

Note: Attempt ALL questions from this section. Select ONE best answer. Each question carries 01 mark.

Q#1: Which of the following are symptoms of rheumatic heart disease?

- a) Chest pain, swelling, and shortness of breath
- b) Coughing, rash, and sweating
- c) Muscle cramps, weakness, and sore throat
- d) Joint swelling, generalized pain, and abdominal pain
- e) Fever, rash, repeated jerky movements.

Q#2: The aortic opening in diaphragm transmits all of the following except:

- a) Deseing thoracic
- b) Thoracic duct
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Azygos Vein
- e) None of the above

Q#3: Which heart valve has two cusps?

- a) Aortic
- b) Mitral Valve
- c) Pulmonary valve
- d) Pulmonary and Aortic
- e) None of the above

Q#4: 60 year old male smoker has difficulty of breathing on walking. He has a cyanosis & bilateral wheeze on auscultation. He has been treated with bronchodilators on & off and multiple hospitalizations in last few months. What is best treatment option for this patient in long term?

- a) Salbutamol
- b) Steroid
- c) Montel cast
- d) Mast cell stabilizers
- e) Long term oxygen therapy (LTOT)

Q#5: 20 year female productive cough and fever for last month. She has loss of weight and has been taking multiple course of antibiotic but no benefit. What should be the best test for her diagnosis?

- a) CXR (PA)
- b) Spirometer
- c) Sputum AFB + Gene Xpert
- d) ESR. CBC
- e) CBC. SET. CT. Chest

Q#6: 50 year old diabetic male has blood measure of 150/100. What is best medication to control his blood pressure?

- a) Calcium Channel Blocker
- b) Beta Blocker
- c) Thiazide diuretics
- d) ACE & ARB
- e) Aldomet

Q#7: 06 weeks after having a prosthetic head valve, a patient develops infective endocarditis. What is the most likely causative organism?

- a) Streptococcus Viridans
- b) Staphylococcus Aureus
- c) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- d) Streptococcus bovis
- e) E. Coli

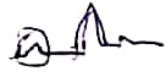
Q#8: Which of the following is responsible for easily depolarization phase of myocardial action potential?

- a) Rapid sodium influx
- b) Rapid calcium influx
- c) Slow sodium efflux
- d) Efflux of potassium
- e) Slow calcium influx



Q#9: Which part of ECG complex corresponds with the closure of mitral valve?

- a) P. wave
- b) QRS complex
- c) T. wave
- d) ST. segment
- e) U. wave



Q#10: A 42 year old man is diagnosed as having HTN. Secondary causes of HTN have been excluded. What is the most appropriate initial drug therapy?

- a) ACE Inhibitor
- b) Diuretics
- c) Nitrates
- d) Methyldopa
- e) Prazosin (Alpha blockers)

Q#11: Patient presented with fast head rate of more than 100 beats/ minutes. ECG shows SVT. Which drug is used for rate control?

- a) Atropine
- b) Adrenalins
- c) B. blockers
- d) Dopamine
- e) Acetyl choline

Handwritten notes: $2+4$ and Ca^{2+} with a circled 'B'.

Q#12: 57 year old female patient had bilateral DVT, now presented with sudden chest onset of shortness-of-breath. ECHO shows dilated RV with free wall hypokinesia. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Pulmonary embolism
- b) Acute MI
- c) SVT
- d) Pneumonia
- e) Pulmonary HTN

Q#13: 54 year old man presented to ER with 15 minutes history of crushing central chest pain. Which of the following rises 1st following myocardial infection.

- a) CK. Mg
- b) Troponin
- c) Myoglobin
- d) LDH
- e) AST

Q#14: A 2 days old baby girl is noted to become cyanotic while feeding. Which congenital heart defect is most common in 2 days old infant?

