

Roll No. _____

Date: 11/07/2024

Time: 20 Minutes

1. Which one of the following mode of tissue injury is caused by Strong alkalis.

- a. Coagulative necrosis
- b. Caseous necrosis
- c. Fibrinoid necrosis
- d. Liquefactive necrosis
- e. Gangrenous necrosis.

2. After caustic agent ingestion, which of the following time period is best to perform Endoscopy:

- a. First 24 to 48 hrs.
- b. Between 03 to 12 days
- c. Between 05 to 15 days.
- d. After first week of ingestion
- e. Not to be performed.

3. The most vulnerable time period for perforation after caustic substance ingestion is which of the following:

- a. First 24 hours of ingestion.
- b. Between 24 to 48 hours of ingestion.
- c. Between 03 to 12 days after ingestion.
- d. Between 02 to 03 weeks after ingestion.
- e. After one month of ingestion.

4. You are working as causality medicolegal officer. You received a deceased of caustic agent ingestion. On post mortem Examination, the external findings were the skin of mouth and lips were deeply stained with yellowish orange colour. The stomach mucosa was also stained yellow on internal examination.

Which of the following caustic agents you suspect on the basis of above findings:

- a. Caustic potash.
- a. Hydrochloric acid.
- b. Nitric acid
- c. Sulphuric acid.
- e. Caustic soda

5. A 17 year old boy has Thrombocytopenia is due to deposition of which of the following heavy metal deposition in the spleen.

- a. Arsenic
- b. Copper
- c. Mercury
- d. Silver
- e. Lead

6. A 17 years old patient comes to you in OPD with clinical signs and symptoms of Wilson's disease. Which of the following clinical manifestations of this disease most likely would you suspect particularly in this age group

- a. Hepatic manifestations.
- b. Hematological manifestations.
- c. Neurological manifestation.
- d. Skin manifestations.
- e. Renal manifestations.

7. A 45 year old Dental technician presented with history of insomnia, loss of memory, irritability and antisocial behavior for last one year. On examination he had intention tremors in hands, feet, legs and arms which exaggerated on volitional movements. His gums were pain full and swollen and there was loosening of teeth as well.

Among the following differential diagnosis, which one is the best

- a. Chronic lead poisoning
- b. Chronic Arsenic poisoning
- c. Chronic Mercury poisoning
- d. Wilson disease.
- e. Chronic Antimony exposure.

8. Which one of the following antidotes in the list, is used in Curare compounds toxicity

- a. Atropine.
- b. Nalaxone.
- c. Neostigmanic
- d. Penicillamine.
- e. BAL.

10.	Comprehensive primary health care is based on the concept of "health for all" as adopted internationally by: A. Alma Ata declaration B. Ottawa charter C. Bellagio conference D. Jakarta declaration E. Tokyo charter	A B C D E
11.	Which of the following facilities is available at all primary healthcare centers (Community dispensary, BHU, RHC)? A. Diagnostic services B. Family planning services C. Labour and delivery services D. Observation beds E. Minor surgery	A B C D E
12.	Which of the following is the first step in planning of a health program? A. Budget and costing B. Orientation of personnel C. Monitoring and evaluation D. Resource allocation E. Situation analysis	A B C D E
13.	Eight essential components are highlighted as the basis of primary healthcare. All these basic requirements are incorporated in the SDGs as: A. SDG 1, 2 and 3 B. SDG 2, 3 and 4 C. SDG 3, 4 and 5 D. SDG 4, 5 and 6 E. SDG 6, 7 and 8	A B C D E
14.	Which of the following elements is NOT included in the basic components of primary healthcare? A. Essential drugs B. Safe drinking water and sanitation C. Maternal and child health D. Treatment of minor ailments E. Occupational health	A B C D E
15.	Which of the following pathogens causes a diarrheal illness resulting from malabsorption? A. Cholera B. Shigella C. Campylobacter jejuni D. Enterotoxigenic E.coli E. Rota virus	A B C D E
16.	Middle aged lady presented with history of epigastric pain on and off for last 3 months that relieved with food intake. There is no history of angina, steatorrhea, diarrhea and no co-morbidities. What will be your diagnosis? A. Gastro esophageal reflux disease B. Pancreatitis C. Duodenal ulcer D. Gastric ulcer E. Myocardial infarction	A B C D E
17.	Hepatitis A is contagious: A. 2wks before and 7 days after the onset of jaundice B. 3wks before and 5 days after the onset of jaundice C. 1wks. before and 6 days after the onset of jaundice D. 5wks before and 1 days after the onset of jaundice E. 7wks before and 10 days after the onset of jaundice	A B C D E
18.	The major complication of indirect hyperbilirubinemia in neonatal life is: A. Sepsis B. Intracranial bleed C. Pneumonia D. Kernicterus E. NEC	A B C D E
19.	In celiac disease most common anemia is: A. Iron deficiency Anemia B. Megaloblastic Anemia C. Iron refractory iron deficiency Anemia D. Pernicious Anemia E. Sickle cell Anemia	A B C D E
20.	A patient presents to you with aphthous ulcers. After pain relief what will be your first-line treatment option for the patient? A. Topical lidocaine B. Nystatin oral drops C. Chlorhexidine mouthwash D. Dexamethasone elixir swish E. Oral steroids	A B C D E

