TEN DOCTORS

2010-20

MCQS

3RD YEAR

MBBS

MODULAR SEQUENCE

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KMU PAST EXAMS

2021-22 EDITION

AUTHENTIC

PHARMACOLOGY

1. GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY

1) We start intravenous infusion of a drug using a pump that ensures that the rate of drug delivery is constant over time. Which of the following factors determines how long it will take for the drug to reach a steady-state concentration (CSS) in the blood?

a. Apparent volume of distribution b. Bioavailability c. Clearance
d. Half-life e. Infusion rate (mg of drug/min)

(D)

2) A 30 year old women receiving oral contraceptive pills was diagnosed to be suffering from Tuberculosis, doctor prescribed her anti-T.B regimen, Rifampicin being one of the other drugs. What will be the possible reaction between these two group of drugs

a. adverse drug reaction b. enzyme inhibition c. enzyme induction
d. drug dependence e. idiosyncrasy

(C)

3) An 8 years old boy was brought to pediatrician with mild chest infection. He advised amoxicillin and directed the house officer to calculate the dose of according to young formula. What will be the dose of amoxicillin for this boy while the adult dose is 2000mg/day in divided doses?

a. 600mg b. 800mg c. 1200mg d. 1600mg e. 1800mg

(B)

4) A drug which combines with a receptor and initiates a small degree of response, it also blocks receptors and prevents the action of the other agonists is called

a. Agonist b. Antagonist c. Both a and b d. Partial agonist e. None of them

(D)

5) Drug A in a dose of 10mg produces same response as with 100mg of drug B

a. Both are equally efficacious b. Both are equally potent
c. Drug A is 10 times more efficacious than drug B d. Drug A is 10 times more potent than drug B
e. Drug B is 10 times more potent than drug A

(D)

6) Administration of insulin to a patient to oppose the hyperglycemic effects of glucocorticoid therapy is an example of:

a. Physiological Antagonism b. Chemical Antagonism c. Competitive Antagonism
d. Irreversible Antagonism e. None of the above

(A)

7) Which of the following is the correct statement regarding Half life of a drug?

a. The amount of drug in the body to the drug concentration in plasma
b. The ratio of rate of drug elimination to the concentration of drug in plasma
c. The time required by the drug to fall to 50% of an earlier measurement

d. The maximum and minimum drug concentration achieved during repeated dosing cycles
e. The plasma drug level below which a patient's response is too small for a significant effect

(C)

8) Which of these is NOT related to permeation of drug?
a. Aqueous diffusion b. Aqueous hydrolysis c. endocytosis
d. lipid transport e. special carrier transport

(B)

9) Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Physiological antagonist?
a. A drug that binds without activating its receptor and thereby prevents its activation by an agonist
b. A drug, that counters the effect of other by binding the agonist drug
c. A drug that counters the effect of other by binding to a different receptor and causing an opposing effect
d. An antagonist that can be overcome by increasing the concentration of agonist
e. An antagonist that cannot be overcome by increasing the concentration of agonist

(C)

10) All of the following are capable of initiating a signal transduction process except
a. Combination of a hormone with its receptors
b. Combination of a neurotransmitter with its receptors
c. Combination of an agonist with its receptors
d. Combination of an antagonist with its receptor
e. Combination of both agonist & antagonist with its receptors

(D)

11) The two drugs act on different type of receptors in a tissue and antagonize the action of each other, which type to the following antagonism they present:
a. Chemical antagonism b. Competitive antagonism c. Dispositional antagonism
d. Pharmacological antagonism e. Physiological antagonism

(E)

12) Time required for the plasma concentration of the drug to decrease by 50% of the original concentration is called
a. bioavailability b. minimum plasma concentration c. plasma half life
d. drug excretion e. none of the above

(C)

13) Following the drug administration, which measure, most reliably reflects the total amount of drug reaching the target tissue(s), over time in unchanged form, while we're giving the drug orally.

a. under the blood concentration–time curve (AUC) b. Peak (maximum) blood concentration c. Product of the Vd and the first-order rate constant d. Time-to-peak blood concentration e. Vd

(A)

14) An inactive form of a drug, which after undergoing metabolism is changed to an active form is called a

a. active drug b. inactive drugc. prodrug d. original drug e. precurcer drug

(C)

15) Two drugs act within the same physiological system on different receptors, opposing the effect of each other is called

a. Chemical b. Competitive c. Dispositional d. Pharmacologic e. Physiologic

(E)

16) In a research to be carried out sometimes blinding is done. Statements regarding blinding are all correct EXCEPT

a) It can single or double blinding

b) It is done to eliminate the factor of BIAS

c) If only the subject is unaware of the drug it is called single blinding

d) If the subject and the investigator both are unaware of the drug, it is called double blinding.

e) If 2 out of 4 subjects are unaware it is called double blinding

(E)

17) The branch of pharmacology that deals with the doses of drugs is called

a. Pharmacokinetics b. Pharmacodynamics c. Posology

d. Pharmacotherapeutics e. Pharmacocognosy

(C)

18) Drugs that relieve pain are called

a. Antipyretics b. Antiemetics c. Antithrombotic d. Analgesics e. Antidepressants

(D)

19) If the plasma concentration of a drug declines with first order kinetics, this means that,

a). There is only one metabolic path for drug distribution

b). The half life is the same regardless of the plasma concentration

c).The drug is largely metabolized in liver after oral administration and has low bioavailability elimination

d). the rate of elimination is proportionate to the rate of administration at all times

e). The drug is not distributed outside the vascular system.

(C)

20) The most frequent mechanism of transferable drug resistance.

(a) transduction (b) transformation (c) transmission

(d) conjugation (e) mutation and selection

(D)
21) The following drug combination may not prove to be synergistic:
a. Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim b. Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid
c. Sulphadoxine and pyramethamine d. Penicillin and tetracycline
e. Amphotericin and flucytosine

(D)
22) Which of the following routes of administration partially avoids the first pass effect:
a. Sublingual b. Rectal c. Transdermal d. Oral e. Subscutaneous

(B)
23) The volume of distribution of drugs will be greater if the drug
a. Is more ionized inside cells than in plasma b. Is administered very rapidly
c. Highly ionized in plasma d. Has poor lipid solubility e. Has a high molecular weight

(C)
24) A partial agonist is best described as an agent that
a. Has low potency but high efficacy b. Acts as both an agonist and antagonist
c. Interacts with more that one receptor type d. Cannot produce that full effect, even at high doses
e. Acts only as an agonist at high doses

(B)
25) Which of the following route is life saving, for the rapid action of glyceryl trinitrate in a patient of angina with severe chest pain?
a. Intramuscular b. Oral c. Transdermal d. Subscutaneous e. Sublingual

(E)
26) A drug undergoes extensive enterohepatic circulation. What is the effect of this on its pharmacokinetics?
a. Decrease bioavailibilty of the drug b. Prolongs the duration of action of drug
c. Promotes rapid excretion of the drug in feces d. Results in increase dose requirement
e. There will be more plasma protein binding

(B)
27) Weakly acidic drugs are rapidly absorbed from
a. Stomach b. Small intestine c. Large intestine d. All of them e. None of them

(A)
28) Conjugation of a drug with glucuronic acid via the glucuronyl transferases will result in all of the following EXCEPT
(A) Production of a more water-soluble moiety that is more easily excreted
(B) A new compound that may also possess pharmacological activity
(C) A drug molecule that may be more susceptible to biliary elimination

(D) A drug molecule that may undergo entero-hepatic recirculation and reintroduction into the blood stream
(E) A drug with a different pharmacological mechanism of action
(E)

29) Concerning the renal excretion of drugs:
(A) Drugs that are ionized in the renal tubule are more likely to undergo passive reabsorption than those that are unionized
(B) Low-molecular-weight drugs are much more likely to be actively secreted than filtered.
(C) Only drug that is not bound to plasma proteins (i.e.,free drug) is filtered by the glomerulus.
(D) Decreasing renal tubular fluid pH will increase elimination of weakly acidic drugs.
(C)

30) Drug presence in breast milk is most likely for:
(A) Drugs highly bound to plasma proteins (B) Lipid-soluble molecules
(C) Large ionized water-soluble molecules (D) Acidic compounds
(B)

31) Which route of drug administration is used with potent and lipophilic drugs in a patch formulation and avoids first-pass metabolism?
(A) Topical (B) Sublingual (C) Rectal (D) Oral
(E) Transdermal
(E)

32) Which one of the following routes of administration does not have an absorption phase?
(A) Subcutaneous (B) Intramuscular (C) Intravenous (D) Sublingual
(E) Inhalation
(C)

33) The volume of distribution of a drug will be greater if the drug
(A) Is more ionized inside cells than in plasma (B) Is administered very rapidly
(C) Is highly ionized in plasma (D) Has poor lipid solubility (E) Has a high molecular weight
(A)

34) The description of molecular events initiated with the ligand binding & ending with a physiologic effect is called
(A) Receptor down-regulation (B) Signal transduction pathway (C) Ligand-receptor binding
(D) Law of mass action (E) Intrinsic activity or efficacy
(B)

35) Elderly persons may have altered drug disposition because of
(A) Markedly reduced absorption of many drugs
(B) HHigher volumes of distribution for water-soluble drugs
(C) Accelerated renal excretion of ionized drugs
(D) Increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier
(E) Reduced capacity to oxidize drugs

(E)

36) The two drugs act on different type of receptors in a tissue and antagonize the action of each other, which type of the following antagonism they present

a. Competitive antagonism b. Pharmacological antagonism c. Physiological antagonism
d. Chemical antagonism e. Dispositional antagonism

(C)

37) What is the volume of distribution of a drug whose concentration in the plasma2µg/ml and total amount of drug in the body is 90mg

a. 450L b. 45L c. 90L d. 9L e. 900L

(B)

38) All of the following statements about volume of distribution are true except

a. Older people tend to have small Vd
b. Excessive accumulation of fluid can markedly increase Vd of lipophilic drug
c. It can be overestimated in the obese
d. Starvation can lead to a marked decrease in Vd
e. None of the above

(B)

39) A drug which combines with at receptor and initiates a small degree of response, it also blocks receptors and prevents the actions of the other agonists is known as

a. Agonist b. Antagonist c. Partial agonist d. Both a and b e. None

(C)

40) Drug A in a dose of 10mg produces same response as with 100mg of drug B

a. Drug A is 10 times more potent than drug B b. Drug B is 10 times more potent than drug A c. Drug A is 10 times more efficacious than drug B d. Both are equally potent e. Both are equally efficacious

(A)

41) Which of the following drugs correctly matches with its antidote

a. Lead-deferioxamine b. TCA-flumazenil c. Theophylline- β -blockers
d. Warfarin-protamine e. None of them

(C)

42) Which of the following drug crosses the blood brain barrier?

a. Domperidone b. Propranolol c. Suxamethonium d. Edrophonium e. Dopamine

(B)

43) We start intravenous infusion of a drug using a pump that ensures that the rate of drug delivery is constant over time. Which of the following fac- tors determines how long it will take for the drug to reach a steady-state concentration (CSS) in the blood?

a. Apparent volume of distribution b. Bioavailability c. Clearance
d. Half-life e. Infusion rate (mg of drug/min)

(D)

44) All of the following are capable of initiating a signal transduction process EXCEPT

a. Combination of an agonist with its receptor b. Combination of an antagonist with its receptor
c. Combination of a neurotransmitter with its receptor
d. Combination of a hormone with its receptor e. None of them

(B)

45) All of the following statements concerning the blood-brain barrier and the passage of drugs from the systemic circulation into the cerebrospinal fluid are TRUE EXCEPT:

a. Ionized drugs are more likely to cross into the CSF than un-ionized drugs.
b. The higher the lipid solubility of a drug, the more likely it will cross into the CSF.
c. Inflammation of the meninges improves the likelihood that drugs will cross the blood-brain barrier as compared to the uninflamed state (i.e., nor- mal condition).
d. P glycoprotein serves to pump drugs back into the systemic circulation from endothelial cells lining the blood-brain barrier.
e. None of them

(A)

46) Drug presence in breast milk is most likely for:

a. Drugs highly bound to plasma proteins b. Lipid-soluble molecules
c. Large ionized water-soluble molecules d. Acidic compounds e. None of them

(B)

47) For a drug such as piroxicam with a 40-hour half- life and being dosed once daily (i.e., every 24 hours),steady state will be reached shortly following which DOSE (not which half-life)?

a. 1st dose b. 3rd dose c. 5th dose d. 8th dose e. 12th dose

(D)

48) Which of the following is a partial agonist

a. Caffeine b. Diazepam c. Morphine d. Nicotine e. Atropine

(D)

49) The addition of glucoronic acid to a drug

a. Decreases its water solubility b. Involves cytochrome P450 c. Is an example of phase 1 reactions d. Occurs at the same rate in adults and newborn
e. Usually leads to inactivation of drug

(E)

50) Excipients are

a. Pharmacologically inert substances b. Used to mask an unpleasant taste
c. Used to increase solubility or stability to the agent
d. Employed to add bulk to the active agent used in small quantities e. All of the above

(E)

51) A drug 'R' producing no response by itself causes the log dose-response curve of another drug 'S' to shift to the right in a parallel manner without decreasing the maximal response: Drug 'R' is a

a. Partial agonist b. Inverse agonist c. Competitive antagonist
d. Noncompetitive antagonist e. Placebo

(C)

52) A drug is said to be potent when

a. It produces maximal response b. The amount needed to produce a certain response is less c. It produces minima/no side effects d. It has a rapid onset of action
e. It has not distributed

(B)

53) Regarding partial agonist

a. It acts on same receptor system as the full agonist b. It has a lower maximal efficacy regardless of dose c. It may be less potent than full agonist d. It may be more potent than full agonist e. All of them

(E)

54) A drug can easily cross the blood-brain barrier if;

a. it is lipid soluble and unionized b. it is water soluble and unionized
c. it is water soluble and ionized d. it is fat soluble and ionized e. none of the above

(A)

55) An elderly patient has problems remembering to take her medication three times a day. Which one of the drug formulations might be particularly useful in this case?

A) extended-release B) suspension C) suppository D) skin-patch E) enteric-coated

(A)

56)The description of molecular events initiated with the ligand binding and ending with a physiologic effect is called

A) receptor down-regulation B) signal transduction pathway C) ligand-receptor binding (D) law of mass action (E) intrinsic activity or efficacy

(B)

57) A partial agonist is best described as an agent that

(A) has low potency but high efficacy (B) acts as both an agonist and antagonist
(C) interacts with more than one receptor type (D) cannot produce the full effect, even at high doses (E) blocks the effect of the antagonist

(B)

58) The volume of distribution of a drug will be greater if the drug
(A) is more ionized inside cells than in plasma (B) is administered very rapid
C) is highly ionized in plasma D) has poor lipid solubility E) has a high molecular weight
(A)

59) Elderly persons may have altered drug disposition because of
(A) markedly reduced absorption of many drugs
(B) higher volumes of distribution for water-soluble drugs
(C) accelerated renal excretion of ionized drugs
(D) increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier
(E) reduced capacity to oxidize drugs
(E)

60) The combined antibacterial effect of two drugs is greater than the sum of their individual effects.
(A) mutual antagonism (B) indifference (C) synergism (D) supranormal (E) competition
(C)

61) The most vulnerable period of pregnancy for the causation of fetal malformations due to drugs is following.
(a) 18-55 days of gestation (b) 56-84 days of gestation (c) Second trimester
(d) 36 weeks onwards (e) 38-40 weeks
(A)

62. Which of the following has got high protein binding ability?
a. Benzodiazepine
b. Na+ Valproate
c. Cimetidine
d. Warfarin Na+
e. Propranolol
(D)

63. The most frequent mechanism of transferable drug resistance
a. Transduction
b. Transformation
c. Transmission
d. Conjugation
e. Mutation and selection
(D)

64. Which of the following drug acts by inhibiting an enzyme in the body:
a. Atropine
b. Allopurinol
c. Levodopa
d. Metoclopramide

e. Carbidopa

(B)

65. The elderly patients are relatively intolerant to:

a. Digoxin
b. Salbutamol
c. Propranolol
d. Nifedipine
e. Phenpharmine

(A)

66. Significant tolerance does not develop to the following action of morphine:

a. Analgesia
b. Euphoria
c. Sedation
d. Miosis
e. Bleeding

(D)

67. A patientwas given a 200 mg dose of a drug IV, and 100 mg was eliminated during the first two hours. If the drug follows first-order elimination kinetics, how much of the drug will remain 6 hours after its administration?

A. 25 mg
B. 50 fig
C. 75 fig
D. 100mg
E. none

A (MEANS 2 HOUR IS THE HALF LIFE OF THIS DRUG)

68. Drugs that are administered IV are

A. Rapidly Absorbed.
B. Subject to first-pass metabolism
C. 100% bioavailable
D. Rapidly excreted by the kidneys
E. Rapidly metabolized by the liver

C

69. Drugs that are highly bound to albumin:

A. Effectively cross the BBB
B. Are easily filtered at the glomerulus
C. Have a large V d
D. Often,contain quaternary nitrogens

E. Can undergo competition with other drugs for albumin binding sites

E

70. Most. drugs gain entry to cells by:
A. Passive diffusion with zero-order kinetics
B. Passive diffusion with first-order kinetics
C. Active transport with zero-order kirietics
D. Active transport with first-order kinetics
E. Passive diffusion through membrane pores

B

71. All of the following are general mechanisms of drug permeation Except
(a) Aqueous diffusion
(b) Aqueous hydrolysis
(c) Lipid diffusion
(d) Pinocytosis or endocytosis
(e) Special carrier transport

B

72. If the plasma concentration of a drug declines with "first-order kinetics", this means that
(a) There is only one metabolic path for drug disposition
(b) The half-life is the same regardless of the plasma concentration
(c) The drug is largely metabolized in the liver after oral administration and has low bioavailability elimination
(d) The rate of climination is proportionate to the rate of administration at all times
(e) The drug is not distributed outside the vascular system

B

73. Which of the following terms best describes a drug that blocks the action of epinephrine at its receptors by occupying those receptors without activating them ?
(a) Pharmacological antagonist
(b) Partial agonist
(c) Physiological antagonist
(d) Chemical antagonist
(e) Noncompetitive antagonist

A

74. A drug is said to be potent when
(a) It produces maximal response
(b) The amount needed to produce a certain response is less

(c) It produces minimal/no side effects
(d) It has a rapid onset of action
(e) none
B

75. A drug which does not produce any action by itself but decreases the slope of the log dose-response curve and suppresses the maximal response to another drug is a
(a) Physiological antagonist
(b) Competitive antagonist
(c) Noncompetitive antagonist
(d) Partial agonist
(e) none
C

2)AUTONOMOUS AND NEUROMUSCULAR PHARMACOLOGY

1) The most rapidly acting non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent which can be used as an alternative to succinylcholine for tracheal intubation is
a. Pancuronium b. Rocuronium c. Doxacurium d. Pipercuronium e. Mivacurium
(B)

2) In order to differentiate between cholinergic crisis and myasthenia gravis which among the following drugs is used for diagnostic purpose?
a. Edrophonium b. Ecothiopate c. Pyridostigmine d. Atropine e. Donezepil
(A)

3) Ganglion blockers are of very little clinical significance but used for experimental purposes in the animals to solve the cardiovascular problems because they can block
a. All the muscrinic receptors b. All the nicotinic receptors c. All the autonomic reflexes
d. All the direct actions of the drugs on the blood vessels e. All the direct actions on the heart
(C)

4) Regarding the pharmacodynamics of adrenergic blockers, which of the following beta receptor blocker is a beta 1 selective antagonist
a. Nadolol b. Penbutolol c. Pindolol d. Propranolol e. Metoprolol
(E)

5) A 10 years old boy had peanuts for lunch at school. He suddenly developed urticarial, itching and difficulty in breathing. Which of the following is the drug of choice for treating his anaphylaxis?

a. Diphenhydramine b. Dopamine c. Epinephrine
d. Isoproterenol e. Norepinephrine

(C)

6) The most suitable drug for the management of myasthenia gravis is:

a. Edrophonium b. Physostigmine c. Neostigmine d. Atropine e. Ambenonium

(C)

7) Toxic doses of atropine typically cause all of the following effects, except:

a. Hallucination b. Bronchospasm c. Hyperthermia d. Urinary retention
e. Blurred vision

(B)

8) Regarding Phentolamine and Tolazoline which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

a. Are inactive by oral route b. Block both alpha and beta receptors c. Cause tachycardia d. Induce vasospasm in large doses e. Both are irreversible alpha blockers

(C)

9) To facilitate a certain eye exam we want to cause mydriasis, but not alter normal control of accommodation. All of the following drugs are available as topical ophthalmic formulations. Which of following would achieve our goals the best?

a. Atropine b. Tropicamide c. Timolol d. Isoproterenol e. Pilocarpine

(B)

10) Which of the following terms best describes the antagonism of heparin's anticoagulant effect by protamine sulphate?

a. physiological antagonism b. surmountable antagonism c. chemical antagonism
d. non-competetive antagonism e. competetive antagonism

(C)

11) Regarding the clinical use of cholinomimetic agents, which of the following cholinomimetic drug is used as a new direct acting muscarinic agent for the treatment of dry mouth in patients of Sjogren's syndrome?

a. Pilocarpine b. Methacholine c. Carbachol d. Cevimeline e. Edrophonium

(D)

12) Regarding the pharmacokinetic properties, which of the following cholinesterase inhibitor has the longest duration of action?

a. Neostigmine b. Pyridostigmine c. Physostigmine d. Echothiophate e. Edrophonium

(D)

13) Which of the following toxicity is associated with the chronic exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors (indirect cholinomimetic agents)?
a. Nephropathy b. Neuropathy c. Dry skin and dry mouth
d. Vascular disease e. Neuromuscular blockade
(B)

14) Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the clinical actions and uses of Antimuscarinic agents?
a. Atropine slows voiding b. Ipratropium is used in glaucoma
c. Oxybutinin is used to increase bladder spasm d. Trospium increase voiding
e. Propiverine is one of the old drug in Antimuscarinic agents
(A)

15) Regarding the pharmacodynamics of adrenergic blockers, which of the following beta receptor blocker has a local anesthetic action?
a. Acebutolol b. Atenolol c. Betxaolol d. Bisoprolol e. Carvedilol
(A)

16) Which of the following drugs may cause increase in intraocular pressure?
a. Amoxicillin b. Dopamine c. Ketamine d. Phenytocin sodium e. Propranolol
(C)

17) Peripheral adverse effects of levodopa, including nausea, hypotension, and cardiac arrhythmias, can be diminished by including which of the following drugs in the therapy
a. Amantadine b. Bromocriptine c. Carbidopa d. Entacapone e. Ropinirole
(C)

18) A hypertensive crisis is more likely to result from action of drugs from which one of the following drug class
a. Barbiturates b. Benzodiazepines c. Monoamine oxidase inhibitor
d. Opioids e. Tricyclic antidepressants
(C)

19) A 20 year old man with absence seizures is treated with ethosuximide. Which of the following is the principle mechanism of action of ethosuximide?
a. Increase in GABA b. Increase in the frequency of the chloride channel opening
c. L type of calcium channel blockade d. T - type of calcium channel blockade
e. Sodium channel blockade
(D)

20) After a few weeks on a drug a patient report polyadyspepsia and polyuria. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for the sign and symptoms?
a. Diazepam b. Fluoxamide c. Haloperidol d. Lithium e. Phenytoin
(D)

21) After administering epinephrine there is a direct increase of cardiac rate, contractility, and electrical impulse conduction rates. Which of the following adrenergic receptors was responsible for these direct cardiac effects?

a. α1 b. α2 c. β1 d. β2 e. β2a

(C)

22) We have a patient with essential hypertension, and unusually high circulating catecholamine levels. Our goal is to block both α- and β-adrenergic receptors using just one drug. Which of the following is capable of doing that?

a. Labetalol b. Metoprolol c. Nadolol d. Pindolol e. Timolol

(A)

23) A patient (farmer) was brought to the emergency department. He was confused and had loss of consciousness. He was sweating, along with incontinence of urine and increased lacrimation and salivation. The patient also had great difficulty in breathing. Which of the following drugs would you recommend for this patient?

a. Adrenaline b. Acetylcholine c. Atropine d. Metaprolol e. Labetolol

(C)

24) Non- depolarizing neuromuscular blockers are associated with all of the following EXCEPT

a) Initial activation of acetylcholine and depolarization of motor end plate.

b) Effects are reversed by anti-cholinesterase. c) Intermediate to long duration of action. d) Most have no cardiovascular effects. e) Have affinity but no intrinsic activity for cholinergic receptors

(A)

25) Which of the following drugs is used in order to confirm whether the patient is suffering from cholinergic crisis or Myasthenia gravis ?

a. Ecothiopate b. Edrophonium c. Carbachol d. Bethanechol e. Both a&b

(B)

26) An agricultural worker is brought to the emergency department after abrupt onset of bowel and bladder incontinence and muscle weakness. He is given oxygen and antidotal drug treatments. Which drug mechanism would increase muscle strength in this patient?

(a) blockade of muscarinic receptors
(b) activation of nicotinic receptors
(c) increased neurotransmitter degradation
(d) induction of drug-metabolizing enzymes
(e) increased urinary excretion of weak acids

(C)

27) Toxic doses of atropine typically cause all of the following effects EXCEPT:

(a) hallucinations (b) bronchospasm (c) hyperthermia
(d) urinary retention (e) blurred vision

(B)

28) After suffering a spinal cord injury, a 30 year old carpenter exhibits hypotension and bradycardia. The most appropriate drug for treatment would be:

a. amphetamine b. clonidine c. dopamine d. epinephrine e. pseudoephedrine

(C)

29) A young patient with myasthenia gravis is successfully being treated with neostigmine but she also exhibits cardiovascular and gastrointestinal signs of excessive vagal tone, which the doctor would like to block with atropine. Which of the following risk factors in prescribing atropine is most important to him?

a. dry mouth b. ocular disturbances c. paralysis of the respiratory muscles
d. tachycardia e. decreased sweating

(C)

30) A 50-year-old man is suffering from chronic wide-angle glaucoma. The ophthalmologist wants to prescribe a drug which has no effect on pupillary size and it decreases the formation of the aqueous humor:

a.Echothiophate b. acetazolamide c. pilocarpine d. timolol e. physostigmine

(D)

31) Bethanechol is administered subcutaneously to a patient with postoperative abdominal distension and gastric atony. Which of the following effects is not expected after the subcutaneous administration of bethanechol?

a.decrease in heart rate b. skeletal muscle twitching c. peripheral vasodilatation
d. constriction in airways of the lung e. contraction of the urinary bladder musculature

(B)

32) Which drug produces transient muscle fasciculations followed by muscle paralysis that is not reversed by Neostigmine?

a.Rocurnium b. Hyoscyamine c. Ipratropium d. Succinylcholine e. Dicyclomine

(D)

33) A 65-year-old woman complains of difficulty reading in artificial light. Bilateral lens opacities are diagnosed, and she undergoes cataract removal. After surgery, pilocarpine drops are administered to:

a. Decrease lacrimal secretion b. Relax the circular muscle of the iris
c. Ensure complete meiosis d. Decrease the flow of aqueous humor
e. Relax the radial muscle of the iris

(C)

34) Which of the following β-adrenergic receptor blockers has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity:

a.Propranolol b. Metoprolol c. Nadolol d. Pindolol e. Sotolol

(C)

35) A patient is transported to the emergency department by ambulance after repeated episodes of fainting. The cause was attributed to severe drug inhuced orthostatic hypotension due to α adrenergic blockage from one of the drug's main side effects. Which of the following drugs was the most likely cause of this problem?

a. Busprione b. Chlorpromazine c. Diphenhydramine d. Haloperidol e. Zolpidem

(B)

36) β 2 agonists have following pharmacological actions except
a. relax bronchial smooth muscle b. inhibit release of mast cell and other inflammatory mediators c. increased heart rate d. decrease intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) e. decrease potassium levels
(D)

37) A villager was exposed to insecticide spray and presents with frothing from mouth, bradycardia, diarrhea, pinpoint pupils and convulsions. Which of the following drugs will you administer him?
a. Atropine b. Atropine & physostigmine c. Atropine & pralidoxime
d. Edrophonium e. Pilocarpine
(D)

38) A patient presents with severe pain and redness in left eye with rapid loss of vision for last 2 days. On examination his intraocular pressure is very high. Which of the following intravenous drug is indicated for this condition?
a. Brinzolamide b. Furosemide c. Mannitol d. Pilocarpine e. Timolol
(C)

39. A woman with facial muscle spasms is treated with an agent that inhibits the release of acetylcholine. Which side effect is most likely to occur in this patient?
(A) Bradycardia (B) Urinary incontinence (C) Dry mouth
(D) Diarrhea (E) Constriction of the pupils
(C)

40. A man is arrested while using a substance that inhibits the neuronal catecholamine transporter. Which sign would most likely be observed in this person?
(A) Excessive sweating (B) Dilation of the pupils (C) Involuntary muscle contractions
(D) Flushing of the skin (E) Sedation
(E)

41. A man receives a drug that increases cyclic GMP levels. Which adverse effect is most likely to result from this medication?
(A) Constipation (B) Cough (C) Dry mouth (D) Sedation
(E) Headache
(E)

42. Which drug produces transient muscle fasciculations followed by muscle paralysis that is not reversed by neostigmine?
(A) Rocuronium (B) Hyoscyamine (C) Ipratropium
(D) Succinylcholine (E) Dicyclomine
(D)

43. Topical ocular administration of tropicamide will cause
(A) Contraction of the ciliary muscle (B) Vasoconstriction (C) Miosis

(D) Relaxation of the iris sphincter muscle (E) Lacrimation

(D)

44. A child with asthma is being treated with an adrenoceptor agonist to prevent bronchospasm. Which side effect is typically associated with this drug?

(A) Sedation (B) Rapid heart rate (C) Muscle weakness
(D) High blood pressure (E) Blurred vision

(B)

45) A crop duster pilot has been accidently exposed to high concentration of organophosphate insecticide. If untreated, the cause of death from such poisoning would probably be

a. Cardiac arrhythmias b. Gastrointestinal bleeding c. Heart failure
d. Hypertension e. Respiratory failure

(E)

46) We administer a pharmacologic dose of epinephrine and observe (among other responses) a direct increase of cardiac rate, contractility, and electrical impulse conduction rates. Which of the following adrenergic receptors was responsible for these direct cardiac effects?

a. $\alpha 1$ b. $\alpha 2$ c. $\beta 1$ d. $\beta 2$ e. $\beta 3a$

(C)

47) A patient receives echothiophate during eye surgery. Which of the fol- lowing enzymes is affected by this autonomic drug?

a. Tyrosine hydroxylase—stimulated b. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)—inhibited
c. Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT)—inhibited d. Monoamine oxidase (MAO)—stimulated
e. DOPA decarboxylase—stimulated

(B)

48) Adrenaline, dopamine and histamine combine with the respective receptors and produce their response by one of the following mechanism:

a. Activating adenyl cyclase leading to increase intra cellular cAMP level
b. Activating phospholipase
c. Inducing or inhibiting synthesis of ligand specific intracellular protein
d. Opening or closing ligand-gated ion channels
e. Regulating intra cellular second messenger through G - protein couples receptors

(E)

49) Which of the following drugs may cause increase in intraocular pressure

a. Phenytocin sodium b. Amocicillin c. Dopamine d. Propranolol e. Ketamine

(E)

50) A non selective beta-blocker with low extraction ration, long half life and ISA

a. Atenolol b. Propranolol c. Metoprolol d. Labetolol e. Yohimbine

(D)

51) Smooth muscle relaxation is associated with which of the following adrenoceptors?

a. β1 b. β2 c. β3 d. α1 e. α2

(B)

52) A patient is given non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocker during open reduction of femur fracture. At the end of surgery, the anesthetist restored neuromuscular transmission by administering:

a.Succinylcholine b. Carbachol c. physostigmine d. neostigmine e. pralidoxime

(D)

53) In infants the most dangerous effect of belladonna alkaloid is

a. sedation b. mydriasis c. hypertension d. hyperthermia e. hallucinations

(D)

54) A 40-year-old asthamatic patient was brought in emergency in status asthmaticus. Which would be the best choice out of the following available drugs?

a. atropine b. aminophylline c. ipratropium bromide d. noradrenaline e. dobutamine

(B)

55) The receptors on the skeletal muscle end plate respond to:

a. Acetylcholine and muscarine b. Acetylcholine and nicotine

c. Acetylcholine, muscarine and nicotine d. Only muscarine e. Only nicotine

(B)

56. A man is arrested while using a substance that inhibits the neuronal catecholamine transporter. Which sign would most likely be observed in this person?

(A) excessive sweating (B) dilation of the pupils (C) involuntary muscle contractions

(D) flushing of the skin (E) sedation

(E)

57. A man receives a drug that increases cyclic GMP levels. Which adverse effect is most likely to result from this medication?

(A) constipation (B) cough (C) dry mouth (D) sedation (E) headache

(E)

58. Which drug produces transient muscle fasciculations followed by muscle paralysis that is not reversed by neostigmine?

(A) rocuronium (B) hyoscyamine (C) Ipratropium (D) succinylcholine (E) dicyclomine

(D)

59. Topical ocular administration of tropicamide will cause

(A) contraction of the ciliary muscle (B) vasoconstriction (C) miosis

(D) relaxation of the iris sphincter muscle (E) lacrimation

(D)

60. Toxic doses of atropine typically cause all of the following effects EXCEPT

(A) hallucinations (B) bronchospasm (C) hyperthermia (D) urinary retention (E) blurred vision

(B)

61. Anticholinergic agents are useful in the treatment of parkinsonism because of which one of the following mechanisms?

(A) decreased levels of acetylcholine from loss of neurons (B) continuing degeneration of dopamine neurons (C) neurotransmitter imbalance in the basal ganglia D) increased activity of acetylcholinesterase (E) increased release of dopamine in basal ganglia

(C)

62. The most suitable drug for the management of myasthenia gravis is?

a. Edrophonium
b. Physostigmine
c. Neostigmine
d. Atropine
e. Ambenonium

(C)

63. Toxic doses of atropine typically cause all of the following effects, except?

a. Hallucination
b. Bronchospasm
c. Hyperthermia
d. Urinary retention
e. Blurred vision

(B)

64. Which of the following agents is used as an inhalation drug in asthma?

a. Atropine
b. Ipratropium
c. Lobeline
d. Homatropine
e. Pilocarpine

(B)

65. Select the longer acting ocular beta blocker:

a. Timolol
b. Betaxolol
c. Cartiolol
d. Levobunolol
e. Propranolol

(D)

66. Propranolol does not block the following action of adrenaline:

a. Bronchodilatation
b. Lipolysis

c. Muscle tremor
d. Mydriasis
e. NONE
(D)

67. Alpha-I agonists cause reflex bradycardia, which can be blocked by
A. atenolol
B. atropine
C. rnirtazepine
D. phenylephrine
E. propranolol
B

68. Which one of the following effects is caused by the ingestion of mushrooms that contain pilocarpine?
A. Tachycardia
B. Bronchodilation
C. Diarrhea
D. Hypertension
E. Hyperthermia
C

69. Increasing the concentration of norepinephrine. in adrenergic synapses leads to
A. activation of dopa decarboxylase
B. increased release of norepinephrine
C. activation of presynaptic Gi coupled receptors
D. stimulation of MAO
E. activation of tyrosine hydroxylase
C

70. Urination in the human subject is decreased by
A. muscarinic agonists
B. muscarinic antagonists
C. AChase inhibitors
D. Nicotinic antagonists
E. Spider venom
B

71. A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, eg, emphysema, chronic bronchitis) is receiving an orally inhaled muscarinic receptor–blocking drug to maintain bronchodilation. What drug belongs to that class?
a. Albuterol
b. Diphenhydramine
c. Ipratropium (or tiotropium)
d. Pilocarpine
e. Vecuronium
C

72. You give an "effective dose" of atropine to a person who was poisoned with an AChE inhibitor. What structure will continue to be overactivated by the excess ACh after the atropine is given?
a. Airway smooth muscle
b. S-A node of the heart
c. Salivary and lacrimal glands
d. Skeletal muscle
e. Vascular smooth muscle
D

73. A patient presents with an anaphylactic reaction following a wasp sting. What is the drug of choice for treating the multiple cardiovascular andpulmonary problems that, if not promptly corrected, could lead to the patient's death?
a. Atropine
b. Diphenhydramine
c. Epinephrine
d. Isoproterenol
e. Norepinephrine
C

74. Cardiac output improves when dobutamine is given, by IV infusion, to a 60- year-old man with acute, symptomatic heart failure. By what adrenergic receptor–mediated actions, and through which ultimate effects of it, do therapeutic doses of dobutamine mainly raise cardiac output?
a. α-adrenergic agonist
b. α-adrenergic antagonist
c. β 1-adrenergic agonist
d. β 1-adrenergic antagonist
e. Mixed α and β agonist

C

75. We administer a therapeutic dose of a drug that selectively and competitively blocks the postsynaptic α -adrenergic (α 1) receptors. It has no effects on presynaptic α -adrenergic receptors (α 2) or β -adrenergic receptors found anywhere in the periphery, whether as an agonist or antagonist. What is the most likely drug?

a. Clonidine
b. Phentolamine
c. Phenoxybenzamine
d. Phenylephrine

E

3.CVS, RENAL, HEMATOLOGIC (ALSO DRUGS FOR HYPERLIPIDEMIA, ANTICOAGULANTS AND HEMATOPAOETIC DRUGS)

1) A 35years old hypertensive patient was put on ACE inhibitor for the control of blood pressure. After 4–5 days of intake of the drug the patient developed dry cough. What among the following is causing this cough following the intake of ACE inhibitors?

a. Elevated levels of leukotriens b. Increased levels of cytokines c. Increased levels of Basophils
d. Elevated levels of bradykinins e. Decreased levels of substance P

(D)

2) A primary gravida at 22 weeks of pregnancy developed hypertension. Which of the following would be the best choice drug for this patient?

a. Amlodopine b. Methyl–dopa c. Propranolol d. Metoprolol e. Valsartan

(B)

3) Masked hypercalcaemia in Hyperparathyroidism was unmasked by the use of

a. Verapamil b. Loop diuretic c. Thiazide d. Spironolactone e. Eplerenone

(C)

4) A 50 years old female patient presented with heart failure. She was put on digoxin. Which of the following diuretics would be best recommended for such patient along with digoxin, which not only will decrease the load on the failing heart but also will not be associated with giving rise to digoxin toxicity.

a. Captoril b. Hydrochlorthiazide c. Budesonide d. Furosemide e. Spironolactone

(E)

5) A 40 years old patient complains of uneasy feeling in the chest following exercise. After investigations he was diagnosed to be suffering from atherosclerotic angina. He was prescribed to use nitroglycerine for the relief of chest pain. The patient came back to the doctor complaining of which of the following adverse effect after the use of nitroglycerine?

a. Throbbing headache b. Sexual disturbances c. Anemia d. Edema e. Hypertension

(A)

6) A 40years old male had intermittent claudication. The physician after thorough check up and investigations advised him some anti-platelet drug. The choice anti-platelet for such a patient would be

a. Aspirin b. Aspirin+ clopidogril c. Cilastazole d. Dipyridamole e. Ticlopidine

(C)

7) A 58-year-old chronic hypertensive female is started on hypolipidemic therapy. After 2 months of therapy, she complains of tiredness all the time. Laboratory test results indicate ↑ed transaminases and Creatine Kinase. Which of the following drug is the likely cause of these symptoms?

a. Niacin b. Clofibrate c. cholestyramine d. Simvastatin e. verapamil

(D)

8) A 50 year old male patient comes to you. He has an abscess and needs incision / drainage. On giving local anesthesia, he suddenly experiences acute chest pain. he has also experienced similar type of pain in the past. The first choice of drug that can be given to him as an emergency is

a. Isosorbide dinitrate via oral route b. Isosorbide mononitrate via sublingual route c. Nitroglycerin via sublingual route d. Nitroglycerin via oral route e. Aspirin via oral route

(C)

9) One day after an acute MI, a 46 year old male is being treated with a continuous I/V drip of an anti-arrhythmic drug to suppress frequent multi focal premature ventricular contractions. He develops generalized seizure activity. The seizure activity can be most readily explained by

a. Ventricular tachycardia b. Systemic embolization c. Systemic hypotensioN d. Lidocaine toxicity e. Ventricular asystole

(D)

10) The most common adverse effect of the nitrates:

a. Cough b. Headache c. Diarrhea d. Constipation e. None of them

(B)

11) Which one of the following is a common adverse effect of direct vasodilators?

a. Depression b. Hypertension c. Bradycardia d. Na+ and water retention e. Secretion of ADH

(D)

12) Hypothyroidism is a possible consequence of prolonged therapy with:

a. Amiodarone b. Mexiletine c. Sotalol d. Procainamide e. Verapamil

(A)

13) Rebound hypertension on sudden stoppage of medication is most likely to occur with:

a. Hydrochlorothiazide b. Prazosin c. Clonidine d. Lisinopril e. Nifidepine

(C)

14) The following tissue is most sensitive to vasopressin:

a. Renal collecting ducts b. Intestinal smooth muscle c. Vascular smooth muscle d. Uterus e. Brain

(C)

15) A 55 year old male with kidney stones has been placed on a diuretic to decrease calcium excretion. However, after a few weeks, he develops an attack of gout. Which diuretic was he taking?

a. Furosemide b. Hydrochlorothiazide c. Spironolactone d. Triamterene e. Mannitol

(B)

16) A 60-year-old patient presents to the medical clinic with hypertension and angina. In considering adverse effects of possible drugs for these conditions, you note that an adverse effect which nitroglycerin & prazosin have in common is.

a. Bradycardia b. Impaired sexual function c. Lupus erythematosus syndrome d. Orthostatic hypotension e. Throbbing headache

(D)

17) A 60-year-old man comes to the emergency department with severe chest pain. ECG reveals ventricular tachycardia with occasional normal sinus beats, and ST-segment changes suggestive of ischemia. A diagnosis of myocardial infarction is made, and the man is admitted to the cardiac intensive care unit. His arrhythmia should be treated immediately with

a. Adenosine b. Digoxin c. Lidocaine d. Quinidine e. Verapamil

(C)

18) A patient using NSAIDs for chronic pain develops a bleeding ulcer. What drug is designed to selectively treat ulcers of this type?

a. Famotidine b. Bismuth c. Aluminum hydroxide d. Misoprostol e. Muscarinic antagonists

(D)

19) An 18-month-old boy dies from an accidental overdose of acetaminophen. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's death?

a. Arrhythmia b. Hemorrhagic stroke c. Liver failure
d. Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema e. Ventilatory failure
(C)

20) A 54-year old woman presented with angina of effort is having elevated total and LDL cholesterol. The patient was placed on Atorvastatin. This drug lowers serum cholesterol by:
a) Activating endothelial cell-associated lipoprotein lipase.
b) Increasing the shunting of hepatic cholesterol into the biochemical pathway of bile acid synthesis.
c) Indirectly increasing hepatic synthesis of VLDL lipoproteins.
d) Inhibiting hepatic synthesis of VLDL lipoproteins.
e) Inhibiting the uptake of cholesterol in epithelial cells that line the small intestine.
(D)

21) A 50-year old man has Macrocytic anaemia and early signs of neurologic abnormality. The drug that will probably be required in this case is:
a. Erythropoietin b. Ferrous Sulphate c. Folic acid d. Iron dextran e. Vitamin B12
(E)

22) A 50-year-old man with well-controlled Type 2 diabetes and normal renal function. Which of the following drugs would be the most rational first choice for starting his antihypertensive therapy?
a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker b. β-adrenergic blocker c. Nifedipine d. Thiazide diuretic e. Verapamil or diltiazem
(A)

23) Which of the following drug is useful in treating the refractory ventricular and intractable supraventricular arrhythmias?
a. Lidocaine b. Mexiletine c. Quinidine d. Procainamide e. Flecainide
(E)

24) A 78 year old male came in emergency with 3 months history of dyspnea and weakness. On examination, he was found to have elevated JVP, pedal edema and mild hepatomegaly. His Hb is 6 g/dl and pro-BNP 650. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the treatment of this patient?
a. Calcium channel blockers are the first line treatment always in this type of patient
b. Metoprolol dose should be increased if there is a bradycardia
c. Diuretic can require the monitoring of plasma potassium levels
d. Captopril is used if there is cough associated with angiotensin blockers
e. Furosamide should not be given
(C)

25) Select the diuretic agent causing headache, vomiting and increased sodium level by removal of water from the intracellular compartment?
a. chlorothiazide b. furosamide c. metolazone d. mannitol e. acetazolamide
(D)

26) A 50 years old male patient comes to you. He has an abscess and needs incision /drainage. On giving local anesthesia, he suddenly experiences acute chest pain. He has also experienced similar type of pain in the past. The first choice of drug that can be given to him as an emergency is:

a. Isosorbide dinitrate via oral route b. Isosorbide mononitrate via sublingual route
c. Nitroglycerin via sublingual route d. Nitroglycerin via oral route
e. Aspirin via oral route

(C)

27) One day after an Acute MI, a 46-year-old male is being treated with a continuous I/V drip of an anti-arrhythmic drug to suppress frequent multi-focal premature ventricular contractions. He develops generalized seizure activity. The seizure activity can be most readily explained by:

a. ventricular tachycardia b. systemic embolization c. systemic hypotension
d. lidocaine toxicity e. ventricular asystole

(D)

28) A 66 years old man had a myocardial infarction. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate prophylactic antiarrhythmic?

a. Lidocaine b. Metoprolol c. Procainamide d. Quinidine e. Verapamil

(A)

29) Streptokinase was infuse in a patient for the management of deep vein thrombosis, following which the patient developed hematemesis. Which of the given agent can be chosen to manage this episode of hematemesis?

a. Epsilon amino caproic acid b. Noradrenaline c. Rutin
d. Vitamin D e. Vitamin K

(A)

30) Regarding the use of tramadol which one is true

a. Blocks serotonin reuptake b. Has beta blocking properties
c. Has greater opioid activity than morphine d. Is directly inhibited by yohimbine
e. It raises the seizure threshold

(A)

31) A 35 year old man has recently taken treatment for a malignancy. He now presents to emergency with the chief complaint of shortness of breath. On investigation he was found to be having cardiomyopathy. Which drug is prone to cause this side effect?

a. Bleomycin b. Cyclosporine c. Doxorubicin d. Methotrexate e. Vincristine

(C)

32) A 35years old hypertensive patient was put on ACE inhibitor for the control of blood pressure. After 4-5 days of intake of the drug the patient developed dry cough. What among the following is causing this cough following the intake of ACE inhibitors?

a. Elevated levels of leukotriens b. Increased levels of cytokines c. Increased levels of Basophils d. Elevated levels of bradykinins e. Decreased levels of substance P(D)

33) A 35 years old hypertensive female conceives. Which among the following will be the most suitable for her?
a. Amlodopine b. Methyl-dopa c. Propranolol d. Metoprolol e. All of them
(B)

34) Which of the following anti hypertensive drugs is metabolized in the RBC's?
a. Atenolol b. Esmolol c. Propranolol d. Metaprolol e. None of them
(B)

35) A 40years old hypertensive patient also suffers from essential tremors. Optimal treatment of the patient should include management with
a. Prazocin. b. Clonidine. c. Propranolol. d. Metoprolol. e. Lidocaine
(C)

36) A 40years old male had intermittent claudication. The physician after thorough check up and investigations advised him some anti-platelet drug. The choice anti-platelet for such a patient would be
a. Aspirin b. Aspirin+ clopidogril c. Cilastazole d. Dipyridamole e. Ticlopidine
(C)

37) A 65years old hypertensive patient had ischemic stroke. He was put on anti-platelet therapy. After two weeks he developed TTP. Which of the following he may be receiving
a. Abciximab b. Ticlopidine c. Clopidogril d. Dipyridamole e. Cilastazole
(B)

38) A 45-year-old diabetic has recently been started on a hypolipidemic agent. After a week he noted that his blood sugar is uncontrolled. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for this effect?
a) Atorvastatin. b) Gemfibrozil. c) Niacin. d) Colistipol. e) Ezitemib
(C)

39) A 58-year-old chronic hypertensive female is started hypolipidemic therapy. After 2 months of therapy, she complains of tiredness all the time. Laboratory test results indicate ↑ ed transaminases and CK. Which of the following drug is the likely cause of these signs & symptoms?
a) Niacin. b) Clofibrate c) Cholestyramine d) Simvastatin e) Verapamil.
(D)

40) Cinchonism is a side effect of
a. Quinine b. Mefloquine c. Chloroquine d. Proguanil e. Primaquin
(A)

41) Alkalinization of urine hastens the excretion of which one of the following drugs.
(a) Weakly basic drugs (b) Weakly acidic drugs (c) Strong electrolytes
(d) Non-polar drug (e)All of the above
(B)

42) A patient was prescribed one of the following drugs for hypertension. He complained of development of dizziness, flushing, nausea , constipation and dependent edema. Which one of the following drugs could be responsible for these adverse effects.
a).Nifedipine b)Captopril c).Verapamil d).Clonidine e).Nimodipine
(C)

43) Which one of the following is common adverse effect of Direct vasodilators.
a). Depression b). Hypertension c). Bradycardia
d). Na and water retention e). Secretion of ADH.
(D)

44) A 60-year-old chain-smoker gives a history of shortness of breath and chronic coughing for the last 3 years. His condition is worsening in frequency with passage of time. The doctor decides to prescribe a bronchodilator agent having minimal cardiac side effect as the patient has an extensive cardiac history. Which medication was likely prescribed?
a.Solbutamol b. adrenaline c. solmaterol d. beclomethasone e. ipratropium
(E)

45) A 60 year old obese person has high level of LDL cholesterol and normal triglyceride level. Which of the following is the most appropriate hypo-lipidemic drug for him?
a. A HMG - CoA reductase inhibitor b. A fibric acid derivative c. Probucol
d. Nicotinic acid e. alpha - Tocoferol
(A)

46) A 40 year Business man is using oral anticoagulant Warfarin Sodium. Which of the following clotting factors decline most rapidly after the initiation of Warfarin therapy?
a.Factor VII b. Factor IX c. Factor X d. Prothrombin e. Factor VIII
(A)

47) A 50 year old man suffering from acute myocardial infarction is admitted in Cardiac Care Unit of a Tertiary care hospital. The cardiologist want to prescribe a prophylactic anti-arrythmic agent.What is appropriate drug amongst the following?
a.Atenolol b. Verapamil c. Quinidine d. Procainamide e. Amiodarone
(A)

48) A 30 years old patient suffering from Atrial arrhythmia complain of trinities, headache and dizziness after taking an anti-arrhythmic drug. Which one of the following drugs is their most likely cause?
a.Metaprolol b. Digoxine c. Procainamide d. Quinidine e. Verapamil
(D)

49) A 46 years old man with significant history of hypertension, stable angina and diabetes, when treated which of the following drug would result in hypertriglyceridemia:
a.Atorvastatin b. Niacin c. Gemfibrozil d. Cholestyramine e. Ezetemide
(D)

50) A 75 years old man was started on antihypertensives 3 months back with a blood pressure value of 160/90 mmHg and pulse 70/min. Three months later his blood pressure is

130/70 mmHg; pulse 82/min. and has bilateral ankle edema and flushing. The most likely cause is:
a.Doxazocin b. Amlodipine c. Ramipril d. Isosorbide e. Propanolol
(B)

51) A 35 years old hypertensive school teacher came to emergency centre of hospital with BP 185/130 mm.Hg. Which of the following drugs will you give as emergency treatment to this patient.
a.Chlorthiaxide. b. Diazoxide. c. Guanethedine. d. Methyldopa e. Captopril.
(B)

52) All of the following drugs cause bradycardia, EXCEPT:
a.Propranolol b. Reserpine c. Hydralazine d. Clonidine e. Guanethidine
(C)

53) Hyperkalemia is a contraindication to the use of which of the following agents?
a. Acetazolamide. b. Chorthalidone. c. Ethacrynic acid.
d. Spironolactone e. Furesemide
(D)

54) What would be the primary change induced by digoxin in the electrocardiogram of a congestive cardiac patient?
a. accentuation of the T wave b. increasing the PR interval c. QT interval shortening
d. widening of the QRS complex e. shortening of the PR interval
(B)

55) The disadvantage of thiazides is that:
a. They are very toxic b. They cause hypokalaemia
c. They alter blood pH when used for a long time
d. They cause excessive chloride loss from the body e. They are hepatotoxic
(B)

56) A 50 year old patient is having propranolol due to his cardiac problems but his physician now wants to taper off this drug; which of the following is the most important reason for this step?
a. Familial tremor. b. Parial AV heart block. c. Mild hypertension.
d. Angina pectoris. e. Supraventricular tachycardias.
(B)

57) A 65-year-old patient is diagnosed as a case of acute heart failure. This patient would best be managed by which of the following?
a. Metaproterenol b. phenylephrine c. dobutamine d. epinephrine e. ephedrine
(C)

58) An otherwise healthy 58-year-old man is found to have an LDL-C level of 170 mg/dL, an HDL-C level of 50 mg/dL, and a triglyceride level of 105 mg/dL. He has no other risk factor for CHD. In addition to therapeutic lifestyle changes (TLC), which drug treatment is most appropriate for this patient?

a. cholestyramine b. atorvastatin c. niacin d. Ezetimibe e. gemfibrozil

(B)

59) Patients with normal platelet counts and normal bleeding time may still bleed severely as a result of aspirin ingestion prior to a dental or surgical procedure. The aspirin interference with normal platelet function may last as long as

a. 4 hours b. 12 hours c. 2 days d. 5 days e. 7 days

(E)

60) Gynecomastia, hyperkalemia and menstrual abnormalities are potential adverse effects associated with

a. Amiloride b. Captopril c. Triamterene d. Spironolactone e. Methyl dopa

(D)

61) A 45 years old patient with sub arachnoid hemorrhage is presented to the emergency dept. his BP was 160/100. He was put on which drug

a. Nifedipine b. Felodipine c. Beta blockers d. Nimodipine e. ACE inhibitors

(D)

62) A 60 years business man with mild hypertension, experiences severe chest pain during exercise. In emergency, ECG was done which shows ST- elevation in anterior leads showing anterior wall myocardial infarction. Which one will be the best treatment for this patient?

a. Heparin b. Leperudin c. Warfarin d. Tranxemic acid e. Streptokinase

(E)

63) A patient with DVT was put on unfractionated heparin. On day 4, he developed thrubocytopenia; he still requires I/V anti coagulation. The patient is most likely to be treated with

a. Abcixibab b. Aprotinin c. Lepirudin d. Plasminogen e. Vitamin K2

(C)

64) Which one the following drug is given for patent ductus arteriosus in infants

a. Aspirin b. Celecoxib c. Indomethacin d. Piroxicam e. Sulindac

(C)

65) Glimepiride, the second generation sulfonylurea, acts by increasing the release of insulin by

a. Activating Ca channels b. Blocking Ca channels c. Blocking K+ -channels d. Blocking Na channels e. Inhibiting insulin receptor

(C)

66) A 70 years old male is treated S/L nitroglycerin for occasional bouts of effort induced angina. Which of the following describes main mechanism?

a. Blocks α adrenergic receptors b. Forms cyanide d. Raise intracellular c GMP levels
c. Increases local synthesis and release of adenosine
e. Selectively dilates/relaxes coronary arteries
(D)

67) You want to start ACE inhibitor therapy for the patient with essential hypertension. Which of the following patient related conditions contraindicates use of an ACE inhibitor and so should be ruled out before you prescribe this drug?
a. Asthma b. Hearth failure c. Hyperlipidemia d. Hypokalemia e. Pregnancy
(E)

68) Which one of the following antihypertensives if used for a longer time results in a positive coomb's test
a. Clonidine b. Doxazosin c. Enalapril d. Hyralazine e. Methyldopa
(E)

69) Metoprolol differs from propranolol in which of the following respect?
a. Metoprolol reduces the cardiac output to a much lesser extent
b. Metoprolol inhibits renin release from the kidney
c. Metoprolol is less likely to cause airway constriction
d. Metoprolol is some what β 2 selective
e. Metoprolol is used for treatment of hypertension
(C)

70) A 35 years post partum lady developed DVT. She was admitted in hospital. She was put on heparin. Regarding heparin, what is true;
a. Half life is not dose dependent
b. Can be taken both orally and IV
c. Can cause thrombocytopenia
d. Activates factors II, XII, XI, X, IX
e. Decreases bleeding risk
(C)

71. Neonates having a patent ductus arteriosus can be treated with which agent to induce a relatively rapid closure and thus often avoid surgical intervention?
(A) Phenobarbital (B) Indomethacin (C) Hydrochlorothiazide
(D) Prostaglandin E1 (E) Epinephrine
(B)

72. A woman taking an antianginal drug complains of chronic constipation despite appropriate dietary intake. The smooth muscle relaxation produced by her medication most likely results from which signal transduction event?
(A) Increased levels of cGMP (B) Decreased binding of calcium to calmodulin
(C) Decreased formation of IP3 (D) Decreased myosin light-chain kinase activity
(E) Increased metabolic efficiency

(B)

73. A man is brought to the emergency department complaining of nausea and vomiting, blurred and abnormally-colored vision, and palpitations. Which drug is most likely responsible for these effects?

