

Block K annual 2022

By Modular Medical Circle

1) The responsibility to focus education, research and service activities on tackling the most pressing health issues in the communities, they are intended to serve is called
Social accountability b) Medical ethics c) conflict resolution d) principle of beneficence and non maleficence e) emotional intelligence

Ans A

PRIME MCQ

2) 20 years old man presented to you with dysphagia for solids. He doesn't have any family history of malignancy or any weight loss. Barium swallow revealed bird's beak appearance in lower esophagus. Your suspicion is Achalasia Cardia. What is the next investigation of choice?
a) 24 hr Esophageal pH monitoring b) CT scan abdomen c) Echocardiography d) Esophageal high resolution manometry e) PET scan

Ans D

Source: Diagnosis of Achalasia Chap 03 , pg 149 (Step up)

3) A middle aged lady presented to you with burning sensation behind the sternum, it is aggravated with spicy and oily foods and is associated with sour water coming into the mouth. On examination, she is obese and rest of examination is unremarkable. Apart from diet and lifestyle modification, best management option?
a) antiemetics. B) Anti motility drugs c) avoid constipation d) H. pylori eradication.
E) Proton pump inhibitors

Ans E

Source : treatment of peptic ulcer disease , Chap 3 , pg 155(Step up)

4) A 50 years old man presented with vomiting containing blood (hematemesis) and dark tarry stools (Malena) multiple episodes. On examination, he was tender in epigastric region and vitally unstable (low B.p and tachycardia). He was resuscitated with IV fluids, PPIs and anti emetics. Now he is vitally stable and you plan to perform endoscopy. What is the most common cause of upper GI bleed?
a) bleeding Esophageal varices b) Esophageal cancer c) Esophageal web d) Mallory Weiss Tear e) peptic ulcer bleed

Ans E

Source : Clinical features of Peptic ulcer disease , Chap 3, page 154(Step up)

5) A 50 years old obese lady presented to you with sudden onset epigastric pain, severe and dull radiating to the back with vomiting after meals. On examination, vitally stable but

dehydrated and tender in epigastric region, rest of the examination is unremarkable. Labs show :ALT 120U/L , bile normal , Alk.pH normal, S.lipase 400 U/L (normal upto 45 U/L) . U/S shows presence of Gall stones and pancreatic obstruction because of bowel gases . What is the most likely diagnosis?

a)Acute Cholecystitis b) Acute cholangitis. C)Acute Gallstone Pancreatitis d)Liver Abscess. E) Splenic vein thrombosis

Ans A

Source :As serum lipase is elevated, so it points towards Acute pancreatitis (Specific marker for Acute pancreatitis is S. Lipase elevation) , Clinical features of Acute pancreatitis, Chap 03, pg 140(Step up)

6) A 50 years old patient presented to you with chronic diarrhoea with low grade fever and night sweats. He has lost 5 kg weight within 2 months. On examination, he is malnourished and abdomen is soft and doughy with Ascites. Ultrasound abdomen shows Ascites with enlarged Para aortic lymph nodes. Family history of Tuberculosis is significant. Fluid R/E shows low SAAG, with high protein Ascites, predominantly lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Inflammatory bowel disease b) Celiac disease c)Irritable bowel syndrome d) intestinal Tuberculosis e) colorectal carcinoma

Ans D

Source :Google

7) A 30 years old pregnant female presented to you with increasing abdominal distension and pain abdomen. She has noticed yellowish discoloration of sclera as well . On examination she is having triad of jaundice, tender hepatomegaly and Ascites. How will you investigate this patient to confirm your diagnosis?

a)24 hr pH monitoring b)CT scan thorax c)Mini laparotomy. D) ultrasound abdomen/Doppler Ultrasound. E) X-ray erect Abdomen

Ans D

Source : Signs towards Acute liver failure. Chap 03; Acute liver failure pg 119 (step up)

8) A 30 years old man is concerned about his deranged liver function tests Labs show HBsAg(Reactive) Anti HBc antibodies IgG . Reactive and IgM Non Reactive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a)Acute hepatitis B infection b) Chronic Hepatitis B infection c) Vaccinated for Hepatitis B d) Reactivation of Hepatitis B e)Acute Hepatitis E

Ans B

Source : Viral Hepatitis (Clinical course)

9) A 26 years old House officer reports to you after having Needle Stick injury from a hepatitis B patient. You enquire further, House officer replies that he is not vaccinated for Hepatitis B. He is concerned about getting hepatitis B infection. What is the likely chance of hepatitis B infection from a needle stick injury?

- a)less than 3% b) less than 5%. C less than 30%.) D)more than 50%

Ans D

Source : Viral Hepatitis

10) A 55 years old man with liver cirrhosis secondary to Chronic Hepatitis C infection presents to you with increasing abdominal distension, weight loss and jaundice. On examination patient is having muscle wasting, hepatomegaly, gross Ascites and Jaundice. Labs show deranged LFTs and raised alpha feto proteins level . What is the most likely complication in this patient?

