

1. Block & Paper

1. Clinical study was performed on patients having Glomerulonephritis. One group was diagnosis with Crescentic glomerulonephritis and another group with Membranous glomerulonephritis. Which one of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be found in group with Membranous glomerulonephritis in the absence of other findings?

- a. Rapid onset
- b. Red blood cell casts
- c. Oliguria
- d. Albuminuria
- e. Hypertension

50% of MPGN 1 present as nephrotic syndrome although begin as acute nephritis or mild proteinuria... Robin

2. Hematuria is least likely to occur in:

- a. Minimal change disease
- b. Acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis
- c. Urinary lithiasis
- d. Renal tubular adenocarcinoma
- e. **Membrano-glomerulo nephritis**

3. Urinalysis results showing proteinuria, many red blood cells, red blood casts and 1-2 white blood cells per high power field. Which of the following diseases best fits with these findings:

- a. Acute pyelonephritis
- b. Acute cystitis
- c. Minimal change disease
- d. Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- e. Polycystic kidney disease

4. The majority of patients with acute post- streptococcal GN:

- a. Recovers completely
- b. Die from congestive heart failure in a few weeks

c. Occurs in diabetes

d. **Die from renal failure in few weeks**

e. Progress through sub-acute phase to chronic glomerulonephritis

5. A histopathological glomerular lesion that strongly suggests diabetes mellitus is:

a. Absence of foot processes

b. Extensive crescent formation

c. **Splitting of basement membrane**

d. Nodular glomerulosclerosis

e. Linear IgG and C3 on immunofluorescence

6. A patient presents with proteinuria, edema, and symptoms of renal insufficiency. There appears to be nodular hyaline masses in the glomerulus of the kidney. Tests indicate that the kidney has enlarged. The disease with the most similar presentation would be?

a. IgA nephropathy

b. Diabetic nephropathy

c. **Membrano proliferative GN**

d. Lipoid nephrosis

e. Dense membrane disease

7. A child with strep infection, a week later develops hypertension, hematuria, edema and oliguria. Elevated levels of anti-streptolysin O antibodies are found in the serum. What is the key morphological features of this disease:

a. Spike and doom appearance

b. Humps

c. Deposition of IgM and C3

d. Ribbon like basement membrane

e. **Splitting of basement membrane**

8. A patient presents with hematuria, proteinuria on urinalysis, edema and recurrent episodes of gross hematuria. C3 levels are low and examination of the basement membrane reveals thickening of the glomerular loop or tram-tracking. He is diagnosed with the **type 1 of MPGN**. Electron dense deposition is most commonly seen in:

a. Mesangium

b. **Glomerular basement membrane**

**c. Sub-endothelial area**

- d. Sub-epithelial side of basement membrane
- e. loop of Henle

9. In a patient with a Tubulointerstitial nephritis, which of the following is true?

- a. The patient always has symptoms.
- b. Renal tubular acidosis may not be present.
- c. In chronic disease a rash is always present.
- d. **Interstitial nephritis never impairs renal function.**
- e. In acute disease there may also be a high blood eosinophil count (eosinophilia) and eosinophils in the urine (eosinophiluria)

10. Which of the following statements is more relevant to renal tract stone formation? a.

A low urine oxalate level.

**b. Repeated urinary tract infection and stasis.**

- c. A low urine calcium level.
- d. A low urine Urate levels.
- e. **High protein diet.**

11. Which of the following is **not** typically a site of normal ureteral narrowing, where stones get caught?

- a. Iliac vessels
- b. Pelvic ureteric junction(PUJ)
- c. L4 level
- d. Vesico-ureteric junction (VUJ)

**e. Pelvic ureter**

12. Which of the following most **unlikely** in Nephrotic syndrome?

- a. 3g proteinuria per day.
- b. Associated with hyperlipidemia
- c. May be caused by drugs such as gold and ACEI
- d. Membranous glomerulonephritis is the most common cause of primary Nephrotic syndrome in adults.
- e. Hypertension is characteristic.

