

Block J annual 2022

By Modular Medical Circle

1. Smoking leads to esophageal carcinoma. Coffee intake has its effect on smoking and also esophageal carcinoma. This factor can distort the results of the study which tends to prove an association between smoking and esophageal cancer. This effect of the factor is known as:

- A. Confounding
- B. Multiple Causation
- C. One to one relationship
- D. Dose response relation
- E. Strength of association

Answer:A Explanation: In a cause-and-effect study, a confounding variable is an unmeasured variable that influences both the supposed cause and effect.

Reference: Excel, Chapter 3, Page 47

2. It has been suggested that physicians may examine women who use oral contraceptives more often or more thoroughly than women who do not. If so as a part of routine surveillance of oral contraceptives users and if an association is observed between phlebitis and oral contraceptive use, the association may be due to:

- A. Selection bias
- B. Interviewer bias
- C. Surveillance bias
- D. Non response bias
- E. Recall bias

Answer: B

Reference: Excel, Chapter 3, Page 47

3. An advertisement in a medical journal stated that “2,000 subjects with sore throat were treated with our new medicine. Within 4 days, 94% were asymptomatic.” The advertisement claims that the medicine was effective. Based on the evidence given above, the claim: Is correct

- A. Maybe incorrect because the conclusion is not based on a rate
- B. Maybe incorrect due to failure to recognize a long-term cohort phenomenon
- C. Maybe incorrect because no test of statistical significance was used
- D. Maybe incorrect because no control or comparison group was involved

Answer: A

Reference: Excel, Chapter 3

4. A new combined chemotherapy and immunotherapy regimen has been shown to significantly prolong the survival in patients with metastatic melanoma. If widely implemented, which of the following changes in disease occurrence measures would you most expect:
- a. Incidence increases, prevalence decreases
 - B. Incidence decreases, prevalence decreases
 - C. Incidence increases, prevalence increases
 - D. Incidence does not change prevalence increases

Answer: D

Reference: Excel, Chapter 3, Page 29

5. The correlation coefficient computed for two parameters measured in 429 patients is $r=0.829$. This means that:
- A. The two parameters are directly correlated, and the link is weak, r is positive and close to 0
 - B. The two parameters are inversely correlated, and the link is strong, r is negative and close to 1
 - C. The two parameters are directly correlated, and the link is strong, r is positive and close to 1
 - D. The two parameters are inversely correlated, and the link is strong, r is strongly negative and close to -1
 - E. There are too few cases (under 30) and we do not trust this coefficient's value

Answer: C

Reference: Excel, Chapter 3

6. In a medical journal report, the observed mortality of smokers and nonsmokers for laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma was reported to be significant at $p < 0.05$. Such a statement means that:
- A. The investigator is rejecting the null hypothesis and though the results could have occurred purely by chance a maximum of 5 times out of 100
 - B. There is a difference between the mortality rates of smokers and nonsmokers 5% of the time
 - C. The null hypothesis claims that there is a difference between the mortality rates of smokers and non-smokers
 - D. A causal relationship between smoking and mortality may be established through this study
- There are insufficient data as the total number of smokers versus nonsmokers were not given

Answer: A

Reference: Excel, Chapter 8, Page 163

7. Emotional intelligence is characterized by:
- A. Proficient in problem solving
 - B. Better interpersonal relationships
 - C. Good sense of humour

- D.High abstract thinking ability
- E.None of the above

Answer: B

Reference: Excel, Chapter 23, Page 342

8. What is a win-win situation in conflict management:

- A.Accommodating
- B.Avoiding
- C.Competing
- D.Collaborating
- E.Compromising

Answer: D

Reference: -

9. A 20 year old female diagnosed with Sjogren syndrome presents with fever, fatigue and weakness. On examination the patient has periorbital edema, a facial rash, and a rash on her hands (extensor surfaces). She has proximal muscle weakness with intact reflexes and sensations. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A.Polymyositis
- B.Inclusion body myositis
- C.Dermatomyositis
- D.Amyloidosis
- E.Immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy

Answer: C

Reference: Pathoma, Chapter 18, Page 198

10) A 60 year old woman presents with walking difficulty especially downstairs and standing from sitting position for the last 03 months. On examination, she has quadriceps weakness and asymmetric atrophy of her wrist and finger flexors with intact sensations. Which is the most likely diagnosis:

- Polymyositis
- Inclusion body myositis
- Dermatomyositis
- Amyloidosis
- Immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy

Answer: A/B

Reference: Pathoma, Chapter 18, Page 198 and google

11) A 26 year old morbidly obese woman presents with generalized persistent headache, transient blurry vision, and pulsatile tinnitus. Neurological examination is all normal except for bilateral restricted horizontal eye movements and blurred disc margins. CT and MRI brain done are normal. Which of the following diagnosis should be suspected:

- A. Intracranial hypertension
- b. Migraine
- c. Tension headache
- d. Venous sinus thrombosis
- e. Intracranial hypertension

Answer: A/E

Reference: -

12) A 26 years old man presents with headache that worsens when he stands. He also complains of nausea and photophobia. On examination he is afebrile and his BP is normal. Fundoscopic examination is also normal, but has mild neck stiffness. MRI shows diffuse pachymeningeal enhancement. What's the diagnosis?

- a. Intracranial hypotension
- b. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- c. Viral meningitis.
- d. Migraine
- e. Venous sinus thrombosis

CORRECT ANSWER: A

REFERENCE;

Intracranial hypotension (CSF pressure less than 60mm of H₂O) is characterized by postural headache, nausea, neck pain or stiffness, photophobia or double vision and vertigo.

13) A 10 yr old boy presents with episodes of unsteadiness, double vision and Dysarthria. These are typically followed by headache. CT head and Lab tests are normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- a. Abdominal migraine
- b. Benign paroxysmal vertigo
- c. Exploding head syndrome
- d. Migraine with brainstem Aura
- e. Intracranial HTN

CORRECT ANSWER: D

REFERENCE: Migraine with brainstem aura (MBA) is a rare migraine subtype. The aura features include vertigo, dysarthria, diplopia, tinnitus, ataxia, and disorders of consciousness. It can occur at all ages but is more common in adolescence and young adults. The age of onset is usually 7 to 20. Brain imaging like MRI head, MRA head, or CT angiography is usually indicated to rule out other pathologies like stroke, AV malformations, and tumors. EEG is indicated to rule out seizures.

* First aid (page 540) idiopathic intracranial hypertension . Increased intracranial pressure with no obvious finding on imaging but it occurs mainly in young obese females without changes in mental status & no ataxia ,dysarthria .

14)A 75 years old woman presents with chronic severe headache , weight loss, anemia, and aching shoulders . Which tests should be performed first?

- a. ESR
- b.TSH
- c. LFTS
- d. Reticulocyte count
- e. MRI brain

CORRECT ANS;D

REFERENCE; In anemia brain receives less oxygen than it needs, leading to headaches.This patient is having Iron deficiency anemia .The initial test are Blood tests to determine the RBC count.

*If patient may experience other neurologic symptoms besides headache then CT, MRI are done.

15) 20 yr old female student has recurrent brief episodes of impaired awareness. She suddenly becomes blank then makes smacking movements of lips and regain concourse. She has been faking spiritual help from local religious leader. What is the best diagnosis ?

- a.Anxiety functional disorder
- b. Brain tumor
- c. Multiple sclerosis
- d. Focal seizures
- E. Myesthania gravis

CORRECT ANS;D

REFERENCE; This woman has “ focal impaired awareness seizures” i.e focal complex seizures consisting of episodes of unresponsiveness accompanied by stereotypical movements (lip smacking or hands winging) . After her seizure, she has brief postictal period of confusion.

16)30 yr female has sudden loss of vision and has weakness in both the limbs . She had similar episode at 1 yr age . She has upper motor neuron weakness . Fundus examination shows optic atrophy.