- a) ASD
- b) VSD
- c) PDA
- d) TOF
- e) Coarctation of aorta

- Q#15: A patient undergoing Anti-Tuberculosis drug therapy for last 2 months. He is complaining of Orange-Pink discoloration of Urine. Which of the following drugs is responsible for it?
- a) Rifampicin.
 - b) Isoniazid.
 - c) Pyrazinamide.
 - d) Ethambutol.
 - e) Streptomycin.
- Q#16: A 54-year-old patient is implanted with an artificial cardiac pacemaker. Which of the following conductive tissues of the heart had a defective function that required the pacemaker?
- a) Atrioventricular (AV) bundle
 - b) AV node
 - c) Sinoatrial (SA) node
 - d) Purkinje fiber
 - e) Moderator band
- Q#17: A 45-year-old woman presents with a tumor confined to the posterior mediastinum. This could result in compression of which of the following structures?
- a) Trachea
 - b) Descending aorta
 - c) Arch of the aorta
 - d) Arch of the azygos vein
 - e) Phrenic nerve
- Q#18: Volume of air taken in expelled out by maximum inspiration and expiration is:
- a) Total lung capacity
 - b) Vital Capacity
 - c) Tidal Volume
 - d) Functional Residual Capacity
 - e) None of these
- Q#19: In order to pursue the research, which of the following is required first?
- a) Developing a research design
 - b) Formulating a research question
 - c) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - d) Formulating a research hypothesis
 - e) Formulating a Sampling method
- Q#20: Gold standard (best) study design to establish cause and effect relationship between variables is
- a) Experimental study design
 - b) Case report
 - c) Survey
 - d) Cross sectional
 - e) Case series
- Q#21: A 5 year old boy is seen in the pediatric respiratory clinic for his regular review of his cystic fibrosis. He has cough with sputum and a specimen is forwarded to the laboratory. Select the culture medium which will be most appropriate to isolate *Haemophilus influenzae* from this patient?
- a) Blood agar
 - b) Chocolate agar
 - c) Deoxy-cholate citrate agar
 - d) MacConkey agar
 - e) Nutrient agar
- Q#22: Which gram stain reagent acts as a mordant to bind the stain to the bacteria?
- a) Acetone-alcohol
 - b) Crystal violet
 - c) Gram's iodine
 - d) Lugol's iodine
 - e) Safranin
- Q#23: A 33-year-old man is referred to x-ray as he complains of persistent cough, chest pain and excess purulent sputum. He has a history of recurrent chronic chest infections. O/E, clubbing was observed. What is the single most likely diagnosis?
- a) Bacterial endocarditis
 - b) Bronchiectasis
 - c) Fibrosing alveolitis
 - d) Mesothelioma
 - e) Pulmonary TB
- Q#24: A 35-year-old man working in coal mine develops dyspnea. The dyspnea is gradually worsening, so much so that he has to quit his job. On chest x-ray there were diffuse, bilateral opacities and showed a reticulonodular pattern. Which of the following regarding this disease is true?
- a) Ferruginous bodies on biopsy
 - b) Normal Peak expiratory flow rate
 - c) Obstructive pattern of lung disease
 - d) Reduced Compliance
 - e) Silica is the causative agent
- Q#25: Which of the following is a cause of congestive heart failure?
- a) Coronary Artery Disease
 - b) Asthma
 - c) Smoking
 - d) Emphysema
 - e) Hypertension
- Q#26: Which respiratory disease is characterized by inflammation of bronchi due to smoking?
- a) Emphysema
 - b) Chronic Bronchitis
 - c) Asthma
 - d) Bronchiectasis
 - e) CA Lung
- Q#27: A 52 years old man had severe pain in left side of chest radiating towards left arm. His pain was associated with exertion. Previously he was a diagnosed case of hypertension. What is the diagnosis of this patient?
- a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Myocardial infarction
 - c) Prinzmetal angina
 - d) Stable angina
 - e) Unstable angina
- Q#28: A 45 years old man is diagnosed as a case of infective endocarditis. This man is also an IV drug abuser. What can be the most common cause of infective endocarditis in this patient?
- a) Staphylococcus aureus
 - b) Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - c) Streptococcus viridans
 - d) Streptococcus bovis
 - e) Mycobacterium
- Q#29: What does the ECG show in Prinzmetal angina?
- a) ST segment elevation
 - b) ST segment depression
 - c) Absent p wave
 - d) Prolonged PR interval
 - e) B and C

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Q#30: The most common cause of secondary hypertension is

- a) Renal disease
- b) Pheochromocytoma

Q#31: A 48 years old man with family history of IHD is having increased level of LDL. What is the role of LDL in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.