21. 20 year old male presents with investigation will you order?
A. Anti TPO antibodies
B. Anti LKM antibodies
C. Anti TTG antibodies
D. Anti Ach antibodies
E. Anti mitochondrial antibodies

22. What will be the treatment option of a
A. Topical
B. Topical
C. Topical
D. Topical
E. Topical

23. What is the protocol for
A. 6, 2, 4 months
B. 6, 3, 6 months
C. 6, 1, 3 months
D. 6, 1, 3 months
E. 6, 1, 3 months

24. A 55
B. 25
C. 15
D. 10
E. 5

HARMACOLOGY, BLOCK 'K', 4th Year MBBS

19-085

(Choose Single Best Option)

11) An antihelminthic mebendazole has the following advantages except:

ology

Roll Number: 19-085

26. The world's deadliest Schistosome is,

- A Schistosoma mansoni B Schistosoma japonicum C Schistosoma intercalatum
D Schistosoma hematobium E Schistosoma mekongi

27. The most common helminth infection in US and Western Europe is due to,

- A Entrobium vermicularis B Strongyloides stercoralis C Diphylliobothriumium
D Schistosoma mansoni E Schistosoma japonicum

28. The hepatitis is called chronic hepatitis which lasts for,

- A 2 months B 3 months C 4 months
D 5 months E 6 months

29. Charcot Leyden crystals are seen in stool examination in case of infection caused by,

- A Entamoebahistolytica B Entamoeba coli C Entamoeba dispar
D Entamoebahartmanni E Dientamoebafragilis

30. Recurrent giardiasis infections or treatment failures may lead to,

- A Dehydration B Hepatic abscess C Malena
D Seizures E Anemia

31. One of the following parasites which is not involved in causing enterocolitis is,

- A Giardia lamblia B Entamoeba histolytica C Schistosoma hematobium
D Balantidium coli E Blastocystishominis

32. Which type of enterocolitis most commonly occurs in neonates and preterm births,

- a. Necrotizing enterocolitis b. Antibiotic associated enterocolitis c. pseudo-membranous enterocolitis
d. Haemorrhagic enterocolitis e. Hirschprung associated enterocolitis

33. The single-celled parasites are called as,

- a. Cestodes b. Nematodes c. Trematodes
d. Arthropods e. Protozoa

34. You are a public health epidemiologist who is called to investigate an outbreak of bloody diarrhea in 16 people. You find that it is associated with eating rare hamburgers in a fast food restaurant. A culture of uncooked hamburger grows a gram negative rod that produce dark purple colony on EMB agar, which is evidence that it ferments lactose. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely cause?

- a. E.coli b. Salmonella enteric c. Salmonella typhi
d. Shigella dysentriae e. Vibrio cholera

35. Your patient is a 6 year old boy with bloody diarrhea for the past 2 days accompanied by fever to 40°C and vomiting. Blood and stool culture from the boy revealed the same organism. The culture grew a gram negative rod that formed colorless colonies on EMB agar. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely cause?