- a. GBS
- b. Myesthenia gravis
- c. Clinically isolated syndrome
- d. Multiple sclerosis
- e. Brain tumor

CORRECT ANS;D

REFERENCE; First aid (page 541)Multiple sclerosis is common in 20-30 age females, characterized by fatigue , optic neuritis(sudden vision loss) , pyramidal tract demyelination (weakness)and many more symptoms.

17) A 65 yr old man has expressionless face , monotonous speech , has difficulty to start walking , small steps in gait. He has hazy tremor and hazy depression . What is the best drug for this condition ?

- a. Levodopa
- b. Amantadine
- c. Bromocriptine
- d. Ropinirole
- e. Enaphilitis

CORRECT ANS;D

REFERENCE; First aid (page 568) Non-ergot dopamine agonists (pramipexole, Ropinirole) are DOC for Parkinson disease .

18) A 38 yr old male has developed the false sense of recognition of places and persons. He has change in his world new from modern to strictly religious and frequent attack of impaired for few minutes and gets drowsy. What is the best diagnosis ?

- a. Temporal lobe epilepsy
- b. Absence seizures
- c. Myoclonic Epilepsy
- d. Generalized tonic clonic seizures

CORRECT ANS;A

REFERENCE; Temporal lobe Epilepsy (Déjà vu , Jamais vu,)

Jamais Vu: when a person momentarily does not recognise a word or, less commonly, a person or place, that they already know.

19) 70 yr old man has problem in memory . He forgets early names , having difficulty in calculations. what is the best diagnosis ?

- a. Levy body dementia
- b. Fronto- temporal dementia
- c. Alzheimer
- d. Huntington's disease
- e. None

CORRECT ANS;C

REFERENCE; First Aid (page 538-539) and BNB . Alzheimer's disease occurs in 60s , 70s or older characterized by memory deficit and spatial disorientation .

*In frontotemporal dementia initial behavioural changes must occur.

*In lewy body dementia triad of hallucinations , Parkinson disease and dementia occurs .

*in huntingtons disease dementia occurs along with chorea , athetosis , depression and aggression .

20) A 35 yr old man brings his 32 yr old wife to your clinic because she believes that her husband is actually an imposter who looks exactly like her husband . the term for this delusion is ;

- a. Koro
- b. Amok

- c. Capgras syndrome
- d. Pseudocyesis
- e. Couvade syndrome

CORRECT ANS: C

REFERENCE: Capgras delusion or Capgras syndrome is a psychiatric disorder in which a person holds a delusion that a friend, spouse, parent, another close family member, or pet has been replaced by an identical impostor.

21) A 30 yr old lady during traveling from Kohat to Peshawar, starts palpitations and choking whenever she enters Kohat tunnel and therefore returns back. Which of the following is the best psychiatric diagnosis?

- a. Panic disorder
- b. post traumatic stress disorder
- c. Agoraphobia
- d. Acute stress disorder
- e. Generalized anxiety disorder

CORRECT ANS; C

REFERENCE; FIRST AID(Page 586)

22) A first year medical student came to psychiatry OPD with 2 days history of anger outbursts, irritability, headache and nausea which started on the next day of having been bullied by senior students in hostel at night. Which one of the could be the most possible diagnosis?

- a. Post-traumatic stress disorder
- b. Adjustment disorder
- c. Panic Disorder
- d. Acute stress reaction
- e. Generalized anxiety disorder

d. (1st Aid and google).

23). A 35 years old lady, after 20 days of delivery of a baby, refused to feed her baby, stopped moving, lost enjoyment and interest in daily routine. Which one is the most probable diagnosis?

- a. Acute fatigue syndrome
- b. Post partum Purpeurium
- c. Phobic anxiety disorder
- d. Post Partum Depression
- e. Post traumatic stress disorder

d. (1st AID).

24). A 40-year-old female suddenly became unable to see on the day of ceremony of second marriage of her husband. When was brought to emergency department, her general physical examination and neurological examination e. Post-traumatic stress disorder

c. (1st AID).

25). A 40 years' old man suffering from depressive episode presented to GP with the following symptoms. Which symptom is most likely to suggest depression in this patient?

- a. Low self esteem
- b. Decreased libido
- c. Constipation
- d. Decreased sleep
- e Lack of interest

e. (1st AID).