- a) Hepatocellular Adenoma b) Hepatocellular Carcinoma. C) Hepatorenal syndrome d)Liver metastasis. E) Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis

Source: Alpha feto protein is the tumor marker of Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Chap 03 pg 127(Step up)

11. A 55 yrs old man with liver cirrhosis secondary to chronic hepatitis c infection presented to you with abdominal dis tension pain and fever. On examination patient is having jaundice and mild tenderenss on deep palpitation with gross ascites. Labs show TLC 12000/mm³. S creatinine 1.4 mg/dl, s. Albumin 3 gm/dl, Pt/INR 1.7, alpha feto proteins are within normal limits. Fluid R/E shows high SAAG, low proteins with 700 WBCs/hpf and 50%neutrophils. What is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- A. Hepatocellular adenoma
B. Hepatocellular CA
C.hepatorenal syndrome
D. Liver metastasis
E.spotaneous bacterial peritonitis

Ans E

ref. Chap 17 pg. 120(dogar's 2nd addition)

12. A young girl presented a to ER with complaints of dysphagia to food from 1 month progressively worsening with time. She has no known co-morbidities, had her childhood vaccination done in due time. No previous history of operation or trauma. Concerning dysphagia is an early symptom of?

- A.acute rheumatic fever
B. Acute cholecystitis
C.scleroderma
D.leomyoma

Answer: C scleroderma ref.chap 6 pg 245(step up)

13. A 30 years old female patient presented with pain right hypochondrium and vomiting. Her temperature is 101°F. TLC 13000. Next step in this patient's management is? A. Ct scan abdomen pelvis
B. Serum amylase
C. Ultrasound abdomen pelvis
D intravenous antibiotics E. TLC

Ans C:serum amylase ref. Google

14. A 40 yrs old male patient presented with pain right hypochondrium and vomiting with high grade fever he is jaundiced and tenderness in right hypochondrium. His diagnosis
A.chlocystitis B.cholyngitis
C.liver abcess
D. Pancreatitis
e. Colitis

Ans B ref. Chap 3 pg 135(step up)

15. A 20 yrs old male patient presented with pain right hypochondrium high grade swinging pyrexia from the last one week. He has bloody diarrhea for 3 days which responded to antibiotics. Most likely diagnosis is? A.htatadid liver cyst
B.cholangitis
C.amoebic liver cyst
D. Pyogenic liver abcess e. Hepatitis

Ans is C ref chap 3 pg 138(step up)

16.a 70 yrs old male patient presented with pain epigastrium and projectile vomiting for last 3 months. Patients is chronic smoker and ha lost 6 kg weight last month. Most common electrolyte imbalance in this case is
A .metabolic acidosis
B metabolic alkalalosis C.resp acidosis
D.resp alkalosis
E. Both c d

Ans B ref chap 9 pg 323(step up)

17. A 50 yrs old female patient has presented with pain in right hypochondrium with vomiting 5 kg weight loss. On examination the patient is jaundiced with a soft mass in right hypochondrium. Diagnosis
A.mucocele of gall bladder
B.pancreas CA
C.acute hepatitis D.gastric outlet obstruction

Ans B Acute pancreatitis

18. A 22 yrs old marrow female patient with pain right RIF, vomiting and burning micturition. On examination she has tachycardia and her bp is 110 /70 mm Hg. She has tenderness in RIF and rebound tenderness is positive. Most likely diagnosis is?

- A. ureteric stone
- B. PID
- C. acute appendicitis
- D. ectopic pregnancy
- E. Acute cholecystitis

Ans is C ref chap 3 pg 138(step up)

19. Which of the following investigation should be done for multiple peri anal fistula

- A. ultrasound
- B. ct scan
- C. MRI
- D. Fistulogram
- E. Biopsy

Ans is C ref chap 20 pg 183(dogars 2nd edition)

20. a middle aged male patient presented to opd for follow up after resection of colon CA 3 months back. Which of the following should be advised for checkup of re occurrence

- A. MRI
- B. ultrasound
- C. Ct scan
- D. CEA levels
- E. Barium swallow

Ans is D ref chap 17 pg 129 (dogars)

21. A middle aged patient presented with pain with defecation. On examination a perianal fluctuant and extreme tender swelling is palpable. What is the treatment of this condition:

- a. Observation for 4 weeks
- B. Incision and drainage
- C. intravenous antibiotic
- D. IV analgesic
- E. Lord's anal dilation

Condition points towards perianal abscess. Correct option B ..ref: Google

22. Which of the following is treatment offered to patient presenting first with bleeding 1 degree hemorrhoids

- A. Rubber band ligation

- B. injection sclerotherapy
- C. Excisional hemorrhoidectomy
- D. Stapled hemorrhoidectomy
- E. Dietary modification and stool softeners

Correct opt E. Ref: dogars ,page 179

23. Which of the following investigation is most specially for pre operative staging of rectal carcinoma

- A. Ultrasound
- B. CT scane
- C. MRI
- D. Feecal occult bleeding testing
- E. Colonoscopy

Correct option C , ref: Google

24. Which of the following is most common late complication of colostomy?

- A. Stenosis
- B. Necrosis
- C. Skin excoriation
- D. Parastomal herniation
- E. Retraction

Correct option is D . Ref: dogars ,page 151 + Google

25. Newborn has delayed passage of meconium stool and barium enema radiograph shows dilated proximal colon and small obstructed distal colon. What should be the next diagnostic test?

- A. Abdominal CT scane
- B. Stool studies
- C. Rectal suction biopsy
- D. Sweat chloride testing
- E. Chromosomes analysis

Correct option is C. Ref: Irfan masood ,page 95

26. A 4 weeks old infant has vomiting and hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis. what is the next best study?

- A. Urine organic acid
- B. Urine 17- hydroxy progesterone
- C. Stool culture
- D. Abdominal ultrasound
- E. Head ultrasound

Correct option is D. Ref : Google

27. Gluten sensitivity leading to chronic malabsorption in children is observed in:

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Ch. Diarrhea
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Amebiasis
- C. None of above

Correct option is C . Ref:peads lrfan masood,page 95

28. A 40 years old male patient with anti hepatitis C antibodies (reactive) wants to know if he can donate blood to other needy patients. What will you advise ?

