

- b) Enhances slow inactivation of voltage-gated Sodium Channels
- c) Inhibits Carbonic Anhydrase
- d) Irreversibly Inhibits GABA aminotransferase
- e) Enhances inactivation of calcium Channels

2. A 17 year old patient is brought to Emergency with shoulder dislocation, which need immediate treatment. Which anaesthesia is best for the procedure?

- a) Thiopentone
- b) Ketamine
- c) Propofol
- d) Inhalational
- e) Halothine

3. Which of the following statements regarding Dextromethorphan is true?

- a) It can produce constipation.
- b) It may depress ciliary function of the airway.
- c) It has analgesic effect.
- d) Its antitussive action is not blocked by naloxone.
- e) All of the above.

4. After Intravenous administration of which of the following Anaesthetic agent, there is a rapid recovery and less headache?

- a) Propofol
- b) Diazepam
- c) Droperidol
- d) Midazolam
- e) Ketamine

5. Which drug inhibits the decarboxylation of levodopa in the periphery so more levodopa can reach the CNS?

- a) Selegiline
- b) Carbidopa
- c) Tolcapone
- d) Entacapone
- e) Amantidine

The best option to manage this dystonia would be:

- a) Levodopa
- b) Amantadine
- c) Alprazolam
- d) Premipexole
- e) Diphenhydramine

7. A 30 years old male patient is on antipsychotic drugs therapy. He reports to the emergency department with generalized muscle contractions, fever, leukocytosis, and labile blood pressure. Which of the following is the drug of choice to manage this patient?

- a) Thioridazine
- b) Clozapine
- c) Olanzapine
- d) Dantrolene
- e) Levodopa

8. A 53 years old teacher has been experiencing difficulty in falling sleep. Physician prescribes her ramelteon. Which of the following best describes the property of this hypnotic.

- a) Has direct GABAergic transmission
- b) Produces rebound insomnia
- c) Has no effect on sleep architecture
- d) Has abuse potential
- e) Produce dependence

9. Adrenaline is sometimes used to delay absorption of local anaesthetic from the site of administration & thus prolong the local anaesthetic effect of all the following agents EXCEPT

- a) Mepivacaine
- b) Lidocaine
- c) Prilocaine
- d) Tetracaine
- e) Cocaine

10. A 43 year old patient has a psychiatric disorder and got low white blood cell count. He has been carefully administered a drug to treat his illness that also increases the white blood cell count. Which of the following is the likely drug?

- a) Clozapine
- b) Levodopa
- c) Lithium
- d) Risperidone
- e) Selegiline

11. Sedative hypnotics should be used with great caution so as to minimize additive effects. The most common drug interaction involving sedative hypnotics are interactions with

- a) Antihistamines
- b) Muscarinic agonists
- c) Alpha blockers
- d) Warfarin
- e) Salicylates

12. Which of the following drug increases serotonin and nor-epinephrine and is also alpha-2 antagonist?

- a) Venlafaxine
- b) Mirtazapine
- c) Duloxetine
- d) Fluoxetine
- e) Pyroxamine

13. Which of the following anti-depressant does not have anti-cholinergic effects?

- a) Imipramine
- b) Mianserin
- c) Fluvoxamine
- d) Amitriptyline
- e) Nortriptyline

14. Why is lithium toxicity most likely precipitated when given with thiazide diuretics?

- a) Decreased hepatic metabolism of lithium
- b) Decreased renal excretion of lithium
- c) Thiazide induced hypercalcemia
- d) Thiazide induced hypokalemia
- e) Thiazide induced hyperglycemia

15. Which of the following local anaesthetic agent has longest elimination half life ( $t_{1/2} = 4.2$  hrs)?

- a) Bupivacaine
- b) Etidocaine
- c) Prilocaine
- d) Cocaine
- e) Ropivacaine

16. A patient is brought to the emergency with ataxia, confusion and paralysis of extra-ocular muscles. He is diagnosed to be having Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome. Which drug should be administered in this patient besides sedative hypnotic?

- a) Flumazenil
- b) Naloxone
- c) Propranolol
- d) Sodium bicarbonate
- e) IV thiamine

17. During their action on excitable membranes local anaesthetic agents have no effect on which of the following:

- a) Rate of depolarization
- b) Rate of rise of action potential
- c) Height of action potential
- d) Threshold potential
- e) Resting membrane potential

18. A 40 year old male suffering from severe depressive illness is on fluoxetine 20mg daily for 3 months. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in this patient?

