids?

- a. Ultrasound PELVIS**
- b. MRI
- c. X-ray
- d. CT SCAN
- e. None of the above

40. A 28 years old women trying to conceive for the last 8 years is having a history of irregular cycles. Now has presented to you with some vaginal spotting and severe pain in the right lower quadrant of abdomen . On her initial ultrasound scan in ER there is empty uterus with some collection in pouch of Douglas is reported. The most likely diagnosis in her case is.

- a. Ruptured appendix
- b. Acute cholecystitis
- c. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy**
- d. Mesenteric lymphadenitis
- e. Cecal perforation

41. A 26 year old P1 who had a vaginal delivery 14 months back has been brought to emergency department with history of sudden fainting in kitchen. She is looking pale on examination with pulse rate of 120 beats per minutes, BP 80/60 mmHg. Per abdomen examination there is fullness in lower abdomen. On vaginal examination, cervical movements are very tender. The most appropriate management option for her would be.

- a. Conservative management with blood transfusion
- b. Preparation for urgent laparotomy**
- c. Dilatation and curemetage
- d. I/V Antibiotics
- e. Diagnostic laparoscopy

42. A 34 year old woman who was under investigation for primary infertility presented with history of amenorrhea for 14 days and urine pregnancy test is positive. Her ultrasound scan reports empty uterine cavity but presence of right sided adnexal mass about 4x4 cm with increased vascularity. There is no free fluid in pouch of Douglas. The most appropriate treatment option in her would be.

- a. I/M methotrexate with serial hCG**
- b. Posterior colpotomy
- c. Diagnostic laparoscopy
- d. Exploratory laparotomy
- e. Serum progesterone levels

43. A 36 year old patient has received an IM Methotrexate injection as medical line of management for her right sided ectopic pregnancy 8 days ago . She has now come for follow up with fresh hCG level reports . What levels of beta-hCG would be considered as satisfactory response of IM Methotrexate?

- a. Half the initial level
- b. 2/3rd the initial level
- c. 25x or more below initial level**
- d. 5% or below the initial level
- e. Rise of 10% at this stage of insignificant

44. A 45 years old G3P2 has presented for her ante-natal check up at 16 weeks period of gestation. Her scan report shows an empty uterine cavity but presence of an alive intra-abdominal fetus . What is the most commonly used approach in this case?

- Intra amniotic sac Methotrexate
- Expectant management until patient is hemodynamically stable
- Umbilical artery embolization then await fetal and placental response
- Laparotomy with delivery of fetus and placenta
- Fetal intracardiac KCL

45. Bilqees is 38 year old women. She presented in OPD with complaint of profuse per vaginal bleeding. She also gives history of miscarriage 4 months ago . On examination uterus is soft & bulky, both ovaries appear enlarged and cystic. Pregnancy test is positive. The most likely diagnosis in above scenario is?

- Abnormal uterine bleeding due to hormonal imbalance
- Fibroid uterus
- Incomplete miscarriage
- Persistent trophoblastic disease
- Threatened miscarriage

46. Hameeda is 34 years old women diagnosed case of molar pregnancy. On examination her uterine size is about 26 weeks. What is the most appropriate method of treatment in this case?

- Hysterotomy
- Hysterectomy
- Medical induction with prostaglandin
- Methotrexate intramuscular
- Suction and evacuation

47. A 70 year old woman is being treated with raloxifene for osteoporosis. Which of the following is a concern with this case?

- Breast cancer
- Endometrial cancer

- Venous thrombosis
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hypocholesterolemia

48. P7 , post-menopausal for 3 years , presented in OPD with heavy P/V bleeding _on TVS, endometrial thickness is 10 mm e- normal pelvic structure. What will be the next investigation to proceed for diagnosis?

- Hysteroscopy
- Pap smear
- Colposcopy
- Hysteroscopy direct biopsy
- Cone biopsy

KGMC 2023

1. Emergency contraceptive pills are effective if administered after unprotected intercourse within

- 12 hours
- 24 hours
- 48 hours
- 72 hours
- 120 hours

2. The combined oral contraceptive pills contain two types of synthetic forms of hormones which are

- Dopamine and Serotonin
- Estrogen and Progesterone
- Estrogen and testosterone
- Estrogen and Bromocriptine
- Prolactin and oxytocin

3. Vaginitis can be seen most oftenly after menopause, the reason behind it is

- increased chances of getting diabetes
- Increased frequency of urinary tract infections
- Decreases estrogen level in body
- Reduced immunity of body
- Reduced sexual activity

4. Reproductive tract infections are common and a great burden for developing countries, RTD that is not completely curable is

- Candidiasis
- Genital herpes
- Syphilis
- Trichomoniasis
- Vulvovaginitis

5. A 24-year-old male patient visits his GP complaining of pain in his left knee. On further questioning he also describes a burning sensation on urination and he has noticeable conjunctival inflammation, he has had several sexual partners and has not always used protection.

- a. Chlamydia trachomatis
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoea
- c. Mycoplasma genitalium
- d. Treponema pallidum
- e. Trichomonas vaginalis

6. Secondary amenorrhea is feature of:

- a. Imperforated hymen
- b. Testicular feminization syndrome
- c. Pregnancy
- d. Sickle cell disease
- e. Mullerian agenesis

7. Regarding PCOS which is not true:

- a. Estradiol levels are high
- b. Increased sensitivity to insulin
- c. Chances of conception with ovulation induction are high
- d. Androstenedione levels are high
- e. Sex-hormone binding globulin are high

8. The commonest cause of Subfertility is:

- a. Tubal obstruction
- b. Male factor
- c. Chronic anovulation
- d. Hyperandrogenemia
- e. Hypothyroidism

9. Hirsutism can be found in all of the following conditions except:

- a. Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- b. Danazol therapy
- c. Adrenal hyperplasia
- d. Oral contraceptive pills
- e. Androgen secreting ovarian tumor

10. The most common mass associated with amenorrhea in a reproductive age women is:

- a. Follicular cyst
- b. Corpus luteal cyst.
- c. Benign cystic teratoma.
- d. Leiomyoma.
- e. Pregnancy

11. In Sheehan's syndrome, changes that take place include all of the following except:

- a. Complete lactation failure
- b. Feeling of lethargy
- c. Genital atrophy
- d. Amenorrhea.
- e. Increased basal metabolic rate

12. A 45 years old female Para 2 is presented with secondary amenorrhea of seven months. She expresses the desire to conceive again. After exclusion of pregnancy, which of the following tests is indicated next?

- a. Hysterosalpingogram
- b. Endometrial biopsy
- c. Thyroid function tests
- d. Testosterone and DHEA level
- e. FSH and LH

13. The commonest cause for infertility

- a. Tubal obstruction
- b. Male factor
- c. Chronic anovulation
- d. Hyper Androgens
- e. Hypothyroidism

14. Polycystic ovarian diseases, all of the following can be seen, EXCEPT:

- a. Acne
- b. Streak ovaries
- c. Insulin resistance
- d. Hirsutism Galactorrhea
- e. Galactorrhea

15. Urge incontinence:

- a. is due to pelvic anatomic defect.
- b. Patient loses small amount of urine.
- c. Can be diagnosed with stress test.
- d. Can be treated medically.**
- e. Can be treated surgically with sling

16. the most likely cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in 13yrs old girl

- a. uterine cancer
- b. Trauma
- c. Anovulation**
- d. Systemic bleeding diatheses
- e. Pregnancy

17. A 61 year old lady becomes Incontinent Immediately after a transvaginal repair of grade 3 cystocele.

This is most likely due to

- a. Detrusor instability
- b. Partial bladder denervation
- c. Underlying urethral deficiency
- d. Latrogenic urethral damage
- e. Latrogenic bladder neck injury**

18. A 60 year old woman develops urinary leakage of urine and is found to have a ureterovaginal fistula 5 days after TAH after complete evaluation.

Attempts to pass antegrade and retrograde stent is unsuccessful. The most appropriate management is.

- a. Observation
- b. Ureteroneocystostomy
- c. Ureterouretostomy
- d. Percutaneous nephrostomy (PCN)**

NWSM 2023

1. A 18 years Nulliparous obese girl came to Gynae OPD with complaining of Oligomenorrhea, scanty flow, you advise ultrasound. On ultrasound multiple cyst present in ovary , she is also complaining of hirsutism . What would be the cause of oligomenorrhea in this patient?

- a. Polycystic ovarian syndrome**

- b. Adrenarche
- c. Physiological cause
- d. Obesity
- e. Hirsutism

2. A study of patients with with post menopausal uterine bleeding reveal that some of them have malignant neoplasms that arise from prior atypical hyper plastic lesions. The peak incidence is between 55_65 years of age in women who have obesity, hypertension and/ or diabetes mellitus. These tumors have mutation of PTEN gene and tend to remain localized for years. Which of the following neoplasms is most likely to have these characteristics?

- a. Clear cell carcinoma
- b. Endometrioid carcinoma**
- c. Leiomyocarcoma
- d. Malignant mixed mullerian tumor
- e. Serous carcinoma

3. A 42-year-old woman has a pap smear as a part of routine health maintenance examination. There are no remarkable findings on physical examination. The pap smear shows cells consistent with a high grade squamous intra epithelial lesion (HSIL) with human papillomavirus subtype 18 . Cervical biopsy specimens are obtained , and microscopic examination confirms the presence of extensive moderate dysplasia (CIN II) along with intense chronic inflammation with squamous metaplasia in the endocervical canal . What is the most likely explanation for proceeding with cervical conization for this patient?

- a. She is at risk for invasive carcinoma**
- b. Human papillomavirus infection cannot be treated
- c. She is Peri menopausal
- d. She has chronic cervicitis
- e. Her reproductive years are over

4. A 32-years-old lady presented to OPD with the complaint of chronic vaginal discharge. Her pap smear was taken and the result came out to be inadequate cervical cytology. What is the further management of this patient?

- a. Repeat cervical cytology in 3 months
- b. Repeat cervical cytology in 6 months
- c. Repeat cervical cytology in 1 year
- d. No action needed
- e. Cervical biopsy

5. A 28-years-old woman complains of regular but heavy menstrual cycle and abdominal discomfort. Her abdominal examination reveals 14 week size irregular uterus. Her pap smear is normal. The best next step in her management would be?

- a. Continued observation
- b. Endometrial biopsy
- c. Hysterectomy
- d. Laparoscopy
- e. Pelvic ultrasonography

6. A 49 year old perimenopausal woman has had menometrorrhagia for the past 3 months. On physical examination, there are no remarkable findings. The microscopic examination of the endometrial biopsy specimen is shows simple cystic hyperplasia. The patient undergoes dilation and curettage and the bleeding stops with no further problems. Which of the following conditions is most likely to produce these problems?

- a. Chronic endometritis
- b. Ovarian mature cystic teratoma
- c. Pregnancy with missed abortion
- d. Repeated failure of ovulation
- e. Use of oral contraceptives

7. A 23 years old lady presented to you in the gynae clinic with complaints of burning micturation and increased urinary frequency. What is the most common organism causing urinary tract infection?

- a. Proteus mirabilis
- b. Pseudomonas

- c. E.coli
- d. Klebsiella
- e. Streptococcus

8. A 29 years old woman who has never been pregnant presents after 2 years of inability to conceive. She has a history of asthma, frequent urinary tract infections and an appendectomy for a ruptured appendix. Her cycles are regular every 30 days. Her husband has two children from first wife. What is most likely cause of their infertility?

- a. Anovulation
- b. Endometriosis
- c. Fallopian tubal occlusion
- d. Fibroid uterus
- e. Male factor infertility

9. What is the approximate incubation period for primary syphilis after exposure to the causative agent?

- a. 1-3 days
- b. 1-3 weeks
- c. 1-3 months
- d. 1-3 years
- e. 1-3 decades

10. A 37 yrs old nulligravida presents with her 39 yrs old partner with sub fertility of 7 yrs..during history the female partner complains of severe pain during menstrual cycles which is not relieved by oral painkillers and she has stated using injectable painkiller, she also complains of heavy flow..she also complains of dysmenorrhea..one examination revealed uterus with restricted mobility and tender on examination...ultrasound scan shows bilateral adnexal masses with small fundal intramural fibroid...what could be the cause of her subfertility?

- a. Adenomyosis
- b. Fibroid uterus
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Ovarian masses
- e. Pelvic Adhesion

11. A patient is trying to prevent pregnancy by using rhythm method. At which time during woman's cycle is the most fertile?

- a. Days 1-5
- b. Days 9-16
- c. Days 17-21
- d. Days 22-28
- e. Days 24-28

12. A P5 patient with 38 years age came to OPD with complaining of heavy menstrual bleeding from last one year, on ultrasound her uterus is normal in size and shape no pathology present, endometrial thickness is 5mm, patient wants treatment for heavy menstrual bleeding also wants contraception. Her last baby born is 2 years. What is the most suitable option for this patient?

- a. Cu T intrauterine device
- b. Mirena
- c. OCPS
- d. Implant
- e. Emergency contraceptive pills

13. A woman 26 years old, para 1, last baby 24 months of age is interested in contraception. She has normal BMI. She wants some long acting method of contraception which should not disturb her BMI as she is weight-conscious. a) condoms b) oral pills c) copper containing contraceptive device d) medroxy progesterone injections e) emergency contraceptive pill

- a. condom
- b. copper containing IUCD
- c. medroxy progesterone injection
- d. oral pills
- e. Emergency contraceptive pill

14. What is a reversible contraceptive method that involves injecting hormones every three months to prevent pregnancy?

- a. Depo-Provera shot
- b. OIUD
- c. Vasectomy
- d. Female condom

15. A 31 yrs old G2 p1 presents to delivery suite with history of 6 weeks amenorrhea and severe abdominal pain along with nausea and vomiting and vaginal spotting. Her hCG is 7000 IU/ml and ultrasound scan shows about 5*5 cm complex mass in left tubal ampullary region with moderate amount of free fluids. Her BP is 90/60 pulse 100/min R/R is 32/min. What will be the management plan?

- a. Inj Methotrexate 50 mg/kg m2
- b. Laproscopic salpingostomy
- c. Laprotomy and salpingectomy
- d. Laproscopic salpingectomy
- e. Total abdominal hysterectomy

16. The three delays model proposes that pregnancy related mortality is overwhelming due to various reasons of delay in seeking appropriate medical intervention for an obstetric emergency. Which of the following is the most common cause of maternal death in developing nations?

- a. Getting adequate nutrition
- b. Receiving health education
- c. Getting appropriate transport
- d. Getting adequate food supplements
- e. Receiving adequate & timely health care at health facility

17. Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by which specific bacterium, known for its spiral shaped appearance under a microscope?

- a. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- b. Treponema pale
- c. Chlamydia trachomatis
- d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- e. Streptococcus pyogenes

KMC 2023

1. A 32 year old pregnant female presents with burning micturation, frequent urination and urgency for 2 days. On examination there is suprapubic tenderness, urine R/E shows leukocytes positive nitrates and leukocyte esterase. A drug that causes sequential blockade of enzymes in bacterial folate synthesis, is to be avoided in this patient for which off the following adverse effects in the fetus?

- a. Ebstein anomaly
- b. Ototoxicity
- c. Teeth defects
- d. Neural tube defects
- e. Limb hypoplasia

2. A female patient presents to the OPD with complaint of vague discomfort in the lower abdomen and abnormal uterine bleeding for the past one year. Ultrasound scan and biopsy of the lesion showed the diagnosis of Endometrial adenocarcinoma. With regards to the diagnosis, what is the peak incidence of endometrial adenocarcinoma?

- a. At any age
- b. Perimenopausal years
- c. Premenopausal years
- d. Postmenopausal years
- e. Reproductive years

3. A couple had given birth to three children after 5 years of their marriage. They planned another baby but at a weeks of pregnancy amniocentesis was done and baby was found out to be born with down syndrome. Now the parents want to terminate the pregnancy. Which type of sterilization is this?

- a. Contraceptive sterilization
- b. Compulsory sterilization
- c. Eugenic sterilization
- d. Permanent sterilization
- e. Therapeutic sterilization

4. During workup for fertility, a 34 year old man is found to have a 1x1 cm solid swelling in anterolateral aspect of right testis. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Torsion of the testis
- b. Epididymo orchitis
- c. Epididymal cyst
- d. Lipoma of the cord
- e. Testicular cancer

5. A 25 years old woman presents with vaginal bleeding and a positive pregnancy test. Her transvaginal ultrasound shows a non-viable Intrauterine pregnancy. What would be reasonable to offer her? Choose the best answer.

- a. laparoscopy
- b. Methotrexate
- c. Misoprostol
- d. Progesterone
- e. Serum hcg measurement

6. Uterine prolapse is usually due to weakness of

- a. Broad ligament
- b. Ovarian ligament
- c. Pubocervical ligament
- d. Transverse cervical ligament
- e. None of the above

7. A 24 years old gravida 2 para 1 presented with 4 months pregnancy and vaginal bleed since one week. On ultrasound there was show storm appearance of uterus with absent fetal echoes and cardiac activity. Most probable diagnosis is

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. Intra uterine death
- c. Missed abortion
- d. Molar pregnancy
- e. Spontaneous abortion

8. A 54 year old women attends the gynaecology department with postmenopausal bleeding. A transvaginal ultrasound measures her endometrial

thickness as 8 mm an endometrial biopsy shows Moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma cells. What is the most appropriate staging investigation?

- a. Chest Xray
- b. CT scan of her thorax, abdomen and pelvis
- c. Hysteroscopy
- d. MRI pelvis
- e. Transabdominal ultrasound

9. A 32 year old woman has a pelvic ultrasound as part of investigations for primary subfertility. The scan shows bilateral 5cm kissing ovarian cysts in the pouch of Douglas, both of which contain diffuse, low-level echoes Biving a solid ground-glass' appearance. She reports severe dysmenorrhea and dyspareunia. What type of ovarian cysts are these most likely to be?

