

**PHARMACOLOGY**

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| 1.   | A 52 years old man is suffering from cardiac failure with pulmonary edema. Cardiologist has advised a high efficacy diuretic which causes blockage of Na/K/2CL co-transport in thick ascending limb. Which of the following drug has been prescribed?  |  |  |
| A) Acetazolamide   | B) Furosemide  | C) Mannitol                                  |  |
| D) Thiazide  | E) Triamterene   |  |  |
| 2.   | A 65 years old lady with congestive heart failure has developed breathlessness, ankle oedema and ascites. Her Blood pressure is 140/80 mm hg. Heart rate is regular and JVP is elevated. The treatment plan contains combination of diuretics. Thiazide and furosemide will have directionally opposite effect on net renal excretion of which of the following substances;  |  |  |
| A) Bicarbonate   | B) Calcium   | C) Chloride                                  |  |
| D) Magnesium   | E) Uric Acid   |  |  |
| 3.   | A 55 years old male smoker has been diagnosed with left sided heart failure 2 months ago. He is now stable and receiving digoxin and diuretics to control his symptoms. He now comes to the outpatient department for follow up complaining about muscle cramps and weakness. Blood Pressure is 130 /80mm Hg. His investigations reveal normal sodium but low potassium levels. Which of the following is not itself an efficacious diuretic, but you will use only as an adjuvant with other diuretics to correct low potassium levels? |  |  |
| A) Acetazolamide   | B) Indapamide  | C) Metolazone                                |  |
| D) Spironolactone  | E) Thiazide  |  |  |
| 4.   | A 66-year-old man with a history of hypertension and diabetes had chest pain, nausea and vomiting. ECG shows acute myocardial infarction, and echocardiography showing normal ejection fraction. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate prophylactic antiarrhythmic?  |  |  |
| A) Lidocaine   | B) Metoprolol  | C) Procainamide                              |  |
| D) Quinidine   | E) Verapamil   |  |  |
| 5.   | A 45-year-old male company executive has a travelling job. His blood pressure is 160/100 mmHg, and he is diabetic controlled with Gliclazide 80mg twice a day. Which of the following is the most suitable antihypertensive drug?  |  |  |
| A) Clonidine   | B) Hydrochlorothiazide   | C) Losartan Potassium                        |  |
| D) Nifedipine  | E) Propranolol   |  |  |
| 6.   | A 42-year-old man who was started on niacin sustained-release tablets 2 weeks ago for elevated triglycerides and low HDL levels. He is complaining of an uncomfortable flushing and itchy feeling that he thinks is related to the niacin. Which of the following options can help him manage this adverse effect of niacin therapy?   |  |  |
| A) Administer aspirin 30 minutes prior to taking niacin.           | B) Administer aspirin 30 minutes after taking niacin.  | C) Administer Loratidine after taking niacin |  |
| D) Change the sustained-release niacin to immediate-release niacin | E) Increase the dose of niacin to 1000 mg.   |  |  |
| 7.   | A 66 years old man known hypertensive suffered from myocardial infarction. He was admitted in CCU and received streptokinase. On second admission day he developed ventricular tachycardia. The patient is hemodynamically stable. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate for conversion of ventricular tachycardia into sinus rhythm?  |  |  |
| A) Adenosine   | B) Amiodarone  | C) Procainamide                              |  |
| D) Quinidine   | E) Verapamil   |  |  |
| 8.   | A 65 years old known Hypertensive woman with a BP is 200/110 with HR of 100 per minute. Her Physician diagnosed her as a case of hypertensive emergency. Which of the following mentioned fast acting vasodilator would you commonly suggest to control hypertension?  |  |  |
| A) Digoxin   | B) Dobutamine  | C) Losartan                                  |  |
| D) Nitroprusside   | E) Amlodipine  |  |  |

20. 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. Heart sounds are distant. Pulsus paradoxus is observed. A pericardocentesis is performed and 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
21. A 32 year old woman has coldness and numbness in her arms for the past 5 months. On physical examination, she is afebrile. Her BP is 110 /70 mmHg. Radial pulses are not palpable but femoral pulses are strong. She has decreased sensation and cyanosis in her arms, but no warmth or swelling. A chest radiograph shows a prominent border on the right side of the heart and prominence of the pulmonary arteries. Laboratory studies show creatinine, 1 mg/dl, and negative ANA test result. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Aortic dissection      B) Kawasaki disease      C)  Microscopic polyangiitis  
D) Takayasu arteritis      E) Thromboangitis obliterans
22. A 3 year old child from Osaka, Japan, has developed a fever and a rash and swelling of her hands and feet over the past 2 days. On physical examination, her temperature is 37.8°C. There is a desquamative skin rash, oral erythema, erythema of the palms and soles, edema of hands and feet and cervical lymphadenopathy. The child improves after a course of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy. Which of the following is most likely to be a complication of this child disease if left untreated?
- A) Asthma      B)  Glomerulonephritis      C) Intracranial hemorrhage  
D) Myocardial infarction      E) Pulmonary infarction
23. A 50 year old man has had a chronic cough for the past 18 months. Physical examination shows nasopharyngeal ulcers, and the lung have diffuse crackles bilaterally on auscultation. Laboratory studies include a serum urea nitrogen level of 75 mg/dl and a creatinine concentration of 6.7 mg/dl. Urinalysis shows 50 RBCs /HPF and RBC casts. Her serologic titer for C-ANCA is elevated. A chest radiograph shows multiple, small, bilateral pulmonary nodules. A transbronchial lung biopsy specimen shows a necrotizing inflammatory process involving the small peripheral pulmonary arteries and arterioles. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Fibromuscular dysplasia      B)  Granulomatosis with polyangiitis      C) Polyarteritis nodosa  
D) Takayasu arteritis      E) Thromboangitis obliterans
24. A 36 year old woman has had a low grade fever and worsening non-productive cough and dyspnea for the past 2 years. On examination she has breath sounds in all lung fields. A chest CT scan shows hilar lymphadenopathy and reticulonodular pattern of infiltrate. The blood gas values show mild hypoxemia with compensated respiratory alkalosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency      B) Chronic bronchitis      C) Diffuse alveolar damage  
D) Goodpasture syndrome      E)  Sarcoidosis
25. A 33 year old woman has had increasing dyspnea with cough for the past 10 days. Over the past 2 days, her cough has become productive of chunks of gelatinous sputum. On physical examination, she is afebrile. There is extensive dullness to percussion over all lung fields. A chest radiograph shows diffuse opacification bilaterally. A transbronchial biopsy is performed and biopsy shows homogeneous granular eosinophilic precipitate with in the alveoli. Antibody directed against which of the following substances is most likely to cause her illness?
- A)  alpha1-antitrypsin      B) Chloride channel protein      C) DNA topoisomerase  
D) GM-CSF      E) Neutrophilic myeloperoxidase
26. A 45 year old woman, a non-smoker, has had a chronic nonproductive cough for 6 months along with 8 kg weight loss. On physical examination, there are no remarkable findings. Her chest radiograph shows a right peripheral sub pleural mass. A fine needle aspiration cytology is performed and she undergoes a right lower lobectomy. The microscopic examination of the lesion shows glands invading the surrounding lungs. Which of the following molecular test findings is most useful in deciding if her cancer may benefit from therapy targeting a tyrosine kinase?
- A) Amplification of FGFR1 gene      B) Inactivation of CDKN2A gene      C) Loss of both copies of TP53  
D) Mutation in K-RAS gene      E)  Rearrangement of ALK gene
27. A 72 year old woman has had difficulty with vision in her right eye for 3 months. She also has pain in the right upper chest. The findings on physical examination include unilateral enophthalmos, miosis, anhidrosis and ptosis on the right side of her face. A chest radiograph shows right upper lobe opacification and bony destruction of the right first rib. Which of the following conditions is most likely to be present in her?
- A) Bronchopneumonia      B) Bronchiectasis      C)  Bronchogenic carcinoma  
D) Sarcoidosis      E) Tuberculosis
- A 75-year-old man with history of cigarette smoking presents with fever of 39°C and productive cough with yellowish sputum. Gram stain of the sputum shows small gram-negative coccobacilli. There is no growth on blood agar, but greyish colonies do grow on chocolate agar supplemented with hemin and NAD. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely the cause of his pneumonia?
- A)  Bordetella Pertussis      B) Haemophilus influenzae      C)  Klebsiella pneumoniae  
D) Legionella Pneumophila      E) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