- a) Bromazepam
- b) Mirtazapine
- c) Olanzapine
- d) Phenelzine
- e) Propranolol

19. Which of the following antidepressants has longest Plasma half life?

- a) Citalopram
- b) Fluvoxamine
- c) Fluoxetine
- d) Paroxetine
- e) Sertraline

20. Synthetic drugs structurally related to adrenaline are:

- a) Hallucinogens
- b) Analgesics
- c) Amphetamines
- d) Barbiturates
- e) All of the above

- The statistical procedures used to summarize, organize and simplify the data is labeled as:
- Data analysis
  - Data labeling
  - Descriptive statistics
  - Hypothesis testing
  - Inferential statistics

Text of the Question	Answer
<p>2. The discrepancy, or amount of error that exists between a sample statistic and the corresponding population parameter is called as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relative deviate</li> <li>Researcher's bias</li> <li>Standard error</li> <li>Alpha error</li> <li>Sampling error</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>3. The Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT) most likely measures aptitude on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordinal scale</li> <li>Nominal scale</li> <li>Interval scale</li> <li>Ratio scale</li> <li>None of the above scales</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>4. The percentile rank of a particular score in a distribution is defined as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proportion of individuals in the distribution with scores at a particular value</li> <li>The proportion of individuals in the distribution with scores at or above a particular value</li> <li>The proportion of individuals in the distribution with scores at or below a particular value</li> <li>The proportion of individuals in the distribution with scores above a particular value</li> <li>The proportion of individuals in the distribution with scores below a particular value</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>5. The Mode in a negatively skewed distribution is located:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the right hand side after its Mean</li> <li>On the left hand side after its Median</li> <li>On the right hand side before its Mean</li> <li>On the left hand side after its Mean</li> <li>On the right hand side after its Median</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>6. The alpha level or the level of significance is a probability value used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define the very unlikely sample outcomes if the null hypothesis is true</li> <li>To define the very unlikely sample outcomes if the null hypothesis is false</li> <li>To define the very unlikely sample outcomes if the alternative hypothesis is true</li> <li>To define the very unlikely sample outcomes if the alternative hypothesis is true</li> <li>To define the amount of sampling error in hypothesis testing</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>7. The probability of obtaining sample data in the critical region when the null hypothesis is False is termed as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alpha error</li> <li>Beta error</li> <li>Systematic error</li> <li>Statistical power</li> <li>Sampling error</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>8. One of the features of Central Limit Theorem states that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mean of all possible samples of sufficient size will always be equal to or less than the population mean</li> <li>The standard deviation of distribution of all possible sample means will always be less than the population standard deviation</li> <li>The mean of all possible samples of sufficient size will always be greater than the population mean</li> <li>The standard deviation of distribution of all possible sample means will always be equal to the population standard deviation</li> <li>The shape of the frequency distribution of sample means will depend upon the shape of the population from which samples are drawn</li> </ol>	A  B C  D  E
<p>9. The key difference that distinguishes Regression from Coefficient of correlation is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It measures only relationship between two quantitative variables</li> <li>It measures relationship between two variables measured on ordinal scale</li> <li>It has less probability of alpha error</li> <li>It defines best fitting straight line for a set of data</li> <li>It is a test of significance</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>10. The Pearson coefficient measures the following three characteristics of the relationship between independent and dependent variables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mean, Variance and Strength of the relationship</li> <li>Mean, Standard Deviation and Form of the relationship</li> <li>Direction, Form and Degree of the relationship</li> <li>Coefficient of variation, Coefficient of Determination and Strength of correlation</li> <li>Direction, Form and Standard error of the relationship</li> </ol>	A B C D E
<p>11. The Chi-square (<math>\chi^2</math>) distribution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has both negative and positive values</li> <li>Is always positively skewed</li> <li>Is sometimes positively skewed depending upon the degrees of freedom</li> <li>Is always negatively skewed</li> <li>Is sometimes negatively skewed depending upon the degrees of freedom</li> </ol>	A B C D E