- a. H.pylori b. Proteus mirabilis c. Salmonella enterica
d. Shigella dysentriae e. Vibrio cholera

9. Which one of the following poisons in the list used for assassination of Socrates:

- a. Curare.
- b. strychnine.
- c. opium.
- d. Conium (Poison Hemlock).
- e. Arsenic

10. On post mortem Examination of deceased xyz, there was hyperkeratosis of palms and soles, transverse white line on nails, and hyperpigmentation of skin on external examination. Which of the following specimens will you collect for toxicological analysis:

- a. Right lobe of liver.
- b. Intestines along with duodenum.
- c. Nails as whole, hair along with bulbs, long bones.
- d. Brain.
- e. Stomach along with its contents.

11. A 04 year old child with history of pica for last one year, presented to you in OPD with aggressive behavior for last few months, problem in focusing/concentration and visual disturbances. On peripheral smear you found low Hb and RBCs showing basophilic stippling. What is your diagnosis on basis of history, clinical examination and blood tests:

- a. Autism.
- b. ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder).
- c. Chronic lead intoxication.
- d. Wilson's disease.
- e. Chronic mercury poisoning.

12. Blunt injuries to the abdominal organs are due to all of the following except:

- a. Blows/kicks on abdomen.
- b. Explosions.
- c. Fire arm injuries.
- d. Road traffic accidents.
- e. Fall from height.

13. Which one of the following is called "phosphorescence phenomenon"?

- a. Phosphorus glowing phenomenon.
- b. Phosphorus residue after metabolism.
- c. Phosphorus used in industry.
- d. Phosphorus reaction with metallic poison.
- e. None of the above.

14. Match box side contains which of the following:

- a. Potassium chlorate.
- b. Antimony sulphide
- c. yellow phosphorus.
- d. Red phosphorus.
- e. All of the above.

15. The toxic form of Arsenic compound is which of the following:

- a. Organic with zero valent Arsenite form.
- b. Organic with Trivalent Arsenite form.
- c. Organic with pentavalent Arsenite form.
- d. In Organic with Trivalent Arsenite form.
- e. In Organic with penta valent state.

16. All true regarding mechanism of action of Arsenic in the body Except:

- a. Increase permeability of intestinal mucosal blood vessels.
- b. Increase permeability of small blood vessels in the whole body.
- c. Hemorrhagic fluid loss leads to circulatory collapse.
- d. Arsenic combine with mitochondrial SH ~ group interfering with enzymic action.
- e. Arsenic causes oxidative DNA damage leading to chromosomal aberration.

21.	20 years old male presented with history of chronic diarrhea. You are suspecting celiac disease. Which investigation will you order? A. Anti TPO antibodies B. Anti LKM antibodies C. Anti TTG antibodies D. Anti Ach antibodies E. Anti mitochondrial antibodies	A B C D E
22.	What will the treatment option of acute Hepatitis B? A. Sofobuvir B. Tenofovir C. Valpatasavir D. Daclatasavir E. Pibrentasavir	A B C D E
23.	What is the protocol for Hepatitis B vaccination? A. 0, 2, 6 months B. 0, 3, 6 months C. 0, 1, 6 months D. 0, 1, 3 months E. 0, 1, 5 months	A B C D E
24.	What is the percentage of transmission of HCV after needle stick injury? A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4% E. 5%	A B C D E
25.	What is the tumour marker for HCC? A. HCG B. CEA C. CA-19-9 D. CA-125 E. A-FP	A B C D E
26.	Classic findings for HCC on dynamic CT scan are: A. Venous enhancement and arterial washout B. Arterial and venous enhancement C. Arterial and venous washout D. Arterial enhancement and venous washout E. Non-enhancement of arterial and venous phase	A B C D E
27.	Which of the following is dietary modification for irritable bowel syndrome? A. Avoidance of fiber B. Avoidance of gluten C. Avoidance of lactose D. Avoidance of laxatives E. Avoidance of FODMAPS	A B C D E
28.	45 years old lady presented with symptoms of fatigue and itching over whole body. Liver function tests show bilirubin of 1, ALT 22, ALP 307 with normal ultrasound. Which of the following will you suspect? A. Acute viral hepatitis B. Ischemic liver injury C. Cholelithiasis D. Primary biliary cirrhosis E. Secondary biliary cirrhosis	A B C D E
29.	Classical histologic finding in auto-immune hepatitis is: A. Neutrophil predominance B. Peripheral venulitis C. Hepatocyte quadripolesis D. Interface hepatitis E. Kimelstein Wilson nodules	A B C D E
30.	Which one of the following will show 'bird's beak appearance' on barium swallow? A. Achalasia cardia B. Distal esophageal spasm C. Jackhammer esophagus D. Nutcracker esophagus E. Diffuse esophageal spasm	A B C D E
31.	A 49 years old man presented to Surgical OPD with the complaint of pain epigastrium & vomiting which is copious in amount containing undigested food particles for the last 4 months. It occurs 30-60 minutes after taking meal. He is also having weight loss issue for the last few months. Previously he had been taking treatment for peptic ulcer disease. Which of the following is the underlying cause of symptoms? A. Achalasia Cardia B. Carcinoma Esophagus C. Zenker's Diverticulum D. Gastric Outlet obstruction E. Carcinoma Gall Bladder	A B C D E

