PAPER CODE C

Exam Roll No.:_____

KHYBER MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, PESHAWAR

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023

Name: _____

BLOCK I (CVS AND RESPIRATORY)

PAPER CODE C

Time Allowed: 120 min. Max. Marks: 120

Note: • Attempt all questions. Select the best answer from given choices. Handover response sheet along with question paper after attempting
- Use BLUE / BLACK Ink only. Do not use RED Color. Filling of more than one option shall not be considered.
- Possession of mobile phone and other electronic accessories are strictly prohibited.

1. Contusions and abrasions of the chest and abdomen, Fracture ribs, Rupture of internal organs are signs seen in
a. Traumatic Asphyxia b. Mechanical Asphyxia c. Hanging d. Drowning e. Gagging
2. Which of the following is specific antidote for Digitalis Poisoning?
a. Novocain b. Benzene c. Quinine d. Azithromycin e. None of the above
3. Paradoxical respiration is seen in:
a. Drowning b. Flail chest c. Laceration of lung d. Pneumothorax e. Traumatic asphyxia
4. Ladder-rung tears are seen in:
a. Aorta b. Carotids c. Esophagus d. Lungs e. Trachea
5. Absolute proof of drowning is:
a. Cutis anserine b. Emphysema aquosum c. Hypothermia d. Washerwoman's hand: e. Wet clothes
6. The dead body of young female, 18 years old, with history of psychiatric illness, was brought for autopsy examination. The doctor examined it and declared it an antemortem hanging. Which of the following option below is best to rule out antemortem hanging?
a. Congestion of lung b. Cyanosis c. Ligature Mark d. Petechiae hemorrhage e. Salivary Dribbling
7. A Middle aged man died while cleaning a water well at his home upon autopsy general signs of asphyxia were present. Offensive rotten eggs smell was noted upon opening of the body. Post mortem lividity is bluish green in color. Death in this type of scenario will most probably be due to?
a. Carbon dioxide poisoning b. Carbon monoxide poisoning c. Chlorine gas poisoning
d. Hydrocyanic acid poisoning e. Hydrogen sulphide poisoning
8. In judicial hanging the body is been suspended from a remarkable height with a ligature on neck leading to instant death by causing hangman's fracture, which of the following option below is best to describe such a fracture?
a. Dislocation of C5 vertebra b. Fracture of C2 vertebra c. Fracture of odontoid process
d. Fracture of transverse process e. Spondylolisthesis of C2 over C3
9. On which area of respiratory system petechial hemorrhages can be observed in drowning?
a. Alveoli b. Bronchiole c. Bronchi d. Sub pleural tissues e. Sub mucosa of trachea
10. What is the usual position of knot in case of typical hanging?
a. Behind ear b. Chin c. Left side of neck d. Occiput e. Right side of neck
11. Myocardial infarction occurs when there is _____ blockage or more in the lumen of one or more of the main coronary arteries.
a. 60% b. 65% c. 70% d. 75% e. 80%
12. The commonest cause of death in case of drowning is
a. Hypoxic Hypoxia. b. Stagnant Hypoxia. c. Histolytic Hypoxia. d. Anoxic Hypoxia. e. Anoxia. ?
13. When more than two person overpower an individual, it is called:
a. Hanging by force. b. Choking. c. Smothering d. Lynching. e. Burkin
14. Students of 4th year of Medical College are doing research on risk factors and their perception among patients of coronary heart disease. They have observed that risk factor which is most significantly associated with the incidence of CHD is:
a. Decreased Physical activity b. Hypertension c. Smokeless tobacco d. Alcoholism e. Social factors
15. A 49 years old black African male smoker with positive family history of hypertension presented with history of constant headache. His blood pressure was 140/90 mg hg. The modifiable risk factor in this particular case is:
a. Male sex b. African race c. Family history d. Smoking e. Age
16. A 12 member's family was living in a house consisting of two rooms in Pakistan. Which disease is most likely to be common in the given situation?
a. Tuberculosis b. Asthma c. CA Bronchus d. Cystic Fibrosis e. Emphysema
17. A 10 years old boy presented with high grade fever, chills, aches, cough and generalized weakness. He was diagnosed as a case of influenza. The most dreaded complication is:
a. Encephalitis b. Pneumonia c. Toxic shock syndrome d. Reye's syndrome
e. Sub-Conjunctival hemorrhages
18. A 26 year old patient presented to you with chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways associated with episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness and coughing. What is the most likely common diagnosis?
a. Asthma b. Tuberculosis c. Cystic fibrosis d. CA Bronchus e. Emphysema
19. Which strain of the Influenza virus/viruses is usually responsible for flu Pandemics?
a. Type B b. Type D c. Type A d. Type C e. Type B & C
20. A person aged 40 years, working as a laborer in grain market for the last 25 years presented with a history of repeated attacks of respiratory infections in the last 1 year. X-ray showed pulmonary fibrosis. The likely diagnosis was:
a. Tuberculosis b. Farmer's lung c. Silicosis d. Silicotuberculosis e. Baggassosis