12. The correct formula for computation of Chi-square statistic is:	
a) $\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_o}$	C
b) $\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$	D
c) $\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_o}$	E
d) $\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$	A
e) $\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_o}$	B
13. Which of the following is an application of epidemiology?	
a) Conducting genetic engineering experiments	A
b) Developing pharmaceutical drugs	B
c) Designing new medical equipment	C
d) Investigating the distribution and determinants of diseases in a population	D
e) Studying the composition of microbiological communities in the human gut	E
14. In a community study, the population attributable risk (PAR) for the obesity related diabetes is calculated to be 45%. What does this indicate?	
a) 45% of the individuals with diabetes are obese	A
b) 45% of the individuals will develop diabetes	B
c) 45% of the diabetes cases in this community are attributable to obesity	C
d) 45% of the non-obese patients will not develop diabetes	D
e) Obesity contributes to 45% of all the diseases in community	E
15. Several studies have found that approximately 85% of the cases of lung cancer are due to cigarette smoking. This measure is an example of:	
a) An incidence rate	A
b) An attributable risk	B
c) A relative risk	C
d) A prevalence risk	D
e) A proportionate mortality ratio	E
16. The purpose of a double-blind study is to:	
a) Achieve comparability of treated and untreated subjects	A
b) Reduce the effects of sampling variations	B
c) Avoid observer and subject bias	C
d) Avoid observer and sampling variation	D
e) Avoid subject bias and sampling variation	E
17. Which of the following is <i>not</i> an advantage of a prospective cohort study?	
a) It usually costs less than a case control study	A
b) Incidence rates can be calculated	B
c) Many disease outcomes can be studied simultaneously	C
d) Recall bias is minimized compared with a case control study	D
e) Precise measurement of exposure is possible	E
18. In which of the following study designs does a subject serve as his own control?	
a) Case crossover study	A
b) Case cohort study	B
c) Case control study	C
d) Prospective cohort study	D
e) Retrospective cohort study	E
19. The physical examination records of entire male 1 <sup>st</sup> year MBBS students in a medical college of Pakistan in the year 1979 were examined in 2009 to see if their recorded heights and weights at the time of admission to the medical college was related to the development of coronary heart disease by 2015, this is an example of:	
a) A case control study	A
b) A cross sectional study	B
c) A retrospective cohort study	C
d) A prospective cohort study	D
e) An experimental study	E
20. A case control study is characterized by all of the following <i>except</i> :	
a) Assessment of the past exposure may be biased	A
b) Definition of the cases may be different	B
c) Incidence rates may be compared directly	C
d) It is relatively inexpensive compared most of the other epidemiological studies	D
e) Patients with the disease are compared with the persons without the disease	E
21. Endemic means that a disease:	
a) Affects a large number of countries simultaneously	A
b) Exhibits a seasonal pattern	B
c) Is prevalent among animals	C
d) Is habitually present in human populations	D
e) Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy	E
22. Which of the following recent widespread disease is considered pandemic?	
a) Typhoid fever	A
b) Measles	B
c) Rubella	C
d) Corona virus disease	D
e) Ebola virus disease	E
23. Do you currently have asthma? This is an example of the measure:	
a) Attack rate	A
b) Cumulative incidence	B
c) Incidence	C
d) Period prevalence	D
e) Point prevalence	E

<p>The primary prevention of stroke involves all of the following <i>except</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Behavioral changes</li> <li>b) Dietary changes</li> <li>c) Exercise promotion</li> <li>d) Early case detection</li> <li>e) Health education</li> </ul>	<p>A B C D E</p>
<p>Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) often focusses on which of the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Repressed memories</li> <li>b) Genetic predisposition to mental illness</li> <li>c) Traumatic incidents in childhood</li> <li>d) Problematic ways of thinking</li> <li>e) Behaviour problems</li> </ul>	<p>A B C D E</p>
<p>Which is the habit-forming ingredient of tobacco?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) Nicotine</li> <li>b) Tar</li> <li>c) Catechol</li> <li>d) Phenol</li> <li>e) Caffeine</li> </ul>	<p>A B C D E</p>
<p>The Constituent of the alcoholic beverage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Methyl Alcohol</li> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> b) Ethyl Alcohol</li> <li>c) Propyl Alcohol</li> <li>d) Vinyl Alcohol</li> <li>e) Mixture of all of the above</li> </ul>	<p>A B C D E</p>
<p>3. Rabies prophylaxis for immunocompromised individuals is: (Family Medicine)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) CCEEV delivered on day 1</li> <li>b) CVV on day 0 and 3</li> <li>c) Single visit 4 site intradermal regimen</li> <li>d) 5 doses of intramuscular CCEEV in combination with wound management and local immunoglobulin</li> <li>e) Only passive immunization needed with intramuscular and local administration</li> </ul>	<p>A B C D E</p>

## Neurosciences BLOCK J

Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad.