26) A 21-year-old woman diagnosed with panic disorder comes to the outpatient mental health clinic with increased frequency of panic attacks and complains of feeling as if her surrounding environment is unreal and strange. As a result of the increasing frequency of her attacks and this new symptom, she has been unwilling to leave her apartment for several weeks. How is the feeling of a unreal environment best described?

- a. Depersonalization
- b. Derealization
- c. Hyper amnesia
- d. Dereism
- e. Paresthesia

b. (1st AID)

27). 50 year's old man came to a medical OPD with history of using following drugs for different complaints since long. Now he was found to have severe depression, Which drug could be most likely to cause this problem?

- a. Amphetamine
- b. Steroids.
- c. Oral contraceptive pills.
- d. B blockers.
- e. Antipsychotic drugs

e.(TARA).

28). A 50-year-old woman is admitted to the hospital after complaining that she is dead. She believes that her flesh is rotting and that she is able to smell the rancid odor. What delusion is this known as?

- a. Cotard syndrome
- b. Capgras syndrome
- c. Fregoli syndrome
- d. Othello syndrome
- e. Koro

a. (Google).

29). A 37 years old lady presents with headache, galactorrhea and menstrual irregularities for six

months. Laboratory investigations reveal hyperprolactinemia and a brain MRI shows a pituitary micro adenoma. Which of the following drugs can be used to suppress prolactin secretion?

- a. Ketoconazole
- b. Bromocriptine
- c. Dexamethasone
- d. Octreotide
- e. Vasopressin

b. (Lipincot).

30). A 27 years old gentleman presents with lower back pain radiating to the (L) Heel. On examination he has a diminished (L) ankle reflex (hyporeflexia). Which of the following spinal nerve level is responsible for the ankle reflex?

- a.L2
- b. L3
- c. L4
- d.L5
- e.S1

d. (Snell anatomy).

31) A years old girl, who is not vaccinated, presented to emergency room with generalized tonic clonic fits. Patient has the history of fever and vomiting for the last 05 days. The grandfather of the patient is suffering from the chronic cough and is taking medication for it for the last 03 months. Emergency treatment was given to the patient. On examination, patient is weak looking with absent BCG scar, Temp of 101 *F and HR 112/ min. There was no rash on the body

and no organomegaly. CSF R/E showed; Appearance: Straw-colored, Protein: 250 mg/dl, cell Count: 250, Glucose: 35 mg/dL,

PMN:35%, Lymphocytes: 65%. What is the diagnosis?

- A: Bacterial Meningitis.
- B: Viral Encephalitis
- C: TBM
- D: Brain Abscess.
- E: GBS

c. (Robbins).

32). A 7-year-old boy, who is fully vaccinated, presented to emergency room with generalized tonic-clonic fits. The patient has a history of fever and vomiting for the past 2 days. Emergency

treatment was given. On examination, the patient was having 102 F temp and HR 112/ min, There was no rash on the body or organomegaly. CSF R/E showed:

Appearance -Turbid Proten:100 mg/dl Cell Count 250 Glucose: 35mg/dl PMNs:80%
Lymphocytes:20%

What is the most likely diagnosis?

Viral Encephalitis

TBM

Brain Abscess

Bacterial Meningitis

Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

Answer: D (Pathoma, Chapter 17, page 180)

33). A 2-year-old child developed apnea, cyanosis and loss of consciousness with repeated generalized clonic jerks after being repeatedly scolded by his mother. On examination, the child appears completely normal. What is the best treatment option?

Teterol

Valproic acid

Antiarrhythmic

Cardiac pacemaker

Counselling of parents

Answer: E

34) You consult an 8-year-old girl with hyperactivity and inattentiveness. Which of the following manifestations is required to make a diagnosis of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder?