- A. He can safely donate 2 pints of blood
- B. He cannot donate more than 1 pint of blood at a time
- C. He cannot donate blood products to anybody as he is having hepatitis C infection
- D. He should undergo screening for hepatitis B infection
- E. Seek permission from family before donating blood

Correct option is C. Ref: Google

29. A patient with abdominal pain , low grade fever and night sweat and chronic diarrhoea for 2 months.the patient tells you that he had positive contact history with TB patient at home . What is most likely the diagnosis?

- A. Pulmonary embolism
- B. Acute gastroenteritis
- C . Abdominal tuberculosis
- D. Inflammatory bowel disease
- E. Celiac disease

Correct option is C. Ref: Google

30. A patient presents with severe abdominal pain and a burning sensation in the upper abdomen. Endoscopy reveals several benign ulcers in the antral mucosa of stomach . Which of the following drugs is most likely to provide the fastest albeit and probably the briefest relief of the discomfort with just a single dose?

- A. Antacids
- B. Belladonna alkaloids
- C. H2 blockers
- D. Misopristol
- E. Propanthalien

Correct option is A. Ref: Google

31. A 24-Year old woman in her second trimester of pregnancy complained of constipation at a routine prenatal visit. The physician instructed the woman to maintain bowel function by drinking plenty of water, increasing bulk of the diet with vegetables, and taking a laxative daily; Which of the following laxatives would be most appropriate for this patient?

- A. Bisacodyl B. castor oil C. Docusate D. Magnesium hydroxide E. senna

Correct option: C

32. A 59-year old woman suffering from chronic constipation routinely self-administered milk of magnesia [magnesium hydroxide] daily. Which of the following actions most likely mediated the laxative effect of the drug

- A. Formation of a bulky emollient gel B. Inhibition of cholecystokinin release C. Lubrication of fecal material D. Retention of water in the vessels of osmosis E. stretching of the intestinal wall

Correct option: D (mechanism of action of milk of magnesia)

Tara chap:7 page#299

33. On your first day on a general medicine clerkship you encounter a patient who is taking a proton pump inhibitor, bismuth, metronidazole and tetracycline. Which of the following is the most likely purpose for administering this drug combination.

- A. Antibiotic associated pseudomembranous colitis B. Irritable bowel syndrome
C. Refractory or recurrent, and severe, gastric or duodenal ulcers secondary to H. pylori
D. Travelers diarrhea, severe Escherichia coli induced from drinking contaminated water
E. Ulcers that occur in response to long term, high dose NSAID therapy for arthritis

Correct option: C Treatment for ulcer

Tara chap: 7 page# 301

34. A woman is using a skin patch medication to prevent motion sickness while on a cruise ship. Which adverse effect may result from taking this drug.

- A. Flatulence B. Heartburn C. Headache D. Diarrhea E. Dry mouth

Correct option: E Anticholinergics are drugs of choice to prevent motion sickness. One of their adverse effects is dry mouth.

Tara chap:2 page:76

35. An 18 year old man traveling on vacation noted some mild abdominal cramps and three or four unformed stools over the past 24 hours. No blood was seen in stool. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate to treat the patient's diarrhea.

- A. Bismuth subsalicylate B. Magnesium sulfate C. Metoclopramide D. Sucralfate

E. vancomycin

Correct option: A It is an anti-diarrheal agent

36. A 58 year old alcoholic man suffering from hepatic cirrhosis was admitted to the hospital because of drowsiness and disorientation in time and place. Further exams led to the diagnosis of portal systemic encephalopathy. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate to eliminate toxic enteric products in this patients

A.Lactulose B. lipoamide C. Omeprazole D. Ranitidine E. sucralfate

Correct option: A

Tara chap:7 pg:300

37. A 46 year old man recently diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer started a treatment that included daily sucralfate. which of the following mechanisms most likely mediates the therapeutic efficacy of the drug in the patients disease.

A. Acting as a barrier to acid by binding to necrotic ulcer tissue B. Exerting a bacterial effect against helicobacter pylori C. Inhibiting hydrochloric acid secretion D. Reacting with gastric hydrochloric acid to form salt and water E. stimulating bicarbonate secretion by antral parietal cells.

Correct option: A

Tara chap:7 pg:305

38. Which one of the following best describe the mechanism of action of ribavirin.

A. Inhibits viral aspartate protease B. Inhibits viral DNA polymerase C. Inhibits viral RNA polymerase D. Inhibits viral reverse transcriptase E. prevent integration of viral genome

Correct option: C

Katzung chap: 49 pg: 886

39. drug of choice for echinococcosis treatment is

A. albendazole B. iodoquinol C. piperazine D. niclosamide E. Suramin

Correct option: A

Katzung chap: 53 pg: 939

40. which one of the following antiemetic agent has prokinetic effect?