**Q.1** Regarding risk for Alzheimer disease, which of the following statement is true

- a. No effect with  $\epsilon 2$  expression
- b. Increases with  $\epsilon 2$  expression
- c. Decreases with  $\epsilon 4$  expression
- d. Increases with  $\epsilon 4$  expression
- e. No effect with  $\epsilon 4$  expression

**Q.2** A 40 years old female diagnosed with Myasthenia Gravis, which antibodies are most likely to be identified in her blood.

- a. Anti acetylcholine receptor
- b. Anti muscle specific kinase receptor
- c. Anti thymocyte receptor
- d. Anti muscle receptor
- e. Anti vascular endothelial cell receptor

**Q.3** Regarding neurodegenerative disease which disease has a strong association with Chromosome 1 and 14.

- a. Alzheimer disease
- b. Huntington disease
- c. Parkinson disease
- d. Pick disease
- e. Prion disease

**Q.4** Guillain barre syndrome can be differentiated from chronic polyneuropathy by which of the following

- a. Course of disease
- b. Response to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- c. Response to steroids
- d. . Course of disease and response to steroids
- e. . Course of disease and response to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

**Q. 5** Regarding neurodegenerative disease which disease has a strong association with Hereditary

- a. Alzheimer disease
- b. Huntington disease
- c. Parkinson disease
- d. Pick disease
- e. Prion disease

**Q.6** The most frequent non traumatic cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage.

- a. Aneurysmal rupture
- b. Diabetic vasculopathy
- c. Hypertension
- d. Ischemia
- e. Vasospasm

**Q.7** Myasthenia Gravis is an example of which type of hypersensitivity reaction

- a. Hypersensitivity Type I
- b. Hypersensitivity Type II
- c. Hypersensitivity Type III
- d. Hypersensitivity Type IV

e. No relation with hypersensitivity reactions

**Q.8** Which stain is used to detect Beta amyloid

- a. Congo red
- b. Eosin and Hematoxylin
- c. Geimsa
- d. Periodic Acid Schiff
- e. Pearl stain

**Q.9** A 32 year old female is diagnosed as having NF1, now developed upper limb swelling. The biopsy of swelling reveals spindle cell neoplasm with Verrocay bodies.

- a. Fibroma
- b. Leiomyoma
- c. Neurofibroma
- d. Schwannoma
- e. Malignant Peripheral nerve sheath tumor

**Q. 10** A 4 years old boy was diagnosed with brain tumor in posterior fossa, which is most common tumor in childhood

- a. Ependymoma
- b. Meningioma
- c. Medulloblastoma
- d. Pilocytic astrocytoma
- e. Oligodendroglioma

**Q.11** Which of the following brain tumor is labeled as WHO grade III

- a. Anaplastic astrocytoma
- b. Diffuse astrocytoma
- c. Ependymoma
- d. Glioblastoma Multiforme
- e. Oligodendroglioma

**Q.12** Which of the following brain tumor is labeled as WHO grade IV

- a. Anaplastic astrocytoma
- b. Diffuse astrocytoma
- c. Ependymoma
- d. Glioblastoma Multiforme
- e. Oligodendroglioma

**Q.13** Medulloblastoma has all of the following features except

- a. Homer Wright rosettes on histology
- b. Located in cerebellar hemisphere
- c. Malignant tumor
- d. Occurs in children
- e. WHO Grade II

**Q.14** Which of the following is not a feature of Pilocytic astrocytoma

- a. On CT scan presents as cyst with mural nodule
- b. Histologically shows Rosenthal fibers
- c. Pseudo rosettes
- d. Occurs in children
- e. Located in posterior fossa

histologically shows pseudo palisades and vascular or endothelial cell proliferation.