9. A five year old boy is brought to the GP with complaints of fever with runny nose and productive cough for the last 10 days. The child's mother gives history of hacking cough with bouts of vomiting between coughing. Complete blood picture revealed marked lymphocytosis. Nasopharyngeal swab is taken and sent to the laboratory for culture. There was no growth obtained 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
30. A 55 years old man was brought to medical OPD with complaints of high grade fever, non-productive cough. Patient has history of smoking and he had been attending sauna bath very frequently. On the basis of history a provisional diagnosis of Legionnaires' disease was made. Based on your knowledge, which of the following is the most commonly used laboratory test for diagnosis?
- A) Culture      B)  Direct Fluorescent Antibody Stain      C) PCR  
D) Serology      E) Urinary Antigen
31. A 25 years old pregnant female developed dyspnoea, easy fatigability, and poor exertional capacity. On examination patient has hypertension. Patient was also malnourished with slight anaemia. She has no history of respiratory or cardiac disease. What is probable diagnosis?
- A) Asthma      B) Anemia      C) Cardiac arrhythmia  
D) Ischemic Heart disease      E)  Peripartum cardiomyopathy
32. A newborn baby is born with cyanosis of face and extremities. A chest X-ray is done which shows enlarged Boot shaped heart. The diagnosis of tetralogy of Fallot is confirmed. Which one of the following genetic defects is associated with Tetralogy of Fallot?
- A)  GATA 4      B) TBX1      C) TBX5  
D) Translocation 9:22      E) ZFPM2
33. A newborn baby is born with cyanosis of face and extremities. An X-ray chest is done which shows enlarged Boot shaped heart. Which one of the following congenital heart disease is the baby suffering from?
- A) Atrial septal defect      B) Coarctation of aorta      C)  Patent ductus arteriosus  
D) Tetralogy of Fallot      E) Ventricular septal defect
34. A 40 years old obese man complains of squeezing chest pain on exertion that resolves by rest. The patient most probably suffers from which one of the following?
- A) Acute coronary syndrome      B) Patent ductus arteriosus      C)  Prinzmetal angina  
D) Stable angina      E) Unstable angina
35. A 40 years old known hypertensive presents 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 shows ST segment elevation. The diagnosis of Myocardial infarction is confirmed. Cardiac biomarkers are advised to the patient. Which one of the following cardiac markers rises the earliest after myocardial infarction?
- A) Creatinine kinase      B) Lactate dehydrogenase      C) Myoglobin  
D)  Troponin I      E) Troponin T
36. A 29 years old female complains of occasional palpitations. On chest auscultation, there was mid systolic click. Echocardiography was done that showed the ballooning of the mitral valve into left atrium. What is the diagnosis in this case?
- A) Aortic stenosis      B) Aortic regurgitation      C)  Mitral stenosis  
D) Mitral regurgitation      E) Mitral valve prolapse
37. Fibrillin-1 gene plays role in cell matrix interactions. Defect in fibrillin-1 gene is associated with which one of the following Valvular diseases?
- A) Aortic stenosis      B)  Aortic regurgitation      C) Mitral stenosis  
D) Mitral regurgitation      E) Myxomatous mitral valve degeneration
38. A 45 years old obese male patient presented to OPD with complaint of shortness of breath and chest pain on exertion. His lipid profile is deranged and shows raised serum cholesterol. He is already prescribed statins by his cardiologist. The chest pain is due to narrowing of his coronary arteries due to atherosclerotic plaque. Which one of the following is not risk factor for atherosclerosis?
- A) Cigarette smoking      B)  Diabetes mellitus      C) Hypertension  
D)  Hyperhomocytinemia      E) Type A personality