- a. Dermaid cysts
- b. Endometnomas
- c. Hemorrhagic functional ovarian cysts
- d. Tubo-ovarian abscesses
- e. Serous cystadenomas

10. A 25 year old lady presents in 3rd trimester of pregnancy with burning micturition and Increased urinary frequency. The commonest organism for UTI in pregnancy is:

- a. E. coli
- b. Klebsiella sp
- c. Proteus
- d. Pseudomonas
- e. Salmonella

11. A 55 years old woman presents with recurrent episodes of postmenopausal bleeding and post coital bleeding Her previous gynaecological history is unremarkable, with a lifetime of normal cervical smears. She is not on any drugs, including HRT. Pelvic ultrasound and endometrial biopsy are normal. Vaginal examination demonstrates vaginal dryness, small petechiae and loss of rugae. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- a. Estrogen containing vaginal pessaries/creams
- b. Flexible cystourethroscopy
- c. Outpatient hysteroscopic asaassessment of the endometrium.
- d. Transdermal continuous combined HRT
- e. Water based vaginal lubricants

12. In the workup of a patient with cervical cancer, otherwise confined to cervix of normal size an Intravenous pyelogram shows hydronephrosis It indicates which stage

- a. Stage Ia
- b. Stage IIb
- c. Stage IIIb
- d. Stage IV a
- e. Stage IVb

13. A young girl 25 years old presented with complaint of menorrhagia, abdominal pain O/E there was a 20 week size mass arising from hypogastrium the most likely diagnosis is

- a. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- b. Fibroid uterus
- c. Endometriosis
- d. Ovarian cyst
- e. Mesenteric cyst

14. A 35 year old women presents to infertility clinic with investigations suggesting anovulation. Which drug is used for ovulation induction. BY

- a. Clonidine
- b. Clomiphene
- c. Estrogen
- d. GnRH analog
- e. Progesterone

15. A women was advised combined oral contraceptive pills by the women medical officer in a BHU for her family planning purpose after consideration all the parameters. What is the appropriate day of menstrual cycle to take her first tablet?

- a. 1st day of menstrual cycle
- b. 2nd day of menstrual cycle
- c. 3rd day of menstrual cycle
- d. 4th day of menstrual cycle
- e. 5th day of menstrual cycle.

3. MICROBIOLOGY**PAPER WMC**

1. STDs are on the rise all over the world. A young man presented to a doctor in the emergency with bilateral conjunctivitis and high grade temperature. On examination he had swelling of eyelids and conjunctiva and copious purulent discharge. On laboratory smear diplococci were seen. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Streptococci
- b. Gonococci
- c. Staphylococci
- d. Meningococci
- e. H. influenzae

GMC 2023

1. The following selective medium is used to isolate Neisseria Gonorrhoea.

- a. Blood agar
- b. Chocolate agar
- c. MacConkey's medium
- d. Mannitol salt agar
- e. Modified Thayer-Martin medium

4. ENDOCRINE PHARMACOLOGY**PAPER WMC**

1. The release of insulin from pancreatic beta cells would most likely be stimulated by which of the following?

- a. Clonidine
- b. Norepinephrine
- c. Diazoxide
- d. Glipizide
- e. Hypoglycemia

2. Which of the following is a drug that produces a permanent reduction in thyroid activity?

- a. Radioactive iodine
- b. Methimazole
- c. Propylthiouracil
- d. Thiocyanate (SCN⁻)
- e. Thyroglobulin

3. Large doses of anabolic steroids increase the risk of which of the following?

- a. Anemia
- b. Hepatic impairment
- c. Hirsutism
- d. Hyperprolactinemia
- e. Testicular enlargement

4. Estrogen therapy in postmenopausal woman has been implicated in increasing the risk of the following disorders except:

- a. Gall stones
- b. Endometrial carcinoma
- c. Breast cancer
- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Leg vein thrombosis

5. Which one of the following drug belongs to first generation of sulphonylurea:

- a. Tolbutamide
- b. Glibenclamide
- c. Phenformin
- d. Metformin
- e. Torsemide

6. Which one of the following anti-thyroid drug produces its effect by inhibiting iodine pump?

- a. Propyl thiouracil
- b. Thiocyanate
- c. Potassium iodine
- d. Methimazole
- e. Carbimazole

7. Which of the following alpha blocking agent can be used for benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)?

- a. Phentolamine
- b. Phenoxybenzamine
- c. Thiazocin
- d. Indoramin
- e. Urapidil

8. Among the following effects, the only effect not observed after prolonged treatment with adrenal steroids:

- a. Hypokalemia
- b. Fluid retention
- c. Hypersensitivity reaction
- d. Weight gain
- e. Osteoporosis

9. Which type of insulin has very fast and shortest duration of action:

- a. Glargine insulin
- b. Lispro insulin
- c. Regular insulin
- d. Lente insulin
- e. Ultra lente insulin

10. A known diabetic patient with history of Chronic Kidney Disease has haemoglobin og 8.5mg/dl .What is the most appropriate treatment for this ?

- a. Calcitonin
- b. Thrombopoietin
- c. Erythropoietin
- d. Cyanocobolamin
- e. Parathormone

11. 45 year old female patient presented with palpitations and heat tolerance. Thyroid function show TSH: 0.001 (0.5-5), free T3: 10(3-6), free T4: 55(11-21). Which of the following drug is recommended for her treatment:

- a. Carbimazole
- b. Dexamethasone
- c. Hydrocortisone
- d. Ketoconazole
- e. Thyroxin

GMC 2023

1. A 26 year old female is using injectable med Roxy progesterone acetate as a method of contraception. Which of the following adverse effects is a concern if she wishes to use this therapy long term ?

- a. Hyperkalemia
- b. Male pattern baldness
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Weight loss
- e. Hypokalemia

2. Which of the following is drug of choice for pregnant female suspected of having a baby with congenital adrenal hyperplasia?

- a. Betamethason
- b. Beclamethasone
- c. Dexamethasone
- d. Hydrocortisone
- e. Prednisolone

3. A 60 year old male patient taking medicine for treatment of BPH for 6 months. Which may cause

reflex tachycardia or /and postural hypotension initial administration?

- a. Atenolol
- b. Hydrochlorothiazide
- c. Metoprolol
- d. Prazosin
- e. Verapamil

4. Which of the following is a selective estrogen receptor modulator that improve bone mineral density in a postmenopausal women?

- a. Clomiphene citrate
- b. Raloxifene
- c. Ormeloxifene
- d. Alendronate
- e. Both a & b

5. Addition of progestin for 10-12 days each month of estrogen replacement therapy in a postmenopausal women is recommended because of progestin.

- a. Block the increased risk of myocardial infarction due to estrogen
- b. Block the increased risk of myocardial carcinoma due to estrogen
- c. Reverse vulval atrophy occurring in postmenopausal women
- d. Both a & b
- e. All are correct

6. In which of the following conditions, Estrogen is not the primary drug but us added to progestin as adjuvant?

- a. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- b. Menopausal syndrome
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Atrophic vignitis
- e. All of the above

7. A 19 year old medical student presented with complaints of weight loss, polyuria and polydipsia. He was otherwise stable. His lab were as under .FBS .397mg/dL, HBA1C . >15%. what will be the treatment strategy?

- a. Metformin
- b. Sulfonylureas
- c. DDP4 inhibitors
- d. Insulin
- e. Diet and life style modification

8. 35 years old female presented to emergency department with polyuria. She is diabetic for past 2 years and using glimepiride 4 mg . Now, she got pregnant with gestational amenorrhea of 4 months. Her labs are as under . RBC 250 msg/dL, HbA1C 7.4% . What will be the treatment strategy?

- a. Continue glimepiride and add Metformin
- b. Stop glimepiride and start on GP-1 analogue
- c. Continue glimepiride and add DDP 4 inhibitor
- d. Stop glimepiride and switch to insulin
- e. Continue glimepiride and add insulin

KGMC 2023

1. A 22-year-old woman has been sexually assaulted. She requests a postcoital contraceptive. Which of the following usually is the most appropriate drug, assuming no contraindications?

- a. Ergonovine (or methylergonovine)
- b. Mifepristone
- c. Raloxifene
- d. Ritodrine
- e. Tamoxifen

2. We prescribe bromocriptine for a woman with primary amenorrhea. Normal menstruation returns about a month after starting therapy. Which of the following statements best described the mechanism by which bromocriptine caused its desired effects?

- a. Blocked estrogen receptors, enhanced gonadotropin release
- b. Increased follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) synthesis
- c. Inhibited prolactin release
- d. Stimulated ovarian estrogen and progesterin synthesis
- e. Stimulated gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) release

3. A patient with a previously undiagnosed thyroid cancer presents with thyrotoxicosis (thyroid storm). One drug that is administered as part of early management, and may be lifesaving, is propranolol. Which of the following best summarizes why we give this drug, or what we want it to do?

- a. Block thyroid receptors
- b. Block thyroid hormone release by a direct effect on the gland
- c. Inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis
- d. Lessen dangerous cardiovascular symptoms of hyperthyroidism
- e. Lower TSH levels

4. A patient with Cushing's syndrome is being treated by X-irradiation of the pituitary. It may take several months of treatment for adequate symptomatic and metabolic improvement. Until that time, which of the following might be administered adjunctively to suppress glucocorticoid synthesis?

- a. Cimetidine
- b. Cortisol (massive doses)
- c. Fludrocortisone
- d. Ketoconazole
- e. Spironolactone

5. A 35-year-old woman has Graves' disease, a small goiter, and symptoms that are deemed "mild to moderate." Propylthiouracil is prescribed. Which of the following is the most serious adverse response to this drug, for which close monitoring is required?

- a. Agranulocytosis
- b. Cholestatic jaundice
- c. Gout
- d. Renal tubular necrosis
- e. Rhabdomyolysis

6. A 50-year-old woman at very high risk of breast cancer is given Tamoxifen. for prophylaxis. Tamoxifen does which of the following in this situation?

- a. Blocks estrogen receptors in breast tissue
- b. Blocks estrogen receptors in the endometrium
- c. increases the risk of osteoporosis
- d. Raises serum LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol, lowers HDL
- e. Reduces the risk of thromboembolic disorders

7. A woman who has been taking an oral contraceptive (estrogen plus progestin) for several years is diagnosed with epilepsy and started on phenytoin. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of adding the phenytoin?

- a. aplastic anemia, requiring stopping both drugs immediately
- b. Breakthrough seizures from increased phenytoin clearance
- c. Phenytoin toxicity, significant and of fast onset
- d. Profoundly increased risk of craniofacial abnormalities in the fetus
- e. **Reduced contraceptive efficacy**

8. A 70-year-old woman is being treated with raloxifene for osteoporosis. Which of the following is a concern with this therapy?

- a. Breast cancer.
- b. Endometrial cancer.
- c. **Venous thrombosis**
- d. Hypercholesterolemia.
- e. Headaches

9. A 53-year-old woman with Type 2 diabetes mellitus is started on glyburide. Which of the following is a main mechanism by which this drug and others of its class lower blood glucose levels?

- a. Decrease insulin resistance by lowering body weight
- b. Enhance renal excretion of glucose
- c. Increase insulin synthesis
- d. Promote glucose uptake by muscle, liver, and adipose tissue via an insulin independent process
- e. **Release insulin from the pancreas**

10. A man with Type 2 diabetes is receiving a combination of oral drugs to maintain glycemic control. He becomes hypoglycemic and ingests a glucose containing product marketed to manage such an event. It doesn't work; his blood glucose levels remain low, his symptoms persist. Which of

the following antidiabetic drugs was he most likely taking?

- a. **Acarbose**
- b. Glyburide
- c. Metformin
- d. Repaglinide
- e. Rosiglitazone

11. Common adverse effect associated with the use of spironolactone is;

- a. Hypoglycemia
- b. **Hyperkalemia**
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Respiratory depression
- e. Photosensitivity

12. What is the primary pharmacological action of spironolactone?

- a. It is a calcium channel blocker, primarily affecting cardiac muscle cells.
- b. It is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, used to treat depression and anxiety.
- c. **It is a potassium-sparing diuretic, blocking the action of aldosterone in the distal tubules.**
- d. It is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, reducing blood pressure.
- e. It is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to relieve pain and inflammation.

13. A 60-year-old man with Type 2 diabetes mellitus is treated with pioglitazone. Which of the following is mechanism of action of this drug?

- a. Blocks intestinal carbohydrate absorption
- b. Causes glycosuria (increased renal glucose excretion)
- c. Increases hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d. Increases release of endogenous insulin
- e. **Increases target tissue sensitivity to insulin**

14. A 27-year-old woman with endometriosis is treated with danazol. Which of the following is the most likely drug-induced side effect or adverse response for which you should be monitoring often?

- a. Anemia from excessive vaginal bleeding
- b. Hirsutism, oily skin, virilism
- c. Increase HDL
- d. Thrombocytopenia
- e. Weight loss

15. A 75-year-old man had surgery for prostate carcinoma, and local metastases were found intraoperatively. Which of the following is the most appropriate follow-up drug aimed at treating the metastases?

- a. Methyltestosterone
- b. Fludrocortisone
- c. Flutamide
- d. Mifepristone
- e. Ketokonazole

NWSM 2023

4. ENDOCRINE AND REPRODUCTIVE PHARMACOLOGY

1. A 32 years old patient with body swelling, malar rash, arthralgia, photo-sensitivity and alopecia. She on examination has a malar rash, small joint tenderness and pedal edema. On urine-analysis she has +2 albumin and +3RBC casts. the diagnosis of SLE with renal involvement. Which of the following is not a hallmark of nephritic syndrome

- a. Hematuria
- b. Hypertension
- c. Impaired renal functions
- d. Nephrotic-range proteinuria
- e. Proteinuria

2. A woman 47 years old, para 5, complains of hot flashes. She has undergone total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo oophorectomy. She want treatment for this symptoms. The best option for her is?

- a. Serotonin
- b. Solifenacin

- c. Oxybutinin
- d. Turbutalin
- e. Tibolone

3. A female of 26 years presented to the medical emergency after a miscarriage half an hour ago. She is taken to the labour room. Which of the following will be used for the management of this patient?

- a. Desogestrel
- b. Hydroxyprogesterone
- c. Medroxy progesterone
- d. Mifepristone
- e. Norethindrone

4. A female of 55 years was started on a drug to counter act the risk of development of breast carcinoma. The drug made the patient prone to the development of endometrial carcinoma. Which of the following drugs can be given to this patient as a substitute to avoid the risk of endometrial cancer?

- a. Estradiol
- b. Progestin
- c. Raloxifene
- d. Tamoxifen
- e. Tibolone

5. A 40-year old man with asymmetrically enlarged thyroid gland associated with elevated levels of T3 and T4 is treated with propylthiouracil (PTU). Which of the following best summarizes the principal mechanism of action of PTU?

- a. Blocks iodide transport into thyroid
- b. Increases hepatic metabolic inactivation of circulating T4 and T3
- c. Inhibits proteolysis of thyroglobulin
- d. Inhibits thyroidal peroxidase
- e. Releases T3 and T4 into the blood

6. A 43-year-old man has had watery diarrhea and epigastric pain for the past 3 months. Over-the-counter antacid medications do not relieve the pain. An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy shows multiple

shallow, sharply demarcated ulcers in the duodenum. He is given omeprazole. Three months later, repeat endoscopy shows that the ulcerations are still present. Which of the following analytes is most likely to be increased in his blood?

- a. Gastrin
- b. Glucagon
- c. Insulin
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Vasoactive intestinal peptide

7. A 24 year old obese woman in her 26th week of pregnancy was diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus after a positive glucose tolerance test. She was otherwise healthy, and her past medical history was unremarkable. Dietary management failed to control the blood glucose, and her physician decided to prescribe anti diabetic therapy. Which of the following drugs would be most appropriate for the patient at this time?

- a. Glyburide
- b. Insulin
- c. Metformin
- d. Repaglinide
- e. Sitagliptin

8. The estrogen acts through which of the following mechanisms?

- a. Activating G protein coupled receptors
- b. Activating hsp90 bound nuclear receptors
- c. Inactivating the gene transcription
- d. Inhibition of estrogen response elements
- e. Inhibition of release of progesterone

9. A 66 years old patient with gastro enteritis presents to medical emergency with decreased urine output and AKI, His workup shows hyperkalemia and AKI. ECG shows tall-t waves, which of the following is the immediate treatment of hyperkalemia?

- a. insulin with dextrose
- b. Hemodialysis
- c. Peritoneal dialysis
- d. inj calcium gluconate
- e. Ventolin nebulizations

10. A patient with hypothyroidism following thyroidectomy will require life long hormone replacement therapy. Which of the following agents generally would be most suitable?

- a. Levothyroxine
- b. Liothyronin
- c. Liotrix
- d. Protirelin
- e. Thyroid, desiccated

11. A 7-year-old boy was brought to the emergency department by his parents because of nausea, vomiting, and persistent abdominal pain secondary to the flu. Medical history of the patient was unremarkable. Pertinent serum values on admission were fasting blood glucose 300 mg/dL (70-110 mg/dL), glycosuria 3+. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate for this patient?

- a. Metformin
- b. Miglitol
- c. Pioglitazone
- d. Regular insulin
- e. Repaglinide

KMC 2023

1. A 62-year-old woman recently diagnosed with type 2 diabetes started a therapy that included acarbose. Inhibition of which of the following enzymes most likely mediated the therapeutic effect of the drug in the patient's disease?

- a. Acyltransferase
- b. Alpha-glucosidase
- c. Glucokinase
- d. Hormone-sensitive lipase
- e. Pyruvate carboxylase

2. A 50 year old woman who underwent thyroid ablation with radioactive iodine started treatment with levothyroxine, Which of the following cell elements represent the main site of therapeutic action of this drug?