- a. Anaplastic astrocytoma
- b. Diffuse astrocytoma
- c. Ependymoma
- d. Glioblastoma Multiforme
- e. Oligodendroglioma

**Q.16** Hyaline arteriosclerosis caused by prolonged hypertension causes occlusion of the lumen of the arterioles resulting in

- a. Lacunar infarct
- b. Intra dural hemorrhage
- c. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- d. Intraventricular hemorrhage
- e. Lobar hemorrhage

**Q.17** Which of the following histological feature is associated with Parkinson disease

- a. Lewy body
- b. Negri body
- c. Psammoma body
- d. Russel body
- e. Verrucay body

**Q.18** In elderly patient with Myasthenia Gravis, CT scan is performed to rule out

- a. Thyroid carcinoma
- b. Acoustic neuroma
- c. Glioma
- d. Meningioma
- e. Thymoma

**Q.19** Multiple sclerosis which cells undergoes degeneration

- a. Astrocytes
- b. Ependymal cells
- c. microglial cells
- d. Schwann cells
- e. Oligodendrocytes

**Q.20** Which of the following is most common Motor Neuron Disease

- a. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- b. Pseudo bulbar palsy
- c. Progressive muscular atrophy
- d. Primary lateral sclerosis
- e. Spinal muscular atrophy

**Q.21** In bacterial meningitis following CSF findings are seen

- a. High protein and low glucose
- b. low protein and low glucose
- c. High protein and high glucose
- d. High protein and normal glucose
- e. Normal protein and low glucose

**Q.22** Which of the following features is diagnostic of Atypical meningioma

- a. Meningioma with necrosis only
- b. . Meningioma with secretory globules
- c. . Meningioma with psammoma bodies
- d. . Meningioma with brain invasion
- e. . Meningioma with >20 mitotic figures/10

1. In methyl alcohol poisoning, CNS and cardiac depression and optic nerve atrophy are due to:

- A: Formaldehyde and formic acid
- B: Acetaldehyde
- C: Pyridine
- D: Acetic acid
- E: Chlorides

2. Fatal period of ethanol poisoning is:

- A: Few seconds
- B: Few minutes
- C: 3-4 hours
- D: 12-24 hours
- E: 24-48 hours

3. Cause of death in Inebriant poisoning is:

- A: Failure of renal system
- B: Failure of respiratory system
- C: Failure of cardiovascular system
- D: Failure of endocrine system
- E: Failure of digestive system

4. In strychnine poisoning the body is arched back in position and the patient is seemed to be standing on their heels. This condition is called:

- A: Pleurosthotonas
- B: Opisthotonus
- C: Emprosthotonus
- D: Risus sardonicus
- E: Mc Ewan's sign

5. Fatal dose of kerosene is:

- A: 0.1ml
- B: 1-2ml
- C: 5ml
- D: 7-8ml
- E: More than 10ml

6. The essential elements of a Will include

- A: The nature of property
- B: The extent of property
- C: The beneficiaries
- D: All of the above
- E: None of the above

7. The law relating to mentally ill person in Pakistan is known as:

- A: Lunacy Act
- B: Lunatic Act
- C: Mental health ordinance
- D: Tort's Law
- E: Workmen compensation Act

8. Following is used in the treatment of narcolepsy:

- A: Cocaine
- B: Amphetamine
- C: Cannabis indica
- D: Kerosene
- E: Brucine

9. 'Trip' is the psychotropic effect resulting from the use of:

- A: Stimulants
- B: Spinal poisons
- C: Inebriants
- D: Hallucinogens
- E: Deliriant

10. Regarding head injury all of the following are true except:

- A: No injury to the head is too trivial to be ignored.
- B: There may be serious internal injuries to the brain without any external physical injuries.
- C: All the patients should be kept under observation for 24 hrs at least.
- D: Should be x-rayed and thoroughly investigated.
- E: Fractures will always correlate with Brain Injury.

11. Regarding fissured fractures all are true except:

- A: This is the other name for linear fracture.
- B: These fractures or cracks involve both or alone inner and outer table.
- C: Due to blows from stick or fall from height on feet or buttocks.
- D: Can be detected easily on x-rays if only inner table is involved.
- E: Course is modified by suture lines and convolutions of skull.