Occurrence before the age of 10

Concurrent learning difficulty

Impulsivity

History of birth trauma

A sibling with diagnosed ADHD

Answer: C (needs confirmation)

35). A 10-month-old infant with a history of umbilical hernia repair has coarse facial features and is diagnosed with Hurler syndrome. This condition is the most severe form of

Glycogen Storage Disease

Glycoproteinoses

Mucopolysaccharidoses

Sphingolipidoses

mucolipidoses

Answer: C (Google, Hurler syndrome aka Mucopolysaccharidases I, deficiency of IUGA which breaks down dermatan sulfate and heparin (Glycoaminoglycogen))

36). Which mixtures of gases are used in anesthesia

- O₃ + N₂O
- O₂ + CO₂
- CO₂ + N₂O
- O₂+N₂O+CO₂
- N₂O+O

Answer: N₂O + O₂ not in option (Tara, page177)

37). Which of the following is known as the laughing gas?

- CO₂
- N₂O
- NO₂
- B₂O
- O₂

Answer: B

38) Normal amount of cerebrospinal fluid in man is:

- 50cc
- 100cc
- 150cc
- 175cc
- 200cc

Answer: C (BnB)

39) Suppose you're in charge of a vaccination center . A veterinary doctor seeks your advise for pre-exposure immunization against rabies. What will your recommendation for the cell culture vaccine be

Because of high exposure risk, both active and passive immunisations on daily basis

Five injections on days:0,3,7,14,28

Multisite 4 injections: two on day 0, then on day 7, then on day 14

One injection every year

Three injections: on day 0,7,14 and booster every 2 years

Answer: E (Excel page 89, Hayat page 156)

40) A female of 20 years old is brought to the emergency room following a road traffic accident. Management is started and a decision is to be made to start morphine as an analgesic or not. Which of the following conditions should be looked for before starting morphine?

Drowsiness
Head injury
Hyperventilation
Tachycardia
Urinary retention

Answer B (Tara, Chap 5, page 205)

41) A man 65 years old has been suffering from Parkinson's disease since last 8 years and has been receiving levodopa. He presents to medical opd with complaints of akinesia alternating with periods of improved mobility, unrelated to the timing of drug intake. Which of the following steps should be taken to improve the condition?

Add carbidopa
Drug holiday
Give apomorphine
Give sustained-release levodopa
Increase levodopa dose

Answer: C (via an article, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2600052/>)

42)-A male of 45 years suffering from anxiety was started on 5mg BD Diazepam, He reports to the medical OPD 2 months later reporting that his anxiety was controlled initially but the drug does not seem to be effective anymore. Which of the following is the most probable cause of patient's complaints:

A) decreased metabolism of diazepam
B) Dependence to the effect of Diazepam
C)Development of resistance to diazepam
d-Downregulation of diazepam receptors
e. Sensitization of diazepam receptors

Answer: B

Tara page 167

Tolerance develops on prolonged use of BZD for anxiolytic effect.

43) A man already using one of the following drugs develops headache, flushing: nausea, and vomiting soon after taking alcohol which of the following drug was already in his use?

A-clonazepam
B- disulfiram
c. Ethosuximide
d. Haloperidol

E. Imipramine

Answer: B

Disulfiram causes all these symptoms. Other drugs are :

cGMP - these drugs cause disulfiram like reactions when alcohol is ingested along with their usage .

C-Cephalosporins

Chlorpropamide (anti-diabetic)

G-Griseofulvin

M-Metronidazole

P-Procarbazine (anti-cancer)

44)- A patient's being treated with a drug for bipolar disorder. He presents with the complaints of polydipsia and polyuria. Which of the following drugs is this patient using?

A- carbamazepine

b. Clonazepam

C- lithium

d. Olanzapine

c. Valproic acid

Answer : C. lithium

Causes polydipsia and polyuria as side effects.

45) Which of the following produces dissociative anesthesia & possesses analgesic properties as well as dose related cardiac stimulation?

A- etomidate

B- Ketamine

C -Midazolam

d. Phenobarbitone

e. Propofol

Answer: B

Ketamine (Tara pg 192)

46) Atropine is used as a pre-anesthetic medication to

a- Decrease heart rate

b-increase heart rate

c- Decrease acidity

d. Relieve anxiety

e. Relax skeletal muscles

Answer: B

Tara pg 193

47) With chronic use in seizure states, the adverse effects of this drug include coarsening of facial features, hirsutism, gingival Hyperplasia, and osteomalacia.