- 39 A 55 years old obese male patient came to Medical OPD with complaints of shortness of breath. He gave history of chest pain on exertion. Blood was taken for lab investigations. His serum cholesterol was raised. Ct angiography showed narrowing of coronary arteries due to atherosclerotic plaque. "Foam cells" in atheromatous plaque are derived from which one of the following?
- A) Endothelial cells      B) Fibroblasts      C) Intimal cells  
 D) Macrophages      E) Smooth muscles cells
- 40 A 50 years old male hypertensive patient presents to emergency with shortness of breath. On examination, his pulse is thready and blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg. Auscultation of the chest revealed bi-basal coarse crepitations. This shows that patient is in left sided heart failure. This condition is said to reveal "heart failure cells" in biopsy specimen of certain organ. What are "Heart failure cells"?
- A) Fat laden macrophages in atherosclerotic lesion      B) Fibrocytes and fibroblasts in necrosed heart tissue      C) Hemosiderin laden macrophages in alveoli  
 D) Hypertrophied heart cells      E) Scar tissue in heart in areas of previous infarcts
- 41 A histopathologist is reviewing slides of liver tissue. He reports the entity of "Nutmeg liver" in his report. The "Nutmeg liver" refers to which one of the following?
- A) Congested portal vessels in liver secondary to right heart failure      B) Fibrosed liver tissue      C) Necrosed liver tissue due to viral hepatitis  
 D) Necrosis of liver due to anti trypsin deficiency      E) Necrosis of liver due to alcohol abuse
- 42 A 15 year old boy presented with sore throat. 14 days later, he developed severe migratory polyarthritis and red skin lesions. The ESR is raised and diagnosis of rheumatic fever with rheumatic heart disease is made. In this condition, the focal distinctive inflammatory lesion in heart is called?
- A) Anitskow body      B) Aschoff body      C) Giant cell body  
 D) Ghon complex      E) Gumma
- 43 A 15 year old boy presented with sore throat. 14 days later, he developed severe migratory polyarthritis, red skin lesions. The ESR is raised and diagnosis of rheumatic fever with rheumatic heart disease is made. Which of the valves is most commonly effected in this disease?
- A) Aortic valve      B) Mitral valve      C) Prosthetic heart valves  
 D) Pulmonary valve      E) Tricuspid valve
- 44 A 30 years old male develops high grade fever and tender lesions on fingers. On precordial auscultation, there are audible heart murmurs. The ESR is raised. The diagnosis of infective endocarditis is made. The patient is a known intravenous drug abuser. The infective endocarditis in this patient will most commonly effect which valve?
- A) Aortic valve      B) Mitral valve      C) Pulmonary valve  
 D) Prosthetic heart valve      E) Tricuspid valve
- 45 A 25 years old male develops sudden onset of high grade fever and tender lesions on fingers. On precordial auscultation, there are audible heart murmurs. His ESR is raised. Provisional diagnosis of acute bacterial endocarditis is made. The patient says that he had previously no Valvular abnormalities. So, the acute Bacterial endocarditis in this case caused sudden involvement of previously normal valves. The causative organism in this case is?
- A) H. influenza      B) Mycobaterium avium complex      C) Staphylococcus aureus  
 D) Staph epidermidis      E) Staph viridans
- 46 Caseous granuloma is the characteristic lesion in pulmonary tuberculosis. It is formed by activated macrophages under the influence of certain cytokines. Which one of the following is the cytokine released by CD-4 helper cells which activate the macrophage to form granuloma?
- A) Interferon gamma      B) interlekin-1      C) Interleukin -2  
 D) Interleukin-3      E) Interleukin-4
- 47 Tuberculosis can spread to any tissue of the body and cause signs and symptoms accordingly. One such entity is Scrofula. "Scrofula refers to:
- A) Caseous granuloma in lung tissue      B) Involment of bone marrow with tuberculosis      C) Involvement of cervical lymph nodes by tuberculosis  
 D) Involvement of gastrointestinal tract by tuberculosis      E) Necrosis of mesenteric lymph nodes due to tuberculosis