12. All of the following are related to the Comminuted fracture of skull except.

- A: Caused by a heavy weapon with a small striking surface. e.g. hammer, stone etc.
- B: Also known as signature fracture. Because the fracture type may indicate the type of the weapon.
- C: Most commonly seen fracture in children. (shaken baby syndrome)
- D: Radiating fissures
- E: May injure underlying brain.



## Block "J"

<p>13. Causes of Secondary brain injury are all except:</p> <p>A: Cerebral edema.                  B: Intracranial hemorrhage.                  C: Increased intracranial pressure.                  D: Cerebral ischemia.                  E: Hypertension.</p>	<p>14. Sign of increased intracranial pressure includes:</p> <p>A: Hyperactive and alert.                  B: Tachycardia                  C: Reactive pupils                  D: Decerebrate posturing.                  E: Shallow respirations</p>
<p>15. Characteristics of diffuse neuronal injuries include all except:</p> <p>A: It is due to the movement of head.                  B: It includes injury to the brain stem.                  C: Damage consists of conduction defects at synaptic junctions.                  D: Damage is mostly to the axons and blood vessels.                  E: Damage consists of intracellular disturbance only.</p>	<p>16. Types of delusion include all except:</p> <p>A: Persecution.                  B: Infidelity                  C: Erotomania                  D: Grandiose.                  E: Schizophrenia.</p>
<p>17. Somniferous poisoning feature is:</p> <p>A: Delirium                  B: Excitement                  C: Narcosis                  D: Sleep inducer                  E: Sleeplessness</p>	<p>18. A person brought by the police from a Bus Terminal to the Casualty Department. He is having dry mouth, hot skin, facial flushing, staggering gait and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is:</p> <p>A: Alcohol Intoxication                  B: Organophosphorous poisoning                  C: Datura poisoning                  D: Carbon monoxide poisoning                  E: Benzodiazepines</p>

<p>10. Regarding head injury all of the following are true except:</p> <p>A: No injury to the head is too trivial to be ignored.                  B: There may be serious internal injuries to the brain without any external physical injuries.                  C: All the patients should be kept under observation for 24 hrs at least.                  D: Should be x-rayed and thoroughly investigated.                  E: Fractures will always correlate with skull injury.</p>	<p>11. Regarding head injuries all are true except:</p> <p>A: This is the other name for focal fracture.                  B: Skull fracture.                  C: Skull injury.                  D: Skull trauma.                  E: Skull damage.</p>
<p>12. All of the following are related to the Comminuted fracture of skull except:</p> <p>A: It is a type of skull fracture.                  B: It is a type of skull injury.                  C: It is a type of skull trauma.                  D: It is a type of skull damage.                  E: It is a type of skull fracture.</p>	<p>13. The law relating to mental health is known as:</p> <p>A: Lunacy Act                  B: Lunatic Act                  C: Mental health ordinance                  D: Lunatic Law                  E: Lunatic Compensation Act</p>