- A- carbamazepine
- b. Ethosuximide
- c. Gabapentin
- d. Phenytoin
- c. Valproic acid

Answer: D

Tara page 209

48) The mechanisms of action of barbiturates are:

- a- increase duration of GABA mediated Cl channels
- b. Decrease duration of GABA mediated Cl channel.
- C- increase duration of K channels
- d. Decrease duration of K channels
- e. None of the above

Answer: A

Tara page 182

49) Deficiency of thiamin in alcoholics leads to

- A- wernicke korsakoff syndrome
- B- cushing syndrome
- C- Fatty liver
- d- Hypogonadism
- E- Parkinson disease

Answer : A

The disorder's main features are problems in acquiring new information or establishing new memories, and in retrieving previous memories.

Wernicke's encephalopathy is a degenerative brain disorder caused by the lack of vitamin B1. It may result from: Alcohol abuse.

50) A 30 year old patient with history of pulmonary disease is having essential tremors. Which drug is most suitable for the treatment:

- A- diazepam
- B- levodopa
- C- metoprolol

D- propranolol
E-terbutaline

Answer: A

Propranolol is DOC for essential tremors but is contraindicated in patients of pulmonary disease . So we give BZD.

51)MO Suxanmethonium

- A- it is a non depolarising neuromuscular blocking agent
- b. Is contraindicated in all eye operations
- C- simulates cardio muscarinic receptors and autonomic ganglia
- d. its action is directly terminated by the action of plasma cholinesterase
- e. Should not be administered to patients with burns \hat{A} »24 hours old because of its hypercalcemic effect

Answer : D

Tara page 90 .

Succinylcholine is rapidly destroyed by plasma cholinesterases so it has a very short duration of action.

52) A 4 year old child presented with large infratentorial cerebellar cystic tumor with mural nodule on CT scan. On microscopy, it is composed of bland looking bipolar cells with eosinophilic granular bodies and pink rosenthal fibres in fibrillary background. What is the diagnosis?

- a) Glioblastoma multiforme WHO grade IV
- b) Meningioma WHO grade I
- c) Medulloblastoma WHO grade IV
- d) Pilocytic astrocytoma WHO grade I
- e) Retinoblastoma

Ans. D. Pilocytic astrocytoma WHO grade I

(Pathoma chap 17 Central nervous system pathology pg 192)

53) In herpes simplex encephalitis which of the following is true

- a) brain MRI is characteristically normal
- b) cold sores and genital herpes are usually present
- c) fits are uncommon
- d) temporal lobe involvement is common
- e) muscle cramps are usually present

Ans. D. temporal lobe involvement is common

(Robbins Chap 23 Central nervous system pg 866)

54) In a neonatal ICU, a house officer performs a spinal tap on a neonate with fever, neck stiffness and drowsiness. She is suspecting meningitis. What is the most probable microorganism involved?

- a) Staph aureus
- b) Streptococcus
- c) Mycoplasma
- d) Proteus
- e) vibrio

Ans. B. Streptococcus

(Pathoma Chap 17 pg 184)

55) A 42 years old woman presents with ptosis, diplopia and dysarthria that tend to worsen as the day progresses. Endrophonium (an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor) is administered and after a minute there is striking improvement in muscle strength. Which of the following is characteristic of this disorder?

- a) tangles of small rod shaped granules in type 1 muscle fibres
- b) Autoantibodies to acetylcholine receptors
- c) multiple CTG trinucleotide repeats
- d) Hypothalamic dopamine mediate inhibition
- e) paraneoplastic manifestation of small cell lung cancer

Ans. B Autoantibodies to acetylcholine receptors

(Pathoma Chap 18 pg 202)

56) A microbiologist is examining a CSF fluid in the laboratory. She views a lot of neutrophills with diplococci in them. What is the most probable microorganism involved in this case of meningitis?