- a. Cell membrane
- b. Cell nucleus
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Mitochondria
- e. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

3. A 54-year-old diabetic man presented to OPD with complaints of dry cough over the past few days and an unexpected weight gain over the past few weeks. His diabetes is well controlled with a combination of oral antidiabetic agents. Physical examination showed evident peripheral edema, mild jugular venous distention. Which of the following drugs most likely caused the patient's signs and symptoms?

- a. Acarbose
- b. Exenatide
- c. Glyburide
- d. Metformin
- e. Pioglitazone

4. A 59-year-old man suffering from type 2 diabetes had been receiving an oral anti-diabetic therapy that included a drug that closes adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-sensitive K⁺ channels on pancreatic β -cell membranes. Which of the following drugs most likely uses this mechanism of action?

- a. Acarbose
- b. Glimepiride
- c. Insulin
- d. Metformin
- e. Pioglitazone

5. A 56 year old male patient comes for a follow up after being treated for benign prostatic hyperplasia. His urinary symptoms have improved but he now complains of dizziness when getting out of bed in the morning. His vitals and physical examination is unremarkable. Keeping in mind his current complaints, which mechanism is used by the prescribed drug to cause symptomatic relief of benign prostatic hyperplasia?

- a. Antagonism at α_1 receptors
- b. Agonism at α_2 receptors
- c. Antagonism at androgen receptors
- d. Inhibition of 5- α reductase enzyme
- e. Competitive inhibition of dihydrotestosterone

6. 40-year-old woman's biopsy report revealed ER-positive breast cancer. She was prescribed tamoxifen in combination with aromatase inhibitor which of the following drug is a selective non-

steroidal aromatase Recombination with aromatase inhibitor. Which of inhibitor?

- a. Anastrozole
- b. Clomiphene
- c. Danazol
- d. Finestrade
- e. Tamoxifen

7. A 56-year-old woman was recently diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Her medical history was significant for a Serious allergic reaction to sulfamethoxazole and for recurrent urinary tract infections presently treated with Ciprofloxacin, An appropriate therapy was prescribed that included a strict diet and an oral antidiabetic drug. Which of the following drugs would be contraindicated for this patient?

- a. Acarbose
- b. Glyburide
- c. Metformin
- d. Pioglitazone
- e. Repaglinide

8. A 48-year-old woman underwent hysterectomy and bilateral salpingoophrectomy. The doctor suggested a low dose estrogen to prevent menopausal symptoms. Which of the following is a synthetic estrogen?

- a. Desogestrel
- b. Diethylstilbestrol
- c. Levonorgestrel
- d. Norethindrone
- e. Norgestrel

9. A 24-year-old female diagnosed with endometriosis was prescribed combined oral contraceptives to relieve her endometriosis related pain. Which of the following is not a side effect of oral contraceptives?

- a. Breast cancer
- b. Cervical cancer
- c. Chloasma
- d. Gall stones
- e. Ovarian cancer

10. An under-nourished 50-year-old man confined to bed because of the fractured femur is prescribed anabolic steroids to promote muscle growth and Increase strength and energy. What component of anabolic steroids cause this effect?

- a. Amphetamines
- b. High protein levels
- c. Synthetic testosterone
- d. Natural sugars
- e. Triglycerides

11. A 59-year-old woman recently diagnosed with type 2 diabetes started a therapy with diet and metformin. Which of the following actions most likely mediated the therapeutic effect of the drug in the patient's disease?

- a. Activation of adenosine monophosphate (AMP) activated protein kinase
- b. Activation of glucagon-like polypeptide-1 (GLP-1) receptors
- c. Blockade of glucagon receptors
- d. Blockade of adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-sensitive K⁺ channels
- e. Regulation of transcription of genes involved in glucose utilization

12. A 66-year-old diabetic man receiving a combination therapy with metformin and glyburide. Due to poor glycemic control, his physician decided to add pioglitazone to the treatment regimen. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism of action?

- a. Activation of adenosine monophosphate (AMP)-activated protein kinase Slowing glucose absorption from the gastrointestinal tract
- b. Activation of glucagon-like receptors. polypeptide-1 (GLP-1)
- c. Blockade of K channels in pancreatic β -cell membranes.
- d. Regulation of transcription of genes related to glucose utilization
- e. Regulation of transcription of genes related to glucose utilization

13. A 35-year-old woman visited prenatal clinic and was diagnosed with gestational diabetes. Two doses of Isophan (NPH) Insulin daily were advised by the

gynecologist. According to the classification, how long does NPH Insulin take to work?

- a. 60-120 mins
- b. 3-5 hours
- c. 7-10 hours
- d. 11-18 hours
- e. 24-30 hours

14. A 55-year-old woman suffering from type 2 diabetes had started treatment with metformin, but the drug was poorly tolerated, and her physician decided to shift to repaglinide. Which of the following actions most likely mediated the therapeutic effect of repaglinide in the patient's disease?

- a. Blockade of somatostatin receptors in the pancreas
- b. Blockade of glucagon receptors
- c. Blockade of β 2 receptors in the liver
- d. Decreased glucose absorption from the gastrointestinal tract
- e. Stimulation of insulin release

15. A 60-year-old woman was admitted as an inpatient with urosepsis and an acute kidney injury (AKI). Her Potassium level is 6.8 mg/dl. The trainee medical officer on duty asks you to give calcium gluconate to this patient. What's the role of calcium gluconate in the management of hyperkalemia?

- a. Decrease potassium levels by unknown mechanism
- b. Increase gastrointestinal loss of potassium
- c. Increase renal excretion of potassium
- d. Intracellular shift of potassium
- e. Stabilization of cardiac membrane

16. 55-year-old woman was admitted with recurrent severe hyperkalemia, that only transiently improve with insulin and dextrose infusions. She takes no regular medications and has no significant past medical history. What would be an additional prescription to help prevent this recurrence? ?

- a. Calcium gluconate
- b. Calcium resonium
- c. Furosemide
- d. Magnesium supplementation
- e. Spironolactone

17. You are consulted on a 28-year-old man with IgA nephropathy and proteinuria of 1.2 g/day. His BP 134/84 mmHg with a heart rate of 70 BPM. His creatinine is 1.0 mg/dL. He has no other symptoms. Which one of the following medications you recommend to improve his proteinuria

- a. Amlodipine
- b. Atenolol
- c. Chlorthalidone
- d. Lisinopril
- e. Prednisone

5. RENAL PATHOLOGY

PAPER WMC

1. Hemorrhagic lung disorder resulting in coughing of blood associated with glomerulonephritis is commonly seen in:

- a. SLE
- b. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- c. Polyarteritis nodosa
- d. Good pasture syndrome
- e. Membranous glomerulonephritis

2. Crescents are formed in rapidly progressive Glomerulonephritis which are actually formed by :

- a. Proliferation of mesangial cells
- b. Proliferation of parietal epithelial cells
- c. Proliferation of visceral epithelial cells
- d. Proliferation of podocytes
- e. Proliferation of endothelial cells

3. "TRAM-TRACK APPEARANCE" is seen in kidney biopsy of adult patient with proteinuria and hypertension. What is the likely diagnosis?

- a. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- b. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- c. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- d. Ig A nephropathy
- e. Diabetes mellitus

4. A 54-year-old woman has had recurrent urinary tract infections for the past 15 years. On many of these occasions, Proteus mirabilis was cultured from

her urine. For the past 4 years, she has had a burning pain on urination and urinary frequency. Urinalysis shows as pH of 7.5; specific gravity, 1.020; 1+ hematuria; and no protein, glucose, or ketones. Microscopic examination of the urine shows many RBCs, WBCs, and triple phosphate crystals, which of the following renal lesions is most likely to be present?

- a. Acute tubular injury
- b. Malignant nephrosclerosis
- c. Papillary necrosis
- d. Renal cell carcinoma
- e. Staghorn calculus

5. A 50-year-old male rapidly developed acute renal failure alongside nephritic syndrome 1 week after flu-like illness. His renal biopsy will most likely reveal :

- a. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- b. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- c. Acute proliferative glomerulonephritis
- d. Lupus nephritis
- e. Crescentic glomerulonephritis

6. A 4-year-old boy presented with a palpable mass in flank with history of weight loss. MRI reveals a mass in kidney, histopathology of mass reveals round blue cell with interspersed tubules. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Renal papillary adenoma
- b. Nephroblastoma / Wilms tumor
- c. Cortical adenoma
- d. Renal clear cell carcinoma
- e. Renal papillary carcinoma

7. A majority of patients with acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis:

- a. Die from CCF within weeks
- b. Die from renal failure in few weeks
- c. Pass through subacute phase to chronic glomerulonephritis
- d. Pass through latent phase to chronic glomerulonephritis
- e. Recover completely

8. A 45-year-old woman has had angina pectoris, polyuria, and polydipsia for the past 10 years. On physical examination, she has a body mass index of 32. Laboratory studies show her hemoglobin A1c is 10%. Urinalysis shows a proteinuria, but no ketonuria. Which of the following is the most likely kidney lesion which might be seen?

- a. Chronic pyelonephritis and membranous glomerulonephritis
- b. Diffuse and nodular mesangial sclerosis (Kimmelsteil-Wilson nodules)
- c. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- d. Amyloidosis and GBM thickening
- e. Acute proliferative glomerulonephritis and tubulointerstitial nephritis

9. Following disease present only as nephritis syndrome?

- a. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- b. Acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis
- c. Minimal change disease
- d. Diabetic nephropathy
- e. Lupus nephritis

10. A 30-year-old woman HCV positive had periorbital edema. On detailed investigation her proteinuria was 5 mg/dl / 24 hrs. Renal biopsy revealed thickened basement membranes and spikes in silver stain. What would be the likely finding on electron microscopy?

- a. Subepithelial immune complex deposition
- b. Subendothelial immune complex deposition
- c. Mesangial immune complex deposition
- d. Intramembranous immune complex deposition
- e. No immune complex deposition

11. In minimal change disease, the principal lesion is in:

- a. Visceral epithelial cells
- b. Parietal epithelial cells
- c. Mesangial cells
- d. Endothelial cells

e. Both mesangial and endothelial cells

12. Commonest cause of nephrotic syndrome in children is:

- a. Focal glomerulonephritis
- b. Diffuse glomerulonephritis
- c. Minimal change disease
- d. Proliferative glomerulonephritis
- e. NSAIDs

GMC 2023

1. A 50-year-old male patient presented with costovertebral pain, palpable mass & hematuria. He also complained with fever, weight loss & malaise. On biopsy of renal mass, the diagnosis of clear cell carcinoma was made. Which gene mutation is responsible for clear cell carcinoma?

- a. Loss of VHL
- b. Mutated BHD gene
- c. Mutated FH gene
- d. Mutated MET gene
- e. VEGF inhibition

2. In IGA nephropathy, histological finding is;

- a. Podocyte fusion
- b. Thick glomerular basement membrane
- c. Segmental glomerulosclerosis
- d. Increase mesangial matrix
- e. Segmental sclerosis in glomeruli

3. A 75-year-old woman being investigated for recurrent UTIs (Proteus on culture report) has a stag horn calculus on CT scan. What is the most likely stone composition?

- a. Cystine
- b. Uric acid
- c. Struvite
- d. Calcium oxalate
- e. Hydrogen

4. Which one of the following symptoms is not related to urinary tract infection?

- a. Burning micturition
- b. Fever (low grade)
- c. Strong persistent urge to urinate

- d. Cloudy urine e. None

5. 30 year old lady has obesity, infertility hirsutism and depression. What is the most likely condition she suffering from?

- a. Hypothyroidism
 b. Morbid obesity
c. Polycystic ovary syndrome
 d. Polyglandular syndrome
 e. Type I diabetes mellitus

KGMC 2023

1. Clinical study was performed on patients having Glomerulonephritis. One group was diagnosis with Crescentic glomerulonephritis and another group with Membranous glomerulonephritis. Which one of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be found in group with Membranous glomerulonephritis in the absence of other findings?

- a. Rapid onset
 b. Red blood cell casts
 c. Oliguria
d. Albuminuria
 e. Hypertension

2. Hematuria is least likely to occur in:

- a. Minimal change disease**
 b. Acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis
 c. Urinary lithiasis
 d. Renal tubular adenocarcinoma
 e. Membrano-glomerulo nephritis

3. Urinalysis results showing proteinuria, many red blood cells, red blood casts and 1-2 white blood cells per high power field. Which of the following diseases best fits with these findings:

- a. Acute pyelonephritis
 b. Acute cystitis
 c. Minimal change disease
d. Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
 e. Polycystic kidney disease

4. The majority of patients with acute post-streptococcal GN:

- a. Recovers completely**
 b. Die from congestive heart failure in a few weeks
 c. Occurs in diabetes
 d. Die from renal failure in few weeks
 e. Progress through sub-acute phase to chronic glomerulonephritis

5. A histopathological glomerular lesion that strongly suggests diabetes mellitus is:

- a. Absence of foot processes
 b. Extensive crescent formation
 c. Splitting of basement membrane
d. Nodular glomerulosclerosis
 e. Linear IgG and C3 on immunofluorescence

6. A patient presents with proteinuria, edema, and symptoms of renal insufficiency. There appears to be nodular hyaline masses in the glomerulus of the kidney. Tests indicate that the kidney has enlarged. The disease with the most similar presentation would be?

- a. IgA nephropathy
b. Diabetic nephropathy
 c. Membrano proliferative GN
 d. Lipoid nephrosis
 e. Dense membrane disease

7. A child with strep infection, a week later develops hypertension, hematuria, edema and oliguria. Elevated levels of anti-streptolysin O antibodies are found in the serum. What is the key morphological features of this disease:

- a. Spike and doom appearance
b. Humps
 c. Deposition of IgM and C3
 d. Ribbon like basement membrane
 e. Splitting of basement membrane

8. A patient presents with hematuria, proteinuria on urinalysis, edema and recurrent episodes of gross hematuria. C3 levels are low and examination of the basement membrane reveals thickening of the

glomerular loop or tram-tracking. He is diagnosed with the type 1 of MPGN. Electron dense deposition is most commonly seen in:

- Mesangium
- Glomerular basement membrane
- Sub-endothelial area
- Sub-epithelial side of basement membrane
- loop of Henle

9. In a patient with a Tubulointerstitial nephritis, which of the following is true?

- The patient always has symptoms.
- Renal tubular acidosis may not be present.
- In chronic disease a rash is always present.
- Interstitial nephritis never impairs renal function.
- In acute disease there may also be a high blood eosinophil count (eosinophilia) and eosinophils in the urine (eosinophiluria)

10. Which of the following statements is more relevant to renal tract stone formation? a.

- A low urine oxalate level.
- Repeated urinary tract infection and stasis.
- A low urine calcium level.
- A low urine Urate levels.
- High protein diet.

11. Which of the following is not typically a site of normal ureteral narrowing, where stones get caught?

- Iliac vessels
- Pelvic ureteric junction(PUJ)
- L4 level
- Vesico-ureteric junction (VUJ)
- Pelvic ureter

12. Which of the following most unlikely in Nephrotic syndrome?

- 3g proteinuria per day.
- Associated with hyperlipidemia
- May be caused by drugs such as gold and ACEI

d. Membranous glomerulonephritis is the most common cause of primary Nephrotic syndrome in adults.

e. Hypertension is characteristic.

NWSM 2023

1. A 40-year-old man notes weight loss, increased appetite and double vision for 6 months. On physical examination, his temperature is 37.7°C, pulse is 106/min, respirations are 20/min, blood pressure is 140/80 mm Hg. A fine tremor is observed in his outstretched hands. He has bilateral proptosis and corneal ulceration. Laboratory findings include a serum TSH level of 0.1 mIU/L. A radio iodine scan indicates increased diffused uptake throughout the thyroid. He receives propylthiouracil therapy and his condition improves. Which of the following best describes the microscopic appearance of his thyroid gland before therapy?

- Destruction of follicles, lymphoid aggregates and Hurthle cell metaplasia
- Enlarged thyroid follicles lined by flattened epithelial cells
- Follicular destruction with inflammatory infiltrates containing giant cells
- Nodules with nests of cells separated by healing stroma that stains with Congo red
- Papillary projections in thyroid follicles and lymphoid aggregates in stroma

2. A 65-year-old male presented with fever, vomiting and decreased urine output. Patient was resuscitated with IV normal saline but his urine output did not improve. The physician suspects acute tubular necrosis and orders a urine RE. Which of the following would suggest RTN?

- Oval fat bodies
- Hexagonal crystals
- Muddy casts
- RBC casts
- WBC casts

3. Renal colic is a symptom referred to?

- a. T6 Dermatone
- b. T7 Dermatone
- c. T8 Dermatone
- d. T9 Dermatone
- e. T10 Dermatone

4. A 55 year old man having history of right loin pain and disuria on and off, was diagnosed with a mass in the right kidney. The most common renal tumor is?

- a. Oncocytoma
- b. Renal cell carcinoma
- c. Angiomyolipoma
- d. Pheochromocytoma
- e. Lymphoma

5. A 32 years old patient with body swelling, malar rash, arthralgia, photo-sensitivity and alopecia. She on examination has a malar rash, small joint tenderness and pedal edema. On urine-analysis she has +2 albumin and +3RBC casts. The diagnosis of SLE with renal involvement. Which of the following is not a hallmark of nephritic syndrome

- a. Hematuria
- b. Hypertension
- c. Impaired renal functions
- d. Nephrotic-range proteinuria
- e. Proteinuria

6. A 60-year-old diabetic woman being investigated for recurrent urinary tract infections (Proteus on urine culture & sensitivity) has a staghorn calculus on CT. What is the most likely stone composition?

- a. Cysteine
- b. Calcium oxalate
- c. Hydrogen
- d. Uric acid
- e. Struvite

7. A 75-year-old woman being investigated for recurrent urinary tract infections has a staghorn calculus on CT. Urine culture report shows

growth of Proteus. What is the most likely stone composition?