1. A 12-year old boy is admitted with high grade fever, projectile vomiting and neck stiffness rigidity and continuous epileptic seizures. After examining the patient and looking at the laboratory reports, the physician explained to the parents that their son was suffering from acute bacterial meningitis. What the most likely initial treatment for treating epileptic seizures?
  - A. Injection Phenytoin
  - B. Injection Phenobarbitone
  - C. Injection Neurobion
  - D. Injection Levetiracetam
  - E. Injection Diazepam
2. Umer Khan 20 years old college student gets admitted to the hospital with a tentative diagnosis of myasthenia gravis. She is scheduled to have a series of diagnostic studies for myasthenia gravis, including a Tensilon test. While preparing her for this procedure, the nurse explains that her response to the medication will confirm the diagnosis if Tensilon produces?
  - A. Brief exaggeration of symptoms.
  - B. Prolonged symptomatic improvement.
  - C. Rapid but brief symptomatic improvement.
  - D. Symptomatic improvement of just the ptosis.
3. A 34 years old lady has presented to Emergency department with one day history of lower limb weakness followed by upper limb weakness and facial weakness. On examination she is having global areflexia which will be the most likely next management plan?
  - A. Perform Nerve conduction study
  - B. Perform MRI Brain
  - C. Perform MRI Spine
  - D. Perform CSF Examination
  - E. Perform CT Brain
4. A 24 years old lady has presented to Emergency department with one day history of lower limb weakness followed by upper limb weakness and facial weakness. On examination she is having global areflexia. On nerve conduction study guillain -barre syndrome is conformed. What will be the best treatment option?
  - A. Start plasma exchange
  - B. Start IV Antibiotics
  - C. Start Ventilatory support
  - D. Start Injection Neurobion
5. A 30 year old lady has suffered decreased vision in left eye 06 months back with spontaneous recovery. Now she presented to ER with complains of lower limb weakness with urinary retention. On examination she is having up going planters with hyperreflexia in lower limbs. The previous MRI done 06 months back shows multiple subcortical, periventricle and infratentorial hyperintensities on T2WI. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Ischemic stroke
  - B. Encephalitis
  - C. Meningitis
  - D. Multiple Sclerosis
6. A 50year old patient presented with right sided weakness and inability to pass urine for the last 1 day. O/E his power in right arm was 4/5 and right leg was 1/5. The most likely artery to be involved is?
  - A. Anterior cerebral artery
  - B. Basilar artery
  - C. Middle cerebral artery
  - D. Posterior cerebral artery
  - E. Vertebral artery

A 60 year old patient presented with weakness in the right arm and right leg along with drooling of saliva from the left side of mouth for the last 5 hours. o/e his power in right arm & right leg was 3/5. He was not able to close left side of mouth when asked to blow cheeks and was not able to close left eye. Branch of which of the following artery is likely to be involved

- A. Anterior cerebral artery
- B. Basilar artery
- C. Middle cerebral artery
- D. Posterior cerebral artery
- E. Vertebral artery

8. A patient with gastroenteritis developed arm rigidity and slowness in arm movement after being started on below mentioned drugs. Which of the drug is the most likely cause for his symptoms?

- F. Ciprofloxacin
- G. Metoclopramide
- H. Pantoprazole
- I. Metronidazole
- J. Normal saline

9. A 60 year old man presented with 1 month history of memory problem. His past history included depression and behaviour changes for the last 3 year which were not controlled with Medication and were progressively getting worse. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this patient?

- A. Alzheimer's dementia
- B. Boxer's dementia
- C. Frontotemporal dementia
- D. Lewybody dementia
- E. Vascular dementia

10. A 40 year old patient presented with weakness of both legs which started 12 months ago and has been worsening slowly since then. On examination he has wasting and fasciculation in quadriceps with power of 3/5 bilaterally. His reflexes were brisk with plantar up going bilaterally. Sensations were intact. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculo neuropathy
- B. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculo neuropathy
- C. Lyme disease
- D. Motor neuron disease
- E. Peripheral poly neuropathy

11. A 25 year old female presented with 02 days history of fever and headache. O/e she has neck stiffness. Her CSF examination shows:

Colour clear, Cells 96 (60% lymphos, 40% neutrophils), proteins 110mg, Glucose 70ml/dl, blood glucose 130ml/dl. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Bacterial Meningitis
- B. Sub arachnoids' Haemorrhage
- C. Viral Meningitis
- D. Fungal Meningitis
- E. Tuberculous Meningitis

A 23 years female has presented with complaints of low mood, tearfulness and decreased energy to carry out house hold chores for the past 02 weeks. She is having ;

- i. Anxiety disorder
- ii. Bipolar affective disorder depression
- iii. Depression
- iv. Depression with psychotic features
- v. Obsessive compulsive disorder

2. A young boy has discussed with his friend that he has thoughts of ending his life. A clear statement of self harm;

- i. Decreases the risk of suicide
- ii. Has no effect on risk of suicide
- iii. Increases the risk of suicide
- iv. Is common among young males
- v. Is common among young females

3. Stimulant drug misuse for prolonged periods;

- i. Physical withdrawal causes a rebound low mood
- ii. Physical dependence syndrome arises rapidly
- iii. Physical dependence syndrome arises in males
- iv. Physical dependence syndrome arises in females
- v. Has no relationship with psychosis

4. A 24 years of age lady severe palpitations, fears of losing control, breathlessness and tremors. These symptoms can happen at any time and anywhere without a stimulus many times a week for the past one month. This is common presentation in ;