MCC of glomerulonephritis in adults is FSGS and Membranous nephropathy... pathoma so D bhi thek ni h

13. In 80% of cases, the primary hyperaldosteronism is caused by an aldosterone secreting adenoma. What is the name of this syndrome?

a. Cushing syndrome

**b. Conn's syndrome**

c. Adrenogenital syndrome

d. Addison disease

e. Down syndrome

14. The morphologic changes seen in primary hyperparathyroidism include those in the parathyroid glands and in other organs affected by elevated levels of which of the following? a. Sodium

b. Potassium

c. Zinc

**d. Calcium**

e. Lead

15. A 31-year-old woman, who has two healthy children, notes that she has had no menstrual periods for the past 6 months, but she is not pregnant and takes no medications. Within the past week, she has noted some milk production from her breasts. She has been bothered by headaches for the past 3 months. An optometrist finds her lateral vision to be reduced. On physical examination she is afebrile and normotensive. Which of the following laboratory test findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

a. Increased serum cortisol

b. Lack of growth hormone suppression

c. Increased serum alkaline phosphatase

**d. Hyperprolactinemia**

e. Decreased serum TSH

16. A 2-year-old child has failure to thrive since infancy. Physical examination shows that the child is short and has coarse facial features, a protruding tongue, and an umbilical hernia. As the child matures, profound intellectual disability becomes apparent. A deficiency of which of the following hormones is most likely to explain these findings?

a. Cortisol

b. Insulin

c. Norepinephrine

d. Somatostatin

**e. Thyroxin (T4)**

**17.** A 50-year-old man with fasting blood glucose >140 mg/dL on two occasions is put on a restricted caloric diet and started on an oral hypoglycemic agent. Which of the following laboratory studies is most likely to afford the best method of monitoring disease control in this man?

a. Cholesterol, total

b. Fasting plasma glucose

**c. Glycosylated hemoglobin**

d. Microalbuminuria

e. Random plasma glucose

**18.** A 42-year-old woman amenorrhea and emotional disturbances. You note upper truncal obesity and suspect Cushing presents with syndrome. Laboratory studies reveal elevated serum levels of corticosteroids that can be lowered by administration of dexamethasone. Which of the following is the most likely cause of hypercortisolism in this patient?

a. Adrenal cortical adenoma

b. Adrenal cortical carcinoma

c. Adrenal cortical hyperplasia

d. Pheochromocytoma

**e. Pituitary adenoma (Corticotroph cells producing adenoma)**

**19.** Which one is the most significant factor that leads to the metabolic derangements seen in type II diabetes mellitus?

a. Lack of B cells in islets of Langerhans

b. Chronic renal failure

**c. Peripheral insulin resistance**

d. Overproduction of amylin protein

e. Development of autoantibodies to insulin

**20.** A 28-year-old woman has had difficulty concentrating at work for the past month. She is constantly getting up and walking around to visit co-workers. She complains that the work area is too hot. She seems nervous and often spills her tea. She has been eating more but has lost 5 kg in the past 2 months. On physical examination her temperature is 37.5°C, pulse 101/minute, respiratory rate 22/minute, and blood pressure 145/85 mm Hg. Which of the following laboratory findings is most likely to be present in this woman?

a. Decreased catechol amines

b. Decreased iodine uptake

c. Decreased plasma Insulin

**d. Decreased TSH**

e. Increased ACTH

**21.** A 29-year-old primigravida who received no prenatal care has marked vaginal bleeding after the onset of labor at 38 weeks gestation. Cesarean section is performed and a lacerated low-lying placenta is removed. She remains hypotensive for 6 hours and requires transfusion of 12 Postpartum, she becomes unable to breast- pack RBC units. Feed the infant. She does not have a resumption of normal menstrual cycles. She becomes more sluggish and tired. Which of the following pathologic lesions is she most likely to have had following delivery?

a. Bilateral adrenal hemorrhage

**b. Pituitary necrosis**

c. Subacute thyroiditis

d. Metastatic choriocarcinoma

e. Insulinitis

**22.** A 49-year-old woman has had increasing cold Intolerance, weight gain of 4 kg, and sluggishness over the past two years. A physical examination reveals dry, coarse skin and alopecia of the scalp. Her thyroid is not palpably enlarged. Her serum TSH is raised with a low thyroxin level. A year ago, anti-thyroglobulin and anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibodies were detected at high titer. Which of the following thyroid diseases is she most likely to have?

a. DeQuervain disease

b. Papillary carcinoma

**c. Hashimoto thyroiditis**

d. Multinodular goiter

e. Graves' disease

**23.** A 50-year-old man has episodic headaches for 3 months. On physical examination his blood pressure is 185/110 mm Hg, with no other remarkable findings. Laboratory studies show a normal sodium, potassium, and chloride levels, glucose 91 mg/dl. An abdominal CT scan shows a 7 cm left adrenal mass. During surgery, as the left adrenal gland is removed, there is a **marked rise in blood pressure**. Which of the following laboratory test findings most likely explains his findings?