- a) Transform into lipid laden foam cells
- b) Reduces the risk of IHD
- c) Mobilize smooth muscle cells

- c) Coarctation of aorta
- d) Pregnancy
- e) Stress

Q#32: What is the benefit of increased HDL levels

- a) Reduces hypertension
- b) Mobilizes cholesterol from atheromas
- c) Reduces MI

- d) Helps in the formation of fibrous cap
- e) Increases HDL levels

Q#33: A 65 years old man is brought to hospital emergency with severe left sided chest pain radiating towards left arm and neck. He is diagnosed as a case of MI. what is the first effect on cardiac muscle.

- a) Increased production of ATP
- b) Accumulation of lactic acid
- c) Loss of contractility

- d) Found in egg yolks and animal fat
- e) Help to stabilize atheromas

- d) Cessation of cardiac myocyte aerobic glycolysis
- e) Both A and B

Q#34: A 30 years old female presenting with insidious onset of shortness of breath, cough and chest pain. Erythematous lesions also present on mucous membrane of oral cavity. Chest X-ray shows bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy. Bronchoscopic biopsy shows non-caseating granuloma with giant cells. What will be the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a) Fungal infection
- b) Interstitial pneumonitis
- c) Sarcoidosis

- d) Silicosis
- e) Tuberculous

Q#35: Which disease is caused by thermophilic bacteria in heated water reservoir?

- a) Air conditioner lung
- b) Cheese workers lung
- c) Farmers lung

- d) Mushroom workers lung
- e) Pigeon breeders lung

Q#36: What is the most common cause of death in sarcoidosis?

- a) Asbestoses
- b) Cor pulmonale
- c) Pneumonia

- d) Pneumoconiosis
- e) Tuberculosis

Q#37: A 56 year old man has persistent raised blood pressure of 175/110 mm hg for the last few months. If he is not treated, this man is at risk for which of the following condition?

- a) Giant cell myocarditis
- b) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis
- c) Polyarteritis nodosa

- d) Pulmonary passive congestion
- e) Tricuspid insufficiency

Q#38: A 45 year old man has chest pain after jogging for 15 minutes. The pain is relieved after rest. Which of the following best describe this patient's state?

- a) Arrhythmia
- b) Myocardial infarction
- c) Prinzmetal's angina

- d) Stable angina pectoris
- e) Unstable angina pectoris

Q#39: A 35 year old patient presents with high grade fever, malaise and weakness for the last one month. On echocardiography, there are multiple masses on valves of right heart. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Acute infective endocarditis
- b) Cardiomyopathy
- c) Myocarditis.

- d) Pericarditis
- e) Sub-acute infection endocarditis

Q#40: A 70 year old man presents with bilateral pneumonia suspected of legionella pneumophila infection. Legionella antigen will be detected in which of the following?

- a) Blood
- b) Serum

- c) Sputum
- d) Sweat
- e) Urine

Q#41: Malignant Mesothelioma is most commonly associated with which of the following?

- a) Allergy
- b) Anthracosis

- c) Asbestosis
- d) Immunodeficiency
- e) Silicosis

Q#42: A 17 Year old patient comes with the history of upper respiratory tract infection, pleural effusion and positive cold agglutination test. Clinical diagnosis is a typical pneumonia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Fever
- b) Legionnaire's disease
- c) Mycoplasma Pneumonia

- d) Psittacosis
- e) Tularemia

Q#43: 1 year old child has inspiratory high pitched stridor increases with crying and decreases with prone position. The child sleeps well and there is no feeding problem. The diagnosis of laryngomalacia has been established. How would you counsel the parents?

- a) Take consent for tracheostomy
- b) Prescribe iv antibiotics
- c) Reassurance

- d) CT neck
- e) MRI

Q#44: 4 years old unvaccinated child presented with severe odynophagia, fever and toxic look. On examination there is membrane over both tonsils extending beyond the confines of tonsils. The child recently started to develop respiratory distress. Neck examination showing bilateral jugulo digastric lymph nodes. Most probable diagnosis is?