- a) Haemophilus Influenza
- b) Listeria monocytogenes
- c) Neisseria meningitidis
- d) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- e) Treponema pallidum

Ans C. Neisseria meningitidis

(Levinson chap 16 gram negative cocci pg 130)

57) A young man of 25 years comes to emergency with high grade fever, photophobia, neck stiffness, and confusion. What is the best investigation that you can do?

- a) Culture
- b) ELISA
- c) lumber puncture
- d) nucleic acid testing
- e) staining

Ans. C lumber puncture

(Pathoma chap 17 pg 184)

58) A 20 year old man comes to A and E with high grade fever, neck stiffness, and photophobia . On lumbar puncture the CSF has increased pressure, neutrophils and decreased glucose.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Bacterial meningitis
- b) Candidal meningitis
- c) Fungal meningitis
- d) Viral meningitis

Ans. A. bacterial meningitis
(Pathoma chap 17 pg 184)

59) If insanity is taken as plea for diminished criminal responsibility, it will come under:

- a) 82PPC
- b) 83PPC
- c) 84PPC
- d) 85PPC
- e) 44PPC

Ans. C. 84PPC
(Parikh Section 6 Part 3 forensic psychiatry. pg 478)

60) The intracranial hemorrhage, which is common in young individuals, usually unilateral, preceded by lucid interval and is having good surgical prognosis is likely to be:

- A) Cerebral contusion
- b) cerebral laceration
- c) subdural hemorrhage
- d) extradural hemorrhage
- e) subarachnoid hemorrhage

Ans D extradural hemorrhage
(parikh Chap 20 regional injuries pg 308)

61)A false firm and unshakeable belief in something which is wrong refers to:

- a) delirium
- b) delusion
- c) hallucinations
- d) confabulation
- e) illusion

Ans. B delusion
(Parikh Chap 33 forensic psychiatry pg 460)

62) A patient brought to emergency with froth at mouth, risus sardonicus and difficulty in respiration. It is likely to be:

- a) conium poisoning
- b) dhatura poisoning
- c) organophosphorus poisoning
- d) ricin poisoning

e) strychnine poisoning

Ans E strychnine poisoning

(Parikh chap 55 spinal poisons. Pg 667)

63) Coma, pinpoint pupil and labored breathing are found in poisoning with:

a) Barbiturates

b) Bromides

c) Chloral hydrate

d) Dhatura

e) opium

Ans. E opium

(Parikh chap 48 Somniferous poisons pg 618)

64) In forensic investigation the deliriant poison which can be used as truth serum is:

a) cannabis indica

b) cocaine

c) curare

d) dhatura

e) hyoscyamus

Ans E hyoscyamus

(Parikh Chap 54 deliriant poisons pg 663)

65) a patient was brought to ER department with vomiting and staggering gait. The pupils were dilated, skin was dry, and temperature was raised. Had difficulty in talking. Tried to grasp imaginary objects and to pull imaginary threads from the tips of his fingers. The probable cause may be:

a) Alcohol poisoning

b) amphetamine poisoning

c) cannabis poisoning

d) cocaine poisoning

e) Dhatura poisoning

Ans E dhatura poisoning

(Parikh Chap 54 deliriant poisons. Pg 661)

66) Which of the following is deliriant poison?

a) Cannabis indica

b) cocaine

c) conium

d) methyl alcohol

e) morphine

Ans A cannabis indica

(Parikh chap 54 deliriant poisons pg 663)

67) Split personality refers to:

- a) anxiety
- b) depression
- c) senile dementia
- d) schizophrenia
- e) mania

Ans D schizophrenia

(Parikh chap 33 forensic psychiatry pg 466)

68) Following is the hallmark of insanity

- a) illusion
- b) delusion
- c) hallucination
- d) delirium
- e) dementia

69) delirium is defined as:

- a) depression
- b) severe anxiety state
- c) confusion with altered state of consciousness
- d) condition of shock
- e) state of sanity

Ans C

(Parikh chap 33 forensic psychiatry pg 460)

70) The active principle in dhatura is:

- a) morphine
- b) aconitine
- c) cyanide
- d) hyoscine
- e) nicotine

Ans D hyoscine

(parikh chap 54 deliriant poisons pg 661)