a. Decreased serum cortisol

b. Decreased urinary homovanillic acid

c. increased serum ACTH

**d. increased urinary free catechol amines**

e. Increased insulin levels

**24.** A 33-year-old previously healthy man has lateral visual field deficits, but his residual vision is 20/20. His facial features have changed over the past year. His shoe size has increased. A head CT scan reveals enlargement of the sella turcica. Which of the following hormones is most likely being secreted in excessive amounts in this man?

a. Antidiuretic hormone

b. Prolactin

ACTH **d** Growth

hormone

e. Luteinizing hormone

**25.** Lichen sclerosus is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ of the epidermis. **a.**

Thinning

b. Thickening

Hypertrophy

d. Hyperplasia

e. Atrophy

**26.** Surface epithelial stromal cell tumors comprise about \_\_\_% of ovarian cancers a.

15 to 20%

80% acc to 10 techear

b. 5 to 10%

c. 5%

d. 65 to 70%

e. 80%

**27.** Leiomyomas of the uterus often are

a. Symptomatic **b.**

Asymptomatic

c. Painful

d. Silent

e. Aggressive

**28.** Low risk HPV are

**a.** 6, 11

b. 16, 18

c. 31, 32

d. 33, 34

e. 9, 22

**29.** The regurgitation theory is in the disease of

a. Adenomyosis

b. Teratoma

c. Vaginitis

**d.** Endometriosis

e. Fibroedema

**30.** Choriocarcinoma most commonly arises in which of the following conditions: a.

Abortions.

**b.** Hydatiform mole.

c. Invasive mole.

d. Normal pregnancy.

e. Ectopic pregnancy.

**31.** A female 29 year old was found to have an enlarged uterus. Ultrasound showed multiple cystic structures in the uterus. Which tumor marker you will recommend for diagnosis and prognosis: a.

CEA

b. PSA C.

S-100

**d.** Beta HCG

**e.** CA 125

Uterus enlarged h.. multiple cysts.. GTD ho skta h  
CA 125 in serous ovarian CA  
CA 19-9 in mucinous ovarian Ca and pancreatic Ca  
CEA in colon Ca as a prognostic marker

**32.** A 22 year old woman had menarche at the age of 14. For the past year she had oligomenorhea, hirsutism and 8 kg weight gain. Pelvic examination is normal while ultrasound shows that each ovary is about twice normal size. Which of the following condition is most likely:

a. Immature teratoma.

**b.** Polycystic ovaries

c. Krukenberg tumor



- d. Tubo ovarian abscesses.
- e. Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma.

33. Which of the following conditions can lead to Lymphocyte mastopathy occurs in: a.

Young women

Autoimmune.. hard mass

- b. Male breast only
- c. Type I diabetic patients**
- d. Older patients
- e. Children

34. A 22-year-old woman has been sexually assaulted. She requests a postcoital contraceptive. Which of the following usually is the most appropriate drug, assuming no contraindications?

- a. Ergonovine (or methylergonovine)
- b. Mifepristone**
- c. Raloxifene
- d. Ritodrine
- e. Tamoxifen

35. We prescribe bromocriptine for a woman with primary amenorrhea. Normal menstruation returns about a month after starting therapy. Which of the following statements best described the mechanism by which bromocriptine caused its desired effects?

- a. Blocked estrogen receptors, enhanced gonadotropin release
- b. Increased follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) synthesis
- c. Inhibited prolactin release**
- d. Stimulated ovarian estrogen and progestin synthesis
- e. Stimulated gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) release

36. A patient with a previously undiagnosed thyroid cancer presents with thyrotoxicosis (thyroid storm). One drug that is administered as part of early management, and may be lifesaving, is propranolol. Which of the following best summarizes why we give this drug, or what we want it to do? a. Block thyroid receptors

- b. Block thyroid hormone release by a direct effect on the gland
- c. Inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis
- d. Lessen dangerous cardiovascular symptoms of hyperthyroidism**
- e. Lower TSH levels

**37.** A patient with Cushing's syndrome is being treated by X-irradiation of the pituitary. It may take several months of treatment for adequate symptomatic and metabolic improvement. Until that time, which of the following might be administered adjunctively to suppress glucocorticoid synthesis? a. Cimetidine

b. Cortisol (massive doses)

c. Fludrocortisone

**d. Ketoconazole**

e. Spironolactone

**38.** A 35-year-old woman has Graves' disease, a small goiter, and symptoms that are deemed "mild-to-moderate." Propylthiouracil is prescribed. Which of the following is the most serious adverse response to this drug, for which close monitoring is required?