(A) Dobutamine (B) Lisinopril (C) Digoxin (D) Milrinone (E) Furosemide

(C)

74. A woman experiences flushing and pruritus over her upper body after starting a drug for hyperlipidemia. Which mechanism is responsible for the effect of this drug on hepatic triglyceride synthesis?

(A) Activation of the PPAR-α (B) Increased lipolysis (C) Binding to a G protein-coupled receptor

(D) Inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase (E) Binding to deoxycholic acid

(C)

75. A 66-year-old man with progressive fatigability and anorexia is found to have a low blood hemoglobin concentration, an elevated mean corpuscular volume, and an elevated serum concentration of methylmalonic acid. Select the most appropriate drug therapy from the lettered choices.

(A) Cyanocobalamin (B) Epoetin (C) Ferrous gluconate

(D) Filgrastim (E) Folic acid

(A)

76. A woman developed bleeding that required a reduction in her warfarin dose while being treated for a gallbladder infection. Which antibiotic was most likely responsible for this drug interaction?

(A) Aztreonam (B) Ertapenem (C) Cefotetan

(D) Cefotaxime (E) Piperacillin-tazobactam

(C)

77) 56 years old man has hypertension and enlarged prostate, which biopsy shows to be benign prostatic hyperplasia. Which of the following drug would be the most appropriate initial therapy?

a. Albuterol b. Atenolol c. Metoprolol d. Prazosin e. Trinolol

(D)

78) A 70 year old man is admitted with a history of recurrent heart failure and metabolic derangements. He has marked peripheral edema and metabolic alkalosis. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate for the treatment of his edema?

a. Acetazolamide b. Digoxin c. Dobutamine

d. Hydrochlorothiazide e. spironolactone

(A)

79) Which one of following may be responsible for dry cough with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors

a. Histamine b. Serotonine c. Prostaglandins d. Bradykinin e. Substance P

(D)

80) Regarding the use of Tramadol which one is true

a. Has beta blocking properties b. Blocks serotinin reuptake

c. Has greater opioid activity than morphine d. Is directly inhibited by yohimbine

e. It raises the seizure threshold

(B)

81) A 55 years old man with atrial fibrillation is taking warfarin. Regarding warfarin what is true

a. Act by inactivating factor II, VII, IX, X b. Half life is decreased by contamitent use of amiodarone

c. It does not crosses the placenta d. Risk of bleeding is increased

e. All of them

(D)

82) Strepto Kinase was infused in patient for the management of deep vein thrombosis, following which the patient developed hematemsis. Which of the given agent can be chosen to manage this episode of hematemesis?

a. Vitamin K b. Noradrenaline c. Epsilon amino caproic acid d. Rutin e. Vitamin D

(C)

83) A 52 years old man is suffering from congestive cardiac failure with pulmonary edema. Cardiologist has advised a high efficacy diuretic which causes blockage of the Na/k/2Cl co-transport in distal convoluted tubules, which drug is prescribed

a. Thiazide b. Triamterene c. Mannitol d. Urea e. Furosemide

(E)

84) A 55 year old female who is taking propanolol for the management of cardiovascular disease experiences an acute asthmatic attacks, which of the following drugs would you prescribe to attenuate this asthmatic attack?

a. Cromolyn sodium b. Salbutamol c. Beclomethsone

d. pratropium bromide e. Formeterol

(B)

85) Neonates having a patent ductus arteriosus can be treated with which agent to induce a relatively rapid closure and thus often avoid surgical intervention?

a. Phenobarbital b. Indomethacin c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Prostaglandin E1 e. Epinephrine

(B)

86) A 60-year-old asthmatic man comes in for a checkup and complains that he is having some difficulty in starting to urinate. Physical examination reveals that the man has a blood pressure of 160/100 mm Hg and a slightly enlarged prostate. Which of the following medications would be useful in treating both of these conditions?

a. Doxazosin. b. Labetalol. c. Phentolamine. d. Propranolol. e. Isoproterenol.

(A)

87) Peripheral adverse effects of levodopa, including nausea, hypotension, and cardiac arrhythmias, can be diminished by including which of the following drugs in the therapy?

a. Amantadine. b. Bromocriptine. c. Carbidopa. d. Entacapone. e. Ropinirole.

(C)

88) A 45-year-old man has recently been diagnosed with hypertension and started on monotherapy designed to reduce peripheral resistance and prevent Sodium and water retention. He has developed a persistent cough. Which of the following drugs would have the same benefits but would not cause cough?

a. Losartan. b. Nifedipine.

c. Prazosin. d. Propranolol. e. Methyl dopa

(A)

89) Nitrate given for stable angina might sometimes choose paradoxical increase in myocardial oxygen demand. The most effective drug in such circumstances will be

a. Nifidipine b. Metoprolol c. Hydralazine d. Hydrochlorthiazide e. Prazocin

(B)

90) Drug of choice for treatment of S.V.T

a. Verapamil b. Adenosine c. Propranolol d. Amiodarone e. Digoxin

(B)

91) Monitoring of PFT, TFT, Renal function test is needed for which antiarrhythmic drug?

a. Digoxin b. Amiodarone c. Propronolol d. Verapamil e. Quinidine

(B)

92) Blood level of which clotting factor declines most rapidly after the initation of warfarin therapy

a. Factor VII b. Factor IX c. Factor X d. Prothrombin e. Factor VIII

(A)

93) A 50 years old patient with a history of heavy alcohol abuse present to clinic with complaints of dyspnea on exertion and weakness. His lab studies reveal low Hb and increased spherocytes. What agent should be used to treat this anemia

a. Folic acid b. Iron c. Vitamin B12 d. Vitamin B6 e. Erythropoietin

(A)

94) Which of the following drug if given during pregnancy can cause renal damage in fetus

a. Captopril b. Diazoxide c. Fenoldopam d. Hydralazine e. Thalidomide

(A)

95) A 66 years old man had a myocardial infarction. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate prophylactic antiarrythemic therapy?

a. Lidocaine b. Metoprolol c. Procainamide d. Quinidine e. Verapamil
(B)

96) Erythropoietin is used in which of the following conditions
a. Anemia in chronic renal failure b. Chronic inflammation c. AIDS d. Cancer e. All of them
(E)

97) Which of the following antiarrhythmics produces ganglion blocking effect
a. Quinidine b. Procainamide c. Disopyramide d.Tocanxide e. Phenytocin sodium
(A)

98) Agents used to treat hypercholesterolemia which work by inhibiting the HMA-CoA reductase enzyme include
a. Lovastatin b. Gemfibrozil c. Niacin d. Clofibrate e. Colestipol
(A)

99) An otherwise healthy 58-year-old man is found to have an LDL-C level of 170 mg/dL, an HDL-C level of 50 mg/dL, and a triglyceride level of 105 mg/dL. He has no other risk factor for CHD. In addition to therapeutic lifestyle changes (TLC), which drug treatment is most appropriate for this patient?
a.cholestyramine b. atorvastatin c. niacin d. ezetimibe e. gemfibrozil
(B)

100) A woman with essential hypertension requires a drug that reduces both cardiac output and peripheral resistance.
a. carvedilol b. metoprolol c. atenolol d. timolol e. pindolol
(A)

101) The antihypertensive drug which can safely be given during pregnancy is:
a. propranolol b. methyldopa c. clonidine d. phenoxybenzamine e. reserpine
(B)

102) Which of the following terms best describes the antagonism of heparin's anticoagulant effect by protamine sulphate?
a. physiological antagonism b. surmountable antagonism c. chemical antagonism d. non-competetive antagonism e. competetive antagonism
(C)

103) A 35-year-old lady will best be relieved of variant angina by taking;
a. propranolol b. nitroglycerine c. sodium nitroprusside d. nifedipine e. isosorbide dinitrite
(B)

104) A 45-year-old patient suffering from congestive heart failure is treated with digoxin, which caused diuresis. Which is the possible mechanism of diuresis?
a. inhibiting ADH b. inhibiting aldosterone activity
c. improving cardiac functions and increasing cardiac output
d. direct renal vasodilatation e. all of the above

(C)

105) A 60-year-old patient was brought in emergency with severe hypertension. Which of the following is the drug of choice for this patient?

a. chlorthiazide b. diazoxide c. guanethidine d. methyldopa e. captopril

(B)

106) If a patient exhibits signs and symptoms of angina pectoris, which of the following drugs acts most quickly to relieve this condition;

a. morphine b. acetylsalicylic acid c. clopidogril d. propranolol e. nitroglycerine

(E)

107) Captopril, an effective agent in treating hypertension, is associated with which of the following side effects?

a. postural hypotension b. hypoglycemia c. hirsutism
d. lupus erythematosis-like syndrome e. angioedema

(E)

108) Which of the following agents occurs endogenously and is a useful antiarrhythmic agent? a. phenytoin b. digoxin c. adenosine d. quinine e. lidocaine

(C)

109. A man with episodic severe hypertension is found to have markedly elevated levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine metabolites in his urine and requires a long-acting drug to lower blood pressure before surgery. Select the most appropriate drug therapy from the lettered choices.

(A) alfuzosin (B) carvedilol (C) metoprolol (D) phenoxybenzamine (E) phentolamine

(D)

109. A man complains of tender and swollen gums during an appointment with his dentist. He has a history of poor dental hygiene and his exam shows extensive dental plaque. Which drug is most likely the cause of his distress?

(A) Captopril (B) metoprolol (C) nifedipine (D) hydrochlorothiazide (E) doxazosin

(C)

110. Latanoprost is an agonist at the PGF2 receptors and is effective for the treatment of?

(A) cornea abrasions (B) open-angle glaucoma (C) ocular albinism
(D) closed-angle glaucoma (E) allergic conjunctivitis

(B)

111. A 19-year-old woman who complains of lethargy and fatigue is found to have a blood hemoglobin concentration of 9.8 g/dL (normal range 12-16 g/dL), a low mean corpuscular volume, and a low mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration. Select the most appropriate drug therapy from the lettered choices provided.

(A) cyanocobalamin (B) epoetin (C) ferrous gluconate (D) filgrastim (E) folic acid

(C)

112) A patient was prescribed one of the following drugs for ascities. After sometimes he complained of development of Gynecomastia, hyperkalemia, and obstruction to flow of urine. What drug of the following could have those adverse effects?

a)Amiloride b)Captopril c)Triamterene d)Spironolactone e)Methyl dopa

(D)

113) A male patient takes Yohimbine in excess to enhance sexual power and performance but ends up with symptoms of toxicity. Which would the doctor expect as a response to this drug?

a.Bronchoconstriction b. bradycardia c. excessive lachrymal secretion
d. hypertension e. constipation

(D)

114. Drug of choice for S.V.T;
a. verapamil
b. adenosine
c. propranolol
d. amiodarone
e. digoxin

(B)

115. The most common adverse effect of the nitrates?
a. Cough
b. Headache
c. Diarrhea
d. Constipation
e. None of the above

(B)

116. Which one of the following is common adverse effect of direct vasodilators;
a. Depression
b. Hypertension
c. Bradycardia
d. Na and water retention
e. Secretion of ADH

(D)

117. This drug is used in treating supraventricular tachycardias;
a. Digoxin
b. Dobutamine
c. Amrinone
d. Dopamine
e. Lidocaine

(A)

118. Hypothyroidism is a possible consequence of prolonged therapy with:
a. Amiodarone
b. Mexiletine
c. Sotalol
d. Procainamide
e. Verapamil
(A)

119. The following angiotensin covrting enzyme inhibitor can reduce cardiac contractility:
a. Captopril
b. Enalapril
c. Perindoprill
d. Lisinopril
e. Verapamil
(D)

120. Rebound hypertention on sudden stoppage of medication is most likely to occur with:
a. Hydrochlorothiazide
b. Prazosin
c. Clonidine
d. Lisinopril
e. Nifidepine
(C)

121. The following tissue is most sensitive to vasopressin:
a. Renal collecting ducts
b. Intestinal smooth muscle
c. Vascular smooth muscle
d. Uterus
e. Brain
(A)

122. Which of the following compounds is most likely to block ADP receptors and prevent platelet aggregation?
A. Clopidogrel
B. Aspirin
C. Prostacyclin
D. Abciximab
E. Montelukast
A

123. A woman who has a mechanical heart valve and who is taking warfarin informs you that she hopes to get pregnant in .ne near future. What advice should she receive regarding her antithrombotic medication during the anticipated pregnancy?

A. Warfarin should be continued until the third trimester.
B. Warfarin should be replaced with aspirin at analgesic doses.
C: All medications that affect the blood should be discontinued.
D. Warfarin should be replaced with heparin.
E. Warfarin should be discontinued, and supplementary vitamin K taken throughout the pregnancy.

D

124. The primary advantage of enoxaparin over heparin is that it
A. is unlikely to cause bleeding
B. .more effectively Inhibits the synthesis of dotting factors
C. has a more rapid onset
D, does not cause thrombocytopenia
E. has a longer half-life

E

125. A patient has a genetic polymorphism such that they cannot rapidly metabolize drugs by acetylation. You would be most concerned about this polymorphism if the patient was taking which drug?

A. Sotalol
B. Clonidine
C. Nitroglycerin
D. Hydralazine
E: Prazosin

D

126. Which side effect is associated with spironolactone?
A. Alkalosis
B. Hirsutism
C. Hyperkalemia
D. Hypercalcemia .
E. Hrperglycemia

C

127. Lidocaine is an effective antiarrhythmic because it
A. suppresses excitability in hypoxic areas of the heart
B. prolongs the QT interval

C. prolongs the p." interval
D: depresses the slope of phase 0 in slow response tissues
E. acts on InhibitorvGvprotein coupled receptors
A

128. Sildenafil has been prescribed for-years to treat erectile dysfunction. Recently. this "drug is also being used for what condition?
A. . vasospastic angine "
B. supraventricular tachycardia
C. cyanide poisoning
D. Raynaud disease
E. pulmonary hypertension
E

129. A 44-year-old woman is transported to the emergency department after consuming what might be a lethal dose of a β-adrenergic blocker that has no intrinsic vasodilator activity. Despite administration of large doses of isoproterenol to overcome the blockade, her cardiac output is dangerously low because heart rate and stroke volume are profoundly depressed. Which one of the following approaches is most likely to prove beneficial, if not lifesaving?
a. Administer glucagon
b. Administer phenylephrine
c. Administer phentolamine
d. Switch from isoproterenol to ephedrine
e. Switch from isoproterenol to epinephrine
A

130. At high (but not necessarily toxic) blood levels, a cardiovascular drug causes many signs and symptoms that resemble what you see with "low-grade" aspirin toxicity (salicylism): light-headedness, tinnitus, and visual disturbances such as diplopia. What drug most likely caused these responses?
a. Atropine
b. Captopril
c. Dobutamine
d. Propranolol
e. Quinidine
E

131. A patient has periodic episodes of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT). What drug would be most suitable for outpatient prophylaxis of these worrisome electrophysiologic events?
a. Adenosine
b. Lidocaine
c. Nifedipine
d. Nitroglycerin
e. Verapamil
E

132. You and a colleague are discussing which α-blocker to use, adjunctively, to control blood pressure in a pheochromocytoma patient before surgery for an adrenalectomy can be performed. Your colleague correctly states that phenoxybenzamine is the "preferred" drug. You state that prazosin would be a better choice. Which statement about prazosin is correct in comparison with phenoxybenzamine, and might actually support your proposal that it would be a better choice?
a. Causes not only peripheral α-blockade but also suppresses adrenal epinephrine release
b. Has a longer duration of action, which enables less frequent dosing
c. Has good intrinsic β-blocking activity, phenoxybenzamine does not
d. Overdoses, and the hypotension it may cause, are easier to manage pharmacologically
e. Will not cause orthostatic
D

133. A patient presents with chronic open angle glaucoma. What "renal" drug, or a drug in the same chemical and pharmacologic class, might be prescribed as an adjunct to lower intraocular pressure and help manage this condition?
a. Acetazolamide
b. Amiloride
c. Furosemide
d. Sprionolactone
e. Triamterene
A

134. A patient has unacceptably low cardiac output and intense reflexmediated sympathetic activation of the peripheral vasculature that is attempting, unsuccessfully, to keep vital organ perfusion pressure sufficiently high. The patient is edematous because of the poor cardiac function and renal compensations for it. Which one of the following drugs should be avoided in

this patient because it is most likely to compromise function of the already-failing heart and the circulatory system overall?

a. Amiloride
b. Ethacrynic acid
c. Hydrochlorothiazide
d. Mannitol
e. Spironolactone

D

135. A patient is recently diagnosed with adrenal cortical adenoma. Among the pertinent Cushingoid signs and symptoms are hypertension and weight gain from fluid retention; and hypernatremia and hypokalemia. Which drug would be the most rational to prescribe, alone or adjunctively, to specifically antagonize both
the renal and the systemic effects of the hormone excess?

a. Acetazolamide
b. Amiloride
c. Furosemide
d. Metolazone
e. Spironolactone

E

136. A patient has received excessive doses of nitroprusside, and toxic manifestations are developing in response to a metabolite. Which of the following drugs or drug groups would be most effective in limiting and
ultimately counteracting the effects of the toxic product?

a. Aminocaproic acid
b. Hydroxycobalamin
b. Hydroxycobalamin
c. Protamine sulfate
d. Thrombin
e. Vitamin K

B

137. A patient with Stage 2 essential hypertension is treated with usually effective doses of an ACE inhibitor. After a suitable period of time, blood pressure has not been lowered satisfactorily. The patient has been compliant with
drug therapy and other recommendations (eg, weight reduction, exercise). A thiazide is added to the ACE inhibitor regimen. What is the most likely and earliest (and probably transient) untoward outcome of this drug add-on, for which you should monitor closely?

a. Fall of blood pressure sufficient to cause syncope

b. Hypokalemia due to synergistic effects of the ACE inhibitor and the thiazide on renal potassium excretion
c. Onset of acute heart failure from depression of ventricular contractility
d. Paradoxical hypertensive crisis
e. Sudden prolongation of the P–R interval and increasing degrees of heart block

A

138. A 45-year-old man postmyocardial infarction (MI) is being treated with several drugs, including intravenous unfractionated heparin. Stool guaiac on admission was negative, but is now 4+, and he has had an episode of hematemesis. What would be the best drug to administer to counteract the effects of excessive heparin remaining in the circulation?
a. Aminocaproic acid
b. Dipyridamole
c. Factor IX
d. Protamine sulfate
e. Vitamin K

D

139. A 45-year-old man asks his physician for a prescription for sildenafil to improve his sexual performance. Because of risks from a serious drug interaction, this drug should not be prescribed, and the patient should be urged not to try to obtain it from other sources, if he is also taking which of the following drugs?
a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
b. β-Adrenergic blocker
c. Nitrovasodilator (eg, nitroglycerin)
d. Statin-type antihypercholesterolemic drug
e. Thiazide or loop diuretic

C

140. A patient presents with chronic open angle glaucoma. What "renal" drug, or a drug in the same chemical and pharmacologic class, might be prescribed as an adjunct to lower intraocular pressure and help manage this condition?
a. Acetazolamide
b. Amiloride
c. Furosemide
d. Sprionolactone
e. Triamterene

A

141. A patient has unacceptably low cardiac output and intense reflexmediated sympathetic activation of the peripheral vasculature that is attempting, unsuccessfully, to keep vital organ perfusion pressure sufficiently high. The patient is edematous because of the poor cardiac function and renal compensations for it. Which one of the following drugs should be avoided in this patient because it is most likely to compromise function of the already-failing heart and the circulatory system overall?

a. Amiloride
b. Ethacrynic acid
c. Hydrochlorothiazide
d. Mannitol
e. Spironolactone

D

142. A patient is recently diagnosed with adrenal cortical adenoma. Among the pertinent Cushingoid signs and symptoms are hypertension and weight gain from fluid retention; and hypernatremia and hypokalemia. Which drug would be the most rational to prescribe, alone or adjunctively, to specifically antagonize both
the renal and the systemic effects of the hormone excess?

a. Acetazolamide
b. Amiloride
c. Furosemide
d. Metolazone
e. Spironolactone

E

4.CNS PHARMACOLOGY (ALSO DRUGS OF ABUSE)

1) A 50years old female is on antiparkinsonial drugs. She comes to the physician with the complaint of insomnia. The doctor advises her to take the drugs in the morning rather than in the afternoon, by doing so the pt can now have good and sound sleep at night. Which drug could she be possibly using

a. Levodopa b. Entacapone c. Seligiline d. Bromocriptine e. Rasagiline

(C)

2) A chronic alcoholic has ataxia, confusion and paralysis of the extra ocular muscles, a condition reffered to as Wernicke-Korsacoff syndrome. This syndrome occurs due to the deficiency of

a. Vitamin D b. Vitamin E c. Riboflavine d. Thiamine e. Ascorbic acid

(D)

3) A 30 years old lady has depression along with body aches and muscular pains. Which antidepressant do you will be the most suitable one
a. Fluoxitine b. Sertaline c. Duloxitine d. Selegiline e. Valproic acid
(C)

4) A 4O year's old man for his psychiatric problem is put on a therapy. He off after 3 weeks revisits the doctor complaining of polyuria, polydypsia, confusion.off & on, muscular weakness especially when he works outdoor in sun. The causative drug of this condition would be
a. Fluoxitine. b. Duloxitine. c. Escitalopram. d. Lithium. e. Propranolol
(D)

5) Use of thiopental for the induction of anesthesia leads to unconsciousness of the patient with 5-10 minutes. The patient regains consciousness within a few minutes if no further thiopental is given. This is because thiopental
a. Is readily secreted by the renal tubules b. Is Exhaled rapidly c. Is rapidly metabolized
d. Redistributed from the target tissues e. secreted in the bile
(D)

6) A heroin addict has entered a rehabilitation program. He is given Methadone, as it is effective in this situation because
a. It is antagonist at the morphine receptors b. It is a non-norcotic
c. It is longer acting than heroin, conferring milder withdrawal than with the latter drug.
d. Does not cause constipation e. Is non- addictive
(C).

7) A patient is to undergo a brief general anesthesia for surgery. The safest and fastest acting inhalation-general anesthetic would be
a. Enflurane b. Halothane c. Isoflurane d. Nitrogen dioxide e. Nitrous oxide
(E)

8) Which of the following intravenous anesthetic is used to cause analgesia and catatonia in a conscious patient and acts as a cardiovascular stimulant causing increase in intracranial pressure?
a. Morphine b. Fentanyl c. Thiopental d. Methohexitale. Ketamine
(E)

9) A 12 year old boy with generalized tonic seizures develops an overgrowth of gum tissue. The patient was most likely taking which of the following agents
a. Clonazepam b. Ethosuximide c. Phenobarbital d. Phenytoin e. Primidone
(D)

10) Significant tolerance does not develop to the following action of morphine:
a. Analgesia b. Euphoria c. Sedation d. Miosis e. Bleeding
(D)

11) Which of the following is not used as an anesthetic in head injury?
a. Propofol b. Ketamine c. Midazolam d. Isoflurance e. None of them
(B)

12) Which one of the following anxiolytic drugs is noted for its lack of sedation?
a. Olanzipine b. Diazepam c. Oxazepam d. Alprazolam e. Buspirone
(E)

13) Vasoconstrictors are less effective in prolonging anesthetic properties of:
a. Procaine b. Bupivacaine c. Lidocaine d. Mepivacaine e. None of them
(B)

14) Prolonged lithium therapy can cause:
(B)
a. Diabetes mellitus b. Goiter c. Parkinsonismd. Gout e. Bone fracture

15) The minimal alveolar concentration (MAC) of halothane is:
a. 75% b. 25% c. 7.5% d. 0.75% e. 10%
(D)

16) The following drug is a hallucinogen:
a. Cocaine b. Cannabis c. Heroin d. Methaqualone e. Opium
(B)

17) The drug of choice for hyperkinetic children is:
a. Methylphenidate b. Nikethamide c. Caffeine d. Clonazepam e. Phalcodein
(A)

18) In case of malignant hyperthermia, which one should be given?
a. Succcinylcholine b. Propranolol c. Dantrolene d. Isoproterenol e. Aspirin
(C)

19) Bromocriptine is an antagonist drug of;
a. Adrenaline b. Prolactin c. Somatotropin d. Atropine e. Amoxicillin
(B)

20) Which of the followings local anesthetics is suitable for topical administration, but cannot be given parenterally because of its physicochemical properties, which render it very poorly soluble?
a. Benzocaine b. Bupivacaine c. Etidocaine d. Mepivacaine e. Prilocaine
(A)

21) Which of the following agents produces extrapyrimidal symptoms most frequently in terms of its potential?
a. Haloperidol b. Lithium c. Loxapine d. Olanzapine e. Quetiapine
(A)

22) Benzodiazepines are noted for having a long duration of action. This is often due to the biotransformation to active metabolites. Which of the following agents is used for panic disorder attack?
a. Chlorazepate b. Chlordiazepoxide c. Diazepam d. Lorazepam e. Alprazolam

(A)

23) A young boy presented to paediatric OPD was diagnosed as a case of petit mal epilepsy (absence seizures) with concomitant generalized tonic-clonic attacks. Which of the following antiepileptic drugs will be your choice to manage the child?

a. Ethosuximide b. Carbamazepine c. Phenytoin d. Lamotrigene e. Phenobarbitone

(D)

24) A 35- years old schizophrenic patient was treated with Haloperidol. He developed drug-induced Parkinsonism after 10 days of treatment. Which of the following drugs will you prefer for the adverse effects?

a. selegeline b. levodopa c. benztropine d. amantidine e. bromocriptine

(C)

25) Which of the following drug is an anticonvulsant and not a true local anesthetic but sometimes is classified with the class I B agents:

a. Lidocaine b. Mexiletine c. Phenytoin d. Quinidine e. Procainamide

(C)

26) Which of the following drugs is useful to distinguish neurogenic from nephrogenic diabetes insipidus?

a. Amiloride b. Demeclocycline c. Desmopressin
d. Hydrochlorothiazide e. Lithium

(C)

27) Which of the following intravenous anesthetic is used to cause analgesia and catatonia in a conscious patient and acts as a cardiovascular stimulant causing increase in intracranial pressure?

a. Morphine b. Fentanyl c. Thiopental d. Methohexital e. Ketamine

(A)

28) A 30 year old known epileptic is on anti -epileptics for the past 10 years. He has come to the doctor for a routine visit. The doctor is concerned about one of his drugs having enzyme inducing properties. Which of the following drugs is the doctor thinking about?

a. Aspirin b. Benzodiazepines c. Carbamazepine d. Fluoxetine e. Valproic acid

(C)

29) A 55 year old man who is a chain smoker has been advised to quit smoking by the doctor. Which of the following drugs would you suggest will help him?

a. Benzodiazepine b. Bupropion c. Duloxetine d. Nefazodonee. Venlafaxine

(B)

30) A boy suffering from bed - wetting can be prescribed

a. Amphetamine b. Ephedrine c. Isoproterenol d. Pseudoephedrine e. Tamsulosin

(B)

31) A physician prescribed levodopa along with Carbidopa to a patient. Which of the following facts are true with the combination of levodopa & Carbidopa except

a) Increases the peripheral utilization. b) Decreases the incidence of Hypertension.

c) Decreases peripheral side effects. d) Increases the transport of levodopa across the blood brain barrier e) It decreases the bioavailability of levodopa

(E)

32) A 40 years old patient comes to the physician with the complaint of disturbed sleep. On taking detailed history he told the physician that he had no difficulty in going to sleep but was annoyed with frequent wakening. The choice drug for this patient would be

a) Flurazepam. b) Temazepam. c) Triazolam. d) Flumazanil. e) Buspirone.

(B)

33) A 50 years old hypertensive male patient (chain smoker) has breathlessness even on slight exertion. The physician advised him to quit smoking along with other medicines. Which of the following drugs would help him to quit smoking?

a) Bupropion. b) Buspirone. c) zolpedem. d) zopiclone. e). all of them.

(A)

34) A 40 years old woman with a long history of depression comes to the physician with severe body aches and pains. The choice drug for the control of depression as well as painful conditions is

a). Duloxitine. b). Paroxitine. c). Phenelzine. d). Venlafixine. e). Both a & d.

(E)

35) The minimal alveolar concentration (MAC) of an inhalational anesthetic is a measure of its

a. Adverse effects b. Potency c. Therapeutic index
d. Diffusibility e. Oil: water partition coefficient

(B)

36) Inavertant use of local anesthetics into vessels can cause cardiotoxicity. Which among following is most cardiotoxic?

a. Procaine b. Bupivacaine c. Prilocaine d. Tetracaine e. Lidocaine

(B)

37) Morpine is useful in the clinical treatment of

a. Billiary colic b. Gastro-intestinal obstruction c. Cardiac asthama
d. Terminal cancer pain e. Chronic respiratory disease

(D)

38) A 4 years old child presented with seizures. Which of the following will be the drug of choice?

a).Phenytoin. b).Phenobarbitone. c.Fosphenytoin. d.Ethosuximide e.Carbamazepine

(D)

39) An 8 years old boy visited doctor along with his mother with a complaint of nocturnal anuresis. Which of the following drugs will you recommend for the treatment of this condition?

a). Desipramine. b). Imipramine. c). Doxipin. d). Amytriptiline. e). Maprotiline

(B)

40) A patient suffering from terminal stages of bone cancer is no more responding to morphine for the control of pain. Which of the following drugs would you recommend to this patient?
a. Fentanyl b. Codeine c. Methadone d. Buprenorpine e. Mepridine
(A)

41) A 40 years old patient who is already on anti- parkinsonian drugs had severe nausea and vomiting from last 9-10hrs. The physician prescribed him domperidone to counteract vomiting due to L-Dopa or Bromocriptine, as domperidone will not compromise the antiparkinsonial effect of these drugs because
a. Domperidone is anti-emetic*prokinetic b. Domperidone is readily metabolized by gastric enzymes c. Domperidone can readily cross the BBB d. Domperidone reduces the motor fluctuations e. Domperidone cannot cross the BBB
(E)

42) Which of the following drugs is ant-vial as well as anti-parkinsonian drug?
a. Zidovudine b. Amantidine c. Bromocriptine d. Acyclovir e. Foscarnet
(B)

43) Treatment of malignant hyperthermia includes all of the following EXCEPT:
a).cessation of anesthetic and changing of rubber tubing to anesthesia machine
b).administration of dantrolene sodium 1mg/kg by rapid intravenous infusion until symptoms subside
c).hyperventilation of patient with 100% oxygen
d).administration of fluids and diuretics to control myoglobinemia and hyperkalemia
e).lidocaine indicated for arrhythmias
(E)

44) Which of the following is drug of choice for management of neurogenic diabetes insipidus:
a).Amiloride b).Demeclocyline c).Desmopressin d).Hydrochlorothiazide e).Lithium
(C)

45) A 35 year female patient was suffering from an cute attack of migraine. What medicine was used by the physician to treat this acute attack.
a). dantrolene Sodium b).Diclofenac Sodium c.Codine d.Sumatriptan e.Colchicine.
(D)

46) A 47-year-old man with bipolar depressive illness also has a history of glomerulonephritis. He is actively manic and needs treatment. Which one of the following drugs would be most appropriate for the treatment of his mania?
a) Imipramine b) Carbamazepine c) Lithium carbonate
d) Diazepam e) Buspirone
(B)

47) Potential advantages of fentanyl over morphine for the induction or maintenance of anesthesia include:
a) Superior relaxation of skeletal muscles. b) Absence of postoperative nausea and vomiting
c) Lack of depressant effect on spontaneous respiration d) All of them e) None of them
(E)

48) A 35years old schizophrenic patient attends a psychiatric clinic. The psychiatrist has prescribed anti-psychotic drugs. A few days later the patient developed Parkinson like symptoms. Which one of the followings will be the drug of choice to treat this condition?
a) Selegeline b) Levodopa c) Procyclidine d) Amantadine e) Bromocriptine
(C)

49) A 45 years old patient with bipolar depression (manic-depressive psychosis) is admitted in Psychiatry unit. He is on Lithium Carbonate therapy. Which of the flowing drugs he should avoid co-administering?
a) Carbamazepine b) Thiazides c) Methyldopa
d) Imipramine e) Valproate (Sod. Valproate)
(B)

50) A school boy aged 10 years was brought toPediatricOPD by her mother. She complain that her son is passing urine during sleep regularly (Bed-wetting). Which of the following is a suitable drug for this condition?
a) Amphetamine b) Epinephrine c) Tamsulosin
d) Isoproterenol e) Ephedrine
(E)

51) A young boy presented to Pediatric OPD was diagnosed as a case of petit mal epilepsy (absence seizures) with concomitant generalized tonic-clonic attacks. Which of thefollowing antiepileptic drugs will be your choice to manage the child?
a) Ethosuximide b) Carbamazepine c) Phenytoin
d) Sod. Valproate e) Phenobarbitone
(A)

52) A 15-year-old patient is diagnosed with absence epilepsy. Any of the following drugs could be a reasonable choice EXCEPT:
a) Ethosuximide b) phenobarbital c) carbamazepine
d) valproic acid e) clonazepam
(C)

53) Which of the following molecular processes best describes the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines?
(a) potentiating the effect of GABA at chloride ion channels
(b) blocking glutamate excitation

(c) blocking the inactivation of sodium ion channels
(d) binding to opioid receptors to produce sedation
(e) potentiating the action of the inhibitory amino acid, glycine

(A)

54) Which one of the following anxiolytic drugs is noted for its lack of sedation?
(a) hydroxyzine (b) diazepam (c) oxazepam (d) alprazolam
(e) buspirone

(E)

55) Epinephrine is sometimes added to commercial local anesthetic solutions for which purpose?
(a) decrease the rate of absorption of the local anesthetic
(b) decrease the duration of action of the local anesthetic
(c) block the metabolism of ester-type local anesthetics
(d) enhance the distribution of the local anesthetic
(e) act synergistically with the local anesthetic at the nerve ion channel

(A)

56) Clinical antipsychotic potency for "typical" antipsychotics correlate with actions at which receptor?
(a) dopamine D2 (b) α 2-adrenergic (c) muscarinic
(d) histamine (e) serotonin

(A)

57) For reduction of the fracture, the young athlete was given general anesthesia and a competitive neuromuscular blocker. At the end of the orthopedic procedure, the surgeon restored neuromuscular transmission by administrating:
a. succinylcholine b. carbachol c. physostigmine d. dantrolene e. neostigmine

(E)

58) A 15-year-old patient is diagnosed with absence epilepsy. Any of the following drugs could be a reasonable choice EXCEPT:
a. ethosuximide b. phenobarbital c. carbamazepine d. valproic acid e. clonazepam

(C)

59) A 45 years old man with depression is mechanic by profession. He needs an anti-depressant with no sedation. Which of the following antidepressants will be your choice that would not make him drowsy?
a. Citalopram b. Imipramine c. Amitriptyline d. Trazodone e. Phenelzine

(A)

60) A 30 years old driver is suffering from anxiety neurosis but also have a depressive mood. Which of the following anxiolytics which has also antidepressant property will be your choice for his ailment.
a. Buspirone b. Chlordiazepoxide c. Alprazolam d. Clorazepate e. Lorazepam

(A)

61) A 25 years old patient suffering from depressive illness is treated with FLUOXETINE 20mg/day. Which of the following will be the most likely complaint in this case:

a. Dizziness on standing up b. Blurred vision c. Weight gain
d. Insomnia e. Dry mouth

(D)

62) Which of the following anti-epileptics is having both zero and first order kinetic:

a. Carbamazepine b. Sodium valproate c. Phenytoin sodium
d. Phenobarbitone e. Diazepam

(C)

63) Dopamine is used as a pressor agent in cases of circulatory failure. All the following are cardiovascular effects of dopamine EXCEPT

a. Activation of β 1-receptors in the heart. b. Increase the both systolic and diastolic blood pressure.
c. Activation of dopamine receptors in the splanchnic area.
d. Regulation of renal blood flow. e. Activation of α-receptors at high doses.

(B)

64) Sodium valproate is:

a. a narrow spectrum anti-epileptic drug b. indicated in grand mal and petit mal epilepsy
c. safely given in hepatic dysfunction d. acts by stabilizing the neural membrane
e. can be used to treat Trigiminal neuralgia

(B)

65) In case of opioid overdose, naloxone can be given repeated doses because of which property of naloxone?

a. May have a shorter half-life than the opioid agonist b. Is only effective in high cumulative doses c. Is needed to stimulate the respiratory centre d. Is safe only in extremely small e. Is only a partial agonist

(C)

66) Respiratory depression after use of which of following agents may be revered by administration of flumazenil

a. Desflurane b. Fentanyl c. Ketamine d. Midazolam e. Morphine

(D)

67) A hypertensive crises is most likely to result from action of drugs from which one of the following drug classes

a. Tricyclic anti depressants b. Barbiturates c. Opiods
d. Monoamine oxidase(MAO) inhibitors e. All of the above

(D)

68) A 30 years old woman presented with red and itch eczematoid dermatitis. She had a dental procedure earlier in the day with a local anesthetic. She has a history of allergic reactions. Which of the following drugs is most likely involved

a. Cocaine b. Ropivacaine c. Lidocane d. Bupivacaine e. Etidocaine
(D)

69) 25 years old female with absences seizures is treated with ethosuxamide. Which of the following is the principal mechanism of action of ethosuxamide
a. Calcium channel blockade b. Increase in frequency of the chloride channel opening c. Increase in GABA d. Increased potassium channel permeability e. Sodium channel blockade
(A)

70) After few weeks on a drug, a patient reports poly dyspepsia and polyurea. Which of the following drug is most likely responsible for the sign and symptoms
a. Fluoxamide b. Diazepam c. Haloperidol d. Lithium e. Phenytoin
(D)

71) Which one the drugs can cause extrapyramidal reaction
a. Domeridone b. Methyl dopa c. Metaclopromide d. Phenytoin sodium e. Cimetidine
(C)

72) Bromocriptine is antagonist drug of
a. Adrenaline b. Prolactin c. Somatotropin d. Atropine e. Amoxicillin
(B)

73) Which of following drugs is both effective & safe to use in a pregnant patient suffering from bipolar disorder?
a. Carbamzepine b. Chlorphromazine c. Lithium d. Olanzapine e. Valproic acid
(D)

74) Which of the following inhalational anesthetics has a low blood-gas partition coefficient but is not used for induction of anesthesia because of airway irritation?
a. Desflurane b. Enflurane c. Halothane d. Isoflurane e. Sevoflurane
(D)

75) A patient who wants to go to high altitude for some project which drug he should take with himself for light headedness?
a. Paracetamol b. O2 cylinder c. Co trimoxazole d. Acetazolamide e. Frusemide
(D)

76) Morphine is used in dyspnea associated with pulmonary edema and heart failure because
a. Morphine relaxes the muscles of respiration b. Morphine relieves anxiety and causes vasodilation
c. Morphine relieves the cardiac function in heart failure d. Morphine relieves the pain of dyspnea
e. Morphine slows respiration and reduces air hunger

(B)

77) A patient presents with a history of frequent and severe migraine headaches. When we give one of the more commonly used drugs for abortive therapy, sumatriptan, through which of the following "local control substances" is it mainly acting?

a. Histamine
b. PGF2a
c. Prostacyclin
d. Serotonin
e. Thromboxane A2

(D)

78. Benzodiazepines are noted for altering which one of the following aspects of sleep?

(A) Increasing the time to sleep onset (B) Decreasing stage 2 NREM sleep
(C) Increasing slow-wave sleep (D) Decreasing the REM stage of sleep
(E) Increasing sleep awakenings

(D)

79. Which one of the following agents is considered the drug of choice for initial treatment of generalized absence seizure (petit mal) in children?

(A) Ethosuximide (B) Zonisamide (C) Levetiracetam
(D) Carbamazepine (E) Phenytoin

(A)

80. Gabapentin has which mechanism of action?

(A) Inhibits monoamine oxidase (B) Agonist effect at dopamine receptors
(C) Increases Na+ channel inactivation (D) Blocks reuptake of neurotransmitters
(E) Increases release of neurotransmitter

(E)

81. Muscle rigidity can be a side effect of which intravenous anesthetic?

(A) Fentanyl (B) Midazolam (C) Ketamine (D) Propofol (E) Thiopental

(A)

82. Which one of the following inhalational anesthetics can only provide anesthetic effectiveness under hyperbaric conditions?

(A) Enflurane (B) Nitrous oxide (C) Halothane
(D) Methoxyflurane (E) Isoflurane

(B)

83. Foods containing tyramine should be avoided when taken with which class of medications?

(A) TCAs (B) MAOIs (C) SSRIs
(D) Atypical antidepressants (E) Antihypertensive medications

(B)

84. Codeine has a greater oral bioavailability compared with morphine because of which reason?

(A) Codeine undergoes less first-pass metabolism (B) Morphine is conjugated more quickly
(C) Morphine directly passes into systemic circulation (D) Codeine is only available in liquid formulation
(E) Codeine is metabolized more by hepatic enzymes
(A)

85. Which of the following opioids is so lipophilic that it is marketed in a skin patch used totreat chronic pain?
(A) Morphine (B) Naltrexone (C) Scopolamine
(D) Methadone (E) Fentanyl
(E)

86. Anticholinergic agents are useful in the treatment of parkinsonism because of which one of the following mechanisms?
(A) Decreased levels of acetylcholine from loss of neurons
(B) Continuing degeneration of dopamine neurons
(C) Neurotransmitter imbalance in the basal ganglia
(D) Increased activity of acetylcholinesterase
(E) Increased release of dopamine in basal ganglia
(C)

87. Baclofen is used to treat muscle spasticity because of which of the following effects?
(A) Is a receptor agonist at GABAB receptors (B) Blocks acetylcholine receptors
(C) Enhances the release of GABA vesicles (D) Is an antagonist as glutamate receptors
(E) Increases GABA action at Cl- ion channel
(A)

88. Disulfiram effectively treats alcohol (ethanol) dependence by which of the following mechanisms?
(A) Increasing plasma ethanol concentration
(B) Preventing the conversion of ethanol to methanol in the liver
(C) Increasing circulating acetaldehyde concentrations
(D) Blocking the action of ethanol at its cell membrane receptor
(E) Stabilizing the cell membrane to prevent ethanol disruption
(C)

89. Latanoprost is an agonist at the PGF2 receptors and is effective for the treatment of?
(A) Cornea abrasions (B) Ocular hypertension and open-angle glaucoma
(C) Ocular albinism (D) Closed-angle glaucoma (E) Allergic conjunctivitis
(B)

90. Which of the following agents has not shown effectiveness in the prophylactic treatment of migraine headache?

(A) Zolmitriptan (B) Methysergide (C) Verapamil
(D) Naproxen (E) Amitriptyline

(A)

91) Which of the following agents is associated with high incidence of disorientation, sensory and perceptual illusions and vivid dreams recovery from anesthesia:

a. Diazapam b. Fentanyl c. Ketamine d. Midazolam e. Thiopental

(C)

92) A 72 year old patient with parkinsonism presents with swollen feet, they are red, ender and very painful these symptoms would aliate within a few days if the patient were to stop taking

a. Amamtadine b. Benztropine c. Bromocriptine d. Levodopa e. Selegiline

(A)

93) Which of the following drugs is taken during the first part of a meal for the purpose of delaying the absorption of dietary carbohydrates?

a. Acartose b. Exenatide c. Glipizide d. Pioglitazone e. Repaglimide

(A)

94) Which of the following drugs is very effective blocker of sodium channels but tends the most active in myocardial tissues with long action potentials

a. Lidocaine b. Quindine c. Amiodarone d. Procainamide e. Propranolol

(B)

95) Which of the following local anesthetics is useful for topical (surface) administration only?

a. Procaine b. Bupivacaine c. Benzocaine d. Etidocaine e. Lignocaine

(C)

96) Which of the followings is the drug of choice in trigeminal neuralgia?

a. Phenytoin b. Methyldopa c. Phenobarbitone
d. Carbamezepine e. Leuodopa

(D)

97) The drug not used for analgesia in a patient of head injury

a. Morphine b. NSAIDS c. Rofecoxib d. Acetaminophen e. Aspirin

(A)

98) Which of the following anxiolytic has also antidepressant properties?

a. Buspirone b. Chlordiazepoxide c. Alprazolam d. Clorazepate e. Lorazepam

(A)

99) A patient is to undergo a brief general anesthesia for surgery. The safest and the fastest acting inhalation general anesthetic would be

a. Halothane b. Isoflurane c. Enflurane d. Nitrous oxide e. Nitrogen dioxide

(D)

108) Dopamine is used as a pressor agent in cases of circulatory failure. All of the following are cardiovascular effects of dopamine except
a. Activation of beta1 receptors in the heart b. Increase the both systolic and diastolic blood pressure c. Activation of dopamine receptors in the splanchnic area d. Regulation of renal blood flow e. Activation of alpha receptors at high doses
(B)

109) A patient is given non depolarizing neuromuscular blocker during open reduction of femur fracture. At the end of surgery, the anesthetist restored neuromuscular transmission by administering
a. Succinylcholine b. Carbachol c. Physostigmine d. Neostigmine e. Pralidoxime
(D)

110) A 15-year-old patient is diagnosed with absence epilepsy. Any of the following drugs could be a reasonable choice EXCEPT:
a.Ethosuximide b. Phenobarbital c. Carbamazepine d. Valproic Acid e. Clonazepam
(C)

111) A 12-year-old boy with generalized tonic seizures develops an overgrowth of gum tissue. The patient was most likely taking which of the following agents?
a. Ethosuximide b. Clonazepam c. Primidone d. Phenytoin e. Phenobarbital
(D)

112) A boy suffering from bed-wetting can be prescribed:
a. amphetamine b. epinephrine c. tamsulosin d. Isoproterenol e. ephedrine
(E)

113) A man complains of urinary urgency, frequency, and nocturia and is found to have benign enlargement of the prostate gland. The drug of choice in this patient would be:
a. Alfuzosin b. atenolol c. timolol d. prazosin e. clonidine
(A)

114) Which of the following anxiolytic drugs is noted for its lack of sedation?
a. hydroxyzine b. diazepam c. oxazepam d. buspirone e. alprazolam
(D)

115) A 20 years old man with absence seizures is treated with ethosuximide. Which of the following is the principle mechanism of action of ethosuximide?
a.L-type of Calcium channel blockade b.T-type of Calcium channel blocker
c.Increase in the frequency of the chloride channel opening d.Increase in GABA
e. Sodium channel blockade
(B)

116) A patient has had a documented severe allergic reaction to ester - type local anesthetics. Which one of the following is also a member of the ester class, and so would be the most likely to provoke an allergic or anaphylactic reaction if this patient received it?
a.Bupivicaine b. Lidocaine c. Mepivacaine d. Prilocaine e. Tetracaine

100) Which of the following glucocorticoids produces the least sodium retention?
a. Corticosone b. Hydrocorticosone c. Prednisolone
d. Dextramethasone e. Fludrocortisones
(D)

101) Which of the benzodiazepines is used only as a sedative and hypnotic agent
a. Clorazepam b. Diazepam c. Flurazepam d. Alprazolam e. lorazepam
(C)

102) Osteoporosis is the major adverse effect caused by the glucocorticoid. Its due to their ability to
a. Increase excretion of calcium b. Inhibit absorption of calcium
c. Stimulate the hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis d. Stimulate the adrenal cortex
e. Decrease the production of prostaglandins
(B)

103) A 7 years old boy has a significant bed wetting. A long acting indirect sympathomimetic agent has been used by the oral route for this is
a. Dobutamine b. Ephedrine c. Epinephrine d. Isoproterenol e. Phenylephrine
(B)

104) Which of the following drugs is not used in mania
a. Haloperidol b. Imipramine c. Fluphenazine d.Chlorpromazine e. Carbamazepine
(B)

105) You treat a 40 years old female for neurotic depression. After a few visits you prescribe amitriptyline to relieve her depression. After 4 days she calls you to say the pills are having no effect and she still feels depression. The best course of action would be to advise her to
a. A continue on medication as prescribed, as the drug often takes up 2-6 weeks to have its antidepressant, effect
b. Double the dose
c. Stop the pills and you will order other treatment from the pharmacist
d. Continue on the same dose and also start a second drug to use in combination with it
e. Take the pills with an alcoholic drink to increase their effect
(A)

106) Which of the following drugs causes malignant hyperthermia?
a. Decamethonium b. Nitrous oxide c. Isoflurane d. Halothane e. All of the above
(D)

107) Regarding the use of Tramadol which one is true
a. Has beta blocking properties b. Blocks serotonin reuptake
c. Has greater opioid activity than morphine d. Is directly inhibited by yohimbine
e. It raises the seizure threshold
(B)

(E)

117) A patient who has been treated for Parkinson's disease for about a year presents with purplish, mottled changes to her skin. Which of the following drugs is the most likely cause?

a. Amantadine b. Bromocriptine c. Levodopa (alone)
d. Levodopa combined with carbidopa e. Pramipexole

(A)

118) After a few weeks on a drug, a patient reports poly dyspepsia and polyuria. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for the sign and symptoms?

a.Fluoxamide b. Diazepam c. Haloperidol d. Lithium e. Phenytoin

(D)

119) Which of the following agent is associated with high incidence of disorientation sensory and perceptual hallucinations and vivid dreams during recovery from anesthesia:

a. Diazepam b. Fentanyl c. Ketamine d. Midazolam e. Thioperital

(C)

120) Which of the following anesthetic agents has best analgesic effect in low concentration: a.Enflurane b. Halothane c. Isoflurane d. Nitrous oxide e. Ether

(D)

121) Respiratory depression after use of which of the following agents may be reversed by administration of Flumazenil:

a.Desflurane b. Morphirl c. Ketamine d. Midazolam e. Propofol

(D)

122. Which of the following molecular processes best describes the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines?

(A) potentiating the effect of GABA at chloride ion channels (B) blocking glutamate excitation (C) blocking the inactivation of sodium ion channels (D) binding to opioid receptors to produce sedation (E) potentiating the action of the inhibitory amino acid, glycine

(A)

123. Which one of the following anxiolytic drugs is noted for its lack of sedation?

(A) hydroxyzine (B) diazepam (C) oxazepam D) alprazolam E) buspirone

(E)

124. The molecular mechanism underlying the antiepileptic effects of carbamazepine and phenytoin is best described by which one of the following statements?

(A) inhibiting low threshold Ca2+ ion channels (B) prolonging the inactivation of the Na+ ion channel C) potentiating the release of GABA by inhibiting GABA reuptake (D) increasing the release of GABA by vesicular fusion (E) blocking glutamate receptor excitation

(B)

125. Which antiepileptic agent gained wider therapeutic use also to treat trigeminal neuralgia and the manic phase of bipolar disorder?

A) ethosuximide B) zonisamide (C) levetiracetam D) carbamazepine E) phenytoin

(D)

126. Epinephrine is sometimes added to commercial local anesthetic solutions for which purpose?

(A) decrease the rate of absorption of the local anesthetic
(B) decrease the duration of action of the local anesthetic
(C) block the metabolism of ester-type local anesthetics
(D) enhance the distribution of the local anesthetic
(E) act synergistically with the local anesthetic at the nerve ion channel

(A)

127. Which one of the following inhalational anesthetics can only provide anesthetic effectiveness under hyperbaric conditions?

(A) enflurane (B) nitrous oxide (C) halothane (D) methoxyflurane (E) isoflurane

(B)

128. Muscle rigidity can be a side effect of which intravenous anesthetic?

(A) fentanyl B) midazolam (C) ketamine (D) propofol (E) thiopental

(C)

129. Foods containing tyramine should be avoided when taken with which class of medications?

(A) TCAs (B) MAOIs (C) SSRIs (D) atypical antidepressants (E) antihypertensive medications

(B)

130. Selegiline, an antidepressant also used for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, has which one of the following mechanisms of action?

(A) it is a selective MAO-B inhibitor (B) it blocks the reuptake of dopamine (C) it irreversibly binds to COMT (D) increases release of dopamine vesicles (E) blocks muscarinic cholinergic receptors

(A)

131. Which one of the following drugs acts by inhibiting neurotransmitter re-uptake?

(A) lithium (B) morphine (C) fluoxetine (D) levodopa (E) donepezil

(C)

132. Disulfiram effectively treats alcohol (ethanol) dependence by which of the following mechanisms?

(A) increasing plasma ethanol concentration (B) preventing the conversion of ethanol to methanol in the liver
(C) increasing circulating acetaldehyde concentrations
(D) blocking the action of ethanol at its cell membrane receptor
(E) stabilizing the cell membrane to prevent ethanol disruption

(C)

133. Latanoprost is an agonist at the PGF2 receptors and is effective for the treatment of?
(A) cornea abrasions (B) open-angle glaucoma (C) ocular albinism
(D) closed-angle glaucoma (E) allergic conjunctivitis

(B)

134. Clinical antipsychotic potency for "typical" antipsychotics correlate with actions at which receptor?
(A) dopamine D2 (B) α 2-adrenergic (C) muscarinic (D) histamine
(E) serotonin

(A)

135. Which agent listed below is an antipsychotic that can improve both positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
(A) chlorpromazine (B) haloperidol (C) thiothixene (D) risperidone (E) thioridazine

(D)

136. Most clinically used opioid analgesics are selective for which type of opioid receptor?
(A) kappa (κ) (B) alpha (α) (C) beta (β) (D) mu (μ) (E) delta (δ)

(D)

137. In a case of an opioid overdose, naloxone can be given in repeated doses because of which property of naloxone?
(A) may have a shorter half-life than the opioid agonist (B) is only effective at high cumulative doses
(C) is needed to stimulate the respiratory center (D) is safe only in extremely small doses (E) is only a partial opioid agonist

(C)

138. Baclofen is used to treat muscle spasticity because of which of the following effects?
(A) is a receptor agonist at GABAB receptors (B) blocks acetylcholine receptors
(C) enhances the release of GABA vesicles (D) is an antagonist as glutamate receptors
(E) increases GABA action at Cl- ion channel

(A)

139. After receiving a low dose of dexamethasone, a patient is found to have a plasma cortisol level of 20 μ g/dL the next morning. Which disorder is most likely in this patient?
(A) congenital adrenal hyperplasia (B) chronic adrenal insufficiency (C) 11 β - hydroxylase deficiency (D) Cushing's syndrome (E) pituitary insufficiency

(D)

140. Which antiepileptic agent gained wider therapeutic use also to treat trigeminal neuralgia and the manic phase of bipolar disorder?
(A) ethosuximide (B) zonisamide (C) levetiracetam
(D) carbamazepine (E) phenytoin

(D)

141. Local anesthetics exert their effects by which one of the following mechanisms?
(A) increasing K+ conductance and hyperpolarizing nerves
(B) blocking the Na+ channels in nerves
(C) inactivating the N+–K+ adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) pump
(D) blocking excitation at postsynaptic receptors
(E) blocking by a direct action only at the synapse
(B)

142. The older TCAs share all of the following adverse effects except which one?
(A) orthostatic hypotension (B) sedation (C) seizures (D) weight gain (E) sexual dysfunction
(E)

143. Which of the following is used as anesthetic in head injury?
a. Prpofol
b. Ketamine
c. Midazolam
d. Isoflurance
e. None of the above
(A)

144. Which one of the following anxiolytic drugs is noted for its lack of sedation?
a. Olanzipine
b. Diazepam
c. Oxazepam
d. Alprazolam
e. Buspirone
(E)

145. Vasoconstrictors are less effective in prolonging anesthetic properties of:
a. Procaine
b. Bupivacaine
c. Lidocaine
d. Mepivacaine
e. None of them
(B)

146. The drug of choice for partial seizures is:
a. Carbamazepin
b. Ethosuximide
c. Diazepam
d. Lamotrigine
e. Verapamil
(A)

147. Prolonged lithium therapy can cause:
a. Diabetes mellitus
b. Goiter
c. Parkinsonism
d. Gout
e. Bone fracture
(B)

148. Select the anesthetic that increase cardiac output and blood pressure:
a. Halothane
b. Fentanyl
c. Ketamine
d. Diazepam
e. Ketorolac
(C)

149. The minimal alveolar concentration (MAC) of halothane is:
a. 75%
b. 25%
c. 7.5%
d. 0.75%
e. 10%
(D)

150. The drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is:
a. Aspirin
b. Imipramine
c. Carbamazepine
d. Valproic acid
e. Diazepam
(C)

151. The following drug is a hallucinogen:
a. Cocaine
b. Cannabis
c. Heroin
d. Methaqualone
e. Opium
(B)

152. The drug of choice for hyperkinetic children is:
a. Methylphenidate
b. Nikethamide
c. Caffeine
d. Clonazepam

e. Phalcodein
(A)

153. Lorazepam can be safely used as a preanesthetic medication in a patient undergoing liver transplantation without fear of excessive CNS depression because the drug is
A. excreted in unchanged form
B. actively secreted into the GI tract
C. conjugated cxtrahepatically
D. a selective anxiolytic devoid of eNS depressant actions
E. reversible by naloxone
C

154. Which one of the following is an established clinical use of morphine?
A. Management of generalized anxiety disorders
B. Relief of-pain associated with biliary colic
C. Pulmonary congestion
D. Treatment of cough associated with use of ACE inhibitors
E. Suppression of the ethanol withdrawal syndrome
C

155. 'Which one of the following is characteristic of both phenytoin and carbamazepine?
A. Inhibition of hepatic cytochrome P450
B. First-order elimination at high therapeutic doses
C. Enhances the effects of oral contraceptives
D. Safe to use in pregnancy
E. Prevent sodium influx through fast sodium channels
E

156. Tricyclic antidepressants
A. increase the antihypertensive effect of guanethidine
B. have anticonvulsant activity
C. should not be used in patients with glaucoma
D. 'may increase oral absorption of levodopa
E. are sometimes used as antiarrhythmics
C

157. Which one of the following statements about lithium is accurate?
A. It causes symptoms of mild hyperthyroidism in up to 25% of patients.
B. Plasma levels are increased by a high-Na diet.
C. Adverse effects include acne, polydipsia, and polyuria .