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|    | 6 months, ECG shows features consistent with ischemic heart disease. He has a serum cholesterol of 262 mg/dl. By Angiography, there is 75% narrowing of Left Anterior descending artery. Which of the following vascular complication is most likely to occur in this patient?  | A) Pulmonary embolism from a left ventricular mural thrombus | B) Systemic artery embolus from a left atrial mural thrombus         | C) Systemic artery embolus from thrombosis in a peripheral vein |  |
| 49 | An 81 years old woman has a sudden onset of dyspnea and palpitation with chest pain. A Pulmonary ventilation perfusion scan is performed and indicates a high probability for a perfusion defect involving right segmental pulmonary arterial branch. Of the following, which is the most important factor favoring development of these findings?  | A) Altered blood flow with stasis                            | B) An increased white blood cells count                              | C) An increased platelet count                                  |  |
| 50 | A 42 years old lady visited OPD for her left leg swelling that she noticed about 2 weeks back, while entering, she collapsed. After receiving emergency treatment, she regained her consciousness but was dyspnoeic. Examination performed was unremarkable except for a respiratory rate of 32/min. What is the most likely diagnosis?   | D) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cirrhosis of liver    | E) Generalized atherosclerosis                                       |   |  |
| 51 | A woman in immediate postpartum period suddenly presents with shortness of breath and deep cyanosis, shock followed by convulsions, coma and death within 2 hours. The most probable cause is which of the following?   | A) Air embolism  | B) Amniotic fluid embolism   | C) Arterial embolism  |  |
| 52 | A 25-year-old boy had road traffic accident resulting in trauma to the spinal cord and resultant loss of autonomic and motor reflexes below the level of injury. It can lead to which type of shock?  | D) Fat embolism syndrome                                     | E) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pulmonary embolism            |   |  |
| 53 | A woman in immediate postpartum period suddenly presents with shortness of breath and deep cyanosis, shock followed by convulsions, coma and death within 2 hours. The most probable cause is which of the following?   | A) Amniotic fluid embolism                                   | B) Bilateral cortical necrosis of kidneys                            | C) Gram negative sepsis   |  |
| 54 | A 25-year-old boy had road traffic accident resulting in trauma to the spinal cord and resultant loss of autonomic and motor reflexes below the level of injury. It can lead to which type of shock?  | D) Neurogenic shock  | E) Toxemia of pregnancy  |   |  |
| 55 | A young 20 years old girl, with large full thickness burns was brought to emergency. She is prone to develop which type of shock?   | A) Anaphylactic  | B) Cardiogenic   | C) Hypovolemic  |  |
| 56 | A previously fit 35 years old man presents to accident and emergency with cellulitis in his arm. He is cold peripherally and slightly confused. His Heart rate is 125/min, BP is 60/30 mmHg, respiratory rate is 25/min. The most likely cause of this condition is?  | D) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neurogenic            | E) Obstructive   |   |  |
| 57 | A young 20 years old girl, with large full thickness burns was brought to emergency. She is prone to develop which type of shock?   | A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anaphylactic          | B) Cardiogenic   | C) Hypovolemic  |  |
| 58 | A previously fit 35 years old man presents to accident and emergency with cellulitis in his arm. He is cold peripherally and slightly confused. His Heart rate is 125/min, BP is 60/30 mmHg, respiratory rate is 25/min. The most likely cause of this condition is?  | D) Neurogenic  | E) Obstructive   |   |  |
| 59 | A female patient of 40 years is suffering from seasonal allergic rhinitis and asthmatic attacks. Which one of the following is not a chronic obstructive pulmonary airway disease?  | A) Anaphylactic shock  | B) Cardiogenic shock   | C) Hypovolemic shock  |  |
| 60 | A female patient of 40 years is suffering from seasonal allergic rhinitis and asthmatic attacks. Which one of the following is not a chronic obstructive pulmonary airway disease?  | D) Neurogenic shock  | E) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Septic shock                  |   |  |
| 61 | A famous singer Mariah Carey initially presented with chief complaints of intermittent hoarseness of voice, voice fatigue, loss of upper part of singing range and occasional pain what will be the cause of above condition?   | A) Bronchial Asthma  | B) Bronchiectasis  | C) Chronic bronchitis   |  |
| 62 | A famous singer Mariah Carey initially presented with chief complaints of intermittent hoarseness of voice, voice fatigue, loss of upper part of singing range and occasional pain what will be the cause of above condition?   | D) Emphysema   | E) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis |   |  |
| 63 | A 60 years male patient comes to the GP with complaints of cough, shortness of breath, lethargy and trouble in catching his breath. The patient gave history of prolonged exposure to second hand smoke. On physical examination, his lips were pursed, and clubbed fingers. Chest radiograph revealed translucent dark lung fields with an enlarged heart. What could be the cause of above mentioned condition? | A) Bronchogenic carcinoma                                    | B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carcinoma larynx              | C) Papilloma  |  |
| 64 | A 60 years male patient comes to the GP with complaints of cough, shortness of breath, lethargy and trouble in catching his breath. The patient gave history of prolonged exposure to second hand smoke. On physical examination, his lips were pursed, and clubbed fingers. Chest radiograph revealed translucent dark lung fields with an enlarged heart. What could be the cause of above mentioned condition? | D) Tonsillitis   | E) Vocal nodules   |   |  |
| 65 | A 60 years male patient comes to the GP with complaints of cough, shortness of breath, lethargy and trouble in catching his breath. The patient gave history of prolonged exposure to second hand smoke. On physical examination, his lips were pursed, and clubbed fingers. Chest radiograph revealed translucent dark lung fields with an enlarged heart. What could be the cause of above mentioned condition? | A) Asthma  | B) Bronchiectasis  | C) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bronchogenic carcinoma   |  |
| 66 | A male patient aged 65 years comes to medical OPD with complaints of frequent coughing with phlegm and shortness of breath. Patient is a chronic smoker. A probable diagnosis of chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) is made. Based on your knowledge, COPD is associated with?   | D) Chronic Bronchitis  | E) Emphysema   |   |  |
| 67 | A male patient aged 65 years comes to medical OPD with complaints of frequent coughing with phlegm and shortness of breath. Patient is a chronic smoker. A probable diagnosis of chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) is made. Based on your knowledge, COPD is associated with?   | A) Type 2 respiratory failure                                | B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEV1/FVC ratio < 0.7          | C) Kyphoscoliosis   |  |
| 68 | A male patient aged 65 years comes to medical OPD with complaints of frequent coughing with phlegm and shortness of breath. Patient is a chronic smoker. A probable diagnosis of chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) is made. Based on your knowledge, COPD is associated with?   | D) Mean pulmonary arterial pressure of 20 mmHg               | E) Skeletal muscle dysfunction                                       |   |  |

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| 59                       | A 40 years old Female underwent cholecystectomy. On first post-operative day, the consultant observed that the patient is febrile, tachypnoeic and with a heart rate of 105/min. On auscultation, there are absent breath sounds in right lower chest. What is probable complication? |  |  |
|                          | A) Atelectasis  | B) Bronchiectasis  | C) Emphysema   |
|                          | D) Pulmonary embolism   | E) Pulmonary hypertension  |  |
| <b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b> |   |  |  |
| 60                       | On Postmortem examination, contusion of neck muscles along with fracture of hyoid bone is seen. The most probable cause of death is?  |  |  |
|                          | A) Burking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | B) Lynching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  | C) Mugging   |
|                          | D) Smothering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | E) Throttling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                |  |
| 61                       | In fresh water drowning, death occurs within 4-5 mins of submersion due to ventricular fibrillation, which of following is responsible for this?  |  |  |
|                          | A) Deoxy HB 75%   | B) Hemoconcentration of blood causes by osmotic pressure effect  | C) Hemodilution, overloading of heart and hemolysis resulting in release of potassium in blood |
|                          | D) Laryngospasm causing vagal inhibition  | E) Total asphyxia due to fresh water.                            |  |
| 62                       | Hajj stampede of 2015 caused more than 2500 deaths of hajj pilgrims. In most cases the cause of death was due to asphyxia. The mechanism of death in traumatic asphyxia is?   |  |  |
|                          | A) Carotid artery blockage  | B) Carotid sinus pressure  | C) Immobilization of the chest   |
|                          | D) Jugular vein blockage  | E) Vagal inhibition  |  |
| 63                       | Body of a young man brought to autopsy room with history of asphyxial death. The doctor notice that the knot is situated at the occipital region what kind of hanging is this?  |  |  |
|                          | A) Ambiguous  | B) Atypical  | C) Incomplete  |
|                          | D) Partial  | E) Typical   |  |
| 64                       | The dead body of a 20 years old female was found in the fields with no external injury except a small abrasion over the right hypochondrium. On internal examination the peritoneal cavity was full of blood and the liver was lacerated. The mode of death in this case will be:     |  |  |
|                          | A) Accidental death <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | B) Asphyxia  | C) Coma <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |
|                          | D) Comato-asphyxia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | E) Syncope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                   |  |
| 65                       | The body of a young man was brought for autopsy examination. He was having a ligature mark on the neck which was horizontal, below the thyroid cartilage and with marked cyanosis of the face. These findings goes in favor of:   |  |  |
|                          | A) Banskola   | B) Hanging   | C) Ligature strangulation  |
|                          | D) Mugging  | E) Throttling  |  |
| 66                       | The body of a 26 years old female was recovered from flowing water as an alleged case of suicide. The clothes and body were mud stained. The most pertinent finding the doctor will be looking for in favor of ante-mortem drowning is?   |  |  |
|                          | A) Absent post-mortem lividity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | B) Cutis anserina <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            | C) Fine abundant froth at nose <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                             |
|                          | D) Mud stained clothes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | E) Washer women hands & feet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 67                       | Middle aged man died while cleaning a sewer near his home upon autopsy general signs of asphyxia are 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 case 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                                   |  |
| 68                       | which of the following Poisonous gas when used during an air attack produce a yellowish cloud and cause severe chemical burns if comes in contact with skin?  |  |  |
|                          | A) Chlorine gas   | B) Hydrocyanic acid  | C) Mustard gas   |
|                          | D) Phosgene   | E) Sulfuric oxide gas $H_2S$                                     |  |
| 69                       | A drug addict chewed on tobacco leaves, and died. The fatal dose of Tobacco is:   |  |  |
|                          | A) 10-12g   | B) 15-30 g   | C) 40-60 g   |
|                          | D) 70-80 g  | E) 85-100 g  |  |
| 70                       | Active principle of Oleander plant is:  |  |  |
|                          | A) Atropine   | B) Cannabinol  | C) Digltonin   |
|                          | D) Nerin  | E) Semicarpol  |  |
| 71                       | which of the following poisons given below disrupts normal ion balance of the heart muscle cells, which can cause fatal arrhythmias. It stimulates then depresses myocardium, smooth and skeletal muscles. Also known as devil's helmet:  |  |  |
|                          | A) Aconite  | B) Methamphetamine   | C) Odorum  |
|                          | D) Oleander   | E) Tobacco   |  |