**a. Agranulocytosis**

b. Cholestatic jaundice

c. Gout

d. Renal tubular necrosis

e. Rhabdomyolysis

**39.** A 50-year-old woman at very high risk of breast cancer is given Tamoxifen. for prophylaxis. Tamoxifen does which of the following in this situation?

**a. Blocks estrogen receptors in breast tissue**

b. Blocks estrogen receptors in the endometrium

c. increases the risk of osteoporosis

d. Raises serum LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol, lowers HDL

e. Reduces the risk of thromboembolic disorders

**40.** A woman who has been taking an oral contraceptive (estrogen plus progestin) for several years is diagnosed with epilepsy and started on phenytoin. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of adding the phenytoin?

a aplastic anemia, requiring stopping both drugs immediately

b. Breakthrough seizures from increased phenytoin clearance

c. Phenytoin toxicity, significant and of fast onset

d. Profoundly increased risk of craniofacial abnormalities in the fetus

**e. Reduced contraceptive efficacy**

**41.** A 70-year-old woman is being treated with raloxifene for osteoporosis. Which of the following is a concern with this therapy?

- a. Breast cancer.
- b. Endometrial cancer.
- c. Venous thrombosis**
- d. Hypercholesterolemia.
- e. Headaches

**42.** A 53-year-old woman with Type 2 diabetes mellitus is started on glyburide. Which of the following is a main mechanism by which this drug and others of its class lower blood glucose levels?

- a. Decrease insulin resistance by lowering body weight
- b. Enhance renal excretion of glucose
- c. Increase insulin synthesis
- d. Promote glucose uptake by muscle, liver, and adipose tissue via an insulin independent process **e.**
- Release insulin from the pancreas**

**43.** A man with Type 2 diabetes is receiving a combination of oral drugs to maintain glycemic control. He becomes hypoglycemic and ingests a glucose containing product marketed to manage such an event. It doesn't work; his blood glucose levels remain low, his symptoms persist. Which of the following antidiabetic drugs was he most likely taking?

- a. Acarbose**
- b. Glyburide
- c. Metformin
- d. Repaglinide
- e. Rosiglitazone

**44.** Common adverse effect associated with the use of spironolactone is;

- a. Hypoglycemia
- b. Hyperkalemia**
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Respiratory depression
- e. Photosensitivity

**45.** What is the primary pharmacological action of spironolactone?

- a. It is a calcium channel blocker, primarily affecting cardiac muscle cells.
- b. It is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, used to treat depression and anxiety.
- c.** It is a potassium-sparing diuretic, blocking the action of aldosterone in the distal tubules.
- d. It is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, reducing blood pressure.
- e. It is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to relieve pain and inflammation.

**46.** A 60-year-old man with Type 2 diabetes mellitus is treated with pioglitazone. Which of the following is mechanism of action of this drug?

- a. Blocks intestinal carbohydrate absorption
- b. Causes glycosuria (increased renal glucose excretion)
- c. Increases hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d. Increases release of endogenous insulin
- e.** Increases target tissue sensitivity to insulin

**47.** A 27-year-old woman with endometriosis is treated with danazol. Which of the following is the most likely drug-induced side effect or adverse response for which you should be monitoring often?

**a.** Anemia from excessive vaginal bleeding

I guess B won't be needing any monitoring but irregular vaginal bleeding does

- b. Hirsutism, oily skin, virilism
- c. Increase HDL
- d. Thrombocytopenia
- e. Weight loss

**48.** A 75-year-old man had surgery for prostate carcinoma, and local metastases were found intraoperatively. Which of the following is the most appropriate follow-up drug aimed at treating the metastases?

