

Mark Your Answers on the Bubble Sheet Provided

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Poison having local action only  
 a. Sulphuric acid      b. Carbolic acid       c. Oxalic acid      d. Phosphorus
2. Yellow discoloration of skin & mucosa is seen in poisoning with  
 a. Nitrous oxide      b. Nitric acid      c. Sulphuric acid       d. Phosphoric acid
3. Antidote for mineral acid poisoning is  
 a. MgSO<sub>4</sub>      b. CuSO<sub>4</sub>      c. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>      d. MgO
4. Leathery stomach is seen in poisoning with  
 a. HCl      b. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>      c. Carbolic acid       d. Oxalic acid
5. Chronic arsenic poisoning does not cause  
 a. Mixed sensory & motor neuropathy      b. Mesothelioma      c. Hyperkeratosis of skin      d. Anemia
6. Mees's lines are characteristic of  
 a. Mercury poisoning      b. Arsenic poisoning      c. Lead poisoning      d. Copper poisoning
7. Hatter's shakes are seen in  
 a. Lead poisoning      b. Mercury poisoning       c. Arsenic poisoning      d. Copper poisoning
8. Basophilic stippling is seen which of the following cells  
 a. Neutrophils      b. RBCs       c. Basophils      d. Eosinophils
9. Burton's line is seen in  
 a. Lead poisoning      b. Arsenic poisoning      c. Phosphorus poisoning      d. Zinc poisoning
10. Cobras belong to  
 a. Viperidae      b. Elapidae      c. Colubriadae      d. Crotalidae
11. Treatment for HBV after exposure includes  
 a. Vaccination      b. Immunoglobulin       c. a & b      d. None of the above
12. Which of the following drug is nucleoside analogue  
 a. Adenovir      b. Tenofovir      c. Sofosbuvir      d. Entecavir
13. Which drug inhibits the NS5B proteins preventing this RNA polymerase from making more RNA?  
 a. Daclatasvir      b. Ombitasvir      c. Ribavirin       d. Simeprevir      e. Sofosbuvir
14. Which drug inhibits inosine 5-phosphate DH preventing the formation of guanine nucleotide thereby limiting RNA formation?  
 a. Daclatasvir      b. IFN- Alpha      c. Ribavirin      d. Sofosbuvir      e. Simeprevir
15. How do you know which drug or combination to use in Hepatitis C treatment?  
 a. Cost of drugs       b. Depends on HCV genotype      c. Liver function tests      d. Patient choice      e. Severity of jaundice
16. Which of the following purgatives undergoes entero hepatic circulation to produce prolonged action  
 a. Docusates       b. Phenolphthalein      c. Castor oil      d. Magnesium Sulphate
17. The most suitable laxative for a patient of IBD with spastic constipation is  
 a. Dietary fibers      b. Liquid paraffin       c. Bisacodyl      d. Senna
18. A man presents with complaint of breast enlargement & tenderness over the past few months. There is no pain or discharge from the nipples. His medical history is significant for gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) for which he has been taking medication regularly. He further adds that he started taking a new medication for his GERD symptoms approximately 6 months ago. GPE reveals bilateral, firm, mobile & non-tender breast tissue without axillary lymphadenopathy. Most likely medicine responsible for this patient's condition is?  
 a. Famotidine      b. Esomeprazole      c. Omeprazole      d. Ranitidine       e. Cimetidine

19. A 42-year-old male presents to the clinic complaining of recurrent episodes of postprandial epigastric pain, bloating, & early satiety for the past few months. He reports that the symptoms are relieved by defecation. His medical history is unremarkable, & he denies any weight loss or gastrointestinal bleeding. Physical examination reveals no abnormal findings. An upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is performed, which reveals no evidence of peptic ulcers or malignancy. The patient is diagnosed with functional dyspepsia & is prescribed a medication that acts as a Motilin receptor agonist to improve gastrointestinal motility. Which of the following medications would be most appropriate for the management of this patient's symptoms?
- a. Metoclopramide      b. 5HT<sub>2</sub> receptor Antagonists      c. Omeprazole      d. Erythromycin      e. Ranitidine
20. A 63-year-old male presents to the emergency department complaining of severe epigastric pain & occasional bloody stools for the past week. He has a history of chronic gastritis & has been taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for his osteoarthritis. On examination, the patient appears pale, & abdominal tenderness is noted in the epigastric region. Laboratory investigations reveal a hemoglobin level of 9.5 g/dL (normal range 13.5-17.5 g/dL). An esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is performed, revealing multiple gastric ulcers. Which of the following medications would be the most appropriate to provide mucosal protection by forming a layer & promote ulcer healing in this patient?