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| 72                        | While on duty at A & E, a young male of 30-35 years presented with low BP, feeble pulses of irregular the patient was conscious having Nausea and vomiting. He was with his friends in a bazaar while eating and drinking street food about 3 hours ago. The patient couldn't survive and died. On toxicological examination aconite was detected. The fatal period of aconite is.  | A) Within 1 hour                         | B) 1 to 2 hours  | C) 1 to 3 hours                          |
|                           |   | D) 2 to 4 hours                          | E) 2 to 6 hours.                                       |  |
| <b>COMMUNITY MEDICINE</b> |   |  |  |  |
| 73                        | In our community, coronary heart disease (CHD) and Diabetes are emerging public health problems which need early diagnosis and prompt treatment. Which one of the following is the most economical method for secondary prevention of these diseases?   | A) Adopting healthy life style ✓         | B) Early diagnosis for high risk group ✓               | C) Early diagnosis of whole population ✗ |
|                           |   | D) Establishing rehabilitation centers ✓ | E) Establishing highly specialized treatment centers ✗ |  |
| 74                        | A 16-year-old girl came to the clinic with a sore throat, fever, and headache, the symptoms resembled flu-like syndrome. Which of the following primary sample/specimen is collected for the laboratory diagnosis of influenza virus?   | A) Blood                                 | B) Nasopharyngeal washing                              | C) Saliva                                |
|                           |   | D) Sputum                                | E) Urine   |  |
| 75                        | Diphtheria is an acute highly infectious potentially life-threatening common childhood disease that typically strikes the upper respiratory tract. Which of the following is the first step in the control of this disease?   | A) Disinfection of instruments           | B) Disinfection of Personal belongings                 | C) Immunization of contacts              |
|                           |   | D) Notification to health authorities    | E) Quarantine of contacts                              |  |
| 76                        | Pertussis is an acute bacterial infection of the respiratory tract involving trachea, bronchi and bronchioles. Which one is the most infectious stage of Pertussis?   | A) Acute                                 | B) Catarrhal   | C) Chronic                               |
|                           |   | D) Convalescent                          | E) Paroxysmal  |  |
| 77                        | A 43 yearold man working in an insulation factory, crushing rocks mechanically, has had progressively worsening dyspnea over the past 10 years and low-grade fever. He was non-smoker having chronic cough with minimal sputum production and a 5kg weight loss. He had stopped work 12 years ago due to his symptoms and extensive interstitial disease was visible on chest radiograph which had been reported as 'bilateral scattered nodular opacities'. Sputum was negative for acid-fast bacilli on several occasions. Which of the following will be diagnosis in this case? | A) Asbestosis                            | B) Anthracosis   | C) Hypersensitivity pneumonitis          |
|                           |   | D) Sarcoidosis                           | E) Silicosis   |  |
| 78                        | A 5-years old child presented with a chronic productive cough and had mild fever for the last two months. He belonged to a poor family and his father was suffering from TB. The child vaccination history revealed his "ZERO" status against all vaccine preventable diseases. Which of following vaccine usage could have prevented him from this condition routine?  | A) BCG                                   | B) DPT   | C) HBV                                   |
|                           |   | D) MMR                                   | E) Pentavalent   |  |
| 79                        | A 50-years-old male presented with a 2 months history of productive cough, a 15 kg weight loss, night sweats, and fatigue. A CXR revealed bilateral cavitary infiltrates. The initial sputum specimen was positive for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis bacilli. He was put on WHO DOTS strategy for TB treatment. Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of DOTS?  | A) Distantly Observed Treatment System   | B) Directly Observed Treatment Short Course            | C) Distinctly Observed Treatment System  |
|                           |   | D) Directorate Of TB Stoppage            | E) Delpero Oliver Treatment Short Course               |  |
| 80                        | Modifiable risk factors are associated with the risk of developing cardiovascular and other chronic diseases. Which of the following is not a modifiable factor for developing cardiovascular diseases?   | A) Alcohol                               | B) Family History                                      | C) Lack of physical activity             |
|                           |   | D) Raised Blood Pressure                 | E) Smoking   |  |