Q.no.6. Mechanism responsible for peptic ulcer disease include all the following except

- a. Reduced mucin secretion
- b. Increase bicarbonate secretion
- c. Decreased oxygen delivery
- d. Increase acid secretion
- e. Inhibition of COX dependent synthesis of prostaglandin E2

Q.no.7. In the GIT the term active is used to denote

- a. Presence of neutrophils in the lamina propria
- b. Neutrophil infiltration above the basement membrane in direct contact with the epithelial cells
- c. Pattern of inflammation
- d. Presence of intra epithelial lymphocytes
- e. Presence of plasma cells in the lamina propria

Q.no.8. A 25-year-old man had been experiencing intermittent diarrhea which, over years, progressed to severe diarrhea, alternating with constipation, rectal bleeding, and passage of mucus. On physical examination, the abdomen is tender over the left iliac fossa. Stools examination fails to reveal parasites. Colonoscopy demonstrates inflammation limited to the rectum, with no higher lesions. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Celiac Disease
- b. Crohn Disease
- c. Hirschsprung Disease
- d. Tropical sprue
- e. Ulcerative colitis

Q.no.9. A 35-year-old married female having multiple gallstones is waiting for the surgery. One day she presented in the emergency with acute abdomen. Pain is continuous and also referred to the upper back. Which lab investigation will help you to arrive at a diagnosis?

- a. Serum lipase
- b. Serum amylase
- c. Serum alpha-feto-protein
- d. Ca 19-9
- e. Serum triglycerides

Q.no.10. A 57-year-old woman with anemia is found to have a decreased Vitamin B12 level. Antibodies to intrinsic factor are identified. Levels of all other vitamins are within normal limits. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with this condition?

- a. Duodenal ulcer
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Dietary vit. B12 deficiency
- d. Atrophic gastritis
- e. Angiodysplasia

Q.no.11. A 2-year-old boy complains of intermittent abdominal pain. Endoscopy fails to demonstrate peptic ulcer or chronic gastritis. The clinician suspects that the patient may have a heterotopic rest of gastric mucosa that is producing enough acid to cause ulceration of adjacent mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Meckel's diverticulum
- b. Ectopic liver tissue
- c. Zenker diverticulum
- d. Appendicitis
- e. Cancer of the cecum

AYUB MEDICAL COLLEGE ABBOTTABAD
GIT & HEPATOBILIARY MODULE (BLOCK K) 4th Year MBBS
PATHOLOGY

Marks : 41+1

ROLL NO: 19-085

Q. no.1. Exploratory laparotomy of a patient with an acute abdomen demonstrates a several foot long loop of small intestine with a dark red-to-brown, edematous appearance. The patient has a history of atrial fibrillation. The lesion ends abruptly on both the distal and proximal edges. Which of the following diagnosis is suggested by this appearance?

- a. Adenocarcinoma of the colon
- b. Crohn disease
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Ischemic bowel disease
- e. Tuberculosis

Q. no.2. Which of the following parotid malignancy shows perineural spread?

- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- c. Warthin's tumor
- d. Ductal carcinoma
- e. Acinic cell carcinoma

Q. no.3. A 35-year-old male patient presents with swelling in his parotid region. Biopsy reveals a tumor composed of double layer of epithelial cells resting on dense lymphoid stroma with germinal centers and cystic spaces. What is your diagnosis?