D. Spina bifida is major concern in fetal development.
E. Sedative actions calm manic patients within 24 h.
C

158. Which one of the following pairs of "drug mechanism of action" is most accurate!
A. - Carbamazepine/facilitation of the actions of GABA "
B. Ethosuximide/blocks Na channels in axonal membranes
c. Phenelzine/inhibits dopa decarboxylase
D. Procaine/blocks Ca channels (type T) in thalamic neurons
E. Lithium/inhibits recycling of inositol
E

159. A 72-year-old woman with a long history of anxiety that has been treated with diazepam decides to triple her daily dose because of increasing fearfulness about "environmental noises." Two days after her attempt at self-prescribing, she is found extremely lethargic and nonresponsive, with markedly obtunded reflexes and reactions to painful stimuli. Respirations are 8/min and shallow. What drug should be given to reverse these signs and symptoms?
a. Dextroamphetamine
b. Flumazenil
c. Naltrexone
d. Physostigmine
e. Pralidoxime
B

160. A patient who has been treated for Parkinson disease for about a year presents with purplish, mottled changes to her skin. What drug is the most likely cause of this cutaneous response?
a. Amantadine
b. Bromocriptine
c. Levodopa (alone)
d. Levodopa combined with carbidopa
e. Pramipexole
A

161. A patient in the neurology unit at your hospital develops status epilepticus, and at the time there is no good information about the etiology. What drug should be given first for the fastest suppression of the seizures?
a. Carbamazepine
b. Lorazepam
c. Phenobarbital

d. Phenytoin
e. Valproic acid
B

162. A patient is transported to the emergency department by ambulance after repeated episodes of fainting. The cause was attributed to severe drug-induced orthostatic hypotension due to α-adrenergic blockade from one of the drug's main side effects. What drug was the most likely cause of this problem?
a. Buspirone
b. Chlorpromazine
c. Diphenhydramine
d. Haloperidol
e. Zolpidem
B

163. Clozapine, as an example of the "atypical antipsychotics," seldom is used as first-line (initial) therapy of schizophrenia. Compared with the older "traditional" antipsychotics, it is associated with a much higher risk of a serious adverse response. What is that greater risk?
a. Agranulocytosis
b. Extrapyramidal side effects (parkinsonism)
c. Hypoglycemia
c. Hypoglycemia
d. Hypotension, severe
e. Ventilatory depression or arrest
A

5.RESPIRATORY AND OTHER (AUTOCOIDS, GI, HEADACHE, PAIN AND INFLAMMATION)

1) A 16-year-old girl treated for asthma develops skeletal muscle tremors that are drug-induced. Which of the following was the most likely cause?
a. Albuterol b. Beclomethasone c. Cromolyn d. Ipratropium e. Montelukast
(A)

2) The drug that is recommended for erectile dysfunction as well as for the maintainence of patency of the ductus arteriosis is
a. Epoprostenol b. Alprostadil c. Carboprost d. Lanatanoprost e. Brimatoprost
(B)

3) A patient with severe COPD was admitted in ICU .He was put on sucralfate for the treatment of stress related ulcer. The sucralfate forms a barrier on the surface of ulcer against HCL & pepsin action. The barrier is formed due to
a) sucralfate physically counteracts the action of HCL.
b) Negatively charged sucrose sulfate binds to positively charged proteins on the base of ulcer
c) Sucralfate inhibits the secretion of HCL.
d) Sucralfate increases the secretion of Na -bicarbonate
e) Sucralfate increases the secretion of prostaglandins
(B)

4) A 25years old patient with IBS presented with constipation. She was put on lubiprostone- a prostaglandin analogue. Lubiprostone relieves constipation by
a. Stimulating type-2- chloride channel (clc-2) in the small intestine b. Increasing colonic transit time
c. Increasing gastric acidity d. Directly increasing the motility time of small intestine
e. Increases Na-rich fluid secretion
(A)

5) Which of the following agents augments the physiologic concentrationof IL-Raproteins in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis?
a. Adalimumab b. Leflunomide c. Etanaercept d. Ethambutol
e. Anakinra
(E)

6) Regarding the use of drugs in the treatment of asthma, which of the following decreases the release of mediators from mast cells and prevents bronchoconstriction?
a. Albuterol b. Theophylline c. Disodium cromoglycate d. Pentoxifylline
e. Tiotropium
(C)

7) Which of the following agents is used as an inhalation drug in asthma?
a. Atropine b. Ipratropium c. Lobeline d. Homatropinee. Pilocarpine
(B)

8) An 18-month-old boy dies from an accidental overdose of acetaminophen. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's death?
a. Arrhythmia b. Hemorrhagic stroke c. Liver failure
d. Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema e. Ventilatory failure
(C)

9) A group of college students is planning a mountain climbing trip to Himalayas. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate for them to take to prevent mountain sickness?
a. A carbonic anhydrase inhibitor b. A loop diuretic c. A thiazide diuretic
d. A β blocker e. An anticholinergic

(A)

10) Regarding the use of drugs in the treatment of asthma, which of the following increases cAMP and is the most effective bronchodilator?

a. Albuterol b. Theophylline c. Disodium cromoglycate
d. Pentoxifylline e. Tiotropium

(B)

11) Regarding the use of drugs in the treatment of asthma, which of the following is a muscarine antagonist that blocks the receptors competitively and prevents bronchoconstriction?

a. Albuterol b. Theophylline c. Disodium cromoglycate
d. Pentoxifylline e. Tiotropium

(E)

12) Which of the following statement is correct regarding CIMETIDINE used for Acid Peptic disease?

a. Inhibits the transporter that is primarily responsible for producing acid
b. Increases the mucosal protection
c. Forms a protective coating on ulcerated tissue, stimulate protective mechanisms and produces direct antimicrobial effects
d. Polymerizes in acid environment of stomach, forms a protective coating and accelerates the healing of peptic ulcer
e. Inhibits histamine receptors

(E)

13) A 30 year old female came in clinic with complaints of weakness and abdominal fullness. She reported that she has been constipated for 2 days. She was found to be normal on examination and she was given a laxative immediately. Which of the following is a bulk forming laxative?

a. Docusate b. Glycerine c. Mineral oil d. Senna e. Psyllium

(E)

14) Which of these statements is correct regarding AMOXICILLIN use in gastrointestinal tract?

a. Inhibits the transporter for producing acid
b. Increases the mucosal protection
c. Forms a protective coating on ulcerated tissue
d.Polymerizes in acid environment of stomach, forms a protective coating & accelerates healing of ulcer e. Is an antibiotic used in treatment regimen for H. pylori infection

(E)

15) Which of the following statement about histamine is wrong?

a. Causes sensory nerve ending desensitization b. Causes vasodilatation
c. Causes bronchial muscle contractiond. Increases exocrine secretions e. Causes pyrexia

(A)

16) An 8 years old child had repeated attacks of asthama . the physician advised a drug for the prophylaxis of asthama. The drug is a leukotriene inhbitor Which of the following could it be?

a. Montuleukast b. Alprostadil c. B2-anagonist d. Dexamethasone e. None of them

(A)

17) A 70 years old patient has been diagnosed to be suffering from COPD. He has mild difficulty in breathing. The condition is mild which of the following drugs would you recommend for this patient?

a. Fluticasone by aerosol b. Ipratropium by inhalation c. Theophyline orally
d. Zafirlukast orally e. Albuterol by aerosol

(A)

18) A 35 years old female used the prokinetic antiemetic drug (metaclopromide)for one month. By the end of the month sbe experienced a strange side effect. Which one among them could it be?

a. Loss of libido and insomnia b. Constipation c. anxiety
d. tardive dyskinesia e. Atonia

(D)

19) A 45years old patient came to the physician with gastric ulcer associated with H-pylori. The physician prescribed triple regimen which comprises of

a. Cimetidine + Amoxicillin + Levofloxacin b. Esomeprezole + Amoxicillin + Klarithromycin c. Esomeprazole + Amoxicillin + Bismuth colloidal agents
d. Lansoprazole + Tetracycline + Bismuth e.Lansoprazole + Tetracycline + Metroninazole

(B)

20) The presence of fats in the food increases the absorption which one of the following drugs.

a). Floucloxacillin b). Minocyclin c). Phenoxy methyl Penicillin
d).Griseofulvin e). Co trimaxazole.

(D)

21) A patient complained of frequent diarrhea. He was diagnosed to be a patient of Ulcerative Colitis. Which of the following drugs will help him?

a). Trimethoprim b). Sulphasalazine c). Sulphadimidine d). Pyrimethamine
e). Chloroquine

(B)

22) A patient was prescribed one of the following drugs for ascities. After sometimes he complained of development of Gynecomastia, hyperkalemia, and obstruction to flow of urine. What drug of the following could have those adverse effects?

a)Amiloride b)Captopril c)Triamterene d)Spironolactone e)Methyl dopa

(D)

23) Regarding antiemetic drugs, which of the following drug has anti-5HT3, anti-H1 and anti-D2 actions:
a). Ondansetron b). Scopalamine c). Domperidone d). Prochlorperazine e). Chlorpromazne
(E)

24) Which one of the following drugs can be used as disease modifying anti rheumatic drug.
a) Aspirin in high doses b) Lefunomide c) Colchicine
d) Ibuprofine e) Niclosamide
(B)

25) An elderly patient had to be bed ridden for couple of months , during his stay in bed he developed swelling and pain in his left leg. He was diagnosed to be suffering from deep vein thrombosis. Which of the following drugs will help him.
a). Salbutomol b). Heparin c). Vit. K d). Prednesilone e). Phenytoin Sodium.
(B)

26) A child with asthma is being treated with an adrenoceptor agonist to prevent bronchospasm. Which side effect is typically associated with this drug?
(a) sedation (b) rapid heart rate (c) muscle weakness
(d) high blood pressure (e) blurred vision
(B)

27) After being stung by a bee, a woman experiences urticaria, laryngeal edema, difficult breathing and hypotension. She receives oxygen and administration of an adrenoceptor agonist. Which action would lead to bronchodilation?
(a) increased cAMP levels (b) increased cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) levels
(c) increased IP3 levels (d) calcium influx (e) sequestration of calcium
(A)

28) The doctor wants to prescribe scopolamine skin patch for a patient who will be leaving for an expensive cruise. Then, he comes to know that there is one finding in the patient that rules out prescribing the drug. Why does he rule out the drug?
a. Bradycardia b. history of diarrhea from shellfish c. hypothyroidism
d. Parkinson's disease e. angle-closure glaucoma
(E)

29) A male patient takes Yohimbine in excess to enhance sexual power and performance but ends up with symptoms of toxicity. Which would the doctor expect as a response to this drug?
a.Bronchoconstriction b. bradycardia c. excessive lachrymal secretion
d. hypertension e. constipation
(D)

30) A 40-year-old patient of rheumatoid arthritis is taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for a long time. She develops peptic ulceration. To avoid this complication, which of the following prostaglandin analogues is appropriate with NSAIDs?
a.Alprostadil b. dinoprost c. latanoprost d. carboprost e. misoprostol
(E)

31) A family has planned a journey to Hilly area. Their 10 years old son is having motion sickness. The anti-motion sickness drug should be administered?
a. Twelve hours before commencing journey b. One hour before commencing journey
c. Immediately after commencing journey d. At the first feeling of motion sickness
e. Eight hours before start of journey
(B)

32) A 50 years old patient having rheumatoid arthritis is admitted in medical ward. The physician want to put him glucocorticoid. Which of the following glucocorticoids produces the least Sodium retention.
a. Cortisone b. Hydrocortisone c.Prednisolone d.Dextramethasone e.Fludrocortisone
(D)

33) Indomethacin is preferred over Colchicine for acute attack of Gout because it is:
a. Less likely to cause gastrointestinal bleeding. b. Less likely to cause CNS disturbances.
c. Less likely to cause acute renal failure. d. More likely to reduce inflammation.
e. More likely to prevent further acute attacks.
(D)

34) A patient who was transported by ambulance to emergency departme..t took a potentially lethal overdose of aspirin. Which of following drugs world be a helpful adjunct to manage this severe aspirin poisoning?
a. Acetaminophen b. Amphetamines (e.g dextroamphetamine)
c. N-acetylcysteine d. Phenobarbital e. Sodium bicarbonate
(E)

35) A drug that completely suppresses hydro chloric acid secretion in the stomach is
a. Cimetidine b. Magnesium Hydroxide c. Lansoprazole
d. Hyoscine compound e. Misoprostol
(C)

36) A 45 years old man presents to the emergency ward with Aspirin overdose. Which of the following will result from Aspirin over dose
a. Causes metabolic & respiratory acidosis b. Causes metabolic & respiratory alkalosis
c. Causes metabolic alkalosis & respiratory acidosis d. Causes metabolic acidosis
e. Causes respiratory acidosis
(C)

37) Misoprostol, an analog of PGE1, is sometime used adjunctively to stimulate gastric mucus production and help reduce the incidence of gastric ulcer associated with long term or

high dose NASAIDs therapy for arthritis. Which of the following is the other main use for this lipid derived autacoids?

a. Closure of a patent ductus arteriosus in newborns
b. Contraception in women who should not receive estrogens or progestins
c. Induction of abortion in conjunction with mifepristone
d. Prophylacsis of asthma in lieu of a corticosteroid
e. Suppression of uterine contractility in women with premature labor

(C)

38. A woman with allergic conjunctivitis uses a drug that prevents the release of chemical mediators from mast cells. Which mechanism is responsible for this pharmacologiceffect?

(A) Activation of β 2–adrenoceptors (B) Decreased cytokine production
(C) Blockade of muscarinic receptors (D) Inhibition of 5–lipoxygenase (E) Blockade of calcium influx

(E)

39. A woman is found to have a duodenal ulcer caused by H. pylori infection, and she desires the shortest effective treatment available. Which drug combination would most likely achieve this goal?

(A) Once daily lansoprazole, amoxicillin, and metronidazole
(B) Twice daily omeprazole, bismuth subsalicylate, and tetracycline
(C) Once daily famotidine, amoxicillin, and clarithromycin
(D) Twice daily lansoprazole, amoxicillin, and clarithromycin
(E) Twice daily rabeprazole, cimetidine, and bismuth subsalicylate

(D)

40. A woman with traveler's diarrhea is treated with an agent that is not absorbed from the gut. Which agent was most likely used for this condition?

(A) Ciprofloxacin (B) Rifaximin (C) Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole
(D) Daptomycin (E) Nitrofurantoin

(D)

41. Aspirin is often used in low doses to prevent platelet aggregation by inhibiting the synthesis of which substance?

(A) Leukotriene (B) Prostacyclin (prostaglandin I2 [PGI2])
(C) Thromboxane A2
(D) Arachidonic acid
(E) Phospholipase A2

(C)

42. A boy experiences a moderately severe reaction to a wasp sting. Which method of corticosteroid administration is appropriate for this patient?

(A) Continuous high dose therapy for several weeks
(B) Continuous low dose therapy for several weeks
(C) Gradually increasing doses over several days

(D) Gradually decreasing doses over several days
(E) Intermittent every-other-day therapy until symptoms resolve
(D)

43) Generally the antiemetic are known to act primarily on
a. H2 receptor in gastric mucosa b. H1 receptor c. Chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ)
d. Vomiting centre e. 5HT receptor
(C)

44) A 50 year old man who is a chain smoker has been advised to quit smoking by the doctor. Which of the following drugs would you suggest will help him?
a. Venlafaxine b. Duloxitine c. Benzodiazepine d. Bupropion e. Nefazodone
(D)

45) Which of the following drugs is used for the treatment of acute gouty arthritics?
a. Colchicine b. Probenicid c. Paracetamol d. Cold e. Ibubrufen
(E)

46) A group of college students is planning a mountain climbing trip to Himalyas. Which of the following drugs would be appropriate for them to take to prevent mountain sickness?
a. A thiazide diuretic. b. An anticholinergic.
c. A carbonic anhydrase inhibitor.
d. A loop diuretic. e. A β-blocker.
(C)

47) A 37 year old female with history of sulfonamide allergy and open angle glaucoma is treated with topical timolol. She started having tightness in the chest afterwards; which was relieved with inhaled albuterol. The likely explanation is:
a. Drug allergy to timolol b. Hemolysis caused by G6PD deficiency
c. Bronchoconstriction due to BETA blockers d. Induction of erythrocyte sickling e. Timolol idiosyncrasy
(C)

48) In case of hill journey, antimotion sickness drugs are best administered at
a. Twelve hours before commencing journey b. One hour before commencing journey c. Immediately after commencing journey d. At the first feeling of motion sickness e. 8hrs before start of journey
(B)

49) In peptic ulcer, antacids are now primarily used for
a. prompt pain relief b. Ulcer healing c. Preventing ulcer relapse
d. Control of bleeding from the ulcer e. All of the above
(A)

50) A 40-year-old patient of rheumatoid arthritis is taking non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs for a long time. She develops peptic ulceration. To avoid this complication, which of the following prostaglandin analogues is appropriate with NSAIDs?
a. alprostadil b. dinoprost c. latanoprost d. carboprost e. misoprostol
(E)

51) A child with asthma is being treated with an adrenoceptor agonist to prevent bronchospasm. Which side effect is typically associated with this drug?
a. sedation b. rapid heart rate c. muscle weakness d. high blood pressure e. blurred vision
(B)

52) Among NSAIDs, aspirin is unique because it;
a. irreversibly inhibits its target enzyme b.prevents episodes of gouty arthritis with long-term use c. reduces fever d. reduces the risk of colon cancer e. selectively inhibits the COX-2 enzyme
(A)

53) Which of the following antihistamines would be best used to treat mild nausea and vomiting due to motion sickness?
a. cetirizine b. fexofenadine c. loratadine d. diphenhydramine e. meclizine
(E)

54) A patient who was transported by ambulance to the emergency department took a potentially lethal overdose of aspirin. Which of the following drugs would be a helpful adjunct to manage this severe aspirin poisoning?
a.Acetaminophen b.Amphetamines c.N - acetylcysteine d.Phenobarbital e.NaHCO3
(E)

55) A female asthmatic patient is on oral glucocorticoids since last six months. She can present with the following side effects except:
a.Osteoporosis b.Purple strai on abdomen c.Pharyngitis d.Obesity e.Osteomalacia
(A)

56. A child with asthma is being treated with an adrenoceptor agonist to prevent bronchospasm. Which side effect is typically associated with this drug?
(A) sedation (B) rapid heart rate (C) muscle weakness (D) high blood pressure
(E) blurred vision
(B)

57. After being stung by a bee, a woman experiences urticaria, laryngeal edema, difficult breathing and hypotension. She receives oxygen and administration of an adrenoceptor agonist. Which action would lead to bronchodilation?
(A) increased cAMP levels B) increased cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) levels
(C) increased IP3 levels (D) calcium influx (E) sequestration of calcium
(A)

58. Which drug should be avoided in persons with asthma?
(A) sotalol (B) diltiazem (C) flecainide (D) quinidine (E) lidocaine
(A)

59. Aspirin is often used in low doses to prevent platelet aggregation by inhibiting the synthesis of which substance?
(A) leukotriene (B) prostacyclin (prostaglandin I2 [PGI2]) (C) thromboxane A2
(D) arachidonic acid (E) phospholipase A2
(C)

60. A woman is using a skin patch medication to prevent motion sickness while on a cruise ship. Which adverse effect may result from taking this drug?
(A) flatulence B) heartburn (C) headache (D) diarrhea (E) dry mouth
(E)

61. A woman with allergic conjunctivitis uses a drug that prevents the release of chemical mediators from mast cells. Which mechanism is responsible for this pharmacologic effect?
(A) activation of β2-adrenoceptors (B) decreased cytokine production (C) blockade of muscarinic receptors (D) inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase E) blockade of calcium influx
(E)

62) Which one of the following drugs can be used for the prevention of Premature Labour.
a). Ergotamine b). Ergometrine c). Nifedipine d). Oxytocin e). Thyroxine.
(C)

63) A 30 years school teacher is on oral contraceptive pills for the last 3 years. What will the Gynecologist advise her if she misses a dose.
a. Continue with the course without regard to the missed dose
b. Take 2 pills the next day and continue with the course
c. Take 2 pills every day for the remaining part of the course
d. Discontinue the course and use alternative method of contraception
e. Take 2 tablet for the first week only
(B)

64) Ergometrine stops post-partum hemorrhage by:
a. Causing vasoconstriction of uterine arteries b. Increasing tone of uterine muscle
c. Promoting coagulation d. Inducing platelet aggregation e. All of the above.
(B)

65) Tamoxifen is a relative estrogen receptor modulator that acts therapeutically as an estrogen agonist in bone and as an estrogen antagonist in
a. Liver b. Breast c. Uterus d. Ovary e. Brain
(B)

66. A woman is placed on a drug that has antiestrogen effects on uterine and breast tissue. This drug is primarily used for which indication?

(A) Breast cancer (B) Osteoporosis (C) Menopausal symptoms
(D) Endometriosis (E) Contraception

(B)

67) Ergometrine stops post partum haemorrhage by

a. Causing vasoconstriction of uterine arteries b. Increasing tone of uterine muscle
c. Promoting coagulation d. Inducing platelet aggregation e. All of the above

(B)

68) Which of the following is an estrogen that is used in most combined hormonal contraceptives?

a. Clomiphene b. Estrone c. Ethenyl estrodiol d. Drethylstilbestrol e. Nargestrel

(C)

69) Which of the following drug is used as an emergency contraceptive

a. Clomiphene b. Danazol c. Ergometrine d. L-norgestrel e. Toremifene

(D)

70) A pregnant woman in the 28th week of gestation experiences uterine contractions every 5-10 minutes. Which is the most appropriate drug for this problem?

a. Epinephrine b. Pseudoephedrine c. Ritodrine d. Salbutamol e. Oxytocin

(C)

71) Which of the following is the drug of choice for inducing labor?

a. oxytocin b. misoprostol c. methyl ergonovine
d. dinoprostone e. carboprost tromethamine

(A)

72. The 4th to the 10th week of gestation is the period of time when there is the greatest concern about drug-induced

(A) fetal cardiac arrest (B) fetal hemorrhage (C) fetal malformations
(D) labor (E) fetal jaundice

(C)

73. Which of the following drugs is most commonly used for prophylaxis of migraine:

a. Ergotamine
b. Propranolol
c. Methysergide
d. Sumatriptan
e. Naratryptan

(B)

74. For a patient of peptic ulcer,the safest non opioid analgesic is:

a. Celecoxib diclofenac sodium
b. Paracetamol
c. Ibuprofen
d. Aspirin

e. NONE

(C)

75. All of the following are used for prophylaxis of asthma,except?

a. Montelukast-na+
b. Zileuton
c. Beclomethasone
d. Albuterol
e. Cromolyn

(D)

76. In case of malignant hyperthermia,which one should be given?

a. Succcinylcholine
b. Propranolol
c. Dantrolene
d. Isoproterenol
e. Aspirin

(C)

77. NSAIDs stops all of the following,except?

a. PGI
b. TXA
c. PGE
d. All of the above
e. LTC

(E)

78. Generally the earliest manifestation of salicylism is:

a. Visual disturbance
b. Excitement
c. Hyperventilation
d. Tinnitus
e. Hearing loss

(D)

79. The following anti-inflammatory analgesic has been cleared for pediatric use:

a. Indomethacin
b. Ibuprofen
c. Ketorolac
d. Piroxicam
e. Diclofenac sodium

(B)

80. A patient using NSAIDs for chronic pain develops a bleeding ulcer, What drug is dcsignes to selectively treat ulcers of this type?

A. Farnotidinc
13. Bismuth
C. Aluminum hydroxide
D. Misoprostol
E. Muscarinic antagonists.
D

81. Acute poisoning with acetaminophen often requires the use of a specific antidote. The beneficial propcrty of this antidote is that it
A. supplies sulfhydryl groups to dctoxify a reactive metabolite
13. induces P450 enzymes to enhance elimination
C. block the metabolism of acetaminophen
D. enhances renal clearance of .rcctaminophcn
E. chclaics acetaminophen
A

82. Which glucocorticoid is most likely to cause sodium and water rctention?
A. dexamethasone
13. bctamcthasonc
C. cortisol
D. celecoxib
E. desmopressin
C

83. Cromolyn useful in many patients with asthma because it
A. inhibits COX 2
B. blocks adenosine receptors in bronchiolar smooth muscle
C. prevents antigen–induced degranulation of mast cells
D. inhibits phosphodiesterase
E. mRNA for IL–2
C

84. A young boy is diagnosed with asthma. His primary symptom is frequent cough, not bronchospasm or wheezing. Other asthma medications are started, but until their effects develop fully we wish to suppress the cough without running a risk of suppressing ventilatory drive or causing sedation or other
unwanted effects. Which drug would meet these needs the best?
a. Codeine
b. Dextromethorphan
c. Diphenhydramine

d. Hydrocodone
e. Promethazine
B

85. A patient suffering status asthmaticus presents in the emergency department. Blood gases reveal severe respiratory acidosis and hypoxia. Even large parenteral doses of a selective β2 agonist fail to dilate the airways
adequately; rather, they cause dangerous degrees of tachycardia. Which pharmacologic intervention or approach is most likely to control the acute symptoms and restore the bronchodilator efficacy of the adrenergic drug?
a. Give a lipoxygenase inhibitor (eg, montelukast)
b. Give a parenteral corticosteroid
c. Give parenteral diphenhydramine
d. Switch to epinephrine
e. Switch to isoproterenol (β1/β2 agonist)
B

86. A patient consumes an excessive dose of theophylline and develops toxicity in response to the drug. What is the expected sign, symptom, or other consequence of this overdose?
a. Bradycardia
b. Drowsiness progressing to sleep and then coma
c. Hepatotoxicity
d. Paradoxical bronchospasm
e. Seizures
E

87. A newborn has oxygenation and hemodynamic problems because of a patent (open) ductus arteriosus. Which drug usually would be administered in an attempt to close the lesion?
a. Cimetidine
b. Diphenhydramine
c. Indomethacin
d. Misoprostol
e. Prostaglandin E1 (PGE1; alprostadil)
C

88. Aspirin generally should be avoided as an anti-inflammatory, analgesic, or antipyretic drug by patients with hyperuricemia or gout. That is because it counteracts the effects of one important drug the hyperuricemic patient may be taking. Which drug has its desired uric acid–related effects reduced or eliminated
by this prototypic NSAID?

a. Acetaminophen
b. Allopurinol
c. Colchicine
d. Indomethacin
e. Probenecid
E

89. A patient takes an acute, massive overdose of aspirin that, without proper intervention, will probably be fatal. What would you expect to occur in the advanced (late) stages of aspirin (salicylate) poisoning?
a. Hypothermia
b. Metabolic alkalosis
c. Respiratory alkalosis
d. Respiratory plus metabolic acidosis
e. Ventilatory stimulation
D

6.ENDOCRINE

1) A 65 years old male patient with multinodular goiter is scheduled for the near total thyriodectomy. Which of the following drugs do you suggest the patient should take 10-14 days prior to surgery in order to reduce the vascularity of the gland.
a. Levothyroxine b. Liothyronine c. Lugol's iodine
d. Prednisolone e. Radioactive iodine
(C)

2) The blood level of which of the following one can be measured to measure the level of insulin indirectly in the blood of a diabetic patient,
a. Glucose b. Potassium c. Glucagon d. C-Peptide
e. Amylase
(D)

3) A 70 year old man is diagnosed with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), and his physician is considering drug treatment of the condition. It was decided that the drug finasteride will be used. The effects of finasteride will result in a decrease in the synthesis of what substance?
a. Epinephrine b. Norepinephrine c. Dihydrotestosterone
d. Testosterone e. GnRH
(C)

4) Which drug has utility in inhibiting the severe secretory diarrhea of hormone - secreting tumors of the pancreas and GI tract, as well as in the treatment of acromegaly?

a. Octreotide b. Leuprolide c. Bromocriptine d. Sertraline e. Anastrazole
(A)

5) Which of the following drugs is taken during the first part of a meal for the purpose of delaying the absorption of dietary carbohydrates?
a. Acarbose b. Exenatide c. Glipizide d. Pioglitazone e. Repaglimide
(A)

6) Metabolic rate of the following organ is not significantly affected by thyroxine:
a. Brain b. Heart c. Liver d. Skeletal muscle e. Lungs
(E)

7) Insulin resistance can be minimized by the use of:
a. Corticosteroids b. Tolbutamide c. Protamine d. Monocomponent/human insulin e. Regular insulin
(B)

10) Regarding clinical use of hormones and their analogs, which of the following is an analog GnRH?
a. Mecasermin b. Conivaptin c. Tolvaptin d. Oxytocin e. Menotropin
(E)

11) A 30 year old came in OPD with excessive milk discharge. She has been complaining of being tired and disturbed all this time she was taken to immediate care and was given treatment with prolactin antagonist. Regarding clinical use of hormones and their analogs, which of the following is an antagonist of prolactin?
a. Mecasermin b. Conivaptin c. Tolvaptin d. Cabergoline e. Atosiban
(D)

12) A female asthmatic patient is on oral glucocorticoids since last six months. She can present with the following side effects except:
a. Obesity b. Osteoporosis c. Pharyngitis
d. Purple stray on abdomen e. Osteomalacia
(C)

13) A 28 years old female had amenorrhea, primary infertility and gallactorea. After the intake of drug, gallactorea disappeared and she conceived. Which of the following drug could be the cause?
a. Bromocriptine b. Desmopressin c. Human chorionic gonadotrpin hormone
d. Octreotride e. Leuprolide
(A)

14) A 65 years old male patient with multinodular goiter is scheduled for the near total thyriodectomy. Which of the following drugs do you suggest the patient should take 10-14 days prior to surgery in order to reduce the vascularity of the gland.

a. Levothyroxine b. Liothyronine c. Lugol's iodine d. Prednisolone e. Radioactive iodine
(C)

15) A woman with postmenopausal osteoporosis started on alendronate, what is the possible mode of action?
a. Activates vitamin D b. Directly forms hydroxyapatite crystals in the bone
c. Provides supplemental calcium in the diet d. Provide supplemental phosphorus
e. Reduce the number and activity of osteoclasts in bone
(E)

16) A 60 year old men with type 2 diabetes mellitus is treated with pioglytazone .which of the following is the mechanism of action
a. Block intestinal carbohydrate absorption b. Causes glycosuria
c. Increases hepatic gluconeogenesis d. Increases release of endogenous insulin
e. Increases target tissue sensitivity to insulin
(E)

17) All of the following drugs can failure of oral contraceptive pills except
a. Ampicillin b. Rifampicin c. Amiodarone d. Tetracyclines e. Phenytoin
(C)

18) A post-natal patient with PPH came to labor room, on examination the uterus was relaxed, what will be drug of choice
a. PGE2 b. PGF2 α c. Both a&b d. Lukotrienes e. Thromboxanes
(B)

19) Gonadotropins can be used for the treatment of infertility due to pituitary insufficiency. Side effects of gonadotropin administration include:
a).ovarian atrophy and menopausal symptoms b).multiple births c).hirsutism
d).ovarian enlargement and rupture e).adrenal atrophy
(B)

20) Many Factors or drugs are known to affect growth hormone secretion. Those drugs that stimulate release ofgrowth hormone in normal subjects include all of the following EXCEPT:
a).Clonidine b).Bromocriptine c).Growth hormone releasing hormone
d).Serotonin e).somatostatin
(E)

21) A side effect of human biosynthetic growth hormone is:
a).Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease b).Antibody formation c).Hypoglycemia
d).Transmission of HIV e).Hepatitis B
(A)

22) A lady who was suffering from Hyperthyroidism. She plans to become pregnant. Which of the following is suitable for her Hyperthyroidism during pregnancy.
a). Radioactive Iodine b). Propylthiouracil c). Lugols iodine

d). carbimizole e). Methimizole

(B)

23) A 45 year old diabetic is admitted in emergency in medical ward as having Diabetic keto-acidosis. Which Insulin preparation is the drug of choice for the patient?

a. Regular insulin b. Lente insuline. Isophane insulin d. Monocomponent insulin

c. PZI

(A)

24) A 50 years old diabetic patient developed lactic acidosis. Which of the following antidiabetic drug should not be given to this patient?

a. Chlorpropamide b. Phenformin c. Glipizide d. Metformin e. Glimpiride

(B)

25. A man is given a drug to reduce thyroid gland size and vascularity before surgical thyroidectomy. Which mechanism is responsible for its use in this setting?

(A) Inhibition of the sodium/iodide symporter

(B) Inhibition of thyroperoxidase

(C) Inhibition of TSH secretion

(D) Inhibition of thyroid hormone release

(E) Destruction of thyroid tissue

(D)

26. After exposure to radioactive fallout containing 131I, which agent could be administered to prevent destruction of thyroid tissue?

(A) Liothyronine (B) Methimazole (C) Propranolol

(D) Potassium iodide (E) Levothyroxine

(D)

27) A patient came to endocrinology OPD in the 2nd trimester with Hyperthyroidism. She was put on drug which blocks the oxidation and iodination of thioglobulin which drug can it be

a. Methamazole b. Propyl thiouraicil c. Lugol's iodine d. Propanolol

e. Corticosteroid

(B)

28) A man with diabetic autonomic neuropathy complains of dizziness and fainting when arising from bed in the morning. Which drug would be most beneficial to this patient?

a. Dobutamine b. Salbutamol c. Midodrine d. Clonidine e. Isoproterenol

(C)

29) The insulin preparation of choice in diabetic ketoacidosis is

a. Regular insulin b. Lente insulin c. Isophane insulin d. Monocomponent insulin e. PZI

(A)

30) Which of the following agent will block glucocorticoid receptors

a. Beclomethasone b. Ketoconazole c. Mifipristone d. Spironolactone e. Misoprostol

(C)

31) Which agent would be appropriate for the management of postmenopausal osteoporotic females

a. Vitamin D b. Raloxifene c. Propranolol d. Corticosteroids e. Aspirin

(B)

32) Type 2 diabetes Mellitus patient begins gaining weight after several months of therapy of oral anti diabetic agent. Workup indicates edema and other s/s of heart failure. Which of the following anti diabetic agent was the most likely cause?

a.Biguinides b. Ascarbose c. Glitazones d. Metformin e. Sulfonamides

(C)

33. Bromocriptine,is an antagonist drug of;

a. Adrenaline
b. Prolactin
c. Somatotropin
d. Atropine
e. Amoxicillin

(B)

34. Metabolic rate of the following organ is not significantly affected by thyroxine:

a. Brain
b. Heart
c. Liver
d. Skeletal muscle
e. Lungs

(A)

35. Insulin resistance can be minimized by the use of:

a. Corticosteroids
b. Tolbutamide
c. Protamine
d. Monocomponent/human insulin
e. Regular insulin

(D)

36. Estrogens are palliative in the following malignancy:

a. Carcinoma breast
b. Carcinoma cervix
c. Endometrial carcinoma
d. Carcinoma prostate
e. BPH

(D)

37. The most suitable vitamin D preparation for vitamin D dependent rickets is:

a. Calciferol
b. Cholecalciferol

c. Calcifediol
d. Calcitriol
e. Mannitol
(D)

38. A 70-year-old man is diagnosed with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), and his physician is considering drug treatment of the condition. It was decided that the drug finasteride will be used. The effects of finasteride will result in a decrease in the synthesis of what substance?
A. Epinephrine
B. Norepinephrine
C. Dihydrotestosterone
D. Testosterone
E. GnRH
C

39. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding drug management of hyperthyroidism?
A. The actions of thyroid peroxidase are inhibited by IODINE 131
B. B blockers inhibits the conversion of thyroxine to triiodothyronine
C. Carbimazole is unable to cross the placental barrier
D. Iodide salts can be used for long-term management
E. The iodination of tyrosyl residues to form MIT and DIT are inhibited by beta blockers
B

40. A 22-year-old woman has been sexually assaulted and she wishes to have the pregnancy terminated by pharmacologic means. What is generally the most appropriate drug, assuming no contraindications?
a. Ergonovine (or methylergonovine)
b. Mifepristone
c. Raloxifene
d. Ritodrine
e. Tamoxifen
B

41. A patient presents in the emergency department (ED) with a massive overdose of a drug. The most worrisome signs and symptoms include excessive cardiac stimulation (severe tachycardia, palpitations, angina, etc). The ED physician orders IV administration a β-adrenergic blocker, saying (correctly) it is the only drug

likely to normalize cardiac function quickly and save the patient's life. What was the most likely drug the patient overdosed on?

a. A second-generation sulfonylurea (eg, glipizide, glyburide)
b. Insulin
c. Levothyroxine
d. Prednisone (oral glucocorticoid)
e. Propylthiouracil

C

42. A patient with hypothyroidism following thyroidectomy will require lifelong hormone replacement therapy. What drug or formulation generally would be most suitable?

a. Levothyroxine (T4)
b. Liothyronine
c. Liotrix
d. Protirelin
e. Thyroid, desiccated

A

7.CHEMOTHERAPY

1) A 40years old man is suffering from Klebsella pneumoniae. He was advised to be put on piperacillin by the physician. After a few days the patient's condition worsened. He went to another physician who hospitalized him and added another drug with piprecillin , with 48hrs the patient started showing tremendous improvement which drug do think he added

a. Oxicillin b. Dicloxacillin c. Tazobactum d. Clavulanic acid e. Ampicillin

(C)

2) A 16yrs old boy came to orthopedic surgeon complaining of difficulty to walk due to severe pain in the posterior aspect of the right lower limb. The doctor diagnosed him to be suffering from Achilles tendon. On probing he told the doctor that 8 months back he used some antibiotics for respiratory tract infection, could the condition be due to the use of some antibiotic, if yes, then which one.

a. Ampicillin b. Gentamycin c. Clindamycin d. Flouroquinolones e. Sulfonamides.

(D)

3) A 35yrs old female after delivery of third child was diagnosed to develop choriocarcinoma. She was put on anticancer therapy. She after some time developed megaloblastic anemia. Which of the following drugs could be the cause?

a. Doxorubicin b. Metheotrexate c. Cisplastin d. 6-Mercaptopurine e. 5- FU

(B)

4) Which of the following pharmacologic agents is most effective in causing activation of phagocytes and production of oxygen metabolites that are toxic to microorganisms?
a. Dexamethasone b. Interferon-alpha-2b c. Interferon-beta-1a
d. Inteferon-gamma-1b e. Prednisone
(D)

5) A young boy of 18 yrs has been diagnosed to have ocular cysticercosis, which of the following drugs is contraindicated
a. Albendazole b. Praziquantil c. Niclosamide d. Pyrantel pamoate e. Chloroquine
(B)

6) A 40 year old man has been on primary therapy for active pulmonary tuberculosis for the past 2 months. At his regular clinic visit, he complains of a pins and needles sensation in his feet. You suspect that he might be deficient in which one of the following vitamins?
a. Ascorbic acid b. Calcitriol c. Folic acid d. Niacin e. Pyridoxine
(E)

7) A absorption of which of the following is greatly decreased in the absence of gastric acidity?
a. Fluconazole b. Flucytosine c. Griseofulvin d. Ketoconazole e. Nystatin
(D)

8) A 30 year old patient with G6PD deficiency after the use of anti-malarial has dark colored urine. Which of the anti-malarial has he used?
a. Artemisinin b. Chloroquine c. Doxycycline d. Primaquine e. Pyrimethmine
(D)

9) A 35 year old man has recently taken treatment for a malignancy. He now presents to emergency with chief complaint of shortness of breath. On investigation he was found to be having cardiomyopathy. Which drug is prone to cause this side effect:
a. Bleomycin b. Cyclosporine c. Doxorubicin d. Methotrexate e. Vincristine
(C)

10) Which of the following is used topically for genital herpes infection?
a. Acyclovir b. Amantadine c. Foscarnet d. Ritonavir e. Trifluridine
(A)

11) A 12 year old boy developed high grade fever joint pains & diarrhea for 2 weeks. He was given some antibiotic that caused yellow brown discoloration of teeth. The drug most likely causing the above symptoms is
a. Chloramphenicol b. Griseofulvin c. Penicillin d. Tetracycline e. Verapamil
(D)

12) The drug of choice for the treatment of pseudomembranous colitis is:
a. Neomycin b. Ceftriaoxone c. Metronidazole d. Vancomycin e. Azithromycin
(C)

13) Drug of choice for herpes simplex virus(HPV):
a. Acyclovir b. Griseofulvin c. Metformin d. Penicillin e. Foscarnet
(A)

14) The drug of choice for L-monocytogenous infections;
a. Ampicillin b. Cephradine c. Sulphonamide d. Trimethoprim e. Cloxacillin
(A)

15) The following drug is used for oral treatment of trichomonas vaginitis:
a. Diiodohydroxyquin b. Tinidazole c. Clotrimazole d. Natamycin e. Clofazemine
(B)

16) What is pharmacological term that refers to the rapid decrease sensitivity to a drug after administration?
a. Hypersensitivity b. Hyporeactivity c. Idiosyncracy d. Tachyphylaxis e. Tolerance
(D)

17) A patient aged 35 came to skin OPD with marked redness in upper trunk, neck and face. History revealed that he was kept hospitalized for 7 days due to abdominal trauma and received different antibiotics. In your opinion what antibiotic has caused this side effect:
a. Cloxacillin b. Vancomycin c. Nafcillin d. Methicillin e. Amoxcillin
(B)

18) A 45 years old female suffering from Carcinoma Breast after mastectomy is on chemotherapy as well. She developed hematuria. The oncologist diagnosed as having Acute hemorrhage cystitis. This is a common toxic effect seen with:
a. Vincristine b. Tamoxifen c. Doxorubicin d. Cyclophosphamide e. Fluorouracil
(D)

19) A school boy suffering from worm infestation is treated by physician with an agent that activates nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in a helminth. Which organism is most likely infecting this patient?
a. Taenia solium b. Ascaris lumbricoides c. Schistosoma mansoni
d. Onchocerca volvulus e. Trichinella spiralis
(B)

20) A seventeen year-old boy is suffering from chloroquine-sensitive plasmodium vivax malaria. What combination of drugs is most appropriate for this patient?
a. chloroquine plus doxycyclineb. quinine plus fensidar c. mefloquine plus primaquine
d. chloroquine plus primaquine e. quinine plus clindamycin
(D)

21) A 40 year-old man under treatment for pulmonary TB has acute-onset right big toe pain, swelling, and low-grade fever. His physical examination was consistent with gouty

arthritis, and he was found to have high serum uric acid levels. Which of the following anti TB drug is known to cause high uric acid levels?

a. Pyrazinamide b. Streptomycin c. Isoniazid d. Rifampin e. Ethambutol

(A)

22) A 28-year-old man is being treated for testicular carcinoma, and he developed severe and irreversible pulmonary fibrosis. Which of the following anti-cancer drug is most likely responsible for causing this adverse effect?

a. Vinblastine b. Cisplatine c. Doxorubicin d. Bleomycin e. Methotrexate

(D)

23) A 34 year old female suffering from hepatitis C infection has been treated with proper treatment but she develops flu like illness. Which of the following is responsible?

a. ribavirin b. sofosbuvir c. lamivudine d. interferon e. adefovir

(D)

24) A 56 year old man is treated with 'daunorubicin' for transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Which one of the following adverse effects is most likely associated with this drug?

a. Ototoxicity b. Pulmonary fibrosis c. Peripheral neuropathy

d. Cardiomyopathy e. Haemorrhagic cystitis

(D)

25) Which of the following is true about tapeworm infestation?

a. Niclosarnide is a drug of second choice b. Albendazole is a drug of second choice

c. Albendazole is a drug of first choice d. Mebendazole is a drug of second choice

e. Mebendazole is a drug of first choice

(C)

26) The most serious adverse effect of amphotericin B is

a. Kidney dysfunction b. Liver dysfunction c. Neuropathy

d. Ototoxicity e. Pancytopenia

(A)

27) Which one of the following is the drug of choice in hydatid cyst?

a. Albendazole b. Ivermectin c. Niclosamide d. Piperazine e. Praziquantel

(A)

28) The following is a drug of choice for treating cytomegalovirus infection in AIDS patient

a. Acyclovir b. Didanosine c. Ganciclovir d. Lamivudine e. Zidovudine

(C)

29) A patient started on 1st line anti TB drug presents in the OPD with the complaint of reduced visual acuity after 3 months. Which drug has to be stopped?

a. Ethambutol b. Isoniazid c. Pyrazinamide d. Rifampicin e. Streptomycin

(A)

30) A 35 year old man has recently taken treatment for a malignancy. He now presents to emergency with the chief complaint of shortness of breath. On investigation he was found to be having cardiomyopathy. Which drug is prone to cause this side effect?
a. Bleomycin b. Cyclosporine c. Doxorubicin d. Methotrexate e. Vincristine
(C)

31) A 45 year old man with a history of gout is diagnosed to be having tuberculosis regarding selection of drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis. Which drug should be avoided?
a. Ethambutol b. Isoniazid c. Pyrazinamide d. Rifampicin e. Streptomycin
(C)

32) A 30 year old man who was suffering from AIDS, suffered from pneumonia due to pneumocystis jirovecie organism. Which of the following drugs may be used in this patient for treatment of pneumonia?
a. Ampicillin b. Chloroquine c. Co - trimaxozole d. Erythromycin e. Streptomycin
(C)

33) A 35 year old pregnant lady with a history of pyelonephritis has developed severe upper respiratory tract infection that appears to be due to bacterial pathogen. Which anti-bacterial agent will be safe for the treatment of infection in this pregnant lady?
a. Azithromycin b. Trimethopicin c. Quinolones d. Streptomycin e. Tetracyclin
(A)

34) A 12 years old boy developed high grade fever joint pains & diarrhea for 2 weeks. He was given some antibiotic which caused yellow brown discoloration of teeth. The drug most likely causing the above symptoms is:
a. Chloramphenicol b. Griseofulvin c. Penicillin d. Tetracycline e. Verapamil
(D)

35) A 6 years old girl has fever and muscle aches from presumptive viral infection. Which of the following drug should be given to treat her symptom?
a. Acetaminophen b. Aspirin c. Celecoxib d. Codeine e. All of them
(A)

36) A 64 year old man with a 20 years history of tobacco and alcohol abuse now developed carcinoma of larynx. His treatment includes high doses of CISPLASTIN and radiation therapy. He developed nausea and severe vomiting. What should be the best agent to treat these symptoms?
a. Glucocorticoids b. Meclizine c. Metoclopramide d. Ondansetron e.Promethazine
(D)

37) All are cell wall inhibitors except
a. Penicillin b. Ceftrioxine c. Bacitracin d. Tetracycline e. vancomycin
(D)

38) Which of the following anti-T.B drug is considered as the sterilizing anti-T.B agent?
a. Rifampicin b. INH c. Pyridoxine d. Ciprofloxacin e. Gatifloxacin
(A)

39) Which of the following drugs in order to exert its effect has to be split first?
a. Tinidazole b. Secnidazole c. Dehydroemitine d. Diloanide furoate e. Hydroxyl-quinolines
(D)

40) Which of the following drugs is ant-vial as well as anti-parkinsonian drug?
a. Zidovudine b. Amantidine c. Bromocriptine d. Acyclovir e. Foscarnet
(B)

41) A patient presented to the physician with deep mycoses. He was hospitalized and put on i/v therapy. After 72hrs the patient showed deranged renal function tests. Which of the following drugs could be the culprit?
a. Grisiofulvin b. Amphotericin B c. Acyclovir d. Nystatin e. Ketokonzole
(B)

42) Cinchonism is a side effect of
a. Quinine b. Mefloquine c. Chloroquine d. Proguanil e. Primaquin
(A)

43) Which one of them is a tissue schizonticide
a. Choloroquine b. Artemisisinin c. Primaquine d. None of them e. Both a & b
(C)

44) Stool examination of a patient reveals Entamoeba histolytica, what is the treatment of choice?
a. Primaquine b. Pentamidine c. Stiboglyconate d. Paromomycin e. Metronidazole
(E)

45) The most vulnerable period of pregnancy for the causation of fetal malformations due to drugs is following.
(a) 18-55 days of gestation (b) 56-84 days of gestation (c) Second trimester
(d) 36 weeks onwards (e) 38-40 weeks
(A)

46) Monobactams are unique among B-lactam antibiotics as
a)They are not destroyed by dehydropeptidase b)They are resistant to most B-lactamases
c)They are not cell wall synthesis inhibitors d)Their structure has 3 rings
e)They are only available as oral preparations
(B)

47) Pancreatitis is the famous side effect of which of the following anti-viral drugs?
a)Acyclovir b)Ganciclovir c)Didanosine d)Idoxuridine e)Lamivudine
(C)

48) The following drug is not used for chloroquine resistant Falciparum malaria.
a)Quinine b)Primaquine c)Mefloquine d)Halofantrine e)Artemether

(D)

49) Which one of the following agents would be useful in treating methicillin-resistant staphylococcal infections?

a)Amantidine b)Piperacillin c)Isoniazid d)Vancomycin e)All of the above

(D)

50) A young woman presents with candidal vaginitis. Her past medical history reveals that she has just completed a course of antibiotic therapy for a urinary tract infection. Antibiotics capable of producing this untoward effect could be:

a)ampicillin b)cephalexin c)amoxicillin d)cefaclor e)amikacin

(E)

51) Which of the following mechanisms has been described for causing bacterial resistance to tetracyclines?

a)Enzymatic inactivation of the drug

b)Impaired influx of the drug or increased efflux by an active transport system

c)Interfering with binding of the drug to bacterial ribosome

d)All of the above e)None of the above

(D)

52) Which of the following factors is known to increase the likelihood of aminoglycoside induced nephrotoxicity?

a)The patient has renal insufficiency b)The patient is elderly

c)The patient is receiving concurrent treatment with frusemide

d)The patient is receiving concurrent treatment with vancomycin e)All of them

(E)

53) Tubercle bacilli exist in patients in three pools .e.i. extracellular, intracellular and necrotic caseum. The only drug which is bactericidal for all three pools is:

a)Isoniazid b)Ethambutol c)Pyrazinamide d)Rifampicin e)Streptomycin

(D)

54) A patient complained of frequent diarrhea. He was diagnosed to be a patient of Ulcerative Colitis. Which of the following drugs will help him?

a). Trimethoprim b). Sulphasalazine c). Sulphadimidine d). Pyrimethamine

e). Chloroquine

(B)

55) Which of the following organism is not sensitive to Cephalosporins.

a) Streptococci b)Pneumococci c)Enterococci d)Neisseria e)E. coli

(C)

56) Aminoglycosides act by the following mechanism of action:

a),preventing translocation b). miscoding at of codon anticodon recognition site

c). inhibition of peptide bond formation d). interfering attachment of mRNA at 60S ribosomal sub unit e). Inhibition of DNA gyrase

(B)

57) Beta-lactam antibiotics are bactericidal due to their interference with which of the following processes?
a)N-acetylation of glucosamine b)N-acetylation of muramic acid
c)Polymerization of monosaccharides d)Ribosomal protein biosynthesis
e)Transpeptidation reaction
(E)

58) The following antibiotic can be prescribed safely in Patients having renal impairment?
a)Amikacin b)Vancomycin c)Gentamycin d)Doxycycline e)Cephazolin
(D)

59) Metronidazole is not effective in against the following organism.
a). Bacteroides Fragilis b). Helicobacter pylori c). Clostridium difficile
d). Pseudomonas aerrigonosa e). Clostridium tetani
(D)

60) The following is the mechanism of action of Flouroquinolones.
a).inhibit microbial cell wall b). inhibit microbial folic acid synthesis
c.inhibit synthesis of microbial DNA d.inhibit microbial protein synthesis e.none of them
(C)

61) Insulin causes reduction in blood sugar level by the following mechanisms, EXCEPT:
a) .Increased glucose uptake in the peripheral tissue b) .Reduction of breakdown of glycogen c) .Diminished gluconeogenesis d) .Decreased glucose absorption from the gut e) .All of them
(D)

62) A child with tinea capitis is treated with an agent that inhibits microtubule function in fungi. Which adverse effect most commonly results from this treatment?
a. Diarrhea b. constipation c. nausea d. blurred vision e. insomnia
(E)

63) A patient with shingles receives a drug that is converted to Penciclovir in the body. Which antiviral action is exerted by this agent?
a. blockade of purine biosynthesis b. inhibition of DNA polymerase
c. inhibition of viral entry d. DNA chain termination e. prevention of viral maturation
(B)

64) A woman in her third month of pregnancy has developed herpes simplex kerato-conjunctivitis. Which drug is indicated for this disease but is least likely to harm the fetus?
a. ribavirin b. acyclovir c. Fomivirsen d. indinavir e. interferons
(B)

65) A boy is successfully treated for acute osteomyelitis due to methicillin-resistant staphylococci. Higher doses of the antibiotic that was most likely used in this patient may cause which adverse effect?
a.Hepatitis b. alopecia c. hallucinations d. hypertension e. impaired hearing
(E)

66) A woman developed bleeding that required a reduction in her warfarin dose while treated for a gallbladder infection. Which antibiotic was most likely responsible for this drug interaction?

a.Aztreonam b. ertapenem c. cefotetan d. cefotaxime e. piperacillin-tazobactam

(C)

67) A 20 year-old college student is diagnosed with meningitis caused by Neisseria meningitis. Which of the following drugs can be used as prophylactic agent for close contacts in the family?

a.Amoxicillin b. isoniazid c. dapsone d. clarithromycin e. rifampin

(E)

68) A seventeen year-old boy is suffering from Chloroquine-sensitive Plasmodium vivax malaria. What combination of drugs is most appropriate for this patient?

a. chloroquine plus doxycycline b. quinine plus fensidar c. mefloquine plus primaquine d. chloroquine plus primaquine e. quinine plus clindamycin

(D)

69) A 25 years university student is suffering from non-Hodgkin lymphoma. He is an anti cancer therapy. He developed severe vomiting after the first dose of anti cancer drugs combination. Which of the following drugs is more suitable for vomiting caused by the chemotherapy:

a. Prochlorperazine b. Ondansetronc. Metochlopramide
d. Promethazine e. All of them

(B)

70) A boy is taking first-generation cephalosporin for upper respiratory tract infection. He develops severe diarrhea, which is diagnosed as pseudomembranous colitis. Apart from stopping the antibiotic, which of the following drug would you give to treat his diarrheal condition?

a. Cefaclor b. Amoxicillin c. Loperamide d. Metronidazole e. Gentamycin

(D)

71) Chloramphenicol is an effective antibiotic, but significant toxicity limits its use, particularly in newborns and infants. Which of the following is the major and most common toxic reaction to this drug

a. A plastic anemia b. Hepatotoxicity c. Interstitial nephritis
d. Pulmonary fibrosis e. Torsades de points or ventricular fibrillation

(A)

72) Sites of action of antibacterial agents include all of the following EXCEPT

a. DNA gyrase b. Microtubules c. 50 S and 30 S ribosomal subunits
d. Cell wall synthesis e. RNA polymerase

(D)

estrogen agonist in bone and as an estrogen antagonist in

a. Liver b. Breast c. Uterus d. Ovary e. Brain

(B)

74) Which of following anti malarial drugs is effective in eradication of P. vivax secondary exoerythrocytic phase

a. Chloroguanide b. Chloroquine c. Primaquine d. Pyrimethamine e. Mefloquine

(C)

75) A 30 years old man who was suffering form AIDs, suffered from pneumonia due to pneumocystis jirovecie organism, which of the following drugs may be used in this patient for treatment of pneumonia

a. Erythromycin b. Chloroquine c. Streptomycin d. Co trimoxazole e. Ampicillin

(D)

76) Which one of the following statement about Ampicillin is incorrect

a. Its activity is enhance by sulbactam b. It causes maculopapular rashes

c. It is the drug of choice for L monocytogenes infection d. It eradicates most strains of MRSA

e. Pseudomenbranous colitis may occur with it's use

(D)

77) Regarding tetracycline which one of the following is incorrect

a. Inhibit protein synthesis in bacteria b. Better absorption after meals c. Are bacterio static

d. Can cause phototoxicity e. Most of them are excreted by glomerular filtration

(B)

78) Mycolic acid synthesis is inhibited by which one of the following anti TB drugs?

a. Ethmbutol b. Isoniazid c. Pyrazinamide d. Rifampin e. Streptomycin

(B)

79) A 25 years old male patient develops antibiotic associated pseudo memebranous colitis in response to drug therapy. Which of the following was the most likely cause of this severe problem?

a. Azithromycin b. Amoxicillin c. Clindamycin

d. Metronidazole e. Trimethoprim plus sulfamethaxazole

(C)

80) A 35 year old man has recently taken treatment for a malignancy. He now presents to emergency ward with chief complaint of shortness of breath. On investigation he was found to be having cardiomyopathy. Which drug is prone to cause this side effect:

a. Vincristine

b. Bleomycin

c. Danorubicin

d. Asparaginase

e. None of them

(C)

81) A 45 years old man with history of gout is diagnosed to be having tuberculosis. Regarding selection of drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis which drug should be avoided:

a. Rifampicin
b. Isoniazid
c. Streptomycin
d. Ethambutol
e. Pyrazinamide

(E)

82. An infant with meningitis due to E. coli is treated with an agent that causes nystagmus and vertigo. Which step in bacterial protein synthesis is inhibited by this antibiotic?