- a. Methyltestosterone
- b. Fludrocortisone
- c.** Flutamide
- d. Mifepristone
- e. Ketokonazole

**49.** Epispadias and hypospadias are the conditions that prevent proper deposition of semen in vagina and results in:

- a. Permanent impotence

**b. Sterility**

- c. Superfecundation
- d. Temporary impotence
- e. Veginismus

**50.** Induction of criminal abortion by unskilled interference involves:

**a. Abortion stick**

- b. Dilatation & evacuation
- c. Electric current
- d. Laminaria tent
- e. Prostaglandins

**51.** After delivery the uterus resumes it's normal size in about:

- a. Three weeks
- b. Four weeks**
- c. Six weeks**
- d. Eight weeks
- e. Ten weeks

**52.** Vaginal discharge after delivery in first three days is known as: a.

Lochia

- b. Lochia Alba
- c. Lochia Nigra
- c. Lochia rubra**
- e. Lochia serosa

**53.** Softening of the lower uterine segment at about the sixth week of pregnancy is called, a.

Braxton and Hick's sign

b. Chadwick's sign

Hegar sign

c. Conclusive sign of pregnancy in living

**d. Goodell's sign**

e. Megar's sign

**54.** Ergot preparations used to induce criminal abortion are classified as:

a. Abortion pills

**b.** Ecbolics

c. Emmenagogues

d. irritants

e. Systemic poisons

**55.** Remote complication of criminal abortion is:

**a.** Air embolism

b. Dyspareunia

c. Hemorrhage

**d.** Poisoning

e. Vagal Inhibition

**56.** "Peeping Toms" are the perverts involved in,

a. Eonism

b. Fetichism

c. Masochism

d. Pedophilia

**e.** Voyeurism

**57.** During pregnancy, perverted appetite experienced by the mother is,

a. Sympathetic disturbance

b. Confirmatory sign of pregnancy

c. Due to changes occurring in the abdomen

**d.** Presumptive sign of pregnancy

e. Probable sign of pregnancy

**58.** Brain death of a person who has donated his/her organs for transplantation is confirmed by, a.

Close relative of the donor

b. Donor itself

- c. Evaluation committee
- d. Monitoring authority

**e. Hospitals and institutions recognized for transplantation**

**59.** The national zero hunger programme launched in Pakistan with the approval of vision 2025, which prioritize food security and among main areas of focus.

- a. Food
- b. Malnutrition
- c. Nutrients

**d. Nutrition**

e. Water

**60.** The national zero hunger is aligned with which sustainable development goal? a.

SDG1

**b. SDG2**

- c. SDG3
- d. SDG4
- e. SDGS

**61.** The depth of the food deficit indicates how many would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant.

a. Calories

**b. Energy**

- c. Joules
- d. Kilojoules
- e. Nutrient

**62.** \_\_\_\_\_ has been a major constraint for purchasing and consuming quality foods for 4. Majority of the population.

**a. Economic issues**

b. Food insecurity

- c. Food security
- d. Economic issues
- e. Household income

63. Which option should be chosen by HIV- positive mother in India for feeding her baby? a.

Exclusive Breast Feeding

- b. Exclusive Formula Milk
- c. Maxed (Breast plus Formula)
- d. Cow Milk
- e. No Breastfeeding at all

64. A mother has sufficient breast milk supply. She wants to give her child 1-2 cups of animal milk per day over & above the food she is giving. Appropriate time to do so will be after the baby is a.

6 month

b. 1 year | [Excel](#)

- c. 18 months
- d. 2 years e 24-36 months

65. The process of burning municipal solid waste at high temperature is called a.

Incineration

- b. Compositing
- c. Land filling
- d. Shredding
- e. Tyndalization

66. To protect RTA for Pedestrian, What should you wear to seen easily by traffic at night? a. Dark field

b. Bright florescent

c. Pale Colored clothes [Google says bright colorful clothes](#)

- d. Trendy Cloth
- e. Not Attempted

67. During antenatal checkup abdominal examination is important to check for gestational age age and fetal condition, the obstetrician can do this abdominal examination

a. Between 14 to 34 weeks only



- b. During last trimester only
- c. From first week of pregnancy

**d.** From 12 weeks onward

- e. From 16 weeks onward

**68.** Hemoglobin measurement is an important part of antenatal checkup, A woman has hemoglobin 12.5 before conception, during first trimester of pregnancy her hemoglobin value drops to 11, it is truly described as

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Mild anemia
- c. Moderate anemia

**d.** Physiological anemia

- e. Severe anemia

**69.** In addition to other important causes, abortion is also a leading cause of maternal mortality in developing countries, women die due to abortion when

**a.** Abortion is illegal/unsafe

- b. Gestational age is below 6 weeks
- c. Gestational age is 4 weeks
- d. Gestational age is above 10 weeks
- e. No blood is transfused