A. Ondansetron B. Metochlopramide C. Hydroxyzine D. Cinnarizine E. Granisetron

Correct option: B

Tara chap;7 pg:289

41. All of the following are true regarding loperamide and diphenoxylate except

- a. Both are analogues of meperidine
- b. Both have opioid-like action on gut
- c. Both of them can lead to toxic megacolon
- d. Both of these are treatment of choice in severe colitis
- e. Both of these leads to decreased peristalsis

Correct option: D

Explanation: antidiarrheal medication is not a treatment of choice in colitis. These drugs increase intramural pressure hence should be avoided in IBD (reference Tara)

42. Misoprostal act by which of the following mechanism

- a. forms a sticky substance with the protein at the base of the ulcer
- b. binds with pepsin and decrease the mucus and bicarbonate production
- c. decrease the HCl production and increase the mucus and bicarbonate production
- d. inhibits the h.pylori organism responsible for peptic ulcer

Answer: C

Reference: Tara

43. Ondansetron enhances the gastrointestinal motility by acting at

- a. 5HT₃ agonist
- b. 5HT₃ antagonist
- c. 5HT₄ agonist
- d. 5HT₄ antagonist
- e. D₂ receptor agonist

Answer: C

Reference: Tara

44. A patient complaining of abdominal pain and diarrhea. Blood test showed elevated gastrin levels. Biopsy revealed a tumor that was a cause of excess gastrin production. What is the drug of choice

- a. Cimetidine
- b. Ranitidine
- c. Famotidine
- d. omeprazole
- e. misoprostol

Answer: D

Explanation: PPIs are the drug of choice for Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (Zollinger-Ellison syndrome causes tumors called gastrinomas)

Reference: Tara

45. Praziquantel acts by which of the following mechanisms
- a. inhibition of formation of microtubules by the parasite
 - b. paralysis of skeletal muscles of worms by depolarization neuromuscular blocked
 - c. Increases the permeability of skeletal muscle fibers to calcium
 - d. increase the release of acetylcholine choline at neuromuscular junction
 - e. increasing the effect of GABA on nervous system of worms

Answer: C

Reference: Tara

46. A 48-year-old man with hematemesis died of hypovolemic shock. The distal esophagus that was removed at autopsy shows dilated and tortuous veins (esophageal varices) in the wall. Which of the following best characterizes the pathogenesis of this lesion.
- a. Gastroesophageal reflux of acid
 - b. Malignant transformation of glandular metaplasia
 - c. motor disorder of distal esophagus
 - d. Portal hypertension
 - e. Retching

Answer: D

Explanation: esophageal varices is the most common complication of portal hypertension

Reference: Robbins

47. A 53-year-old man comes to the emergency room with marked hematemesis. On physical examination he has a temperature of 35.9°C, pulse of 112/min and blood pressure of 90/45 mm Hg. He has a distended abdomen with a fluid wave/thrill and the spleen tip is palpable. Which of the following liver diseases is most likely to be present.
- a. Cirrhosis
 - b. cholangiocarcinoma
 - c. massive hepatic necrosis
 - d. fatty change
 - e. HAV infection

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the scenario this patient presents with an advanced stage of liver disease i.e. cirrhosis. All other symptoms are due to liver cirrhosis like (Ascites -fluid thrill).

48. A 54-year-old woman has a long history of chronic hepatitis B infection and had increasing malaise for the past year. She was hospitalized one year ago because of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage. Physical examination now shows a firm nodular liver. Laboratory findings show a serum albumin level of 2.5g/dl. Which of the following additional physical examination findings is most likely to be present in this patient.
- a. Caput Medusae
 - b. diminished deep tendon reflexes

- c. distended jugular vein
- d. papilledema
- e. splinter hemorrhage

Answer: A

Explanation: This patient is suffering from liver cirrhosis due to chronic hepatitis B infection as per symptoms and signs. Caput Medusae is one of the complications of liver cirrhosis which can be found on physical examination of all other findings (options) given.

49. A study of hepatic injury is undertaken. Patient with fulminant hepatic failure on biopsies are found to have microscopic evidence of ballooning hepatocytes degeneration, bridging necrosis and minimal inflammation. Which of the following is most likely to cause this pattern of hepatic damage.

- a. alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- b. chronic alcohol use
- c. Hepatitis C virus infection
- d. ingestion of large doses of acetaminophen
- e. Wilson disease

Answer: D

Explanation: Of all these causes (chronic) ingestion of acetaminophen (paracetamol) causes fulminant hepatitis

50. A previously healthy 38-year-old woman has become increasingly lethargic and sleepy since past 4 days. On physical examination she has jaundice and asterix (flapping tremors). She is afebrile and her blood pressure is 110/55 mm of Hg. Laboratory findings show a serum ALT 1854 U/L (20-45 U/L), AST of 1621 U/L (20-45 U/L). Serum ammonia level were raised. She was test positive for HBsAg. Which of the following condition she is suffering from

- a. Acute fulminant failure
- b. Liver cirrhosis
- c. Portal hypertension
- d. Subacute fulminant liver failure
- e. Hepatic encephalopathy

Answer: E

Explanation: raised ammonia level and the patient's other symptoms (sleepy, tremors, low bp) all are in favor of hepatic encephalopathy

51. Ground Glass Hepatocytes is a morphological characteristic for which type of Hepatitis?

- a. Hepatitis A
- b. Hepatitis B
- c. Hepatitis C
- d. Hepatitis D
- e. Hepatitis E

Ans: B (robbin chap#16)

52. Usually how many weeks after Hepatitis C infection, Anti HCV by ELIZA becomes Positive?

- a. 1-4
- b. 4-8
- c. 8-12
- d. 12-16
- e. More than 16 weeks

Ans: C

53. A 3-day-old neonate born after a 32-week gestation develops yellow skin. Physical examination of the infant is unremarkable. Which of the following is most likely to be increased in this neonate's serum?