(A) Initiation (B) Peptide bond formation (C) Isoleucine transfer–RNA synthesis
(D) Peptide translocation (E) Transfer–RNA binding to 30S subunit

(A)

83. A woman being treated for a urinary tract infection complains of heel pain and is found to have an inflamed Achilles tendon. Bacterial resistance to the agent causing this adverse effect may result from decreased binding to which cell constituent?

(A) Membrane phospholipid (B) RNA polymerase (C) Folatereductase
(D) Topoisomerase (E) Divalent cations

(D)

84. A woman with traveler's diarrhea is treated with an agent that is not absorbed from the gut. Which agent was most likely used for this condition?

(A) Ciprofloxacin (B) Rifaximin (C) Trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole
(D) Daptomycin (E) Nitrofurantoin

(D)

85. One of the drugs used to treat a man with leprosy causes orange–red colored urine. This drug inhibits the synthesis of which cell component?

(A) Mycolic acid (B) Glycoproteins (C) Membrane lipids
(D) Ribonucleic acid (E) Folic acid

(D)

86. A woman being treated for a mycobacterial infection develops optic neuritis. This agent is used to treat infections caused by which organisms?

(A) M. lepraeand M. tuberculosis (B) M. lepraeand M. avium–intracellulare
(C) M. tuberculosisand M. avium–intracellulare (D) Only M. tuberculosis
(E) Only M. avium–intracellulare

(C)

87. Persons with a high acetyltransferase activity will have comparatively lower plasma levels of which drug?
(A) Pyrazinamide (B) Rifabutin (C) Amikacin (D) Ethambutol (E) Dapsone
(E)

88. A child with tineacapitis is treated with an agent that inhibits microtubule function in fungi. Which adverse effect most commonly results from this treatment?
(A) Diarrhea (B) Constipation (C) Nausea (D) Blurred vision (E) Insomnia
(D)

89. A patient with shingles receives a drug that is converted to penciclovir in the body. Which antiviral action is exerted by this agent?
(A) Blockade of purine biosynthesis (B) Inhibition of DNA polymerase
(C) Inhibition of viral entry (D) DNA chain termination (E) Prevention of viral maturation
(B)

90. A boy is treated with an agent that activates nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in a helminth. Which organism is most likely infecting this patient?
(A) Taeniasolium (B) Ascarislumbricoides (C) Schistosomamansoni
(D) Onchocerca volvulus (E) Trichinellaspiralis
(B)

91. A young child with episodic fever is treated with a drug that causes free radical damage to heme and proteins. The child most likely has which infection?
(A) Trypanosomiasis (B) Leishmaniasis (C) Amebiasis
(D) Malaria (E) Toxoplasmosis
(D)

92) Reye's syndrome is caused by
a. Aspirin b. Paracetamol c. Allopurinol d. Probenecid e. Colchicine
(A)

93) Which one of following drugs is beta lactam antimicrobial
a. Sulphadiazine b. Meropenem c. Clotrimazole d. Neomycin e. Ciprofloxacin
(B)

94) A patient started on 1st line anti TB drug presents in the OPD with the complaint of reduced visual aquity after 3 months. Which drug has to be stopped
a. Streptomycin b. Rifampicin c. Pyrazinamide d. Ethambutol e. Isoniazid
(D)

95) The following is a drug of choice for treating Cytomegalovirus infection in AIDS patient.
a. Idoxiuridine b. Ganciclovir c. Didanosine d. Acyclovir e. Zidovudine

(B)

96) All of the following antimicrobial drugs are bacteriostatic except

a. Clindamycin b. Erythromycin c. Tetracycline d. Trimethoprim e. Vancomycin

(E)

97) A trader along with his team is planning to take his goods to an area where multi-drug resistant malaria is common. Which drug would you prescribed prophylactically against this condition?

a. Primaquine b. Choloroquine c. Malaron (Atovaquone + proguanil)
d. Mefloquine e. Doxycycline

(E)

98) A 30 years old patient with G6PD deficiency after the use of anti malarial has dark colored urine. Which of the anti malaria has be used

a. Pyrimethamine b. Artemisinin c. Chloroquine d. Primaquine e. Doxycycline

(D)

99) A pregnant woman was hospitalized and catheterized with a Foley catheter. She developed a urinary tract infection caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa and was treated with gentamicin. Which of the following adverse effects was a risk to the fetus when the woman was on gentamicin?

a. Skeletal deformity. b. Hearing loss. c. Teratogenesis.
d. Blindness. e. Mental retardation.

(B)

100) A 40-year-old man has been on primary therapy for active pulmonary tuberculosis for the past 2 months. At his regular clinic visit, he complains of a pins and needles sensation in his feet. You suspect that he might be deficient in which one of the following vitamins?

a. Ascorbic acid. b. Niacin. c. Pyridoxine.
d. Calcitriol. e. Folic acid.

(C)

101) Sulfonamides increase the risk of neonatal kernicterus, because they:

a. Diminish the production of plasma albumin. b. Increase the turnover of red blood cells.
c. Inhibit the metabolism of bilirubin. d. Compete for bilirubin-binding sites on plasma albumin.
e. Depress the bone marrow.

(D)

102) Which of the drug regimens is recommended for treatment of latent TB?

a. Rifampin for 6 months b. Isoniazid for 9 months c. Isoniazid and rifampin for 6 months d. Ethambutol for 6 months e. None of the above

(B)

103) Which of the following drug is G2 phase specific
a. Cisplastin b. Paxitaxel c. Vincristine d. Methotraxate e. Mitomycin
(E)

104) A 64 years old man with a 20 years history of tobacco and alcohol abuse now developed carcinoma of larynx. His treatment includes high doses of CISPLASTIN and radiation therapy. He developed nausea and severe vomiting, what would be the best agent to treat these symptoms
a. Metoclopramide b. Mecilizine c. Promethazine
d. Ondansetron e. Glucocorticoids
(D)

105) A 35 years old pregnant lady with a history of pyelonephritis has developed severe upper respiratory tract infection that appears to be due to bacterial pathogen, which antibacterial agent will be safe for the treatment of infection in this pregnant lady
a. Clarithromycin b. Streptomycin c. Azithromycin d. Tetracycline e. Quinolones
(C)

106) Which of the following drugs is approved for use in vancomycin resistant enterococcal infections?
a. Clarithromycin b. Erythromycin c. Linezolid d. Minocycline e. Ticarcillin
(C)

107) Which of the following is used for cutaneous dermatophyte infection
a. Griseofulrin b. Bacitracin c. Neomycin d. Polymyxin e. Penciclovir
(A)

108) Which of the following cephalosporins can be used in meningitis
a. Cefoperazone b. Cefixime c. Ceftibuten d. Cefuroxime e. None of above
(B)

109) Vinca alkaloids act at which phase of the cell cycle
a. G1 phase b. G2 phase c. G1 and G2 phase d. M. phase e. S. Phase
(D)

110) Which of the following is bacteriostatic only
a. Penicillin b. Gentamicin c. Vancomycin d. Cefuroxime e. None of them
(E)

111) Which of the following immunosuppressive drugs is not correctly matched to its toxicity?
a.Anti-CD3 monoclonal antibodies: flu-like symptoms b.Cyclosporine: bone marrow depression c.Corticosteroids: electrolyte imbalance d.Azathioprine: predisposition to opportunistic infections e.Mycophenolate mofetil: GIT disturbances
(B)

112) A 23-year-old, kindergarten teacher is diagnosed with pharyngitis caused by group A streptococcus. Which of the following would be the most appropriate treatment for this patient?

a. amikacin b. lomifloxacin c. metronidazole d. netilmicin e. penicillin V

(E)

113) A woman being treated for UTI complains of heel pain and is found to have an inflamed Achilles tendon. Which drug is responsible for this problem?

a.Cephradine b. sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim c. co-amoxiclav
d. cefaclor e. ciprofloxacin

(E)

114) A man being treated for chlamydial urethritis presents with severe erythema over his upper body after sun exposure. Which substance reduces the oral bioavailability of this antibiotic?

a.folic acid b. ascorbic acid c. vitamin B12 d. gastric antacids e. alcohol

(D)

115) Which of the following chemotherapeutic agents does not achieve adequate concentrations within phagocytic cell to kill intracellular pathogens?

a. gentamicin b.telithromycin c. clarithromycin d. azithromycin e. erythromycin

(A)

116) A 20 year-old college student is diagnosed with meningitis caused by neisseria meningitides. Which of the following drugs can be used as prophylactic agent for close contacts?

a.Amoxicillin b. isoniazid c. dapsone d. clarithromycin e. rifampin

(E)

117) A woman in her third month of pregnancy has developed herpes simplex keratoconjunctivitis. Which drug is indicated for this disease but is least likely to harm the fetus?

a. ribavirin b. acyclovir c. fomivirsen d. indinavir e. interferons

(B)

118) The absorption of which of the following is greatly decreased in the absence of gastric acidity?

a. flucytosine b. fluconazole c. nystatin d. ketoconazole e. griseofulvin

(D)

119) Which of the following drugs is administered as a single dose in mass treatment programmes in persons infected with one or more of the following nematodes: A. lumbricoides, hookworms, and T. trichiura?

a. albendazole b. pyrantel pamoate c. metronidazole
d. diethylcarbamazine e. ivermectin

(A)

120) Which of the following drugs may inhibit the hepatic microsomal P450 enzyme responsible for warfarin metabolism?

a. rifampicin b. ethanol c. cimetidine d. phenytoin e. phenobarbitone

(C)

121) Which class of drugs binds avidly to tubulin and cause arrest of cells in metaphase?
a.vinka alkaloids b.nitrogen mustards c.alkylatingagent d.antiestrogen e.antimetabolite
(A)

122) A cancer cell that is resistant to the effects of both Vincristine and Methotrexate probably has developed the resistance as a result of:
a.Changes in the properties of a target enzyme b.Decreased activity of an activating enzyme c.Increased expression of a P - Glycoprotein transporter d.Increased production of Drug Trapping molecules e. Increase in proteins that are involved in DNA repair
(C)

123. One antibiotic is considered very effective in treatment of Rickettsia, Mycoplasma, and Chlamydia infections. It is also used to manage some patients with acne vulgaris lesions. To which of the following drugs does this description apply?
(A) Bacitracin (B) Gentamicin (C) Penicillin G D) Tetracycline (E) Vancomycin
(D)

124. A cell membrane constituent that transports chemotherapeutic drugs out of a target cell.
(A) plasmid (B) porin C) resistance factor D) β-lactamase E) P-glycoprotein
(E)

125. The combined antibacterial effect of two drugs is greater than the sum of their individual effects.
(A) mutual antagonism (B) indifference (C) synergism (D) supranormal (E) competition
(C)

126. A woman being treated for a urinary tract infection complains of heel pain and is found to have an inflamed Achilles tendon. Bacterial resistance to the agent causing this adverse effect may result from decreased binding to which cell constituent?
(A) membrane phospholipid (B) RNA polymerase (C) folate reductase
(D) topoisomerase (E) divalent cations
(D)

127. A man treated for a Nocardia asteroides infection subsequently develops hemolytic anemia. Which condition would predispose the patient to this adverse effect?
(A) immunodeficiency (B) folate deficiency (C) glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
(D) iron deficiency (E) methionine deficiency
(C)

128. A woman being treated for a mycobacterial infection develops optic neuritis. Which of the following drugs is responsible for this adverse effect?
(A) isoniazid (B) pyrazinamide (C) amikacin (D) rifampin (E) ethambutol
(E)

129. A patient's history notes a documented severe (anaphylactoid) reaction to penicillin. What other antibiotic or class is likely to cross-react and so should be avoided in this patient?
(A) Aminoglycosides (B) Azithromycin
(C) Cephalosporins
(D) Erythromycin (E) Linezolid
(C)

130. Streptomycin and other aminoglycosides cause their antimicrobial effects in susceptible organisms by inhibitng protein synthesis. Which of the following is the primary target of these drugs?
(A) 30S ribosomal subunits (B) DNA
(C) mRNA
(D) Peptidoglycan units in the cell wall
(E) RNA polymerase
(A)

131. The drug of choice for the treatment of pseudomembranous colitis is?
a. Neomycin
b. Ceftriaoxone
c. Metronidazole
d. Vancomycin
e. Azithromycin
(C)

132. Drug of choice for herpes simplex virus(HPV)?
a. Acyclovir
b. Griseofulvin
c. Metformin
d. Penicillin
e. Foscarnet
(A)

133. The drug of choice for L-monocytogenous infections;
a. Ampicillin
b. Cephradine
c. Sulphonamide
d. Trimethoprim
e. Cloxacillin
(A)

134. Which of the following organisms is not sensitive to cephalosporins?
a. Streptococci
b. Pneumococcl H-influenzae
c. Neisseria

d. E-coli
e. NONE
(B)

135. Tick the drug,which is effective against mycobacteria only:
a. Isoniazid
b. Streotomycin
c. Rifampin
d. Kanamycin
e. Pyrazinamide
(A)

136. A single oral dose of the following drug can cure most cases of uncomplicated gonorrhea:
a. Ciprofloxacin
b. Cotrimoxazole
c. Spectinomycin
d. Doxycycline
e. Norfloxacin
(A)

137. The following tetracycline has the potential to cause vestibular toxicity:
a. Minocycline
b. Demeclocycline
c. Doxycycline
d. Tetracycline
e. Chloramphenicol
(A)

138. Chloramphenicol is more active than tetracyclines against:
a. Bacteroides frgailis
b. Treponema pallidum
c. Streptococci
d. Staphylococci
e. Staphylococcus
(A)

139. Select the antifungal drug which is administered only by the oral route:
a. Amphotericin B
b. Ketoconazole
c. Griseofulvin
d. Tolnaftate
e. Gemfibrozil
(C)

140. The following drug is used for oral treatment of trichomonas vaginitis:

a. Diiodohydroxyquin
b. Tinidazole
c. Clotrimazole
d. Natamycin
e. Clofazemine

(B)

141. A patient suffering from invasive aspergillosis is first administered NSAIDs, antihistamines, and adrenal glucocorticoids prior to administration of an antifungal drug. The antifungal drug works by

A. binding to- tubulin
B. inhibiting squalene epoxidase
C. inlhibiting thymine synthesis
D. binding to ergosterol
E. inhibiting 14a-demethylase

D

142. A patient is prescribed isoniazid prophylactically since another family member currently has tuberculosis. When the patient ends up getting tuberculosis despite prophylaxis, resistance to isoniazid is suspected. In what way did this resistance likely develop?

a. Decreased intracellular accumulation of the drug
b. Inactivation of the drug via N-acetyltransferases
c. Increased synthesis of mycolic acids
d. Mutations in the gene coding for DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
e. Reduced expression of the gene that encodes a catalase

E

143. A 7-year-old'child presents with pharyngitis andfever of 2 days: duration, and microbiology reveals small, translucent, beta-hemolytic colonies sensitive in vitro to bacitracin. Past, history includes a severe allergic' reaction to amoxicillin when used for an ear infection. The physician needs to treat 'this infection, but prefers not to use a drug that needs parenteral
administration. Which one of the following agents is most likely to be appropriate in terms of both effectiveness and safety?

A. Azithromycin
B. Cefaclor
C. Doxycycline
D. Penicillin G
E. Vancomycin

A

144. A woman has a sexually transmitted disease, and the decision is made to treated with antibiotics as an outpatient. She is warned that unpleasant reactions may occur if she consumes alcoholic beverages while taking this drug. The antibiotic can be identified as which of the following?

A. Ceftriaxone
B. Doxycycline
C. Metronidazole
D. Ofloxacin
E. Pen G

B

145. Which of the following chemotherapeutic drugs inhibits the polymerization of microtubules but is not associated with causing bone marrow suppression?

A. Cyclophospbamide
B.. Cisplatin
C. 5-Fluorouracil'
D. Vinblastine
E. Vincristine

E

146. Which one of the following drugs inhibits bacterial protein synthesis, preventing the translocation step via its interaction with the 50S ribosomal subunit?

A. Clindamycin .
B. Gentamicin
C. Chloramphenicol
D. Imipenem
E. Tetracycline

A

147. You are a physician and epidemiologist employed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. You get an urgent phone call stating that an envelope was opened in the mail room of a large corporation, and similar ones were delivered to various government offices. Some sort of white powder fell out and was blown around the room, exposing dozens of workers. The suspicion is anthrax. Which drug would be best, most properly indicated, for prophylaxis if the substance tests positive for Bacillus anthracis?

a. Azithromycin
b. Clarithromycin
c. [illegible]cline

d. Hydroxychloroquine
e. Metronidazole
E

148. A jaundiced 1-day-old premature infant with an elevated free bilirubin is seen in the premature baby nursery. The mother had received an antibiotic combination for a urinary tract infection (UTI) 1 week before delivery. Which antibiotic drug or class was the most likely cause of the baby's kernicterus?
a. An aminopenicillin (eg, amoxicillin)
b. Azithromycin
c. Erythromycin
d. Fourth-generation cephalosporin
e. Sulfamethoxazole plus trimethoprim
E

149. A 35-year-old woman complains of itching in the vulval area. Hangingdrop examination of the urine reveals trichomonads. What is the preferred treatment for the trichomoniasis?
a. Doxycycline
b. Emetine
c. Metronidazole
d. Pentamidine
e. Pyrazinamide
B

150. A patient with HIV infection is receiving a combination of protease inhibitors as part of overall antiviral therapy. What is, ordinarily, the most likely/most common side effect(s) of the protease inhibitors?
a. Anemia and neutropenia
b. Hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia
c. Lactic acidosis
d. Neuropathy
e. Pancreatitis
C

151. A 25-year-old woman with an upper respiratory tract infection caused by H. influenzae is treated with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. She responds well in a matter of days after starting the TMP-SMZ. Which bacterial process is inhibited by this combination, and accounts for the antibacterial effects?
a. Cell-wall synthesis
b. Protein synthesis

c. Folic acid synthesis
d. Topoisomerase II (DNA gyrase)
e. DNA polymerase
C

152. A man who has been at the local tavern, drinking alcohol heavily, is assaulted. He is transported to the hospital. Among various findings is an infection for which prompt antibiotic therapy is indicated. Given his high blood alcohol level, which antibiotic should be avoided because of a high potential of causing a serious disulfiram–like reaction that might provoke ventilatory or cardiovascular failure? (Assume that were it not for the alcohol consumption, the antibiotic would be suitable for the infectious organisms that have been detected.) a. Amoxicillin
b. Cefotetan
c. Erythromycin ethylsuccinate
d. Linezolid
e. Penicillin G
B

153. A cancer patient develops severe, irreversible cardiomyopathy because the maximum lifetime dose of an anticancer drug was exceeded. What drug was most likely responsible for this?
a. Asparaginase
b. Bleomycin
c. Cisplatin
d. Cyclophosphamide
e. Doxorubicin
E

154. A patient with Wilms tumor is receiving a chemotherapeutic agent that is described as working by intercalating into DNA strands, and that is efficacious regardless of which stage of the cell cycle the tumor cells are in. Which drug best fits this description?
a. Anastrozole
b. Cytarabine (cytosine arabinoside)
c. Doxorubicin
d. Fluorouracil
e. Tamoxifen
C

PATHOLOGY

1.GENERAL PATHOLOGY

1) An elderly lady becomes suddenly hemiplegic and aphasic. After a month later, CT brain showed a large cystic area in left parietal lobe. Which of the given options best explains the above scenario?
a. Caseous necrosis b. Coagulative necrosis c. Fat necrosis
d. Gangrenous necrosis e. Liquefactive necrosis
(E)

2) Structural aberration of chromosomes is
(a) Deletion b) Aneuploidy c) Polyploidy (d) Duplicatio (e) Trisomy
(A)

3) Cutaneous wound healing has following main phases;
a. Inflammation & granulation tissue formation b. Inflammation & ECM deposition
c. Inflammation & ECM remodeling d. Granulation tissue formation & ECM remodeling
e. Inflammation, granulation tissue formation & ECM deposition remodeling
(E)

4) A Pap smear reveals the presence of severe cervical dysphasia in a 35-year-old female. Which of the following viruses binds to pRb to increase the risk for this lesion'?
a. EBV b. HBV c. HIV d. Cytomegalovirus e. HPV
(E)

5) The formation of which one of the listed tumors or neoplastic processes is most closely associated with infection by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)?
a. Burkitt lymphoma b. Hepatocellular carcinoma c. Kaposi sarcoma
d. Squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix e. Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
(A)

6) Question: The reliable indicator of prognosis of malignant tumor
a. Abnormal mitosis b. Degree of differentiation c. Invasiveness
d. Pleomorphism e. Size of tumor
(C)

7) A developmental anomaly containing disorganized mass of tissues revealing normal morphology and indigenous to the organ is called:
a. Choristoma b. Hamartoma c. Dysplastic tissue
d. Metaplastic tissue e. Hypoplastic tissue
(B)

8) Components of Virchow's triad is;
a. Endothelial injury, red blood cells and stasis b. Endothelial injury, platelets and stasis
c. Endothelial injury, blood hypercoagulability and stasis
d. Endothelial injury, white blood cells and platelets e. Red blood cells, platelets and stasis
(C)

9) After a thrombus is formed in an area of vascular injury, the propagation of the thrombus to normal arteries is prevented in part by the action of
a. Tumor necrosis factor b. Platelet factor 4 c. Calcium d. Thrombomodulin e. Fibrin
(D)

10) In which of the following organs is an arterial thromboembolus least likely to produce an infarct?
a. Brain b. Liver c. Kidney d. Heart e. Spleen
(B)

11) Cyclooxygenase pathway eventually lead to formation of
a.Lipoxins b.Leukotreins c. Prostaglandins d. Cytokines e. Complement proteins
(C)

12) Giant cells in a granuloma are derived from
a. Epitheloid cells b.Macrophage c. Plasma cells d. Neutrophils e. Eosinophils
(B)

13) Sarcoidosis is an example of
a. Acute inflammation b. Chronic inflammation c. Granulomatous inflammation
d. Type I hypersensitivity reaction e. Graft versus host disease
(C)

14) After the leukocytes leave the vasculature, their migration in tissues to the site of infection or injury is mediated by which of the following substances acting as a chemotactic factor?
a. Bradykinin b. Chemokinesc. Histamine d. Prostaglandins e. Serotonin
(B)

15) Host proteins that coat microbes and target them for phagocytosis are;
a. Selectins b. Cadherins c. Opsonins d. Integrins e. Kinins
(C)

16) The process of leukocyte accumulation at the periphery of vessel is;
a. Adhesion b. Rolling c. Migration d. Margination e. Tumbling
(D)

17) A 51-year-old male has a blood pressure of 150/95mm Hg. If this condition remains untreated for years which of the following cellular alterations will occur?
a. Atrophy b. Hyperplasia c. Metaplasia d. Hemosiderosis e. Hypertrophy
(E)

18) Free radicals with a single unpaired electron in an outer orbital are;
a. Biological species b. Physical species c. Chemical species
d. Electrical species e. Thermal species
(C)

19) Activation of lysosomal enzymes causes the enzymatic digestion of cell components leading to cell death by;

a. Homeostasis b. Necrosis c. Transcytosis d. Diapedesis e. Hemostasis
(B)

20) Cells have mechanisms to repair DNA damage, but if this damage is too severe to be corrected, the cells die by;
a. Apoptosis b. Necrosis c. Chemotaxis d. Hemostasis e. Homeostasis
(A)

21) Predominant cells in an acutely inflamed tissue would be:
a. Neutrophils b. Lymphocytes c. Macrophages d. Giant cells e. Fibroblasts
(A)

22) The main endogenous pyrogen in humans is:
a.Arachidonic acid b.Leukotriene B4 c.Interleukin-I d.Prostacyclin e.Thromboxane
(C)

23) Which of the following is an endothelial derived low molecular weight vasodilator that also inhibits platelet aggregation?
a. Bradykinin b. Histamine c. Thromobxane A2 d. Prostaglandin E2 e. Nitric Oxide
(E)

24) Which of the following is a complication of myocardial infarction that may cause a stroke?
a. Fat embolism b. Thrombo-embolism c. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
d. Increased pre-load e. Chronic passive congestion
(B)

25) Wound contraction is primarily mediated by:
a.Smooth muscle cells b.Macrophages c.Fibroblasts d.Myofibroblasts e.Lymphocytes
(D)

26) A patient has Hypercalcemia with history of malignancy in the recent past. What is the most probable cause of Hypercalcemia?
a. Increased PTH b. Osteoporosis c. Bone metastasis
d. Vitamin A intoxication e. Hypervitaminosis D
(A)

27) In Klinefelter's syndrome, which of the following characteristic clinical feature is found?
a. Phenotypically male appearance b. Normal testes c. Mitral valve prolapse
d. Gonadal dysgenesis e. Increased number of chromosomes
(D)

28) A local defect or excavation of the surface of an organ or tissue produced by sloughing of inflamed necrotic tissue is called
a. Ulcer b. Granuloma c. Gangrene d. Abscess e. Fibrinous inflammation
(A)

29) A young man of 20 got a lacerated wound on his left arm. The wound was stitched one week later and healing continued but the site became disfigured by prominent raised irregular nodular scar in the next two months. Which of the following best describes the process?
a. Organization b. Dehiscence c. Resolution d. Keloid formation e. Secondary union
(D)

30) Alpha Fetoprotein is a tumor marker specific for which of the following?
a. Hepatoma b. Carcinoma Intestine c.Carcinoma Lung d. Seminoma e. Osteoma
(A)

31) Which of the following is most common tumor associated with asbestos exposure?
a. Bronchogenic carcinoma b. Carcinoid tumor c. Pleural mesothelioma
d. Peritoneal mesothelioma e. Leukemia
(C)

32) Which of the following pair does not correctly match the tumor with its causative agent?

a. Anogenital carcinoma ..... (HPV Type 16 &18)
b. Burkitt's lymphoma ..... EBV
c. Hepatocellular carcinoma ..... Hepatitis A virus
d. Carcinoma stomach ..... Helicobacter Pylori
e. Squamous cell carcinoma of skin .....Ultra violet radiations
(C)

33) Which is the most common factor causing reperfusion injury?
a. Increased intracellular Na+ b. Increased production of free radical species
c. Activation of enzymes like endonucleases, phospholipases, proteases d. Nitric oxide (NO) e. Increased cytosolic calcium
(B)

34) The major source of increased cytosolic calcium in ischemic injury is
a. Activated leukocytes
b. Breakdown of cell membrane releasing phospholipids
c. Release of calcium from mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum
d. Due to increased production of reactive oxygen species
e. Increased cytosolic calcium due to misfolding of proteins.
(C)

35) Which factor has no role as an antioxidant?
a. Glutathione peroxidase b. Catalase c. Vitamin C
d. Superoxide dismutase e. NADPH oxidase
(E)

36) What is the effect of reactive oxygen species on cell injury and death?
a. Influx of Na+ and Ca++ and efflux of K+ b. Activation of enzymes cause degradation of DNA c. Lipid peroxidation d. Cessation of oxidative phosphorylation. e. Anaerobic glycolysis.

(C)

37) A Pathologist notes cloudy swelling, hydropic change and fatty change in the liver of a patient with a history of alcohol abuse. These morphological changes are all examples of
a. early neoplastic change b. hyaline change c. patterns of cell death
d. postmortem artifact e. reversible cell injury

(E)

38) An 86 year old man with a history of recurrent Urinary tract infections presents with fever, tachycardia, tachypnea, mental confusion & decreased blood pressure. Which of the following shock is most likely?
a. Anaphylactic b. Cardiogenic c. Hypovolemic d. Neurogenic e. Septic

(E)

39) Which of the following mediators is involved in giant cell granulomatous inflammation?
a.Complement C5a b.Interferon gamma c.Bradykinin d.Nitric oxide e.Prostaglandin

(B)

40) Fates of thrombi include all of the following except
a. Propagation b.Embolization c. Dissolution d.Organization e. Dissemination

(E)

41) Disorders that predispose to thrombosis include all of the following except
a. Pancreatic carcinoma b. Pregnancy c. Vitamin K deficiency
d. Sickle cell anemia e. Oral contraceptive pills

(C)

42) A malignant epithelial cell neoplasm derived from any of the three germ layers is referred to as:
a. sarcoma b. carcinoma c. teratoma d. mixed cell tumor e. adenoma

(C)

43) A 48-year-old man who has a long history of excessive drinking presents with signs of alcoholic hepatitis. Microscopic examination of a biopsy of this patient's liver reveals irregular eosinophilic hyaline inclusions (Maltory bodies) within the cytoplasm of the hepatocytes. These hyalin inclusions are composed of which one of the following substances?
a. Basement membrane material b. Excess plasma proteins c. Immunoglobulin light chains d. Keratin filaments e. Neurofilaments

(D)

44) A pathologist notes the following findings after light microscopic examination of a section of liver from a chronic alcoholic. Which of the following is an example of a reversible injury?
a. Pyknosis b. Cytoplasmic vacuoles c. Rupture of cell membrane d. Karyolysis e. Karyorrhexis

(B)

45) The action of putrefactive bacteria on necrotic tissue result in

a. Coagulation b. Infarction c. Gangrene d. Embolism e. Caseation

(C)

46) Which of the following in not considered as an adaptive response:

a. Atrophy b. Hyperplasia c. Dysplasia d. Hypertrophy e. Metaplasia

(C)

47) Reduced size of an organ or tissue resulting from decrease in cell size & number is known as

a. Hypertrophy b. Hyperplasia c. Atrophy d. Metaplasia e. Dysplasia

(C)

48) Granuloma is seen in all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Brucellosis b. Pneumonia c. Sarcoidosis d. Syphilis e. Tuberculosis

(B)

49) Acute bacterial meningitis is typically characterized by the presence within the meninges of what type of inflammatory cell?

a. Basophils b. Eosinophils c. Lymphocytes d. Mast cells e. Neutrophils

(E)

50) Which of the following is the hallmark of acute inflammation?

a. Neutrophils b. Connective tissue c. Macrophages

d. Granulation tissue e. Granuloma formation

(A)

51) Granuloma formation is most frequently associated with:

a. The healing process. b. Acute inflammation. c. Wound contraction.

d. Fibroblasts and neovascularization. e. A persistent irritant.

(E)

52) Caseation necrosis is most characteristic of:

a. Acute myocardial infarction. b. Tuberculosis. c. Acute pancreatitis.

d. Cerebral infarct. e. Pulmonary pneumoconiosis.

(B)

53) Which of the following chemical mediators does not increase capillary permeability in acute inflammation?

a. Bradykinin b. Histamine c. Serotonin d. Prostacycline e. Angiotensin

(E)

54) Edema is caused by all of the following EXCEPT?

a.Increase in the plasma colloid osmotic pressure b.Lymphatic obstruction due to pressure of a tumor c.Increase in capillary hydrostatic pressure

d.Increase in permeabiliiy of vessel wall. e. Protein losing enteropathy

(A)

55) A young lady whose both lower limbs are fractured in accident was admitted to hospital. On 3rd day she became dyspnoeic and collapsed. What is the most likely reason of respiratory distress and shock?

a. cardiac temponade b. Fat embolism c. pulmonary edema
d. Pulmonary infarction e. Right hemothorax
(B)

56) Pulmonary thromboembolism in 95 % cases originates from:
a. Deep leg vein thrombi b. Mesenteric vein thrombi c. Portal vein thrombi
d. Renal vein thrombi e. Superficial leg vein thrombi
(A)

57) Regarding granulation tissue which of the following statements is not correct:
a. Is a feature of wound healing b. Contains fibroblasts c. Contains thin-walled capillaries
d. Often contains granuloma e. Leads to scar formation
(D)

58) The circulation of a two month old breast-fed baby will contain maternal:
a. IgA b. IgD c. IgE d. IgG e. IgM
(D)

59) Which of the following tumor is well differentiated malignant neoplasm of epithelial origin?
a. Chorioadenoma b. Chordoma c. Multiple myeloma
d. Rhabdomyosarcoma e. Squamous cell carcinoma with keratin pearls
(E)

60) The most common site of metastasis is:
a. Bone b. Liver c. Lung d. Regional lymph nodes e. Skin
(D)

61) Which of the following represents a benign tumor?
a. Chordoma b. Mesothelioma c. Leukemia d. Lymphangioma e. Lymphoma
(D)

62) Feature of malignancy is :
a. Uniform, normochromic nuclei b. Atypical, bizarre mitotic figures
c. Well differentiated glandular pattern d. Nuclear cytoplasmic ratio of 1:4 or 1:6
e. Well organized pattern of proliferating cells
(B)

63) Which one of the following is the most radiosensitive tumor:
a. Lymphoma b. Seminoma c. Melanoma d. Teratoma e. Carcinoma Stomach
(B)

64) A 45 year old female is diagnosed to have essential hypertension. If this condition remains untreated for years which of the following cellular alterations will be seen in the heart?
a. Atrophy. b. Hyperplasia. c. Metaplasia. d. Hemosidrosis. e. Hypertrophy.
(E)

65) A 70 year old known hypertensive woman is bedridden for three months after a cerebro vascular accident (CVA). The diameter of her calf muscles has decreased. What is the possible underlying pathology?
a. Aplasia. b. Atrophy. c. Dystrophy d. Hypertrophy e.Hyaline change in muscles.
(B)

66) Fatty change in liver;
a. Results from increased Triglycerides synthesis b. Results from increased lipoprotein synthesis c. Results from increased apoprotein d. Results from increased fatty acid oxidation e. Results from misfolding of proteins
(A)

67) Coagulative necrosis is ?
a. Caused by viral infection b.Caused by ischemia c.Appear basophilic under microscope d. Implies permanent preservation of basic outline of cell e. On gross appears as cheesy white material
(B)

68) Dystrophic calcification;
a. Occurs in normal tissues b. Is associated with hypercalcemia
c. Is seen in vitamin D related disease d. Occurs in atheromatous disease
e. May be a part of the milk alkali syndrome
(D)

69) Following are endogenous pigment except;
a. Lipofusin. b. Melanin. c. Hemosidrin. d. Bilirulbin. e. Coal dust.
(E)

70) Pathological apoptosis is seen in following conditions except;
a. Cell death by radiation. b. Cell injury in viral hepatitis. c. Cell death in tumors.
d. Pathological atrophy in paraenchymal organs after duct obstruction.
e. Programmed destruction of cell during embryogenesis.
(E)

71) The goal of inflammatory reaction is;
a. To bring host defense cells to site of infection. b. To dilute harmful agents.
c. To eliminate the initial cause of injury. d. None of the above e. All of the above.
(E)

72) Acute inflammatory response is characterized by all except:
a. Rapid in onset. b. Lasting for few minutes to months.
c. Fluid and plasma protein exudation. d. Neutrophil accumulation. e. Protective in nature
(B)

73) Vascular changes in acute inflammation is characterized by;
a. After transient vasoconstriction, arteriolar vasodilation occurs.
b. After transient vasodilation, arteriolar vasoconstriction occurs.
c. Microvasculature become less permeable.

d. Macrophoges begin to accumulate along vascular walls.
e. The vascular expansion does not cause erythema.
(A)

74) The outflow of ions and water from vessel into extravascular tissue in inflammation occurs due to;
a. Increased intravascular pressure. b. Decreased intravascular pressure.
c. Decreased osmotic pressure of interstitial fluid. d. None of them e. All of them
(B)

75) Vasodilation in inflammation is controlled by release of ;
a. Prostaglandins. b. Nitric oxide. c. Histamine. d. All of them e. None of them
(D)

76) The prototype of granulomatous disease caused by infection and should always be excluded as the cause when granulomas are identified is:
a. Malaria. b. Enteric fever. c. Tuberculosis. d. Leprosy. e. Sarcoidosis.
(C)

77) A patient with severe asthma gets no relief from antihistamines. The symptoms are most likely caused by
a. Interleukin-2. b. Slow-reacting substance A (leukotrienes). c. Serotonin.
d. Bradykinin. e. Interleukin-12
(B)

78) Generalized edema results from all the following EXCEPT:
a. Systemic hypertension. b. Congestive heart failure. c. Liver cirrhosis.
d. Nephrotic syndrome. e. Hyperaldesteronism.
(A)

79) What is the most common site of origin of thrombotic pulmonary emboli?
a. Lumen f left ventricle. b. Deep leg veins. c. Lumen of right ventricle.
d. Mesenteric veins. e. Superficial leg veins.
(B)

80) Reduced plasma oncotic pressure is the most important mechanism of edema in:
a. Congestive heart failure. b. Edema of leg affected by venous thormbosis.
c. Edema of the arm in breast cancer patients. d. Nephrotic syndrome. e. Brain trauma.
(D)

81) Which of the following is most common tumor associated with asbestos exposure;
a. Bronchogenic carcinoma b. Carcinoid tumor c. Pleural mesothelioma
d. Peritoneal mesothelioma e. Leukemia
(C)

82) Alpha feto protein, a tumor marker is specific for which of the following:
a. Hepatoma b. Carcinoma Intestine c. Carcinoma Lung d. Seminoma e. Osteoma
(A)

83) Genes that promote autonomous cell growth in cancer cell are called:
a. Anti-apoptotic genes b. DNA repair genes c. Oncogenes
d. Tumor suppressor genes e. RNA repair genes
(C)

84) Regarding the grading of tumors, the term well-differentiated (less than 25% anaplastic cells) is used for:
a. Grade II b. Grade III c. Grade I d. Grade IV e. Grade V
(C)

85) Malignant tumor of lymphoid vessel is known as;
a. Lymphangiosarcoma b. Lymphoma c. Leukemia d. Lymphangioma e. Meningioma
(A)

86) During the healing of a skin ulcer, which of the following factors is most effective in promoting angiogenesis?
a. Platelet Derived Growth Factor (PDGF)
b. Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF)
c. Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (bFGF)
d. Endostatin
e. Interleukin-I
(C)

87) A laceration to the left hand of an 18 years old male was sutured and after the sutures were removed a week later healing continued. However, the site of the wound became disfigured by a prominent raised scar that developed over the following 02 months. What process occurred?
f. Organization
g. Dehiscence
h. Resolution
i. Keloid formation
j. Secondary union
(D)

88) Which of the following changes best describes the pathophysiology involved in the production of pulmonary edema in patients with congestive cardiac failure?
a. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
b. Widespread endothelial damage
c. Increased hydrostatic pressure.
d. Increased vascular permeability
e. Acute lymphatic obstruction
(C)

89) After MI a 50 year old man is advised by his doctor to take one 'baby' aspirin daily to reduce the chance of his developing a second MI. Aspirin decreases the formation of thrombi within the coronary arteries by inhibiting the formation of which substance?
a-Fibrinogen
b-Proatacyclin
c-Thrombomodulin
d-Thromboplastin
e-Thromboxane
(E)

90) A 9 year old boy who suddenly develops severe testicular pain, is taken to emergency surgery. There his left testis is found to be markedly hemorrhagic due to testicular torsion. Which of the following mechanism is primarily involved in producing this type of testicular infarction?
a-Arterial occlusion
b-Septic implantation
c-Decreased collateral blood flow
d-Increased dual blood flow
e-Venous occlusion
(E)

91) The product of the p53 antioncogene is a nuclear protein that regulates DNA replication and prevents the proliferation of cells with damaged DNA. It does this by stopping the cell cycle at which point?
a. Between G1 and S
b. Between G2 and M
c. Between M and G1
d. Between S and G2
e. During G3
(A)

92) The formation of which one of the listed tumors or neoplastic processes is most closely associated with infection by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)?
a. Burkitt lymphoma
b. Hepatocellular carcinoma
c. Kaposi sarcoma
d. Squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix
e. Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
(A)

93) A 70-year-old Navy veteran, heavy cigarette smoker, presents with cancer. During his military career, he was involved in fireproofing naval combat ships with asbestos insulation. Given his environmental exposure to both tobacco and asbestos, to which cancer do both of these carcinogens contribute?

a. Bladder cancer
b. Bronchogenic cancer
c. Cancer of the throat
d. Esophageal cancer
e. Mesothelioma

(E)

94) Radiation due to XRay can cause injury. Which one of the following cellular enzyme protects cell from this type of injury?

a. Phospholipase
b. B. Glutathione peroxidase
c. Endonuclease
d. Lactic dehydrogenase
e. Protease

(B)

95) Disuse atrophy most commonly occurs after:

a. Immobilization of joints
b. Interference with the nerve supply to the muscles controlling joint movement
c. Interference with blood supply
d. Diminished secretion of trophic harmone e. Injury by chemicals

(A)

96) The Principal role of TNF (tissue necrosis factor) and IL-1 (interleukin 1) in inflammation is in:

a. Endothelial activation
b. Platelet activation.
c. Anticoagulant activation.
d. Decreased synthesis of PGI2.
e. All of the above.

(A)

97) Mechanisms of edema formation are all of the following except:

a. Increased vascular hydrostatic pressure
b. Increased plasma colloid osmotic pressure
c. Increased interstitial colloid osmotic pressure
d. Inflammation
e. Lymphatic obstruction

(B)

98) The earliest event in acute inflammation is;

a. Vasodilatation
b. Increased vascular permeability
c. Endothelial contraction
d. Leukocyte migration

e. Increased hydrostatic pressure

(A)

99) A malignant epithelial cell neoplasm derived from any of the three (e) germ layers is referred to as:

a.Sarcoma b. Carcinoma c. Teratoma d. Mixed cell tumor e. Adenoma

(C)

100) The mechanisms involved in thrombosis are all of the following except:

a. Vascular endothelial injury
b. Turbulence of blood flow
c. Stasis of blood flow
d. Hypercoagulability of blood
e. Lymphangitis

(E)

101) Conversion of squamous to columnar epithelium in barrett's esophagus is an example of

a. Hypertrophy b. Hyperplasia c. Atrophy d. Metaplasia e. Dysplasia

(D)

102) The type of necrosis encountered in foci of tuberculosis infection is

a. Coagulative necrosis b. Liquefactive necrosis c. Gangrenous necrosis
d. Caseous necrosis e. Fat necrosis

(D)

103) Calcification encountered in areas of necrosis is

a. Metastatic calcification b. Homeostatic calcification c. Dystrophic calcification
d. Metaplastic calcification e. Dysplastic calcification

(C)

104) The stain used to stain fat is

a. PAS b. Methylene blues c. Geimsa stain d. Sudan IV e. Leishman stain

(D)

105) Pain associated with acute inflammation is thought to be caused by

a. histamine b. serotonin c. Bradykinin d. Platelet activating factor e. Nitric oxide

(C)

106) Epitheloid cells in granuloma are modified forms of

a. Lymphocytes b. Neutrophils c. Eosinophils d. Basophils e. Macrophages

(E)

107) Localized collection of purulent inflammatory tissue caused by suppuration buried in a tissue, an organ or a confined space is known as

a. Abscess b. Ulcer c. Blister d. Effusion e. Transudate

(A)
108) Which of the following is not a granulomatous inflammation
a. Tuberculosis b. Leprosy c. Actinomycosis d. Syphilis e. Sarcoidosis

(D)
109) A young man of 20 got a lacerated wound on his left arm stitched one week later healing continued but the site became disfigured by prominent raised irregular nodular scar in the next two months. Which of the following best describes the process?
a. Organization b. Dehiscence c. Resolution
d. Keloid formation e. Secondary union

(D)
110) Fracture of shaft of long bone will result in the formation of
a. Air emboli b. Amniotic fluid emboli c. Fat emboli
d. Thromboembolism e. Blood clot embolism

(C)
111) A patient with spinal cord injury presented to emergency with hypotension and shock resulting from loss of vascular tone. This is an example of
a. Cardiogenic shock b. Hypovolemic shock c. Septic shock
d. Neurogenic shock e. Anaphylactic shock

(D)
112) Name the tumor suppressor gene responsible for retinoblastoma
a. RB gene b. NF1/NF2 c. PTEN gene d. APC/Beta catenin e. WT1

(A)
113) Which of the following organism is responsible for cervical cancer of uterus
a. Epstein Barr virus b. Human papilloma virus c. Cytomegalovirus
d. Human T cell leukemia virus e. Hepatitis B virus

(B)
114) Which of the following is a feature of benign tumor
a. Frequent metastasis b. Anaplasia c. Well differentiation
d. Numerous mitotic figures e. Invasiveness

(C)
115) Which of the following is anti-apoptotic
a. P53 b. BCL-2 family c. Bax d. Bak e. Cytchrome c

(B)
116) Free radicals are produced within the cell by all of the following except:
a. Redox reaction
b. Ultra violet rays
c. CCl4 poisoning
d. Ultrasound waves
e. Fenton reaction

(D)

117) All of the following are the microscopic features of cell injury except:

a. Increased synthesis of protein by endoplasmic reticulum
b. Formation of amorphous densities
c. Swelling of mitochondria
d. Increased eosinophillia
e. karyorrhexis

(A)

118) An elderly man died of an intra cerebral pathology of few days duration. Prior to death, his brain CT scan showed multiple infarcts. What would be the most likely change expected to be seen in his brain biopsy?

a. Liquifactive necrosis
b. Enzymic fat necrosis
c. Coagulative necrosis
d. Caseous necrosis
e. Fibrinoid necrosis

(A)

119) Which one of the following statements regarding APOPTOSIS is NOT True:

a. It is controlled by bcl2 / p53 genes
b. It may result from immunologic injury
c. It can effectively be reversed by apoptosis inhibitor protein "surviving"
d. It is caused by activation of caspase enzyme
e. It is an example of irreversible cell injury

(C)

120) Psammoma bodies are seen in

a. Dystrophic calcification
b. Fatty liver
c. Hydropic change
d. Lipoma
e. Metastatic calcification

(A)

121) Which one of the following is an indicator of cell injury

a. Bilirubin
b. Haemosiderin
c. Melanin
d. Lipofuscin
e. Carbon

(D)

122) An athelete develops acute throat infection. In addition to local acute inflammatory changes he develops fever and malaise. These constitutional symptoms are mediated by:

a. C3a
b. Histamine
c. IL - 1 & TNF
d. Prostracyclin
e. Thromboxane A2

(C)

123) The earliest mechanism for increased vascular permeability in acute inflammatory response is:

a. Cytoskeletal reorganization
b. Direct endothelial cell damage
c. Endothelial cell contraction
d. Increased transcytosis
e. Leucocyte mediated endothelial injury

(C)

124) Which one of the following is NOT a granulomatous disease

a. Brucellosis
b. Syphilis
c. Actinomycosis
d. Cat scratch disease
e. Sarcoidosis

(C)

125) Chronic inflammation is characterized by all of the below except:

a. Angiogenesis
b. Fibrosis
c. Increased tissue concentration of lymphocytes
d. Infiltration with neutrophils
e. Tissue destruction

(D)

126) Soluble mediators secreted by lymphocytes, macrophages / monocytes that act as stimulatory or inhibitory signals between cells are called:

a. Integrins
b. Cytokines
c. Selectins
d. Cadherins
e. Immonuglobulins

(B)

127) Acute localized inflammatory oedema at the site of scorpion sting is caused by:

a. Shift of albumin from interstitial space to plasma
b. Loss of protein from skin as a result of desquamation
c. Increase in vascular permeability at the level of microcirculation

d. Initial transient vasoconstriction
e. Obstruction of local lymphatics
(C)

128) Which one of the following statements does not truly depict infarction
a. Local spasm of an artery leads to development of infarction in concerned segment
b. Infarction is common in liver because of the anatomical pattern of its blood supply
c. Thrombo embolism is responsible for infarction in more than 99% of cases
d. Arterial occlusion causes infarction more certainly than venous occlusion
e. Myocardium is the commonest site of infarction
(B)

129) All of the following are true of air embolism except
a. Air emboli block small vessels of bone, lung and heart
b. Air bubbles act as physical mass
c. Air may enter the circulation during chest intubation for pneumothorax
d. About 50 cc or less air is needed to cause clinically significant air embolism
e. More gases are dissolved at higher pressure
(D)

130) Male to male transmission is a key feature of which pattern of inheritance:
a. Autosomal dominant
b. Autosomal recessive
c. X - linked dominant
d. X - linked recessive
e. Y - linked
(A)

131) Reversible disorderly maturation with variability in size, shape and polarity of cell is:
a. Anaplasia
b. Desmoplasia
c. Dysplasia
d. Hyperplasia
e. Metaplasia
(C)

132) Genes that promote autonomous cell growth in cancer cells are called
a. Anti - apoptotic genes
b. DNA repair genes
c. Oncogenes
d. RNA repair genes
e. Tumor suppressor genes
(C)

133) Which one of the following statements is NOT truly reflective of ionizing radiation?
a. All forms of ionizing radiation are carcinogenic
b. Ionizing radiation is mutagenic
c. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia develops usually after exposure to ionizing radiation
d. Radiation injury is repairable in low doses
e. All ionizing rays have wave length smaller than 320 nm
(C)

134) Which one of the following events does not occur in primary healing?
a. Acute inflammatory response b. Initial hemorrhage c. Organization
d. Suture tracks healing e. Wound contraction
(E)

135) Which one of the following is a fungal granuloma?
a. Lepromatous leprosy b. Sporotrichosis c. Cat scratch disease
d. Sarcoidosis e. Lympho granuloma inguinale
(B)

136) Which one of the following is not involved in angiogenesis seen in granulation tissue.
a. Angiopoietins b. Endothelin c. PDGF d. TGF β e. VEGF
(B)

137) Red or hemorrhagic infarct may occur in which one of the following organs?
a. Heart b. Kidney c. Liver d. Lunge. Spleen
(D)

138) The patient died of sudden embolic phenomenon. After his death his relatives narrated that patient has compound fracture of hip bone. He probably died from
a. Air embolism b. Athero embolism c. Caisson's disease
d. Fat embolism e. Pulmonary embolism
(D)

139) The cell playing central role in chronic inflammation is
a. Basophils b. Lymphocytes c. Macrophages
d. Mast cells e. Plasma cell
(C)

140) Thrombi occurring in heart chambers or aortic human are called
a. Coagulative thrombi b. Mural thrombi c. Pale thrombi
d. Red thrombi e. Stasis thrombi
(B)

141) The tissue macrophages are derived from
a. Lymphocytes b. Mast cells c. Monocytes d. Neutrophils e. Plasma cells
(C)

142) Which of the following is the most likely involved site in calcification occurring as a result of hyperparathyroidism?
a. Tuberculous granuloma b. Wall of alveoli c. Thrombi
d. Dead fetus e. Haematoma

(B)

143) A biopsy report of tissue, taken from the lung of 60 years old male shows changes, consistent with squamous cell carcinoma. MRI is negative for distant and osseous metastasis. The only remarkable laboratory investigation is serum calcium level of 11.5 mg/dl. This individual's paraneoplastic syndrome is most likely due to ectopic production of which of the following substances?
a. TSH b. Calcitonin c. Parathyroid hormone related peptide
d. Calcitonin related peptide e. Erythropoietin

(C)

144) Which one of the following characteristic is most definitive of malignancy?
a. Abnormal mitoses b. Increase in nucleare cytoptasmic ratio
c. Lake of differentiation d. Metastasis e. Pleomorphism

(D)

145) Tumor, a cardinal sign of acute inflammation is due to
a. Increase in permeability of vessel wall at the level of microcirculation
b. Increase in plasma colloidal osmotic pressure
c. Decrease in capillary hydrostatic pressure at the arterial end of a capillary
d. Accumulation of K+ ions in inflammatory exudates
e. Decrease pH of the inflammatory exudates

(A)

146) In acute inflammation pain is mediated by
a. Bradykinin b. Cytokine c. Fibrin d. Histamine
e. Serotonin

(A)

147) Metastaic calcification is likely to be seen in which of the following conditions?
a. Pulmonary tuberculosis b. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis c. Amyloidosis
d. Vitamin D intoxication e. Aortic stenosis in a 70 years old man

(D)

148) Cells have mechanisms to repair DNA damage, but if this damage is too severe to be corrected, the cells die by
a. Apoptosis b. Necrosis c. Chemotaxis d. Hemostasis e. Homeostasis

(A)

149) Mechanism of free radical injury includes all of the following EXCEPT
a. Oxidative modification of proteins b. Lipid peroxidation of membranes

c. Leakage of lysosmal enzymes. d. Cross linking of protein e. Damage to DNA

(C)

150) Eosinophilia is found in

a. Bacterial infections b. Fungal infections c. Parasitic infections
d. Rickettsial infections e. Viral infections

(C)

151) Healing by primary intention occurs in:

a. Severely infected wound b. Wound with greater tissue loss
c. Clean surgically incised wound d. Wound having no approximation of edges
e. Wound caused by the bit of canine animal

(C)

152) Which of the following biochemical changes in most likely to be present during the period of hypoxia?

a. Increased ATP synthesis b. Increase in oxidative phosphorylation
c. Stimulation of protein synthesis in endoplasmic reticulum
d. Accumulation of lactic acid and decrease in pH e. Decrease in anaerobic glycolysis

(D)

153) Which one of the following is NOT a chemical mediator of acute inflammation?

a. Histamine b. Lymphokine c. Bradykinin d. C 3b. e. Leukotrien B4

(B)

154) Tumor, a cardinal sign of acute inflammation, is due to

a. Increase in permeability of vessel wall at the level of microcirculation
b. Increase in plasma colloidal osmotic pressure
c. Decrease in capillary hydrostatic pressure at the arterial end of a capillary
d. Accumulation of K+ ions in inflammatory exudates
e. Blockage of lymph capillaries at the site

(A)

155) Which of the following statements is NOT true of the chemical mediator, Bradykinin?

a. It is hyperalgesic b. It is a mediator of early phase of acute inflammation
c. It causes vasoconstricition of arterioles d. It is derived from Kininogen
e. It increases the permeability of vessel wall

(C)

156) Which of the given statements is NOT true of an arachidonic acid metabolites

a. Activation of cyclo oxygenase pathway leads to formation of leukotriens
b. Thromboxane A2 is vasoconstrictor
c. The main source of prostacyclin is endothelial cells
d. Leukotrine B4 is a powerful chemotactic agent for neutrophils and monocytes
e. Arachidonic acid is obtained during cell membrane damage by phospholipase.