21. The host/hosts of the B. Pertussis is/are :
a. Humans b. Poultry c. Human & Cats d. Pigs e. Cows

22. A male patient presents to OPD with complaints of change in voice for the last 2 years. There is history of voice abuse. Patient is also a chronic smoker. Indirect laryngoscopy shows a Vocal Cord Polyp involving anterior one third of the right cord. What is the best treatment option?
a. Microlaryngoscopy b. Reassurance c. Speech therapy d. Steroids e. Voice Rest

23. A 50 years old patient has presented to outpatient department complaining of change in voice for the last 6 months persistent and progressive Flexible .Endoscopy shows a fungating, ulcerative lesion involving anterior one third of the left vocal cord. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case is.?
a. Arytenoid granuloma b. Cord papilloma c. Squamous cell carcinoma vocal cord d. Vocal cord polyp e. Vocal cord nodule

24. A 25 years old lady has presented to OPD for follow up visit after total thyroidectomy with complaints of cough while drinking water and change in voice. On examination Indirect laryngoscopy shows right vocal cord is somewhat medialized. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
a. Laryngeal trauma b. Sub glottis stenosis c. Vocal cord nodule d. Vocal cord palsy e. Vocal cord edema

25. A 16 year old boy in respiratory distress has brought to emergency room by his parents with history of fire arm injury in the neck. On examination the swelling is increasing gradually and his saturation is decreasing. What is the most appropiate life saving intervention in case?
a. Endotracheal intubation b. IV steroids c. Oxygenation inhalation d. Observation e. Tracheostomy

26. A middle age high school teacher has presented to outpatient clinic for change in voice after thyroid surgery. Her indirect laryngoscopy is normal, the doctor reassured her about the condition. What is the most likely muscle involved in this case?
a. Cricothyroid b. Lateral Cricoarytenoid c. Posterior Cricoarytenoid d. Thyroarytenoid e. Vocalis

27. A 15 years old male patient presents to emergency room with complaints of sore throat, Pain in the throat during swallowing, high grade fever for the last two days. The patient has difficulty in breathing as well. X Ray Neck lateral view shows thumb sign. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
a. Epiglottitis b. Laryngotracheobronchitis c. Laryngeal Malignancy d. Peritonsillar Abcess e. Retropharyngeal Abcess

28. During teaching about informed consent to medical students, a student asks, "what should we do if a patient does not fully understand the risks and benefits of a medical procedure?'
a. Ask another medical professional to explain the risks and benefits to the patient
b. Convince the patient that the procedure is safe, regardless of their concerns
c. Ignore the patients concerns and proceed as planned
d. Provide the necessary information in a simplified manner and ensure the patient to understands before proceeding
e. Proceed with the procedure , the patient consent is not necessary if they signed the form

29. What is the primary role of leadership in medical education?
a. To dictate strict rules and regulations b. To facilitates growth and developments of learners
c. To focus solely on individual acievements d. To maintain a rigid hierarchy e. To prioritize personal interests

30. Which of the following is a key aspect of effective managment in medical education?
a. Avoiding any changes to the curriculum b. Discouraging innovation and creativity among educators
c. Ignoring feedback from students and faculty d. Micromanaging every aspect of educational process
e. Promoting a culture of open communication and collaboration

31. "Patients with chronic migraines receiving mindfulness-based therapy experience a reduction in the frequency and intensity of headaches"? In the context of the PICO criteria, "P" stands for:
a. Patients with chronic migraines b. Mindfulness-based therapy c. Patients without chronic migraines
d. Reduction in headache frequency and intensity e. Conventional migraine treatment

32. The act of presenting someone else's work or idea as own is considered as
a. Academic dishonesty b. Anonymity c. Academic integrity d. Plagiarism e. Wrongful assumption

33. A 70-year-old female presents with gradually worsening exertional dyspnea, orthopnea, and lower extremity swelling. On examination, there is elevated jugular venous pressure, hepatomegaly, and bilateral crackles on lung auscultation. Echocardiography reveals dilated cardiac chambers and decreased ejection fraction. What is the most likely diagnosis?
a. Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia b. Dilated cardiomyopathy c. Hypertensive heart disease
d. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy e. Restrictive cardiomyopathy

34. A 40-year-old female presents with a history of chronic cough, dyspnea, and wheezing. She reports worsening symptoms during the night and after exposure to cold air or strong odors. On physical examination, there are diffuse wheezing and prolonged expiration. Which of the following medications is the most appropriate initial treatment for her condition?
a. Home oxygen therapy b. Inhaled steroids c. Oral bronchodialaters d. Sodium chromoglycate e. Theophyllines