**VERTICAL INTEGRATION**

|    |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|---|
| 81 | 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. Most likely diagnosis in this case is |  |   |
|    | A) Vocal cord polyp  | B) Vocal cord nodule   | C) Squamous cell carcinoma vocal cord                             |
|    | D) Arytenoid granuloma   | E) Cord papilloma  |   |
| 82 | 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 right vocal cord is some medialized. Most likely diagnosis in this case is                        |  |   |
|    | A) Laryngeal trauma  | B) Vocal cord nodule   | C) Vocal cord palsy   |
|    | D) Vocal cord edema  | E) Sub glottis stenosis  |   |
| 83 | 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 his saturation is decreasing the most lifesaving intervention in this case is                            |  |   |
|    | A) Endotracheal intubation   | B) Tracheostomy  | C) Observation  |
|    | D) IV steroids   | E) Oxygenation inhalation  |   |
| 84 | Which of the following muscle is supplied by external branch of superior laryngeal nerve:  |  |   |
|    | A) Posterior Cricoarytenoid  | B) Lateral Cricoarytenoid  | C) Cricothyroid   |
|    | D) Thyroarytenoid  | E) Vocalis   |   |
| 85 | A 15 years old male patient presents to emergency with complaints of sorethroat, Pain throat during swallowing, high grade fever. The patient has difficulty breathing as well. Xray Neck lateral view shows thumb sign. What's the probable diagnosis;  |  |   |
|    | A) Peritonsillar Abscess   | B) Retropharyngeal Abscess   | C) Laryngeal Malignancy   |
|    | D) Epiglottitis  | E) Laryngotracheobronchitis  |   |
| 86 | 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 polyp. What is the best treatment option for this patient?  |  |   |
|    | A) Microlaryngoscopy   | B) Speech therapy  | C) Steroids   |
|    | D) Voice Rest  | E) Reassurance   |   |
| 87 | While evaluating your college following the method of SWOT analysis, which of the following SWOT elements are INTERNAL factors for your college?   |  |   |
|    | A) Opportunities and Threats   | B) Strengths and Opportunities   | C) Strengths and Weaknesses                                       |
|    | D) Weaknesses and Threats  | E) All of the above  |   |
| 88 | While evaluating your college following the method of SWOT analysis, which of the following SWOT elements are EXTERNAL factors for your college?   |  |   |
|    | A) Opportunities and Threats   | B) Strengths and Opportunities   | C) Strengths and Weaknesses                                       |
|    | D) Weaknesses and Threats  | E) All of the above  |   |
| 89 | Why is it important for organizations to evaluate managerial decisions using a SWOT Analysis?  |  |   |
|    | A) It analyzes strengths, weaknesses, obligations, and threats.  | B) It analyzes strong points, weak points, opportunities, and threats. | C) It analyzes strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. |
|    | D) It analyzes strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and time.   | E) All of the above  |   |
| 90 | A student is required to measure the association of sedentary lifestyle with cardiovascular diseases prospectively. Which of the following study design will address the study objective?  |  |   |
|    | A) Case control study  | B) Case series   | C) Cohort study   |
|    | D) Cross-sectional study   | E) Randomized controlled trial   |   |
| 91 | 3rd year MBBS students were engaged in a research study to find the correlation between smoking and lung cancer. While setting objectives for this study, which of following characteristic of the objectives should be avoided?   |  |   |
|    | A) Achievable  | B) Measurable  | C) Relevant   |
|    | D) Specific  | E) Without any time limit  |   |



|    |  |  |  |                                       |
|----|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 92 | A 60-year-old man presented to medical emergency with severe shortness of breath, even on rest for last 1 day. He could not sleep the whole night because of dyspnea. Clinical examination showed pulse of 110/min with atrial fibrillation, BP of 90/60 and SaO <sub>2</sub> of 90%. His JVP was raised. Chest examination showed bilateral pleural effusion. ECG showed T wave inversion in chest lead V5 and V6. Echo showed ejection fraction of 35% with regional wall motion abnormality. What is the diagnosis?   | A) Anaemia causing shortness of breathing    | B) Congestive cardiac failure            | C) Exposure to irritant gases         |
|    |  | D) Fluid overload secondary to renal failure | E) Pulmonary Tuberculosis                |                                       |
| 93 | A 60 years old gentleman who is a known hypertensive for the last 15 years with poor compliance to antihypertensive medications, presented to OPD with progressive shortness of breathing over the last couple of months. His blood pressure is 140/85 mmHg, pulse 90/min regular, bibasal crepitations on chest auscultation. His ECG showed left bundle branch block (present on old ECGs) and Echo showing Ejection fraction of 40%. Which one of the following is prognostically better for him?   | A) Alpha blocker                             | B) Beta blocker                          | C) Furosemide                         |
|    |  | D) Thiazide diuretic                         | E) Panadol                               |                                       |
| 94 | A 25-years- old male had sudden cardiac arrest while doing strenuous exercise in gym. His brother claims that he had frequent attacks of dizzy spells and episodic chest pains during exertion. His other brother had sudden death while playing football. What could be the possible cause of his cardiac arrest?   | A) Acute myocardial infarction               | B) Congestive cardiac failure            | C) Dilated cardiomyopathy             |
|    |  | D) Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy   | E) Restrictive cardiomyopathy            |                                       |
| 95 | A 20 years old woman with previous history of multiple joint pains and face rash came to medical OPD with symptom of severe retrosternal chest pain which increases with respiration and decreases with leaning forward for last two days. On examination she is anxious. Temperature is 101F. Hands joints are mildly tender. Face examination shows erythematous rash over cheeks and nasal bridge. ECG shows ST elevation in all leads. What is the correct diagnosis?  | A) Acute myocardial infarction               | B) Acute costochondritis                 | C) Acute pericarditis                 |
|    |  | D) Gastroesophageal reflux disorder          | E) Pulmonary Embolism                    |                                       |
| 96 | A 34 years old man from Kohistan presented with one month history of progressive exertional dyspnea and mild cough. He could barely walk a few steps. He had received treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis a year ago. On examination he was emaciated. Oedema was present up to the knees. Jugular venous pulse was 4 cm above sternal angle which increases with inspiration. His BP was 120/70 mmHg. His systolic BP dropped to 105 with inspiration. Chest was normal but precordium examination revealed an unusual loud sound. Abdominal examination showed hepatomegaly and moderate ascites. What is the diagnosis?    | A) Constrictive pericarditis                 | B) Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | Primary pulmonary artery hypertension |
|    |  | D) Pulmonary tuberculosis                    | E) Rheumatic heart disease               |                                       |
| 97 | A 15 years old boy was brought to ER with ten days history of high-grade fever and central chest pain for five days. Chest pain is associated with moderate dyspnea and mild cough. On examination he was febrile with a temperature of 101F, pulse 100/min, BP 100/60 mmHg, JVP was raised by 3 cm, chest was full of crackles, he had a gallop rhythm. Oxygen saturation was 90%. Hb 12 mg/dl, TLC 14000/cc, platelet 160000/cc, ECG showed widespread t wave inversions with occasional PVCs. Chest x ray showed cardiomegaly. Echocardiography showed global hypokinesia with EF 25%. What is the most probable diagnosis? | A) Acute myocarditis                         | B) Atypical pneumonia                    | C) COVID-19 infection                 |
|    |  | D) Dilated cardiomyopathy                    | E) Infective Endocarditis                |                                       |
| 98 | A 65 years old woman is diagnosed with heart failure secondary to ischaemic heart disease with Ejection fraction of 45%. Which one of the following treatments have not been shown to improve mortality in patients with chronic heart failure?  | A) Aspirin                                   | B) Beta-blockers                         | C) Enalapril                          |
|    |  | D) Furosemide                                | E) Spironolactone                        |                                       |
| 99 | A 48-year-old man with Past history of Hypertension is admitted to the Emergency Department with 'tearing' chest pain radiating through to his back. Examination reveals a pulse of 88 / min regular, blood pressure of 189/109mmHg and oxygen saturations of 96% on room air. A chest x-ray shows mediastinal widening. What is most probable diagnosis?  | A) Acute Pericarditis                        | B) Acute Pulmonary Edema                 | C) Aortic Dissection                  |
|    |  | D) Pneumothorax                              | E) Pulmonary Embolism                    |                                       |