(A)

157) Which one of the following is a granulomatous disease?

a. Salmonellosis b. Chronic bronchitis c. Rheumatoid arthritis
d. Cat scratch disease e. Ankylosing spondylitis

(D)

158) Which one of the given statement is true of chronic inflammation?

a. It always starts as chronic inflammation
b. The inflammatory infiltrate is usually composed of polymorph neutrophils
c. Repair and inflammation go side by side
d. Tumor is one of its cardinal sign
e. It usually subsides with in days

(C)

159) Which of the following enzymes plays protective role against radiant energy?

a. Endonuclease b. Phospholipase c. Glutathione peroxidase
d. Aminopeptidase e. Glucose oxidase

(C)

160) Which statement of the given list is NOT truly depictive of apoptosis?

a. Fragmentation of nucleus b. Intact cell membrane till endc. Shrunken cell
d. Presence of inflammation in the vicinity e. Tightly packed normal looking organelle

(D)

161) The commonest site of venous thrombosis in the given options is

a. Common iliac vein b. Popliteal vein c. Femoral vein
d. Deep calf vein e. Posterior tibial vein

(D)

162) The minimum amount of air, required to produced clinically significant air embolism

a. 50 CC b. 100 CC c. 150 CC d. 200 CC e. 250 CC

(B)

163) Which of the following is a benign tumor?

a. Hepatoma b. Haemangioma c. Chordoma d. Multiple myeloma e. Lymphoma

(B)

164) Which of the following is most likely to produce Krukenburg tumor?

a. Carcinoma pancreas b. Carcinoma lung c. Carcinoma stomach
d. Hepatocellular carcinoma e. Carcinoma breast

(C)

165) Which of the tumor in the given list, is MOST LIKELY to develop in a patient of Xeroderma pigmentosum, after prolong exposure to UV rays?

a. Basal cell carcinoma b. Squamous cell carcinoma lung c. Carcinoma prostate
d. Osteosarcoma e. Chronic myloid leukemia

(A)

166) Which of the listed tumors is strongly associated with Epstein Barr Virus?
a. Burkitt's Lymphoma b. Hodgkin's lymphoma c. Rhabdomyosarcoma
d. Cerebellar haemangioma e. Carcinoma thyroid
(A)

167) The pathopysiologic mechanism in the production of pulmonary edema in patient with congestive heart failure is:
a. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure b. Increased hydrostatic pressure
c. Increased vascular permeability d. Lymphatic obstruction
e. Sodium water retention
(B)

168) Which of the following in the orign of hemosiderin laden cells (heart failure cells) seen within the alveoli of patients suffering from congestive cardiac failure
a. Endothelial cell b. Lymphocytes c. Marcophage d. Neutrophil e. Pneumocytes
(C)

169) Radiation can cause all of the following EXCEPT
a. Acute myeloid leukemia b. Breast carcinoma c. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
d. Melanoma e. Thyroid carcinoma
(C)

170) Which of the following is proapoptotic
a. p53 b. Bcl-2 c. Crma d. Bax e. TP53
(D)

171) Which of the following is an X-linked disorder
a. Thalassemia b. Sickle cells anemia c. Agammaglobulinemia of Bruton
d. SLE e. Di George syndrome
(C)

172) Which of the following disorder can develop in a patient with Down's syndrome
a. Berry aneurysm of circle of willis b. Crentzfeldt Jackob disease
c. Lymphoblastic leukemia d. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid e. Osteosarcoma
(C)

173) Which of the following steps in haemostasis is inhibited aspirin?
a. Aggregation of platelets b. Synthesis of antithrombin III
c. Synthesis of von Willebrand factor d. Production of tissue factor
e. Adhesion of platelets to collagen
(A)

174) A 21 years old female got multiple fractures: right femur, right tibia, and left humerus. Fractures were stabilized at surgery, she was in stable condition, however after 2 days she suddenly become severely dyspneic. Which of the following produce sudden respiratory difficulty?
a. Right hemothorax b. Pulmonary edema c. Fat embolism

d. Cardiac tamponade e. Pulmonary infarction

(C)

175) Dystrophic calcification is most commonly associated

a. Chronic irritation b. Diminished blood flow c. Hypercalemia

d. Increased workload e. Necrosis

(E)

176) In atrophy, the cells are

a. Dead b. Shrunken c. Irreversibly injured d. Reversibly injured

e. Anaplastic

(B)

177) Receptor for IgE is present on

a. Polymorphs b. Eosinophil c. Mast cells d. Plasma cell e. Epitheloid cells

(C)

178) Which of the following types of necrosis is most commonly associated with ischemic injury?

a. Liquefactive b. Caseous necrosis c. Fat necrosis

d. Coagulative necrosis e. Gangrenous necrosis

(D)

179) Dystrophic calcification is most closely associated with

a. Hypercalcemia b. Necrosis c. Chronic irritation

d. Diminished blood flow e. Increased work load

(B)

180) Localized area of ischemic necrosis is mostly associated with

a. Ascites b. Petichiae c. Infarction d. Emboli formation e. Hematoma

(C)

181) Which of the following refers to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin?

a. Carcinoma b. Hepatoma c. Sarcoma d. Teratoma e. Hamartoma

(C)

182) Decompression sickness results from appearance of which gas bubbles in the blood of deep sea divers?

a. Carbon dioxide b. Carbon monoxide c. Hydrogen d. Nitrogen e. Oxygen

(D)

183) Healing by primary intention occurs in

a. Severely infected wound b. Wound with greater tissue loss c. Clean surgically incised wound

d. Wound having no approximation of edges e. Wound caused by the bit of canine animal

(C)

184) Which one of the following is not a chemical mediator of acute inflammation
a. Histamine b. Lymphokine c. Bradykinnin d. C 3b e. Leukotrien B4
(B)

185) Which one of the following is a granulomatous disease?
a. Salmonellosis b. Chronic bronchitis c. Rheumatoid arthritis
d. Cat scratch disease e. Ankylosing spondylitis
(D)

186) The commonest site of venous thrombosis in the given options is
a. Common iliac vein b. Popliteal vein c. Femoral vein d. Deep calf vein e. Posterior tibial vein
(D)

187) Which of the following is a benign tumor?
a. Hepatoma b. Haemangioma c. Chordoma d. Multiple myeloma e. Lymphoma
(B)

188) Which one of the following is NOT true of septic shock
a. It carries a very high mortality rate b. It is caused by the release of lipopolysaccharides
c. It is commonly caused by gram negative rods d. Septic shock may lead to acute kidney injury
e. Nitric oxide plays major role in progression of septic shock due to its vasoconstriciting properly.
(E)

189) Thromboxane (TxA2) is a characteristic product of
a. Endothelial cells b. Mast cells and basophils c. Neutrophils d. Platelets
e. Macrophages
(D)

190) Fat necrosis may be seen after
a. Trauma to the muscles b. Ischemic injury c. Release of the pancreatic enzymes
d. After bee sting e. Severe anemia
(C)

Q.191. In which of the following organs is an arterial thromboembolus least likely to produce an infarct?
a. Brain b. Liver c. Kidney d. Heart e. Spleen
(B)

Q.192. A 55 years old female had discomfort with swelling of her left leg for the past week. The leg is slightly difficult to move, but there is no pain on palpation. A venogram reveals thrombosis of deep left leg veins. Which of the following condition is most likely to promote this event?

a. Turbulent blood flow b. Nitric oxide c. Ingestion of aspirin
d. Hypercalcemia e. Immobilization
(E)

Q.193. Of the following microscopic findings, which is most likely to indicate that the neoplasm is malignant?
a. Pleomorphism b. Atypia c. Invasion
d. Increased Nuclear cytoplasmic ratio e. Necrosis
(C)

Q.194. Sarcoidosis is an example of:
a.Acute inflammation b. Chronic inflammation c. Granulomatous inflammation
d. Type I hypersensitivity reaction e. Graft versus host disease
(C)

Q.195. Giant cells in a granuloma are derived from
a.Epithelial cells b. Macrophages c. Plasma cells d. Neutrophils e. Eosinophils
(B)

Q.196. Which of the following substance most likely has the greatest affinity for neutrophils?
a.C5a b. Fucosyl transferase c. β 2 - integrin d. P - Selectin e. Tumor necrosis factor - α
(A)

Q.197. Cyclooxygenase pathway eventually lead to formation of
a.Lipoxins b.Leukotreins c. Prostaglandins d. Cytokines e. Complement protein
(C)

Q.198. A 51 year old male has a blood pressure of 150/95mmHg. If this condition remains untreated for years which of the following cellular alterations will occur?
a.Atrophy b. Hyperplasia c. Metaplasia d. Hemosiderosis e. Hypertrophy
(E)

Q.199. A 63 year old man experienced severe chest pain. His serum creatine kinase level was elevated. Which of the tissue injury was most likely?
a.Liquefactive necrosis b. Caseous necrosis c. Coagulative necrosis
d. Fat necrosis e. Gangrenous necrosis
(C)

Q.200. The macroscopic appearance of postmortem blood clot include
a.Lines of Zahn b. Rough surface c. Separation of red blood cells and plasma producing a "chicken fat" appearance. d. Adherence to vessels walls e. Viscous appearance
(C)

Q.201. The most common cause of arterial thrombo-emboli is
a. Cardiac thrombi b. Aortic aneurysm c. Pulmonary veins
d. Aortic atherosclerotic plaques e. Venous thrombi
(D)

Q.202. Routes of spread of Sarcoma is by

a.Blood b. Symphatics c. Accidental d. Along the nerves (perineural) e. All of them

(A)

Q.203. (HH8) virus is concerned with a tumor called

a. Willin's tumor b. Burkitt's tumor c. Kaposie's Sarrcoma d. Neuro fibroma e. None of the above

(C)

Q.204. A 10 year child has some degree of mental retardation on physical examination, prominent epicanthal folds. On the palm of each hand is seen a transverse crease. Which of the following disease will he most likely have by the age of 20?

a. Acute leukemia b. Hepatic cirrhosis c. Chronic renal failure d. Acute myocardial infarction e. Aortic dissection

(A)

Q.205. Normal human genetic material consists of

a. 22 autosomes and 2 pairs of sex chromosomes
b. 22 pair of autosomes and 1 pair of sex chromosome
c. 42 autosomes and 2 pair of sex chromosomes
d. 26 autosomes and 2 pair of sex chromosomes
e. 23 autosomes and 2 pairs of sex chromosomes

(B)

Q.206. The karyotype of a normal female is

a. 22XO b. 22 XY c. 22 XX d. 46 XX e. 46 XY

(D)

Q.207. Carcinoma breast spread in the initial stage by

a. Blood vessel invasion b. Perineural invasion c. Transcoelomic route d. Lymphatic invasion e. Local invision

(D)

Q.208. All of the following are examples of Apoptosis except

a. Interdigital cell death to separate fingers
b. Cell death in dorsal part of neural tube during closure
c. Cell death in the involuting urachus
d. Cell death resulting from myocardial infarction
e. Cell death leading to removal of redundant epithelium during development of root of mouth

(D)

Q.209. Calcification is a prominent component of which of the following pathological entities?

a.Psammoma bodies b.Sarcoid granuloma c.Corpora amylacea d.Gamma gandy bodies

(A)

Q.210. Serotonin differs from histamine in the fact that serotonin

a. Stimulates fibrosis via fibroblasts b. Is not released by platelets

c. Causes increased vascular permeability d. Does not result in arteriolar dilatation
e. Secretion is limited to carcinoid tumors
(A)

Q.211. The enzyme catalyzing the following reactions in the body $O2 + O2 + 2H \rightarrow H2O2 + O2$
a.Is important in the elimination of free radicals b.Forms H2O2 which is natural antioxidant
c. Uses iron molecule as a catalyst d. Is part of antioxidant system in plasma e. Uses nitric oxide as a substrate
(A)

Q.212. A scratch by a pen results in triple response. Inflammatory mediators released in this response include
a. Histamine b. Substance P c. Both histamine and substance P
d. Serotonin e. None of the above
(A)

Q.213. The patient died of sudden embolic phenomenon. After his death his relatives narrated that patient had compound fracture of hip bone. He probably died from
a.Pulmonary embolism b. Fat embolism c. Air embolism
d. Caisson's disease e. Athero embolism
(B)

Q.214. Which one of the following sequences of events does not occur in primary healing?
a. Initial hemorrhage b. Acute inflammatory response
c. Wound contraction d. Organization e. Suture tracks healing
(C)

Q.215. All of the following features are consistent with apoptosis except
a. Programmed cell death b. Non inflammatory reaction
c. Death of single cell d. Damaged organelles e. Apoptotic bodies
(D)

Q.216. All is true about dry gangrene except
a.More common in bowel b. Occur due to arterial occlusion c. Bacteria fail to survive
d. Organ dry, shrunken and black e. Line of demarcation present
(A)

Q.217. Which one of the following type of necrosis occurs in coronary artery disease?
a.Coagulative necrosis b. Colliquative necrosisc. Liquefactive necrosis
d. Caseous necrosis e. Fat necrosis
(A)

Q.218. Which one of the following agents may cause endogenous cell injury?
a. Tumor necrosis factor alpha b. H. Pylori c. Heat
d. Radiation e. Drugs
(A)

219. After several weeks of immobilization of the leg in a plaster case, the diameter of the calf often decreases. This change results from
a. Aplasia b. Hypoplasia c. Atrophy d. Dystrophy e. Hyalin change
(C)

220. Nuclear fragmentation is a feature of
a. Reversible injury b. Hydropic change c. Irreversible injury d. Apoptosis e. Necrosis
(C)

221. The factor predispose to the formation of venous thrombosis is
a. Exercise b. The oral contraceptive pill c. Heparin therapy d. Anaemias e. Thrombocytopenia
(B)

222. Transudate differs from exudates in having the following except
a. No inflammatory cells b. Low protein content c. Low specific gravity d. High specific gravity e. Low glucose content
(D)

223. Diabetic foot is an example of
a. Dry gangrene b. Wet gangrene c. Gas gangrene d. Gangrenous inflammation e. None of them
(A)

224. Venous emboli are most often lodged in
a. Brain b. Heart c. Kidneys d. Intestines e. Lungs
(E)

225. Cause of death in benign tumor can be because of
a. Destruction effects b. Blood flow c. Pressure on vital organs d. Secondary infection e. Mechanical pressure
(E)

226. The entire print of genetic material in living beings is called
a. DNA b. RNA c. Genome d. Chromosome e. Genotype
(C)

227. In atrophy the cells are
a. Dead cell b. Shrunken cell c. Irreversibly injured cell d. Reversibly injured cell e. None of the above
(B)

228. For metaplasia which of the following holds true?
a. Disordered growth b. Affects only epithelial tissue c. Reversible change d. Irreversible change e. Cell numbers are decreased
(C)

229. Granuloma is

a. Swelling on gross examination b. Collection of pus c. Microscopic lesion
d. Produced by bacteria e. Is benign tumor
(C)

230. Regeneration
a. Is possible in nerve cells b. Is possible in cardiac muscle cells
c. Is possible in skeletal muscle cells d. Is possible in parenchymal cells of liver
e. None of the above
(D)

231. Which one of the flowing electron microscopic/ultrastructural changes in cell injury is irreversible?
a. Myelin figures b. Swelling of endoplasmic reticulum c. Mitochondrial densitieis
d. Cytoplasmic vacuoles e. Pyknotic nuclei
(E)

232. The earliest event in acute inflammation is
a. Vasodilatation b. Increased vascular permeability c. Endothelial contraction
d. Leukocyte migration e. Increased hydrostatic pressure
(A)

233. Red or hemorrhagic infarct occurs in which of the following organs?
a. Heart b. Kidney c. Spleen d. Liver e. lung
(E)

234) Which of the following enzymes plays protective role against radiant energy?
a) Aminopeptidase
b) Endonuclease
c) Glutathione peroxidase
d) Gamma glutamyl transferase
e) Phospholipase
(C)

235) Free radicals are produced within the cell by all of the following EXCEPT:
a) CCl4 poisoning
b) Metabolic activation of exogenous chemicals
c) Redox reactions
d) Ultraviolet rays
e) Ultrasound waves
(E)

236) When the level of myocardial CK increases in the plasma, it represents:
a) Cell swelling in the cardiac muscle.
b) Decreased renal excretion of the enzyme.
c) Irreversible injury (cell death) of cardiac muscle cells with enzyme release

d) Inflammatory changes in the cardiac muscles cells.
e) Normal cardiac muscle function.

(C)

237) A young man of 20 years age develops yellow discoloration of sclera and skin. Serum ALT and AST are normal. Which of the following substance best explains the given findings?

a) Asbestose
b) Billirubin
c) Hemosiderin
d) Lipofuscin
e) Melanin

(B)

238) An elderly lady becomes suddenly hemiplegic and aphasic. After a month later, CT brain showed a large cystic area in left parietal lobe. Which of the given options best explains the above scenario?

a) Caseous necrosis
b) Coagulative necrosis
c) Fat necrosis
d) Gangrenous necrosis
e) Liquefactive necrosis

(E)

239) The neutrophils undergo diapedesis to reach the site of inflammation as a consequence of release of which of the following chemical mediators?

a) Bradykinin b) Complement C5a c) Hageman factor
d) Histamine e) Prostaglandin

(B)

240) A 55-years old female has epigastric pain for 5 weeks. She experienced one episode of hematemesis. On endoscopy there is gastric lesion which appears to be an area with loss of the epithelial surface. These findings are most typical for which of the following pathologic processes?

a) Abscess b) Gangrene c) Granuloma
d) Serositis e) Ulcer

(E)

241) Which one of the following is not the morphologic pattern of acute inflammation?

a) Abscess formation. b) Fibrinous exudate c) Scar formation
d) Serous exudates e) Ulceration.

(C)

242) Granuloma is seen in all of the following EXCEPT:

a) Brucellosis b) Pnuemonia c)
Sarcoidosis e) Tuberculosis
d) Syphillis

(B)

243) A 36-years old male patient presents with chronic cough fever and weight loss for the past month. X-ray chest reveals multiple nodules, some of which shows cavitations in the upper lobes. A sputum sample reveals the presence of acid fast bacilli. Which of the following cells is the most important in the development his lesion in the lung?

a) Fibroblast b) Macrophage c) Mast cell
d) Neutrophil e) Platelet

(B)

244) Chronic inflammation shows all of the following characteristics with the EXCEPTION of:

a) Associated with repair proteins b) Exudation of fluid rich in
c) Mononuclear cells infiltration d) Prolong duration of weeks or months
e) Tissue destruction

(B)

245) An 18 years old female undergoes appendesectomy. The wound is closed surgically. The wound healing takes place by primary intention. This type of wound healing includes all of the following EXCEPT:

a) Collagen deposit b) Granulation tissue formation c) Inflammation
d) Keloid formation e) Scar formation

(B)

246) Edema is caused by all of the following EXCEPT?

a) Increase in the plasma colloid osmotic pressure.
b) Lymphatic obstruction due to pressure of a tumor.
c) Increase in capillary hydrostatic pressure.
d) Increase in permeability of vessel wall.
e) Protein losing enteropathy.

(A)

247) A young lady whose both lower limbs are fractured in accident was admitted to hospital. On 3rd day she became dyspnoeic and collapsed. What is the most likely reason of respiratory distress and shock?

a) Cardiac temponade b) Fat embolism c) Pulmonary edema
d) Pulmonary infarction e) Right hemothorax

(B)

248) Pulmonary thromboembolism in 95% cases originates from:

a) Deep leg vein thrombi b) Mesenteric vein thrombi
c) Portal vein thrombi d) Renal vein thrombi
e) Superficial leg vein thrombi

(A)

249) Which of the following tumor is well differentiated malignant neoplasm of epithelial origin?
a) Chorioadenoma b) Chordoma c) Multiple myeloma
d) Rhabdomyosarcoma e) Squamous cell carcinoma with keratin pearls
(E)

250) The most common site of metastasis is:
a) Bone b) Liver c) Lung d) Regional lymph nodes
e) Skin
(D)

251) Which of the following represents a benign tumor?
a) Chordoma b) Mesothelioma c) Leukemia
d) Lymphangioma e) Lymphoma
(D)

252) Which one of the following tumor is most likely produce paraneoplastic syndrome?
a) Carcinoma prostate b) Choriocarcinoma c) Carcinoma breast
d) Cerebral hemangioma e) Squamous cell carcinoma lung
(E)

252. Tissue regeneration can occur in;
a) Parenchymal organs with stable cell population.
b) Parenchymal organs with permanent cell population.
c) Hollow organs only
d) All of the above.
e) None of the above.
A

253. Acute inflammatory response is characterized by all except:
a) Rapid in onset.
b) Lasting for few minutes to months.
c) Fluid and plasma protein exudation.
d) Neutrophil accumulation.
e) Protective in nature.
B

254. Death receptors are involved in;
a) Intrinsic pathway of apoptosis
b) Extrinsic pathway of apoptosis
c) Execution phase.
d) Removal of apoptotic cells
e) Irreversible injury.

B

255. A 45 year old –female is diagnosed to have essential hypertension. If this condition re mains untreated for years which of the following cellular alterations will–be seen in the heart?

a) Atrophy
b) Hyperplasia
c) Metaplasia
d) Hemosidrosis
e) Hypertrophy

E

256. Vegetations are thrombi formed in;

a) Large arteries
b) Large veins
c) Small capillaries
d) Cardiac Valves
e) Heart chamber

D

257. Nitric oxide (NO) which is a free radical, can act as;

a) Neurotransmitter releaser in CNS.
b) Cytotoxic for killing microbes.
c) Vasodilator
d) All of the above.
e) None of the above.

D

258. Complement activation lyses target cells by;

a) Enzymatic digestion of the cell membrane.
b) Activation of adenylate cyclase.
c) Insertion of complement complex (MAC) into the cell membrane.
d) Inhibition of elongation factor 2.
e) Opsonization.

C

259. Ischemic reperfusion injury is caused by;

a) Increased generation of oxygen free radicals.
b) Binding to sulfhydryl group of the cell membrane.
c) Increasing level of cytosolic Ca++
d) Breakdown of membrane proteins

e) Depletion of ATP.

A

260. A patient with severe asthma gets NO relief from antihistamines. The symptoms are most likely caused by;

a) Intarleukin-2.
b) Slow-reacting substance A (leukotrienes).
c) Serotonin.
d) Bradykinin.
e) Interleukin-12

B

261. Reduced plasma oncotic pressure is the most important mechanism of edema in:

a) Congestive heart failure
b) Edema of leg affected by venous thormbosis.
c) Edema of the arm in breast cancer patients
d) Nephrotic syndrome
e) Brain trauma

D

262. Dystrophic calcification;

a) Occurs in normal tissues
b) Is associated with Hypercalcaemia
c) Is seen in vitamin D related disease
d) Occurs in atheromatous disease
e) May be a part of the milk alkali syndrome

D

263. The skin blister resulting from a burn or viral infection is a good example of;

a) Serous inflammation.
b) Fibrinous inflammation.
c) Supportive inflammation.
d) Sero-sangous inflammation.
e) None of the above.

A_1

264. Which of the following disease process is a classical example of chronic inflammation;

a) Enterocolitis
b) Pyogenic meningitis
c) Tuberculosis

d) Furuncle
e) None of Above
C

265. Which of the following type of cells are regarded as cells of acute inflammation:
a) RBC
b) Plasma Cells
c) Macrophages
d) Neutrophils
e) Lymphocytes
A

266. Thromboxane A2 Promote;
a) Vasodilatation
b) Chemotaxis
c) Vasoconstriction
d) Vascular leakage
e) All of above
C

267. Corticosteroids are powerful anti-inflammatory drugs, this anti- inflammatory action results from:
a) Inhibition of Cox-1 enzyme
b) Inhibition of lox- 2 enzyme
c) Inhibition of Phospholipase A2
d) Inhibition of lipoxygenase enzyme
e) All of above
C

268. All of the following diseases are examples of granulomatous chronic inflammation except:
a) Tuberculosis
b) Syphilis
c) Sarcoidosis
d) Rheumatoid arthritis
e) Leprosy
D

269. All of the following are true for healing by first intention except;
a) Occurs when wound edges are separated
b) Small amount of scar tissue forms

c) Healing is rapid
d) Usually takes place in clean surgical wounds

A

270. Which of the following is most commonly associated with poor would healing
a) Chronic renal failure
b) Diabetes Mellitus
c) Hypothyroidism
d) Adrenal insufficiency
e) Tuberculosis

B

271. The patient died of sudden embolic phenomenon. After his death his relatives narrated that patient had compound fracture of hip bone. He probably died from;
a) Pulmonary embolism
b) Fat embolism
c) Air embolism.
d) Caisson's disease
e) Athero-embolism

B

272. A 70 year old known hypertensive woman is bedridden for three months after a cerebro-vascular accident (CVA). The diameter of her calf muscles has decreased. What is the possible underlying pathology?
a) Aplasia
b) Atrophy
c) Dystrophy
d) Hypertrophy
e) Hyaline change in muscles

B

273. Repair by connective tissue deposition consists of;
a) Formation of new blood vessels.
b) Proliferation of fibroblasts.
c) Deposition of extra cellular matrix.
d) All of the above.
e) None of the above:

D

274. The goal of inflammatory reaction is;
a) To bring host defense cells to site of infection.
b) To dilute harmful agents
c) To eliminate the initial cause of injury.
d) To cause necrosis of injured cell.
e) All of the above.

E

275. Regarding hyperplasia Which statement is correct;
a) It. is never seen in the same tissue as hypertrophy
b) it is seen in cardiac muscle in hypoxic patients
c) it is limited to cells capable of mitotic division
d) it is rarely physiologic
e) complete removal of excess hormone triggers will slow progression but not reverse hyperplastic changes

C

276. Thrombi arc formed in all the following conditions except;
a) Trauma with vessels rupture
b) Long periods of bed rest
c) Surgical intervention of the abdominal area
d) Fracture of long bone
e) Cross-countries travailing (long traveling time)

A

277. Endothelial cell injury is the principal mechanism for production of thrombosis in case of
a) Thrombosis occurring in post-partum women
b) Thrombosis associated with pancreatic cancer
c) Thrombosis of atherosclerotic coronary arteries.
d) Protein C deficiency
e) Left Atrial dilatation

C

278. Infarction is an area of necrosis due to;
a) Hyperventilation
b) Ischemia
c) Acidosis
d) Hemorrhage
e) Alkalosis

B

279. All is true about COX-1 (Cyclooxygenase enzyme) except;
a) Expressed in gastric mucosa
b) Has a protective role against acid-induced damage.
c) Predisposes to gastric ulceration.
d) Blocked by aspirin ingestion
e) Helps in production of prostaglandins from gastric mucosa

C

280. Mechanism of cell injury include
a) ATP depletion
b) Mitochondrial damage
c) Accumulation of reactive oxygen species
d) Influx of calcium
e) All of above

E

281. A 22 year old young man had trauma to liver. The surgeon has resected the damaged portion of liver keeping in mind that liver will regain its normal weight. This is an example of:
a) Hypertrophy
b) **Pathological hyperplasia**
c) **Compensatory hyperplasia**
d) Metaplasia
e) Neoplasia

C

282. Which of the following inflammatory mediator have role in opsonization of micro-organisms
a) C3a
b) C3a
c) C3b
d) C5b
e) C6

B

383. All of the following are correct regarding transudate except:
a) It is formed as a result of increased capillary hydrostatic pressure.
b) It has low protein contents
c) It lacks coagulability
d) LDH is more than 200
e) Commonly second in cirrhosis liver.

D

284. Acute inflammation is commonly associated with severe pain and discomfort. The inflammatory mediator for pain is:

a) Histamine
b) Prostaglandin only
c) Bradykinin plus prostaglandins
d) Leukotrienes
e) Nitric oxide

C

285. All of the following are true regarding chronic inflammation except:

a) Onset is insidious
b) New vessels formation occurs
c) Fibrosis is absent
d) Fluid exudation and edema are absent
e) Weight loss is often present

C

286. The predomina nt cells in parasitic infestation are:

a) Neutrophils
b) Eosoinophils
c) Lymphocytes
d) Macrophages
e) Plasma cells

E

287. These small punctuate hemorrhages which occur in skin and mucous membrane are due to platelet abnormality. This sentence is true regarding;

a) Haemarthrosis
b) Echymoses
c) Petechial hemorrhages
d) Epistaxis
e) Hematoma

B

288. A 35 Year old female suffering from Atrial fibrillation has suddenly developed severe pain in left lower limb. On examination left lower limb is cold and there are no pulsations in affected limb you suspect a thrombus in left femoral artery. What can be the possible source of this thrombus:

a) Left leg deep venous thrombosis
b) Right atrium
c) Right ventricle
d) Left atrium
e) Left varicose veins

D

289. A 30 Year old pregnant female is suffering from left leg deep venous thrombosis. If thrombus is dislodged which organ is its most likely destination.
a) Brain
b) Kidney
c) Liver
d) Lungs
e) Thoracic duet

D

290. Benign Tumors arising from glandular epithelium is called:
a) Fibroma
b) Adenoma
c) Polyp
d) Myoxa.ms
e) Sarcoma

B

291. All of the following are oncogenic viruses EXCEPT:
a) Hepatitis B Virus
b) Epstein Bar Virus
c) Human Papilloma virus
d) HIV
e) Herpes Zoster Virus

E

2. VIROLOGY

1) Which Antigen is considered to be the marker of high infectivity for Hepatitis-B ?
a. HBs Ag, b. Hbe Ag, c. HBc Ag, d. Both HBs Ag and Hbe Ag e. Both HBs Ag and HBc Ag
(B)

2) Which of the following viruses is most likely to cause chronic hepatitis infection?
a. Hepatitis A b. Hepatitis B c. Hepatitis C d. Hepatitis D e. Hepatitis E
(C)

3) Rabies is one of the mortal diseases. Which of the following is incorrect about the rabies virus?
a. Infection may be prevented by active and passive immunization
b. May be diagnosed by serology from blood sample
c. Rabies vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine
d. The disease presentation differs from country to country
e. The majority of cases worldwide result from dog bites
(D)

4) Mumps virus is transmitted through
a. Gastrointestinal tract b. Respiratory aerosol c. Sexual transmission
d. Vertical transmission e. Blood products
(B)

5) Which disinfectant efficiently inactivates HIV and HBV
a. Alcohol
b. Iodine
c. Phenol
d. Formalin
e. Sodium hypochlorite
(E)

6) AIDS is caused by:
a. Retrovirus b. Prion c. Rhabdovirus d. Hepadna virus
e. Arbovirus
(A)

7) The nucleic acid of a virus is
a. DNA only b.RNA only c.Both DNA and RNA d. DNA or RNA e. mRNA only
(D)

8) Which one of the following chronic inflammation is associated with HIV infection?
a. Tuberculosis b. Leprosy c. Syphilis d. Hepatitis B e. Hepatitis C
(A)

9. Purified surface protein of this virus is the im¬munogen in a vaccine

(A) Hepatitis A virus
(B) Hepatitis B virus
(C) Hepatitis C virus
(D) Hepatitis D virus
(E) None
B

3.BACTERIOLOGY

1) Which one is not associated with bacterial virulence?
a. M. proteins b. IgA protease c. Antigenic variation
d. Phase variation e. Antibiotic resistance
(D)

2) An enzyme that degrades IgA and allow the organisms to adhere to mucous membranes is
a. Oxidase b. Coagulase c. Ig A protease d. Catalase e. Urease
(C)

3) On direct microscopy Aspergillus fumigatus appears as (MYCOLOGY)
a. Branching septate hyphae b. Branching non septate hyphae c. Budding yeast
d. Non branching hyphae e. Non budding yeast
(A)

4) An enzyme produced by Staphylococcus aureus that accelerates the formation of a fibrin clot from fibrinogen is
(a) Catalase (b) Oxidase (c) Urease (d) Coagulase (e) Amylase
(D)

5) Formation of "pseudo membrane" is the characteristic feature of
a) Tuberculosis (b) Actinomycosis (c) Listeriosis (d) Diphtheria (e) Malaria
(D)

6) All of the following diseases are transmitted from human to human EXCEPT
a) Gonorrhea b) Dysentery (c) Syphilis d) Enteric fever e) Tetanus
(E)

7) Causative agent of scalded skin syndrome is:
a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus viridans c. Streptococcus. Pyogens
d. Streptococcus.pneumonae e. Streptococcus.agalactiae
(A)

8) Rheumatic fever is most commonly caused by

a. Strep. viridans b. Strep. Pyogenes c. Staph. Aureus
d. Staph.epidermidis e. Staph.saprophyticus
(B)

9) A 14-year-old girl has a rapidly spreading, painful, erythematous rash on her leg. The rash is warm and tender. Gram-positive cocci in chains were seen in an aspirate from the lesion. Culture of the aspirate on blood agar grew Colonies surrounded by clear (beta) hemolysis. Growth of the organism was inhibited by bacitracin. Which of the following organisms can be responsible for this condition?
a. Staphylococcus saprophyticus b. Streptococcus agalactiae c. Streptococcus pyogenes
d. Streptococcus pneumoniae e. Staphylococcus aureus
(C)

10) Dark field microscopy is one of the most important procedures for lab detection of :
a. Chlamydia b. Legionella c. Mycoplasma d. Mycobacteria e. T. pallidum
(E)

11) Hemolytic-uremic syndrome is a complication associated with infection by :
a. Any type of E.coli b. Enterohaemorhagic E. coli c. Enteropathogenic E .coli
d. Entero aggressive E. coli e. Enterotoxigenic E .coli
(B)

12) The characteristic swarming growth over the blood agar plate by virtue of its high motility is shown by
a) Escherichia b) Proteus c) Pseudomonas d) Salmonella e) Shigella
(B)

13) The most toxic exotoxin is
a. Tetanus toxin b. Diphtheria toxin c. Botulinum toxin
d. Cholera toxin e. Shigella toxin
(C)

14) MRSA is resistant to all of the following antibiotics except
a. Aminoglycosides b. Penicillin c. Vancomycin d. Erythrocin e. Cephalosporins
(C)

15) Staph. Aureus can best be differentiated from Staph. Epidermis by
a. Gram stain b. Colony morphology c. Pigment production
d. Production of coagulase e. Mechanism of disease production
(D)

16) The toxin of Staphylococcus aureus that may result into scalded skin syndrome is
a. Enterotoxin b. Leucocidin c. Epidermolytic toxin d. Haemolysin e. Endotoxin
(C)

17) The most common cause of cystitis (after Escheria coli) in healthy sexually active women is
a. Staphylococcus saprophyticus b. Proteus mirabilis c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

d. Klebsiella pneumoniae e. Streptococcus fecalis

(A)
18) Bacteria have
a. 30s ribosome b. 50s ribosome c. 70s ribosome d. 80s ribosome e. 120s ribosome

(C)
19) During conjunction the genetic material will be transferred through
a. Cell wall b. Medium c. Pili d. Capsule e. Cell membrane

(C)
20) On direct microscopy Aspergillus fumigatus appears as
a. Branching septate hyphae b. Branching non septate hyphae c. Budding yeast
d. Non branching hyphae e. Non budding yeast

(A)
21) In the first week of typhoid fever, which one is the most probable diagnostic test?
a. Widal test b. Blood culture c. Urine culture d. Stool culture e. Typhidot

(B)
22) Investigation of choice for a boy with a history of cough for 5 years is:
a. Sputum culture b. AFB in sputum c. Blood Culture d. Chest X-ray
e. Tuberculin test

(D)
23) Cholera is characterized by
a. Ulceration of small intestinal mucosab. Granuloma overlying Peyer's Patches
c. Crypt abscesses in large intestine d. Severe watery diarrhea e. Peritonitis

(D)
24) The property of acid fast bacilli to resist decolorization with acid alcohol is due to the presence of
a. Peptidogylcan b. Mycolic acid c. Teichoic acid d. Murein e. Polysaccharide

(B)
25) Which of the following is a live attenuated bacterial vaccine?
a. Bordetella pertussis vaccine b. Corynebacterium diphtheriae vaccine
c. Clostridium tetani vaccine d. BCG e. Vibrio cholera vaccine

(D)
26) An agent capable of causing disease only when the host's resistance is impaired
a. Carrier b. Opportunistic pathogen c. Non-pathogen d. Host cell e. Teichoic acid

(B)
27) The heat labile toxin of Escherichia coli acts by
a. ADP ribosylation of G protein b. ADP ribosylation of elongation factor -2
c. Super antigen d. Stimulating guanylate cyclase e. Protease

(A)

28) A 73 year old woman with a history of diabetes presents with left ear pain & drainage of pus from the ear canal. She has swelling & tenderness over the left mastoid bone. Which of the following is most likely causative agent?
a. Hemophilus b. Klebsiella pneumonia c. Mucor SP
d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa e. Streptococcus pyogenes
(D)

29) Which of the following organism can be grown on chocolate agar in the presence of factor V and factor X?
a. Bordetella b. Pseudomonas c. Salmonella d. Mycoplasma e.Haemophilus influenze
(E)

30) The best medium for culture of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is:
a. Bordet– Gengou medium b. Loefflers's medium c. Lowenstein– Jensen's medium
d. Cystine blood agar e. Thayer Marten medium
(C)

31) Bacteria in the blood stream without overt clinical signs are called.
a. Septicemia b. Carrier state c. Bacteremia d. Inflammation e. Carcinomatosis
(C)

32) Which one of the below is prokaryotic.
a. Helminthes b. Protozoa c. Bacteria d. Viruses e. Fungi
(C)

33) Hydrogen peroxide's effectiveness is limited by the organism's ability to produce.
a. Oxidase b. Catalase c. Hydroxylase d. Sulfatase e. Deoxygenase
(B)

34) Autoclaving is done at the temperature of.
a. 1500 C b. 2100 C c. 1010 C d. 1210 C e. 140 0 C
(D)

35) All bacteria have a cell wall composed of peptidoglycans except
a. Staphylococci b. Streptococci c. Spirochetes d. Mycoplasma e. M. Tuberculosis
(D)

36) Which of the following is catalase +ve microorganism?
a. Staphylococcus Aureus b. Streptococcus Pneumoniae c. Streptococcus Pyogenes
d. Actinomyces e. Nocardia
(A)

37) Patient comes to you with dental caries. Which of the following normal flora of oropharynx cause this dental caries? It is catalase – ve and α – hemolytic.
a. Staphylococcus agalactiae b. Staphylococcus saprophyticus c. Enterococci
d. Viridans streptococci e. Streptococcus pneumonia
(D)

38) The most common cause of cystitis (after Escherichia coli) in healthy sexually active women is:
a. Staphylococcus saprophyticus b. Proteus mirabilis c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
d. Klebsiella pneumonia e. Streptococcus fecalis
(A)

39) An isolate of an unknown beta-hemolytic Streptococcus is streaked perpendicular to a streak of beta-lysin-producing Staphylococcus aureus. After incubation a zone of arrowhead hemolysis is noted at the interface of the 2 streaks. What is the name of the test and the presumptive identification of the unknown Streptococcus?
a. Hippurate hydrolysis and S. agalactiae b. CAMP test and S. pyogenes
c. Hippurate hydrolysis and S. pyogenes d. CAMP test and S. agalactiae
(D)

40) An outbreak of sepsis caused by Staphylococcus aureus has occurred in the newborn nursery. You are called to investigate. According to your knowledge of the normal flora, what is the most likely source of the organism?
a. Nose b. Colon c. Vagina d. Throat e e. Lungs
(A)

41) The most toxic exotoxin is:
a. tetanus toxin b. diphtheria toxin c. botulinum toxin d.cholera toxin e.shigella toxin
(C)

42) The Schick test will:
a. Detect clostridium tetani toxin b. Identify bacillus anthracis
c. Detect circulating antitoxin to corynebacterium diphtheriae
d. Detect immunity to strep.pyogenes e. Detect antibodies to rickettsia
(C)

43) A 10 year old patient brought to your clinic with complaint of neck stiffness (meningitis) Microbiologist report is that microorganism involved is a gram - ve coccus and maltose fermenter. Which one is the most probable organism?
a. Neisseria gonorrhea b. Klebsiella c. E. coli
d. H. influenza e. Neisseria meningitides
(E)

44) In pyogenic meningitis which of the following is NOT true as regards CSF:
a. The pressure is raised b. Protein level is increased
c. Glucose level is increased d. Leucocyte count is increased
(C)

45) Urinary tract infection (UTI) is most frequently associated with:
a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Escherichia coli c. Enterococcus faealis
d. Serratia marcescens e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
(B)

46) Which of the following organism predispose to urinary stone (struvit) formation:
a. Escherichia coli b. Proteus species c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
d. Serratia e. Strep.fecalis
(B)

47) Causative organism of Gas gangrene is;
a. Bacillus b. Neisseria c. Corynebacterium
d. Anaerobic spore forming rod e. Staphylococcus
(D)

48) Mantoux test :
a. Is carried out by intradermal inoculation of live attenuated bacilli.
b. Positivity indicates prior exposure of the individual to M. Tuberculosis.
c. Positivity indicates good immunity against TB
d. Is a measure of individuals humoral immunity
e. Indicates active tuberculosis
(B)

49) Which of the following is the most rapid & reliable test for detection of MTB
a. ZN staining of sputum b. Growth of MTB on LJ medium
c. Growth of MTB on Bactec medium d. Montoux test e. ELISA
(A)

50) The leading cause of preventable blindness in the world is caused by:
a. Chlamydia trachomatis b. Haemophilus influenza c. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
d. Staphylococcus aureus e. Streptococcus pneumonia
(A)

51) The autoclave method of sterilization
a. Usually raises the temperature to approximately 121Co b. Is performed under atmospheric pressure
c. Differs in theory from a pressure cooker d. Utilizes dry heat e. Does none of the above
(A)

52) All of the following are usually motile except:
a. Vibrio cholera b. Shigella species c.Esch. Coli d.Salmonella species e. Enterobacter
(B)

53) Nagler's reaction is useful for the identification of
a. Clostridium tetani b. Clostridium perfringens c. Clostridium botulinum
d. Clostridium difficile e. Both a & b
(B)

54) Streptococcus viridans can be differentiated from Streptococcus pneumoniae by:
a. Alpha hemolysis b. Growth on blood agar c. Catalase reaction
d. Bile solubility e. Cell wall structure
(D)

55) Which one of the following is not an important characteristic of either Neisseria gonorrhoeae or Neisseria meningitides?
a. Polysaccharide capsule b. IgA protease c. M protein
d. Pili e. Enzyme cytochrome c.
(C)

56) Diagnosis of typhoid fever during the first week of illness can be confirmed by;
a. Stool culture b. Urine culture c. Blood culture d. Widal test e. Both a & d
(C)

57) The response to treatment of Syphilis is best measured by:
a. VDRL test b. TPHA test c. FTA– ABS test d. RPR test e. None of them
(A)

58) An autopsy performed on an 8 year old child revealed water house Friderichsen syndrome. Blood and throat culture taken just prior to death were positive for which of the following organism?
a. N. gonorrhoeae. b. N. meningitides. c. Hemophilus influenzae.
d. Klebsiella preumoniae. e. Streptococcus pyogenes.
(B)

59) The best selective medium for the isolation of Vibrio cholerae is:
a. TCBS medium b. CLED medium c. MacConkey's medium
d. Modified Thayer– martin agar (TMA) e. Blood agar
(A)

60) Which one of the following host defense mechanism is the Most important for preventing dysentery caused by salmonella;
a. Salivary enzymes b. Gastric acid c. Normal flora of the mouth
d. Normal flora of the gut e. Alpha interferon
(B)

61) Which of the following disease is best diagnosed by serologic means?
a. Pulmonary tuberculosis b. Gonorrhea c. Actinomycosis
d. Q Fever e. Urinary tract infection
(D)

62) The cogulase test is used to differentiate
a. Staphylococcus epidermidis from Neisseria meningitides
b. Staphylococcus aureus from Staphylococcus epidermidis
c. Streptococcus pyogens from Staphylococcus aureus
d. Streptococcus pyogens from Enterococcus faecalis
e. Streptococcus agalactiae from streptococcus viridians
(B)

63) Burn patients often develop nosocomial infection caused by:
a. Streptococcus epidermidis b. Corynebacterium spp. c. Staphylococcus aureus

d. Candida albicans e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

(E)

64) Which of the following statement is not true about gram-positive cocci?

a. They are helical in shape b. Motility is absent

c. They form endospores during adverse conditions d. They may be aerobic or anaerobic

e. They have thick peptidoglican layer in cell wall

(C)

65) What is the single most frequent etiologic agent of ascending urinary tract infection?

a. Klebsiella pneumoniae b. Serratia marcescens c. Enterobacter aerogenes

d. Escherichia coli e. Salmonella typhi

(D)

66) Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) in children is produced by:

a. Escherichia coli b. Salmonella enteritidis c. Klebsiella pneumoniae

d. Enterobacter species e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

(A)

67) Which of the following structure is not a part of the gram negative cell envelope?

a.S-layer b.Flagella c. Di-aminopimelic acid d. Lipopoly saccharide

e. Peptidoglycan

(B)

68) Prokaryotic cells can be distinguished from Eukaryotic cells due to the presence of

a. Mitochondria
b. Endoplasmic reticulum
c. Golgi apparatus
d. Peptidoglycan
e. Nucleoli

(D)

69) Glutamic acid capsule is the characteristic of which Micro-organism.

a. Streptococcus pneumonia
b. Candida albicans
c. Legionella pneumophila
d. Yersinia pestis
e. Bacillus anthracis

(E)

70) A form of genetic exchange in bacteria that is susceptible to activity of deoxynuclease is

a. Transformation
b. Conjugation
c. Transfection
d. Transduction

e. All of the above

(A)

71) Bowie - Dick test is a test to:

a. Diagnose scarlet fever

b. Check the efficacy of the autoclave

c. To detect class IV hypersensitivity reactions

d. To diagnose hydatid cyst

e. None of the above

(B)

72) A young women developed fever erythemtous rash. She also developed headache muscle camps. Her blood pressure was low. Kidney tests were abnormal. On medical examination, she was found to be menstruating and was found using a tampon. Her illness was caused by the following

a. A toxin that increased levels of intracellular cylicAMP

b. A toxin that binds to the class II major histocompatibility complex of antigen presenting cells and V β region of T lymphocytes;-

c. A toxin that blocks the elongation factor (EF-2)

d. A two component toxin that forms pores in white blood cells.

e. A toxin that activates intracellular GMP

(B)

73) In the list of tests given below WHICH test is used to distinguish Staphylococcusaureus from other staphylococci

a. Nagler test

b. Dnase test

c. Elek test

d. Mantoux test

e. Casoni test

(B)

74) Each of the statements about classification of streptococci is true EXCEPT;-

a. Pneumococci are α - haemolytic and can be serotyped on the basis of their polysaccharide capsule.

b. Enterococci are group D streptococci and can be classified by their ability to grown in 6.5% Nacl

c. Although both pneumococcus and viridans streptococci are α haemolytic, they can be differentiated by the bile solubility test and their susceptibility to optochin.

d. Viridans streptococci are identified by grouping which is based on C - carbohydrate in the cell wall.

e. Steptococcus pyogenes is typed due to its susceptibility to bacitracin.

(D)

75) An eight year girl develops fever migratory polyathritis and a rash . Her throat culture was negative. However she gave a history of throat infection 2 months ago. A test that would indicate recent Streptococcus pyogenes infections is

a. Anti streptolyisn S - antibody titre
b. Polymerase chain reaction
c. AntistreptolysinO antibody titre
d. Esculin hydrolysis
e. Antihyaluronic acid antibody titre

(C)

76) A young boy developed low grade fever. His tonsils were covered with a grayish membrane. The test to detect the presence of diphtheria toxin is

a. Nagler test
b. DNase test
c. Elek test
d. Coagulase test
e. Biken test

(C)

77) An elderly lady has surgery followed by chemotherapy for Ca Breast. After 1 month she developed cough and productive sputum. Gram stain of sputum showed branching. Gram positive rods that were partially acid fast. Which of the following is the cause of the current illness?

a. Actinomycosis israelli
b. Corynebacterium jeikeum
c. Aspergillusfumigatus
d. Nocardia asteroides
e. Erisipelothrixrhusiopathiae

(D)

78) Loeffer serum slope is used for the culture of the following micro-organisim

a. Haemophilisinfluenzae
b. Legionella pneumophila
c. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
d. Vibrio cholerae
e. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(C)

79) Shigellosis is common in our country. Infection is commonly acquired through which of the following routes?

a. Gastro intestinal tract
b. Genital tract
c. Nasal tract
d. Respiratory tract

e. Skin

(A)

80) A young lady went to a Chinese restaurant and ate Chinese rice. After 6 hours, she developed profuse vomiting. The cause of this is most likely due to:-

a. Vibrio cholerae toxin
b. α Toxin
c. Bacillus cereus enterotoxin
d. Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin
e. E.Coli enterotoxin

(C)

81) Each of the following statements concerning Neisseria meningitis is true EXCEPT

a. It is Oxidase positive
b. It is a Gram negative diplococci
c. It contains endotoxinin its cell wall
d. It produces an exotoxin that stimulates adenylatecyclase
e. It has poly saccharide capsule

(D)

82) Which of the following statements regarding VDRL test for syphilis is TRUE?

a. The antigen is composed of inactivated treponemapallidum
b. It is the most accurate diagnostic test for syphilis
c. The antibodytitre declines with adequate therapy
d. False positive tests are less frequent than FTA - Abs test
e. The test is specific for treponemapallidum

(C)

83) Plague is caused by WHICH micro-organism

a. Yersinia pestis
b. Pasteurella multocida
c. Legionella pneumophila
d. Rickettsia tsutsugammushi
e. Cocxiella burnetti

(A)

84) Diens phenomenon is a characteristic of which bacteria

a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
b. Proteus mirabilis
c. Campylobacter jejuni
d. E. coli
e. Shigella dysentriae

(B)

85) Each of the following statements regarding Clostridium tetani is correct EXCEPT

a. It is a gram positive spore forming rod

b. Pathogenesis is due to production of an exotoxin that blocks neurotransmission
c. It is a facultative anaerobe and can grow in presence of air
d. Its Natural habitat is primarily soil.
e. Usually deep wounds acquired on roads may be pre -disposing cause

(C)

86) Rheumatic fever is most commonly caused by
f. Strep. viridans
g. Strep. pyogenes
h. Staph. aureus
i. Staph.epidermidis
j. Staph.saprophyticus

(B)

87) Listeria monocytogenes is:
a. A non motile gram positive bacilli
b. Easily isolated on ordinary medium
c. A strict human Parasite
d. A common cause of meningitis in renal transplant recipients.
e. Not transmitted even by pasteurized milk

(A)

88) Which species of Mycobacterium includes a BCG strain used for vaccination against tuberculosis?
a. Tuberculosis
b. Bovis
c. Kansasii
d. Fortutum/chelonae complex
e. Scrufolaciun

(B)

89) The Mycobacteria that produce a deep yellow or orange pigment both in the dark and light are:
a. Photochromogens
b. Scotochromogens
c. Noncharomogens
d. Rapid growers
e. All of the above

(B)

90) The leading cause of preventable blindness in the world is caused by:
a. Chlamydia trachomatis
b. Haemophilus influenzae
c. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
d. Staphylococcus aureus

Streptococcus pneumonia

e.

(A)

91) The response to treatment of Syphilis is best measured by:

a. VDRL test
b. TPHA test
c. FTA- ABS test
d. Flocculation test
e. None of the above

(A)

92) What is the single most frequent etiologic agent of ascending urinary tract infection?

a. Klebsiella pneumoniae
b. Serratia marcescens
c. Enterobacter aerogenes
d. Escherichia coli
e. Salmonella typhi

(D)

93) While viewing the soil sample under the microscope you will notice a rod- shaped cell devoid of a nucleus. The only correct assumption that can be made of the cell thus far is that:

a. It is a eukaryote b. It is gram positive c. It is a prokaryote
d. It contains mitochondria e. It is part of a multicellular microorganisms

(C)

94) The bacterial cells are at their metabolic peak during

a. Lag phase b. Log phase c. Stationary phase d. Decline phase
e. Leg phase

(A)

95) Mordant used in grams staining is

a. Crystal violet b. Iodine c. Saffranin d. Malachite green e. Carbol fuchsin

(B)

96) Cells of pathogenic Gram-negative bacteria often have 'common pili' extending from their surfaces. What process is promoted by these pili?

a. Adherence of bacteria to mammalian cells. b. Inhibition of Complement activation.
c. Resistance to opsonization by antibodies. d. Transfer of DNA between bacterial cells.
e. Transport of nutrients into bacterial cells

(A)

97) Which of the following structure is not included in gram negative cell wall

a. Peptidoglycan b. Cytoplasmic membrane c. Capsule d. Endospore e. Teichoic aid

(E)

98) The test used to identify bacteria producing cytochrome c
a. Catalase test b. Coagulase test c. Oxidase test
d. Lactose fermentation e. Motility test
(C)

99) Which of the following is coagulase positive
a. Staphylococcus epidermidis b. Staphylococcus saprophyticus c. Streptococcus pyogenes
d. Staphylococcus aureus e. Streptococcus pneumoniae
(D)

100) Which of the following organism produces the enzyme urease, thus converting urea in the urine to ammonia
a. Neisseria gonorrhea b. Neisseria meningitides c. Serratia d. Proteus e. Enterobacter
(D)

101) Which of the following is a member of the normal flora of the throat
a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Viridians streptococci c. Lactobacillus
d. Bacteroides fragilis e. E. Coli
(B)

102) Which of the following is used as a counter stain in ZN staining
a. Carbol fuschin b. Acid alcohol c. Methylene blue d. Crystal violet e. Iodine
(A)

103) Which of the following is a lactose fermenter
a. Salmonella b. Shigella c. Proteus d. E. Coli e. Pseudomonas
(D)

104) Which of the following strains of Streptococci produces M-protein and is rheumatogenic:
a. Streptococcus mutans b. Streptococcus viridans c. Streptococcus pyogenes
d. Streptococcus agalactiae e. Streptococcus pneumonia
(C)

105) A 18 year old boy presents to the emergency with history of food poisoning. He complains of vomiting and diarrhea after having dinner at a nearby restaurant last night. Which one of the following microbial agents may be responsible for causing gastroenteritis in this case:
a. Clostridium botulinum b. Vibrio cholera c. Salmonella
d. Staphylococcus aureus e. Clostridium difficile
(D)

106) A 20 year old main is presented with urethral exudate. Upon culture of pus exudate, gram negative diplococcic were isolated. What is the most likely causative agent:

a. Chlamydiae b. Herpes simplex virus-2 c. Treponema pallidum
d. Neisseria gonorrhea e. Neisseria meningitides

(D)

107) Which of the following causative agents is responsible for food poisoning associated with reheated fried rice:

a. Bacillus cereus b. Staphylococcus c. Clostridium botulinum
d. Clostridium perfringens e. Streptococcus bovis

(A)

108) The virulence factor of Staphylococcus aureus which facilitates the spread of skin infection (cellulitis) is:

a. Streptokinase b. Hyaluronidase c. DNAase d. Pyrogenic exotoxin e. Exotoxin B

(B)

109) The most common infection in AIDS patients caused by atypical mycobacteria is

a. M. Xenopi b. M. Scrofulaceum c. M. Marinum
d. M. avium intracellulare complex e. M. Ulcerans

(D)

110) Which of the following organism cab be grown on chocolate agar in the presence of factor V and factor X

a. Bordetella b. Pseudomans c. Salmonella d. Mycoplasma e. Haemophilus influenza

(E)

111) All of the following are associated with H. Pylori except

a. Adenocarcinoma stomach b. Duodenal ulcer c. Chronic gastritis
d. Squamous cell carcinoma esophagus e. Gastric lymphoma

(D)

112) Which of the following does not have a cell wall

a. Borrellia b. Bordetella c. Pseudomonas d. Mycoplasma e. Salmonella

(D)

113) All of the following are true about tuberculoid leprosy except

a. Cell mediated immune response is lost b. Few acid fast bacilli seen
c. Granulomas containing giant cells form d. There is significant nerve damage
e. Lepromin test is positive

(A)

114) Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, and Neisseria meningitidis all colonize the upper respiratory tract and can spread from there to the bloodstream and/or meninges. What essential virulence factor, that aids such spread, is produced by all three organisms?

a. IgA protease. b. Polysaccharide capsule. c. Thick peptidoglycan.
d. Endotoxin. e. Exotoxin.