71) The active principle in nux vomica seeds is

- a) morphine
- b) strychnine
- c) cyanide
- d) abrin
- e) hyoscine

Ans B strychnine

(parikh chap 55 spinal poisons pg 666)

72) Ricinus communis seed contain an active principle ricin which is powerful:

- a) cerebral poison

- b) irritant poison
- c) cardiac poison
- d) respiratory poison
- e) spinal cord poison

Ans B irritant poison

(parikh chap 44 vegetable poisons pg 585)

73).All of the following are contraindications of TRIPTANS except

- a.Uncontrolled hypertension
- b.concurrent use of ergotamine
- c.peripheral vascular disease
- d.concurrent use of valproate
- e.concurrent use of SSRI

Ans.D (Tara 5th edition page 237)

74).A 30 year old pregnant female who is near term decides to have the delivery under spinal anaesthesia. Her past history reveals she has severe anaphylactic reaction following use of PABA containing sunscreen.which of the following local anaesthetics should be avoided in this patient

- a.Bupivacaine
- b.etidocaine
- C.pilocaine
- d.tetracaine
- e.mepivacaine

Ans.d(ester local anaesthetics are derivatives of PABA TARA 5TH EDITION PAGE.181)

75).A patient presented to the hospital, previously diagnosed case of bipolar affective disorder.she recently had a baby girl who was born with congenital Ebstein anomaly and foetal goiter.which drug is responsible for this teratogenicity

- a.Lorazepam
- b.haloperidol
- C.olanzapine
- d.sertraline
- e.Lithium

Ans E(TARA 5TH EDITION PAGE.228)

76).indicate the anaesthetic which is the inhibitor of NMDA glutamate receptors

- a.thiopental
- b.halothane
- C.ketamine
- d.sevoflurane
- e.propofol

Ans c (tara page 179 ,5th edition)

77).A patient brought to ER with severe chest pain,the primary goal of reducing this excruciating pain can be achieved via administration of which of the following drug via IV route.

- a.morphine
- b.pethidine
- C . codeine
- d.dextromethorphan
- e.oxycodone

Ans A (morphine is the drug of choice for severe pain as it relieves total pain)

78).which of the following drug is used as a transcranial patch for parkinson's disease

- a.levodopa
- b.rotigotine
- c.selegiline
- d.carbidopa
- e.none of the above

Ans.b(rotigotine patch delivers dopamine antagonists directly into the bloodstream through the skin)

79).Addition of adrenaline to a solution of lidocaine for a peripheral nerve block will

- a.decrease duration of action of lidocaine
- b.decrease risk of seizures due to lidocaine
- c.increase. duration of action of lidocaine
- d.increase maximum efficacy of lidocaine
- e.increase potency of lidocaine

Ans.C(tara 5th edition page 183)

80)a patient physically dependent on an opioid agonist is brought to the ER with insomnia,anxiety,rhinorrhea,lacrimation and mydriasis 12 hours after the last dose.which of the following drug will exacerbate these withdrawal symptoms

- a.acetaminophen
- b.codeine
- C.diazepam
- d.methadone
- e.naltrexone

Ans e(opioid antagonist may precipitate severe withdrawal symptoms)

81).A 75 year old lady presented with a headache and left sided hemiplegia. On examination her BP was 160/100 with antihypertensive drugs. What investigations would you like to advice to reach the final diagnosis

- a.angiography
- b. Biopsy

- C.ct scan
- d. CRP
- e.FNAC

Ans c(non contrast ct scan in order to exclude haemorrhage,clot or other structural,issues)

82).A 80 years old lady suddenly develops right sided weakness .on examination her bp was normal.her ecg showed atrial fibrillation.ct scan showed multiple infarcts

What is the most likely cause of stroke in this patient?

- a.artériosclerosis
- b.embolism
- C. Haemorrhage
- d.thrombosis
- E. VASCULITIS

Ans B(AF leads to formation of blood clots in heart which embolize and travel to block blood vessels leads to ischemic stroke)

Errors and omissions are possible

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