|     |  |  |  |                                    |
|-----|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 100 | A 45 years old lady was recently diagnosed as having hypertension. She was started on antihypertensive medications by her primary physicians 4 weeks ago. She is now complaining of dry cough. What could be the causative drug?   | A) Amlodipine<br>D) Indapamide                       | B) Carvedilol<br>E) Ramipril                                   | C) Doxazosin                       |
| 101 | A 51 years old male presented with severe chest pain associated with nausea and vomiting. You are suspecting Acute coronary syndrome as there are T wave Inversions in chest leads. Which of the following finding will confirm that he is having NSTEMI?  | A) Nausea and vomiting<br>D) Raised Troponin levels  | B) Pain at rest<br>E) T wave inversions on ECG                 | C) Raised Blood pressure           |
| 102 | A 25 years old intravenous drug abuser has recently been discharged from the hospital. He visits you in the OPD. He has clubbing and murmur on heart auscultation. Which of the following cardiovascular disease can lead to nail clubbing?  | A) Cardiomyopathy<br>D) Patent ductus arteriosus     | B) Infective Endocarditis<br>E) Rheumatic fever                | C) Mitral Regurgitation            |
| 103 | A 50 years old gentleman has chronic stable angina. He complains of erectile dysfunction and asks for Viagra. Which of the following antianginal medications cannot be used in patients who are using Phosphodiesterase inhibitors for erectile dysfunction?   | A) B-Blockers<br>D) Nitrates                         | B) Calcium Channel blockers<br>E) Potassium channel activators | C) Ivabradine                      |
| 104 | A 61 years old male presented with history of chest pain with brisk walk. There is no pain at rest or while walking slowly. He never had any episode of pain while sitting or lying. What is your most probable diagnosis?   | A) NSTEMI<br>D) Stable Angina                        | B) Prinzmetal Angina<br>E) Unstable angina                     | C) STEMI                           |
| 105 | A 60 years old gentleman who is otherwise fit and healthy is worried about getting tuberculosis as there have been multiple cases of TB in his village though he never had close contact with them. Regarding tuberculosis which of the following is "NOT" a risk factor for getting this infection  | A) Diabetes ✓<br>D) Immunosuppression ✓              | B) HIV ✓<br>E) Malignancy ✓                                    | C) Hypertension ✓                  |
| 106 | A 65 years old woman gets admitted frequently to the hospital with shortness of breathing and cough which is productive of green sputum. She had chest TB at the age of 45 years. She has repeatedly been tested for reactivation of TB but her tests are negative. On examination she has clubbing and crepitations bilaterally on the chest. What is her diagnosis?  | A) Bronchiectasis<br>D) Pulmonary fibrosis           | B) Bronchogenic carcinoma<br>E) Pneumococcal pneumonia         | C) COPD                            |
| 107 | An 8 years old female child presented with high grade fever for the last 7 days with pain and swelling in the left ankle joint. She was admitted in the hospital. After 3 days she developed pain and swelling in the left knee joint while the left ankle joint pain resolved. ECG shows PR interval prolongation, ESR and CRP are raised. The patient had dramatic response to aspirin. What is the most likely diagnosis among the following? | A) Acute Rheumatic Fever<br>D) Reactive Arthritis    | B) Arthritis due to SLE<br>E) Septic Arthritis                 | C) Rheumatoid Arthritis            |
| 108 | A 2 years old male child presented with cyanosis and breathing difficulty since morning. The patient is febrile to touch. There is central and peripheral cyanosis. The child had similar episode previously. On examination the child is dusky blue, tachypneic and there is grade IV clubbing. Auscultation of precordium reveals ejection systolic murmur on pulmonary area. What is the most likely diagnosis?                               | A) Epstein Anomaly<br>D) Truncus Arteriosus          | B) Tetralogy of Fallot<br>E) Tricuspid atresia                 | C) Transposition of Great Arteries |
| 109 | A 4 years old male child presented with mild breathing difficulty. He had similar episode in the past. On examination the child is vitally stable, pulses are good volume and there is no cyanosis. Precordium examination shows grade IV pan systolic murmur over the lower left sternal border. What is the most likely diagnosis?   | A) Atrial septal defect<br>D) Pulmonary stenosis     | B) Aortic Stenosis<br>E) Ventricular septal defect             | C) Patent ductus arteriosus        |
| 110 | A baby girl is born at gestation of 32 weeks via Normal vaginal delivery. She has significant breathing difficulty and was therefore admitted to special care baby unit & diagnosed as Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). Which factor reduces the risk of RDS from the following statements;  | A) Antenatal corticosteroids<br>D) Maternal Diabetes | B) Asphyxia<br>E) Multiple births                              | C) Hypothermia                     |