35. 55-year-old male patient presents with sudden chest pain, shortness of breath, and diaphoresis. His blood pressure is 160/100 mmHg, heart rate 110 bpm, and oxygen saturation 92% on room air. An ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. Which of the following interventions should be initiated immediately?
a. Emergency coronary angioplasty b. Intravenous morphine c. Intravenous nitroglycerin
d. Oral aspirin e. Oxygen supplementation

36. A 30-year-old male, previously healthy, presents with sudden-onset pleuritic chest pain and dyspnea. He is a non-smoker and has no significant medical history. On physical examination, there is decreased breath sounds and hyperresonance on the left side of the chest. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Acute bronchitis b. Pleural effusion c. Pneumothorax d. Pulmonary embolism e. Pulmonary hypertension

37. A 60-year-old male smoker presents with sudden crushing chest pain radiating to his left arm and jaw. He is diaphoretic, and his blood pressure is 160/90 mmHg. Which of the following enzymes is most specific for confirming the diagnosis in this patient?

a. Creatine kinase (CK) b. CK-MB c. Troponin I
d. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) e. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

38. A 45-year-old female with a history of asthma presents with acute worsening of dyspnea and wheezing. She is using her accessory muscles to breathe. What is the first-line bronchodilator therapy for acute severe asthma exacerbation?

a. Albuterol/ipratropium nebulization b. Inhaled corticosteroids c. Montelukast
d. Oral prednisone e. Theophylline

39. A 55-year-old man with a history of hypertension complains of intermittent claudication in his left leg. Physical examination reveals decreased femoral pulses and bruits over the left femoral artery. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Chronic venous insufficiency b. Deep vein thrombosis c. Peripheral artery disease (PAD)
d. Raynaud's disease e. Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome

40. A 65-year-old male presents with a chronic cough, weight loss, fever and occasional haeoptisis of three months duation. Chest X-ray reveals a cavitary lesion in the right upper lobe. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Lung abscess b. Lung cancer c. Tuberculosis d. Bronchiectasis e. Pneumonia

41. A 70-year-old woman presents with progressive dyspnea, orthopnea, and paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea. On examination, there is an elevated jugular venous pressure and bilateral crackles on lung auscultation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Pericarditis b. Aortic stenosis c. Heart failure d. Mitral regurgitation e. Coronary artery disease

42. A 50-year-old male smoker presents with chronic cough, sputum production, and wheezing. Pulmonary function tests reveal irreversible airflow obstruction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Asthma b. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) c. Pulmonary fibrosis
d. Bronchiolitis obliterans e. Lung cancer

43. A 45-year-old obese woman with a history of hypertension complains of intermittent palpitations and dizziness. Holter monitoring reveals episodes of supraventricular tachycardia. Which of the following maneuvers can be used to terminate the tachycardia?

a. Carotid sinus massage b. Coughing c. Cold water immersion d. Deep breathing e. Valsalva maneuver

44. A 35-year-old Female tailor presents with sudden-onset pleuritic chest pain and dyspnea. She is a smoker and is taking oral contraceptives. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Pneumonia b. Pneumothorax c. Costochondritis d. Pleuritis e. Pulmonary embolism

45. A 65-year-old male with a history of hypertension and diabetes presents with sudden-onset right-sided weakness and slurred speech. His blood pressure is 180/100 mmHg, and an urgent CT scan of the head shows a left middle cerebral artery infarction. Which of the following medications should be administered within the first three hours to improve outcomes?

a. Aspirin b. Dipyridamole c. Heparin d. Streptokinase e. Tissue plasminogen activator

46. A 50-year-old smoker with a history of dyslipidemia presents with sudden-onset, severe, tearing chest pain that radiates to the back. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Acute myocardial infarction b. Aortic dissection c. Pulmonary embolism
d. Gastroesophageal reflux disease e. Peptic ulcer disease

47. A 45-year-old man presents with acute chest pain that radiates to his left arm and jaw. He is diaphoretic and anxious.His ECG revealed T wave inversions in frontal leads, and Troponin I was normal. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Aortic dissection b. Gastroesophageal reflux disease c. Stable angina
d. Prinzmetal angina e. Unstable angina

48. Which of the following option is correct regarding the cure for Bronchiectasis?

a. Antibiotics b. Bronchodilators c. Both antibiotics and bronchodilators
d. Physiotherapy e. There is no definitive cure

49. According to modified Jone's Criteria for Rheumatic Fever, which of the following are minor criteria?

a. Fever, Arthralgia, +ve acute phase reactants and Prolonged P-R interval in ECG
b. Fever, Arthritis, Prolong P-R interval in ECG and raised ESR c. Fever, Sore throat, Arthralgia and raised CRP
d. Arthralgia, Prolong PR interval in ECG, Erythema Marginatum and raised ESR
e. Fever, Erythema Marginatum, Subcutaneous Nodules and Arthralgia