- a. Alanine aminotransferase
- b. Carotene
- c. Conjugated bilirubin
- d. Galactosyltransferase
- e. Unconjugated bilirubin

Ans: E (robbin chap#16)

54. A 60-year-old man has a 6-month history of abdominal swelling. On a daily basis, he smokes two packs of cigarettes, drinks five cups of coffee, and reports that he consumes alcohol. Physical examination shows a distended abdomen with a palpable liver 2 cm below the costal margin. A liver biopsy shows macrovesicular steatosis. If this patient becomes abstinent, his liver will most likely do which of the following?

- a. Develop hepatocellular carcinoma
- b. Progress to cirrhosis
- c. Progress to inflammatory hepatitis
- d. Remain unchanged
- e. Revert to normal

Ans: E (robbin chap 16)

55. A 27-year-old man with a history of intravenous drug use is known to have been infected with hepatitis B virus for the past 6 years and has not been ill. He is seen in the emergency department because he has had nausea, vomiting, and passage of dark-colored urine for the past week. Physical examination shows mild jaundice. He has got asterixis (flapping tremors). Laboratory studies show raised AST and ALT, normal alkaline phosphatase and raised bilirubin, Superinfection with which of the following viruses has most likely occurred in this man?

- a. HAV
- b. HCV

- c. HDV
- d. HEV
- e. HGV

Ans: C (robbin chap#16)

56. A 65 years old woman complains of a 4 month history of bad breath, regurgitation of undigested food, occasional aspiration of food, and change in the sound of her voice. A barium swallow examination shows a posterior, midline pouch greater than 2cm in diameter arising just above the cricopharyngeal muscle. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Epinephrenic diverticulum
- b. Intramural pseudo diverticulum
- c. Meckel diverticulum
- d. Traction diverticulum
- e. Zenker diverticulum

Ans: E (robbin chap#15)

57. A 45-year-old man presents with long-standing heartburn and dyspepsia. An X-ray filmn of the chest shows a retro cardiac, gas-filled structure. This patient most likely has which of the following conditions?

- a. Boerhaave syndrome
- b. Esophageal varices
- c. Esophageal webs
- d. Hiatal hernia
- e. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

Ans: D

58. A 70-year-old woman presents with difficulty swallowing and a 9-kg (20-lb) weight loss over the past several months. Endoscopy reveals irregular narrowing of the lower third of the esophagus. A biopsy shows markedly atypical cuboidal cells

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Esophageal stricture
- c. Leiomyosarcoma
- d. Scleroderma
- e. Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: A

59. A 3-week-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents, who report that he vomits forcefully immediately after nursing. Physical examination reveals "olive-like" palpable mass and visible peristaltic movements within the infant's abdomen. What is the most likely cause of projectile vomiting in this infant?

- a. Appendicitis
- b. Congenital pyloric Stenosis

- C. Hirsch sprung disease
 - d. Meconium ileus
 - e. Tracheoesophageal fistula
- Ans: B (robbin chap#15)

60. A 60 years Caucasian male with 5 years history of GERD presents with persistent heartburn and acid regurgitation. Esophagogastroscopy is performed to screen for Barrets esophagus.

Which of the following is true of Barrets esophagus:

- a. Columnar to squamous metaplasia
- B. Known precursor of adenocarcinoma esophagus.
- C. Known precursor of carcinoma stomach
- d. Known precursor of squamous cell carcinoma esophagus.
- e. Most common location is upper third of esophagus

Ans: B (robbin chap#15)

61: Risk factors for colorectal carcinoma include which of the following:

- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Low intake of dietary fiber
- Low intake of red meat
- Chronic aspirin therapy
- Celiac disease

Key: B

Source: Robbins

62: In developed countries, the major risk factor in pathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- A) Long standing HBV infection
- B) Long standing HCV infection
- C) Alcoholic cirrhosis
- D) Aflatoxin B1
- E) Non alcoholic steatohepatitis

Key: B

Source: Robbins page no 669

63: A 65 years old obese male presents to OPD for discomfort in the right hypochondrium since last few months. He is a known diabetic as well. On sonography, he is found to have fatty liver.

Which of the following biochemical marker will be raised in this patient?

AST

ALP(Alkaline Phosphate)

ALT

D(gamma glutamyltransferase)

5' nucleotidase

Key: C

Source: Robbins page 655

64: A 50 year old woman with long standing rheumatoid arthritis complains of weakness and fatigue. She states that her stools have recently become black after taking a new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Gastroscopy shows numerous superficial, bleeding mucosal defects. Which of the following is most likely?

- Acute erosive gastritis
- Early gastric ulcer
- Helicobacter pylori gastritis
- Menetrier disease
- Peptic ulcer disease

Key: A

Source: Multiple superficial erosions and the recent onset of symptoms point towards acute etiology. Peptic ulcer disease usually has chronic etiology.

65: A young woman after vomiting develops bleeding from upper GIT. The most likely diagnosis is:

- Plummer Vinson syndrome
- Esophageal cancer
- Mallory Weiss syndrome
- Esophageal stricture
- Esophageal Webs

Key: C

Source: Robbins page 591

66: A 72 years old female presents to surgical OPD with complaints of episodic abdominal pain along with nausea and vomiting since few months. On inquiry, it was found that most of the time, pain was radiating to the right shoulder. Examination was unremarkable. Her LFTs were also normal. On abdominal ultrasound, she was found to have multiple gall stones with thick walled gall bladder. Patient was advised endoscopic ultrasonography. Surgeon decided to operate the patient as soon as possible. Which of the below findings was the surgeon expecting on opening the patient in addition to gallstones?

- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma gallbladder
- Empyema gallbladder
- Perforated gallbladder

Key: D

Source: Robbins page 675

67: In a primary school, a lot of children are complaining of diarrhea. The doctor of the school thinks this is due to contaminated water and poor personal hygiene. She fears that the children have worms in their intestines. What is the first investigation orders in these school children?

- Chest X ray
- ELISA
- FBC

PCR
Stool R/E
Key: E

68: A 48-year-old male presents with colicky right upper quadrant pain. He has had nausea for the past 2 days. His temperature is now 38.8 C. His white blood cell (WBC) count is 11,200/xL, with a differential count of 71 segmented neutrophils, 9 band cells, 13 lymphocytes and 7 monocytes per 1130 WBCs. These findings are most typical for?

Acute hepatitis a
Acute cholecystitis
Adenocarcinoma of the gall bladder
Extrahepatic biliary atresia
Primary sclerosing cholangitis
Key: B

69: Intestines of humans and other mammals are the natural habitats of enteric organisms; a large family of bacteria is present as normal flora. Which of the following is most likely to be found as the normal flora of the intestine?

Escherichia species
Staphylococcus species
Shigella species
Streptococcal species
Salmonella species
Key: A (not sure though)

70: A 19-year-old patient comes to A&E complaining of a lesion on his foot while walking bare foot in the soil. He complains of anorexia, flatulence and watery diarrhea. Which parasite is involved?

S.aureus
S.mutans
S.pneumoniae
Strongyloides stercoralis
Schistosoma hematobium
Key: D

Source: Levinson page 473 table 56-2

71. A 55 years old male comes to oncology clinic for follow up of urinary bladder cancer . The oncologist

tells him that a parasite is responsible for his cancer . Can you name the parasite.

A. Dephylobothrium latum
b. Ecinoouccus granulosis.
C. Entamoeba histolytica
D. Gardia lambia
E. Shistosoma hematobium

Correct ans is E page num 465 Levinson

72. A girl comes to pediatrician. She is complaining of abdominal pain and difficulty in concentrating on study. The doctor thinks she has parasitic infestation. The doctor orders a peripheral smear to be done .

Which cell would be increased in numbers.

- A. Basophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Monocytes
- E. Neutrophils

Correct ans is B page 424 Levinson

73. Which of the following mode of transmission of HBV is most likely to give rise to carrier state .

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Heterosexual transmission
- C. Vertical transmission during child birth
- D. Oral transmission
- E. Needle stick injury

Correct option is C page 339 Levinson

74. 58 year old female has experienced gradually increasing malaise ,icterus , and loss of appetite for last 6 months. She has a total bilirubin concentration of 7.8rag/ dL , AST of 190 U/L, ALT of 120U/L and alkaline phosphatase of 20 U/L . A liver biopsy shows piecemeal necrosis of hepatocytes at the limiting plate with portal fibrosis and mononuclear infiltrate in portal tract . The finding is most typical of .

- A. Congestive heart failure
- B. Choledocholithiasis
- C. HAV infection
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. HCV infection

Correct option is E .. piecemeal necrosis with mononuclear infiltrate

75. A 78 years old male has had abdominal pain for a week . On physical examination he has a temperature of 37° C with pulse 106/ min and blood pressure 85/50 mmHg . There is left lower and right upper quadrant pain. Abdominal CT imaging show sigmoid colon diverticula along with gallbladder dilation and biliary sludge. A blood culture grow polymicrobial flora . Which of the following is most

likely to cause his gallbladder disease.

- A. Hemolysis
- B. Carcinoma
- C. Drug reaction
- D. Lithiasis
- E. Sepsis

Correct option is E because of microbes in culture

76. Following ingestion of giardia lamblia cyst in faecally contaminated food and water.

Excystation of

giardia lamblia take place in which part of gastrointestinal tract

- A. Cecum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Ilium
- D. Large intestine
- E. Stomach

Correct option is B page 429 Levinson

77. Most common cause of peptic ulcer disease in a 28 year male patient is

- A. H .pylori
- B. NSAID
- C. Zollinger ellison syndrome
- D. Cigarettes smoking
- E. Eosinophilic ga

Correct option is A no need of explanation..

78. Bilirubin insoluble in water is called.

- A. conjugated bilirubin
- B. Direct bilirubin
- C. Indirect bilirubin
- D. UnConjugated bilirubin
- E. Urobilinogen

Correct option is D page 660 . Robin

79. A patient develop hepatic encephalopathy. Which clinical manifestations is most common with this disease.

- A. Alter level of consciousness
- B. Decreased tendon reflexe
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hypotension
- E. Increase urine output

Correct option is A .. robin page . 640 .. first behavioral changes , confusion, stupor

80. Diagnostic test for welson disease is

- A. Antimitochondrial antibodies
- B. Glucose intolerance
- C. Liver biopsy
- D. Serum copper level
- E. Serum ceruloplasmin

Correct option is E robin page 658

81. Afla toxin causes which carcinoma?

- a. Bladder cancer
- b. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- c. Leukemia
- d. Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- e. Skin cancer

Ans. B. Hepatocellular carcinoma

(Pathoma chap 3 Principles of Neoplasia, pg 25, table 3.2)

82. Which of the following is precancerous lesion?

- a. Angiodysplasia
- b. Cervical erosion
- c. Duodenal ulcer
- d. Hemarthrosis
- e. Leukoplakia

Ans. E. Leukoplakia

(Robbins chap 14 Oral Cavity and Gastrointestinal Tract; Proliferative and Neoplastic Lesions of Oral Cavity, pg 553)