(B)

115) Diagnosis of typhoid fever in the first week of illness can be confirmed best by culture of:

a. Stool b. Urine c. Blood d. Bone marrow e. Bile

(C)

116) The organisms that can grow both in presence and absence of oxygen

a. Aerobes
b. Anaerobes
c. Facultative anaerobes
d. Strict aerobes
e. Obligate anaerobes

(C)

117) Spore has the potential to reproduce a single bacterium under favorable conditions

a. Spore has the potential to reproduce a single bacterium under favorable conditions
b. Spores are metabolically inactive and contain calcium chelator
c. Spores are formed under adverse conditions
d. Spores are resistant to boiling
e. Spores are formed primarily by gram negative bacteria

(E)

118) Which one of the following organism is the most likely cause of Neonatal meningitis?

a. Group B streptococcus
b. Streptococcus pneumonia
c. Staphylococcus aureus
d. H: influenza
e. Neisseria meningitis

(A)

119) Pertussis toxin works through stimulation of

a. Adenylate cyclase
b. AMP
c. ATPase
d. Cytokines
e. Guanylate cyclase

(A)

120) Which one of the following organism is the causative agent of ophthalmia neonatorium

a. Staphylococcus aureus
b. Staphylococcus pyogene
c. Neisseria meningitis
d. Neisseria gonorrhea
e. Neisseria catarrhalis

(D)

121) Five days after treatment with clindamycin, a patient developed diarrhea. The causative agent is
a. Bacteroides fragilis
b. Clostridium difficile
c. Clostridium histolyticum
d. Clostridium perfringens
e. Clostridium sordelli
(B)

122) Which one of the following statements is NOT true about Corynebacterium diphtheria
a. Iron is required for toxin production
b. Non toxigenic strains also cause infection
c. Toxin inhibits protein synthesis
d. Toxin production is plasmid mediated
e. Toxigenic strains demonstrate a positive Elek's gel diffusion test
(D)

123) Concerning Neisseria meningitides of medical importance, which of the following statements is NOT appropriate
a. It cause maltose fermentation
b. It has a polysaccharide capsule
c. Its portal of entry is respiratory tract
d. Vaccine is available for its prevention
e. It produces beta lactamase enzyme
(E)

124) A 50 years old male patient complains of pain in epigastrium for several months that is relieved by taking antacids. After clinical examination, the senior colleagues suggests urea breath test for this patient. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely cause of this patient's disease
a. Helicobacter pylori
b. Proteus mirabilis
c. Salmonella typhi
d. Serratia marcescens
e. Shigella dysentriae
(A)

125) Concerning anaerobic bacteria of medical interest, which of the following statements is NOT appropriate
a. Clostridium tetani are spore forming gram positive rods
b. Actinomyces are non-spore forming gram positive rods
c. Bacteroides fragilis are gram negative non sporing rods
d. Bacillus anthracis are non-spore forming thick rods
e. Peptococcus are gram positive non-spore forming cocci

(D)

126) The most common cause of UTI in females is

a. E. Coli
b. Strep. Viridans
c. Staph. Saprophyticus
d. Enterococcus fecalis
e. Strep. Agalactiae

(A)

127) H.influenzae is a cause of all except

a. Epigloritis b. Gastroenteritis c. Meningitis d. Pharyngitis
e. Sinusitis

(B)

128) Weil felix test is a serological test used for the diagnosis of

a. Enteric fever b. Rheumatic fever c. Rickettsial infection d. Scarlet fever e. Sleeping sickness

(C)

129) Diagnosis of typhoid fever in the first week of illness can be confirmed best by culture of

a. Stool b. Urine c. Blood d. Bone marrow e. Bile

(C)

130) Toxic shock syndrome is caused by

a. Staph.saprophyticus b. Staph.aureus c. Strep.viridans
d. Staph.epidermidis e. Strep.pyogenes

(B)

131) MRSA is resistant to all of the following antibiotics except

a. Aminoglycosides b. Penicillin c. Vancomycin d. Erythrocin
e. Cephalosporin

(C)

132) Bacilli Calmette Guerin (BCG) contains the avirulent strains of

a. Human tubercle bacilli b. Avian tubercle bacilli c. Bovine tubercle bacilli
d. Mycobacterium kansasi e. Mycobacterium chelonei complex

(C)

133) Streptococcus pyogenes can be differentiated from other haemolytic streptococci on the basis of

a. Bacitracin sensitivity b. Erythromycin sensitivity c. Aminoglycosides sensitivity d. Penicillin sensitivity e. Optochin sensitivity

(A)

134) The mechanism of action of Penicillins is

a) Inhibition of protein synthesis b) Inhibition of DNA synthesis c) Inhibition of transpeptidation
d) Inhibition of ergosterol synthesis e) Inhibition of cell membrane synyhesis
(C)

135) Gram -ve rods related to enteric tract can be differentiated by their property of
a) diferrence in sugar fermentation b) motility c) size d) shape e) spore formation
(A)

136) E.coli is most common cause of
a) meningitis b) septisemia c) sinusitis d) urinary tract infection e) venereal diseases
(D)

137) Infectious dose of Shigella is
a) around 100 organisms b) around 1000 organisms c) around 5000 organisms
d) around 10000 organisms e) around 1 organism.
(A)

138) Cell wall of Gram -ve bacteria contains
a) chitin b) cholesterol c) endotoxin d) lipothecoic acid e) thecoic acid
(C)

139) Acute inflammation can be caused by all except:
a. Streptococcus pneumonia b. Mycoplasmas pneumonia c. Neisseria meningitidis
d. Mycobacterium leprae e. Borrelia vincenti
(D)

140) The antigen binding site is formed by;
a. The hypervariable regions of H chains b. The constant regions of H & L chains
c. The variable regions of H chains d. The variable regions of L chains
e. The hypervariable regions of H & L chains
(E)

141) Mode of infection that spreads from person to person is
a. Trasnplacental b. Via birth canal during delivery c. Via lactation
d. Horizontal e. Vertical
(D)

142) Bacteria which can grow both in presence and absence of oxygen are called
a. Thermophilics b. Microaerophilics c. Facultative anaerobes
d. Anaerobes e. Psychrophiles
(C)

143) Formation of "pseudo membrane" is the characteristic feature of
a. Tuberculosis b. Actinomycosis c. Listeriosis d. Diphtheria

e. Malaria

(D)

144) Caseaous necrosis is the characteristic of:

a. Acute myocardial infarction b. Tuberculosis c. Acute pancreatitis

d. Cerebral infarct e. Pulmonary pneumoconiosis

(B)

145) The predominant normal flora organism in the vagina is ;

a. Enterobacter b. Bacteroides fragilis c. Lactobacilli

d. Peptococcus e. Clostridium albicans

(C)

146) Usual dose of purified protein derivative in Mantoux test is:

a. 5 IU. b. 10 IU c. 50 IU d. 100 IU. e. 150 IU.

(A)

147) BCG (Bacilli Calmette Guerin) contains the avirulent strains of

a. Human tubercle bacilli b. Avian tubercle bacilli c. Bovine tubercle bacilli

d. Atypical mycobacteria e. Mycobacteria Leprae

(C)

148) In enteric fever, the organ lodging maximum number of the organism is

a. Liver b. Gall bladder c. Small intestine d. Large intestine e. Spleen

(B)

149) Causative agent of syphilis is

a. T. pallidum b. T. pertenue c. T. carateum d. T. endemicum e. Gonococcus

(A)

150) The leading cause of UTI is ;

a. Clostridium difficile b. Enterococcus fecalis c. Staphylococcus epidermidis

d. Escherchia coli e. Actinomyces

(D)

151) Spores are killed by exposure to

a. Hyderogen peroxide b. Gentian violet c. Autoclaving d. Boiling e. Drying

(C)

152) All is true regarding histoplasma capsulatum except:

a. The organism grows inside the neutrophils and is carried in the body by this cell

b. The disease occurs by inhalation of the spores

c. It grows in the soil especially the soil containing bird's droppings.

d. It is diamorphic

e. It exists as mold in the soil and yeast in the tissue

(A)

153) Which of the bacterial structure is responsible for gram negative shock?
a. Endotoxin b. Peptidoglycan techoic acid fragments c. Capsule
d. Heat shock protein e. Sex pili
(A)

154) Bacillus cereus associated food poisoning is commonly a result of:
a. Pickled food b. Eating honey c. Smoked canned meat
d. Drinking the contaminated water e. Reheated rice
(E)

155) Which one of the following is used in sterilization of heat sensitive surgical material?
a. Formaldehyde b. Lysol c. UV light d. Ethylene oxide e. Chlorine
(D)

156) Which one of the following sites is the most likely source of the organism, in a patient suffering from sub acute bacterial endocarditis, caused by a member of the viridians group of streptococci?
a. Skin b. Colon c. Oropharynx d. Urethra e. Ear
(C)

157) Causative organism of gas gangrene is:
a. Bacillus b. Neisseria c. Corynebacterium d. Clostridia e. Staphylococcus
(D)

158) The mode of spread of tetanus neurotoxin to brain is
a. Via lymphatics b. Via arteries c. Via nerves d. Via veins e. Via perineural space
(C)

159) In carrier state of enteric fever, the organ lodging maximum number of the organism is
a. Liver b. Gall bladder c. Small intestine d. Large intestine e. Spleen
(B)

160) Causative agent of scarlet fever is
a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus viridians c. Streptococcus pyogenes
d. Pneumococcus e. Pseudomonas
(C)

161) Causative agent of syphilis is
a. T. pallidum b. T. pertenue c. T. carateum d. T. endemicum e. Gonococcus
(A)

162) Legionelosis is
a. An atypical pneumonia b. Auto immune reaction c. Fungal infection
d. Systemic infection e. Viral pneumonia
(A)

163) Highly motile curved gram negative rods infecting small intestine are:
a. E. Coli b. Salmonella c. Shigella d. Vibrio cholera e. Vibrio vulnificus
(D)

164) Shigella species is the cause of:

a. Arthritis b. Bacillary dysentery c. Hepatitis d. Septicemia e. UTI

(B)

165) The culture medium used for gonococcal diagnosis is:

a. Blood agar b. Lowenstein Jensen medium c. Nutrient agar

d. TSCBSA e. Thayer Martin agar

(E)

166) Dissiminated gonococcal infection commonly manifest as

a. Arthritis b. Meningitis c. Otitis media d. Pharyngitis e. Urethritis

(A)

167) The green color of pus in patients of burn is due to infection by:

a. E.coli b. Klebsiella c. Pseudomonas d. Staph.aureus e. Streptococcus

(C)

168) Neonatal meningitis that is acquired in the birth canal is often caused by;

a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus pyogenes c. Streptococcus agalactiae

d. Streptococcus pneumoniae e. Streptococcus fecalis

(C)

169) Diagnosis of typhoid fever during the first week of illness can be confirmed by

a. Stool culture b. Urine culture c. Blood culture

d. Bone marrow culture e. Bile culture

(C)

170) The most commonly tested virulence factor in staphylococci is

a. Coagulase b. Hyaluronidase c. Fibrinolysin d. Enterotoxin e. Lipase

(A)

171) In pyogenic meningitis which of the following is not true as regards CSF

a. The pressure is raised b. Protein level is increased c. Glucose level is increased

d. Leucocyte count is increased e. The appearance is turbid

(C)

172) Which of the following infectious agent is the most common cause of urinary tract infection?

a. Escherichia coli b. Proteus vulgaris c. Klebsiella

d. Streptococcus faecalis e. Staphylococcus aureus

(A)

173) Which of the following bacterial substance binds to the Fc portion of immunoglobulin molecules

a. Endotoxin b. Coagulase c. Lipoteichoic acid d. M. portien e. Protein A

(E)

174) Staphylococcal food poisoning usually manifests itself within how much time after ingestion of contaminated food?

a. 2-6 hours b. 6-12 hours c. 12-24 hours d. 24-48 hours e. 48-72 hours

(A)
175) In carrier state of fever, the organ lodging maximum number of the organisms is
a. Liver b. Gall bladder c. Small intestine d. Large intestine e. Spleen

(B)
176) Causative agent of scarlet fever is
a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus viridans c. Strep. pyogenes d. Pneumococcus e. Pseudomonas

(C)
177) Causative agent of syphilis is
a. T. pallidum b. T. pertenue c. T. carateum d. T. endemicum e. Gonococcus

(A)
178. Peptic ulcers are associated with infection by
a. C. jejuni b. E. coli c. H. pylori d. V. cholerae e. V. vulnificus

(C)
179) Shigella species is the cause of
a. Arthritis b. Bacillary dysentery c. Hepatitis d. Septicemia e. UTI

(B)
180) E. coli is leading cause of community acquired
a. Arthritis b. Meningitis c. RTI d. Tenosinovitis e. UTI

(E)
181) All are virulence factors of meningococcus except
a. Capsular lipopolysacharide b. Capsule c. Endotoxin d. IgA protease e. Pilli

(E)
182) Which one of the following is considered as a virulence factor for Staph. aureus?
a. A heat labile toxin that inhibits glycine, released at the internuncial neurons.
b. An oxygen labile hemolysin c. Resistance to novobiocin
d. Protein A that binds to Fc portion of IgG e. Protein M that binds to Fc portion of IgG

(D)
183) Spores are killed by exposure to
a. Hydrogen peroxide b. Gentian violet c. Autoclaving d. Boling e. Drying

(C)
184) Each of the following organism is an important cause of urinary tract infections except
a. E. coli b. Proteus mirabilis c. Klebsiella pneumoiae
d. Bacteriodes fragillus e. Staphyloccus aureus

(D)
185) Which of the following statement is NOT true of Mycobacterium tuberculosis?
a. After being stained with carbol fuchsin, M.tuberculosis resists decolorization with acid alcohol
b. M. tuberculosis has a large amount of mycolic acid in its cell wall
c. M. tuberculosis appears as a red rod in gram stained specimen
d. M. tuberculosis appears a red rod in acid fast stained specimen
e. M. tuberculosis causes cell mediated immunity

(C)
186) Diphtheria is an example of
a. Bacteraemia b. Pyaemia c. Septicemia d. Toxaemia e. Invasiveness

(D)
187) All of the following diseases can be caused by Staph.aureus except
a. Scalded skin syndrome b. Abscess c. Carbuncle d. Food poisoning e. Scarlet fever

(E)
188) Which of the bacterial structure is responsible for gram negative shock?
a. Endotoxin b. Peptidoglycan techoic acid fragments c. Capsule
d. Heat shock protein e. Sex pili

(A)
189) Bacillus cereus associated food poisoning is commonly a result of
a. Pickled food b. Eating honey c. Smoked canned meat
d. Drinking the contaminated water e. Reheated rice

(E)
190) The organism that produces toxic shock syndrome toxin is
a. Streptococcus pyogene b. Clostridium perfingens c. Helicobacter pylori
d. Hemophilus influenzae e. None of the above

(A)
191) Resistant to methicelin in the staphylococci occurs due to
a. B lactamase produced by the bacteria b. The mec A gene
c. Malformation in the cell membrane d. Mediation by a transposon e. None of the above

(A)
192) Which one of the following is used in sterilization of heat sensitive surgical material
a. Foramdehyde b. Lysol c. UV light d. Ethylene oxide e. Chlorine

(D)
193) Staphylococci are differentiated from the streptococci by which of the following test
a. PCR b. Catalase c. Coagulase d. Heat shock protein e. ELISA

(B)
194) Which of the following antibodies titer is raised in streptococcal infections
a. ASO titer b. Anti - DNAse c. Antihyaluronidase
d. Anti fibrinolysins e. Anti nuclear antibody

(A)
195) The best medium for culture of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is
a. Bordet - Gengou medium b. Loefflers's medium c. Lowenstein - Jensen's medium
d. Cystine blood agar e. Thayer martin medium

(C)
Q196. Sterilization requires exposure to moist heat at 121oC for:
a.3 minutes b. 5 minutes c. 10 minutes d. 12 minutes e. 15 minutes

(E)
197. Mycobacterium cell walls are characterized by which one of the following
a.Glycolipids (Waxes) b. Ketodeoxyoctulonate (KDO)c. Phospholipid
d. Repeating polysaccharide capsule of glucose and glucuronic acid e. Ribitol teichoic acid

(A)
198. A 12 year old girl has pain in her right thigh. Her temperature is 102oF. Blood culture yields gram positive bacteria. Which of the following is the most likely etiologic agent?
a.Listeria Moncytogenes b. Salmonella enteritidis c. Staphylococcus saprophyticus
d. Staphylococcus aureus e. Streptococcus pneumonia

(D)
199. Methicillin resistant Staph.aureus (MRSA) is resistant to all of the following antibiotics excepts
a. Erythromicin b. Ampicillin c. Vancocin d. Ciproxin e. Cephalosporin

(C)
200. Certain microorganisms are never considered to be members of the normal flora. They are always considered to be pathogens which one of the following organisms fits into that category?
a. Streptococcus pneumoniae b. Escherichia coli c. Staphylococcus aureus
d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis e. Neisseria meningitidis

(D)
201. All of the following are usually motile except:
a.Vibrio cholerae b. Shigella c. Esch.coli d. Salmonella e. Enterobacter

(B)
202. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) in children is produced by
a. Escherichia colib. Salmonella enteritidis c. Klebsiella pneumoniae
d. Enterobacter species e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

(A)

203. Disposible syringes are sterilized by
a.Gamma radiation b. Ethylene oxide c. Infra-red radiation d.Boiling e.Both A and B
(E)

204. Features of Bacteria include
a. Unicellular b. Free living c. Without chlorophyll
d. Contains both DNA and RNA e. All of the above
(E)

205. The Schick test will
a. Detect clostridium tetani toxin. b. Identify Bacillus anthracis
c. Detect circulating antitoxin to Corynebacterium diphtheriae
d. Detect immunity to Strep.pyogenes e. Identify Shigella spp.
(C)

206. Which of the following stands TRUE for member of normal flora?
a.High-virulence b. Low virulence c. Non virulent d. All of them e. None of them
(C)

207. Which of the following exotoxins is most toxic
a.Botulinum toxin b. Tetanus toxin c. Diphtheria toxin d.Cholera toxin e. All of them
(A)

208. Causative agent of Scarlet fever is
a.Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus viridans c. Strep.Pyogenes
d. Staph albus e. None of the above
(C)

209. Which one of the following agents simultaneously contains both DNA and RNA?
b. Bacteria b. Viruses c. Viroids d. Prions e. Plasmids
(A)

210. Which of the following components is present in gram-negative bacteria but not in gram positive bacteria?
a. Peptidoglycan b. Lipid A c. Capsule d. Flagella e. Pili
(B)

211. A hyperemic edema of the larynx and epiglottis that rapidly leads to respiratory obstruction in young children is most likely to be caused by which of the following organisms?
a. Haemophilus hemolyticus b. H.Influenzae c. K.Pneumoniae
d. M. Pneumoniae e. Neisseria meningitides
(B)

212. Typhoid fever is an example of
a. Acute inflammation b. Chronic non specific inflammation
c. Chronic granulomatous inflammation d. Chronic suppurative inflammation
e. Chronic inflammation
(A)

213. Transposons are
a. Pieces of DNA that can move between DNA's of bacteria plasmids of bacteriophages
b. Bacteriophages that transmit characters from one bacteria to another
c. Virues that kill bacteria
d. Genes on autosomal, chromosomes of man
e. Proteins that accumulates in the body cell after bacterial infection
(A)

214. Which of the following is found in Gram positive bacteria and not in Gram negative?
a. Lipid b. Cell membrane c. Teichoic acid d. Proteins
e. Endotoxins
(C)

215. Tubercle bacilli cause lesions by which of the following mechanisms?
a. Elaboration of endotoxins b. Elaboration of exotoxins c. Type IV hyper sensitivity
d. Direct Cytotoxicity e. Type I hyper sensitivity
(C)

216. Leprosy bacilli are
a. Not acid fast b. As acid fast as tubercle bacilli c. Less acid fast compared to tubercle bacilli
d. More acid fast compared to tubercle bacilli e. All of them
(B)

217. Neonatal meningitis that is acquired in the birth canal is often caused by
a. Staphylococcus epidermidis b. Staphylococcus aureus c. Streptococcus pyogenes
d. Streptococcus agalactiae e. Streptococcus pneumoniae
(D)

218. What is the single most frequent etiologic agent of ascending urinary tract infection?
a. Klebsiella pneumoniae b. Serratia marcescens c. Enterobacter aerogenes
d. Escherichia coli e. Salmonella typhi
(D)

219. Diagnosis of typhoid fever during the first week of illness can be confirmed by
a. Stool culture b. Urine culture c. Blood culture
d. Widal test e. Bone marrow culture
(C)

220. A β hemolytic Streptococcus which is bacitracin sensitive and CAMP test negative belongs to
a. Group B b. Group A c. Group C d. Group D e. Group E
(B)

221. In Ziehl Neelsen (Z.N.) staining used for Mycobacterium leprae, the decolourising agent used is
a. 5% sulphuric acid b. 10% sulphuric acid c. 15% sulphuric acid
d. 20% sulphuric acid e. 25% sulphuric acid
(D)

222. The best selective medium for the isolation of Vibrio cholerae is
a. TCBS medium b. CLED medium c. MacConkey's medium
d. Modified Thayer - martin agar (TMA) e. Blood agar.
(A)

223. The response to treatment of Syphilis is best measured by
a. VDRL test b. TPHA test c. FTA-ABS test d. Flocculation test
e. None of them
(A)

224. Sporulation of bacteria occur in the following phase of growth curve
a. Lag b. Log c. Stationery d. Decline e. Survival
(C)

225. An autopsy performed on an 8 year old child revealed water house Friderichsen syndrome. Blood and throat culture taken just prior to death were positive for which of the following organism?
a. N. gonorrhoeae b. N. meningitides c. Hemophilus influenzae
d. Klebsiella preumoniae e. Streptococcus pyogenes
(B)

226. The best medium for culture of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is
a. Bordet Gengou medium b. Loeffler's medium c. Lowenstein-Jensen's medium
d. Cystine blood agar e. Thayer Marten medium
(C)

227. Scalded skin syndrome is due to which toxin of Staphylococcus aureus?
a. Epidermolytic toxin b. Enterotoxin c. Leucocidin
d. Haemolysin e. None of the above
(A)

228. Usual dose of purified protein derivative in Mantoux test is
a. 5 IU b. 50 IU c. 100 IU d. 150 IU e. 200 IU
(A)

229. While viewing the soil sample under the microscope you will notice a rod- shaped cell devoid of a nucleus. The only correct assumption that can be made of the cell thus far is that:
a) It is a eukaryote
b) It is gram positive
c) It is a prokaryote
d) It contains mitochondria

e) It is part of a multicellular microorganisms

(C)

230. Cells of pathogenic Gram–negative bacteria often have 'common pili' extending from their surfaces. What process is promoted by these pili?

a) Adherence of bacteria to mammalian cells.
b) Inhibition of Complement activation.
c) Resistance to opsonization by antibodies.
d) Transfer of DNA between bacterial cells.
e) Transport of nutrients into bacterial cells

(A)

231. The bacterial cells are at their metabolic peak during

a) Lag phase
b) Log phase
c) Stationary phase
d) Decline phase
e) Leg phase

(B)

232. Mordant used in grams staining is

a) Crystal violet
b) Iodine
c) Saffranin
d) Malachite green
e) Carbol fuchsin

(B)

233. Which of the following is the method of replication of bacteria

a) Budding
b) Mitosis
c) Binary Fission
d) Meiosis
e) Fragmentation

(C)

234. All of the following are true about tuberculoid leprosy except

a) Cell mediated immune response is lost
b) Few acid fast bacilli seen
c) Granulomas containing giant cells form
d) There is significant nerve damage
e) Lepromin test is positive

(C)

235. The most common infection in AIDS patients caused by atypical mycobacteria is

a) M. Xenopi

b) M. Scrofulaceum
c) M. Marinum
d) M. avium intracellulare complex
e) M. Ulcerans

(D)

236. Mechanism of action of cholera toxin include
a) Increased level of intracellular cyclic GMP
b) Increased activity of opioid receptor
c) Causes continued activation of adenylate cyclase
d) Increased phosphatidylinositol levels
e) Inhibion of enzyme phosphodiesterase

(A)

237. Which of the following does not have a cell wall
a) Borrellia
b) Bordetella
c) Pseudomonas
d) Mycoplasma
e) Salmonella

(D)

238. Which of the following organism can be grown on chocolate agar in the presence of factor V and factor X
a) Bordetella
b) Pseudomans
c) Salmonella
d) Mycoplasma
e) Haemophilus influenza

(E)

239. Damage to nerve tissue and brain occurs during which stage of syphilis
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Tertiary
d) It never occurs in syphilis
e) All three stages of syphilis

(C)

240. All of the following are associated with H. Pylori except
f) Adenocarcinoma stomach
g) Duodenal ulcer
h) Chronic gastritis
i) Squamous cell carcinoma esophagus
j) Gastric lymphoma

(E)

241. Pathogenesis of diphtheria toxin includes
a. Acts as superantigen
b. ADP- ribosylates EF-2
c. Activates adenylate cyclase
d. Activates guanylate cyclase
e. None of the above

(B)

242. Complication causes by Corynebacterium diphtheria includes
a. Extension of membrane to larynx
b. Myocarditis
c. Arrhythmias
d. Nerve paralysis
e. All of the above

(A)

243. Which of the following is NOT True regarding bacterial spores. They are formed in response to adverse conditions.
a) They can survive for years.
b) They are killed by boiling at 100 ·C
c) They are formed only by Bacillus and clostridium,
d) They can germinate to form bacteria.

C

244. The main mechanism of Growth in bacteria is.
a) Mitosis
b) Meiosis,
c) Budding
d) Binary fission
e) None or above

D

245. All of the following are TRUE regarding Endotoxins EXCEPT:
a) These are lipopolysaccha ri des
b) These are poorly antigenic.
c) Stable at 100 C for one hour.
d) Source is cell wall of gram negative bacteria.
e) Toxoids of these endotoxins are used as vaccines.

E

246. Exotoxins are secreted from gram positive and gram negative bacteria. These are.
a) Polypeptides.
b) Phospholipids.
c) Peptidoglycans.
d) Lipopolvs accharides.
e) Fatty acids.
A

247. IgA antibodies are secreted in various huma n secretions and are protective against bacterial infection by blocking adherence of bacteria to host cell. These antibodies are destroyed by which bacterial enzyme?
a) IgA protease.
b) IgA lysosome.
c) Catalase.
d) Hyaluronidase.
e) None of above.
A

248. Exotoxins can be modified to toxoids which are:
a) Antigenic
b) Non-Toxic
c) Used in vaccines.
d) Life-saving is some diseases.
e) All of above.
E

249. Which of the following chemical test can quickly differentiate between streptococci and staphylococci.
a) Coagulase test
b) Peroxidase test
c) Catalase test
d) Beta Lactamase test
e) None of above.
C

250. On nutrient agar, staph. aureus produces.
a) No colonies.
b) White colonies
c) Black colonies.
d) Golden colonies

e) Grey Colonies.
D

251. All of the following enzymes are produced by staphylococci Except:
a) Hyaluronidase.
b) Catalase.
c) Streptokinase.
d) Beta Lactamase.
e) Coagulase Enzyme.
C

252. A young lady of 22 years aged is presented with high grade fever vomiti ng, diarrhea and body rash. Her BP is 60/30 mm . There is no other significant personal history except she reported using vaginal tampons since last 1 week you have diagnosed it as a case of toxic shock syndrome. What is the organism involved.
a) Staph aureus.
b) Staph epidermidis
c) Staph saprophyticus.
d) Strep agalactae.
e) Strep Viridians.
A

253. Which of the following is Not a beta-Hemolytic Streptococci.
a) Strep pyogenes
b) Strep pneumoniae.
c) Strep agalactiae.
d) Strep anginosus.
e) All of above.
B

254. All of the following are lesions produced by streptococci Except.
a) Cellulitis
b) Pharyngitis
c) Furuncle
d) Endocarditis
e) Scarlet fever.
C

255. Strep pneumoniae is an etiological agent of about 50 percent cases of which disease in children.

a) Epiglottis
b) Croup
c) Impetigo
d) Otitis Media
e) Bronchiolitis
D

256. Infection with which of the following bacteria can result in neurological complications and cardiac conduction defects.
a) Staph aureus
b) Strep pneumonia
c) Neisseria meningtidis
d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
e) H.influenzae
D

257. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis is an
a) Obligate anaerobe
b) Facultative anaerobe
c) Facultative aerobe
d) Obligate aerobe
e) Fastest growing bacteria
D

258. Specific media which is very commonly used for growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is:
a) Blood Agar
b) Nutrient Agar
c) Lowenstein Jensen medium
d) Mac-Conkey medium
e) Robertson's Cooked meat medium
C

259. 56 years old farmer is brought to emergency room with generalized stiffness of body, inability to open
his mouth and back is arched. There is a history of trauma to foot with a nail in fields. You have diagnosed it
as tetanus. What is the mechanism of action of C.tetani toxins.
a) Facilitate the release of Acetylcholine
b) Facilitate the release Glycine.
c) Inhibit the release of Glycine.

d) Inhibit Acetyl cholinesterase enzyme.
e) Act as competitive antagonist to glycine.
C

260. Active Immunization against clostridium tetani is very important especially during pregnancy and after road trauma. It is done with.
a) Tetanus Immunoglobulins
b) Tetanus Toxoid.
c) Tetanus live attenuated vaccine.
d) Tetanus killed vaccine.
e) All of above.
B

261. Botulism caused by clostridium botulinum usually results from improperly sterilized canned foods.
The Botulinum manifests as:
a) Spastic paralysis
b) Flaccid paralysis
c) Gas gangrene.
d) Pseudo-membranous colitis.
e) Meningitis.
B

262. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis is called acid Fast, because they resist decolorization with acid-alcohol after being stained with carbolfuchsin. This property is due to which component of cell wall.
a) Teichoic acid
b) Phospholipids
c) Mycolic acids
d) Oleic acids
e) Polysaccharide
C

263. Which of the following bacteria can not be visualized by Gram- staining?
a) Mycobacteria
b) Treponema
c) Chlamydia
d) Ricketisae
e) All of above

E

264. Plasmids are circular DNA which carry genes for which of the following function.

a) Antibiotic resistance
b) Resistance to heavy metals.
c) Resistance to ultraviolet light
d) Exotoxin. .
e) All of above.

E

265. Which of the following is not True regarding capsules of bacteria.

a) Determine the virulence
b) Has role in Species identification.
c) Has no protective role against phagocytosis.
d) Are used as antigens in certain vaccines.
e) Are composed of polysaccharides.

E

266. Which of the following is/are main mode of action of Endotoxins.

a) ADP-Ribosylation.
b) TNF and Interleukin-1.
c) Protease production.
d) cAMP production.
e) None of above.

B

267. Which of the following is main structure which mediate adherence of bacteria to human cells?

a) Cilia
b) Pili
c) Capsule
d) Mesosmes.
e) Teichoic acid.

B

268. A bacterial vaccine can be composed of:

a. Live attenuated bacteria.
b. Toxoids.
C. Killed bacteria
d. Capsular Polysaccharide.
e. all of above.
E

269. Capsular Polysaccharides are used as vacdne in which of the following bacteria.
a) Salmonella typhi
b) Strep pneumonae.
c) Neisseria meningitides
d) Haemophilus influenzae.
e) All of above.
E

270. Which of the following is an important live attenuated bacterial vaccine?
a) Vibrio cholerae vaccine.
b) BCG Vaccine
c) Pertussis vaccine.
d) Diphtheria Vaccine.
e) None of above.
B

271. Passive Immunity is achieved by administering.
a) Anti-toxins (Anti-bodies)
b) Antibiotics.
c) Toxoids.
d) Packed WBCs
e) All of above
A

272. Which of the following enzyme produced by Streptococci can be life saving when used therapeutically.
a)' Coagulase.
b) Hyaluronidase
c) Streptokinase.
d) Protease.
e) None of above.
C

273. Which of the following is a specific serological marker of previous streptococcal infection.
a) Anti-Streptokinase antibodies.
b) Anti-Streptolysin 0- antibodies.
c) Anti Streptolysin B - Antibodies.
d) C-reactive proteins
e) None of above.

B

274. Which of the following Streptococci is a member of normal flora of genital tract and can cause neonatal sepsis in prolonged and difficult labor with pre-mature rupture of membranes.
a) Strep pneumonia
b) Strep pyogenes
c) Strep agalactiae
d) Strep bovis
e) Strep angionosus

C

275. A 30 year old young man has developed severe pain tenderness, redness, Swelling and burning of legs Right arm two days after an inta-dermal injection. You have diagnosed it as cellulitis. Which bacteria is involved.
a) Strep pyogenes
b) Staph epidermidis
c) Strep agalactae
d) Strep pneumoniae
e) Viridians streptococci.

A

276. Rheumatic fever can be a life threatening complication after 1 - 4 weeks of streptococcal injection. It results due to cross reaction between human heart and joint antigens and antibodies against which streptococcal antigen?
a) Streptolysin-O
b) M-Protein

c) S-Protein
d) Streptokinase.
e) Phosgene Exotoxin A

B

277. Habitat of Neisseria gonorrhea is
a) Skin
b) Nasal Mucosa
c) Pharynx
d) Small Intestine
e) Human genital tract

E

278. Which of following enzyme produced by Neisseria gonorrhea help it to attach to mucous membrane.
a) IgA Protease
b) IgA Coagulase.
c) IgA Catalase.
d) Hyaluronidase.
e) Peptidase.

A

279. Infection acquired by fetus during passage through birth canal of a mother colonized with Neisseria after results in.
a) Ophthalmic neonatorum
b) Endocarditis
c) Otitis media
d) Neonatal Meningitis.
e) Gonococcal dermatitis.

A

280. Fulminant meni ngococcemia from meni ngococcal infection can lead to:
a) High grade fever
b) DIC
c) Hemorrhagic rash.
d) Waterhouse Friderichson Syndrome.
e) All of above.

E

281. All of the following are true regarding N. meningtidis Except:
a) Found in upper respiratory tract.
b) Vaccine is available
c) Have Polysaccharide Capsule
d) Ferment both glucose and maltose.
e) Produce B-lactamase enzyme.
E

282. E.coli ferment lactose, therefore produce colored colonies on MaConkey's agar. The color of colonies is:
a) Blue
b) Green
c) Pink
d) Gray
e) Golden.
C

283. Salmonella typhi causes typhoid fever, which if not treated properly can lead to intestinal perforation and peritonitis S. typhi grow and multiply in:
a) Appendix
b) Peyer's Patches
c) Crypts of leberkuhn
d) Gall bladder
e) Caecum
B

4.PARASITOLOGY

1. A 30-year-old patient reported in the medical outpatient department with chief complaints of fatigue, weakness, diarrhoea and numbness of extremities. The peripheral blood film revealed megaloblastic anaemia and stool examination showed yellowish-brown operculated eggs, 70 micro meter in length and 45 micro meter in breadth. Which of the following parasites is likely to be the cause of the disease ?

a) Fasciola hepatica. (b) Clonorchis sinensis. (c) Paragonimus westermani.
(d) Diphyllobothrium latum. (e) Ascaris lumbericoides

(D)
2. Bile duct carcinoma is associated with which of the following trematodes?
(a) Clonorchis sinensis. (b) Fasciola hepatica. (c) Fasciola gigantica.
(d) Schistosoma haematobium. (e) Fasciolopsis buski.

(A)
3. Trussell and Johnson's medium is employed for the cultivation of:
(a) Giardia lamblia. (b) Trichomonas vaginalis. (c) Chilomastix mesnili.
(d) Leishmania donovani. (e) E. histolytica

(B)
4. Post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) is probably a sequel to infection with:
a) Leishmania donovani. (b) Leishmania infantum. (c) Leishmania tropica.
(d) Leishmania major. (e) Leishmania aethiopica

(A)
5. Which of the following cestodes is capable of completing its life cycle in a single host?
(a) Taenia saginata. (b) Taenia solium. (c) Diphyllobothrium latum.
(d) Hymenolepis nana (e) Echinococus granulosus.

(D)
6. The definitive host of a parasite is the host
a. in which asexual reproduction occurs. b. in which sexual reproduction occurs.
c. which is obligatory for the parasite. d. that is capable of destroying the parasite.
e. that is the vector that transports a parasite from an uninfected to an infected host.

(B)
7. Trypanosoma cruzi is transmitted by:
(a) Sandfly. b) Tsetse fly. c) Housefly d) Triatomine bug. e) Anopheles Mosquito.

(D)
8. Flask shaped ulcers of intestines is the characteristic lesion caused by which of the following protozoan?
a. Trypanosoma b. Entamoeba histolytica c. Giardia lamblia
d. Trichomonas e. Cryptosporidium

(B)
9. Which of the following species of plasmodium affects all stages of RBC's?
a. Plasmodium falciparum b. Plasmodium vivax c. Plasmodium ovale
d. Plasmodium malaria e. All of the above

(A)
10. Casoni's test is used for the diagnosis of
a. Taeniasis b. Hydatidiasis c. Trichuriasis d. Onchocerciasis e. Filariasis

(B)

11. Concerning Trichomonas vaginalis each of the following statement is correct except;
a. It causes vaginitis in females
b. It lives in trophozoite and cyst form
c. It is diagnosed by Pap-smear examined under microscope
d. It is more common in females who are diabetic
e. Metronidazole is the drug of choice for Trichomonas vaginalis

(B)

12. Of the following features which one of the following is the most specific for indicating parasitic infestation?
a. Bloody diarrhea. b. Hepatosplenomegaly. c. Eosinophilia >15%.
d. Chronic cough. e. Cramping abdominal pain.

(C)

13. All of the following parasites can affect the liver EXCEPT;
a. Entamoeba histolytica b. Plasmodium vivax c. Leishmania donovani
d. Taenia saginata e. Plasmodium falciparum

(D)

14. The usual manner of transmission of which parasite is by skin penetration?
a. Ascaris lumbricoides b. Strongyloides stercoralis c. Entamboea histolytica
d. Entrobius vermicularis e. Giardia lamblia

(B)

15. The malaria is usually diagnosed by using:
a. ELISA b. PCR c. Electrophoresis d. Gram staining
e. Giemsa-stained blood smears

(E)

16. Which of the following protozoa primarily affects macrophages?
a. Plasmodium vivax b. Leishmania donovani c. Trypanosome cruzi
d. Trichomonas vaginalis e. Plasmodium ovale

(B)

17. In malaria, the form of plasmodia transmitted from mosquito to human is;
a. Sporozoite b. Gametocyte c. Merozoite d. Hypnozoite e. Bradyzoite

(A)

18. Each of the following parasites has an intermediate host as part of its life cycle except;
a. Trichomonas vaginalis b. Taenia solium c. Echinococcus granulosus
d. Toxoplasma gondii e. Plasmodium ovale

(A)

19. Each of the following parasites passes through the lung during human infection except;
a. Strongyloides stercusalis b. Necator americanus c. Wuchereria bancrofti

d. Ascaris lumbricoides e. Ancylostoma duodenale

(C)

20. Each of the following regarding hookworm infection is correct except;

a. Hookworm infection can cause anemia b. G. lambia causes hemolytic anemia

c. G. lambila can be diagnosed by the string sign d.Metronidazole is the treatment of choice

e. Hookworm infection is caused in humans when filariform larvae penetrate the skin

(C)

21. Megaloblastic anaemia is most commonly seen in infection with which of the following helminth?

a. Entamoeba histolytica. b. Leishmania donovanic. Schistoma hematobium

d. Diphylobothrium latum e. Fosciola hepatica.

(D)

22. A 50 yrs old male patient presents with painless hematuria. On cystoscopy and biopsy squamous metaplasia is noticed. The most likely agent responsible for the above mentioned condition is:

a. Clonorchis sinensis b. Paragonimus westermani c. Schistosoma japonicum

d. Schistosoma haematobium e. Schistosoma mansoni

(D)

23. Entamoeba histolytica primarily invades the;

a. Liver b. Large intestine c. Small intestine d. Lungs e. Brain

(A)

24. Of the following features which is most specific for indicating parasitic infestation?

a. Bloody diarrhea. b. Hepatosplenomegaly. c. Eosinophilia >15%.

d. Chronic cough. e. Cramping abdominal pain.

(C)

25. Which one of the following parasites is a possible cause of hemolytic anemia?

a. Leishmania denovani. b. Ankylostoma duodenale. c. Leishmania tropica.

d. Plasmodium falciparum. e. Entamoeba histolytica.

(D)

26. Regarding Giardia lamblia each of the following statement is correct except;

a. It inhabits the jejunum and duodenum

b. It causes malabsorption and steatorrhoea

c. It lives in intestine in Trophozoite and cyst form

d. The quadrinucleate cyst are capable of producing infection when ingested

e. The drug of choice is penicillin for giardiasis

(E)

27. Regarding Toxoplasma gondii each of the following statement is correct except;

a. Congenital toxoplasma causes blindness b. It is transmitted through placenta and from cat faeces c. It causes tuberculosis d. Infection occurs through ingestion of oocyst in cat's faeces

e. It can be prevented when properly cooked meat is given to cats

(C)

28. Parasite induced pernicious anemia is caused by:

a. T.saginata b. T.solium c. Diphyllobothrium latum

d. Echinococcus granulosus e. Hymenolepis nana

(C)

29. All of the following parasites can affect the liver EXCEPT;

a. Entamoeba histolytica. b. Plasmodium vivax. c. Leishmania donovani.

d. Taenia saginata. e. Plasmodium falciparum.

(D)

30. Trussell and Johnson's medium is employed for the cultivation of:

a. Giardia lamblia.
b. Trichomonas vaginalis.
c. Chilomastix mesnili.
d. Leishmania donovani.
e. E. histolytica

(B)

31. Each of the following statement regarding Ascaris lumbricoides is correct except;

a. Ascaris lumbricoides is one of the largest nematode
b. Ascaris lumbricoides can cause pneumonia
c. Both dogs and cats are intermediate hosts of Ascaris lumbricoides
d. Ascaris lumbricoides is transmitted by ingestion of eggs
e. Ascaris lumbricoides can cause intestinal obstruction

(C)

32. An outbreak of mild intestinal distress, sleeplessness, perianal itching, and anxiety has broken out among preschool children in a private home. The most likely cause of this condition is:-

a. Strongyloides stercoralis
b. Enterobius vermicularis
c. Ascarislumbricoides
d. Necator americanus
e. Entamoeba histolytica

(B)

33. Which of the parasite is associated with neoplasm of the biliary duct or cancer of the liver?

a. Clonorchis sinensis
b. Fasciola hepatica
c. Opisthorchis felineus
d. Paragonimus westermani
e. Diphylobothrium latum

(A)
34. The definitive host for plasmodium is
a. human b. reduvid bug c. anopheles mosquito
d. aedes mosquito e. culex mosquito

(C)
35. Black water fever is a complication of malaria caused by
a. Plasmodium vivax b. Plasmodium ovale c. Plasmodium falciparum
d. Plasmodium malariae e. None of the above

(C)
36. flask shoped ulcers in the colon are caused by
a. giardia lamblia b. Acanthamoeba c. Entamoeba histolytica
d. naegleria e. Leishmania donovani

(C)
37. Visceral leishmuniasis is caused by which of the following parasite
a. Leismania tropica b. Leismania donovani c. Leismania major
d. Leismania brazilienses e. Leismania aethopica

(B)
38. The vector involving trypanosome cruzi infection is;
a. Tsetse fly b. Reduvid bug c. Sand fly d. Anopheles mosquito e. Aedes mosquito

(B)
39. The following one is not a cestode ?
a. Taenia saginata b. Diphyllobothrium Latum c. Echinococcus granulosos
d. Schistosoma. e. hymenolepsis nana

(D)
40. Operculated egg is characteristic of
a. Taenia saginata b. Taenia solium c. Echinococcus granulosis
d. Diphylobothrium latum e. Protozoa

(D)
41. Parasite induced pernicious anemia is caused by
a. Taenia saginata
b. Taenia solium
c. Echinococcus granulosis
d. Hymenolepis nana
e. Diphylobothrium latum

(E)
42. Black water fever is a special manifestation of malaria caused by
a. P: falciparum
b. P: malariae
c. P: ovale

d. P. vivax
e. None of them
(A)

43. Taenia saginata is
a. Beef tapeworm
b. Pork tapeworm
c. Chicken tapeworm
d. Fish tapeworm
e. None of them
(A)

44. The complication of hook worms is
a. Hyperglycemia
b. Iron deficiency anemia
c. Hypertension
d. Shock
e. None of them
(B)

45. How is Leishmania donovani transmitted
a. Anopheles mosquito bite
b. Black fly bite
c. Culex mosquito bite
d. Sandfly bite
e. Skin penetration by trauma
(D)

46. Ultrasound examination of abdomen of a 40 years old sheep farmer having upper right quadrant pain and slight jaundice, reveals a large 12cm fluid containing cyst in the liver. A parasitic cause is suspected. Which one of the following parasites is most likely cause?
a. Schistosoma mansoni
b. Toxoplasma gondii
c. Taenia solium
d. Taenia saginata
e. Echinococcus granulosus
(E)

47. Auto infection is commonly seen in
a. Ancylostoma duodenale
b. Strongyloides stercoralis
c. Ascaris lumbricoides
d. Trichuris trichura
e. Enterobius vermicularis
(E)

48. The protozoal trophozoite phase is characterized by
a. metabolic dormancy. b. toxin production. c. active feeding and reproduction.
d. flagellar locomotion. e. residence in the intermediate host.
(C)

49. ¬The definitive host of a parasite is the host
a. in which asexual reproduction occurs. b. in which sexual reproduction occurs.
c. which is obligatory for the parasite. d. that is capable of destroying the parasite.
e. that is the vector that transports a parasite from an uninfected to an infected host.
(B)

50. Which is the most common organ involved in hydatidosis?
(a) Liver. (b) Lung. (c) Spleen. (d) Kidney. (e) Heart
(A)

51. Espundia and kala-azar are local names for two manifestations of the disease:
a. giardiasis. b. toxoplasmosis. c. trichomoniasis.
d. malaria. e. leishmaniasis.
(E)

52. Giardia lamblia resides in;
(a) duodenum and upper part of jejunum. (b) caecum. (c) colon.
(d) rectum. (e) appendix
(A)

53. Trussell and Johnson's medium is employed for the cultivation of:
(a) Giardia lamblia. (b) Trichomonas vaginalis. (c) Chilomastix mesnili.
(d) Leishmania donovani. (e) E. histolytica
(B)

54. Promastigote form of Leishmania donovani is seen in the:
(a) red blood cells. (b) culture media. (c) hepatocytes.
(d) Clasmatocytes (e) cells of reticuloendothelial system.
(B)

55. Enterotest is useful for the identification of which of the following parasites?
(a) Entamoeba histolytica. (b) Giardia lamblia. (c) Trichomonas hominis.
(d) Cryptosporidium parvum. (e) Toxoplasma gondii
(B)

56. Which is the intermediate host for Taenia saginata ?
(a) Man. (b) Cattle. (c) Pig. (d) Sheep. (e) Dog
(B)

57. Dengue virus is transmitted from man to man by the
a. Sand fly b. Ticks c. Aedes egypti d. Culex e. Tsetse fly

(C)
58. In which of the following diseases, man acts as an intermediate host?
a. Ascariasis b. Amoebiasis c. Hydatid disease d. Trypanosomiasis e. Giardiasis

(C)
59. Blood sucking insects may transmit
a. Ancylostoma duodenale b. Ascaris lumbricoides c. Wuchereria bancrofti
d. Strongyloides stercoralis e. Enterobius vermicularis

(C)
60. Undercooked pork may act as a source of infestation
a. Taenia solium b. Taenia saginata c. Diphyllobothrium latum
d. Ancylostoma duodenale e. H. nana

(A)
61. Which is the smallest tapeworm infecting man?
a. Hymenolepis nana b. Taenia saginata c. Taenia solium
d. Diphylloborthrium latum e. E. Granulosus

(A)
62. The parasite transmitted by inadequately cooked freshwater fish is
a. Diphylloborthrium latum b. Taenia solium c. Taenia saginata
d. Echinococcus granulosus e. H. nana

(A)
63. Eggs are passed in urine in case of infestation with
a. Schistosoma mansonib. Schistosoma haematobium c. Schistosoma japonicum
d. Clonorchis sinensis e. Paragonimus westermani

(B)
64. Oocyst of toxoplasma gondii are present
a. Faeces of man b. Muscles of cat c. Faeces of cat
d. Muscles of man e. Large intestine of man

(C)
65. Parasite induced pernicious anemia is caused by
a. Taenia saginata b. Taenia solium c. Diphyllobothrium latum
d. Echinococcus granulosis e. Hymenolepis nana

(C)
66. Blood sucking insects may transmit
a. Ancylostoma duodenale b. Ascaris lumbricoides c. Wuchereria bancrofti
d. Stronglyloides stercoralis e. Enterobius vermicularis

(C)
67. The parasite transmitted by inadequately cooked freshwater fish is
a. Diphylloborthrium latum b. Taenia solium c. Taenia saginata
d. Echinococcus granulosus e. H. nana

(A)
68. In which of the following diseases, man acts as an intermediate host?
a. Ascariasis b. Amoebiasis c. Hydatid disease d. Trypanosomiasis e. Giardiasis

(C)
69. L.D bodies are seen in
a. Chaga's disease b. African trypanosomiasis c. Leishmaniasis
d. Amoebic liver abscess e. Toxoplasmosis

(C)
70. Regarding the diphylloborthrium latum which statement is most accurate
a. Cattle are most important intermediate host
b. Megaloblastic anemia occurs as a result of B12 deficiency
c. The lab diagnosis depends upon finding the scolex with hooklets in the stools
d. Infection is acquired by ingestion of eggs in the food or water contaminated by human feces
e. Larvae migrate from the GIT via the portal circulation of liver where abscess can occur

(B)
71. Diarrhoea due E-histolytica is treated with
a. Rifampicin b. Ciprofloxacin c. Griseofulvin d. Metronidazole e. Amoxicillin

(D)
72. Massive lymph edema called elephantiasis is caused by
a. Bacteria b. Hepatitis A virus c. Parasite d. Fungus e. AIDS virus

(C)
73. All of the following parasites can affect the liver expect
a. Entamoeba histolytica b. Plasmodium vivax c. Leishmania donovani
d. Taenia saginata e. Echino coccus granulosus

(D)
74. The malaria is usually diagnosed by using
a. ELISA b. PcR c. Electropheresis d. Gram staining e. Geimsa - stained blood smears

(E)
75. The usual mode of transmission for Ascariasis
a. Mosquito bite b. Larval penetration of skin c. Ingestion of eggs
d. Deer fly bite e. None of them

(C)
76. Enterobius vermicularis is also called
a. Pin worm b. Whip worm c. Hook worm d. Guinea worm e. Round worm

(A)
77. Dengue virus is transmitted from man to man by the

a. Sand fly b. Ticks c. Aedes egypti d. Culex e. Tsetse fly.

78. Of the following features which is most specific for indicating parasitic infestation?
a. Bloody diarrhea b. Hepatosplenomegaly c. Eosinophilia > 15%
d. Chronic cough e. Cramping abdominal pain
(C)

79. Which one of the following parasites is a possible cause of hemolytic anemia?
a. Diphylobothrium latum b. Leishmania donovani c. Plasmodium falciparum
d. Ankylostoma duodenale e. None of the above
(C)

80. Which of the following protozoa primarily infects macrophages?
a) Giardia lamblia b) Leshmania donovani
c) Plasmodium vivax d) Pneumocyctis carinii
e) Trypnosoma cruzi
(B)

81. Megalobiastic anaemia is most commonly seen in infection with which of the following helminth?
a) Entamoeba histolytica.
b) Leishmania donovani
c) Schistoma hematobium
d) Diphylobothrium latum
e) Fosciola hepatica.
(D)

82. A 30-year-old male was being operated for suspected liver mass.On opening the mass; the patient went into anaphylactic shock. Which possible worm Infection/ parasite may result in such complication?
a) Cysticercosis.
b) Elephantiasis
c) Schistosoma mansoni
d) Echinococcus granulosis
e) Fasciola hepatica
(D)

83. Which of the following parasite preferentially encyst in striated skeletal muscle?
a) Hookworm.
b) Lavae of trichenella spiralis.
c) Egg of round worm
d) Ankylostoma braziliensis
e) Entrobius vermicularis.
(B)

84. In malaria, the form of plasmodium transmitted to man from mosquito is:
a) Gametocytes
b) Merozoites
c) Schizonts
d) Sporozoites
e) Trophozoites
(B)

85. The host that harbors the adult or sexually mature parasite is called:
a) Commensal host
b) Definite host
c) Intermediate host
d) Reservoir host
e) Symbiotic host
(E)

86. A 50 yrs old male patient presents with painless hematuria. On cystoscopy and biopsy squamous metaplasia is noticed. The most likely agent responsible for the above mentioned condition is:
a) Clonorchis sinensis
b) Paragonimus westermani
c) Schistosoma japonicum
d) Schistosoma haematobium
e) Schistosoma mansoni
(D)

87. An .assoclation, in which one organism is receiving benefit without causing injury orproviding benefitto its host is called.
a) Symbiosis
b) . Parasitism
c) Commensalism
d) Socialism
e) None of above.
C

88. All of the following are intestinal nematodes except: .
a) Ascaris lumbricoides
b) Ancylostoma duodena le
c) Trichuris trichuria.
d) Wuchereria bancrofti
e) Necator arnericans.'
D

89. Which of the following morphological from of Entamoeba histolytica is infective:

a) Pre cyst
b) Cyst
c) Trophozoite
d) Spore
e) All of above

B

90. E. histolytica can cause all of the following disease except:
a) Intestinal amebiasis
b) Hepatic amebiasis
c) Pulmonary amebiasis
d) Ocular amebiasis
e) Cerebral amebiasis.

D

91. A nine -year old child from a village is complaining of high grade intermittent fever for the last one
week. He looks very pale and is Jaundiced. On examination spleen is palpable and there is no abdominal
tenderness. Full blood count show a decreased hemoglobin level and normal white cell count. what is the
most likely diagnosis.
a) Typhoid fever
b) Pneumonia
c) Malaria
d) Meningitis
e) Sinusitis

C

92. What is the gold standard test for detection of malarial parasite. It is very cheap and easy and can be performed in any area.
a) Thick and think blood film stained with Giemsa stain.
b) Complement fixation test
c) Widal test
d) Passive hemagglutination test.
e) Immunoflourescent test.