- a) Acute follicular tonsillitis
- b) Vincent angina

- c) Faucial Diphtheria
- d) Leukemia

- e) Trauma

Q#45: 4 years old female child having recurrent pneumonia and cough. She has vague history of inhalation of peanut. On examination there is decreased breath sound on right side with consolidation on x ray chest FB right bronchus is suspected. Procedure to treat this condition is?

- a) Esophagoscopy
- b) Bronchoscopy
- c) Direct laryngoscopy
- d) Thoracotomy
- e) Laparotomy

Q#46: 4 years old child has cough and fever for the last 2 days. On examination child has congested throat. X-ray neck AP view showing narrowing of subglottic area. What is most probable diagnosis is?

- a) Pneumonia
- b) FB bronchus
- c) Croup
- d) Bronchitis
- e) Epiglottitis

Q#47: 3 years old child presented to emergency with high grade fever, drooling of saliva, dysphagia and very toxic look. On examination the child is sitting and leaning forward. He is in inspiratory stridor X-ray neck lateral view showing thumb sign positive. Organism responsible for this condition is?

- a) Streptococcus pneumonia
- b) Haemophilus influenzae type b
- c) E coli
- d) Staph aureus
- e) Moraxella catarrhalis

Q#48: 3 years old child presented to pediatric department with recurrent episode of pneumonia on right side. The child has been investigated thoroughly to reach upon diagnosis. X-ray chest pa view has atelectasis of right lower lob. What could be the cause of his condition?

- a) Low immunity
- b) Environmental cause
- c) Congenital anomaly
- d) Foreign body bronchus
- e) Mucous plug

Q#49: Which of the following statements is true regarding isometric contraction phase of the cardiac cycle?

- a) Both the AV and Semilunar valves remain open.
- b) Only the AV valves remain open
- c) Only the semilunar valves remain open
- d) Both the AV and Semilunar valves remain closed.
- e) LV diastolic volume increases

Q#50: Which of the following is not measured with direct spirometer?

- a) Inspiratory Capacity
- b) Functional Residual Capacity
- c) Vital Capacity
- d) Inspiratory Reserve Volume
- e) Expiratory Reserve Volume

Q#51: A 45 years old lady presented to you with dry cough. On lab investigations there was hyperkalemia. She was started on some antihypertensive drug few months back. Which of the given drugs might be responsible for it?

- a) Chlorthalidone
- b) Furosemide
- c) Bumetanide
- d) Enalapril
- e) Metoprolol

Q#52: Which of the following are common side effects of verapamil?

- a) Dry cough and hyperkalemia
- b) Second degree AV block and diarrhea
- c) First degree AV block and constipation
- d) Gingival hyperplasia
- e) Skin rash, hypotension

Q#53: All of the following are true regarding digoxin, except

- a) It inhibits Na/k ATPase
- b) It has narrow therapeutic index
- c) It has very small volume of distribution
- d) Hypokalemia predisposes patient to digoxin toxicity
- e) Both c and d

Q#54: A 35 years old man was started on some anti-arrhythmic drug. After starting drug he presented with dry mouth, urinary retention, constipation and blurred vision. Which one of the following drugs most probably will be responsible for it?

- a) Disopyramide
- b) Quinidine
- c) Procainamide
- d) Lidocaine
- e) Mexiletine

Q#55: Which one of the following is true regarding digoxin?

- a) Digoxin should be used cautiously when given with betablockers
- b) Digoxin should be used cautiously when given with verapamil
- c) Digoxin should be used cautiously when given with diltiazem
- d) Digoxin slows AV conduction
- e) All of the above

Q#56: A 50 years old asthmatic lady presented with arrhythmias. Which one of the following anti arrhythmics should be avoided in this patient.

- a) Quinidine
- b) Procainamide
- c) Disopyramide
- d) Propafenone
- e) Mexiletine

Q#57: Which one of the following drug should not be given in combination with nitrates?

- a) Paracetamol
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Clarithromycin
- d) Sildenafil
- e) Mexiletine

Q#58: Lidocaine is particularly used for treating:

- a) atrial flutter
- b) Atrial fibrillation
- c) paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia
- d) ventricular tachycardia
- e) Chloroquine

Q#59: Which one of the following is drug of choice for treating Prinzmetal angina?