- a. Struvite/Triple phosphate
- b. Uric acid
- c. Calcium Oxalate
- d. Cystiene
- e. None of the above

8. A 6-year-old child has been drinking more water with more frequent urination for the past 7 months. Urinalysis shows pH of 6.5 and no protein, blood, glucose, ketones, WBCs, RBCs, or casts. Serum electrolytes are deranged and creatinine is 3.2 mg/dL. An ultrasound scan shows bilaterally small kidneys with medullary cysts concentrated at the cortico medullary junction. Which of the following gene is most likely mutated in this child?

- a. JBTS 2
- b. MCKD1
- c. NPHP1
- d. PKD1
- e. PKHD1

KMC 2023 ALL

1. Cytogenetics studies performed on a renal tumor demonstrate the presence of terminal deletion of the arm of chromosome 3. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis? VIII.

- a. Collecting duct carcinoma
- b. Oncocytoma
- c. Renal cell carcinoma chromophobe type
- d. Renal cell carcinoma clear cell type
- e. Renal cell carcinoma papillary type

2. A male patient presents to the OPD with complaint of swelling of left testicle. Ultrasound scan showed a mass protruding from pole of testicle. Biopsy of the lesion showed classic perivascular structures which are seen in yolk sac tumours. These lesions are called?

- a. Call-Exner bodies
- b. Michaelis-Guttman bodies
- c. Port caval shunts
- d. Schiller-Duval bodies
- e. Russel bodies

3. A feature of chromophobe renal cell carcinoma is

- a. Association with tuberous sclerosis
- b. Good prognosis**
- c. High prevalence of 3p deletion
- d. Mean age at diagnosis of 25 years
- e. Tendency for renal vein invasion

4. A 15 years old boy was prescribed some medicine for fever, sore throat and joint pains. He was completely fine, but after two weeks he suddenly developed fever, hematuria and rash on body. His serum creatinine was also elevated. The blood film and urine R/E will most likely show these blood cells.

- a. Basophils
- b. Eosinophils.**
- c. Lymphocytes.
- d. Neutrophils
- e. Pus cells

5. A biopsy of the 2.0 cm exophytic bladder tumor of a 57 years old man show papillary structures lined by more than 10 layers of epithelial cells. Nuclear Atypia is moderate, mitosis are rare and there are foci of necrosis. The neoplasm infiltrates the underlying muscularis mucosa. Which of the following is the most important parameter influencing the prognosis?

- a. Cell layers
- b. Infiltration of the muscularis**
- c. Mitosis
- d. Necrosis
- e. Nuclear Atypia

6. A histopathologist is examining renal biopsy specimen of a 54 years old male with long standing history of uncontrolled hypertension. He notices that capsule is adherent to cortical surface. Kidney surface is fine granular and shows V-shaped areas of scarring. What is the possible cause of these findings?

- a. Glomerulonephritis.

b. Malignant hypertension

- c. Nephrosclerosis**
- d. Nephrotic syndrome
- e. Renal artery sclerosis

7. A 50 years old male patient was diagnosed as having bladder carcinoma. Which of the most important predisposing condition for the development of bladder cancer?

- a. Arylamine exposure
- b. Cigarette smoking**
- c. Cyclophosphamide treatment
- d. Human papilloma virus infection
- e. Schistosoma hematobium infection

8. A 24 years old male patient presents with sudden onset of pain in right scrotum. Ultrasound scans showed a stone impacted in ureter. This confirms the diagnosis of ureteric calculus. In this regard, the commonest type of ureteric calculus is?

- a. Calcium oxalate**
- b. Cysteine
- c. Granite
- d. Triple phosphate
- e. Urate

9. A 13 years old boy is seen because of increasing weakness, easy fatigability, and weight loss over the past 90 days. In addition he has developed nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. His blood pressure is markedly decreased, he has increased pigmentation of his skin creases. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Addison's Disease**
- b. Hypogonadism
- c. Hypoparathyroidism
- d. Hypopituitarism
- e. Hypothyroidism

10. A 60 years old male patients resents to emergency unit with complaint of inability to pass urine. On examination, the bladder is found fully distended. On Digital rectal examination, the prostate is found to be abnormally enlarged. Biopsy of the prostate was advised which showed benign prostatic hyperplasia. Which zone of prostate is most likely effected by prostatic hyperplasia?

- a. Capsule of prostate
- b. Entire prostate
- c. Perurethral prostate
- d. Peripheral prostate
- e. Transitional zone of prostate

11. A 30 years old woman is seen by her gynecologist & months after giving birth to a normal infant. She suffered severe cervical lacerations during delivery, resulting in hemorrhagic shock Following blood transfusion and surgical repair, postpartum recovery has so far been uneventful. She now complains of continued amenorrhea and loss of weight and inuscle strength) What is the Diagnosis?

- a. Androgen excess
- b. Diabetes Insipidus
- c. Hyperprolactinemia
- d. Primary Hypothyroidism
- e. Sheehan syndrome

12. A 34 years old woman is seen because of unexplained weight gain, selectively over the trunk, upper back & neck, irregular menstrual periods. She is especially concerned about the changing contour of her face, which has become rounder moon shaped. She has male pattern hair growth, elevated blood pressure and blood glucose. Abdominal CT Scan reveal smooth homogeneous lesion in left adrenal gland. Which of the following Investigations will be needed for diagnosis of the above disease?

- a. Cortisol
- b. GH
- c. LH and FSH

- d. Prolactin
- e. TSH

13. A 60 year old male with a history of Type 1 diabetes loses consciousness during the course of a dental treatment. What can be the most likely cause?

- a. Addisonian crisis
- b. Anaphylaxis
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Hyperglycemia
- e. Cushing Syndrome

14. A 60 years old woman complains of itching and scaling of the right breast nipple area, which on biopsy is confirmed as Paget's disease. On further work-up, a 2cm in diameter palpable mass is noted under the skin o the nipple. Which of the following is likely to be an association?

- a. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma
- b. Lobular carcinoma in situ
- c. Invasive lobular carcinoma
- d. Intraductal papilloma
- e. Fibroadenoma

15. Thyroxin binding globulins (TBGs) is one of three transport proteins responsible for carrying the thyroid hormones thyroxine and triiodothyronine in the bloodstream and have effect on Thyroid function tests. Which of the following conditions can lead to increase level of abnormal (TBGs)

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Hypothyroidism
- c. Malabsorption
- d. Malnutrition
- e. Pregnancy

16. A palpable mass is noted in right lobe of thyroid of a 45 years old man along with enlargement of cervical lymph nodes. Histopathological study reveal tumor cells having ground glass appearance Orphan Annie) nuclei. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Anaplastic carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Medullary carcinoma
- d. Papillary carcinoma
- e. Papillary carcinoma

17. A 20 year old Male comes to the ER with severe lower abdominal pain which accompanied with nausea and vomiting fever for 1 day and he says he got no relief when he took paracetamol He is also complaining of pain during urination. Which of the following investigations will you perform first to confirm your diagnosis?

- a. Abdomino-pelvic Ultrasound to visualize Kidney, Ureters, bladder
- b. Blood CP
- c. Blood culture
- d. Infective markers
- e. Urine Culture

18. Calcium is the most abundant cation found in the human body and plays an integral role in neural transmission, enzyme activity, myocardial function, coagulation and other cellular functions. Which of the following disease can lead to hypercalcemia?

- a. Hyperparathyroidism
- b. Pancreatitis
- c. Malignant disease
- d. Sarcoidosis
- e. Thyrotoxicosis

19. Glucose tolerance test can be done in pregnancy to screen for gestational diabetes. Which other condition this test is employed for?

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Adrenal hypofunctions
- c. Hypothyroidism
- d. Hyperparathyroidism
- e. Pituitary Atrophy

20. An acutely ill 20 years old female student is brought to emergency with fever, hypotension and

obtunded mental status. Numerous petechiae and purpuric hemorrhages are scattered over the trunk. Gram stain reveals gram-negative diplococci., Serum sodium is markedly decreased while serum potassium is increased. APTT and d-Dimers are increased. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute kidney failure
- b. Addison Disease
- c. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- d. Hemophilia
- e. Waterhouse Friderichsen Syndrome

21. A 36 years old man is brought to the emergency department because of lethargy, weakness, and confusion Serum sodium and plasma osmolality are markedly decreased while urine osmolality is increased What is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Conn syndrome
- b. Cushing syndrome
- c. Sheehan syndrome
- d. SIAD syndrome
- e. Nephrotic syndrome.

22. A 25 years old woman presents with amenorrhea and weight loss despite increased appetite. The history and physical findings reveal exophthalmos, fine resting tremors, tachycardia, and warm moist skin. What is the Most probable diagnosis?

- a. Goiter
- b. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- c. Hyperparathyroidism
- d. Hypopituitarism
- e. Hyperthyroidism

23. On screening examination during recruitment at an Army selection center, a 21 years old boy is found to have the left scrotum which feels like a bag of worms What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Epididymitis
- b. Hydrocoele
- c. Inguinal hernia
- d. Testicular torsion
- e. Varicocele

24. A 40 years old male with chronic renal failure is on waiting list for a transplant matching. Which of the following genetic locus of transplant antigen is used in matching the donor kidney with the recipient?

- a. ABO blood group
- b. Human Leukocyte Antigen
- c. Immunoglobulin A
- d. Major histocompatibility complex
- e. Rhesus antigen

25. A 30 years old man presented to a dentist with dental problems. The dentist referred him to a physician for his increased frequency of headaches he is also complaining of change in his ring size and lately his shoe size has increased

On examination he is 5 feet 10 inches. Blood pressure 170/100 mmHg. He has large Duffy hands, macroglossia, increased spaces between teeth, prognathism and frontal bossing. The physician investigated him and found him to be acromegalic with increased growth hormones and IGF-1 and inability to suppress growth hormone on OGTT. His pituitary MRI is showing 1.7 cm adenoma and his perimetry is normal. What is the best treatment option?

- a. Cabergoline
- b. Pegvisomant
- c. Pituitary irradiation
- d. Transphenoidal surgery
- e. Wait and repeat tests after six months

26. A 32-year-old woman attends her GP with weight loss and tremors. On questioning, she also reports loose stools and increasing anxiety.

She has a past medical history of type 1 diabetes. You suspected Grave's disease in the patient. Which antibody test will you order to support your diagnosis?

- a. Anti 21-hydroxylase antibody
- b. Anti parietal cell antibody
- c. Antigliadin antibodies

d. Thyroid peroxidase antibodies

e. Thyroid stimulating hormone receptor antibody

27. A 50-year-old man came to medical OPD with symptoms of recurrent episodes of watery diarrhea, associated with crampy abdominal pain and hot flushes...

On examination, pulse was 80/minute, BP 140/80 (lying), and 120/70 (standing)

Chest: bilateral wheezes

CVS: pansystolic murmur along the left sternal border

What is the diagnosis?

- a. Carcinoid syndrome
- b. Coeliac disease
- c. Giardiasis
- d. IBS
- e. Congestive heart failure

28. The child has excessive frequency of passing urine and has to seek permission from the teacher in the class to leave the lessons and go to the wash room. There is history that ants are attracted to the urine. Currently he has lost weight despite good oral intake, urine is not smelly, temp is 101.0. Urine dipstick shows no protein. Blood glucose is 220 mg/dl. The various possible diagnoses are:

- a. Urinary tract infection
- b. Psychogenic polydipsia
- c. Diabetes mellitus
- d. Malaria
- e. Diabetes insipidus

29. A 50-year-old female presented with three years history of anorexia, nausea, generalized weakness and depressive symptoms. Her blood pressure 180/100. Her lab results are as follows.

Hb 8 gm/dl

SGPT 42

SCreatinine 6 mg/dl (0.5-1.5 mg/dl)

SCalcium 12 mg/dl (8.5-10.5 mg/dl)

SPTH 400 pg/ml (10-55 pg/ml)

What is the Most likely cause of hypercalcaemia in this patient?

- a. Parathyroid Adenoma
- b. Parathyroid Carcinoma
- c. Pagets Disease
- d. Renal Cell carcinoma

e. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism

30. A 33-year-old woman presents with weight loss and excessive sweating, her partner reports that she is 'on edge all the time and during the consultation you notice a fine tremor, Her pulse rate is 96/min. A large, non- tender goitre is noted. Examination of her eyes is unremarkable with no evidence of exophthalmos.

Free T4 12.2 pmol/l

Free T3 12.2 p mol/l (3.0 -7.5)

TSH <0.05 mu/l

What is the most common cause of the diagnosis under consideration?

- a. De Quervain's thyroiditis
- b. Graves' disease
- c. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- d. T3-secreting adenoma**
- e. Toxic multinodular goiter

31. A 40 year old female presents to the OPD with history of worsening headache, weight gain and generalized weakness. She also turned out to be hypertensive and raised blood sugar levels on a couple of occasions. An Overnight dexamethasone suppression test was done which showed no cortisol suppression. What is the most commonest cause of above mentioned symptoms and test?

- a. Conn's syndrome
- b. Cushing's Disease**
- c. Pheochromocytoma
- d. Small cell lung cancer
- e. Thyroid carcinoma

32. Most Common form of Nephrotic Syndrome is:

- a. Minimal Change Disease
- b. Focal Segmental glomerulo-sclerosis**

- c. Membrano proliferative glomerulonephritis
- d. Membranous Nephropathy
- e. C3 glomerulopathy

6. ENDOCRINE PATHOLOGY

PAPER WMC

1. A 42-year-old woman has noted increasing fullness in her neck for the past 7 months. Her mother is diagnosed as MEN 2 syndrome. On physical examination, her thyroid gland is diffusely and asymmetrically enlarged and nodular. There is no lymphadenopathy. She undergoes thyroidectomy. Gross examination of the thyroid shows a multicentric thyroid neoplasm; microscopically, the neoplasm is composed of polygonal-to spindle-shaped cells forming nests and trabeculae. There is a prominent, pink hyaline stroma that stains positively with Congo red and gives apple green birefringence on polarized lens. Levels of which hormone would be most likely raised in this thyroid neoplasm?

- a. Calcitonin**
- b. CD3
- c. Cytokeratin
- d. Estrogen receptor
- e. Parathyroid hormone

2. A 44-year-old, otherwise healthy woman feels a small lump on the left side of her neck. A firm, painless, 1.5-cm cervical lymph node is palpable. The thyroid gland is not enlarged. A chest radiograph is unremarkable. Laboratory findings reveal normal TFTs. A fine-needle aspiration biopsy of the thyroid gland is done which reveals follicular cells forming papillae like structures with cleared nuclei, nuclear grooves and some nuclear inclusions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Anaplastic carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Medullary carcinoma
- d. Papillary carcinoma**
- e. Parathyroid carcinoma

3. Hyperfunction of anterior pituitary in pre-pubertal children generally results in :

- a. Acromegaly
- b. Addisons disease
- c. Cushing syndrome
- d. Gigantism**
- e. Hyperprolactinemia

4. A 43-year-old woman has had increasing lethargy and weakness over the past 3 years. She has cold intolerance and she wears a sweater in the summer. One year ago, she had menorrhagia, but now she has oligomenorrhea. She has difficulty in concentrating and her memory is poor. She has chronic constipation too. On physical examination she has alopecia, and her skin appears coarse and dry. Her face, hands, and feet appear puffy. Microscopic appearance of her causative disease should thyroid gland diffusely infiltrated by lymphocytes forming lymphoid follicles with visible germinal centers and pinkish appearing cells. Which of the following serologic test findings is most likely to be positive in this woman?

- a. Anticentromere antibody
- b. Anti-double-stranded DNA antibody
- c. Anti-Jo-1 antibody
- d. Antimitochondrial antibody
- e. Anti-thyroid peroxidase antibody**

5. A two year old child has failure to thrive since infancy. Physical examination shows that the child is short and has coarse facial features, a protruding tongue, and an umbilical hernia. As the child matures, profound intellectual disability becomes apparent. A deficiency of which of the following hormones is most likely to explain these findings?

- a. Cortisol
- b. Insulin
- c. Norepinephrine
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Thyroxine (T4)**

GMC 2023

1. A 30 year old female presented with solitary thyroid nodule. She complained of hoarseness of voice. On clinical examination cervical lymph node is also palpable. On thyroid scan it was cold solid nodule. FNAC of nodule showed intranuclear inclusions of aspirated cells. On biopsy the tumor cells showed orphan Annie eye nuclei. What is the diagnosis?

- a. Anaplastic carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Hurthle cell carcinoma
- d. Medullary carcinoma
- e. Papillary carcinoma**

2. A patient presented with weight loss, sweating, palpitation, lid lag, exophthalmos, Tachycardia tremors and a goiter. Upon thyroid scan, there appears to be increased intake of iodine. What is the pathogenesis of this disease?

- a. Infection
- b. Immune complex mediated
- c. Hashimoto's thyroid
- d. Idiopathic
- e. Autoimmune mediated**

3. A patient who is presented with increased growth of skeletal and soft tissues, hypertension, arthritis, menstrual disturbance, and diabetes mellitus. When oral glucose administered, which one of the following level will increase?

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Antidiuretic hormone
- c. Insulin like growth factor
- d. None of the above**
- e. Both a & b

4. Patient with diabetes have an increased risk for all of the following except?

- a. Cataracts
- b. Infection
- c. Increased atherosclerosis
- d. Peripheral Neuropathy
- e. Pancreatic carcinoma**

5. which of the following is true for papillary thyroid carcinoma?