- i. Generalized anxiety disorder
- ii. Obsessive compulsive disorder
- iii. Panic anxiety disorder
- iv. Phobic Anxiety disorder
- vi. Psychotic disorder

5. A young college student thinks that his friends have been replaced by aliens who are planning to harm him. He has been using cannabis for many months. Your diagnosis is;

- i. Bipolar affective disorder
- ii. Cannabis dependence
- iii. Dissociative disorder
- iv. Mental disorder secondary to substance use
- v. Psychotic disorder

6. A patient complains that he has been hearing voices telling him that he will be harmed by aliens. This phenomenon is called;

- i. Delusion
- ii. Hallucination

- iii. Illusion
- iv. Imagery
- v. Over valued idea

7. Bipolar affective disorder can present with symptoms of mania, hypomania and depression. Its prevalence in general population is;

- i. 1%
- ii. 2%
- iii. 3%
- iv. 4%
- v. 5%

8. The first line treatment of depression is;

- i. Antipsychotics
- ii. Mood stabilizers
- iii. Specific serotonin re uptake inhibitors
- iv. Tricyclic antidepressants
- v. Thyroxin and cortisol

9. A student has been having insomnia many days a week for the past 02 weeks. He reports that he is unable to fall asleep and keeps himself busy in playing online games. He also complains of inability to wake up early and usually cannot attend the college.

The first line treatment for this condition is;

- I. Sedatives and hypnotics
- II. Mirtazapine or trazodone
- III. Sleep deprivation
- IV. Sleep hygiene
- V. Tricyclic antidepressants

Q. 1 Intra-dural intramedullary tumor is

- a) Meningioma
- b) Sarcoma
- c) Ependymoma (correct)
- d) Metastasis
- e) Dermoid

Q. 2 Common cause of spontaneous subarachnoid

haemorrhage is

- a) Trauma
- b) Medicines
- c) Tumors
- d) Aneurysm (correct)
- e) Emboli

Subject PRIME MCQ

Q. 3 The conflict process consists of stages

Options list

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five
- d) Six
- e) Seven

Q. 4 Antecedent conditions involve the following factors except

Options list

- a) Communication
- b) Structure
- c) Personal variables
- d) Conflict handling intentions
- e) Individual factor

Subject: Anaesthesia MCQ

Q5. Which of the following statements about Local Anaesthetics is false?

- a) They are weak bases.
- b) They bind to the receptors inside the cell.
- c) It is their charged form that interacts with the receptors.
- d) They contain either ester or amide linkage.
- e) They are strong base

Q6. A 25 years old patient with history of Asthma is scheduled for emergency Appendectomy. Which of the following induction agents will Cause the least respiratory depression.

- a) A Etomidate
- b) B Propofol
- c) C Thiopental
- d) D Ketamine
- e) e) halothane

Q7. A patient with history of generalized muscle weakness and muscle wasting is planned for cholecystectomy. Which of the following neuro-muscular disease is associated with increased resistance to neuromuscular blockade with succinylcholine.

- a) Myasthenic Syndrome
- b) Polymyositis
- c) Myasthenia gravis
- d) Huntington Chorea.

Subject: Paediatric MCQ

Q8. What is the term for a sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain that can lead to altered consciousness, convulsions, and muscle spasms, often seen in paediatric patients?

- a) Migraine
- b) Epilepsy
- c) Parkinson's Disease
- d) Cerebral Palsy
- e) Febrile fits

Q9. Cob web appearance in CSF is diagnostic feature of

- a) Septic meningitis
- b) Encephalitis
- c) Meningoencephalitis
- d) TBM
- e) Cerebral malaria

Q10. Romberg sign is the present in

- a) Sensory ataxia
- b) Cerebellar ataxia
- c) Encephalitis
- d) SOL Cerebellar abscess
- e) Meningitis

Q 11, Color of CSF in septic meningitis is

- a) Turbid color
- b) Crystal clear
- c) Straw color
- d) Dirty color
- e) Xanthochromia color

Q 12, Friedreich ataxia

- a) Autosomal dominant
- b) X link recessive
- c) Autosomal recessive
- d) X link dominant
- e) Metabolic disorder