- a) beta blockers
- b) amlodipine
- c) ranolazine
- d) adenosine
- e) magnesium sulfate

Q#60: A 50 years old man taking simvastatin presented with myalgias. Which lab investigations would you do specifically in this patient?

- a) Blood complete picture
- b) Fasting lipid profile
- c) Renal function tests
- d) Fasting blood sugar
- e) magnesium sulfate

anatomy
p view

Q#62: A 40 years old man taking levothyroxine is now started on cholestyramine. Which is the best timing for levothyroxine to be administered to this patient?

- a) Both drugs can be given together.
- b) Each drug on alternate day
- c) Cholestyramine 15 min before levothyroxine
- d) Levothyroxine 1 to 2 hrs before cholestyramine or 4 to 6 hrs after cholestyramine
- e) All of above are correct

Q#63: Which of the following is used for quick relief in bronchial asthma?

- a) Inhaled short acting Beta 2 agonist
- b) Inhaled salmeterol
- c) Oral monteleukast
- d) Inhaled Ipratropium
- e) Cromolyn

Q#64: Which of the following statement is not true?

- a) Overdose of theophylline can lead to seizures and arrhythmias
- b) Omalizumab has become drug of choice for asthma
- c) Theophylline has narrow therapeutic index
- d) 5 lipoxygenase is inhibited by zileuton
- e) Both b and d

Q#65: 50 years old male using anti asthmatic drugs for the last many years now presented with hoarseness of voice. Which drug may be responsible for it?

- a) Inhaled short acting beta 2 agonist
- b) Inhaled salmeterol
- c) iv corticosteroids
- d) Inhaled corticosteroids
- e) Cromolyn

Q#66: Chances of peripheral neuropathy during anti TB therapy can be decreased by

- a) reducing dose of Isoniazid to half
- b) alternate day dose of Isoniazid
- c) by giving Zinc
- d) by starting vitamin B 6 with anti tb therapy
- e) reducing duration of treatment

Q#67: All of the following are second line anti TB drugs EXCEPT:

- a) Clofazamine
- b) Capreomycin
- c) Cycloserine
- d) Para aminosalicylic acid
- e) Ethionamide

Q#68: Average Fatal dose for Cannabis Poison is _____

- a) 12 hours
- b) 20 hours
- c) 02 hours
- d) 05 hours
- e) 06 hours

Q#69: Which of the following is cardiac Poison?

- a) Carboxylic acid
- b) Benzene
- c) Digitalis purpurea
- d) Copper sulphate
- e) Mercury

Q#70: Which among the following is the common natural cause of sudden death in respiratory system?

- a) Pulmonary embolism
- b) Stroke
- c) TB
- d) Both a and b
- e) None of the above

Q#71: Which of the following is specific antidote for Digitalis Poisoning?

- a) Novocain
- b) Benzene
- c) Quinine
- d) Azithromycin
- e) None of the above

Q#72: Flail chest occurs when at least three successive ribs are fractured at _____ Points.

- a) 03
- b) 02
- c) 01
- d) 04
- e) 05

Q#73: Most important complication of rib fracture in chest trauma is _____

- a) Flail chest
- b) Aortic stenosis
- c) Asthma
- d) Infection
- e) None of the above

Q#74: The broken ends of ribs move inward injuring the underlying structures in _____ violence during cardiac injuries.

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect
- c) Both direct and indirect
- d) Accidental Injuries
- e) None of the above

Q#75: Nobbing fractures are found in _____ Babies.

- a) Cyanotic
- b) Malnourished
- c) Battered
- d) New born
- e) None of above

Q#76: Which of the following cardiac poison is used in roadside robbery?

- a) Cannabis
- b) Digitalis
- c) Oleander
- d) Dhatura
- e) Mercury

Q#77: Which of the following is the common natural cause of sudden death?