- a. May have psammoma
- b. Least common type
- c. Worst prognosis
- d. Associated with MEN-II
- e. Most common in elderly population

6. The most common cause of hypothyroidism in third world countries in which of the following ?

- a. Pituitary dysfunction
- b. Dequervain's thyroiditis
- c. Graves disease
- d. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- e. Iodine deficiency

7. Cushing's triad is;

- a. Increase ICP, HTN , Bradycardia
- b. Increase ICP , Hypotension , Bradycardia
- c. Increase ICP, Hypotension , Tachycardia
- d. Increase ICP, HTN, Tachycardia
- e. Decrease ICP, HTN , Tachycardia

8. The most common type of thyroid carcinoma is?

- a. Anaplastic carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Medullary carcinoma
- d. Papillary carcinoma
- e. Small cell carcinoma

9. Which gland is under direct neural regulation of hypothalamus?

- a. Adrenal gland
- b. Anterior pituitary gland
- c. Parathyroid glands
- d. Posterior pituitary gland
- e. Thyroid gland

10. Iodine deficiency can cause

- a. Goiter
- b. Thyroid cancer
- c. Solitary Nodules
- d. Thyroiditis
- e. None of the above

11. Hyperparathyroidism causes

- a. Heat intolerance
- b. High blood sugar
- c. Increased urination
- d. Headache
- e. Both a & b

12. Most common cause of Cushing syndrome

- a. ACTH Secreting tumor
- b. Adrenal adenoma
- c. Exogenous steroids
- d. Adrenal carcinoma
- e. All of the above

KGMC 2023

1. In 80% of cases, the primary hyperaldosteronism is caused by an aldosterone secreting adenoma.

What is the name of this syndrome?

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Conn's syndrome
- c. Adrenogenital syndrome
- d. Addison disease
- e. Down syndrome

2. The morphologic changes seen in primary hyperparathyroidism Include those in the parathyroid glands and in other organs affected by elevated levels of which of the following?

- a. Sodium
- b. Potassium
- c. Zinc
- d. Calcium
- e. Lead

3. A 31-year-old woman, who has two healthy children, notes that she has had no menstrual periods for the past 6 months, but she is not pregnant and takes no medications. Within the past week, she has noted some milk production from her breasts. She has been bothered by headaches for the past 3 months. An optometrist finds her lateral vision to be reduced. On physical examination she is afebrile and normotensive. Which of the following laboratory test findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

- a. Increased serum cortisol
- b. Lack of growth hormone suppression
- c. Increased serum alkaline phosphatase
- d. Hyperprolactinemia
- e. Decreased serum TSH

4. A 2-year-old child has failure to thrive since infancy. Physical examination shows that the child is short and has coarse facial features, a protruding tongue, and an umbilical hernia. As the child matures, profound intellectual disability becomes apparent. A deficiency of which of the following hormones is most likely to explain these findings?

- a. Cortisol
- b. Insulin
- c. Norepinephrine
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Thyroxin (T4)

5. A 50-year-old man with fasting blood glucose >140 mg/dL on two occasions is put on a restricted caloric diet and started on an oral hypoglycemic agent. Which of the following laboratory studies is most likely to afford the best method of monitoring disease control in this man?

- a. Cholesterol, total
- b. Fasting plasma glucose
- c. Glycosylated hemoglobin
- d. Microalbuminuria
- e. Random plasma glucose

6. A 42-year-old woman amenorrhea and emotional disturbances. You note upper truncal obesity and suspect Cushing presents with syndrome. Laboratory studies reveal elevated serum levels of corticosteroids that can be lowered by administration of dexamethasone. Which of the following is the most likely cause of hypercortisolism in this patient?

- a. Adrenal cortical adenoma
- b. Adrenal cortical carcinoma
- c. Adrenal cortical hyperplasia
- d. Pheochromocytoma
- e. Pituitary adenoma (Corticotroph cells producing adenoma)

7. Which one is the most significant factor that leads to the metabolic derangements seen in type II diabetes mellitus?

- a. Lack of B cells in islets of Langerhans
- b. Chronic renal failure
- c. Peripheral insulin resistance
- d. Overproduction of amylin protein
- e. Development of autoantibodies to insulin

8. A 28-year-old woman has had difficulty concentrating at work for the past month. She is constantly getting up and walking around to visit co-workers. She complains that the work area is too hot. She seems nervous and often spills her tea. She has been eating more but has lost 5 kg in the past 2 months.

On physical examination her temperature is 37.5°C, pulse 101/minute, respiratory rate 22/minute, and blood pressure 145/85 mm Hg. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

- a. Decreased catechol amines
- b. Decreased iodine uptake
- c. Decreased plasma Insulin
- d. Decreased TSH
- e. Increased ACTH

9. A 29-year-old primigravida who received no prenatal care has marked vaginal bleeding after the onset of labor at 38 weeks gestation. Cesarean section is performed and a lacerated low-lying placenta is removed. She remains hypotensive for 6 hours and requires transfusion of 12 Postpartum, she becomes unable to breast- packed RBC units. Feed the infant. She does not have a resumption of normal menstrual cycles. She becomes more sluggish and tired. Which of the following pathologic lesions is she most likely to have had following delivery?

- a. Bilateral adrenal hemorrhage
- b. Pituitary necrosis
- c. Subacute thyroiditis
- d. Metastatic choriocarcinoma
- e. Insulinitis

10. A 49-year-old woman has had increasing cold intolerance, weight gain of 4 kg, and sluggishness over the past two years. A physical examination reveals dry, coarse skin and alopecia of the scalp. Her thyroid is not palpably enlarged. Her serum TSH is raised with a low thyroxin level. A year ago, antithyroglobulin and anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies were detected at high titer. Which of the following thyroid diseases is she most likely to have?

- a. DeQuervain disease
- b. Papillary carcinoma
- c. Hashimoto thyroiditis
- d. Multinodular goiter
- e. Graves' disease

11. A 50-year-old man has episodic headaches for 3 months. On physical examination his blood pressure is 185/110 mm Hg, with no other remarkable findings. Laboratory studies show a normal sodium, potassium, and chloride levels, glucose 91 mg/dl. An abdominal CT scan shows a 7 cm left adrenal mass. During surgery, as the left adrenal gland is removed, there is a marked rise in blood pressure. Which of the following laboratory test findings most likely explains his findings?

- a. Decreased serum cortisol
- b. Decreased urinary homovanillic acid
- c. increased serum ACTH
- d. increased urinary free catechol amines
- e. Increased insulin levels

12. A 33-year-old previously healthy man has lateral visual field deficits, but his residual vision is 20/20. His facial features have changed over the past year. His shoe size has increased. A head CT scan reveals enlargement of the sella turcica. Which of the following hormones is most likely being secreted in excessive amounts in this man?

- a. Antidiuretic hormone
- b. Prolactin
- c. ACTH
- d. Growth hormone
- e. Luteinizing hormone

13. This is not an endocrine gland

- a. Adrenal
- b. Pituitary
- c. Lacrimal
- d. Thyroid
- e. Pancreas

NWSM 2023

1. A 13-year-old female collapses while playing basketball. When brought to the emergency room, she is obtunded. She has hypotension, tachycardia, and deep, laboured respirations. She has a serum sodium level of 151 mmol/L, potassium level of 4.6 mmol/L, chloride level of 98 mmol/L, bicarbonate level of 7 mmol/L, and glucose level of 521 mg/dL. A Urinalysis reveals no proteins, blood, no nitrate, but there 4+ glucose and 4+ ketone levels. The most probable pathologic finding in pancreas at the time of her collapse is?

- a. Amyloid replacement of islets
- b. Chronic pancreatitis
- c. Eosinophil infiltration of islets
- d. Loss of islets of Langerhans
- e. Pancreatic duct obstructions

2. A 5-year-old boy develops secondary sex characteristics, including pubic hair development and enlargement of the penis. Which of the following morphologic features is most likely to be seen in his adrenal glands?

- a. A nodule in the adrenal medulla
- b. A nodule in the adrenal cortex composed of zona glomerulosa cells
- c. Bilateral adrenal cortical hyperplasia
- d. Bilateral adrenal cortical atrophy
- e. Normal size and architecture

3. A 23-year-old woman has a routine health status examination. Her body mass index is 22. Laboratory studies show fasting plasma glucose is 130 mg/dL. Urinalysis shows mild glucosuria, but no ketonuria or proteinuria. She has no detectable insulin autoantibodies. Her father was similarly affected at age 20 years. She is most likely to have a mutation in a gene encoding for which of the following?

- a. Glucagon
- b. Glucokinase**
- c. GLUT4
- d. Insulin
- e. MHC DR

4. A female of 30 years presented to the medical OPD for a routine checkup during the second trimester of pregnancy. On investigation the patient was noted to have hypernatremia and adema. Which of the following factors most probably lead to patient condition?

- a. Activation of Aldosterone**
- b. Gestational diabetes
- c. Increased levels of insulin
- d. Ketogenesis
- e. Physiologic volume overload

5. A 22-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes was brought unconscious to the emergency department. Her blood glucose level was 395 mg/dl (normal 70-110mg/dl). An intravenous infusion of insulin was started, and 6 hours later the patient's blood glucose decrease to a normal level. Which of the following molecular actions most likely contributed to the therapeutic effect of the drug in the patient's disorder?

- a. Activation of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) - sensitive K⁺ channels in target cells
- b. Inhibition of glucose transporters in pancreas cell membranes
- c. Inhibition of liver glucokinase
- d. Phosphorylation of a tyrosine kinase-linked receptor**
- e. Stimulation of hormone-sensitive lipase

6. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is a group of autosomal recessive disorders, each characterized by hereditary defects in an enzyme involved in adrenal steroid biosynthesis. Name one particular hormone for this condition?

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Cortisol**
- c. Estrogen

- d. Glucagon
- e. Thyroid hormone

7. A 0.7-cm microadenoma of the adenohypophysis is seen by head MRI in a 25-year-old female. Which of the following complications is she most likely to have?

- a. Amenorrhea with galactorrhea**
- b. Hyperthyroidism
- c. Acromegaly
- d. Cushing disease
- e. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH)

8. Which of the following would not result in increased blood urea concentration?

- a. CCF
- b. GI bleeding
- c. High protein diet
- d. Pregnancy**
- e. Severe dehydration

9. The high-power microscopic appearance of a thyroid nodule shown here is from a 44-year old male. His serum free T₄ and TSH levels are normal. No thyroid auto antibodies are detectable in the serum. This is most consistent with a past history of?

- a. Dietary iodine deficiency**
- b. Irradiation to the neck
- c. Consumption of goitrogens
- d. Removal of a tumor from adrenal medulla
- e. Viral infection

10. A 44 year old man with type-1 diabetes started an intensive therapy to achieve a tight control of his diabetes. Which of the following complications will the man be at greatest increased risk of experiencing?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Hypoglycemia**
- c. Loss of vision
- d. Nephropathy
- e. Weight loss

11. A 28-year-old woman has had difficulty concentrating at work or the past month. She is constantly getting up and walking around to visit co-workers. She complains that the work area is too hot. She seems nervous and often spills her coffee. She has been eating more but has lost 5kg in the past 2 months. On physical examination her temperature is 37.5°C, pulse 101/minute, respiratory rate 22/minute, and blood pressure 145/85 mm Hg. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

- Decreased catecholamines
- Decreased iodine uptake
- Decreased plasma insulin
- Decreased TSH
- Increased ACTH

12. A 7-year-boy develops secondary sex characteristics, including appearance of pubic hair, development and enlargement of the penis. Which of the following morphologic features is most likely to be seen in his adrenal glands?

- Bilateral adrenal cortical hyperplasia
- Bilateral adrenal cortical atrophy
- Nodule in the adrenal medulla
- Normal size and architecture
- Nodule in the adrenal cortex composed of zona glomerulosa cells

7. REPRODUCTIVE PATHOLOGY

PAPER WMC

1. A young 30 year old male has been diagnosed with testicular mass. Biopsy of the mass revealed a tumor composed of sheets of clear cells with prominent borders separated by lymphocytic septae. The cells have prominent nucleoli. Serologically LDH is raised. The diagnosis of the tumor is?

- Seminoma
- Spermatocytic seminoma
- Dysgerminoma
- Teratoma
- Sertoli cell tumor

2. Following endometrial lesion is precursor to type 1 endometrial carcinoma?

- Chronic endometritis
- Adenomyosis
- Endometrial hyperplasia
- Mucinous metaplasia
- Squamous Metaplasia

GMC 2023

1. A 50 year old woman complained of post-menopausal bleeding. On examination her cervix was eroded and ulcerative. Biopsy was taken and diagnosis of squamous intraepithelial neoplasm was made on the basis of nuclear changes along with cytoplasmic halos having perinuclear vacuoles termed koilocytic atypia. Which of the following is associated with koilocytic atypia?

- EBV
- High Ki-67
- High CEA level
- HPV protein E5
- Keratin formation

2. A 32 year old female patient with diagnosis case of ovarian tumor with ascites and pleural effusion. All these findings are present in which of the following condition?

- Basal cell carcinoma
- Carcinoid tumor
- Krukenberg tumor
- Meigs syndrome
- Pseudomyxoma peritonei

KGMC 2023

1. Lichen sclerosis is characterized by _____ of the epidermis.

- Thinning
- Thickening
- Hypertrophy
- Hyperplasia
- Atrophy

2. Surface epithelial stromal cell tumors comprise about ___% of ovarian cancers a.

- a. 15 to 20%
- b. 5 to 10%
- c. 5%
- d. 65 to 70%
- e. 80%

3. Leiomyomas of the uterus often are

- a. Symptomatic
- b. Asymptomatic
- c. Painful
- d. Silent
- e. Aggressive

4. Low risk HPV are

- a. 6, 11
- b. 16, 18
- c. 31, 32
- d. 33, 34
- e. 9, 22

5. The regurgitation theory is in the disease of

- a. Adenomyosis
- b. Teratoma
- c. Vaginitis
- d. Endometriosis
- e. Fibroedenoma

6. Choriocarcinoma most commonly arises in which of the following conditions:

- a. Abortions.
- b. Hydatiform mole.
- c. Invasive mole.
- d. Normal pregnancy.
- e. Ectopic pregnancy.

7. A female 29 year old was found to have an enlarged uterus. Ultrasound showed multiple cystic structures in the uterus. Which tumor marker you will recommend for diagnosis and prognosis:

- a. CEA
- b. PSA
- c. S-100
- d. Beta HCG
- e. CA 125

8. A 22 year old woman had menarche at the age of 14. For the past year she had oligomenorhea, hirsutism and 8 kg weight gain. Pelvic examination is normal while ultrasound shows that each ovary is about twice normal size. Which of the following condition is most likely:

- a. Immature teratoma.
- b. Polycystic ovaries
- c. Krukenberg tumor

- d. Tubo ovarian abscesses.
- e. Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma.

9. Epispadias and hypospadias are the conditions that prevent proper deposition of semen in vagina and results in:

- a. Permanent impotence
- b. Sterility
- c. Superfecundation
- d. Temporary impotence
- e. Vaginismus

10. Cryptorchidism is a condition where

- a. One of both testes are not developed
- b. One or both testes fail to descend into the scrotum
- c. One or both testes are not formed
- d. Where scrotum is well developed
- e. Both testes have been removed surgically

NWSM 2023

1. A 70-year-old , previously healthy man comes to his physician for a routine health examination. On palpation, his prostate is normal in size. Laboratory study shows a serum prostate specific antigen (PSA) level of 17 ng/mL, however twice the value he had 1 year ago. A urinalysis shows no abnormalities.

Which of the following histologic findings in a subsequent biopsy specimen of the prostate is most likely to account for the patient's current status?

- a. Nodular hyperplasia
- b. Adenocarcinoma
- c. Acute prostatitis
- d. Chronic abacterial prostatitis
- e. Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia

2. A 3 months old infant presented with right side empty scrotum. On examination; right testis is palpable in right Inguinal region; A diagnosis of right undescended testicle(UDT) is made . What is the ideal age of Orchidopexy?

- a. 6-9 months
- b. 1-2 years
- c. 2-5 years
- d. After 5 years

3. A 38-year-old man previously in good health suddenly develops severe abdominal pain radiating from the left loin to the groin and associated with nausea and perspiration and frequent urination. He is restless, tossing and turning in bed but has no other abnormal findings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Herpes zoster involving the left lower rib dermatome
- b. Left ureteric calculus
- c. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage
- d. Sigmoid diverticulitis
- e. Torsion of the left testicle

4. The result that most accurately reflects severe renal disease is?

- a. S.creatinine=4.7mg /dl. Creatinine Clearance= 46 ml/min , BUN = 85 mg/dl
- b. S.creatinine= 1.0mg/dl. Creatinine Clearance=112ml/min, BUN =18 mg/dl
- c. S.creatinine= 2.5mg/dl.Creatinine Clearance= 119 ml/min, BUN=16mg/dl
- d.S.creatinine=1.1mg/dl.Creatinine Clearance=96ml/min,BUN=45mg/dl
- e.S.creatinine=1.2mg/dl.Creatinine Clearance=106ml/min,BUN=22mg/dl

5. A 14-year-old female presented with body swelling, hematuria and decreased urinary output. She reports sore throats 12 days back. On examination, she has congested throat, pedal edema, on further examination she has +2 albumin and + 3 RBC. The physician suspects nephritic syndrome, which of the following pathology is the possible diagnosis?

- a. Past infection GN
- b. IgA nephropathy
- c. Alports syndrome
- d. Acute interstitial
- e. ATN

6. A 28-year-old woman has had difficulty concentrating at work or the past month. She is constantly getting up and walking around to visit co-workers. She complains that the work area is too hot. She seems nervous and often spills her coffee. She has been eating more but has lost 5kg in the past 2 months. On physical examination her temperature is 37.5°C, pulse 101/minute, respiratory rate 22/minute, and blood pressure 145/85 mm Hg. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

- a. Decreased catecholamines
- b. Decreased iodine uptake
- c. Decreased plasma insulin
- d. Decreased TSH
- e. Increased ACTH

7. 3 A 55-year-old man has dysuria, increased frequency, and urgency of urination for the past 6 months. He has sometimes experienced mild lower back pain. On physical examination, he is afebrile. There is no costovertebral angle tenderness. The prostate gland feels normal in size; no nodules are palpable. Laboratory studies show that expressed prostatic secretions contain 30 leukocytes per high-power field. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- b. Acute bacterial prostatitis
- c. Syphilitic prostatitis
- d. Chronic abacterial prostatitis
- e. Metastatic prostatic adenocarcinoma

KMC 2023

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8. ENDORINE MEDICINE

PAPER WMC

1. Name of first signal line test for thyroid function evaluation is:

- a. T4
- b. Thyroid binding globulin
- c. T3
- d. TSH

e. TRH

2. A 45 year old lady complains of visual problem and headache. She also states that her shoe size has remarkably increased. She has been diagnosed as having diabetes mellitus for the last 2 months. On examination she has big moist hands, hirsutism and blood pressure of 160/120mmHg. Which of the following tests will be helpful in the diagnosis of this patient?