A

93. The infective form of malarial parasite is:
a) Sporozoite.
b) Trophozoite.
c) Merozoite.
d) Schizonts.
e) Gametocyte.

A

94. Giardia Lamblia is a cause of diarrhea, Malabsoprtion and weight loss in human beings. Its habitat is which part of Gut.
a) Stomach
b) Duodenum and upper Jejunum
c) Illueum
d) Ascending colon
e) Descending colon

B

95. Visceral Leishmaniasis, also called Kala-azar is caused by:
a) Leishmania donovani
b) Leishmania tropica
c) Leishmania Mexicana.
d) Leishmania Braziliensis.
e) All of above

A

96. Transmission of Leishmaniasis is via:
a) Mosquitoes
b) Sand fly
c) Housefly
d) Fish meat
e) Feco- oral

B

5.IMMUNOLOGY

1. A 29-year-old woman receives an intradermal tuberculin injection and later develops an indurated, erythematous papule 12 mm in diameter. This reaction is an example of which of the following?
a. Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity b. Local anaphylaxis
c. T-cell mediated cytotoxicity d.Type III hypersensitivity e.Type IV hypersensitivity
(E)

2. T cells that have a low affinity for MHC class I molecules differentiate in thymus to become which type of cell?
a. CD 8 + cytotoxic lymphocyte b. Gamma-delta T cell c. Natural killer cell
d. T helper 1 cell e. T helper 2 cell
(A)

3. A super-antigen is a bacterial product that:
a) binds to B7 and CD28 costimulatory molecules
b) binds to beta chain of TCR and MHC class II molecules of APC, stimulating T cell activation
c) binds to the CD4 + molecule causing T cell activation
d) is presented by macrophages to a larger-than-normal number of T helper CD4 + lymphocytes
e) stimulates massive amounts of IgG synthesis because of its large size
(B)

4. Allergy to penicillin is an outcome of:
a. Type I Hypersensitivity Reaction b. Type II Hypersensitivity Reaction
c. Type III Hypersensitivity Reaction d. Type IV Hypersensitivity Reaction e. None of them
(A)

5. Pathogenic mechanisms involved in tuberculosis can be primarily attributed to which of the following?
a. Cell-mediated hypersensitivity b. Clogging of alveoli c. Humoral immunity
d. Specific cell adhesion sites e. Toxin production by the mycobacteria
(A)

6. A person suffering from HIV AIDS suffers from suppression of which of the following types of cells?
a. B-cells b. CD-4 cells c. T-cells d. Plasma cells e. Neutrophils
(B)

7. The immune response giving protection based on exposure to the organism in the form of overt disease, subclinical infection or vaccine is called.

a. Innate immunity b. Acquired passive immunity c. Acquired active immunity
d. Passive immunity e. Tolerance

(C)

8. C5a causes.

a. Hypotension b. Fever
d. Coagulation cascade e. Edema c. Neutrophil chemotaxis

(C)

9. A child stung by a bee experiences respiratory distress within minutes and lapses into unconsciousness. This reaction is most probably mediated by;

a. IgE antibody b. IgG antibody c. Sensitized T cells d. Complement e. IgM antibody.

(A)

10. The class of immune globulin present in highest concentration in the blood of newborn baby is;

a. IgG. b. IgM. c. IgA. d. IgD. e. IgE.

(A)

11. Which class of antibody molecule has the ability to cross the placenta:-

a. IgG b. IgA c. IgM d. IgE e. IgD

(A)

12. The most important type of hypersensitivity reaction that has to be borne in mind during blood transfusion is:

a. Type I reaction b. Type II reaction c. Type III reaction
d. Type IV reaction e. Type V reaction

(B)

13. Immunity against tetanus:

a. Is directed only against the exotoxin
b. Depends on spore formation
c. Is only of the active type
d. Does not exist
e. Is directed only against the organism itself

(A)

14. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction best describes hemolytic disease of the newborn caused by Rh incompatibility?

a. Type I
b. Type II
c. Type III
d. Type IV
e. Atopy

(B)

15. A child stung by a bee suddenly experiences respiratory distress within minutes and becomes unconscious. This reaction is mediated by;

a. Sensitized T cells b. Complement c. IgM d. IgE e. IgA

(D)

16. The most important type of hypersensitivity reaction that has to be borne in mind during blood transfusion is:

a. Type I reaction
b. Type II reaction
c. Type III reaction
d. Type IV reaction
e. Type V reaction

(B)

17. Which one of the following disease is not preventable by immunization?

a. Pertussis (whopping cough)
b. Diphtheria
c. Chickenpox
d. Tetanus
e. Meningitis

(C)

18. The membrane attack complex consists of:

a. OH b. Colicins c. C3b3b,Bb d. C5b,6,7,8,9 e. Properdin

(D)

19. An early line of defense against viral infections and some of tumors is obtained by

a. T- lymphocyte. b. B-lymphocyte. c. Natural Killer cells. d. Dentritic cell. e. Neutrophils

(A)

20. Which of the following immunoglobulins is produced early in the primary response

a. Ig G b. Ig D c. Ig E d. Ig A e. Ig M.

(E)

21. Which of the following immunoglobulin acts as opsonin & mediates phagocytosis ?

a. Ig G b. Ig M c. Ig D d. Ig E e. Ig A.

(A)

22. Type III hypersensitivity reaction develops when

a. Antigens are trapped in macrophages and cannot be cleared
b. Antibody blinds to either self antigen or foreign antigen on cells
c. An IgE antibody response is directed against harmless environmental antigens
d IgM is produced as a part of primary humoral immunity
e Immune complexes are formed in large quantities and cannot be cleared

(E)

Which of the following diseases is most likely caused by delayed hypersensitivity reaction?

a. Contact dermatitis
b. Hemolytic disease of newborn
c. Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
d. Serum sickness
e. SLE

(A)

24. Which one of the following will occur if immunological tolerance is broken

a. Anergy
b. Auto - immune response
c. B - cell tolerance
d. Immunological ignorance
e. Suppression

(B)

25. Which one of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the graft-versus-host reaction

a. It occurs primarily when a kidney is transplanted
b. It is caused primarily by mature T - cells in the graft
c. It occurs primarily when ABO blood groups are matched
d. It occurs primarily when the donor is immunocompromised
e. It occurs primarily when the haplotypes of donor and recipient are matched

(B)

26. Triple toxoid vaccine gives protection against

a. Diphtheria, Tetanus, Rabies
b. Tetanus, Whooping cough, Tuberculosis
c. Whooping cough, Tetanus, Diphtheria
d. Whooping cough, Cancer, Tuberculosis
e. Anthrax, AIDS, Botulism

(C)

27. Reversion to aggressive form is a risk of

a) antitoxoid b) immunoglobulin infusion c) killed vaccine
d) live attenuated vaccine e) Recombinant vaccine

(D)

28. Live attenuated vaccines are safe for pregnant women

a) In 1st trimester b)In 2nd trimester c)in 3rd trimester d) No e) Yes

(D)

29. The main difference between type II and type III hypersensitivity reactions is;

a. The participation of T cell b. The class of antibody c. The compliment involvement

d. The site of antigen - antibody complexes formation e. The participation of B cells

(D)

30. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction best describes hemolytic disease of the newborn caused by Rh incompatibility?

a. Type I b. Type II c. Type III d. Type IV e. Atopy

(B)

31. A child stung by a bee suddenly experiences respiratory distress within minutes and becomes unconscious. This reaction is mediated by:

a. Sensitized T cells b. Complement c. IgM d. IgE e. IgA

(D)

32. All is true about CD4 positive cells except

a. They are the helper T cells b. They produce IL-2 c. They are the prime target of HIV

d. They are important regulator of the immune system

e. When activated, they become plasma cells and produce antibodies

(E)

33. The main event in complement activation is the formation of

a.Membrane attack complex b. C5 convertase c. C3 convertase

d. C5a component e. C3a

(C)

34. The classical pathway of complement activation

a. Is activated by the lipopolysaccharide cell wall constituents

b. Starts with activation of the C3 component

c. Is activated by the IgG OR IgM immune complex

d. Is activated by IgA which has been bound to its specific antigens

e. Is activated by the IgE which has bound to its specific antigens

(C)

35. Delayed type hyper sensitivity is mediated by

a.Eosinophills b. Monocytes c. Basophills d. CD4 and T cells e. CD8 and T cells

(D)

36. SLE, Polyarthritis Nodosa and serum sickness are examples of:

a.Type I hypersensitivity b. Type II hypersensitivity c. Type III hypersensitivity

d. Type IV hypersensitivity e. None of the above

(C)

37. Acute serum sickness is the proto type of

a. Local immune complex system b. Systemic immune complex system

c. Autoimmune disease d. Arthus reaction e. Chronic inflammation

(B)

38. Type IV hyper sensitivity is

a. Anti body mediated b. IgE mediated c. Cell mediated

d. IgD mediated e. Immune complex mediated

(C)
39. The immunoglobin which passes the placental barrier in human is
a. IgA b. IgG c. IgM d. IgE e. IgD

(B)
40. The distinguishing characteristic of a positive delayed type hypersensitivity skin test is
a. Erythema b. Necrosis c. Induration d. Vasculitis e. Neuritis

(C)
41. The following are classical examples of type I hypersensitivity except
a. Atopy b. Systemic anaphylaxis c. Food allergy
d. Arthus reaction e. Penicillin allergy

(D)
42. Antiobodies are produced from
a. T cells b. B cells c. NK cells d. Eosinophils e. None of them

(B)
43. Incomplete antigens are called
a. Immunogens b. Epitopes c. Haptens d. Paratope e. None of them

(C)
44. Serum sickness represents an example of
a. Complement dependent cytotoxicity b. Delayed type hypersensitivity
c. Antibody dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity d. Type III hypersensitivity
e. T cell mediated cytotoxicity

(D)
45. Structure of Ig G molecule consist of
a. One light chain two heavy chain
b. One light chain one heavy chain
c. Two light chain two heavy chain
d. None to the above
e. All of the above

(C)
46. Function of humoral immunity is
a. Against endotoxin mediated disease
b. Parasitic infections
c. Infection in which virulence is related to non poly saccharide capsules
d. Exotoxin mediated diseases
e. All of the above

(E)

47. Which one of the following set of cells can present antigen to helper T cells
a. B cells and dendritic cells
b. B cells and cytotoxic T cells
c. Macrophages and eosinophil
d. Neutrophils and plasma cells
e. Neutrophils and cytotoxic cells
(A)

48. All of the following are examples of passive acquired immunity except;
a) Passage of maternal antibody (IgG) through placenta.
b) Injection of anti tetanus serum (ATS) to a Patient of tetanus,
c) Injection of gamma globulins to a patient of Hepatitis B viral infection.
d) Immunization for Hepatitis B viral infection.
e) Transfer of maternal antibody (IgA) through breast milk.
C

49. The class of immune globulin present in highest concentration in the blood of newborn baby is;
a) IgG
b) 19M
c) IgA
d) IgD
e) IgE
A

50. The role of macrophage in antibody response is;
a) Make antibody.
b) Lyse virus infected target cells.
c) Process antigen and present it
d) Activate cytotoxic T cells.
e) Kill the tumor cells.
C

51. In drug induced type" hypersensitivity reaction, the drug acts on which of the following?
a) Activates cytotoxic T cells
b) Indices mast cell degranulation

c) Acts as a hepten
Induces oxygen radical
formation
Persists in macrophages
d)
C

6. MYCOLOGY

On direct microscopy Aspergillus fumigatus appears as
1. a. Branching septate hyphae b. Branching non septate hyphae c. Budding yeast
d. Non branching hyphae e. Non budding yeast
(A)

Which of the following does not relate to fungi?
2. a. Hyphae b. Capsule c. Dimorphic forms d. Eukaryotes e. Lipopolysaccharides
(E)

All is true regarding histoplasma capsulatum except:
3. a. The organism grows inside the neutrophils and is carried in the body by this cell
b. The disease occurs by inhalation of the spores
c. It grows in the soil especially the soil containing bird's droppings.
d. It is diamorphic
e. It exists as mold in the soil and yeast in the tissue
(A)

All of the following features are consistent with tuberculoid leprosy except
4. a. Lesions are asymmetrical, single or few b. Present with distal sensory disturbance
c. Hard tubercle d. Collection of foamy macrophages e. Lepromin test positive
(D)

Source of spread of Cryptococcus is through;
5. a. Respiratory route b. Blood c. Oral fecal route
d. Sexual contact e. Close personal contact
(A)

FORENSIC MED.

1.LAW AND ETHICS

1) "The thing speaks for itself" refers to:
a. civil negligence b. criminal negligence c. Res Ipsa Loquitur
d. third party negligence e. contributory negligence
(C)

2) Any injury or disease which finally proves fatal is called:
a. cause of death. b. mechanism of death. c. mode of death.
d. manner of death. e. circumstances of death
(A)

3) Any material presented in the court of law to prove or disprove any medico legal issue in question is called :
a. evidence b. exhibit c. testimony d. summons e. law
(A)

4) Any illegal harm caused to a person in body, mind, reputation or property refers to:
a. wound b. injury c. hurt d. fracture e. contusion
(B)

5) A through and through fire arm injury to arm with humerus shattered amounts to:
a. itlaf-i-udw b. itlaf-i-salahiat-i-udw c. jurh ghayr jaifah mudihah
d. jurh ghayr jaifah munaqqilah. e. jurh ghayr jaifah hashimah
(D)

6) "The thing speaks for itself" refers to:
a. civil negligence b. criminal negligence c. Res Ipsa loquitor
d. third party negligence e. contributory negligence
(C)

7) Any injury, disease or intoxication which finally proves fatal is called:
a. cause of death. b. mechanism of death. c. mode of death.
d. manner of death. e. circumstances of death.
(A)

8) "Dichotomy" means:
a. fee sharing b. moral misconduct c. abuse of doctor privilege
d. abuse of doctor patient relationship e. abuse of professional knowledge
(A)

9) Any harm whatever illegally caused to a person in body, mind reputation or property is called:
a. Wound b. Injury c. Hurt d. Fracture e. Trauma
(B)

10) A deep stab wound on the chest amounts to:
a. Jurh jaifah b. Jurh Ghair Jaifah Badihah c. Jurh Ghair Jaifah Mutalahimah

d. Jurh Ghair Jaifah Mudihah e. Section 337 L1

(A)

11) Which medico legal system is prevalent in United States?

a. Police inquest b. Magistrate inquest c. Coroner inquest

d. Medical examiner system e. Continental system

(C)

12) "Dichotomy" means:

a. fee sharing b. moral misconduct c. abuse of doctor privilege

d. abuse of doctor patient relationship e. abuse of professional knowledge

(A)

13) "Novus actus interveniens" refers to

a. putrefaction b. drowning c. death d. criminal responsibility e. electrocution

(D)

14) "Professional death sentence" is given by:

a. magisterial court b. session court c. high court

d. supreme court e. Pakistan Medical & Dental Council

(E)

15) Diminished criminal responsibility with plea of insanity comes under:

a. section 82PP b. section 83PPC c. section 84PPC

d. section 85PPC e. section 44PPC

(C)

16) Whoever, with the intention to cause harm to the body or mind of any person, causes death of that person is said to commit which type of Qatal:

a. Qatal-e-Amd b. Qatal Shibh-i-Amd c. Qatal-e-Khata

d. Qatal-bis-Sabab e. None of the above

(A)

17) _ civil negligence, onus of proof rests upon:

a. Magistrate b. Police c. Doctor d. Patient e. Session Judge

(D)

18) Conventional laws of courtesy observed between the member of medical profession is known as:

a. Medical ethics b. Medical etiquette c. State duty d. Medical duty e. None of them

(B)

19) Steps of examination of a doctor being in the witness box include:

a. Examination in chief b. Cross examination c. Re-examination

d. Oath taking e. All of them

(E)

20) Hurt caused by throwing corrosives on the face of another person is called:

a. Itlaf-e-udw b. Iftlaf-e-Salahiyat-e-udw c. Shaljah Khafifa
d. Shajjah-e-Hashma e. Hurt by rash and negligent act

(B)
21) Various forms of evidence include:
a. Oral evidence b. Death certificate c. Dying declaration d. Birth certificate e. All of them

(E)
22) A social harm which has been defined and made punishable by law is
a. Crime b. Complaint c. Deposition d. Offence e. Hurt

(A)
23) In Pakistan magistrate inquest is carried out in:
a. Death in police custody b. Death in prison c. Death in mental health facility
d. Police firing on mob e. All of the above

(E)
24) Various punishments authorized by law are:
a. Fine b. Death sentence c. Qisas d. Imprisonment e. All of above

(E)
25) In the Pakistan Penal Code which section deals with poison and poisoning is:
a. Sec. 337(a) b. Sec. 337(b) c. Sec. 337(d) d. Sec. 337(f) e. Sec. 337(j)

(E)
26) In case of psychological autopsy who will be inquired to get information about the personality traits, habits and emotional status of deceased:
a. A patient b. Civil judge c. Relatives/friends d. Doctor e. Police

(C)
27) Time limit for exhumation in Pakistan is:
a. 10 years b. 20 years c. 30 years d. 50 years e. No time limit

(E)
28) Who has the legal responsibility of identification of the grave in exhumation:
a. Police b. Doctor c. Relatives d. Custodian of graveyard e. Magistrate

(E)
29) Whoever, with intention to cause harm to body or mind of any person, causes death of that person is said to commit
a. Qatal-e-Amd b. Qatal Shibh-i-amd c. Qatal-e-Khata d. Qatal-bis-Sabab e. All of them .

(A)
30) Who will remove a mentally disordered person from the public place:
a.Police officer b. Relatives c. Doctor d. Medical superintendent e.None of them

(A)

31) A doctor under the influence of alcohol performed major operation upon a patient which results in death of the patient. The surgeon is guilty of :
a. Civil medical negligence b. Criminal medical negligence c. Therapeutic misadventure
d. Contributory medical negligence e. None of them

(B)

32) Conventional laws of courtesy observed between the member of medical profession is known as:
a. Medical ethics b. Medical etiquette c. State duty d. Medical duty e. None of them

(B)

33) Kleptomania means:
a. Manic-depressive psychoses. b. Stealing minor things. c. Setting fire to things.
d. Maiming animals e. Evading problems

(B)

34) Subpoena is a kind of
a. Decomposed body tissue b. Documents c. Designation d. Tribunal e. Writ

(B)

35) Witness who testifies to the facts observed by himself is known as
a. Expert witness b. Hostile witness c. Common Witness d. Skilled witness e. None of them

(C)

36) Perjury is
a. Willful utterance of falsehood b. Refusing to answer during cross examination
c. Discourtesy to the Judge d. Failure to attend the Court
e. To elicit answers to hypothetical questions

(A)

37) "Professional death sentence" is the term used to denote
a. Capital punishment b. Penal erasure of the name of a medical practitioner
c. Imprisonment for life d. Rigorous Imprisonment e. Man slaughter

(B)

38) Professional negligence is failure on the part of the doctor for
a. Wrong diagnosis b. Wrong treatment c. Absence of reasonable care and skill
d. Accident or mishap e. None of the above.

(C)

39) The term "res ipsa Loquitur " means
a. Negligence of doctor b. The fact speaks for itself c. Causing unintentional injury to the patient d.Liability for negligence e. Contributory of negligence

(B)

40) Which type of consent is not legally valid?
a. Written b. Verbal c. Informed d. Blanket e. Oral

(D)

41) The term "corpus delicti" includes the following EXCEPT
a. The establishment of identity of the dead body
b. Infliction of violence in a particular manner, time and place c. Identification of the accused person d. Inquest report e. Photograph of deceased
(D)

42) According to Q & D Act, a superficial bruise on right knee joint without causing pain amounts to:
a. jurh ghayr jaifah badiah b. jurh ghayr jaifah mutalahimah c. jurh ghayr jaifah mudihah
d. hurt (section 337 L1) e. hurt (section 337 L 2)
(E)

43) Whoever causes hurt in which the injury extends to the body cavity of the trunk amounts to
a. jurh Jaifah b. jurh ghayr jaifah damiyah c. jurh ghayr jaifah badiah
d. jurh ghayr jaifah mutalahimah e. jurh ghayr jaifah hashimah
(A)

44) Testamentary capacity is the capacity of a person:
a. to give evidence in the court. b. to give valid consent. c. to make a valid will.
d. to be absolved from any crime. e. to give evidence on oath
(C)

45) "The thing speaks for itself" refers to:
a. civil negligence b. criminal negligence c. Res Ipsa loquitur
d. third party negligence e. contributory negligence
(C)

46) Any material presented in the court of law to prove or disprove a matter of fact is called:
a. evidence b. exhibit c. testimony d. summons e. law
(A)

47) Magisterial inquest is required for conducting autopsy in:
a. every murder case b. death in police custody c. death in road traffic accident
d. death inside home e. sudden death with suspicion on foul play
(B)

48) PM & DC gives punishment to RMP in cases of:
a. lack of proper care in treatment b. lack of proper skill c. breach of duty
d. absence from duty e. moral turpitude
(E)

49) Any illegal harm caused to a person in body, mind, reputation or property refers to:
a. wound b. injury c. hurt d. fracture e. contusion
(B)

50) "Professional death sentence" is given by:
a. magisterial court b. session court c. high court
d. supreme court e. Pakistan Medical & Dental Council

(E)
51) Statement of a dying person regarding circumstances of death is called:
a. dying deposition b.dying declaration c.direct evidence d. exhibit e. testimony

(B)
52) A stab wound on the chest extending to the cavity amounts to:
a. shajjah b. itl[illegible] salahiyyat udw c. itlaf-i-udw
d. jurh jaifah e. miscellaneous hurt (337 L)

(D)
53) Magistrate inquest is necessary in
a. Road traffic accident b. Death in labor room c. Death in prison
d. Judicial hanging e. Honor killing

(C)
54) The medico legal system of Pakistan is
a. Coroner system b. Medical Examiner system c. Continental system
d. Modified continental system e. Police investigation system

(E)
55) Any injury or pathology which finally proves fatal refers to
a. Cause of death b. Manner of death c. Mode of death
d. Mechanism of death e. Investigation of death

(A)
56) According to Qisas & Diyat Act, a stab wound on the chest extending to the cavity amounts to
a. Itlaf-i-udw b. Itlaf-i-salahiyat udw c. Shajjah
d. Jurh jaifah e. Miscellaneous hurt (337 L)

(D)
57) A through and through fire arm injury to the forearm with radius shattered amounts to:
a. itlaf-i-udw. b. itlaf-i-salahiat-i-udw. c. jurh ghayr jaifah mudihah.
d. jurh ghayr jaifah hashimah e. jurh ghayr jaifah munaqqilah.

(E)
58) Any illegal harm caused to a person in body, mind, reputation and property refers to:
a. wound b. injury c. hurt d. fracture e. contusion

(B)
59) "Professional death sentence" is given by:
a. magisterial court b. session court c. high court
d. supreme court e. Pakistan Medical & Dental Council

(E)
60) A victim died in the custody of police. On autopsy examination multiple bruises were found on various parts of the body. The likely cause of death is:
a. neurogenic shock b. fat embolism c. air embolism d. infection
e. crush syndrome

(E)
61) Statement of a dying person regarding circumstances of death is called:
a. dying deposition b. dying declaration c. direct evidence d. exhibit e. testimony

(B)
62) Legally the valid age of consent in female for marriage is
a. 10 years b. 12 years c. 14 years d. 16 years e. 18 years

(D)
63) Medical negligence in which the burden of proof shifts from patient to the doctor is
a. Civil negligence b. Criminal negligence c. Res Ipsa Loquitor
d. Third party negligence e. Contributory negligence.

(C)
64) A stab wound on the chest extending to the cavity amounts to
a. Itlaf-i-udw b. Itlaf-i-salahiyat udw c. Shajjah
d. Jurh Jaifah e. Miscellaneous hurt (337 L)

(D)
65) The age of majority under the guardian ship of court is
a. 14 years b. 16 years c. 18 years d. 20 years e. 21 years

(C)
66) All legal means which help to prove or disprove any matter of fact is
a. Deposition b. Exhibit c. Document d. Evidence e. Testimony

(D)
67) If a person dies in the custody of police or jail, an inquest must be held by
a. Police officer b. Coroner c. Magistrate d. Police surgeon e. Medical Examiner

(C)
68) Any conduct of a medical practitioner which is considered as disgraceful and dishonourable is:
a. Civil negligence
b. Criminal negligence
c. Professional misconduct
d. Contributory negligence
e. Res Ipsa loquitor

(C)
69) "Subpoena" is the other name of
a. Summon b. Warrant c. Perjury d. Deposition e. Medical report

(A)
70) According to Q & D Act, and abrasion on the nose amounts to
a. Shajjah - I - Khafifah

b. Shajjah - I - Mudihah
c. Shajjah - I - Hashimah
d. Shajjah - I - Munaqqilah
e. Shajjah - I - Ammah

(A)

71) Lacerated wound on the thigh involving muscle without exposing bone amounts to
a. J.G.Jaifah Damiyah
b. J.G.Jaifah Badiah
c. J.G. Jaifah Mutalahimah
d. J.G.Jaifah Mudihah
e. J.G.Jaifah Hashimah

(C)

72) "Mens rea" and "actus reus" constitute:
a. Offense b. Crime c. Evidence d. Assault e. Violence

(B)

73) Statement of a dying person regarding circumstances of death is called:
a. dying deposition b. dying declaration c. direct evidence d. exhibit e. testimony

(B)

74) Statement of a dying person regarding circumstances of death is called:
a. dying deposition b. dying declaration c. direct evidence d. exhibit e. testimony

(A)

75) Un lawful destruction of a newly born child is designated as
a. Feticide b. Abortion c. Still birth d. Infanticide e. None of the above

(D)

76) Cutting of muscle of the thigh without fracture of femur amounts to
a.Jurh Ghayer jaifah Damiah b. Jurh Ghayer Jaifah Badiah c. Jurh Ghayer Jaifah Mutalahimah d. Jurh Ghayer Jaifah Hashimah e. Jurh Ghayer Jaifah Munaqqilah

(C)

77. The doctor's evidence in hurt cases given in a court of law is called:
a. Humanitarian evidence
b. Ocular evidence
c. Corborative evidence
d. Hear say evidence
e. none

(C)

78. Every statute has the following parts:
a. Title, preamble and definitions
b. Chapter, sections, subsections
c. Schedule
d. All of above

e. none

(D)

79. Following are included in the dangerous drugs act
a. Cocaine
b. Opium
c. Morphine
d. All of above
e. none

(D)

80. The safest consent for doctor treating a patient is:
a. Implied consent
b. A blanked consent
c. A verbal informed consent
d. A written expressed consent
e. none

(D)

81. Kinds of the law concerned with a medical practitioner are:
a. Shari'a law
b. Civil law
c. Criminal law
d. All of above
e. none

(D)

82. Admission of an insane under mental health ordinance 2001 include:
a. Admission by a magistrate
b. Admission by a District Nazim
c. Admission by police in emergency
d. Admission by Professor of Forensic Medicine
e. none

(C)

83. Criminal responsibility in law means
a. Liability to punishment
b. Right to be released from prison
c. Soundness of mind for marriage
d. Responsibility to care one's family
e. none

(A)

84. Criminal law deals with cases of
a) Physical assault
b) Landlord and tenants disputes
c) Divorce case
d) Court marriages
e) Consumer & manufacturer disputes
A

85. Compensation in terms of monetary benefits specified by law to be paid to the victim
a. Diyat
b. Daman
c. Arsh
d. Qisas
e. Tazir
C

86. Which law is there to safe guard the society?
a. Civil law
b. Criminal law
c. Sharia law
d. Common law
e. Martial law
B

87. In which medico legal system the authority is a well-qualified man both from medical point of view as well as legal point of view.
a. Medical examiner system
b. Coroner system
c. Procurator fiscal system of Scotland
d. Continental system
e. Modified continental system
E

88. A man brought to the hospital with injury in the region. At the time of arrival to the hospital, he had feeble pulse, sweating & cloudiness of consciousness. Jurh Jaifa is to be confirmed by
a. Probing the wound
b. Character and nature of pulse
c. GCS
d. Haemorrhage

E

89. Register of dental surgeon is maintained under section?
(a) 22
(b) 24
(c) 25
(d) 26
(e) 27

D

90. The functions of PMDC are under?
(a) Section 1-2
(b) Section 3-7
(c) Section 11-22
(d) Section 29-30
(e) Section 31

C

91. RMP must notify the change of his or her address to PMDC in?
(a) 5 days
(b) 10 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 25 days
(e) 30 days

E

92. All are the privileges of RMP except?
(a) He can get job in the country
(b) He is entitled to issue a medical certificate
(c) RMP should be entitled to charge fee for professional services.
(d) He can not be a member of executive council
(e) Only RMP can prescribe drugs of addiction/dangerious drugs .

D

2.PERSONAL IDENTITY

1) All of the following are the features of full term baby except:
a. Weight is 2.5 to 3.5 kg b. Length is 45 to 50 cm c. Lanugo hair is present on the whole body d. Nails are extending beyond tips of fingers and toes
e. Secondary ossification center is present in the lower end of femu
(C)

2) Identification by measuring different body parts is called:
a. Anthropometry b. Dactylography c. Cheiloscopy d. Superimposition
e. Osteometry
(A)

3) Split personality refers to:
a. Anxiety b. Mania c. Depression d. Schizophrenia e. Dementia
(D)

4) The Bertillon system of identification refers to:
a. Dactylography b. Anthropometry c. DNA profiling d. Osteometry e. Cheiloscopy
(B)

5) According to Hess's rule if the length of the baby is 35cm , the age of the baby is likely to be:
a. 4 months b. 5 months c. 6 months d. 7 months e. 8 month
(D)

6) The most common pattern of finger prints is:
a. Loop b. Whorl c. Arch d. Composite e. Accidental
(C)

7) The chromosomal pattern in klinefelter syndrome is:
a. XY b. XX c. XO d. XXY e. XYY
(D)

8) The shape of orbit in the male skull is:
a. oval b. rounded c. square d. hexagonal e. rectangular
(C)

9) Powder tattooing is indispensable feature of:
a. firm contact range b. loose contact range c. short range d. medium range
e. long range
(D)

10) Identification by measuring different body parts is called:
a. Anthropometry b. Dactylography c. Cheiloscopy d. Superimposition e. Osteometry
(A)

11) Percentage of people who are secretors of the blood group antigen into their saliva are:
a. 80% b. 20% c. 100% d. 0 % e. 30 %
(A)

12) The second permanent molar teeth erupt at the age of:
a. 6 - 7 years b. 10 - 12 years c. 12 - 14 years d. 14 - 16 years e. 17 - 21 years
(C)

13) The chromosomal pattern in Klinefelter's syndrome is:
a. XY b. XX c. XO d. XXY e. XYY
(D)

14) Cephalic index has great importance in determination of:
a. age b. sex c. race d. religion e. stature
(C)

15) A piece of muscle taken as DNA sample is preserved in:
a. 10% formalin b. Saturated solution of sodium chloride c. Rectified spirit
d. Zenker's fluid e. No preservative is added and is frozen at -20 Oc
(E)

16) Age of a girl for marriage according to family law is:
a. 12 years b. 14 years c. 16 years d. 18 years e. 25 years
(C)

17) Galton system of identification refers to:
a. Anthropometry b. Dactylography c. Cheiloscopy d. Superimposition e. Iroscopy
(B)

18) Crural index is same as
a. Humero-radial index b. Humero- femoral index c. Tibio- femoral index
d. Brachial index e. Inter membral index
(C)

19) Alec Jeffrey introduced which parameter of identification?
a. Anthropometry b. Iroscopy c. Dactylography d. DNA finger printing
e. Cheloscopy
(D)

20) Medical practitioner failed to X-ray fractured part, claim in this case for damages may be granted to patient by
a. Civil court b. Shari'at court c. PM&DC d. Hospital management
e. Social welfare society
(C)

21) Alec Jeffery introduced which parameter of identification
a. Anthropometry b. Iroscopy c. dactylography

d. DNA finger printing e. Cheiloscopy

(D)

22) Retraction of gum margins and loosening of teeth is called:

a. attrition b. periodontosis c. secondary dentin

d. cementum apposition e. root resorption

(B)

23) Permanent second molar teeth erupt at the age of:

a. 7-9 years. b. 9-11 years c. 10-12 years d. 11-12 years e. 12-14 years

(E)

24) Palmar notation refers to:

a. finger printing b. taking impression of palm on paper c. charting of teeth

d. multiplication factor e. lip prints

(C)

25) Cheiloscopy refers to:

a. finger prints b. foot prints c. Galton system d. anthropometry e. lip printing

(E)

26) Bertillion's system refers to:

a. finger printing b. foot printing c. anthropometery d. superimposition e. cheiloscopy

(C)

26) Most reliable criteria in Gustafson,s method of forensic odontology is

a. cementum deposition b. transparency of root c. attrition

d. Root resorption e. Secondary dentine deposition

(B)

27) At the age of 11, total number of teeth is

a. 12 b. 18 c. 20 d. 24 e. 30

(D)

28) Period of mixed dentition is:

a. 1-2 years b. 3-5 years c. 3-9 years d. 6-11 years e. All of the above

(D)

29) Following are kinds of fingerprints except:

a. Whorl b. Arch c. Loop d. Composite e. Brain print

(E)

30) Surest method of identification is:

a. DNA typing b. Dental data c. Finger print

d. Super imposition photography e. Iris biometery

(C)

31) Chelioscopy is the study of:

a. Finger prints b. DNA finger printing c. Lip print d. Foot print e. All of them

(C)

32) Long bones are help full in age estimation up to the age of
a. 10-15 years b. 20-22 years c. 30-35 years d. 50 years & above e. None of them
(B)

33) The age period of mixed dentition is
a. 1-2 years b. 3-5 years c. 5-7 years d. 9-11 years e. All of the above
(D)

34) The chromosomal pattern of individuals having natural tendency to violence is usually:
a. XY b. XX c. XO d. XXY e. XYY
(E)

35) The second molar teeth erupt at the age of:
a. 6 - 7 years b. 10 - 12 years c. 12 - 14 years d. 14 - 16 years e. 17 - 21 year
(C)

36) The chromosomal pattern in klinefelter syndrome is:
a. XY b. XX c. XO d. XXY e. XYY
(D)

37) According to Hess's rule, when fetal length is 40cm, the age of fetus will be:
a. 4 months b. 5 months c. 6 months d. 7 months e. 8 months
(E)

38) Identification by measuring different body parts is called:
a. Anthropometry b. Dactylography c. Cheiloscopy d. Superimposition e. Osteometry
(A)

39) Cephalic index of dolichocephalic skull is
a. 65 to 70 b. 70 to 75 c. 75 to 80 d. 80 to 85 e. 85 to 90
(B)

40) Preauricular sulcus is seen in the
a. Ear b. Base of skull c. Heart d. Pelvis e. Strnum
(D)

41) Deciduous molars are replaced by permanent
a. Molars b. Premolars c. Incisors d. Canines e. Wisdom teeth
(B)

42) The most common primary pattern of finger Prints is
a. Arch b. Whorl c. Loop d. Composite e. Accidental
(C)

43) Precipitin test is useful in the identification of
a. Blood b. Haemoglobin c. Race d. Species e. Age
(D)

44) The last carpal bone to ossify is
a. Scaphoid b. Capitates c. Pisiform d. Hamates e. Punate

(C)
45) The definite method of identifying the sex is by
a. Physicalexamination b. Barr bodies c. By way of dress
d. Gonadal biopsy e. Psychological assessment

(D)
46) A thin drum stick like projection (Davidson body) is seen in:
a. male RBCs b. female RBCs c. male leukocytes d. female leukocytes e. platelets

(D)
47) The temporary second molar teeth erupt at the age of _____ months:
a. 7 - 9 b. 10 - 12 c. 12 - 14 d. 17 - 18 e. 20 - 30

(E)
48) The age of mixed entition is:
a. 2 - 3 years b. 5 - 6 years c. 6 - 12 years d. 12 - 14 years e. 17 - 21 years

(C)
49) Galton system refers to:
a. Anthropometry b. Dactylography c. Cheiloscopy d. Superimposition e. Iroscopy

(B)
50) The chromosomal pattern in klinefelter syndrome is:
a. XY b. XX c. XO d. XXY e. XYY

(D)
51) All are the features of female pelvic bone except:
a. iliac fossa is shallow b. pre auricular sulcus is shallow and not prominent.
c. Obturator foramen is small in triangular. d. ischial tuberosity is everted
e. acetabulum is smaller than that of male

(B)
52) Powder tattooing is indispensable feature of:
a. firm contact range b. loose contact range c. short range
d. medium range e. long rang

(D)
53) All of the following are the features of a full term baby except:
a. weight is 2.5 - 3.5 kg b. length is 45 - 50 cm c. lanugo hair is present on the shoulder
d. vernix caseosa is present on the whole body e. testes are descended in the scrotum

(D)
54) Samples for toxicological analysis are preserved in:
a. saturated solution of sodium chloride. b. 10% formalin. c. zenker's fluid.
d. normal saline. e. water.

(A)
55) The shape of orbit in the male skull is:
a. oval b. rounded c. square d. hexagonal e. rectangular

(C)
56) According to Hess's rule, when fetal length is 16 cm, the age of fetus will be:
a. 3 months b. 4 months c. 5 months d. 6 months e. 7 months

(B)
57) The first molar teeth erupt at the age of:
a. 6 - 7 years b. 7 - 8 years c. 10 - 12 years d. 12 - 14 years
e. 17 - 21 years

(A)
58) Cephalic index has great importance in determination of:
a. age b. sex c. race d. religion e. stature

(C)
59) Sample taken from dead body for toxicological analysis are preserved in
a. 10% formalin b. Absolute ethyl alcohol c. Saturated solution of sodium chloride d. Normal saline
e. Water

(C)
60) The best bones for "sex" determination are
a. Pelvic and skull bones b. Pelvis and long bones c. Skull and long bones
d. Ventral surfaces of symphysis pubis e. The long bones of extremities

(A)
61) Alec Jaffery introduced which parameter of identification
a. Anthropometery b. Iroscopy c. Dactylography
d. DNA finger printing e. Cheiloscopy

(D)
62) Multiplication factor is criterion to find out
a. Stature from long bones b. Length of skull c. Circumference of chest
d. Circumference of head e. Age

(A)
63) All are the tests performed on semen except
a. Florence test b. Barberio's test c. Acid phosphatase test
d. Kastle Mayer's test e. Creatine phosphokinase

(D)
64) Confirmatory test for blood examination is
a. Benzidine test b. Phenolphthalein test c. Takayama's haemochromogen crystal test
d. Barberio's test e. Precipitin test

(C)
65) Samples for toxicological analysis are preserved in:
a. saturated solution of sodium chloride. b. 10% formalin.c. zenker's fluid.

d. normal saline. e. water

(A)

66) The shape of orbit in male skull is:

a.oval b.rounded c.square d.hexagonal e.rectangular

(C)

67) According to Hess's rule, when fetal length is 16cm, the age of fetus will be:

a. 3 months b. 4 months c. 5 months d. 6 months e. 7 months

(B)

68) The second molar teeth erupt at the age of:

a. 6 - 7 years b. 7 - 8 years c. 10 - 12 years d. 12 - 14 years e. 17 - 21 years

(D)

69) Cephalic index has great importance in determination of:

a. age b. sex c. race d. religion e. stature

(C)

70) The bone having maximum medico legal importance regarding ascertainment of sex is:

a. skull b. pelvis c. femur d. sacrum e. tibia

(B)

71) Powder tatttooing is indispensable feature of:

a. firm contact range b. loose contact range c. short range d. medium range e. long range

(D)

72) Presence of Davidson Body in the tissues is helpful in determining

a. Age b. Sex c. Race d. Height e. Stature

(B)

73) Eruption time of 2nd permanent molar tooth is

a. 5-6 years b. 7-8 years c. 9-10 years d. 12-14 years e. 17-21 years

(D)

74) In pregnancy when fundal height is at the level of umbilicus, the age of pregnancy is

a. 4 months b. 5 months c. 6 months d. 7 months e. 8 months

(B)

75) If the crown - heel length of foetus is 16cm, its age will be

a. 3 months b. 4 months c. 5 months d. 6 months e. 7 months

(B)

76) The confirmatory test for blood is

a. Pricipitin test b. Takayama test c. Florence test d. Barberio's test e. Benzidine test

(B)

77) The test to detect semen is
a. Benzidine test b. Phenolphthalin test
c. Precipitin test d. Takayama's test e. Florence test
(E)

78) Cephalic index is used to determine
a. Sex b. Age c. Race d. Stature e. Religion
(C)

79) The most authentic test used for identification is
a. DNA profiling b. Finger printing c. Anthropometry d. Odontology
e. Foot prints
(B)

80) The most common pattern of finger prints is
a. Arch b. Loop c. Whorl d. Circular e. Composite
(B)

81) The most specific technique to ascertain identification of an individual is
a. Superimposition
b. Dactylography
c. Cheiloscopy
d. Anthropometry
e. Dental Data
(B)

82) The most conclusive bone for sex determination is
a. Skull
b. Hip pone
c. Femur
d. Sacrum
e. Humerus
(B)

83) First permanent molar erupts at the age of
a. 3 - 4 years b. 12 - 14 years c. 10 - 12 years d. 6 - 7 years e. 17 - 21 years
(D)

84) The chromosomal pattern in Klinefilter syndrome is
a. XO
b. XXY
c. XY
d. XYY
e. XYO
(B)

85) Identification of an individual through measurement of various body parts refers to

a. Superimposition
b. Dactylography
c. Cheiloscopy
d. Anthropometry
e. Polygraphy

(B)

86) A person attains majority at the age of _____ years

a. 15
b. 16
c. 18
d. 21
e. 25

(C)

87. Percentage accuracy of sex determination from skull & pelvis is

a. 85%
b. 93%
c. 98%
d. 100%
e. none

(C)

88. Best bone for age estimation in growing age :

a. Femur
b. Talus
c. Hyoid bone
d. Upper jaw
e. all

(A)

89. Commonest method for dead body identification in mortuary is:

a. Third party identification
b. Subjective method identification
c. Objective method identification
d. All of the above
e. none

(A)

90. For facial reconstruction we use

a. Plasticin
b. Clay
c. Computerized technique
d. All of above

e. none
(D)

91. Stature of a decedent before autopsy is measured by:
a. Measuring tap
b. A steel rod
c. Steadiometer
d. Osteometric board
e. all
(D)

92. The most reliable method of identification of individual is:
a. DNA finger printing
b. Dactylography
c. Iris biometry
d. Chelioscopy
e. All
(B)

93. The absence of closure of any suture of the skull indicates that the age does not exceed
a) 40years
b) 30 years
c) 35 years
d) 60 years
e) 45 years
B

94. Age of a bruise is determined by
a. Colour of wound
b. Shape of wound
c. Size of wound
d. Site of wound
e. Number of wound
A

95. Thickness of cortex of human hair in comparison to medulla IS
a. Same
b. Less than
c. Half
d. 2-3 times
e. 5-10 times
E

96. In Klinefelter's syndrome, the chromosomal pattern is
a. XO
b. XY
c. XXX
d. XXY
e. XYY
D

97. Galton system as same?
(a) HLA typing
(b) Anthropometry
(c) DNA finger printing
(d) Dactylography
(e) Super imposition technique.
D

98. All are the types of dactylography except?
(a) Circulars
(b) Arches
(c) Composite
(d) Whorls
(e) Loops
A

99. Permanent teeth appears first in the?
(a) Lower jaw
(b) Upper jaw
(c) May appears first in any jaw
(d) Simultaneously in both jaws
(e) None of the above
A

3.THANATHOLOGY, DEATH, AUTOPSY

1) Evisceration during autopsy examination means:
a.opening of body cavity. b. examination of viscera. c. removal of viscera from body cavity.
d. reconstruction of dead body. e. examination of all internal organs in their anatomical position
(C)

2) Bloating of features during putrefaction is due to:
a. loss of secondary relaxation of muscles b. pressure effect of putrefactive gases
c. progression of marbling and skin slip d. autolysis e. skin slip
(B)

3) The suitable time for conducting exhumation is:
a. early morning b. before dawn c. after dusk
d. after noon e. Midnight to have ideal privacy
(A)

4) Aseptic autolysis is seen in:
a. Putrefaction b. Maceration c. Drowning d. Electrocution e. Lightening
(B)

5) Aseptic autolysis is found in:
a. Adipocere b. putrefaction c. Mummification d. Maceration e. Baby born with congenital anomalies
(D)

6) Diagnostic internal sign of starvation is:
a. Broom stick like extremities b. Liver atrophy c. Distended gall bladder
d. Thin and tissue paper like small intestine e. wrinkled skin
(D)

7) Postmortem lividity is black in:
a. Carbon monoxide poisoning b. Cyanide poisoningc. Acute arsenic poisoning
d. Acid burns e. Death due to opium poisoning
(E)

8) The diagnostic feature of death due to drowning is
a. wet body b. wet clothes c. washer man's hands and feet
d. petechial hemorrhages e. Copious froth at the angle of nose and mouth
(E)

9) Postmortem process whereby a corpse is preserved through desiccation is termed as
a. Skeletonisation b. Mummification c. Putrefaction
d. Adipocere formation e. Embalming
(B)

10) Samples for histopathological analysis are preserved in:

a. rectified spirit. b. 10% formalin. c. Saturated solution of NaCl,
d. normal saline e. water
(B)

11) Mode of death refers to:
a. hanging, strangulation, choking b. homicide, suicide, accident
c. coma, syncope, asphyxia d. electrocution, shock, etc e. drowning, suspended animation
(C)

12) A muscle piece taken for DNA analysis is preserved in:
a. saturated saline solution b.10% formalin c. ethyl alcohol
d. normal saline solution e. no preservative is added and is frozen at - 20 degree C
(E)

13) In psychological autopsy, who will be inquired, in order to know personality traits, emotions and habits etc. of the deceased:
a. Friends b. Teachers c. Relatives d. Parents e. All of the above
(E)

14) Who has the legal responsibility of the grave identification during exhumation process:
a. Police b. Doctor c. relatives d. Incharge of graveyard e. Magistrate
(E)

15) Size of pupil after death is classically described as:
a. Mid dilated b. Extremely dilated c. Slightly dilated d. Constricted e. None of them
(A)

16) In death due to compression of the neck, which body cavity is better to open first;
a. Skull cavity b. Chest cavity c. Abdominal cavity d. Pelvic cavity e. None of them
(A)

17) Total number of pages of autopsy proforma are:
a. 06 b. 07 c. 08 d. 09 e. 10
(A)

18) Colour of postmortem lividity due to carbon monoxide poisoning is:
a. Cherry red b. Chocolate colour c. Blue colour d. Yellow colour e. All of them
(A)

19) In a dead body fine and copious froth is coming from mouth and nostrils. The death is due to:
a. Opium poisoning b. Barbiturate poisoning c. Throttling
d. Drowning e. Traumatic asphyxia
(D)

20) Cattle trucking is seen in :

a. Corneal artery b. Retinal artery c. Carotid artery
d. Meningeal artery e. Cattle running in a field

(B)

21) Postmortem caloricity can be due to:

a. Tetanus b. Pontine hemorrhage c. Violent asphyxial death
d. Aspirin poisoning e. All of above

(E)

22) Suspended animation can be due to:

a. Death trance b. In newborns c. Drowning d. Electrocution e. All of above

(E)

23) Classes of autopsies are:

a. Medicolegal autopsy b. Medical autopsy c. Psychological autopsy
d. Mini autopsy e. All of them

(E)

24) Manner of death in unnatural deaths may be:

a. Homicidal b. Suicidal c. Accidental d. Undetermined e. All of them

(E)

25) Signs of decomposition in a dead body are:

a. Foul smell emission b. Swelling of the body c. Balloting of face d. Skin slip
e. All of them

(C)

26) All of the following conditions cause suspended animation except:

a. Barbiturate poisoning b. Drowning c. Electric shock
d. Sudden infant death syndrome e. Hypothermia

(D)

27) Size of pupil after death is classically described as:

a. Mid dilated b.Extremely dilated c.Slightly dilated d. Constricted e. None of them

(A)

28) Sudden deaths occur due to:

a. Natural causes b. Sudden inhalation of toxic gas c. Sudden flight of ideas
d. Stab wounds e. All of the above

(A)

29) In death due to compression of the neck, which body cavity is better to open first:

a. Skull cavity b. Chest cavity c. Abdominal cavity d. Pelvic cavity e. None of them

(A)

30) The dead body is lying on autopsy table. There is leathery, fine, tenacious, and persistent forth at mouth and nostrils. The death is due to:

a. Opium poisoning b. Barbiturate poisoning c. Throttling d. Drowning e. Traumatic asphyxia

(D)

31) Aseptic autolysis is found in:

a. Adipocere b. putrefaction c. Mummification d. Maceration e. Baby born with congenital anomalies

(D)

32) In ante mortem wound, acid phosphatase is increased within:

a. 2 hours b. 4 hours c. 8 hours d. 10 hours e. 12 hours

(B)

33) The objects of conducting a medico legal autopsy is to find out

a. The cause of death b. The time since death c. The manner of death d. Time between death and post mortem e. All of the above

(E)

34) Death of a person is also known as EXCEPT

a. Somatic death b. Molecular death c. Systemic death d. Clinical death e. A and B

(B)

35) Tache noir appears after death in

a. 1 hour b. 3 hours c. 6 hours d. 8 hours e. 12 hours

(B)

36) In suspended animation

a. No signs of life are discovered b. Signs of brain death are present c. Sign of death are irreversible d. Rigor mortis begins to set e. Sign of brain stem death are present

(A)

37) Algor mortis refers to

a. Rigor mortis b. Postmortem staining c. Cooling of body d. Rigidity due to burns e. Caloricity

(C)

38) Development of rigor mortis is due to

a. Coagulation of muscle proteins b. Depletion of ATP in the muscles c. Solidification of body fats d. Excess of glycogen e. All of the above

(B)

39) Colour change of putrefaction is first observed in the

a. Right iliac fossa b. Left iliac fossa c. Back of the neck d. Genital area e. Left shoulder

(A)

40) Kennedy phenomenon results due to

a. Putrefaction b. Drowning c. Surgical alteration of wound d. Effacement of identity e. Tatoo marks

(C)
41) A young man in the custody of police developed oligouria, anuria leading to renal failure and death. On autopsy examination multiple bruises were found on various parts of the body. The likely cause of death is:
a. neurogenic shock b. hemorrhage c. fat embolism d. crush syndrome e. infection

(D)
42) Mode of death refers to:
a. hanging, strangulation, choking b. homicide, suicide, accident c. coma, syncope, asphyxia d. electrocution, shock, etc e. drowning, suspended animation

(C)
43) Gettler's test is performed to diagnose:
a. death. b. putrefaction. c. drowning. d. electrocution. e. lightning

(C)
44) Any injury, disease or intoxication which finally proves fatal is called:
a. cause of death. b. mechanism of death. c. mode of death.
d. manner of death. e. circumstances of death.

(A)
45) Diatom's test is performed to diagnose
a. electrocution b. lightning c. drowning d. death e. suspended animation

(C)
46) Postmortem caloricity is seen in:
a. sun stroke and pontine hemorrhage b. drowning c. myocardial infarction
d. arsenic poisoning e. opium poisoning

(A)
47) All are correct about cadaveric spasm except:
a. usually a group of voluntary muscles is involved b. muscular contraction is quite marked c. certain preconditions are necessary for its onset d. is preceded by primary flaccidity e. mechanism is not known

(D)
48) The most vital objective of autopsy examination is to determine:
a. cause of death b. mechanism of death c. mode of death
d. fatal period e. circumstances of death

(A)
49) Bloating of features during putrefaction is due to:
a. loss of secondary relaxation of muscles b. pressure effect of putrefactive gases
c. progression of marbling and skin slip d. autolysis e. bacterial action

(B)
50) Spaulding sign is present in:

a. maceration b. putrefaction c. fetus born during precipitate labour
d. fetus born with congenital anomalies e. twin pregnancy

(A)

51) The first PM change which occurs in the eye is
a. Segmentation of blood in retinal vessels (cattle trucking) b. Optic disc becomes pale
c.Macula becomes brownish in color d.Optic disc disappears e. Eye balls become sunken

(A)

52) "Taches Noires" occurs in the eye in
a. Cornea b. Sclera c. Retina d. Optic disc e. Anterior chamber of eye

(B)

53) In starvation the organ which is lastly affected is
a. Liver b. Brain c. Stomach d. Intestine e. Spleen

(B)

54) Postmortem imbibition occurs if soil contains
a. Lead b. Arsenic c Thalium d. Zinc e. Mercury

(B)

55) Spaulding sign is seen in
a. Maceratin b. Putrefaction c. Foetus born during precipitate labour
d. Foetus born with congenital anomalies e. Twin pregnancy

(A)

56) The most virulent bacteria causing putrefaction are
a. B. Proteus b. E. Coli c. Clostridium Welchii d. Styphlococci
e. Streptococci

(C)

57) Confirmatory sign of ante mortem burns is
a. Burnt clothes b. Pugilistic attitude c. Heat hematoma
d. Heat fractures e. Carbon smoke in respiratory tract and carboxy HB in the blood

(E)

58) "Casper dictum" refers to
a. Death b. Suspended animation c. Putrefaction d. Electrocution e. Drowning

(C)

59) The most vital objective of autopsy examination is to determine:
a. cause of death b. mechanism of death c. mode of death
d. fatal period e. circumstances of death

(A)

60) Bloating of features in putrefaction is due to
a.Autolysis b. Bacterial action c. Accumulation of putrefactive gases in tissues
d. Marbling e. Skin slip

(C)

61) Most important bacteria responsible for decomposition in a corpse is

a.Staphylococcus Aureus b. Streptococcus Pneumoniae c. Clostridium Welchii d. E.coli e. Clostridium Tetanii

(C)

62) Greenish postmortem lividity is seen in

a. Carbon monoxide poisoning b. Opium poisoning c. Hydrogen sulphide poisoning d. Phosphorus poisoning e. Arsenic poisoning

(C)

63) Samples taken from dead body for toxicological analysis are preserved in

a. 10% formalin b. Absolute ethyl alcohol c. Saturated solution of sodium chloride d. Normal Saline e. Water

(C)

64) The suitable time for conducting exhumation is

a.Early morning b. Before dawn c. After dusk d. Afternoon e. Mid night

(A)

65) Instantaneous rigor is the other name of

a. Rigor mortis b. Cadaveric spasm c. Cold stiffening d. Heat stiffening e. Pugilistic attitude

(B)

66) Confirmatory sign of ante mortem burns is

a. Burnt Clothes. b. Pugilistic attitude c. Heat hematoma d. Heat fractures e. Soot in the respiratory tract

(E)

67) The last organ to putrefy in male body is

a. Lung b. Liver c. Heart d. Prostrate e. Intestine

(D)

68) Black post mortem lividity is found in

a. Carbon monoxide poisoning b. H2S poisoning c. Opium poisoning d. Phosphorus poisoning e. Alcohol poisoning

(C)

69) The condition for which mechanism is not known is

a. Rigor mortis
b. Cadaveric spasm
c. Cold stiffening
d. Pugilistic attitude
e. Suggilation

(B)

70) All of the following are correct about post mortem lividity except

a. Present on dependent parts of the body
b. Helps in determination of PM interval

c. Colour can suggest certain poisons
d. Is in patches when fully developed
e. Shows the position of the body after death

(D)

71) The other name of cooling of the body after death is
a. Livor mortis b. Algor mortis c. Suggilation d. Vibices e. Cadaveric rigidity

(B)

72) Marbling during putrefaction is due to
a. Pigments from decomposing blood staining the vessel walls
b. Pooling of blood in the vessels c. Diffusion of blood into the body tissues
d. Fluidity of blood e. Gaseous accumulation in the blood vessels

(A)

73) Casper Dictum refers to
a. Electrocution b. Drowning c. Putrefaction d. Death e. Suspended animation

(C)

74) The surest sign of drowning is
a. Goose skin b. Washer women hands and feet c. Fine froth at nose and mouth
d. Conjunctival hemorrhages e. Wet clothes and body

(C)

75) Instantaneous rigor is the other name of
a. Rigor mortis b. Cadaveric spasm c. Cold stiffening
d. Heat stiffening e. Pugilistic attitude

(B)

76. A cadaveric spasm with straw and mud indicates
a. Medium of the drowning
b. That the person entered into the water alive
c. Severe emotional state at time of death
d. All of above
e. NONE

(D)

77. The train of events from cause of death to incompatible biochemical and physiological changes is called:
a. Mechanism of death
b. Mode of death
c. Manner of death
d. None of above
e. ALL

(A)

78. Postmortem lividity by phosphorus poisoning is
a. Cherry red
b. Dark brown
c. Bright pink
d. Chocolate brown
e. ALL

(B)

79. Rigor mortis is well developed from head to toe usually within:
a. 1-2 hours
b. 3-5 hours
c. 12 hours
d. 36 hours
e. NONE

(C)

80. Autopsy certificate is printed in:
a. Duplicate
b. Triplicate
c. Quadruplicate
d. One copy
e. NONE

(B)

81. For purpose of Histopathological examination autopsy samples are preserved in:
a. 90% formal saline
b. 10% formal saline
c. 10% normal saline
d. 50% formaline
e. NONE

(B)

82. Exhumation is conducted by the order of magistrate as per:
a. 174 PPC
b. 175 PPC
c. 176 PPC
d. 178 PPC
e. NONE

(C)

83. All of the following are routine toxicological samples except
a. Blood
b. Urine

c. Liver
d. Kidney
e. Brain

E

84. Spaulding sign is seen in
a. Putrefaction
b. Maceration
c. Foetus born during precipitate labour
d. Foetus born with congenital anomalies
e. twin pregnancy

B

85. Enterotome is used to open
a. Skull
b. Gut
c. Lung
d. Heart
e. Kidney

B

86. A young man in the custody of police developed oliguria, anuria leading to renal failure and death, on autopsy examination multiple bruise were found on various parts of the body, the likely cause of death is
a. Neurogenic shock
b. Hemorrhage
c. Fat embolism
d. Crush syndrome
e. Infection

D

87. Any injury or disease which finally proves fatal is called
a. Cause of death
b. Mode of death
c. Mechanism of death
d. Manner of death
e. Circumstances of death

A

88 The marbling tells time since death as?

(a) End of 1st week
(b) End of 2nd week
(c) End of 3rd week
(d) End of 4th week
(e) None of the above

A

89 cadaveric spasm is?
(a) Instantanious rigidity in small group of muscles of hand
(b) Instantanious rigidity in small group of muscles of feet
(c) Instantanious rigidity in small group of muscles of chest
(d) Instantanious rigidity in small group of muscles of face
(e) All of the above

A

90. The earliest sign of putrefiuction is?
(a) Black colour in right iliac fossa
(b) Red colour in right iliac fossa
(c) Blue colour in right iliac fossa
(d) Green colour in right iliac fossa
(e) Purple colour in right iliac fossa

D

4.ASPHYXIAL DEATH

1) The asphyxial death in which both smothering and traumatic asphyxia are involved is:
a. Cafe coronary b. Burking c. Bansdola d. Lynching e. Over laying

(B)

2) "Syncope" refers to:
a. cause of death b. manner of death c. mechanism of death
d. mode of death e. circumstances of death

(D)

3) General signs of asphyxia include :
a. Tardieu's spots b. Synopsis c. Congestion d. Dilation of hurt chambers
e. All of them

(E)

4) Cardinal sign for the detection of traumatic asphyxia on the autopsy table is:
a. Demarcation line b. Fracture c. Tissue damage d. Trauma of the chest
e. None of them

(A)
5) The asphyxial death in which both smothering and traumatic asphyxia are involved is:
a. Cafe coronary b. Burking c. Bansdola d. Lynching e. Over laying

(B)
6) In hanging when hyoid bone is fractured, the broken fragments are displaced:
a. Inward b. Outward c. Upward d. Downward e. are not displaced

(B)
7) Accidental choking of larynx with bolus of food refers to:
a. cafe coronary b. over laying c. smothering d. mugging e. lynching

(A)
8) "Syncope" refers to:
a. cause of death b. manner of death c. mechanism of death
d. mode of death e. circumstances of death

(D)
9) Hyoid bone is commonly fractured in:
a. hahging b. ligature strangulation c. throttling d. choking e. lynching

(C)
10) On autopsy, fine froth is found in respiratory tract, nose and mouth where likely cause of death is?
a. Hanging b. Strangulation c. Bansdola d. Throttling e. Drowning

(E)
11) In case of "typical hanging" the knot is found at the
a. Occiput b. Below the chin c. At the side of the neck d. At the sternal notch level e. None of them

(C)
12) Syncope is considered as:
a. cause of death b. mechanism of death. c. mode of death.
d. manner of death. e. cessation of respiration.