50. A 9 months old baby brought to the clinic with history of repeated chest infection. On examination, patient is 5.4 kg, afebrile and has hepatomegaly. On Precordium examination, you hear an abnormal heart sound. You advised and ECHO and it showed Ventricular Septal Defect. Which of the following murmur you would expect in the patient?

a. Early Diastolic Murmur b. Ejection Systolic Murmur c. Mid Diastolic Murmur
d. Pansystolic Murmur e. Machinery Murmur

51. A 10 months old child has been diagnosed as a case of Pneumonia. You want to counsel the mother about danger signs. Which of the following can be the danger signs in this child?

a. Fever above 101 ^{0}C and vomiting b. Vomiting, diarrhea and cough c. Reluctant to feed, vomiting and cough
d. Reluctant to feed, lethargic and convulsions e. Convulsions, cough and diarrhea

52. The most common causative organism for Acute Epiglottitis is
a. H. Influenzae type b b. E. Coli c. Group B streptococci d. Staph Aureus e. Streptococcus group A

53. The hereditary disorder which most commonly results in recurrent pneumonia is
a. Down Syndrome b. Hereditary Spherocytosis c. Turner's Syndrome d. Crohn's disease e. Cystic Fibrosis

54. Regarding Bronchiolitis management, which statement is correct?
a. Antiviral agents must be given to all patients b. Sedatives have beneficial role c. Mostly symptomatic
d. Antibiotics should be started as soon as possible e. Needs mechanical ventilation often

55. Neonatal Screening for cystic fibrosis is done by
a. Chest X – ray b. Ultrasound abdomen c. Sweat chloride test d. Heel prick blood test e. Urine test for chloride

56. In the anatomy museum, the model human lungs was there on the table, at first glance you noticed a depression or notch on anterior border of the left lung. The notch is called as:
a. Left Notch b. Pulmonary Notch c. Cardiac Notch down syndrome d. Aortic Notch e. Anterior Notch

57. A 32-years old patient who weight 275 IB comes to the doctor' office. On the surface of the chest, the physician is able to locate the apex of the heart:
a. At the level of the sternal angle b. In the left fourth intercostals space c. In the left fifth intercostals space
d. In the right fifth intercostal space e. At the level of the xiphoid process of the strenum

58. A 30 year old mountaineer presented to a hospital. In a mountainous area 12 hours after ascending to 4500 meters, he had no other medical history and was not on medication, on examination he was tachypneic with bilateral basal crepitation. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis with an oxygen saturation of 85% of room air ?
a. Acute viral pneumonia b. Cerbral edema c. Mountain sickness d. Pulmonary edema
e. pulmonary embolism

59. A young hiker started climbing the mountain with great enthusiasm. After some time he became breathless. Hyperventilation can lead to which of the following?
a. Metabolic acidosis b. Metabolic Alkalosis c. Pulmonary edema d. Respiratory acidosis e. Respiratory alkalosis

60. A 60-year-old patient with a history of recurrent heart attacks is prescribed an anti-PCSK9 drug. How does this medication work
a. By blocking the absorption of dietary cholesterol b. By increasing the production of HDL
c. By inhibiting the degradation of LDL receptors d. By inhibiting the release of VLDL
e. By inhibiting the removal of LDL from blood stream

61. A patient narrates his history to the physician in OPD of experiencing muscle pain while taking statins for about one year. A medical student present in OPD asks his teacher about the cause -effect relationship between statins and muscle pains. The physician explains that statins may result in which one of the following?
a. Cause depletion of myoglobin in muscle tissues b. Increase free radicals in muscle tissues
c. Inhibit the production of CoQ in muscle tissues d. interfere with actin-myosin filaments function in muscle tissues
e. Interfere with iron levels of myoglobin in muscle tissues

62. A 48 year old man with family history of IHD is having increased level of LDL. He is asked by his doctor to lower the level of LDL. What is the role of LDL in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis?
a. Transform into lipid laden foam cells b. Reduces the risk of IHD c. Mobilize smooth muscle cells
d. Helps in the formation of fibrous cap e. Increased HDL levels

63. Pneumonia is an infection that inflames the _____ in one or both lungs. The infected parts may fill with fluid or pus, causing cough, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing.
a. Bronchi b. Alveoli c. Pleura d. Trachea e. Diaphragm

64. The most common cause of secondary hypertension is
a. Renal disease b. Pheochromocytoma c. Coarctation of aorta d. Pregnancy e. Stress

65. Which type of cardiomyopathy is more common in young people and involves the replacement of heart muscle cells by fatty and fibrous tissue, increasing the risk of arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death?
a. Dilated cardiomyopathy b. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy c. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
d. Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia e. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy

66. Which of the following plasma biochemical marker is the most sensitive of myocardial cell damage
a. Aspartate aminotransferase b. CK-MB c. Lactate dehydrogenase d. Myoglobin e. Troponin T

67. A 45 year old male patient was admitted in hospital for hip fracture. He suddenly developed dyspnea & chest pain. On examination his lower leg was swollen & showed deep vein thrombosis on Doppler study. What is the most likely diagnosis?
a. Acute bronchitis b. Emphysema c. Fat embolism d. Hospital acquired pneumonia e. Pneumothorax

68. Dead space increases in which of the following?
a. Lung collapse b. Pulmonary edema c. Hypertension d. Hypotension ? e. Bronchoconstriction

69. Which of the following is the best parameter for diagnosis of asthma?
a. FEV1/FVC b. ABG c. Bronchoscopy d. Full Blood Count e. None of the above

70. A female infant is born prematurely at 28 weeks' gestation. Shortly after birth she developed signs of dyspnea, cyanosis and tachypnea. She is placed on ventilator for assisted breathing, and a diagnosis of Hyaline Membrane Disease is made. Which of the following is the most probable cause of this syndrome?
a. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia b. Lack of fetal pulmonary maturity and deficiency of surfactant
c. Interventricular brain hemorrhage d. Necrotizing enterocolitis e. Patent ductus arteriosus

71. A 59-year-old man experiences sudden severe chest pain that radiates to his back. On physical examination his blood pressure is 170/110 mmHg and pulsus paradoxus is observed. A pericardiocentesis was performed that yields blood. Which of the following pathologic findings has most likely occurred in his aorta?
a. Aneurysm b. Arteriolosclerosis c. Dissection d. Thrombosis e. Vasculitis

72. A 5-years-old boy is brought to the GP with complaints of fever, runny nose and productive cough for the last 10 days. Complete blood picture revealed marked lymphocytosis. Culture of nasopharyngeal swab yielded no growth on blood agar but on charcoal blood agar tiny smooth glistening dome shaped colonies were obtained. Gram staining revealed gram negative pleomorphic bacteria. What could be the possible pathogen for the disease?
a. Bordetella Pertussis b. Chlamydia c. Haemophilus Influenzae d. Legionella e. Mycoplasma

73. A 40-years-old obese man complains of squeezing chest pain on exertion that resolves with rest. The patient most probably suffers from which one of the following conditions?
a. Acute coronary syndrome b. Patent ductus arteriosus c. Prinzmetal angina d. Stable angina e. Unstable angina

74. A 40-years-old hypertensive presented to casualty with squeezing sternal chest pain. On examination, the pulse is thready and blood pressure is 80/60 mm Hg. The patient is cold and clammy. ECG is done which revealed ST segment elevation. The diagnosis of Myocardial infarction is confirmed. Which one of the following cardiac markers is expected to rise the erieast in this patient?
a. Creatinine kinase b. Lactate dehydrogenase c. Myoglobin d. Troponin I e. Troponin T

75. A 15-year-old boy presented with sore throat. Fourteen days later, he developed severe migratory polyarthritis and red skin lesions. The ESR was raised and diagnosis of rheumatic fever with rheumatic heart disease was made. In this condition which of the following terms best defines the focal distinctive inflammatory lesion in heart?
a. Anitskow body b. Aschoff body c. Giant cell body d. Ghon complex e. Gumma

76. A-60-years old man was brought to pulmonology OPD with history of persistent cough with mucus for the last 3 months, shortness of breath and wheeze. Patient gave history of smoking 15 cigarettes per day. Fine needle aspiration cytology of lung revealed submucosal glands hypertrophy and an increase in goblet cells with lymphocytic infiltration. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?
a. Asthma b. Bronchiectasis c. Bronchogenic carcinoma d. Chronic bronchitis e. Emphysema

77. Gastrointestinal tuberculosis is characterized by abdominal pain and diarrhea accompanied by more generalized symptoms of fever and weight loss. What is the most common site affected by this disease?
a. Ileocecal region b. First part of Duodenum c. Jejunum d. Rectal Region e. Antral end of stomach

78. A 25-year-old boy had road traffic accident, trauma to spinal cord and resultant loss of autonomic and motor reflexes below the level of injury. What is the most common type of shock encountered in such cases?
a. Anaphylactic b. Cardiogenic c. Hypovolemic d. Neurogenic e. Obstructive

79. A 66-years-old man presented with increasing dyspnea for the past one year. He is retired from construction business. There are rails on auscultation in both lungs. Sputum cytology showed no atypical cells only ferruginous bodies. These findings are most likely suggestive of prior exposure to which of the following environmental agents?
a. Arsenic b. Asbestos crystals c. Beryllium. d. Fumes with iron particles. e. Silica dust.