- a) Coronary artery disease
- b) Dissecting aneurysm
- c) Both a and b
- d) Asthma
- e) None of the above

Q#78: Protrusion of the tongue, Dribbling of saliva and ligature marks (High up in the neck, Oblique, Incomplete) is seen in

- a) Hanging
- b) Throttling
- c) Drowning
- d) Gagging
- e) Strangulation

- Q#79: Ligature marks Low in the neck below the thyroid cartilage. Transverse and Complete is seen in
 a) Hanging
 b) Throttling
 c) Drowning
 d) Gagging
 e) Strangulation
- Q#80: The mechanical anoxic death caused by constriction of the neck by the hand occluding the air passages from outside.
 a) Smothering
 b) Strangulation
 c) Hanging
 d) Drowning
 e) Throttling
- Q#81: A 55 years old female comes for follow-up checkup after 4 days of the post myocardial infarction. Which of the following enzyme will be still raised in this case?
 a) CK-MB
 b) AST
 c) Cardiac Troponin
 d) LDH
 e) Total CK
- Q#82: A 50 years old man with known case of chronic obstructive lung disease presents to medical emergency with severe shortness of breath. Arterial blood gas sample was taken, revealing the following: pH=7.08, PCO₂=80mmHg, HCO₃= 23 mEq/L. What is your most probable diagnosis?
 a) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute metabolic acidosis.
 b) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute respiratory acidosis.
 c) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic respiratory acidosis.
 d) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic metabolic acidosis.
 e) This is a clinical picture compatible with hypocarbic patient from hypoventilation
- Q#83: Following is a Modifiable Risk factors of coronary artery disease?
 a) Age
 b) Gender
 c) Race
 d) Family history
 e) Hypertension
- Q#84: Which of the following is a Dietary change advocated by WHO for prevention of heart diseases?
 a) Reduction in fat intake to 20-30 percent of caloric intake
 b) A decrease in complex carbohydrate consumption
 c) Increase in use of salt
 d) Increase use of alcohol in daily diet
 e) Increase use of refined sugar
- Q#85: The chest X-rays and sputum analysis for the early detection of tuberculosis constitute which one of the following?
 a) Primary prevention
 b) Secondary prevention
 c) Tertiary prevention
 d) Medical treatment
 e) Primordial prevention
- Q#86: The best strategy for the control of pulmonary Tuberculosis as recommended by WHO is:
 a) BCG vaccination at mass level
 b) Chemoprophylaxis with INH
 c) Early case detection and prompt treatment
 d) Proper disposal of sputum
 e) Awareness
- Q#87: An occupational worker presented with complaints of shortness of breath on exertion. He gave history of being in an industry dealing with spare parts such as gas kit and brakes; he also gave history of smoking for about five years. His X-ray chest showed a ground glass appearance / honey combing in the lower two thirds of the lung fields. What is the likely condition that he suffers from?
 a) Silicosis
 b) Anthracosis
 c) Asbestosis
 d) Siderosis
 e) Byssinosis
- Q#88: A person aged 40 years, working as a labourer in grain market for the last 25 years presented with a history of repeated attacks of respiratory infections in the last 1 year. X-ray showed pulmonary fibrosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Tuberculosis
 b) Silicosis
 c) Silico-tuberculosis
 d) Farmer's lung
 e) Cholecystitis
- Q#89: In Pediatric OPD the physician examined a 3 years old child with low grade fever, mild erythema in the throat and whitish membrane on the left side tonsil. The cervical lymph node was palpable. The doctor advised the mother to isolate the child for 7 days from other contacts of less than 5 years old. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 a) Pharyngitis
 b) Tonsillitis
 c) Diphtheria
 d) Acute Laryngitis
 e) Whooping cough
- Q#90: 10 years old boy presented with high grade fever, chills, aches, cough and generalized weakness. He was diagnosed as a case of influenza. What is the most common complication?
 a) Encephalitis
 b) Pneumonia
 c) Gastroenteritis
 d) Stomatitis
 e) Sub-Conjunctival hemorrhages
- Q#91: When a counselor repeats what the client says, but uses words that are different than what the client used, the counselor is using what skill?
 a) Paraphrasing
 b) Questioning
 c) Empathy
 d) Nonverbal communication
 e) Verbal communication
- Q#92: Which of the following SWOT elements are internal factors for a business?
 a) Strengths and Weaknesses
 b) Opportunities and Threats
 c) Strengths and Opportunities
 d) Weaknesses and Threats
 e) Strengths and threats
- Q#93: How often should a SWOT Analysis be performed?
 a) Only when specific issues need to be addressed
 b) At least once per year
 c) Only when the business starts
 d) Every 3-5 years
 e) every 4-6 years