**70.** Post abortion care includes curative care and preventive care, the second one mainly focuses on Prevention of

- a. Abortion being done by untrained
- b. Chances of bleeding after abortion
- c. Chances of fever after abortion
- d. Introducing unnecessary medications

**e.** Future unwanted pregnancy

**71.** Emergency contraceptive pills are effective if administered after unprotected intercourse within a.

- 12 hours
- b. 24 hours
- c.. 48 hours

Acc to gobind  
Cocs+Pops upto 12 hrs  
Mifepristone upto 72 hrs  
Ulipristal upto 120 hrs

d. 72 hours

**e. 120 hours**

→ L N G

72. The combined oral contraceptive pills contain two types of synthetic forms of hormones which are a.

Dopamine and Serotonin

**b. Estrogen and Progesterone**

c. Estrogen and testosterone

d. Estrogen and Bromocriptine

e. Prolactin and oxytocin

73. Vaginitis can be seen most oftenly after menopause, the reason behind it is

a. increased chances of getting diabetes

b. Increased frequency of urinary tract infections **c.**

Decreases estrogen level in body

d. Reduced immunity of body

e. Reduced sexual activity

74. Reproductive tract infections are common and a great burden for developing countries, RTD that is not completely curable is

a. Candidiasis

**b. Genital herpes**

c. Syphilis

d. Trichomoniasis

e. Vulvovaginitis

75. A 24-year-old male patient visits his GP complaining of pain in his left knee. On further questioning he also describes a burning sensation on urination and he has noticeable conjunctival inflammation, he has had several sexual partners and has not always used protection.

**a. Chlamydia trachomatis**

b. Neisseria gonorrhoea

c. Mycoplasma genitalium

- d. Treponema pallidum
  - e. Trichomonas vaginalis
- 76. Demographic transition is:**
- a. Birth rate timeline of population
  - b. High difference between CBR and CDR
  - c. Gap in sex percentage
  - d. Gap in extreme age
  - e. No gap between birth rate and death rate**

**77. Sex ratio is:**

- a. One female per 1000 male
- b. One male per 1000 female
- c. 1000 female per 1000 male
- d. Number of female per 1000 male
- e. Average male to female ratio

No. of males per 100 females  
or  
 $(\text{male/female}) \times 100$

see excel

**78. The age and sex structure of a population may be described by: a.**

- Bar chart
- b. Correlation efficient
- c. Life table
- d. Population pyramid**
- e. Sex ratio

**79. The carrying capacity of any given population is determined by its:**

- a. Birth rate
- b. Death rate
- c. Eco system
- d. Population growth rate
- e. Limiting resource**

80. HIV [human immunodeficiency virus] destroys human immune parasitizes a.

B-cells

b. X-helper cells 1-cells

c. T-cells

**d. T-helper cells**

e. Y-helper cells

81. Currently, Pakistan is in which stage of the demographic cycle:

a. Early stationary

b. High stationary **C.**

Late stationary

d. Low stationary

e. Stable

82. Secondary amenorrhea is feature of:

a. Imperforated hymen

b. Testicular feminization syndrome

**c. Pregnancy**

d. Sickle cell disease

e. Mullerian agenesis

83. Regarding PCOS which is not true:

a. Estradiol levels are high

**b. Increased sensitivity to insulin**

c. Chances of conception with ovulation induction are high

d. Androstenedione levels are high

e. Sex-hormone binding globulin are high **84. The commonest cause of Subfertility is:**

a. Tubal obstruction

**b. Male factor**

female about 40-55%

... mcc is anovulation then tubal causes

**c. Chronic anovulation**

male 40%

d. Hyperandrogenemia

e. Hypothyroidism

85. Hirsutism can be found in all of the following conditions except:

- a. Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- b. Danazol therapy
- c. Adrenal hyperplasia
- d. Oral contraceptive pills**
- e. Androgen secreting ovarian tumor

86. The most common mass associated with amenorrhea in a reproductive age women is: a.

Follicular cyst

- b. Corpus luteal cyst.
- c. Benign cystic teratoma.
- d. Leiomyoma.
- e. Pregnancy

87. In Sheehan's syndrome, changes that take place include all of the following except: a.

Complete lactation failure

- b. Feeling of lethargy C.
- Genital atrophy
- d. Amenorrhea.

**e. Increased basal metabolic rate**

88. A 45 years old female Para 2 is presented with secondary amenorrhea of seven months. She expresses the desire to concieve again. After exclusion of pregnancy, which of the following tests is indicated next?