80. Which of the following is one of Jone's major criteria?
a. Elevated CRP b. Elevated ESR c. Fever d. Pancarditis e. Previous RF

81. A 41-year-old female presents with recurrent severe headaches and increasing visual problems. Physical examination reveals her blood pressure to be 220/150. Her symptoms are most likely to be associated with:
a. Medial calcific sclerosis b. Arteriosclerosis obliterans c. Hyperplastic arteriolosclerosis
d. Hyaline arteriolosclerosis e. Thromboangiitis obliterans

82. A 72 year old woman presents to your clinic with a complaint of an acute onset of right side headache. She also has acute and progressive vision deficit in her right eye. You promptly admit her to the hospital, requesting a biopsy of her distal right temporal artery. What histologic features do you suspect will be present in the pathology report?
a. A "lumpy-bumpy" pattern of immunoglobulin deposition in the basement membrane by immunofluorescent stain
b. A linear pattern of immunoglobulin deposition in the basement membrane by immunofluorescent stain
c. Fibrinoid necrosis and PMN infiltration d. Granulomata and giant cells e. Cystic medial necrosis

83. A factor that stimulates the proliferation of smooth-muscle cells and also relates to the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis is
a. Platelet-derived growth factor b. Transforming growth factor β c. Interleukin 1 d. Interferon α
e. Tumor necrosis factor

84. A 10-year-old girl develops subcutaneous nodules over the skin of her arms and torso 3 weeks after a bout of acute pharyngitis. She manifests choreiform movements and begins to complain of pain in her knees and hips, particularly with movement. A friction rub is heard on auscultation of the chest. Which of the following serum laboratory findings is most characteristic of the disease affecting this patient?
a. Elevated cardiac troponin I level b. Positive ANA test c. Elevated creatinine level
d. Elevated C reactive protein e. Elevated antistreptolysin O level

85. A 45-year-old man was rushed to the hospital following a large transmural anterolateral area of infarction involving wall of the left ventricle. He develops cardiogenic shock. Which of the following microscopic findings is most likely to be present in this area 4 days following the onset of his chest pain?
a. Fibroblasts and collagen deposition b. Capillary proliferation and macrophages
c. Myofiber necrosis with neutrophils d. Granulomatous inflammation e. Perivascular lymphocytic infiltrates

86. A 48 year old man suffers the sudden onset of severe tearing pain in his mid-upper back. His blood pressure is 210/120. Radial pulses are markedly unequal in intensity. The most likely diagnosis is:
a. Thromboangiitis obliterans b. Coarctation of the aorta c. Acute myocardial infarction
d. Dissecting aneurysm e. Myocarditis

87. A 50 year old man develops myocardial infarction. Coronary artery angiography demonstrates thrombus of left circumflex art and 50-70% stenosis of proximal circumflex and LAD. What complication can he get within 1hr of disease?
a. Ventricular fibrillation b. Pericarditis and rupture c. Aneurysms d. Embolisation of thrombus
e. Pleural effusion

88. A 57¬ year¬ old man complains of long¬standing respiratory distress due to occupational asbestos exposure. On examination he does not have fever, palpable lymph nodes or abnormal lung findings. Which one of the following is likely to be found on chest radiograph?
a. Pulmonary vascular prominence b. Pleural blebs c. Enlarged right ventricle
d. Acute bronchopneumonia e. Diffuse Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis with irregular or linear opacities

89. After a hemicolectomy to remove a colon carcinoma, a 53-year-old man develops respiratory distress. He is intubated and receives mechanical ventilation with 100% oxygen. Three days later, his arterial oxygen saturation decreases. A chest radiograph shows increasing opacification in all lung fields. A transbronchial lung biopsy specimen shows hyaline membranes lining distended alveolar ducts and sacs. Which of the following most likely represents the fundamental mechanism underlying these morphologic changes?
a. Reduced production of surfactant by type II alveolar cells b. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
c. Aspiration of oropharyngeal contents with bacteria d. Leukocyte-mediated injury to alveolar capillary endothelium
e. Release of fibrogenic cytokines by macrophages

90. One day after moving into a new apartment, a 25-year-old man experiences acute onset of fever, cough, dyspnea, headache, and malaise. The symptoms subside over several days when he visits a friend in another city. On the day of his return he visits the physician. There are no remarkable findings on physical examination. A chest radio graph also is unremarkable. Which of the following is most likely to produce these findings?
a. Antigen-antibody complex formation b. Attachment of antibodies to basement membrane
c. Generation of prostaglandins d. Release of histamine e. Release of leukotrienes

91. A 58-year-old smoker presents with weight loss and cough. Physical exam reveals a mild lid lag on the left and a pinpoint pupil, scattered rhonchi throughout all lung fields that clear with coughing, and an increased anteroposterior diameter. Based on these findings, you suspect the patient has:
a. A Pancoast tumor b. A thoracic outlet syndrome c. The superior vena caval syndrome
d. Obstructive lung disease without primary cancer e. Obstructive lung disease with metastatic cancer from another primary site