83. Which of the following pneumonia is caused by Ascaris lumbrocoids?

- a. Bacterial pneumonia
- b. Fungal pneumonia
- c. Loeffler's pneumonia
- d. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- e. Viral pneumonia

Ans. C. Loeffler's pneumonia- Also called Pulmonary Ascariasis or ascaris pneumonia

(Levinson ed. 14: chap 56 Nematodes; Ascaris, pg 473)

84. Skip lesions are present in which of the following?

- a. CA colon
- b. Cirrhosis of liver
- c. Crohn disease
- d. Hepatitis A

e. Ulcerative colitis

Ans. C. Crohn disease

(Pathoma chap 10 Gastrointestinal Pathology, pg 110, table 10.1)

85. Diphyllbothriasis is caused by eating?

- a. Raw fish
- b. Raw fruits
- c. Raw meat
- d. Raw look
- e. Raw vegetables

Ans. A. Raw fish

(Levinson ed. 14: chap 54 Cestodes; Diphyllbothrium, pg 458)

86. High risk transmission of HCV is?

- a. Breastfeeding
- b. Fomite transmission
- c. Needle stick injury
- d. Sexual transmission
- e. Vertigo transmission

Ans. C. Needle stick injury

(Levinson ed. 14: chap 41 Hepatitis Viruses; HCV, pg. 349)

87. The metallic poison which causes menstruation disorders, abortion and sterility is?

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

Ans. D. Lead

(Parikh ed. 7: chap 43 Metallic Poisons; Lead pg. 560)

88. Metallic poison which is re excreted in the large intestine is?

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

Ans. D. Mercury

(Parikh ed. 7: chap 43 Metallic Poisons; Mercury, pg. 557)

89. Freshly prepared ferric oxide is antidote used for acute poison due to:

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

Ans. A. Arsenic

(Parikh ed. 7: chap 43 Metallic Poisons; Arsenic, pg. 551)

90. Baldness involving lateral two third of eyebrows is observed:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic lead poisoning
- c. Chronic mercury poisoning
- d. Chronic thallium poisoning
- e. Chronic copper poisoning

Ans. D. Chronic thallium poisoning

(Parikh ed. 7: chap 43 Metallic Poisons; Thallium, pg. 562)

91. red velvety appearance of gastric mucosa is observed :

- a. acute arsenic poisoning
- b. acute lead poisoning
- c. acute mercury poisoning
- d. acute thallium poisoning
- e. acute copper poisoning

Ans. A(parikh chap 43 arsenic poisoning)

92. punctate basophillia is a feature seen in poisoning due to:

- a. arsenic
- b. copper
- c. lead
- d. mercury
- e. thallium

Ans..C(parikh chap 43 lead poisoning)

93. the vegetable poisoning which can cause permanent blindness is:

- a. abrus precatorious
- b. calatropis
- c. colosynth
- d. croton tiglum
- e. marking nut

Ans B(google)

94. the vomitus and stool are luminous in dark in:

- a. acute arsenic poisoning
- b. acute mercury poisoning
- c. acute antimony poisoning
- d. acute phosphorus poisoning
- e. acute lead poisoning

AnsD(parikh chap 42)

95. a 45 year old dental work technical personal presented with history of insomnia, loss of memory, irritability and antisocial behaviour for the last 1 year. On examination he had intentional tremors in hands, feet, legs and arms which exaggerates on voluntary movements. His

gums were painful and swollen and there was loosening of teeth as well. what is the most suitable diagnosis?

A chronic lead poisoning b. chronic arsenic poisoning c. chronic mercury poisoning
d. chronic copper poisoning e. Wilson disease

Ans C (Parikh chap 43)

96. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in corrosive poisoning as it can cause

A aspiration b. perforation c. stricture formation d. embolism e. universal antidote
Ans b

97. The fatal dose of croton seeds

A one b four c ten d. fifty e hundred

ANS b (Parikh chap 44)

98. Raindrop appearance of the skin in chronic poisoning due to :

a lead b arsenic c. mercury d. antimony e. thallium

Ans B (Parikh chap 43)

99. Using potassium permanganate solution for gastric lavage is an example of:

a. physiological antidote b. physical antidote c. chemical antidote d. universal antidote e.
chelating agent

ANS C

100. Vitriolage according to Qisas and Diyat Act amounts to

A Itlaf e salahiyat udw b itlaf I udw c shajjah d jurh e jurh jaifah

Ans A

101. Hydroquinone and pyrocatechol are metabolites found in urine poisoning due to?

A. Oxalic acid
B. Carbolic acid
C. Acetic acid
D. Acetyl salicylic acid
E. Nitric acid

ANS. B. Carbolic acid

REFERENCE : Parikh. Toxicology—corrosives—organic acids—carbolic acid

102. Vomiting is least likely in acute poisoning caused by.

A. Oxalic acid
B. Carbolic acid
C. Arsenic
D. Mercury
E. Phosphorus

ANS. B. Carbolic acid

REFERENCE : Parikh - toxicology – corrosives- organic acids —carbolic acid.

103. A tool which helps in gathering, aggregating, analyzing and using information for taking actions to improve performance of health systems is called

- A. Health management
- B. Health administration
- C. Health management Information system
- D. Health and population management
- E. None of the above

ANS. C. Health management information system (HMIS)

REFERENCE : hayat- chapter 24

104. Pakistan was a signatory to “health for all” concept and it adopted the PHC approach in 1978 to achieve the goals of health HFA by the year 2000. The health infrastructure was developed and human resource inducted keeping in mind the health scenario of Pakistan, which aspect is the most critical in achieving the desired objective of health for all?