- a. Hysterosalpingogram
- b. Endometrial biopsy
- c. Thyroid function tests**
- d. Testosterone and DHEA level
- e. FSH and LH

Secondary ammenorrhea work up

1. preg test .. if neg

2. rule out hypo hyper thyriod

3. Progesteron challenge

if periods occur,,, PCOD hy

if not,,, try estro e progest

a).. if still not.. Asherman

b) .. if periods occur... can be PMOF, Ovaraian tumor and others

89. The commonest cause for infertility

- a. Tubal obstruction
- b. Male factor

**c.** Chronic anovulation

d. Hyper Androgens

e. Hypothyroidism

**90.** Polycystic ovarian diseases, all of the following can be seen, EXCEPT:

a. Acne 1.

**b.** Streak ovaries

c. Insulin resistance

d. Hirsutism Galactorrhea

e. Galactorrhea **91.** Urge incontinence:

a. is due to pelvic anatomic defect.

b. Patient loses small amount of urine.

c. Can be diagnosed with stress test.

**d.** Can be treated medically.

e. Can be treated surgically with sling

**92.** Which diagnostic test would be monitored to evaluate GFR and renal function?

a. serum creatinine and BUN

b. urine analysis

c. kidney biopsy

**d.** creatinine clearance

e. serum urea

**93.** the most likely cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in 13yrs old girl a.

uterine cancer

b. trauma

**c.** anovulation

d. systemic bleeding diatheses

e. pregnancy

**94.** 20yr old female presents with five years history of weight gain, Irregular periods and worsening facial hair what is most likely diagnosis.

- a. hypothyroidism
- b. hypopituitarism
- c. Cushing syndrome
- d. diabetes mellitus

**e.** polycystic ovarian disease

**95.** A 61 year old lady becomes Incontinent Immediately after a transvaginal repair of grade 3 cystocele. This is most likely due to

- a. Detrusor instability
- b. Partial bladder denervation
- c. Underlying urethral deficiency
- d. Iatrogenic urethral damage

**e.** Iatrogenic bladder neck injury

**96.** A 60 year old woman develops urinary leakage of urine and is found to have a ureterovaginal fistula 5 days after TAH after complete evaluation. Attempts to pass antegrade and retrograde stent is unsuccessful. The most appropriate management is.

- a. Observation
- b. Ureteroneocystostomy
- c. Ureteroureterostomy

**d.** Percutaneous nephrostomy (PCN)

**97.** One of the absolute contraindication for Renal Transplant is;

- a. Diabetes Mellitus
- b. Hypertension
- c. Non-Compliance of Recipient
- d. Non-Compliance of Donor

Renal transplant is a major surgery ,,will risk fetous

**e.** Pregnancy

**98.** 1.5 years old boy is brought to ur clinic with testicular mass by his parents on evaluation he has raised AFp but no metastasis identified by imaging of the abdomen and chest the boy went right radical inguinal orchidectomy histology showed yolk sac tumor limited to right testis his AfP decreased back to normal on follow up which is true regarding the patient further treatment

**1:** no further radiological surveillance is required

2: adjuvant chemotherapy is not required

As afp is normal.. No further treatment is required i guess

3: one cycle of chemotherapy is indicated

4: cycles of chemotherapy is indicated

5: radiotherapy is indicated

**99.** A 63 year old man has got gradual painless swelling of his left testis. Physical examination shows noticeable enlargement and firm consistency of left testis. The right testis is normal. His Serum LDH, AFP and BHCG were normal. He underwent Left Orchidectomy. Which variant of testicular tumor you mostly expect?

a. Lymphoma

b. Non-Seminomatous

**c. Seminoma**

e. Sertoli Cell Tumor

e. Teratoma

**100.** Cherry tumor in the rectum of a child is called?

A. Hyperplastic polyp

B. Inflammatory polyp

**C. Juvenile polyp**

D. Pseudopolyp

E. Pedunculate polyp

**101.** Cherry tumor in the rectum of a child is called?

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100. Which test is of least value in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia?

a. CT ABDOMEN

b. IVU (intravenous urography)