- a. Misoprostol      b. Kaolin      c. Sucralfate      d. Omeprazole      e. Famotidine
21. A 50-year-old female complains of recurrent abdominal pain, particularly after meals. She also experiences heartburn & regurgitation of stomach contents into the mouth. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her symptoms?
- a. Helicobacter pylori infection      b. Chronic use of NSAIDs      c. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)      d. Gallstones      e. Esophageal varices
22. A 45-year-old male presents with epigastric pain & occasional nausea. He reports a history of NSAID use for chronic knee pain. Upper endoscopy reveals erosions in the gastric mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Crohn's disease      b. Diverticulitis      c. Gastritis      d. Ulcerative colitis      e. Irritable bowel syndrome
23. A 60-year-old male undergoes a colonoscopy as part of a routine screening. A pedunculated growth is identified in the sigmoid colon. Histopathological examination reveals dysplastic cells. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Adenocarcinoma      b. Leiomyoma      c. Hemangioma      d. Polyp      e. Lymphoma
24. A 30-year-old female presents with abdominal pain, diarrhea, & weight loss. Colonoscopy shows segmental involvement with aphthous ulcers & strictures. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Crohn's disease      b. Ulcerative colitis      c. Gastritis      d. Irritable bowel syndrome      e. Gastroenteritis
25. A 55-year-old male presents with severe abdominal pain radiating to the back. He reports a history of heavy alcohol consumption. Laboratory tests reveal elevated serum amylase & lipase levels. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Acute cholecystitis      b. Chronic pancreatitis      c. Pancreatic cancer      d. Pancreatic pseudocyst      e. Acute pancreatitis
26. A 65-year-old female complains of jaundice, weight loss, & abdominal discomfort. Imaging reveals a mass in the head of the pancreas obstructing the common bile duct. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Chronic pancreatitis      b. Pancreatic pseudocyst      c. Autoimmune pancreatitis      d. Pancreatic cancer      e. Acute pancreatitis
27. Following surgical resection of the pancreatic mass, histopathological examination reveals infiltrating adenocarcinoma with involvement of the lymph nodes. Which of the following is the most appropriate staging system for pancreatic cancer?
- a. TNM (Tumor, Node, Metastasis) staging      b. Dukes' staging      c. Gleason scoring      d. Ann Arbor staging      e. Bismuth-Corlette classification
28. A 40-year-old male presents with recurrent episodes of severe abdominal pain accompanied by steatorrhea & weight loss. Imaging shows calcifications & dilated pancreatic ducts. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Acute pancreatitis      b. Chronic pancreatitis      c. Pancreatic pseudocyst      d. Autoimmune pancreatitis      e. Pancreatic cancer
29. A 30-year-old female presents with severe lower abdominal pain, tenderness, & fever. She describes a previous episode of left lower quadrant pain that resolved spontaneously. GPE reveals rebound tenderness in the right lower quadrant. Most likely diagnosis?
- a. Diverticulosis      b. Appendicitis      c. Cholecystitis      d. Crohn's disease      e. Pancreatitis
30. In developing & under developed countries, more than 85% cases of hepatocellular carcinoma occur due to high incidence of
- a. CMV      b. HBV      c. HCV      d. HDV      e. HEV
31. A man with chronic Hepatitis C infection, presents with abdominal distension, ascites & lower limb edema. Lab tests reveal hypoalbuminemia & elevated serum bilirubin levels. Histopathology of the liver shows regenerating parenchymal nodules surrounded by dense bands of scar & variable degree of vascular shunting. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma      b. Alcoholic liver disease      c. Budd-Chiari syndrome      d. Hepatic encephalopathy      e. Cirrhosis
32. A 20-year-old female presents with recurrent abdominal pain, especially after consuming fatty meals. Laboratory tests reveal elevated levels of liver enzymes. Imaging shows multiple cholesterol-filled gallstones in the gallbladder. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Alcoholic liver disease      b. Hepatocellular carcinoma      c. Cholelithiasis      d. Cholecystitis      e. Gallstone-induced pancreatitis
33. Which of the given serological markers is diagnostic of window period in HBV infection?
- a. Anti-HBc of Ig G class      b. Anti-HBc of Ig M class      c. Anti-HBe of Ig A class      d. Anti-HBs of Ig G class      e. HBs Ag
34. A 25-year-old female presents with fatigue, abdominal pain, & hepatomegaly. Laboratory tests reveal elevated levels of serum ferritin & iron. Liver biopsy shows iron deposition in hepatocytes. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- a. Primary biliary cholangitis      b. Wilson's disease      c. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease      d. Hemochromatosis      e. Hepatocellular carcinoma

35. A 25-year-old female presents with recurrent abdominal pain, bloating, & discomfort, mainly in the lower abdomen. She reports symptoms worsening during times of stress. Bowel movements are irregular, with both constipation & diarrhea. There is no evidence of inflammation or structural abnormalities on imaging & laboratory tests. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?  