- a. Acinic cell carcinoma
- b. Basal cell adenoma
- c. Pleomorphic adenoma
- d. Warthin's tumor
- e. Myoepithelioma

Q. no.4. Mechanism of gastroesophageal reflux disease includes all the following except

- a. Lower esophageal sphincter relaxation
- b. Increase intra-abdominal pressure
- c. Persistent coughing
- d. Vagal stimulation
- e. ganglion cell degeneration

Q. no.5. A 48-year-old man visits the OPD with complaints of difficulty in swallowing. He is a smoker and had previously been treated for achalasia. Endoscopy reveals an ulcerated lesion in the middle of the esophagus. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Barrettes esophagus
- c. Webs
- d. Squamous cell carcinoma
- e. Lymphoma

Q.no.12. Wilsons disease is characterized by

- a. High iron levels
- b. Low ceruloplasmin levels
- c. Low free copper levels in urine
- d. Low free copper levels in blood
- e. Low faecal copper

Q.no.13. A 6-year-old boy presents with abdominal pain and vomiting. The pain first started in the peri umbilical region and then shifted to the right lower quadrant. His temperature is 102F and pulse is 110/min. A laparotomy is performed and his appendix is removed. What will be observed if the appendix is examined by the histopathologist?

- a. Lymphocytic infiltrate
- b. Necrosis
- c. Neutrophilic infiltrate
- d. Perforation of the appendix
- e. Adhesions

Q.no.14. A department of pathology reviews pathology reports of colorectal adenomas over the past 15 years and correlates them with clinical data. What set of factors is most likely to correlate with the risk of developing colorectal carcinoma?

- a. Polyp size, histologic type, severity of dysplasia
- b. Polyp size and anatomic location
- c. Patient age, polyp size
- d. Polyp size and gender of patient
- e. Patients age and histologic type

Q.no.15. A 65-year-old man presents to a physician because of a palpable mass immediately above the left clavicle. Biopsy of the mass demonstrates metastatic adenocarcinoma in a lymph node. Which of the following organs should be most strongly suspected as containing the primary tumor?

- a. Bladder
- b. Large bowel
- c. Liver
- d. Stomach
- e. Pancreas

Q.no.16. A 45-year-old male presents to the emergency department with complaints of abdominal pain, fatigue, and jaundice. He has a long history of chronic alcohol consumption. He is diagnosed with alcoholic steatohepatitis. Which of the following is the key feature that differentiates alcoholic steatohepatitis from simple alcoholic fatty liver disease?

- a. Bile duct proliferation
- b. Degree of hepatocyte ballooning
- c. Portal inflammation and neutrophil infiltration
- d. Presence of Mallory-Denk bodies
- e. Severity of fibrosis

Q.no.17. A 45 year old female presented with deranged liver function tests. Anti-smooth muscle antibodies are also positive. Biopsy reveals interface hepatitis with plasma cell infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Autoimmune hepatitis
- b. Drug induced hepatitis
- c. Primary biliary sclerosis
- d. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- e. drug induced hepatitis

Q.no.18. A middle age man presents with sudden onset of severe right upper quadrant abdominal pain, ascites, tender hepatomegaly and hematemesis. Ultrasound shows thrombosis of the hepatic veins. What is the best diagnosis?

- a. Alcoholic steatohepatitis
- b. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- c. Primary biliary sclerosis
- d. Rotor syndrome
- e. Veno-occlusive disease

Class Roll No. _____

(Choose Single Best Option)