92. What does the ECG shows in prinzmetal angina
a. ST segment elevation b. ST segment depression c. Absent p wave d. Prolonged PR interval e. B and C

93. Which of the following is a complication of atherosclerosis that can occur anywhere in the body?
a. Aneurysm b. Arrhythmia c. Angina d. Asthma e. Arthritis

94. Which of the following is a common clinical complication of untreated infective endocarditis?
a. Diabetes mellitus b. Lung cancer c. Myocardial infarction d. Osteoporosis e. Stroke

95. A 60 years old female comes to the hospital with complaints of fever, headache and jaw pain. The pain is intense along the course of the superficial temporal artery. What will be the most likely diagnosis?
a. Churg Strauss syndrome b. Giant cell arteritis c. Kawasaki disease d. Poly arteritis nodosa
e. Wegener's granulomatosis

96. Haemophilus influenzae is an important cause of upper respiratory tract infections and sepsis in children. There are six encapsulated strains of H. influenzae based on distinct polysaccharide antigens on their capsular surfaces. What is the most prominent strain accounting for the majority of cases of invasive disease?
a. H influenzae Type a b. H influenzae Type b c. H influenzae Type c d. H influenzae Type d e. H influenzae Type e

97. The primary lesion of tuberculosis usually occurs in the lower lobes of lungs, whereas reactivation lesions usually occur in the apices. The parenchymal exudative lesion and the draining lymph nodes together represents which of the phenomenon?
a. Caseation Necrosis b. Erythema Nodosum c. Ghon complex d. Scrofula e. Tubercle

98. Tuberculosis can spread to any tissue of the body and cause signs and symptoms accordingly. One such entity is Scrofula. Which of the following statement best defines scrofula?
a. Caseous granuloma in lung tissue b. Involvement of cervical lymph nodes by tuberculosis
c. Involvement of bone marrow with tuberculosis d. Involvement of gastrointestinal tract by tuberculosis
e. Necrosis of mesenteric lymph nodes due to tuberculosis

99. A young 20-years-old girl, with large full thickness burns was brought to emergency. What is the most common type of shock she is prone to develop?
a. Anaphylactic b. Cardiogenic c. Hypovolemic d. Neurogenic e. Obstructive

100. A 67-year-old man presents with sudden left leg pain, absence of pulses, and a cold limb. His past medical history is significant for coronary artery disease and a small aortic aneurysm. Which of the following is most likely responsible for development of a cold limb in this patient?
a. Acute myocardial infarction b. Arterial thromboembolism c. Cardiogenic shock
d. Deep venous thrombosis e. Ruptured aortic aneurysm

101. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a diffuse alveolar hemorrhage syndrome?
a. Microscopic polyangitis b. Goodpasture's syndrome c. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
d. Systemic scleroderma e. ANCA-associated granulomatous vasculitis (Wegener's)

102. The morphologic features of diffuse interstitial (restrictive) diseases of the lung include:
a. Alveolar filling by lymphocytes b. Atrophy of bronchiolar epithelium c. Honeycombing of lung
d. Proliferation of type I pneumocytes e. Proliferation of alveolar capillaries

103. A 26-year-old man is rushed to the emergency room after sustaining a stab wound to the chest during a fight. His temperature is 37°C (98.6°F), respirations are 35 per minute, and blood pressure is 90/50 mm Hg. A chest X-ray shows air in the right pleural space. Which of the following pulmonary conditions is the expected complication of pneumothorax arising in this patient?
a. Atelectasis b. Chylothorax c. Diffuse alveolar damage d. Empyema e. Pyothorax

104. A 63-year-old man presented to emergency department with atrial fibrillation. After getting treatment, he was discharged home on warfarin to prevent atrial thrombus formation. Which of the following is the best test to monitor the anti-coagulant effect of warfarin?
a. Activated partial thromboplastin time b. Bleeding time c. Fibrin degradation products
d. Fibrinogen levels e. Prothrombin time

105. A 38-year-old female patient with arrhythmia was prescribed a drug which is known as Class III antiarrhythmic agent. Which of the following is the most likely prescribed drug?
a. Amiodarone b. Bisoprolol c. Digoxin d. Quinidine e. Verapamil

106. A 57-year-old man with a history of hypertension is diagnosed with prinzmetal angina. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in this patient?
a. Bisoprolol b. Diltiazem c. Isosorbide dinitrate d. Nifedipine e. Verapamil

107. A 60-year-old man come to the emergency with dizziness and palpitations. He woke up this morning with an intermittent pounding sensation in his chest. He became light-headed and had to sit down to avoid passing out. The patient was diagnosed with a cardiac arrhythmia and started on a drug known to prolong the QT interval. However, the drug is associated with a lower incidence of torsade de pointes than other QT-prolonging agents. Which of the following medications was most likely used in this patient?
a. Adenosine b. Amiodarone c. Lidocaine d. Procainamide e. Verapamil