A three years old male child was brought to ER with the complains of high grade fever for two days with breathing difficulty. The patient is having 103 F fever toxic looking with inspiratory & expiratory stridor, suprasternal recession and painful swallowing. All of the following are correct except

- a) Incidence is increased since 1998 after vaccination
- b) Drug of choice is ceftriaxone
- c) Airway should be secured by passing endotracheal tube
- d) Admit the patient to intensive care unit
- e) Mist therapy has no role

Q#95: A 6 weeks old baby presented to OPD with a history of runny nose, cough and low grade fever for two days. Since morning he is reluctant to feed and having breathing difficulty. There is no history of allergy or asthma in the family. O/E baby is tachypneic with R/R of 100/min, nasal flaring and chest indrawing. Fine crepitations are heard all over the chest sometimes accompanied by rhonchi. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Asthma
- b) Bronchitis
- c) Bronchiolitis
- d) Croup
- e) Pneumothorax

Q#96: Parents brought their 2 years old child to E/R with complaints of low grade fever, barking cough and breathing difficulty. O/E patient is having R/R of 45/min with chest indrawing and inspiratory stridor. The patient was diagnosed as a case of viral croup. Regarding the management of this child all are correct except

- a) Acyclovir is the drug of choice
- b) Racemic epinephrine nebulization decreases respiratory distress
- c) Steroids are usually effective
- d) Sedatives are not indicated
- e) Severe cases may require intubation and ventilation

Q#97: A 4 years old child brought to ER with the complaints of noisy breathing, cough and breathing difficulty. Family history of eczema is positive. O/E child is afebrile with tachypnea bilateral wheezes and chest indrawing. X ray chest shows hyperinflation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Bronchiolitis
- b) Aspiration pneumonia
- c) Whooping cough
- d) Asthma
- e) Acute bronchitis

Q#98: Parents brought their 2 years old child to OPD because he developed fever, cough and noisy breathing. The child is having recurrent chest infection starting in infancy. He is also having history of frequent offensive loose stools, with failure to thrive. Regarding the diagnosis all are false except

- a) Asthma
- b) Whooping cough
- c) Aspiration pneumonia
- d) Cystic fibrosis
- e) Pulmonary TB

Q#99: An eight years old child was brought to the ER. She developed headache, vomiting and fits followed by unconsciousness. On examination she was afebrile comatose with no neck stiffness. Her BP in upper limb was 150/100 mmHg and lower limb it was 80/60 mmHg. There is ejection systolic murmur radiating to the back. Chest X-ray shows a normal heart size, prominent descending aorta, rib notching. ECG shows left ventricular hypertrophy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Essential hypertension
- b) Tetralogy of Fallot
- c) Aortic stenosis
- d) Rheumatic carditis
- e) Coarctation of aorta

Q#100: An eight months old male baby was brought to the hospital with the complain's of blue discoloration of lips and face during crying sometimes associated with breathlessness. O/E he was having central cyanosis. The baby was irritable and breathless. He was also having digital clubbing. There is ejection systolic murmur at upper left sternal edge radiating to the back. ECG shows right ventricular hypertrophy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Transposition of great arteries
- b) Tricuspid atresia
- c) Tetralogy of Fallot
- d) Patent ductus arteriosus
- e) AV canal defect

Q#101: A 56 year old male patient of lung cancer develops hoarseness of voice. This symptom is attributable to tumor invasion of:

- a) Larynx
- b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c) Sympathetic chain
- d) Trachea
- e) Vagus nerve

Q#102: Which of the following causes Farmer's lung?

- a) Asbestos
- b) Coal dust
- c) Cotton fiber dust
- d) Grain dust
- e) Silica

Q#103: Which of the following are the most predominant cells in Asthma?

- a) Basophils
- b) Eosinophils
- c) Lymphocytes
- d) Monocytes
- e) Neutrophils

Q#104: Which of the following enzyme will be raised, within 1 hour of the acute MI?

- a) Alkaline phosphatase
- b) AST
- c) CK-MB
- d) LDH
- e) Troponin T

Q#105: Which among the following are seen in atherosclerosis?