- a. HbA1c
- b. Serum cortisol
- c. MRI scan of pituitary
- d. Thyroid function test
- e. Serum ACTH

3. A diabetic patient on insulin therapy presents in an unconscious state to Emergency Department. His blood glucose is 35mg/dl. What is the appropriate treatment?

- a. Insulin 12 units I/V stat
- b. Infusion of normal saline
- c. Infusion of Ringer Lactate
- d. Injection naloxone
- e. Injection glucagon

4. Delayed relaxation phase of ankle jerk is a sign of?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Cushing syndrome
- c. Carcinoid syndrome
- d. DM
- e. Hypothyroidism

5. A 40 year old woman presented with central obesity, round face and purple marks on the abdomen. She has been taking HAKIMI drugs for joint pains for the last 3 years. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Addison's disease
- b. Chronic kidney disease
- c. Cushing's syndrome
- d. Type 2 diabetes
- e. Metabolic syndrome

6. A 35-year-old female complains of fatigue, muscle weakness and depression. She is pregnant with her second child and has a history of autoimmune disorders. Lab tests reveal elevated serum calcium and PTH levels. What is the likely cause of hyperparathyroidism in this patient?

- a. Pregnancy-related changes
- b. Addison's disease
- c. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- d. Gestational diabetes
- e. Hypothyroidism

7. A 45-year-old individual with type 2 diabetes presents to the emergency room with symptoms of confusion, shakiness, and sweating. The patient mentions taking their regular diabetes medication earlier in the day. On examination their blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg, heart rate is 90bpm, and blood glucose level is 55mg/dl. What is the most appropriate next step?

- a. Administer intravenous (IV) insulin
- b. Administer hypertonic glucose
- c. Administer an oral antidiabetic medication
- d. Initiate long-term glucose-lowering therapy
- e. Order haemoglobin A1c test

8. Which parameters must be used in assessment of short stature?

- a. Child's height
- b. Siblings height
- c. Parent's height
- d. Mid parental height
- e. All of above

9. The goal of management of D.M type 1 to maintain fasting sugar level between:

- a. 110-140
- b. 80-120
- c. 70-80
- d. 120-150
- e. None of above

GMC 2023

1. A patient presents with polyuria and increase thirst serum glucose is not elevated serum osmolality is low. upon water deprivation test.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. Problem in pituitary
- b. Problem in kidneys
- c. Patient with diabetes mellitus
- d. Serum ADH is high
- e. Both a & b

2. Which of the following is a common complication following thyroid (total thyroidectomy) surgery?

- a. Diabetes
- b. Hypertension
- c. Hypocalcemia
- d. Hypokalemia
- e. None of the above

3. 15 year old female presented to emergency department in the state of coma and fever. She has air hunger and dehydrated her GCS is 9/15 , pube 100 , BI 100/60, blood sugar level are 450 msg/dl .

What is the best treatment option for this patient?

- a. Metformin
- b. Gliclazide
- c. Long acting insulin
- d. Hydration with saline & Humulin R(DKA protocol)
- e. DPP4 inhibitor

4. 30 year old diabetic patient presented with polyuria, burning micturition. Her blood glucose levels are 250 mg/dl despite on oral medications. She has this unary complaints for the last few months. What are the best investigation plans for her management?

- a. Urine routine analysis/RBC
- b. Fasting blood glucose daily
- c. Blood culture, RBC
- d. Urine culture HbAb/c , RBC
- e. Ultrasound abdomen pelvis

5. A young asthmatic previously taking exogenous steroids came to emergency with vomiting, abdominal pain, low BP , dry mucous membranes blood sugar 120mg/dl most likely Dx is

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Diabetes insipidus
- d. Addisonian crisis
- e. None of the above

6. The most common cause of permanent congenital hypothyroidism is

- a. Dyshormonogenesis
- b. Thyroid dysgenesis
- c. Iodine deficiency
- d. Defect of iodine transport
- e. Pendred syndrome

7. Which one is not an appropriate treatment for graves disease?

- a. Beta blockers
- b. Surgical removal of thyroid gland
- c. Radio- active iodine
- d. Antithyroid drugs
- e. Thyroxin

KGMC 2023

1. 20yr old female presents with five years history of weight gain, Irregular periods and worsening facial hair what is most likely diagnosis.

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Hypopituitarism
- c. Cushing syndrome
- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Polycystic ovarian disease

2. What is the investigation of the first choice for a 20-year-old girl who presented with a history of weight loss, sweating, palpitation, and diarrhea?

- a. Anti-tissue transglutaminase level
- b. Sputum acid fast bacilli
- c. Thyroid function test
- d. Liver function tests

e. Duodenal biopsy

3. What is the most likely diagnosis for a young girl with cold intolerance, weight gain, menorrhagia and polymenorrhagia?

- a. Sheehan syndrome
- b. Addison disease
- c. Thyrotoxicosis
- d. Hypothyroidism
- e. PCOs

4. A 40 yr old male start complaining of increase in shoe size, change in complexion and widening of upper teeth. what is cause of it

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Acromegaly
- c. Hyperthyroidism
- d. Syndrome

5. 35 years old female with feeling of swelling in body severe constipation and hoarseness of voice for last 4 month she look pale with puffy face. best investigation is

- a. TSH.
- b. T3T4.
- c. SERUM PROLACTIN.
- d. FSH LH.
- e. Renal functional test

6. Effects of hypothyroidism include all BUT this:

- a. Diarrhea
- b. Lethargy
- c. Anorexia
- d. Weight gain
- e. Vomiting

7. A 30 year old lady with primary infertility presented with hirsutism. She gives history of irregular periods. Biochemical investigation are normal except blood sugar which is 180 mg%. Diagnosis?

- a. Type 1 diabetes
- b. Polycystic ovaries Syndrome
- c. Type 2 diabetes
- d. Pituitary tumour
- e. Hypothyroidism

8. Urinary track infection is define the culture of pure organism more than

- a. >103
- b. >104
- c. >105
- d. >106
- e. >107

9. C3 levels in AGN returns to normal within

- a. 10 weeks
- b. 8 weeks
- c. 4 months
- d. 1week
- e. 2 weeks

10. A 10 yr old girl presents with history of increased thirst and hunger over previous several weeks. This is associated with passing copious volume of urine. She has become unconscious for last 4 hours. O/E GCS is 8/15 with no meningeal signs. Mucous membranes are dry and skin pinch goes back very slowly. Heart rate 130 bpm and bp 90/60mmHg. Blood glucose is 440mg/dl, pH of 7.1, and bicarbonate level of 10mEq/l, urea 35mg/dl and creatinine 0.8 mg/dl. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Acute renal failure
- b. Acute liver failure
- c. Acute UTI
- d. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- e. Paracetamol poisoning

NWSM 2023

1. A clinical study is conducted in patients diagnosed with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes Mellitus. Persons with either type develop complications of accelerated and advanced atherosclerosis. All untreated patients have an elevated hemoglobin A1c. Which of the following features common to patients with either type 1 or type 2 diabetes Mellitus is most likely to be found by this study?

- a. Association with certain MHC class II alleles
- b. High concordance rate in monozygotic twins
- c. Marked resistance to the action of insulin
- d. Nonenzymatic glycosylation of proteins
- e. Presence of islets cells antibodies

2. A 34-year-old man is referred for evaluation of hypertension and persistent hypokalemia in spite of

taking oral potassium supplements. Blood pressure is 180/110 mm Hg. Serum sodium is 149 mEq/L (normal 140 to 148 mEq/L); potassium, 3.3 mEq/L (normal 3.6 to 5.2 mEq/L). Computed tomography demonstrates a 3 cm mass in right adrenal gland. The most likely diagnosis is ?

- Addison disease
- Cushing syndrome
- Conn syndrome
- Cushing disease
- Sipple syndrome

3. Inhibition of gonadotrophin release is required in a patient for which she is stated on gonadotrophin analogues. Which of the following methods of administrations would be followed in this patient?

- Concomitant use of antagonists
- Continuous administration
- Gradual increase in dose
- Pulsatile administration
- Single large dose

4. An infant is born with following premature delivery. Multiple external congenital anomalies are noted. The infant exhibits a seizure soon after birth. The blood glucose is 19 mg/dl. Which of the following maternal disease is the most likely cause for the observed findings in this infant?

- Cystic fibrosis
- Diabetes mellitus, Type II
- Gestational diabetes
- Maturity onset diabetes of the young
- Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor

5. A mother brings her 4 month old baby to you. She is concerned that the baby can't hold his neck, is sleepy all the times and has constipation. On examination, the baby is lethargic has a wide open anterior fontanelle, coarse features and a large tongue. Which of the following investigations would you like to do to reach a diagnosis?

- Thyroid function tests

- Liver function tests
- Karyotyping
- Renal function tests
- Ultrasound head

6. A middle-aged man has experienced diarrhea, nervousness, palpitations and increased irritability for the past 5 months. Proptosis and lid lag are among physical examination findings. Which of the following laboratory findings is the most likely?

- Increased plasma insulin level
- Increased serum T4 level
- Increased serum TSH level
- Increased serum cortisol level
- Increased serum corticotrophin level

7. In a clinical Audit, it has been found that no case of HYPOKALAEMIA has been reported from your lab while the percentage of patients with Hyperkalemia had been reported from your lab while percentage of patients with Hyperkalemia, and sodium abnormalities is quite reasonable. All your quality checks are within acceptable range. What could be the cause of this anomaly?

- A fault in ISE equipment
- Delay in separation of serum
- Use of expired reagents
- Use of liquid heparin causing dilution
- Use of collection tubes containing sodium heparin

8. A 45 year man has experienced severe diarrhea, nervousness, Palpitations and increased irritability for the past 6 months. Proptosis and lid lag are among physical examination findings. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely?

- Increased plasma insulin level
- Increased serum T4 level
- Increased serum TSH level
- Increased serum cortisol level
- Increased serum corticotrophin level

9. A 16 years old male patient with history of sudden onset bilateral lower limb weakness, power of 0/5 , he reports celebrating his birthday last night and reports intake of 5 slices of cake. His ECG shows prolonged QT interval with u- wave. Which of the following is responsible?

- a. Sodium
- b. Magnesium
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Calcium
- e. Potassium

10. 76 years old female , known case of small cell carcinoma lunglung.under treatment from oncologist .presented to E.R with fits,he denies extra medicationmedications and other symptoms emergency investigation are ordered, serum sodium is 101,other labs are normal.What is most probable diagnosis?

- a.SIADH
- b.Psychogenic polydypsia
- c.thiazide induced Hyponatremia
- d.hypovolemic Hyponatremia
- e.hypervolemic Hyponatremia

11. A female of 35 years was receiving Somatotrophin for adiposity, asthenia and reduced muscle mass. A few weeks later she presented to the medical emergency anxiety and ovarian dysfunction. On examination, her prolactin levels were low. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for the patient's condition?

- a. Bromocriptin
- b. Mecasermin
- c. Prolactin
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Somatotrophin

12. A years old female is having polyuria (3.5 litres of urine /day). She is not a known patient of diabetes mellitus. She has been referred to you for carrying out 'water deprivation test' to rule out diabetes insipidus.Which of the following is the most

important parameter to be tested in blood and urine?

- a. Estimation of Aldosterone
- b. Estimation of BNP
- c. Renal function tests
- d. Serum and urine electrolytes
- e. Serum and urine OS molality

13. A 25 years old female is having polyuria. She is not a known patient of diabetes mellitus. She has been referred to you for carrying out 'water deprivation test' to rule out diabetes insipidus.Which of the following is the most important to be tested in blood and urine?

- a. Estimation of Aldosterone
- b. Estimation of BNP
- c. Renal function tests
- d. Serum and urine electrolytes
- e. Serum and urine osmolality

14. 1. A 56 year old lady presented to the medical unit complaining of excessive tiredness, cold intolerance, constipation and dry skin. She is Post menopausal and is having these symptoms for about 3 months. She has also gained some weight. Which among the following is the probable diagnosis?

- a. A. Hypothyroidism
- b. B. Acromegaly
- c. C. Metabolic Syndrome
- d. D .Cushing's Disease
- e. E. Adrenal Insufficiency

15. A 36 years old with history of head trauma secondary to road traffic accident presents to ER with polydypsia, polyuria. He denies extra medications and other comorbid. His workup shows sodium of 174, and normal osmolality. Whats the probable diagnosis?

- a. Central diabetes insipidus
- b. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- c. Partial diabetes insipidus
- d. Psychogenic polydypsia
- e. SIADH

16. A 50 year female subjected to renal transplantation 2 years ago .After the surgery she started steroid therapy to prevent the rejection of transplantation. She came to the hospital for screening and the adrenal biopsy was done.What's the most likely finding that can be observed?

- a. Cortical atrophy
- b. Cortical hypertrophy
- c. Diffuse hyperplasia
- d. Dysplasia
- e. Macro nodular hyperplasia

KMC 2023

1. A 50 Years old man is working in a hospital. He is exposed to some occupational hazard. Which of the following hazard is controlled on the basis of ALARA (As low as reasonably achievable) principle

- a. Dust suppression
- b. Ionizing Radiations
- c. Radio frequency radiation
- d. Sound Waves
- e. Ultraviolet Radiation

2. Hormones are present in the body in very low quantity, Which methodology is more specific and sensitive for hormone estimation?

- a. Chemiluminescence
- b. Chromatography
- c. Colorimetry
- d. Electrophoresis
- e. Spectrophotometry

3. During 4th year MB85 class a student falls in class rank from first place to last place. She has also noted a lower pitch to her voice and coarsening of her hair along with increased tendency towards weight gain, menorrhagia and increased intolerance to cold.

What relevant Investigations will you perform in this case?

- a. ACTH
- b. GH
- c. GTT
- d. LH & FSH
- e. TFTS

4. A 20 year old Male comes to the ER with severe lower abdominal pain which accompanied with nausea and vomiting fever for 1 day and he says he got no relief when he took paracetamol He is also complaining of pain during urination. Which of the following investigations will you perform first to confirm your diagnosis?

- a. Abdomino-pelvic Ultrasound to visualize Kidney, Ureters, bladder
- b. Blood CP
- c. Blood culture
- d. Infective markers
- e. Urine Culture

5. Thyroid function tests (TFTs) Include T3,T4 and TSH. Name 1st line single test for thyroid function evaluation?

- a. Free T4
- b. T3
- c. TBG
- d. TRH
- e. TSH

6. Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) of a 48 year old senior male officer during his "Annual Check-up" was found to be 142 mg/dl. He was advised re-testing for DM by Glycosylated Heamoglobin (A1C). The result of A1C was found to be 6.8% (HPLC) Now he wants your opinion. Keeping in view the latest recommendations by International bodies (and ignoring the social aspects for the time being, at least) which of the following you think is the best option for this patient:

- a. DM is confirmed
- b. Requires repeating of FPG
- c. Requires repeating of A1C
- d. Requires OGTT
- e. Requires Urinalysis

7. A 26 years old woman has episodic hypertension with headache, diaphoresis, and palpitations MRI scan showed Adrenal tumors arising from medulla What urinary lab investigation can confirm the diagnosis?

- a. Urinary protein creatinin ratio
- b. 24 hours urinary ketosteroids
- c. 24 hour urinary proteins
- d. Urinary Albumin
- e. Vinyl Mandilic acid (VMA)

8. A 30 years old woman presents with amenorrhea, galactorrhea, and visual field defects all of several months duration, MRI reveals a hypophyseal mass impinging on optic chiasm. Which hormone would be found in high concentration in serum?

- a. ACTH
- b. GH
- c. LH and FSH
- d. Prolactin
- e. TSH

9. Which of the following tests can be used to assess kidney functions at tubular level?

- a. Calculation of GFR
- b. Creatinine clearance
- c. Cystatin C
- d. Fractional excretion of Na
- e. Serum Urea

10. A 54 years old woman is concerned about swelling in left Breast on examination there is 4x5cm lump in upper inner quadrant of left breast there is also a single mobile lymph node palpable in left axilla the contralateral side and axilla are normal what is the next appropriate management option?

- a. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- b. Triple assessment
- c. Reassurance and close follow up
- d. MRI of breast
- e. Ultrasound of breast

11. A 62-year-old male presents to the OPD complaining that, he has noted slight urgency, frequency, nocturia, a decrease in the force of micturition. He is referred to have blood tests to include which of the following?

- a. Carcinoembryonic antigen
- b. Prostate specific antigen
- c. Carbohydrate antigen 19
- d. Lactate Dehydrogenase
- e. Alkaline phosphatase

12. A 60 years old man is distressed by severe backache due to metastatic carcinoma of the prostate. Which of the following is the appropriate treatment?

- a. Radiotherapy
- b. Subcapsular Orchidectomy
- c. Radical Prostatectomy
- d. Palliative Chemotherapy
- e. Brachytherapy

13. A surgical resident is asked by the consultant to perform a staging workup for a lady with invasive ductal carcinoma having a 5x5 cm lump in left breast with peau d'orange skin, which of the following is the correct step

- a. CT scan Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis
- b. CT scan chest, abdomen, and pelvis and bone scan
- c. MRI of breast
- d. MRI of chest
- e. Positron Emission Tomography CT scan

14. A 42 years old female presents to the OPD with pain in the right upper quadrant. Ultrasound examination reveals a 5x5 cm mass in the lower pole of right kidney What is the next appropriate investigation?