 a. Crohn's disease      b. Ulcerative colitis       c. Diverticulitis      d. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)      e. Celiac disease
36. A 30-year-old male presents with severe abdominal pain, fever, & bloody diarrhea. He recently traveled to a rural area. Stool examination reveals leukocytes & blood. Which of the following organisms is the most likely cause of this enterocolitis?  
 a. Salmonella enteric      b. Campylobacter jejuni       c. Shigella species      d. Yersinia enterocolitica      e. Escherichia coli
37. A man presents with abdominal cramps, watery diarrhea, & weight loss. He recently traveled to a tropical region & consumed contaminated water. Stool examination reveals cysts with multiple nuclei. Which of the following parasites is the most likely cause of this enterocolitis?  
 a. Giardia lamblia       b. Entamoeba histolytica      c. Cryptosporidium parvum      d. Cyclospora cayetanensis      e. Strongyloides stercoralis
38. A 40-year-old female presents with chronic diarrhea, abdominal pain, & intermittent passage of greasy, foul-smelling stools. She recently adopted a dog. Stool examination reveals ova & parasites, specifically eggs with an operculated appearance. Which of the following parasites is the most likely cause of this enterocolitis?  
 a. Giardia lamblia      b. Entamoeba histolytica      c. Cryptosporidium parvum      d. Taenia species      e. Toxoplasma gondii
39. A 30-year-old male presents with diarrhea, malaise, & weight loss. He recently returned from a camping trip & consumed undercooked meat. Stool examination reveals trophozoites with ingested red blood cells. Which of the following parasites is the most likely cause of this enterocolitis?  
 a. Giardia lamblia      b. Entamoeba histolytica      c. Cryptosporidium parvum       d. Cyclospora cayetanensis      e. Strongyloides stercoralis
40. A 32-year-old man complains of a low-volume, mostly watery diarrhea associated with flatulence. The symptoms occur episodically, but they have been persistent for the past year & are associated with the ingestion of wheat, barley or rye. He has experienced a 5-kg weight loss. A biopsy specimen from the upper part of the small bowel shows diffuse villous atrophy & a chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the lamina propria. Which of the following serologic tests is most likely to be positive in this patient?  
 a. Anticentromeric antibody      b. Anti-DNA topoisomerase I antibody       c. Antigliadin antibody  
 d. Antimitochondrial antibody      e. Antinuclear antibody
41. What are the criteria for behavioral change communication? In other words behavioral change communication must be  
 a. research based, client centered      b. service linked, professionally developed      c. linked to behavior change       d. all of the above
42. All are true features of health education EXCEPT  
 a. health education is actively gained while health propaga is instilled in mind with no sound grounds  
 b. in health education thinking is promoted  
 c. health education appeals emotion while health propaga has reasoning skilled so that both can succeed in achieving their goals  
 d. the attitude feature of health education is based on stimulating health education
43. The right order of stages of change in smoking are  
 a. preparation, pre-contemplation, active, maintenance, contemplation  
 b. pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, , active, maintenance  
 c. pre-contemplation, preparation, , active, maintenance, contemplation      d. none of the above
44. A proceeding in which 4-8 qualified persons sit & discuss a given problem in front of a large group of audience is called  
 a. group discussion      b. panel discussion      c. seminar      d. workshop
45. The most appropriate option regarding group discussion is  
 a. there is no need of group leader      b. it includes a group of students in a classroom  
 c. the group should comprise not less than 12 members       d. it permits the individuals to learn by freely exchanging their knowledge & opinions
46. a group of ten people were interacting with each other in a face to face situation. This activity is known as  
 a. group discussion      b. panel discussion      c. symposium      d. workshop
47. There are 8 contents of health education. Choose one from following that is included in the list of contents of health education.  
 a. counseling      b. feedback       c. human biology      d. motivation
48. There are twelve principles of health education. Choose one from following that is included in principles of health education  
 a. motivation       b. sensitization      c. publicity      d. attitude change
49. The most appropriate step for a 40 year-old male employee of a hospital who came for hepatitis B vaccination would be...  
 a. give both active & passive hepatitis B immunization      b. give hepatitis B immunoglobulin  
 c. take history of exposure to a hepatitis B carrier       d. screen of hepatitis B exposure.
40. A nurse had received a full 3 dose course of hepatitis B vaccine. Now she wanted to know whether she was protected against this disease. From the following indicators, choose the most appropriate that will help to find out whether she was protected or not  
 a. anti-HBc Ag       b. anti-HBs Ag      c. HBs Ag      d. IgG antibodies