- A. High tech diagnostic tests
- B. Latest information technology
- C. Leadership in health care
- D. Super specialist
- E. Unlimited resources

ANS. C

REFERENCE :

105. To suit the rural situation in Pakistan, the lady health visitor introduced a home made fluid for oral rehydration. What does this represent?

- A. Appropriate technology
- B. Community participation
- C. Equality
- D. Equity
- E. Suitability

ANS. B

REFERENCE : HAYAT – chapter 15

106. In 1978, a global immunization program EPI was started to vaccinate the children against vaccine preventable diseases. It was specifically designed to control morbidity and mortality among children. What does this indicate?

- A. Comprehensive PHC
- B. Equality
- C. Holistic approach to child health
- D. Intersectoral approach
- E. Selective approach

ANS. A

REFERENCE :

107. About 75% of population in Pakistan reside in rural areas and the remaining in semi urban and urban, while the allocated funds for improvement in health care programs are more for urban areas.. What does this indicate?

- A. Inequity
- B. Intersectoral collaboration
- C. Prioritization
- D. Resource generation
- E. Sustainability

ANS. A. Inequity

REFERENCE : hayat- chapter 15

108. The only reservoir of ascaris lumbricoids (round worms) is:

- A. Dogs
- B. Cattle
- C. Man
- D. Birds
- E. Fish

ANS. C. Man

REFERENCE : Google

109. DHO Peshawar want to plan a health care facility for maternal and child health. Which step should be taken initially, keeping in view the planning cycle?

- A. Monitoring and evaluation
- B. Praparaing the budget
- C. Resource allocation
- D. Situation analysis
- E. Setting goals

ANS. D. Situation analysis

REFERENCE : hayat-chapter 17

110. Health education is one of the most important tool for bringing a positive change in health status of a community. When a health message is delivered, the community passes through several stages before a desired change is achieved. What is the most crucial of these for bringing a change?

- A. Stage of action
- B. Stage of community transformation
- C. Stage of publicity
- D. Stage of attitude change
- E. Stage of education

ANS. E. Stage of education

REFERENCE : excel, chapter 18, stages of health education

111. What should be the life expectancy in developing countries according to WHO indicators of 'Health for all'?

- a. 45 years
- b. 55 years
- c. 60 years
- d. 70 years
- e. 80 years

Answer: C (Excel, Chapter 10, Page: 175)

112. Your advice is sought to maintain sustainability of a family planning program. Which is the best and essential feature that you suggest to make the program sustainable?

- a. Community participation
- b. Cost analysis
- c. Cost effectiveness
- d. Equality
- e. Intersectoral collaboration

Answer A (Excel, Chapter 10, Page 174)

113. An important target of Public Health Policies in Pakistan is to minimize the toxic industrial & vehicular emissions aimed at reducing the atmospheric concentration of SO₂ to protect the health of people. What type of prevention is this ?

- a. Primordial
- b. Primary
- c. Secondary
- d. Rehabilitation
- e. Screening

Answer: B

114. The health department wants to make additional BHUs in the hilly areas of the country where the population is sparse and widely scattered and therefore the minimum requirement of population for a BHU could not be fulfilled. In this condition what should be the maximum radius in which a BHU should be present within the population it serves?

- a. 30 - 40 km
- b. 20 - 30 km
- c. 40 - 50 km
- d. 05 - 10 km
- e. Less than 2 km

Answer: A (Excel, Chapter 10, Page 178)

In excel, it is mentioned that 20-40km is the radius. So, I chose option A.

115. Which one of the following is one of the best indicator of a country's level of development & overall health status of its population?

- a. Life expectancy
- b. Hospitalization rate
- c. Human development index
- d. Quality of life index
- e. Infant mortality rate

Answer: A (Excel, Chapter 2, Page 17)

116. Dengue outbreak has occurred in our country. The health authorities wanted to spread health education message to the masses regarding self-protection during the timings of bite. What are the feeding habits of Aedes Egypti mosquito during which the public should be advised to remain indoors?

- a. Nocturnal feeder
- b. Day time feeder
- c. Dawn and dusk feeder
- d. Bright light feeder
- e. Moonlight feeder

Answer: C (Google)

117. A tyre dealer imported old tyres contaminated with sand fly from a country and distributed it to all parts of Pakistan. However leishmaniasis broke out in southern part of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and eastern part of Baluchistan only. This was most probably because climate most suitable for sand fly is

- a. Hot and dry
- b. Cool and dry
- c. Hot and humid
- d. Rainy
- e. Moderate and dry

Answer: C (Google)

Generally, a temperature around 25°C and air humidity of 60% are the most suitable conditions for the different vector species.

118. People of an urban slum wanted to have a specialist doctor, proper roads, restaurant, safe water supply and proper sanitation. The other community demands were deferred for the time being because of lack of funds. This action of Health department is known as:

- a. Decision making
- b. Judicial management
- c. Management of objectives
- d. Prioritization of goals
- e. Systematic Management

Answer: D

119. Member states of world health organization WHO are grouped into six regions. Pakistan is included in:

- a. Central Asia Region
- b. Eastern Mediterranean Region
- c. South East Asia Region
- d. South West Asia Region
- e. Western Pacific Region

Answer: B (Google)

120. The sustainable development goals set in 2015 by the United Nations are intended to be achieved by?

- a. 2025
- b. 2030
- c. 2032
- d. 2035
- e. 2040

Answer: B (Google)

At the Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

Errors and omissions are possible

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