- a. Intravenous Urogram
- b. X-ray KUB
- c. CT scan abdomen
- d. Diagnostic Laparoscopy
- e. MRI abdomen

15. A 24 years old woman presented to the OPD with painless lump in her right breast. On examination, there is a 2x2 cm firm mobile swelling in upper outer quadrant of right breast. What is the next step in management?

- a. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- b. Mammography**
- c. Reassurance and follow up
- d. Core Cut biopsy
- e. Excision of the lump

16. A 40 years old gentleman presented with dizziness, decreased energy level and lethargy. On examination his BP is 80/40mmHg. He is pale looking with reduced facial hair and gynaecomastia. His MRI shows a 2 cm pituitary macroadenoma

His hormonal tests show:

- Free T4 12 nmol/l (77-155 nmol/l)
- Free T3 0.8 nmol/l. (1.2-2.8 nmol/l)
- TSH <0.05 mU/l (0.3-1 mU/l)
- 9 am Cortisol 80 nmol/L (Normal >450 nmol/L)
- FSH 0.2 mIU/mL (1.5-12.4 mIU/mL)
- LH 0.4 mIU/mL (LH is 1.7-8.6 mIU/mL)
- Testosterone 2.5 nmol/L (10 to 35 nmol/L)
- Serum prolactin 25 ng/mL (Men: less than 20 ng/mL)
- IGF-1 40 ng/ml (90-360 ng/mL for people ages 40-54)

What is the next immediate step?

- a. Growth hormone replacement
- b. Replace thyroid hormones
- c. Steroid replacement**
- d. Start him on cabergoline
- e. Testosterone replacement

17. All children with type 1 diabetes mellitus require insulin therapy most require 2 or more injections of insulin daily with doses adjusted on the basis of self monitoring of blood glucose levels the preferable insulin regimen is

- a. Conventional Insulin therapy: Twice daily mixed Insulin
- b. Mixed Insulin breakfast + evening meal and mid day short acting insulin.
- c. Intermediate acting breakfast + evening meal and three times short
- d. Short acting breakfast+ lunch and mixture of short acting and intermediate acting at evening meal
- e. Rapid acting before breakfast+ lunch + evening meal+ long acting before bedtime**

18. A 54-year-old woman presents systemically unwell with high grade fever and sore throat. She has recently started carbimazole for hyperthyroidism, What is the most important blood test to perform?

- a. Cortisol
- b. Full blood count**
- c. Liver function tests
- d. Prothrombin time
- e. Urea and electrolytes

19. A 20-year-old athletic man with no significant past medical history is found to have isolated asymptomatic microscopic haematuria on routine physical exam. He is not on any medications and does not use illicit drugs. Which one of the following observations suggests haematuria of glomerular origin?

- a. Absence of RBC and WBC casts.
- b. Decoy cells in urine sediment
- c. Dysmorphic RBCs of acanthocytes in urine sediment**
- d. Isomorphic red blood cells (RBCs) in urine sediment
- e. Isomorphic RBCs and white blood cells (WBCs) in urine sediment

20. A 15 years old school going student presented to emergency deptt with chief complaints of vomiting abdominal pain and increased urinary frequency for the last three days.

On examination his blood pressure is 100/80mg Hg, pulse rate is 102 beats per minute and regular.His skin is dry and flushed.

These investigations are available at the moment.

Random blood sugar 350 mg/dl

Blood PH 7.25

5 creatinine 1.1 mg/dl

Serum ketones positives

What is the best First line treatment for this patient?

- IV bicarbonate
- IV 0.9% Normal Saline
- IV antibiotics
- IV 0.45% Dextrose Saline
- S/C Heparin

21. A 40 year old female presents to the OPD with history of worsening headache, weight gain and generalized weakness. She also turned out to be hypertensive and raised blood sugar levels on a couple of occasions. An Overnight dexamethasone suppression test was done which showed no cortisol suppression. What is the most commonest cause of above mentioned symptoms and test?

- Conn's syndrome
- Cushing's Disease
- Phaeochromocytoma
- Small cell lung cancer
- Thyroid carcinoma

22. A 30-year-old man presents to the Emergency Department with nausea, vomiting, severe flank pain, and hematuria Which one of the following diagnostic images is APPROPRIATE in this subject?

- A plain film of the abdomen (KUB)
- An ultrasound of the kidneys
- An intravenous urogram
- An unenhanced helical (spiral) CT of abdomen
- An MRI

23. A 23 years old male presented to OPD department with history of vomiting and watery diarrheafir 2 days. His vitals are as follows; blood pressure 105/72 mmHg, pulse 94 bpm, respiratory rate 14/min, temperature 36.9 deg C. On examination, the (abdomen is soft and non-tender, Capillary refill time is 2 seconds and his shin turgor is normal. The patient's mucous membranes appear dry. His GCS is 15/15 and he is answering all questions appropriately. His initial blood tests show the following:

Na+ 123 mmol/L (135-145)

K+ 3.6 mmol/L (3.5-5.0)

Urea 10.3 mmol/L

Creatinine 131 µmol/L (55-120)

With regards to this patient's hyponatremia, which of the following is the best approach?

- Encourage oral fluids
- Fluid restriction to less than 1 litre a day
- IV 3% sodium chloride
- IV 5% dextrose
- IV isotonic normal saline

24. A 50-year-old man came to medical OPD with symptoms of recurrent episodes of watery diarrhea, associated with crampy abdominal pain and hot flushes. On examination pulse was 80bpm, BP 140/80 (lying), and 120/70 (standing)

Chest: bilateral wheezes

CVS pan systolic murmus along the left sternal border

What is the serum biomarker of this condition?

- Serum chromogranin A
- Serotonin level
- Sandostatin level
- Serum metanephrines
- 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid

25. A 24 year old thin, lean female presented to the opd with dizziness and depressive symptoms. She was also complaining of abdominal pain with

episodes of vomiting. On examination she had dark brown complexion and her BP was 90/60, Keeping the history in mind what is the most specific investigation you would like to do?

- a. Blood glucose level
- b. Serum Calcium
- c. Thyroid function tests
- d. Serum ferritin
- e. Synacthen test

9. FORENSIC MEDICINE

PAPER WMC

1. Abortion done in good faith to save the life of the woman is known as :

- a. Natural abortion
- b. Justifiable abortion
- c. Criminal abortion
- d. Unjustifiable abortion
- e. Spontaneous abortion

2. Immediately after delivery uterus is at the level of :

- a. Midway between the umbilicus and symphysis pubis
- b. Midway between the sternum and umbilicus
- c. Just below the umbilicus
- d. Just at the level of umbilicus
- e. Descends into the pelvis

3. Masochism means:

- a. Sexual intercourse with dead body
- b. Sexual pleasure by suffering pain
- c. Sexual pleasure by self estimation
- d. Sexual pleasure by contact with articles
- e. Anal intercourse between man and man

4. Minimum possible age to give consent for organ donation for therapeutic purposes is :

- a. 18 years
- b. 11 years
- c. 40 years
- d. No age limits
- e. No such law for this

5. Unnatural sexual offense is :

- a. Rape
- b. Adultery
- c. Incest
- d. Sodomy
- e. Intercourse between male and female

6. In pregnancy the confirmatory test is ;

- a. Morning sickness
- b. Lethargy
- c. Malaise
- d. Urine pregnancy test
- e. E-emesis

7. Which instrument is used to examine the victim of homosexuality:

- a. Tooth forcep
- b. Scalpel
- c. Scissors
- d. Proctoscope and colonoscope
- e. Knife

GMC 2023

1. In pregnancy, enlargement of uterus at public level is seen in the following weeks.

- a. 4 weeks
- b. 8 weeks
- c. 12 weeks
- d. 24 weeks
- e. 36 weeks

2. False virgin is who has.

- a. Elastic hymen
- b. No hymen
- c. Imperforated hymen
- d. Annular hymen
- e. Septate hymen

3. A habituated female (i.e female who had frequent sexual intercourse) shows torn hymen known as.

- a. Carunculae hymenalis
- b. Linea Nigra
- c. Carunculae myrtiformes
- d. Marginal hymen
- e. Imperforated hymen

4. A female who had given birth to child exhibits only remnants of hymen known as.

- a. Carunculae hymenalis
- b. Linea Nigra
- c. Carunculae myrtiformes
- d. Marginal hymen
- e. Imperforated hymen

BLOCK L PREPROFFS

5. The spermatozoa in a case of sexual intercourse can be seen in vagina till .

- a. 1-7 days
- b. 10 days
- c. 2 weeks
- d. 4 weeks
- e. 8 weeks

6. Sin of Gomorrah is.

- a. Anal coitus
- b. Buccal coitus
- c. Incest
- d. Lesbianism
- e. Indecent assault

7. The pregnancy caused by rape can be terminated under the following ground.

- a. Therapeutic
- b. Eugenic
- c. Humanitarian
- d. Social
- e. None

KGMC 2023

1. Induction of criminal abortion by unskilled interference involves:

- a. Abortion stick
- b. Dilatation & evacuation
- c. Electric current
- d. Laminaria tent
- e. Prostaglandins

2. After delivery the uterus resumes it's normal size in about:

- a. Three weeks
- b. Four weeks
- c. Six weeks
- d. Eight weeks
- e. Ten weeks

3. Vaginal discharge after delivery in first three days is known as:

- a. Lochia
- b. Lochia Alba
- c. Lochia Nigra
- d. Lochia rubra
- e. Lochia serosa

4. Softening of the lower uterine segment at about the sixth week of pregnancy is called,

- a. Braxton and Hick's sign
- b. Chadwick's sign
- c. Conclusive sign of pregnancy in living
- d. Goodell's sign
- e. Megar's sign

hegars sign

5. Ergot preparations used to induce criminal abortion are classified as:

- a. Abortion pills
- b. Ecbolics
- c. Emmenagogues
- d. irritants
- e. Systemic poisons

6. Remote complication of criminal abortion is:

- a. Air embolism
- b. Dyspareunia
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Poisoning
- e. Vagal Inhibition

7. "Peeping Toms" are the perverts involved in,

- a. Eonism
- b. Fetichism
- c. Masochism
- d. Pedophilia
- e. Voyeurism

8. During pregnancy, perverted appetite experienced by the mother is,

- a. Sympathetic disturbance
- b. Confirmatory sign of pregnancy
- c. Due to changes occurring in the abdomen
- d. Presumptive sign of pregnancy
- e. Probable sign of pregnancy

9. Brain death of a person who has donated his/her organs for transplantation is confirmed by,

- a. Close relative of the donor
- b. Donor itself
- c. Evaluation committee
- d. Monitoring authority
- e. Hospitals and institutions recognized for transplantation

NWSM 2023

1. After delivery the uterus resumes it's normal size within?

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 4 weeks
- c. 6 weeks
- d. 8 weeks
- e. 3 months

2. The softening of lower segment of uterus refers to?

- a. Brackston- Hick's sign
- b. Chadwick sign
- c. Goodell's sign
- d. Hegar's sign**
- e. Uterine souffle

3. Optimum number of visits is recommended antenatal clinic if everything is normal. However, if it is difficult for pregnant women to attend antenatal clinic regularly , the minimum number of visits target covering the entire period of pregnancy should be?

- a. 3 visits
- b. 4 visits**
- c. 2 visits
- d. 6 visits
- e. 5 visits

4. According to the Hess's rule, when fetal length is 40 cm , the age of fetus will be?

- a. 4 months
- b. 5 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 7 months
- e. 8 months**

5. The uterus after delivery resumes it's normal size within?

- a. 2 weeks
- b. 4weeks
- c. 6 weeks**
- d. 8 weeks
- e. 8.5 weeks

6. Injecting soapy solution into the uterus during criminal abortion is likely to result in?

- a. Air embolism
- b. Fat embolism**
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Perforation of uterus
- e. Thromboembolism

7. Goodell's sign of pregnancy means:

- a. Blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
- b. Enlargement of breast
- c. Softening of cervix of uterus**
- d. Softening of lower uterine segment
- e. Vaginal mucosa is bluish in color

8. Sexual offence in which seminal detection is not needed is:

- a. Bestiality
- b. Fellatio
- c. Rape
- d. Sodomy
- e. Tribadism**

9. 'Atavism' means:

- a. Child resembles his both parents
- b. Child resembles his brother
- c. Child resembles his father
- d. Child resembles his grand parents**
- e. Child resembles his mother

KMC 2023

1. A young male presented to ER with history of repeated sexual assaults upon local examination thickened and shiny silver hyper keratinized skin was founds around perianal region. Anus was deeply situated A foreign residue assumed to be having same consistency as of lubricant was found, Upon DRE anal canal was dilated with lax anal sphincter. Which of the following option best applies to the above findings?

- a. Bestiality
- b. Habitual active agent of sodomy
- c. Habitual passive agent of sodomy**
- d. Lesbian
- e. Vayeurism

2. A young lady had been pregnant under surrogacy contract for 9months and then delivered a healthy baby. After delivery she refused baby to handover to actual parents against the contract. What is the most suitable option among the following given below?

- a. Breach of child
- b. Cancellation of contract
- c. Commercial transaction
- d. Disagreement
- e. Revoking of contract**

3. Police has brought a middle-aged woman in an alleged case of concealment of birth. On examination she has enlarged breasts exuding colostrum, Montgomery's tubercles present. Uterus is relaxed flabby and at umbilical level Lochia rubre, is present in the vaginal canal. According to examination findings how many days have been passed since she has delivered the baby?

- a. 1day **b. 2-3 days** c. 4-5 days
d. 6 days e. 1week

4. Police has caught a renal transplant surgeon red handed for doing illegal renal transplants in a private setup. He now has been charged with violation of human tissue and organ transplant act. According to human organ transplant act of Pakistan what penalty he could face?

- a. Imprisonment for up to 1 year and permanent removal of name from PMDC
b. Imprisonment for up to 2 years only
c. Imprisonment for up to 5 years and removal of name for 2 years Initially
d. Imprisonment for up to 10 years and removal of name for 3 years initially
e. Removal of name from PMOC permanently

5. A 25 years adult man was brought to forensic medicine department who was said to be a victim of an unlawful sexual act sodomy. What is the most appropriate position for the examination of such case?

- a. Knee elbow position**
b. Left lateral position
c. Lithotomy position
d. Prone position
e. Right lateral position

6. A doctor was called by the prosecutor for cross examination during a court proceeding. The prosecutor questioned a physician about the way the abortion stick works during criminal abortion The acceptable answer is?

- a. Necrosis and infection of uterine wall
b. Nerve stimulation of uterus
c. Relaxation of Uterine Muscles
d. Separation of placenta
e. Uterine contraction

7. A young married woman who was 4 weeks pregnant but does not want to continue the pregnancy because of her studies. There is no health issues to the mother other wise However, her husband is also not willing to abort the baby. Aborting a fetus according to the above scenario in Pakistani law, is considered as?

- a. Criminal abortion**
b. Has to be decided in the court
c. Optional abortion
d. Therapeutic abortion
e. Upon mutual family decision

8. A wife of a young adult male reported to their family doctor that her husband is found to have abnormal sexual behaviors during intimacy. She said that her husband feels pleasure for being pained and frequently asks to torture and bite him. What type of sexual perversion is this?

- a. Bondage
b. Exhibitionism
c. Fetishism
d. Masochism
e. Sadism

9. A middle age 12 weeks pregnant women on her routine checkup found out during ultra sound that she is having a double sac with two fetuses. Initially in early days of her pregnancy there was only one fetus and sac What is this condition called?

- a. Dizygotic twins
b. Monochorionic dizygotic twins
c. Monozygotic twins
d. Superfecundation
e. Superfetation

10. RENAL MEDICINE

PAPER WMC

1. A 30 years male old patient has a road traffic accident half hour ago, he is presented in emergency department with gross haematuria, his BP is 100/80, his pulse is 100/min. On examination he had bruise in his right flank. What will be next step of management?

- a. Exploratory Laparotomy
- b. CT Scan Abdomen + Pelvis
- c. Blood Transfusion
- d. Right Nephrectomy
- e. X-ray erect Abdomen

2. A 60 years old patient presented with Gross haematuria and his CT Scan showed right renal mass which is 4 cm and confined to kidney there is no metastasis what is the stage of disease?

- a. T1a NOMO
- b. T2a NOMO
- c. T1b NOMO
- d. T2b NOMO
- e. T3 NOMO

3. A 30 years old male patient presented with 30 mm renal pelvis stone. What treatment will you offer to patient?

- a. ESWL
- b. Conservation treatment
- c. PCNL
- d. URS
- e. Pyelolithotomy

4. A 70 years old male presented with hesitancy, intermittent urination and nocturia, has USG shows 40 grams prostate. What treatment will you advise to patient?

- a. Urethral catheterization
- b. Anticholinergics drugs
- c. Alpha blockage drugs
- d. TURP
- e. Antibiotics

5. A 20 years old male presented with actual urinary retention. Urethral catheterization tried in emergency department but not successful. What will be next step of management?

- a. Retrograde urethrogram

b. Suprapubic catheterization

- c. Optical urethrotomy
- d. Urethroplasty
- e. Laparotomy

6. A 60 years old male presented with painless hematuria with passage of clots, he is also having irritative lower urinary tract symptoms, and he is smoker for the last 40 years. What is probable diagnosis?

- a. Enlarged prostate
- b. Bladder tumor
- c. Bladder stone
- d. Urinary tract infection
- e. Urethral stricture

7. A 20 year old man was referred for pink discoloration of his urine. Three days ago he complained of a sore throat and was given a course of amoxicillin and ibuprofen by the GP but those symptoms have resolved now. Urine dipstick showed blood ++, protein +, nitrites negative. What is the most likely diagnosis:

- a. Crescentic glomerulonephritis
- b. Wegener's granulomatosis
- c. IgA nephropathy
- d. Post streptococcal Glomerulonephritis
- e. Nephrotic syndrome

8. A 14 years old boy presented with three days history of abdominal pain, rash on the trunk, buttocks and legs, his blood pressure is 140/90.