108. A 60 year old cardiac patient came to OPD for checkup. Investigation revealed high triglyceride level and low HDL. Doctor advised him lipid lowering drug. After two days the patient came back with flushing and dyspepsia. The drug responsible for this condition is
a. Benzafibrate b. Ezetimib. c. Gemfibrozil. d. Niacin e. Simvastatin

109. A 59-year-old man recently diagnosed with exertional angina started treatment with verapamil, one tablet daily. Which of the following cardiac and smooth muscle Ca^{2+} channels is most likely the main site of action of this drug?
a. Ligand-gated channels in cell membranes b. Store Store-operated channels in mitochondria
c. Voltage-gated channels in the sarcoplasmic reticulum d. Voltage- gated channels in cell membranes
e. Ligand-gated channels in the sarcoplasmic reticulum

110. A 62-year-old male presents to the emergency department with a 3-day history of worsening shortness of breath and a persistent dry cough. He has a history of hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus. His blood pressure is 160/90 mm Hg, heart rate is 82 beats/min, and respiratory rate is 18 breaths/min. Physical examination reveals bilateral pulmonary crackles, and chest X-ray shows bilateral pulmonary edema. Echocardiography demonstrates an ejection fraction of 35% with no valvular abnormalities. Laboratory studies are unremarkable except for an elevated serum creatinine of 1.6 mg/dL (baseline, 1.0 mg/dL). Which of the following medications is most appropriate to manage this patient's condition?
a. Amlodipine b. Furosemide c. Lisinopril d. Metoprolol e. Spironolactone

111. In a patient receiving digoxin for congestive heart failure, condition that may facilitate the appearance of toxicity include
a. Hyperkalemia b. Hypernatremia c. Hypocalcemia d. Hypomagnesemia e. All of the above

112. The primary mechanism by which heparin prevents coagulation of blood is:
a. Activation of antithrombin III to inhibit factors IX and XI b. Direct inhibition of prothrombin to thrombin conversion
c. Direct factor Xa inhibition d. Facilitation of antithrombin III mediated inhibition of factor Xa and thrombin
e. Inhibition of factors XIIa and XIIIa

113. If a patient is pregnant, which of the following drugs should be avoided because of a risk of harming the fetus?
a. Cholestyramine b. Ezetimibe c. Fenofibrate d. Niacin e. Pravastatin

114. Which of the following is an important effect of chronic therapy with loop diuretics
a. Decreased urinary excretion of calcium b. Elevation of blood pressure c. Elevation of pulmonary vascular pressure
d. Metabolic alkalosis e. Teratogenic action in pregnancy

115. A 50-year-old man has a history of frequent episodes of renal colic with calcium-containing renal stones. A careful workup indicates that he has a defect in proximal tubular calcium reabsorption, which results in high concentrations of calcium salts in the tubular urine. The most useful diuretic agent in the treatment of recurrent calcium stones is?
a. Chlorthalidone b. Diazoxide c. Ethacrynic acid d. Mannitol e. Spironolactone

116. A 40-year-old patient undergoing treatment for tuberculosis experienced a change in urine color to red after two months of therapy. Which of the following drugs is the most probable cause of this side effect?
a. Ethambuto b. Isoniazid c. Pyrazinamide d. Rifampicin e. Streptomycin

117. A 25 year old patient complaining of weight loss and low grade fever for the last 3 months is diagnosed to be having disseminated military tuberculosis. He is started on conventional 6 month regimen of anti-tubercular therapy and after completion of treatment he was not having any jaundice and had normal visual acuity. Two month later at follow up visit he complained of drastic visual loss and had to consult an ophthalmologist as well. The physician attributes this to one of the first line Anti TB DRUG. The causative drugs acts on Mycobacterium Tuberculosis by which of the following mechanisms?

a. Blocking 50 S Ribosomal subunit
b. Inhibition of DNA dependent RNA Polymerase
c. Inhibition of Arabinosyl Transferases
d. Inhibition of 30 S Ribosomal subunit
e. Formation of Pyrazinoic acid

118. Which drug among the following causes the activation of Histone Deactylase (HDAC) that reverses resistance offered to inflammatory effects of corticosteroids

a. Theophylline
b. Zafirlukast
c. Salbutamol
d. Albuterol
e. Fluticasone

119. For extended drug resistance TB , which one of the following drug should be added to the regimen

a. Azithromycin
b. Levofloxacin
c. Linezolid
d. Moxifloxacin
e. Vancomycin

120. Which drug depolymerises mucopolysacharides of mucus

a. Bromohexine
b. Codeine
c. Diphenhydramine
d. Guaiphenesin
e. Nascopine