- a) Acanthocytes
- b) Basophils
- c) Burr cells
- d) Foam cells
- e) Macrophages

Q#106: Which of the following condition is related to smoking?

- a) Thrombogenic migrants
- b) Poly arteritis
- c) Thrombogenic obiterans
- d) Poly arthritis
- e) Takayasu's arteritis

- Q#107: A 45 year old male patient was admitted in hospital for hip fracture. He suddenly developed dyspnea & chest pain. On examination his lower leg was swollen & showed deep vein thrombosis on Doppler study. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Acute bronchitis
 b) Emphysema
 c) Fat embolism
 d) Hospital acquired pneumonia.
 e) Pneumothorax
- Q#108: A 15 year old boy presented with productive cough and bilateral lymphadenopathy since last one month. His lymph node biopsy showed caseous necrosis rimmed by epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Cat scratch disease
 b) Leprosy
 c) Sarcoidosis
 d) Tuberculosis
 e) Wegner's granulomatosis
- Q#109: A 25 year old football player collapsed in the ground while playing football & died. On autopsy the cause of death was found out to be due to Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Which of the following is the most common cause of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy causing sudden death in young athletes?
 a) Amyloidosis
 b) Coxsackie virus
 c) Cardio-toxic drugs
 d) Genetic mutations
 e) Hemochromatosis
- Q#110: The most common cause of dilated cardiomyopathy is;
 a) Down syndrome
 b) Fabry disease
 c) Glycogen storage disease
 d) G6PD deficiency
 e) Viral myocarditis
- Q#111: A 60 years old female comes to the hospital with complaints of fever, headache and jaw pain. The pain is intense along the course of the superficial temporal artery. What will be the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Churg Strauss syndrome.
 b) Giant cell arteritis.
 c) Kawasaki disease.
 d) Poly arteritis nodosa.
 e) Wegener's granulomatosis
- Q#112: A 70 years old man came to hospital with arterial biopsy report. Biopsy finding shows elastic lamina fragmentation, lymphocytes infiltrates and multinucleated giant cells. What will be the most likely diagnosis?
 a) Kawasaki disease
 b) Polyarteritis nodosa
 c) Temporal arteritis
 d) Takayasu arteritis
 e) Wegeners granulomatosis
- Q#113: Which disease shows microscopic findings of Fibrinoid necrosis with neutrophilic infiltrates?
 a) Giant cell arteritis
 b) Kawasaki disease
 c) Polyarteritis nodosa
 d) Takayasu arteritis
 e) Wegeners granulomatosis
- Q#114: Which of following is not present usually in ischemic heart disease?
 a) Angina pectoris
 b) Chronic IHD
 c) Coaction Of Aorta
 d) Myocardial Infraction
 e) Sudden Cardiac Death
- Q#115: How much percentage of Conroy artery can lead to inadequate Conroy blood flow even at rest?
 a) 60%
 b) 30%
 c) 90%
 d) 50%
 e) 20%
- Q#116: Silent myocardial infraction common in
 a) Infants
 b) Old age with diabetes mellitus
 c) Young female
 d) Young male
 e) None of the above
- Q#117: The most sensitive and specific biomarker of myocardial damage is:
 a) C Reactive Protein
 b) Creatinine Kinase
 c) Lactate Dehydrogenase
 d) Lipid Profile
 e) Troponin I
- Q#118: Most of myocardial infraction occurs in:
 a) Left Anterior Descending Artery
 b) Left Circumflex Conroy Artery
 c) Left Main Conroy Artery
 d) Left Marginal Branches Of Circumflex Conroy Artery
 e) Right Conroy Artery
- Q#119: Modifiable risk factors in ischemic heart disease are:
 a) Age
 b) Genetic Abnormalities
 c) Gender
 d) Hyperlipemia
 e) Old Age
- Q#120: A 42 years old patient admitted in chest ward having complain of productive cough with 100f fever. He is a diagnosed case of pneumonia. Doctor advises sputum specimen collection for investigation. When is the best time for the nurse to the attempt to collect the specimen?
 a) After breakfast.
 b) After lunch.
 c) After dinner.
 d) Bed time.
 e) Early morning