C. Transrectal ultrasound

d. Ultrasound Abdomen & Pelvis



e. X ray KUB

101. Effects of hypothyroidism include all BUT this:

a. Diarrhea

b. Lethargy

c. Anorexia

d. Weight gain

e. Vomiting

102. This is not an endocrine gland

a. Adrenal

b. Pituitary

c. Lacrimal

d. Thyroid

e. Pancreas

103. Cryptorchidism is a condition where

a. One of both testes are not developed

b. One or both testes fail to descend into the scrotum

c. One or both testes are not formed

d. Where scrotum is well developed

e. Both testes have been removed surgically

104. investigation of choice for a young lady presenting with burning micturation for the first time

A. u/s abd

B. x ray kub

C. urine R E

D. serum creatinine

E. intravenous pyelography

105. What is the investigation of choice for a 10-year-old boy presented with peri-orbital and generalized body swelling and pitting edema feet with normal X-ray chest and ECG?

a. Ultrasound kidneys

b. 24-hour urinary protein

- c. Electrocardiography
- d. Serum creatinine
- e. Thyroid function tests

106. all of the following are features of nephrotic syndrome except

- a. Proteinuria
- b. Hypoalbuminemia
- c. Hypertriglyceridemia
- d. Generalized edema.

**e. Haematuria**

107. Which of the following is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children?

- a. Diabetes Mellitus
- b. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
- C. IgA nephropathy

**d. Minimal change disease**

e. Membranous nephropathy

115. A 35 years old female with feeling of swelling in body severe constipation and hoarseness of voice for last 4 month she look pale with puffy face .best investigation is

**A. TSH**

B. T3T4

C. SERUM PROLACTIN. DFSH LH.

E. Renal functional test

109- hematuria of glomerular origin is highly suggested by which of the following urine analysis

White cell cast

Muddy cast

Stoney cast

**Red cell cast**

Fatty cast

**110.** What is the investigation of the first choice for a 20-year-old girl who presented with a history of weight loss, sweating, palpitation, and diarrhea?

a. Anti-tissue  
transglutaminase level

b. Sputum acid fast bacilli **C.**

**Thyroid function test**

d. Liver function tests

e. Duodenal biopsy

**111.** What is the most likely diagnosis for a young girl with cold intolerance, weight gain, menorrhagia and polymenorrhagia?

1. Sheehan syndrome

2. Addison disease

3. Thyrotoxicosis

**4. Hypothyroidism**

5. PCOs

**112.** A 40-year-old male starts complaining of increase in shoe size, change in complexion and widening of upper teeth. What is the cause of it?

a. Hypothyroidism

**b. Acromegaly**

c. Hyperthyroidism

d. \_ syndrome

**114.** A woman 50 years old having everted umbilicus, abdominal distension, thrill, echogenic liver, huge ascites, albumin and urea 8, creatinine 1-2. Cause of ascites?

A: chronic kidney

**B: liver disease**

C: Tuberculous abdomen

D: hypogonadism

**115.** 35-year-old female with feeling of swelling in body, severe constipation and hoarseness of voice for last 4 months. She looks pale with puffy face. Best investigation is **A. TSH.**

b. T3T4.

C.SERUM PROLACTIN.

D.FSH LH.

E. Renal functional test

116

**117.** A 30 year old lady with primary infertility presented with hirsutism. She gives history of irregular periods. Biochemical investigation are normal except blood sugar which is 180 mg% . Diagnosis? a.

Type 1 diabetes

**b.** Polycystic ovaries Syndrome

c. Type 2 diabetes

d. Pituitary tumour

e. Hypothyroidism

**118)** Urinary track infection is define the culture of pure organism more than

1)>103

2)>104

**3)** >105

4)>106

5)>107

**119 )** c3 levels in AGN returns to normal within

a. 10 weeks

b. 8 weeks

google.. 8 - 12 weeks  
prepladder.. after 6 week they start to come to normal

c. 4 months

d. 1week

e. 2 weeks

**120.** A 10 yr old girl presents with history of increased thirst and hunger over previous several weeks.This is associated with passing copius volume of urine. She has become unconscious for last 4 hours.O/E GCS is 8/15 with no meningeal signs.Mucus membranes are dry and skin pinch goes back very slowly. Heart rate 130 bpm and bp 90/60mmHg. Blood glucose is 440mg/dl ,pH of 7.1, and bicarbonate level of 10mEq/l,urea 35mg/dl and creatinine 0.8 mg/dl. The most likely diagnosis is a. Acute renal failure

b. Acute liver failure

c. Acute UTI

d. Diabetic ketoacidosis

e. Paracetamol poisoning

SH - Afridi