|     |   |  |                                       |
|-----|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 111 | A two months infant presented with pneumonia. He has history of meconium ileus in neonatal age. One of the sibling had recurrent pneumonias and now bronchiectasis. CT chest shows Pre-bronchiectasis. The pediatrician wants to confirm the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. What test amongst the ones listed below will be helpful.   |  |                                       |
|     | A) C- reactive protein  | B) Bronchoalveolar lavage / sputum culture | C) HRCT                               |
| 112 | A 3 years old child has hoarseness to voice and develops stridor, her mother brought her to the emergency department because of increased respiratory distress, which of the following have been shown to be effective in the treatment of moderate to severe viral croup in children?  |  |                                       |
|     | A) Nebulized adrenaline 1:1000  | B) Nebulized budesonide                    | C) Nebulized dexamethasone            |
| 113 | A 5 years old child came to emergency with signs of respiratory distress, his respiratory rate was 65 /min, and his lips were cyanosed with subcostal recession. He was diagnosed as pneumonia. What could be the most common and frequent pathogen of pneumonia in children 5 years and older.   |  |                                       |
|     | A) adenovirus   | B) Streptococcus pneumonia.                | C) group A streptococci               |
| 114 | A 2 months old infant presented with history of cough and reluctant to feed. He is febrile and has bilateral crepitation on auscultation. The most common sign of respiratory distress on inspection of chest of an infant with pneumonia is  |  |                                       |
|     | A) cough  | B) fever                                   | C) grunting                           |
| 115 | The Bundle of His usually receives its blood supply from  |  |                                       |
|     | A) Interventricular branch of Left Coronary Artery  | B) Left Coronary Trunk directly            | C) Left Marginal Artery               |
| 116 | A 5 years old child comes to emergency department with complaint of difficulty in breathing. On history it was revealed that he has swallowed foreign body. On radiological scan the foreign object will be most probably seen in which lobe of lung:   |  |                                       |
|     | A) Left lower lobe  | B) Left upper lobe                         | C) Right lower lobe                   |
| 117 | A student was made to perform the valsalva maneuver during a research conducted by one of the demonstrator. His B.P fell and rose during the procedure, which of the following is not a vasoconstrictor ?   |  |                                       |
|     | A) Angiotensin II   | B) Bradykinin                              | C) Endothelin                         |
| 118 | When a person is sitting in upright position which one of the following is higher at the apex of the lung than at the base?   |  |                                       |
|     | A) Blood flow   | B) Lung compliance                         | C) PaCO <sub>2</sub>                  |
| 119 | A 42-year-old man presents with a chief complaint of intermittent claudication during exercise. His family history is significant for the presence of cardiovascular disease on his father's side, but not on his mother's side. Physical examination reveals xanthelasmas and bilateral tendon xanthomas. A plasma lipid profile reveals a cholesterol level of 340mg/dL, with a high LDL/HDL ratio. He is given instructions for dietary modification and a prescription for Simvastatin. The clinical findings noted in this patient are most likely caused by deficient production of |  |                                       |
|     | A) Apo B-48 receptors   | B) Apo B-100 receptors                     | C) Cholesterol ester transfer protein |
| 120 | A patient of 55 years old having a high cholesterol level of 350 mg/dL was advised not to take the food rich in cholesterol as well as the food rich in which one of the following?   |  |                                       |
|     | A) Amino acids  | B) Fatty acids                             | C) Sugars                             |

- ① B Furosemide ② B Calcium ③ D Spironolactone ④ B Metoprolol  
 ⑤ C) Losartan Potassium ⑥ A) Administer aspirin 30 min prior to  
 taking niacin ⑦ B Amiodarone ⑧ D) Nitroglycerine  
 ⑨ C Dissection ⑩ D Takayasu Arteritis ⑪ D Myocardial infarction  
 ⑫ B Granulomatosis with polyangiitis ⑬ E Sarcoidosis ⑭ E Neutrophilic  
 MPO ⑮ E ALK rearrangement ⑯ C) Bronchogenic Carcinoma  
 ⑰ B Haemophilus influenzae ⑱ A) Bordetella pertussis ⑲ E Urinary  
 Antigen  
 ⑳ E Peripartum Cardiomyopathy ㉑ E ZFPM9 ㉒ Tetralogy of  
 Fallot ㉓ D Stable Angina ㉔ C Myoglobin  
 ㉕ E Mitral valve prolapse ㉖ E Myxomatous mitral valve de-  
 generation  
 ㉗ D Hyponatremia ㉘ D Macrophages  
 ㉙ C Hemosiderin laden Macrophages ㉚ A) Congested portal vessel  
 secondary to right heart failure ㉛ B Aschoff body  
 ㉜ B Mitral valve ㉝ E Aortic valve ㉞ C) S. Aureus  
 ㉟ A) INFR ㊱ C) Involvement of cervical lymph node  
 by TB  
 ㊲ D) Systemic artery embolus from left ventricular mural thrombus  
 ㊳ Altered blood flow with stasis ㊴ E pulmonary embolism  
 ㊵ A) Amniotic fluid embolism ㊶ D) Neurogenic  
 ㊷ Hypovolemic ㊸ E) Septic Shock ㊹ E idiopathic  
 pulmonary fibrosis ㊺ E Vocal nodule ㊻ E Emphysema  
 ㊼ B)  $FEV_1/FVC < 0.7$

Eoooo E Omissions are expected!  
 neither sponsor neither endorse this material.

- (59) A Atelectasis (60) E (Throttling) (61) C Hemodilution, overloading of Heart & hemolysis → AKI
- (62) C chest immobilization (63) E Typical (64) F Syncope
- (65) C Ligature strangulation (66) C Fine abundant froth (67) E H<sub>2</sub>S poisoning
- (68) C Mustard gas (69) B (15-30)g (70) D Nevin
- (71) A Aconite (72) E (2-6 hours)

Community Medicine

- (73) B Early diagnosis for high risk group (74) B Nasopharyngeal washing
- (75) D Notification to health authorities (76) B Catarhal (77) A Asbestosis
- (78) A ~~DP~~ DPT (79) B Directly observed Treatment short course
- (80) B Family History

Vertical Integrated

- (81) A Vocal polyp (82) C Vocal cord palsy
- (83) A Endotracheal intubation (84) C Cricothyroid muscle
- (85) D Epiglottitis (86) A Microlymphangiography
- (87) C Strength & weakness (88) A Opportunities & threats
- (89) C Strength, weakness, opportunities & threats (90) C Cohort study
- (91) E without any time limit (91) B congestive Cardiac failure
- (93) C Furosemide (94) D hypertrophic obstructive Cardiomyopathy
- (95) C Acute pericarditis (96) A Constrictive pericarditis
- (97) A Acute myocarditis (98) A Aspirin
- (99) C Aortic Dissection (100) E (Ramipril) (101) D Raised Troponin level
- (102) infective Endocarditis (103) D Nitrates (104) D Stable angina
- (102) D Hypertension (106) A Bronchiectasis (107) Acute rheumatoid fever
- (108) B Etiology of Fallot (109) E Ventricular Septal defect
- (110) A Antenatal Corticosteroids (111) E Sweat chloride Test
- (112) A Nebulized Adrenaline (113) B Streptococcal pneumonia
- (114) E Tachypnea (115) D Right Coronary artery
- (116) C Right Lower lobe (117) B Bradykinin
- (118) E V<sub>1/2</sub> action (119) Apo B 100 receptors (120) C Sugars