Laboratory investigations:

CBC: Hb 12g/dl

TLC 9000 PLT 320000

Random blood glucose 120mg/dl

Anti Nuclear Antibodies : Negative

Urea: 100mg/dl

Creatinine : 2mg/dl

Chest Xrays : Unremarkable

Urine RE: RBCs++ Protein++

Pus cells 2-4/hpf

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

- b. Ig A Nephropathy
- c. Henoch Schonlein syndrome**
- d. SLE
- e. Minimal change disease

9. Commonest cause of chronic Kidney Disease?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Diabetes mellitus**
- c. Kidney stone
- d. SLE
- e. NSAIDs

10. A boy with recurrent UTIs, who can't pass urine in single stream, can have:

- a. Posterior urethral valves**
- b. Horse shoe kidney
- c. Single kidney
- d. All of above
- e. None of above

GMC 2023

1. A 45 years old women presents with hypertension, and metabolic alkalosis . She has no history of renal disease or heart failure. Her plasma renin activity is low and her serum aldosterone level is high . What is the most likely cause of her condition?

- a. Renal artery stenosis
- b. Aldosterone -producing adrenal adenoma**
- b. Renin- producing tumor
- d. Ectopic aldosterone - secreting tumor
- e. Familial hyperaldosteronism type 1

2. A 30 years old women presents with abdominal pain and distension for the last two months. On physical examination, she has multiple angiofibromas on her face and ash-leaf spots on trunk. A pelvic examination reveals an enlarged uterus. Laboratory tests show normal renal function and negative pregnancy test. A pelvic ultrasound shows multiple cysts in both ovaries. A renal ultrasound shows multiple cysts in both kidneys and multiple solid masses in the cortex and medulla. A contrast enhanced CT scan confirms the presence of bilateral renal angiomyolipomas . Which of the

following cells are most likely to be found in these tumors?

- a. Mature adipose cells**
- b. Immature cartilage cells
- c. Malignant epithelial cells
- d. Eosinophilic granular cells
- e. Multiple giant cells

3. A 65 year old man presents with hematuria and a palpable Mass in lower abdomen. Cystoscopy reveals a large , irregular, and ulcerated tumor involving posterior Wall of urinary bladder. Biopsy shows a high grade urothelial carcinoma with extensive squamous differentiation. What is the most likely stage of this tumor according to the TNM system?

- a. T1
- b. T2
- c. T3**
- d. T4
- e. T5

4. A 55 year old woman undergoes transurethral resection of a small papillary tumor in the bladder. Histologic examination shows a low grade urothelial carcinoma with thin fibrovascular cores and orderly arrangement of cells. Immunohistochemistry shows positive staining for CK20 in the superficial cells and negative staining for CK7 in the basal cells. What is the most appropriate diagnosis for this tumor?

- a. Papilloma
- b. Papillary urothelial neoplasm of the low malignant potential
- c. Low grade papillary urothelial carcinoma
- d. High grade papillary urothelial carcinoma**
- e. Invasive urothelial carcinoma

5. In live person the kidney transplantation , what investigations you will not do?

- a. Blood grouping
- b. HLA
- c. RFTs
- d. Renin hormone**
- e. Renal tract study

6. Nephrectomy is primarily indicated in which of the following conditions?

- a. Polycystic kidney disease
- b. Renal cell carcinoma
- c. Nephrolithiasis
- d. UTI
- e. Both c&d

7. What is the primary treatment goal for small kidney stones that can be passed naturally?

- a. Surgical removal
- b. Pain management
- c. Prevention of future stones
- d. Advice to increase fluid intake
- e. None

8. Undescended testes is also referred to as

- a. Inguinal hernia
- b. Varicoele
- c. Cryptorchidism
- d. Hydrocele
- e. Both b& c

9. Which one of the following can cause urinary retention?

- a. Direct inguinal hernia
- b. Benign prostate hyperplasia
- c. Urethral structure
- d. Bladder stone
- e. All except A

10. Which of the following is accurate regarding urine studies in nephrotic syndrome?

- a. A 2+ reading on urinalysis via dipstick represents 300 mg/dl of urinary protein or more, correlating with a daily loss of 3g or more
- b. The presence of 4 or more red blood cells per high-power field in urine sediment examination is required for a diagnosis of micro hematuria
- c. A measurement of 100-150 mg of total protein present in a 24-hour urine collection suggest early nephrotic syndrome
- d. A ratio of urine protein to urine creatinine >2g/g indicates nephrotic -range proteinuria

e. None of the above

11. In uncentrifuged sample of urine, definition of significant polyuria is.

- a. >3 leukocytes per high power field
- b. >10 leukocytes per high power field
- c. >10 leukocytes/cu mm
- d. >5 leukocytes/cu.mm
- e. None of the above

KGMC 2023

1. Which diagnostic test would be monitored to evaluate GFR and renal function?

- a. Serum creatinine and BUN
- b. Urine analysis
- c. Kidney biopsy
- d. Creatinine clearance
- e. Serum urea

2. One of the absolute contraindication for Renal Transplant is;

- a. Diabetes Mellitus
- b. Hypertension
- c. Non-Compliance of Recipient
- d. Non-Compliance of Donor
- e. Pregnancy

3. investigation of choice for a young lady presenting with burning micturation for the first time

- a. u/s abd
- b. x ray kub
- c. urine R E
- d. serum creatinine
- e. intravenous pyelography

4. What is the investigation of choice for a 10-year-old boy presented with peri-orbital and generalized body swelling and pitting edema feet with normal X-ray chest and ECG?

- a. Ultrasound kidneys
- b. 24-hour urinary protein
- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Serum creatinine
- e. Thyroid function tests

5. all of the following are features of nephrotic syndrome except

- a. Proteinuria
- b. Hypoalbuminemia
- c. Hypertriglyceridemia
- d. Generalized edema.
- e. Haematuria

6. Which of the following is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children?

- a. Diabetes Mellitus
- b. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- c. IgA nephropathy
- d. Minimal change disease
- e. Membranous nephropathy

7. A 35 years old female with feeling of swelling in body severe constipation and hoarseness of voice for last 4 months she looks pale with puffy face. Best investigation is

- a. TSH
- b. T3T4
- c. SERUM PROLACTIN.
- d. FSH LH.
- e. Renal functional test

8- hematuria of glomerular origin is highly suggested by which of the following urine analysis

- a. White cell cast
- b. Muddy cast
- c. Stony cast
- d. Red cell cast
- e. Fatty cast

NWSM 2023

1. A 55-year-old male patient with a history of hypertension and diabetes presents to a primary health clinic with complaints of anuria (complete absence of urine output) and severe fatigue. He reports a gradual decrease in urine output over the past 24 hours. On examination, you note bilateral lower limb swelling and elevated blood pressure. Which of the following actions is most appropriate?

- a. Initiate treatment for urinary tract infection
- b. Urgently refer the patient to a nephrologist
- c. Start the patient on over-the-counter diuretics
- d. Order a renal ultrasound for outpatient evaluation
- e. Schedule a follow up appointment for a comprehensive assessment

2. The treatment of choice for a large renal pelvic stone is?

- a. ESWL
- b. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy
- c. Open surgery
- d. Ureteroscopy
- e. None of the above

3. A 10-year-old woman has had a fever and chills accompanied by right flank pain for the past 3 days. She has had two similar episodes during the past year. On physical examination, her temperature is 38.3°C, her blood pressure is 152/92 mmHg, and there is right costovertebral angle tenderness. Laboratory findings show a serum glucose level of 77 mg/dL and creatinine level of 1 mg/dL. Urinalysis shows a pH of 6.5; specific gravity, 1.018; and no protein, glucose, blood or ketones. Microscopic examination of the urine shows many WBCs and WBC casts. Which of the following is the most useful test to obtain on this patient?

- a. Anti nuclear antibody
- b. Abdominal CT scan
- c. Plasma renin
- d. Renal biopsy
- e. Urine culture

4. A 60-year-old man having history of right loin pain and disuria on and off, was diagnosed with a mass in the right kidney. On tissue biopsy, it was found hypernephroma of right kidney. What should be the management plan?

- a. Rt radical nephrectomy
- b. Partial nephrectomy
- c. Adjuvant chemotherapy
- d. Follow up and chemotherapy
- e. Monoclonal antibodies

5. A 32 year old pregnant woman with no comorbidities presents to clinic for her regular prenatal visit. She is 34 weeks pregnant and doesn't have any symptoms. Examination is normal. Routine labs are normal except for urine RE that shows +albumin, 4_5 RBCs and numerous pus cells. What is the next best step in management?

- Repeat urine RE in 1 week
- Give antibiotics
- Send blood cultures
- 24 hour urine collection for protein
- Serum albumin level

6. A 3 year old boy come with periorbital puffiness and pedal edema. Mom says she has been noticing this puffiness for 3 to 4 days. She also says is fatigued and has not gone to school for last 3 days. You order some labs. What would be the most diagnostic test for nephrotic syndrome?

- 24 hr urine protein and creatinine clearance
- Urea nitrogen creatinine ratio more than 2
- Urine protein creatinine ratio more than 5
- Low albumin and hypercholesterolemia
- Urine protein more than 3+ on urine R/E

7. A 47-year-old man presented with flank pains that occur on either side for months. He was known hypertensive and on antihypertensive medicines for years. His urine analysis showed red cells in urine. On physical examination, he had a mass deep in each flank. His laboratory test showed raised BUN that was 48 mg/dL (normal is 20 mg/dL) and creatinine is 1.9 mg/dL. Complete blood count was normal. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- Acute pyelonephritis
- Acute glomerulonephritis
- Chronic renal failure
- Polycystic kidney disease
- Renal cell carcinoma

8. A 68 year old lady with uncontrolled diabetes presents to ER with altered mental status and high

grade fever associated with rigors and chills for the past 3 days. She also complains of left sided flank pain and burning micturition. On examination pulse is 110/m, BP 90/60 mmHg, temperature 103°F, oxygen saturation 97% and respiratory rate of 22/m. Her GCS is 13/15, chest is clear to auscultation and her left flank is tender on deep palpation. Investigations show Hb 12 mg/dl, TLC 25, platelets 155, Urea 50, creatinine 1.2 and urine R/E +++ albumin, 10 RBC and 10 - 15 pus cells. You have sent her blood for culture. What investigation will you do for diagnosis?

- CT abdomen
- CT brain
- Lumbar puncture
- Echo
- Arterial blood gases

9. A 16 years old, male patient presented with periorbital puffiness, pedal edema and generalized body swelling. On examination he was found out to have marked edema and pleural effusion. His urine analysis showed ++++ albumin. What does it specify?

- Acute interstitial nephritis
- Nephritic syndrome
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Acute tubular necrosis
- Acute kidney injury

10. A 50 year old male presents to ER with 5 days history of severe diarrhea and vomiting. He has had multiple episodes of watery diarrhea since this morning. He hasn't passed any urine since morning. On examination his pulse is 120/m, BP is 110/80 mmHg, temperature is 100°F, respiratory rate is 20/m and pulse oximetry is normal. He is drowsy with no focal signs. On auscultation there are normal breath sounds over chest but cardiac auscultation reveals pericardial rub sound. Abdomen is scaphoid with tenderness and normal bowel sounds. Investigations show abnormal CBC, urea 240, creatinine 8, GFR 15, potassium 7, HCO₃ 8 and

severe metabolic acidosis on ABGs. ECG shows tall tented T waves and Echo shows a thin rim of pericardial effusion. You pass a large bore IV cannula, start administering fluid boluses and give potassium lowering therapy. What is the next step in management of this patient?

- Oral vancomycin
- Order CT abdomen and pelvis
- Arrange dialysis
- Lumber puncture
- Pericardiocentesis

11. A 6 year old child presents to you with 10 days history of generalized body swelling which first started around the eyes then spread to the rest of the body. On examination the child is vitally stable, generalized body oedema present, no jaundice, no visceromegaly, CVS S1, S2, 0. Investigations show 4+ proteins, RBCs nil on Urine RE, serum Albumin 2g/dl, serum Cholesterol 300mg/dl, Liver function tests are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- Congestive Cardiac Failure
- Nephrotic Syndrome
- Acute Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- Protein Losing Enteropathy
- Chronic Liver Disease

12. A 65 years old male patient under treatment from a hematologist for lymphoma, presented to medical OPD with complaints of anasarca. pedal edema and body swelling. He reports shortness of breath and abdominal pain. On examination, there is pedal edema and bilateral pleural effusion. The physician orders urine analysis which shows +4 proteinuria and suspects Nephrotic syndrome. Which of the following is gold-standard of diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome?

- urine analysis
- urine PCR
- renal biopsy
- ultrasound KUB
- 24 hours urinary protein

13. A 75 year old gentleman was referred to neurology clinic yesterday for morning slow movements and resting tremors. Based on history and examination he was diagnosed as Parkinson's disease and started on levodopa and amantadine. His symptoms improved but he developed hypogastric pain later in evening that has progressively increased and he has come to ER now. He hasn't passed any urine since yesterday. On examination pulse is 100/m, BP 150/80 mmHg, afebrile and normal respiratory rate and pulse oxygen saturations. A tender mass can be felt in hypogastrium upto umbilicus. Labs show normal CBC, Urea 150, creatinine potassium 5 and sodium 145. What is the next best step in management?

- CT abdomen
- Dialysis
- Give opioids for pain
- Pass folley's catheter
- Surgical review

11.MIX

PAPER WMC

1. A 45 years old unmarried female presented in surgical OPD having painless lump in right upper outer quadrant of breast for last 3 months gradually increasing in size. Examination reveals hard mass, immobile attached to deeper tissue. What is likely diagnosis ?

- Mammography
- Ultrasound breast
- Open biopsy
- FNAC
- MRI

2. A 30 years old male patient presented with infertility. When sperm ejaculate analysis was done it came to be azoospermia and when further investigated it was found that there is obstruction in the ejaculatory duct. Which hormonal assay is done in this case?

- Serum testosterone
- Serum prolactin
- Luteinizing hormone
- prostate specific antigen
- Follicle stimulating hormone

3. A young lady is diagnosed with breast carcinoma. One of her aunt died of breast cancer and her elder sister has ovarian tumor. Which of the following gene should be tested for mutation in this patient?

- a. RB b. P53 c. BRCA
d. ERBB e. ER/PR

4. A 30-year-old lady came with lumpy bumpy breast with breast pain during premenstrual time. If we take biopsy microscopy will reveal ...

- a. Cysts, fibrosis and adenosis
b. Epithelial hyperplasia
c. Invasive ductal carcinoma
d. Invasive lobular carcinoma
e. Ductal papilloma

GMC 2023

1. A 30 year old female presents to the clinic with symptoms of a urinary tract infection (UTI), including dysuria, frequency, and cloudy urine. She has a history of penicillin allergy. The urine culture confirms the presence of Escherichia coli. Which antibiotic would be the most appropriate choice for treating her UTI?

- a. Ciprofloxacin
b. Amoxicillin
c. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX)
d. Doxycycline
e. Erythromycin

KGMC 2023

1. 1.5 years old boy is brought to ur clinic with testicular mass by his parents on evaluation he has raised AFp but no metastasis identified by imaging of the abdomen and chest the boy went right radical inguinal orchidectomy histology showed yolk sac tumor limited to right testis his AfP decreased back to normal on follow up which is true regarding the patient further treatment

- a. No further radiological surveillance is required
b. Adjuvant chemotherapy is not required
c. One cycle of chemotherapy is indicated
d. Cycles of chemotherapy is indicated

e. Radiotherapy is indicated

2. A 63 year old man has got gradual painless swelling of his left testis. Physical examination shows noticeable enlargement and firm consistency of left testis. The right testis is normal. His Serum LDH, AFP and BHCG were normal. He underwent Left Orchidectomy. Which variant of testicular tumor you mostly expect?

- a. Lymphoma
b. Non-Seminomatous
c. Seminoma
e. Sertoli Cell Tumor e. Teratoma

3. Cherry tumor in the rectum of a child is called?

- a. Hyperplastic polyp
b. Inflammatory polyp
c. Juvenile polyp
d. Pseudopolyp
e. Pedunculate polyp

4. Which test is of least value in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia?

- a. CT ABDOMEN
b. IVU (intravenous urography)
c. Transrectal ultrasound
d. Ultrasound Abdomen & Pelvis
e. X ray KUB

5. A Woman 50 year old having everted umbilicus abdominal distension thrill echogenic liver huge ascites albumin and urea 8_4 creatine :1-2 cause of ascites

- a. Chronic kidney
b. Liver disease
c. Tuberculous abdomen d. Hypogonadism

6. Which of the following conditions can lead to Lymphocyte mastopathy occurs in:

- a. Young women
b. Male breast only
c. Type I diabetic patients
d. Older patients

e. Children

NWSM 2023

1. A 30-year-old lady presents with history of recurrent UTIs. She wishes to receive medicine to prevent further recurrent of UTIs. She is started on a drug that acts by splitting formaldehyde and ammonia in the acidic urine. Which of the following drugs was most likely given to this patient?

- a. Methenamine madelate
- b. Nalidixic acid
- c. Nitrofurantoin
- d. Oxalinic acid
- e. Phenazopyridine

2. A patient suffering from urinary tract infection was started on a drug that didn't achieve any significant systemic levels but accumulated in the urinary bladder and eradicated the local infection. Which of the following is the most probable drug that fits the above mentioned profile?

- a. Amoxicillin
- b. Cotrimoxazole
- c. Levofloxacin
- d. Nitrofurantoin
- e. Trimethoprim

3. A young girl presented to the out patient department is having left loin pain and dysuria. Further investigations showed left PUJ obstruction with stone. Diagnostic investigation for PUJO is ?

- a. CT scan
- b. DTPA scan
- c. Intravenous Urogram
- d. RFTs

KEYS WILL BE SHARED IN WHATSAPP GROUP OF TMM