- 1) Which is the possible mechanism of action of Metronidazole?
 - a) Form cytotoxic derivative
 - b) Does not inhibit protein synthesis
 - c) Destroy bacterial cell wall
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
- 2) Adverse reaction associated with Metronidazole is.
 - a) Glossitis
 - b) Metallic taste in mouth
 - c) Anorexia
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
- 3) Drug used for eradication of luminal entamoebae after the treatment of amoebic hepatitis and other amoebic tissue infections.
 - a) Metronidazole
 - b) Secnidazole
 - c) Emetine
 - d) Diloxanide furoate
 - e) None of the above
- 4) Which antiviral drug is commonly used for the treatment of chronic hepatitis 'B'?
 - a) Ribavirin
 - b) Ledipasvir
 - c) Entecavir
 - d) Sofosbuvir
 - e) None of the above
- 5) Which direct-acting antiviral (DAA) is highly effective in treating chronic hepatitis 'C'?
 - a) Interferon-alpha
 - b) Ribavirin
 - c) Sofosbuvir
 - d) Lamivudine
 - e) Zidovudine
- 6) In patients with hepatocellular injury due to such drugs as acetaminophen and isoniazid, which of the following is associated with increased mortality rates?
 - a) Abdominal pain
 - b) Hyperbilirubinemia
 - c) Marked AST elevation
 - d) Pruritus
 - e) All of the above
- 7) Which one of the following is a specific antidote for acetaminophen toxicity?
 - a) L-carnitine
 - b) N-acetylcysteine
 - c) Ursodeoxycholic acid (Ursodiol)
 - d) Corticosteroids
 - e) None of the above
- 8) Which of the following drugs are not used for the treatment of vomiting / Emesis?
 - a) Anticholinergics
 - b) Antihistamines
 - c) Prokinetic drugs
 - d) Dopamine antagonists
 - e) Serotonin agonists
- 9) Which of the following is not a prokinetic drug?
 - a) Metoclopramide
 - b) Domperidone
 - c) Cisapride
 - d) Itopride
 - e) Dronabinol
- 10) A prokinetic drug with no D₂ receptor antagonist action is:
 - a) Domperidone
 - b) Metoclopramide
 - c) Promethazine
 - d) Granisetron
 - e) Cispride
- 11) As an anthelmintic mebendazole has the following advantages except:
 - a) It is active against most of the intestinal helminths
 - b) It has poor tissue penetration
 - c) Single dose cures roundworm and hookworm infestation
 - d) It does not require pre drug fasting or post-drug purging
 - e) It is 90-100% effective against killing the threadworms.
- 12) Which of the following anthelmintic acts as cholinergic agonist in the nematodes and cause spastic paralysis of the worm?
 - a) Piperazine
 - b) Pyrantal pamoate
 - c) Mebendazole
 - d) Thiabendazole
 - e) None of the above
- 13) Which of the following drugs are effective against 'Filariasis'?
 - a) Ivermectin
 - b) Albendazole
 - c) Diethyl-Carbamezine Citrate
 - d) All of the above
 - e) None of the above
- 14) The plasma levels of ketoconazole are lower than normal following its oral absorption in patients treated with ranitidine. The reason for this is:
 - a) Induction of enzymes that metabolize ketoconazole
 - b) Ketoconazole requires an acid environment for its oral absorption
 - c) Ranitidine binds acidic drugs in the GI tract
 - d) Increased GI transit time because of the prokinetic effects of ranitidine
 - e) Competition for transport mechanisms in the GI tract
- 15) A 25 years old patient suffering from epigastric pain is diagnosed to have peptic ulcer disease. Which of the following drugs is used as first-line agent in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease?
 - a) Cimetidine
 - b) Sodium bicarbonate
 - c) Misoprostol
 - d) Omeprazole
 - e) Sucralfate
- 16) The treatment regimen for H.pylori eradication DOES NOT include?
 - a) Trimethoprim
 - b) Bismuth subcitrate
 - c) Omeprazole
 - d) Clarithromycin
 - e) Amoxicillin
- 17) Lactulose is useful in patients with chronic hepatic encephalopathy because of the following except:
 - a) It reduces the absorption of Ammonia from the intestines
 - b) It decreases the Colonic transit time
 - c) It facilitates the excretion of ammonia
 - d) It is bactericidal to ammonia producing organisms
 - e) It has got an osmotic laxative effect also

AYUB MEDICAL COLLEGE ABBOTTABAD
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

4th Year MBBS GIT & Hepatobiliary-II, Block "K" Assessment Exam

(Held on 31-07-2021)

Max. Marks: 43

Marks Obtained: _____

Name: _____ 19- _____

Note: Read the text carefully and choose the correct one & encircle your answer in the answer column only.

S. #	Text of the Question	Answer
1.	Children under 5 years of age carry what percentage of the foodborne disease burden, with 125 000 deaths every year? A. 20% B. 40% C. 75% D. 98% E. 11%	A B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C D E
2.	A 13-year-old boy was brought to the emergency room with a prolapsed rectum. Examination of the rectum reveals small worms that resemble whips attached to the mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely cause? A. Giardia lamblia B. Enterobius vermicularis C. Ascaris lumbricoides D. Echinococcus granulosus E. Trichuris trichiura	A B C D <input checked="" type="radio"/> E
3.	Which of the following is a symptom of pin worm infection? A. Nausea B. Paranoia C. Intense itching D. Diarrhea E. Vomiting	A B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C D E
4.	The head quarter of UNICEF is located in A. Washington B. New York city C. Geneva D. Nairobi E. London	A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B C D E
5.	The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) announced by the UN are/were expected to be achieved by the year: A. 2020 B. 2025 C. 2030 D. 2035 E. 2040	A B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C D E
6.	An approach to health planning where a donor directs its funding to a specific health problem to achieve specific and measurable objectives is known as: A. Development approach B. Horizontal approach C. Vertical approach D. Integrated approach E. Selective approach	A B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C D E
7.	Which of the following are the four dimensions of health policy analysis which were identified by Walt and Gilson as the Health Policy Triangle? A. Context, process, content and actors B. Context, funds, content and actors C. Funds, process, content and actors D. Context, process, funds and actors E. Context, process, content and funds	A B C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D E
8.	Which of the following mosquito borne diseases is vaccine preventable? A. Chikungunya fever B. Congo fever C. Filariasis D. Yellow fever E. Zika virus	A B C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D E
9.	A bill is passed in the parliament making it mandatory for tobacco companies to give a pictorial warning to the public about hazards of smoking on cigarette packets. This approach to health education is known as: A. Regulatory approach B. Service approach C. Educational approach D. Primary healthcare approach E. Elementary approach	<input checked="" type="radio"/> A B C D E

19. A 55-year-old male presents with symptoms of fatigue, abdominal swelling, and easy bruising. On examination, he has spider-like blood vessels on the skin, ascites, and splenomegaly. Laboratory tests reveal decreased serum albumin, elevated serum bilirubin, and prolonged prothrombin time. Which of the following complications can develop due to portal hypertension in liver cirrhosis?

a. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) b. Esophageal varices c. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy d. Iron-deficiency anemia e. Pulmonary fibrosis

Q.no.20. Hepatocellular carcinoma is most likely to arise in a liver with which of the following underlying conditions?

- a. Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) b. Hepatic hemangioma c. Liver adenoma
 d. Liver cirrhosis e. Hepatic regenerative nodule.

Q.no.21. Which histological feature is characteristic of hepatocellular carcinoma?

- a. Bile duct proliferation b. Hepatocyte nuclear pleomorphism c. Mallory bodies d. Portal vein thrombosis e. Fatty change

Q.no.22. Which of the following is a key feature of ballooning degeneration seen in Non alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)?

- a. Bile duct proliferation b. Focal hepatocyte necrosis c. Large vacuoles in hepatocytes d. Mallory-Denk bodies e. Rosette formation

Q.no.23. A 45-year-old male presents to the emergency department with complaints of abdominal pain, fatigue, and jaundice. He has a long history of chronic alcohol consumption. He is diagnosed with alcoholic steatohepatitis. Which of the following is the key feature that differentiates alcoholic steatohepatitis from simple alcoholic fatty liver disease?

- a. Bile duct proliferation b. Degree of hepatocyte ballooning c. Portal inflammation and neutrophil infiltration d. Presence of Mallory-Denk bodies e. Severity of fibrosis

24. A 7 years old child complaining of itching in the perianal area at night for the last few days. He is suspected to have infection with,

- a. Entamoeba histolytica b. Giardia lamblia c. Schistosoma
 d. Enterobius vermicularis e. Dipyllobothrium latum

25. The second most devastating parasitic infection after malaria is,

- A Giardiasis
B Strongyloidiasis
C Amoebiasis
D Dipyllobothriasis
 E Schistosomiasis