(C)
13) Bruising on the inner aspect of lips and gums is commonly seen in death due to:
a. strangulation b. throttling c. smothering d. drowning e. traumatic asphyxia

(C)
14) Accidental choking of larynx with bolus of food refers to:
a. cafe coronary b. over laying c. smothering d. mugging e. lynching

(A)
15)Hanging is suspected to be homicidal if:
a. neck is stretched b. saliva is dribbling from the angle of mouth c. ligature mark is oblique d. knot of ligature is lying exactly on the back of the neck e. face is pale

(D)
16) Mode of death refers to:

a. hanging, strangulation, choking b. homicide, suicide, accident c. coma, syncope, asphyxia d. electrocution, shock, etc e. drowning, suspended animation

(C)

17) "Syncope" is one of the

a. Causes of death b. Manners of death. c. Mechanisms of death
d. Modes of death e. Circumstances of death.

(D)

18) The asphyxial death in which both smothering and traumatic asphyxia occur is

a. Lynching b. Bansdola c. Burking d. Mugging e. Garrotting

(C)

19) Justifiable homicide refers to

a. Judicial hanging b. Lynching c. Throttling d. Mugging e. Bansdola

(A)

20) Accidental choking of larynx with a bolus of food is called

a. Burking b. Lynching c. Mugging d. Café coronary e. Over laying

(D)

21) Syncope, asphyxia and coma refer to

a. Mechanism of death b. Mode of death c. Cause of death
d. Manner of death e. Circumstances of death

(B)

22. Mechanical obstruction of mouth and nose to cause death is called.

a. Suffocation
b. Strangulation
c. Traumatic asphyxia
d. None of above
e. ALL

(A)

23. Compression of neck which leads to death is called

a. strangulation
b. hanging
c. Lynching
d. All of the above
e. NONE

(D)

24. In an alleged hanging case essential investigations include

a. Examination of the victim
b. The ligature material
c. The environment of her/his room
d. All of the above

e. NONE
(D)

25. Hyoid bone usually get fractured during violence on neck after the age of
a) 20 years
b) 25 years
c) 30 years
d) 35 years
e) 40 year
E

26. Accidental choking of larynx with bolus of food refers to
a. Café coronary
b. Overlying
c. Smothering
d. Mugging
e. Lynching
A

27. Cutis anserina is seen in?
(a) Hanging
(b) Arsenic poisoning
(c) Drowning
(d) Electrocution
(e) Lightening
C

28. Cause of death in café coronary is?
(a) Hypertension
(b) Asphyxia
(c) Laryngo edema
(d) Acute myocardial infarction
(e) All of the above
D

5.TRAUMATOLOGY

1) The most fragile skull bone to get fractured is:
a. Frontal b. Parietal c. Temporal d. Occipital e. Sphenoi
(C)

2) All are correct about extradural hemorrhage except:
a. Usually bilateral b. Common in young individuals c. Usually arterial
d. Less common than subdural & subarachnoid hemorrhage e. Lucid interval is usually present
(A)

3) Avulsions are usually caused to the pedestrian during:
a. Primary impact injuries b. Secondary impact injuries c. Secondary injuries
d. Run over injuries e. All of the above
(D)

4) The most common intracranial hemorrhage observed in battered baby syndrome is:
a. Extra dural hemorrhage b. Subdural hemorrhage c. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
d. Cerebral laceration e. Cerebral contusion
(B)

5) Gutter fracture of skull is usually associated with:
a. Fire arm injury b. Blunt trauma c. Fall injury
d. Sharp weapon injury e. Bomb blast injury
(A)

6) Pathological loss of memory and filling the gaps with imaginary thoughts refers to:
a. Delirium b. Delusion c. Illusion d. Confabulation e. Hallucination
(D)

7) Greenish appearance of the bruise is due to:
a. hemosiderin b. hemotoidin c. bilirubin d. bilirverdin e. reduced hemoglobi
(B)

8) Attempt to apply force to the body of a person in a hostile manner is called:
a. Assault b. Battery c. Crime d. Cognizable offence e. Physical insult
(A)

9) Split laceration is commonly seen on:
a. abdomen b. thigh c. scalp d. sole e. arm
(C)

10) The fracture of skull bone resulting in opening of sutures is called:
a. Fissured fracture b. Depressed fracture c. Gutter fracture
d. Comminuted fracture e. Diastatic fracture
(E)

11) Bumper factures are usually caused to the pedestrian during:
a. Primary impact injuries b. Secondary impact injuries c. Secondary injuries

d. Run over injuries e. All of the above

(A)

12) Whiplash injury involves:

a. cervical spine b. thoracic spine c. lumbar spine d. sacral spine e. coccygeal spine

(A)

13) Yellow appearance of the bruise is due to:

a. hemosiderin b. hemotoidin c. bilirubin d. bilirverdin e. carboxyhemoglobin

(C)

14) A wound which bleeds slightly, heals rapidly and leaves no scar is likely to be:

a. contusion b. abrasion c. laceration d. stab wound e. incised wound

(B)

15) A stab wound is called perforating wound when it shows:

a. entry and exit wounds b. entry into the body cavity c. entry into a solid organ
d. entry into a hollow organ e. entry into the skin only

(A)

16) Self inflicted wounds are:

a. rough and ragged b. usually single c. present on inaccessible body parts
d. multiple and parallel e. present on clothed area of the body

(D)

17) Arborescent markings on body occur due to:

a. Flame burns b. Electrocution c. Lightning d. Starvation e. Putrefaction

(C)

18) Injury to the neck causing hyper flexion and hyper extension resulting in cervical spinal lesion is called

a. wedge compression fractures b. comminuted fracture c. railway spine
d. whiplash injury e. Green stick fracture

(D)

19) Artificial bruise can be caused by:

a. colocynth. b. Calotropis. c. marking nut. d. abrus precatorius. e. croton tiglium.

(C)

20) Stab wound found on abdomen rupturing peritoneum without injury to internal organs, the nature of injury is

a. jurh jaifah b. jurh ghayr jaifah badiah c. jurh ghayr jaifah mutalahimah
d. itlaf i udw e. hurt section 337L

(A)

21) Accidental choking of larynx with bolus of food refers to:

a. cafe coronary b. over laying c. smothering d. mugging e. lynching

(A)

22) In hanging when hyoid bone is fractured the broken fragments are usually displaced:
a. inward b. outward c. upward d. downward e. not displaced
(B)

23) Ewing's postulates refer to relation between trauma and:
a. stress b. alimentary system c. nervous system d. heart e. cancer
(E)

24) The organ which is commonly affected due to blast injury is
a. liver b. lung c. brain d. muscle e. kidney
(B)

25) When assailant continuously stabs victim beyond death. This is called as:
a. Lust murder b. Over killing c. Manslaughter d. Killing e. All of the above
(B)

26) Single best test to differentiate between bruise and postmortem lividity is:
a. Incision test b. Blanching c. Microscopic study d. X-ray e. All of above
(A)

27) Death in fresh water drowning occurs usually in:
a. 1-2 minutes b. 4-5 minutes c. 8-12 minutes d. 15-20 minutes
e. None of above
(B)

28) Mass disaster is an occurrence in which death exceeds:
a. 12 b. 16 c. 100 d. 1200 e. 2000
(A)

29) Fractures which occur in the skull bone include:
a. Linear fracture b. Pond fracture c. Gutter fracture d. Ring fracture e. All of them
(E)

30) Imprint abrasions on the body may be:
a. Ligature mark b. Tyre mark c. Radiator mark d. Teeth mark e. All of above
(E)

31) Whiplash injury involves:
a. Cervical spine b. Thoracic spine c. Lumbar spine d. Sacral spine e. Coccygeal spine
(A)

32) The most fragile skull bone to get fractured is:
a. Frontal b. Parietal c. Temporal d. Occipital e. Sphenoid
(C)

33) The fracture of skull bone in which bone is broken into multiple pieces is called:
a. Fissured fracture b. Depressed fracture c. Gutter fracture
d. Comminuted fracture e. Diastatic fracture

(D)

34) A contusion can be differentiated from postmortem staining by doing
a. fodere's test b. Incision test c. Gettler's test d. None of them e. All of them

(B)

35) Defence wounds are seen in
a. Suicide b. Homicide c. Fabricated d. Contusions e. Planned suicide

(B)

36) Contrecoup injury of brain is seen
a. Just opposite to the site of impact b. Adjacent to the site of impact
c. Away from the site of impact d. Around the site of impact e. Under site of impact

(A)

37) Lucid interval is seen in
a. Head injury b. Insanity c. Both (a) and (b)
d. Injury to cervical spinal cord e. Vaso vagal reflex

(C)

38) Pugilistic attitude is due to
a. Coagulation of proteins b. Coagulation of fats c. Rigor mortis
d. Cadaveric spasm e. Fibrosis of the muscles

(A)

39) Joule burn is seen in
a. Lightning b. Electrocution c. Radiation injury d. Corrosive acid burns e. Flame burns

(B)

40) Self inflicted wounds are:
a. rough and ragged b. usually single c. present on inaccessible body parts
d. multiple and parallel e. present on clothed part of the body

(D)

41) Any injury or disease which finally proves fatal is called:
a. cause of death. b. mechanism of death. c. mode of death.
d. manner of death. e. circumstances of death.

(A)

42) If a scar is tough, white and glistening, its age is likely to be:
a. 2 weeks b. 4 weeks c. 2 months d. 4 months e. 6 or more than 6 months

(E)

43) Skull fracture in which it is broken into multiple pieces is called:
a. fissured fracture b. depressed fracture c. comminuted fracture
d. indent fracture e. Diastatic fracture

(C)

44) Skull fracture which results in opening skull suture is called:
a. fissured fracture b. depressed fracture c. comminuted fracture

d. gutter fracture e. Diastatic fracture

(E)

45) The wound commonly inflicted for claiming false charges against a person is:

a. bruise b. laceration c. incised wound d. stab wound e. firearm wound

(C)

46) Whiplash injury refers to injury to the:

a. cervical spine b. thoracic spine c. lumbar spine d. sacral spine e. chest

(A)

47) "Nobbing fractures" are seen in:

a. run over injury to the chest syndrome b. traumatic asphyxia c. battered baby

d. victim of police torture e. steering wheel injury to the driver

(C)

48) The surest sign of starvation is:

a.progressive loss of weight b.tongue is dry and coated c.extremities are like broomsticks

d. gall bladder is distended e. small intestine is thin and almost transparent

(E)

49) "Algor mortis" refers to:

a. cooling of the body b. PM lividity c. rigor mortis

d. putrefaction e. secondary flaccidity

(A)

50) A wound which bleeds slightly, heals rapidly and leaves no scar is likely to be:

a. contusion b. abrasion c. laceration d. stab wound e. incised wound

(B)

51) Yellow appearance of the bruise is due to:

a. hemosiderin b. hemotoidin c. bilirubin d. bilirverdin e. reduced hemoglobin

(C)

52) A stab wound is called perforating wound when it shows:

a. entry and exit wounds b. entry into the body cavity c. entry into a solid organ

d. entry into a hollow organ e. entry into the skin only

(A)

53) Whiplash injury involves:

a. cervical spine b. thoracic spine c. lumbar spine d. sacral spine e. coccygeal spine

(A)

54) Pugilistic attitude is seen in:

a. scalds. b. burns. c. drowning. d. electrocution. e. lightning

(B)

55) Skull fracture resulting in multiple fragments is called:

a. fissured fracture b. depressed fracture c. comminuted fracture

d. diastatic fracture e. gutter fracture

(C)

56) "Arborescent markings" are seen in death due to:

a. electrocution b. lightning c . burns d. bomb blast e. drowning

(B)

57) Maximum resistance to the electric current is offered by

a. Blood vessels b. Lymphatics c. Skeletal muscle d. Heart e. Dry skin

(E)

58) The wound having depth as the longest dimension is

a. Abrasion b. Contusion c. Laceration d. Incised wound e. Stab wound

(E)

59) Bruise is greenish in color within

a. 1-2 days b. 2-3 days c. 3-4 days d. 6 days e. 14 days

(D)

60) All of the following are routine toxicological samples except

a. Blood b. Urine c. Liver d. Kidney e. Brain

(E)

61) Brain sample is taken in poisoning due to

a. Barbiturates b. Arsenic c. Mercury d. Sulphuric acid e. Phosphorus

(A)

62) The most commonly affected internal organ in explosive injuries is

a. Brain b. Lung c. Liver d. Spleen e. Intestine

(B)

63) Wound

a. Is caused by blunt weapon b. Force is an essential element in its causation

c. Is a break in the continuation of tissue d. Has not been defined by law

e. None of the above

(C)

64) Whiplash injury involves

a. Cervical spine b. Thoracic spine c. Lumbar spine d. Sacral spine e. Head

(A)

65) "Arborescent markings" are observed in death due to

a. Electrocution b. Lightning c. Burns d. Bomb blast injuries e. Drowning

(B)

66) Stretch laceration are due to

a. Tangential impact b. Horizontal crushing impact c. Irregular direct impact

d. Blunt perpendicular impact e. Grinding compression

(A)

67) Cherry red PM lividity is seen in:

a. carbon mono oxide poisoning. b. opium poisoning. c. hydrocyanic acid poisoning.

d. hydrogen sulphide poisoning. e. alcohol poisoning.

(A)

68) A wound which bleeds slightly, heals rapidly and leaves no scar is likely to be:

a. contusion b. abrasion c. laceration d. stab wound e. incised wound

(B)

69) Yellow appearance of the bruise is due to:

a. hemosiderin b. hemotoidin c. bilirubin d. bilirverdin e. reduced hemoglobin

(C)

70) A bruise of greenish color signifies its age as:

a. 2 - 3 days b. 3 - 4 days c. 5 - 6 days d. 7 - 8 days e. 12 - 14 days

(C)

71) Self inflicted wounds are:

a. rough and ragged b. usually single c. present on inaccessible body parts

d. multiple and parallel e. present on clothed part of the body

(D)

72) A stab wound is called perforating wound when it shows:

a. entry and exit wounds b. entry into the body cavity c. entry into a solid organ

d. entry into a hollow organ e. entry into the skin only

(A)

73) Fracture/ dislocation of cervical vertebrae is common in:

a. throttling b. strangulation c. judicial hanging d. bansdola e. mugging

(C)

74) Avulsion of extremities is observed in road traffic accident during:

a. primary impact injuries b. secondary impact injuries c. secondary injuries

d. run over injuries e. steering wheel injuries

(D)

75) Bumper factures are usually caused to the pedestrian during:

a. primary impact injuries b. secondary impact injuries c. secondary injuries

d. run over injuries e. all of the above

(A)

76) Whisplash injury involves:

a. cervical spine b. thoracic spine c. lumbar spine d. sacral spine e. coccygeal spine

(A)

77) Hammer is likely to cause fracture to the skull bone as:

a. fissured fracture b. elevated fracture c. depressed fracture d. indent fracture

e. gutter fracture

(C)

78) Split laceration is commonly seen in:

a. abdomen b. thigh c. scalp d. sole e. arm

(C)

79) Scar with keloid usually results from:
a. firearm wound b. incised wound c. stab wound d. burn e. scald
(D)

80) Chadwick;s sign of pregnancy means:
a. softening of lower uterine segment b. softening of cervix of uterus
c. vaginal mucosa is bluish in colour d. blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
e. black line extending from pubis to umbilicus
(C)

81) Hyoid bone is commonly fractured in:
a. hanging b. ligature strangulation c. throttling d. choking e. lynching
(C)

82) Laceration on the scalp caused by perpendicular force is
a.Stretch Laceration b. Split Laceration c. Avulsion d. Tear e. Penetrating wound
(B)

83) "Arborescent markings" are seen in
a.Electrocution b. Burns c. Lightning d. Bomb blast injuries e. Corrosive burns
(C)

84) Fracture of hyoid bone is commonly seen in
a. Hanging b. Throttling c. Ligature strangulation d. Mugging e. Burking
(B)

85) A superficial injury which bleeds slightly, heals rapidly and leaves no scar refers to
a. Contusion b. Laceration c. Abrasion d. Stab wound e. Incised wound
(C)

86) Wound caused by knife with length as the longest dimension is
a. Abrasion b. Bruise c. Incised wound d. Chop laceration e. Stretch laceration
(C)

87) Grinding compression due to horizontal force results in
a. Split laceration b. Stretch laceration c. Chop laceration d. Avulsion e. Tear
(D)

88) Scars with keloid usually results from
a. Abrasion b. Incised wound c. Stab wound d. Burns e. Fire arm wound
(D)

89) A linear fracture of skull bone is
a. Fissured fracture
b. Depressed fracture

c. Diastatic fracture
d. Comminuted fracture
e. Gutter fracture

(A)

90) In whiplash injury fracture/dislocation occurs at the level of
a. Cervical spine
b. Thoracic spine
c. Lumber spine
d. Sacral spine
e. Coccygeal spine

(A)

91) "Arborescent markings" are seen in
a. Electrocution b. Burns c. Scalds d. Lightning e. Drowning

(D)

92. Low velocity bullet caused injury by following mechanism
a. By local damage
b. By cavitation
c. Both (a) & (b)
d. None of above
e. ALL

(A)

93. The presence of black sooty particles in trachea, bronchi and 70% CO in blood strongly indicates:
a. Ante-mortem burning
b. CO poisoning
c. CO2 poisoning
d. None of above
e. ALL

(A)

94. Provision of section 174(A) PPC refers to
a. A lady burned to death at home
b. Torture of the spouse
c. To cause starvation of a young girl
d. Yo yo syndrome
e. NONE

(A)

95. Measureable dimensions of a stab wound are
a. Depth of wound
b. Length of wound
c. Breadth of wound

d. All of above
e. NONE
(D)

96. Mutalahimah in Qisas and Diyat law describes:
a. A fracture of the bone
b. A scratch on the body surface
c. Rupture of the brain membranes
d. Muscle laceration on limb
e. NONE
(D)

97. Anatomical destruction of a limb/organ falls under section
a. Section 300 PPC
b. Section 333 PPC
c. Section 335 PPC
d. Section 337 PPC
e. ALL
(B)

98. Non accidental physical attack inflicted on children by persons caring for them is called
a. Sudden infant death syndrome
b. Cafey syndrome
c. Cafey coronary syndrome
d. Infanticide
e. Maceration
B

99. Powder tattooing is indispensable feature of
a. Firm contact range on bony area
b. Firm contact over soft area
c. Loose contact range
d. Medium range
e. Long range
D

98. "Flash holes" refer to:
a. Muzzle end of barrel
b. Flame coming out of barrel during firing
c. Defects produced by projectile
d. Apertures through which primer flame passes to ignite propellant charge
e. Homes for the exit of gases from form barrel

D

99. Beating the sole of feet with canes or rods is called
a. Telefono
b. Lynching
c. Submarino
d. Falanga
e. Dry submarino

D

100. Skull fracture which result in opening of skull sutures is called
a. Fissured fracture
b. Depressed fracture
c. Comminuted fracture
d. Pond fracture
e. Diastatic fracture

E

101.The most common site of internal injury due to blast impact is on?
(a)Heart
(b)Spleen
(c)Lungs
(d)Kidneys
(e)Intestine

C

102.Correct statement about bruise is?
(a) Bruise is same as suggilation
(b) Time since injury cannot be assured by examination of bruis
(c) Vesication and inflammation of skin is present
(d) Greenish appearnace is 5-6 days old
(e) The margins of artificially produced bruise by application of irritating material are well defined.

D

103. Punch drunkness means?
(a) Traumatic encephalopathy
(b) Drunknness after ingestion of large quantity of alcohol
(c) Chronic brain damage in boxers who have been in the boxing ring for many years
(d) Drunknness after ingestion of large quantity of wine

(e) All of the above

C

104. Common act of commission in infanticide is?

(a) Drowning
(b) Hanging
(c) Strangulation
(d) Poisoning by arsenic
(e) Trauma to skull and spine

C

6.SEX JURISPRUDENCE/FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC

1) Conclusive sign of virginity is:
a. hymen is intact b. clitoris is not enlarged c. vestibule is narrow
d. labia majora is firm, elestic and rounded e. posterior commissure is intact
(A)

2) Hegar's sign of pregnancy means:
a. Softening of lower uterine segment b. Softening of cervix of uterus c. Vaginal mucosa is bluish in colour
d. Blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus e. Black line extending from pubis to umbilicus
(B)

3) Most important sign of defloration is:
a. Enlarge fleshy breasts b. Enlarged nipples c. Dilated vaginal canal
d. Ruptured hymen e. Enlarged clitoris
(D)

4) Confirmatory sign of pregnancy is:
a. Enlargement of abdomen b. Enlargement of breasts c. Frequency of micturition
d. Feeling of fetal parts by palpation e. Perverted appetite
(D)

5) Kleptomania means:
a. manic-depressive psychoses. b. stealing minor things. c. setting fire to things.
d. maiming animals. e. phobia of close places
(B)

6) A false interpretation of an external object or stimulus means:
a. hallucination. b. illusion. c. delirium. d. confabulation. e. delusion
(B)

7) Ecbolics induce abortion by:
a. causing uterine contractions b. increasing menstrual blood flow

c. causing violent gastro intestinal contraction mechanism d. causing purgation e. unknown
(A)

8) The hallmark of insanity is:
a. illusion b. delusion c. hallucination d. delirium e. confabulation
(B)

9) Spaulding sign is observed in:
a. putrefaction b. maceration c. precipitate labor
d. fetus with congenital anomalies e. twin pregnancy
(B)

10) 'Arbor Vitae' refer to the specific pattern of mucosal folds in:
a. vagina b. posterior fornix c. cervical canal d. uterine cavity e. fallopian tubes
(C)

11) 'Atavism' means
a. child resembles his father b. child resembles his mother c. child resembles his brother d. child resembles his both parents e. child resembles his grand parents
(C)

12) "Superfoetation" means:
a. ectopic pregnancy b. twin pregnancy c. pregnancy resulting in precipitate labor
d. fertilization of two or more ova liberated in the same cycle
e. fertilization of two or more ova liberated in different cycles
(E)

13) Who will remove a mentally disordered person from the public place:
a. Police officer b. Relatives c. Doctor d. Medical practitioner e. None of them
(A)

14) In semen examination confirmatory test for sperm detection is:
a. Microscopic examination b. Florence test c. Barberio's test
d. Acid phosphatase test e. None of the above
(A)

15) Sexual perversions include:
a. Masturbation b. Transvestism c. Fetichism d. Exhibitionism e. All of them
(E)

16) The child who is born after 28 weeks of pregnancy and it did not show any signs of life, at any time after being completely born is a:
a. Live born child b. Still born child c. Dead born child
d. Macerated child e. Infanticide
(C)

17) Major mental disorders include the following except:

a. Schizophrenia b. Major depression c. Bipolar depression
d. Delusional disorder e. Anxiety

(E)

18) Confirmatory test for SEMEN is:
a. Microscopic examination b. Florence test c. Barberio's test
d. Acid phosphatase test e. None of them

(A)

19) A perversion in which sexual gratification is associated with contact and sight of certain body parts of female or even clothing or other articles is called:
a. Sadism b. Exhibitionism c. Fetichism d. Tranvestism e. Voyeurism

(C)

20) The hymen which can be misinterpreted as torn hymen is called:
a. Annular b. Fimbriated c. Cribriform d. Vertical e. Septate

(B)

21) All are tests for seminal stains EXCEPT
a. Takayama test b. Barberio's test c. Florence test d. Acid phosphatase e. C and D

(A)

22) Split personality refers to:
a. anxiety. b. depression. c. senile dementia. d. schizophrenia. e. delusion of infidelity

(D)

23) Chadwick's sign of pregnancy means:
a. softening of lower uterine segment b. softening of cervix of uterus
c. vaginal mucosa is bluish in colour d. blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
e. black line extending from pubis to umbilicus

(C)

24) In starvation the organ which is lastly affected is:
a. liver b. brain c. stomach d. intestine e. spleen

(B)

25) Ecbolics induce abortion by:
a. increasing uterine contractions b. increasing menstrual flow c. causing violent gastrointestinal contraction d. secreting hormones e. unknown mechanism

(A)

26) "Atavism" means:
a. child resembles his brother b. child resembles his sister c. child resembles his mother d. child resembles his father e. child resembles his grand parents

(C)

27) "Superfecundation" means:
a. ectopic pregnancy b. fertilization of two ova of different ovulations
c. fertilization of two ova of same ovulation d. false pregnancy e. triplet pregnancy

(C)

28) After delivery, the uterus resumes its normal size within

a. One week b. Two weeks c. Four weeks d. Six weeks e. Ten weeks

(D)

29) A pauper imagines himself to be very rich, this suggests he is suffering from delusion of

a. Grandeur b. Persecution c. Reference d. Influence e. Self-reproach

(A)

30) Conclusive sign of virginity is:

a. hymen is intact b. clitoris is not enlarged c. vestibule is narrow

d. labia majora is firm, elestic and rounded e. posterior commissure is intact

(A)

31) Chadwick;s sign of pregnancy means:

a. softening of lower uterine segment b. softening of cervix of uterus

c. vaginal mucosa is bluish in colour d. blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus

e. black line extending from pubis to umbilicus

(C)

32) Nymphomania is commonly observed in:

a. chronic cannabis poisoning b. plumbism c. chornic cocaine poisoning

d. chronic alchohol poisoning e. chronic mercury poisoning

(C)

33) Spaulding sign is present in

a.Putrefaction b. Maceration c. Foetus born during precipitate labour

d. Foetus born with congenital anomalies e. Premature foetus

(B)

34) "Superfecundation" means

a.Ectopic pregnancy b. False pregnancy c.Fertilization of two ova of different ovulations

d. Fertilization of two ova of same ovulation e. Triplet pregnancy

(D)

35) In starvation the organ which is lastly affected is

a. Liver b. Brain c. Stomach d. Intestine e. spleen

(B)

36) The uterus resumes its normal size after delivery within

a. 2 weeks b. 3 weeks c. 4 weeks d. 5 weeks e. 6 weeks

(E)

37) "Split personality" refers to

a. Anxiety b. Depression c. Dementia d. Schizophernia e. Mental retardation

(D)

38) A false but firm and unshakable belief in something which is not fact refers to

a. Hallucination b. Delusion c. Illusion d. Delirium e. Confabulation

(B)

39) The bluish colour of vaginal mucosa during pregnancy refers to

a. Hegar sign b. Chadwick sign c. Goodell sign d. Braxton hick sign e. None

(B)

40) Vaginal discharge in first 3 days after delivery is red in colour called

a. Lochia alba b. Lochia serosa c. Lochia rubra d. Lochia Nigra e. Lochia having green colour

(C)

41) The external Os is likely to close after delivering within

a. 1 week b. 2 weeks c. 3 weeks d. 4 weeks e. 6 weeks

(B)

42) Pathological loss of memory and filling the gapes with imaginary events refers to:

a. confabulation b. disorientation c. trance d. twilight state e. delusion

(A)

43) A false interpretation of an external object or stimulus means:

a. hallucination. b. illusion. c. delirium. d. confabulation. e. delusion

(B)

44) State of mental confusion as if midway between sleep and waking is called

a. Somnolentia b. Somnumbulism c. Delirium d. Delusion e. Impulse

(A)

45. Section 338 PPC describes :

a. Isqat-e-Haml
b. Isqat-e-Jinin
c. Both (a) & (b)
d. Secret disposal of newborn
e. ALL

(C)

46. Umbilical cord completely dries and sloughs off usually in:

a. 1-2 days
b. 2-3 days
c. 5-6 days
d. 9-10 days
e. NONE

(C)

47. The tests of insanity are:

a. McNaughton's rule
b. Irresistible impulse test

c. Durham rule
d. All of above
e. NONE
(D)

48. The essential element of a WILL includes:
a. The nature of property
b. The extent of property
c. The beneficiaries
d. All of the above
e. NONE
(D)

49. Bio-psycho-social model of forensic psychiatry includes
a. Genetic predisposition
b. Psychological conditions
c. Social environment
d. All of the above
e. NONE
(D)

50. The statement is true about which poison. Sour taste in the mouth, burning in the throat and stomach with a short dose and may cause rapid death from shock with large dose.
a) Sulphuric acid
b) Hydrochloric acid
c) Oxalic acid
d) Acetic acid
e) Carbolic acid
C

51. Length of human sperm is?
(a) 1-2 micron
(b) 10-15 micron
(c) 50-55 micron
(d) 70-80 micron
(e) 90-100 micron
C

52. A mental disorder characterized by withdrawal from reality, as if living in another world is called?
(a) illusion
(b) delusion

(c) neurosis
(d) Hallucinations
(e) psychosis
E

53. Length of human sperm is?
(a) 1-2 micron
(b) 10-15 micron
(c) 50-55 micron
(d) 70-80 micron
(e) 90-100 micron
C

54 without any sensory stimulus a false perception is called as?
(a) Hallucinations
(b) illusion
(c) Delusion
(d) Delirium
(e) Dementia
A

7.GENERAL AND SPECIAL TOXICOLGY

1) N - acetylcysteine should be given in poisoning due to:
a. Opiates b. Hydrocyanic acid c. Paracetamol d. Barbiturates e. Methyl alcohol
(C)

2) Which of the following is stupefying agent?
a. alcohol b. arsenic c. mercury d. hyoscymus e. oxalic acid
(D)

3) Methyl alcohol is:
a. Ototoxic b. Nephrotoxic c. Ophthalmotoxic d. Cardiotoxic e. Myotoxic
(C)

4) Following conditions are correctly matched with causing agent except:
a. Muttering delirium---dhatura b. Run amok--- morphine c. Delirium tremens--- alcohol
d. Mee's line --- Thallium e. Risus sardonicus ---strychnine
(B)

5) Marsh test is performed to diagnose:
a. Mercury Poisoning b. Arsenic Poisoning c. Lead Poisoning
d. Copper Poisoning e. Thallium Poisonin
(B)

6) Punctate basophilia is clinical feature seen in:
a. Chronic arsenic poisoning b. Chronic mercury poisoning c. Chronic lead poisoning
d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Acute antimony poisoning
(C)

7) Erethism is a feature observed in:
a. Chronic arsenic poisoning b. Chronic mercury poisoning c. Chronic lead poisoning d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Acute antimony poisoning
(B)

8) Which of the following poison causes hypoprothrombinemia?
a. Paracetamol b. Aspirin c. Lead d. Arsenic e. Carbon monoxide
(B)

9) The poison in which chemical analysis of the samples should be performed most urgently:
a. Alcohol b. Chloral hydrate c. Arsenic d. Morphine e. Organophosphates
(B)

10) Truth serum refers to:
a. Ergot b. Capsicum c. Hyoscymus d. Alcohol e. Marking nut
(C)

11) The corrosive poison which is used to erase writing in attempt of forgery is:
a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. phenol d. oxalic acid e. caustic potash
(D)

12) Samples for toxicological analysis are preserved in:
a. rectified spirit b. 10% formalin c. Zenker's fluid d. normal saline e. water
(A)

13) Acquired hypersensitivity to a substance refers to:
a. idiosyncrasy. b. allergy. c. synergism. d. tolerance. e. addiction
(B)

14) Chromogenic (red) tears are found in:
a. opium poisoning b. barbiturate poisoning c. Organo phosphorus poisoning
(C)

15) Quinine induces abortion by:
a. increasing uterine contraction b. increasing menstrual flow
c. causing violent gastrointestinal contraction d. secreting harmones e. unknown mechanism
(A)

16) Methyl alcohol is:
a. Ototoxic b. Nephrotoxic c. Ophthalmotoxic d. Cardiotoxic e. Myotoxic
(C)

17) Following conditions are correctly matched with causing agent except:

a. Muttering delirium—dhatura b. Run amok— morphine c. Delirium tremens—alcohol d. Mee's line — arsenic e. Risus sardonicus —strychnine

(B)

18) Punctate basophilia is clinical feature seen in:

a. Chronic arsenic poisoning b. Chronic mercury poisoning c. Chronic lead poisoning d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Acute antimony poisoning

(C)

19) In the legal sense the factor which matters about a substance to be poison is:

a. dose of the poison. b. root of poison given c. form of poison.
d. smell of poison. e. intention with which it is given.

(E)

20) Samples for toxicological analysis are preserved in:

a. water b.10% formalin c. zenker's fluid d. normal saline e. Saturated saline solution

(E)

21) Gastric lavage can be performed in poisoning of

a. Sulphuric acid b. Nitric acid c. Hydrochloric acid d. Carbolic acid
e. Kerosene oil

(D)

22) Delirium tremens is a feature of chronic poisoning of

a. Opium b. Alcohol c. Phosphorus d. Mercury e. Arsenic

(B)

23) Red colour tears may be present in acute poisoning of

a. Dhatura b. Opium c. Heroine d. Cannabis e. Organophosphorus

(E)

24) Target cells of strychnine are

a. Posterior horn cells of Spinal cord b. Anterior Horn cells of spinal cord c. Lateral spinal tract d. Dorsal column e. Neuromuscular junction

(B)

25) Wernicke's encephalopathy is observed in:

a. cocaine poisoning. b. cannabis poisoning. c. alcohol poisoning.
d. lead poisoning. e. mercury poisoning.

(C)

26) The corrosive poison which is used to erase writing in attempt of forgery is:

a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. phenol d. oxalic acid e. caustic potash

(D)

27) The microscopic examination of urine shows "envelope shape" crystals in:

a. arsenic poisoning b. mercury poisoning c. antimony poisoning
d. oxalic acid poisoning e. carbolic acid poisoning

(D)

28) Hydrocyanic acid causes toxicity by:

a. inhibiting choline esteraso b. inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system
c. combining with sulphydryl enzymes d. stimulating anterior horn cells of spinal cord
e. increasing dopamine production in brain
(B)

29) The poison which causes baldness on scalp and lateral two third of eye brows is:
a. arsenic b. mercury c. oxalic acid d. aluminium e. thallium
(E)

30) Escharotic appearance of mouth and tongue is seen in:
a. acute arsenic poisoning b. acute mercury poisoning c. acute antimony poisoning
d. acute phosphorus poisoning e. acute lead poisoning
(B)

31) Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) is one of the:
a. somniferous poisons b. Deliriant poisons c. spinal poisons
d. organophosphorus poisons e. cardiac poisons
(D)

32) Basophilic stippling of RBC's is seen in:
a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning d. chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Plumbism
(E)

33) Vomiting is least likely in acute poisoning caused by:
a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. phosphorus d. carbolic acid e. oxalic acid
(D)

34) Anesthetics are:
a. somniferous poisons. b. deliriant poisons. c. inebriant poisons.
d. spinal poisons. e. peripheral poisons
(C)

35) Smokey green color of urine is observed in poisoning due to:
a. Oxalic acid b. Carbolic acid c. Arsenic d. Mercury e. Phosphorus
(B)

36) The poison which causes alternate contraction and dilatation of people is:
a. carbolic acid b. oxalic acid c. Organo phosphates
d. barbiturates e. morphine
(D)

37) "Christison's saying" is about:
a. carbolic acid b. oxalic acid c. arsenic d. mercury e. thallium
(B)

38) Yellow color of the bruise is due to
a. carboxy hemoglobin b. reduced hemoglobin c. hemosidrin
d. hemotoidin e. bilirubin
(E)

39) Which of the following is the earliest sign of chronic lead poisoning
a. facial pallor b. colic & constipation c. punctate basophilia
d. encephalopathy e. sterility
(A)

40) Activated charcoal is a
a. Physical antidote b. Universal antidote c. Pharmacological antidote
d. Chemical antidote e. Chelating agent
(A)

41) Antidote of methylated spirit is:
a. Ethanol b. Penicillaminec. N-acetyl cysteine d. CUSO4 e. BAL
(A)

42) Following routine samples are taken in case of death due to poisoning:
a. Blood b. Urine c. Piece of liver d. Stomach with contents e. All of them
(E)

43) Factors which modify effect of poisons include:
a. Age b. Health c. Sex d. Route of administration e. All of the above
(E)

44) Examples of cardiac poisoning are :
a. Oleander b. Tobacco c. Aconite d. Digoxin e. All of them
(E)

45) Antidote for methyl alcohol is:
a. Ethanol b. Penicillaminec. Universal antidote d. Copper sulphate e. BAL
(A)

46) A five year old child was brought with history of taking some herbal extract for cough prepared at home. On examination the child was unconscious having pinpoint pupils, difficulty in breathing and froth coming from mouth. Which of the following antidote should be administered?
a. Atropine b. Physostigmine c. Activated charcoal d. Nalaxone e. Kmno4
(D)

47) Poisoning of which of the following substance, resemble in its sings/symptoms to viper snake bite:
a. Ergot b. Abrus precatorius c. Capsicum d. Marking nut e. Madar
(B)

48) Colour of postmortem lividity in case of phosphorus poisoning is:
a. Black b. Bluish green c. Dark brown d. Cherry red e. None of them
(C)

49) N-Acetylcysteine is used in:
a. Organophosphorus poisoning b. Heavy metals poisoning c. Opium poisoning
d. Aspirin poisoning e. Acetaminophen poisoning
(E)

50) What is position for examination of sodomy victim?
a. Lithotomy position b. Knee elbow position c. Supine position
d. Left lateral position e. Right lateral position
(B)

51) Wernicke's encephalopathy is observed in chronic poisoning caused by:
a. Cocaine b. Cannabis c. Alcohol d. Lead e. Mercury
(C)

52) Organophosphates cause toxicity by:
a. Inhibiting choline esterase b. Inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system
c. Combining with sulphydryl enzymes d. Stimulating anterior horn cells of spinal cord
e. Increasing dopamine production in brain
(A)

53) Escharotic appearance of mouth and tongue is seen in:
a. Acute arsenic poisoning b. Acute mercury poisoning c. Acute antimony poisoning
d. Acute phosphorus poisoning e. Acute lead poisoning
(B)

54) The acid which causes "xanphoproteic reaction" when poured on body tissues is:
a. Sulphuric acid. b. Nitric acid. c. Hydrochloric acid. d. Oxalic acid. e. Carbolic acid.
(B)

55) Mee's line is seen on nails in poisoning due to:
a. Mercury. b. Lead. c. Copper. d. Phosphorus. e. Thallium.
(E)

56) Smokey green color of urine is observed in poisoning due to:
a. Oxalic acid b. Carbolic acid c. Arsenic d. Mercury e. Phosphorus
(B)

57) Cyanotic colour of the blood will be seen when the amount of reduced haemoglobin is about
a. 2 gm b. 3 gm c. 5 gm d. 6 gm e. 7 gm
(C)

58) The action of a poison is most rapid when
a. Inhaled b. Injected into blood vessel c. Applied to a serous surface
d. Applied to a wound e. Intramuscular injection is given
(A)

59) General principles of management of poisoning include
a. Removal of unabsorbed poison from the body b. Administration of antidotes
c. Elimination of poison by excretion d. Symptomatic treatment e. All of them
(E)

60) Which of the following poison has both local and remote action?
a. Sulphuric acid b. Oxalic acid c. Nitric acid d. Hydrochloric acid e. All of them
(B)

61) In carbolic acid poisoning, the pupils are usually
a. Contracted b. Dilated c. Alternately contracted and dilated d. No change e. Mid dilated
(A)

62) Arsenic interferes with cell metabolism by combining with
a. Cytochrome oxidase b. Sulphydrylenzymes c. Acetylcholine
d. Lectithinase e. Acetylcholineesterase
(B)

63) The signs and symptoms of arsenic poisoning resemble
a. Malaria b. Typhoid c. Cholera d. Copper poisoning e. Bacterial peritonitis
(C)

64) Punctate basophilia is characteristic of poisoning by
a. Mercury b. Lead c. Arsenic d. Copper e. Thalium
(B)

65) The active principles of semecarpus anacardium are
a. Anacardium b. Bhilawanol c. Calactin d. Crotin e. Ricin
(B)

66) Specific antidote for opium poisoning is?
a. Atropine b. Naloxone c. Nalorphine d. Analeptics e. Pralidoxime
(B)

67) Teeth are chalky white in poisoning due to
a. Sulphuric acid b. Hydrochloric acid c. Carbolic acid d. Oxalic acid e. All of them
(A)

68) Marsh test is used in diagnosis of poisoning due to
a. Arsenic b. Lead c. Iron d. Copper sulphate e. Mercury
(A)

69) Vomitus and stool are luminous in dark in acute _____ poisoning
a. arsenic b. lead c. mercury d. phosphorus. e. dhatura
(D)

70) Milk as demulcent is contra indicated in acute _____ poisoning
a. arsenic b. lead c. mercury d. phosphorus. e. dhatura
(D)

71) A middle aged man presents with paraesthesia of hand and feet. Examination reveals presence of 'Mee's' lines on the nails and rain drop pigmentation in hands. The most likely causative poison for the above mentioned signs is
a. lead b. arsenic c. thallium d. mercury e. copper

72) Vomiting is least likely to occur in acute poisoning caused by:

a. arsenic. b. mercury. c. sulphuric acid. d. oxalic acid. e. carbolic acid.
(E)

73) Phossy jaw is seen in chronic _____ poisoning
a. cannabis b. alcohol c. phosphorus d. mercury e. lead
(C)

74) Artificial bruise can be caused by:
a. colosynth. b. calotropis. c. marking nut. d. capsicum. e. abrus precatorius.
(C)

75) Yellow coloured vomiting and stools are caused by:
a. colosynth. b. calotropis. c. marking nut. d. phosphorus. e. abrus precatorius.
(A)

76) Wernicke's encephalopathy is observed in chronic poisoning caused by:
a. cocaine. b. cannabis. c. alcohol. d. lead. e. mercury.
(C)

77) Ascharotic appearance of the mouth is observed in acute _____ poisoning
a. arsenic b. mercury c. lead d. antimony e. Phosphorus
(B)

78) Organophosphates cause toxicity by:
a. inhibiting cholinesterase. b. combining with sulphydryl enzymes.
c. stimulating anterior horn cells of spinal cord. d. causing cellular anoxia.
e. inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system.
(A)

79) The most commonly used corrosive agent for causing disfigurement is:
a. marking nut b. sulphuric acid c. nitric acid d. hydrochloric acid e. oxalic acid
(B)

80) Punctuate basophilia is feature observed in:
a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic lead poisoning c. chronic mercury poisoning d. chronic alcohol poisoning e. chronic cannabis poisoning
(B)

81) Erethism is seen in:
a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic lead poisoning c. chronic mercury poisoning
d. chronic alcohol poisoning e. chronic cannabis poisoning
(C)

82) Cheyne stokes breathing is found in:
a. opium poisoning b. dhatura poisoning c. arsenic poisoning
d. mercury poisoning e. oxalic acid poisoning
(A)

83) "Arborescent markings" are seen in death due to:
a. electrocution b. lightning c. burns d. bomb blast e. drowning
(B)

84) The fatal dose of strychnine is:
a. 1-2 mg b. 3-5 mg c. 5-10 mg d.10-20 mg e. 15-30 mg
(E)

85) Artificial bruise can be caused by:
a. colocynth. b. calotropis. c. marking nut. d. capsicum. e. abrus precatorius.
(C)

86) The microscopic examination of urine shows "envelope shape" crystals in:
a. arsenic poisoning b. mercury poisoning c. antimony poisoning
d. oxalic acid poisoning e. carbolic acid poisoning
(D)

87) "Mee's line" on the nails is seen in:
a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning
d. chronic phosphorus poisoning e. plumbis
(A)

88) "Red velvety appearance" of gastric mucosa is found in:
a. acute arsenic poisoning b. acute mercury poisoning c. acute antimony poisoning
d. acute phosphorus poisoning e. acute lead poisoning
(A)

89) Reaction time is increased in:
a. opium poisoning b. dhatura poisoning c. alcohol poisoning
d. organophosphorous poisoning e. cocaine poisoning
(C)

90) "Gigantin" is the active principle of
a. calotropis b. marking nut c. capsicum d. colocynth e. croton tiglium
(A)

91) "Korsakoff's psychosis" is a feature seen in
a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic lead poisoning
d. chronic alcohol poisoning e. chronic cocaine poisoning
(D)

92) "Magnan's symptom" is observed in
a. chronic arsenic poisoning
b. chronic mercury poisoning
c. chronic lead poisoning
d. chronic alcohol poisoning
e. chronic cocaine poisoning
(E)

93) Brain sample is taken in poisoning due to
a. Barbiturates b. Arsenic c. Mercury d. Sulphuric acid e. Phosphorus
(A)

94) Punctate basophilia is a feature seen in

a. Plumbism b. Chronic mercury poisoning c. Chronic cocaine poisoning
d. Chronic arsenic poisoning e. Chronic alcohol poisoning
(A)

95) Mee's line is seen on nails in
a. Plumbism b. Chronic mercury poisoning c. Chronic cocaine poisoning
d. Chronic arsenic poisoning e. Chronic alcohol poisoning
(D)

96) Hatter's shake is observed in chronic poisoning due to
a. Thallium b. Lead c. Zinc d. Mercury e. Arsenic
(D)

97) Envelope shape crystals are seen on microscopic examination of urine in
a. Carbolic acid poisoning b. Oxalic acid poisoning c. Acetic acid poisoning
d. Mercury poisoning e. Arsenic poisoning
(B)

98) The acute poisoning in which vomiting is least likely is caused by
a. Oxalic acid b. Carbolic acid c. Arsenic d. Mercury e. Phosphorus
(B)

99) The vomitus and stool are luminous in dark in poisoning due to
a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Thallium d. Manganese e. Phosphorous
(E)

100) The lochia within 3 days after delivery is blood stained and is called
a. Lochia serosa b. Lochia rubra c. Lochia Alba d. Lochia nigra
e. None of them
(B)

101) For histopathological examination the viscera are preserved in
a. Oxalic acid b. Sodium citrate c. Rectified spirit d. Sodium Chloride e. 10% formalin
(E)

102) A comatose patient was brought to the causality department. Laboratory analysis showed very low levels of barbiturates in the blood. The idea of drug synergism was born in mind. The most likely offender is
a. Cocaine b. Amphetamine c. Aspirin d. Ethanol e. Paracetamol
(D)

103) The corrosive acid commonly used for causing disfigurement is :
a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. hydrochloric acid d. oxalic acid e. carbolic acid
(A)

104) "Acid of sugar" is the other name of:
a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. hydrochloric acid d. oxalic acid e. carbolic acid

(D)

105) Erethism is a feature observed in:

a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning
d. chornic lead poisoning e. chornic alcohol poisoning

(B)

106) "Punctate basphilia" is a feacture observed in:

a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning
d. chornic lead poisoning e. chornic alcohol poisoning

(D)

107) The fatal dose of morphine is:

a. 50mg b. 100mg c. 120mg d. 150mg e. 200mg

(E)

108) The poison which causes baldness is:

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

(E)

109) Marking nut is also called as:

a. ricinus communis b. croton tiglium c. semecarpus anacardium
d. calotropis e. claviceps purpurea

(C)

110) Excessive salivation is common feature of:

a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning
d. chornic lead poisoning e. chornic alcohol poisoning

(B)

111) Chyne stokes breathing is seen in:

a. dhatura poisoning b. opium poisoning c. oxalic acid poisoning
d. phosphorus poisoning e. lead poisoning

(B)

112) The corrosive poison which causes yellow discoloration of body tissues is:

a. sulphuric acid b. nitric acid c. hydrochloric acid d. oxalic acid e. carbolic acid

(B)

113) Injury produced by the application of boiling liquid is called as

a.Burn b. Corrosive burn c. Chemical burn d. Scald e. Mechanical burn

(D)

114) Marsh test is performed to diagnose

a. Mercury poisoning b. Lead poisoning c. Arsenic poising
d. Phosphorus poisoning e. Opium poisoning

(C)

115) Cheyne stokes breathing is found in

a.Carbon monoxide poisoning b. Opium poisoning c. Phosphorus poisoning
d. Mercury poisoning e. Strychnine poisoning
(B)

116) "Magnan's symptom" is seen in
a. Chronic cocaine poisoning b. Chronic cannabis poisoning
c. Chronic phosphorus poisoning d. Chronic mercury poisoning e. Chronic arsenic poisoning
(A)

117) "Punctate basophilia" is seen in
a.Chronic mercury poisoning b. Chronic lead poisoning c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
d. Chronic cocaine poisoning e. Chronic alcohol poisoning
(B)

118) The antidote used in organo phosphorus poisoning is
a.Atropine b. Nalaxone c. Nalorphine d. Penicillamine e. KMNo4
(A)

119) The dark smoky green colour of urine is seen in
a.Oxalic acid poisoning b. Carbolic acid poisoning c. Hydrocyanic poisoning
d. Mercury poisoning e. Arsenic poisoning
(B)

120) Envelope shape crystals are seen in urine on microscopic examination in
a. Carbolic acid poisoning b. Oxalic acid poisoning c. Mercury poisoning
d. Phosphorus poisoning e. Strychnine poisoning
(B)

121) Reinsch test is performed to diagnose
a. Acids b. Alkalies c. Heavy metals d. Sedatives e. Inebriant poisons
(C)

122) "Phossy Jaw" is seen in
a. Chronic mercury poisoning b. Chronic lead poisoning c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Chronic opium poisoning
(D)

123) Delirium tremens is feature of
a. Chronic opium poisoning b. Chronic alcohol poisoning
c. Chronic phosphorus poisoning d. Chronic mercury poisoning e. Chronic arsenic poisoning
(B)

124) The fatal dose of morphine is
a. 50mg b. 100mg c. 150mg d. 180mg e. 200mg

(E)

125) "Oil of vitriol" refers to

a. Nitric acid b. Sulphuric acid c. Hydrochloric acid d. Oxalic acid e. Carbolic acid

(B)

126) "Acid of sugar" is the other name of

a. Nitric acid b. Sulphuric acid c. Hydrochloric acid d. Oxalic acid e. Carbolic acid

(D)

127) "Punctate basophilia" is the feature seen in

a. Chronic mercury poisoning b. Chronic arsenic poisoning c. Chronic lead poisoning

d. Chronic cannabis poisoning e. Chronic cocaine poisoning

(C)

128) Mee's lines on nails are seen in

a. Chronic mercury poisoning b. Chronic arsenic poisoning c. Acute mercury poisoning

d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning e. Chronic opium poisoning

(B)

129) "Phossy Jaw" is seen in chronic _____ poisoning

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

(C)

130) Ascharotic appearance of oral mucosa is seen in acute _____ poisoning

a. mercury b. arsenic c. phosphorus d. dhatura e. lead

(A)

131) Naloxone is antidote for _____ poisoning

a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Opium d. Cocaine e. Phosphorus

(C)

132) The mechanism of action of organophosphorus compounds is

a. Combine with sulphydryl enzymes b. Inhibit choline esterase enzyme

c. Depress CNS d. Stimulate CNS e. Act on spinal cord

(B)

133) Kunkel test is performed to diagnose _____ poisoning

a. Opium b. Dhatura c. Arsenic d. Lead e. Carbon monoxide

(E)

134) Fatal dose of arsenic is

a. 10 - 20mg b. 20 - 30mg c. 40 - 50mg d. 50 - 100mg e. 120 - 200mg

(E)

135) Artificial bruise can be caused by:

a. colocynth. b. calotropis. c. marking nut. d. capsicum. e. abrus precatorius

(C)

136) Fatal dose of arsenic is

a. 10 - 20mg b. 20 - 30mg c. 40 - 50mg d. 50 - 100mg e. 120 - 200mg

(E)

137. Which of the following is an example of pharmacological antidote

a. EDTA
b. Pencillamine
c. Nalaxone
d. Kmno4
e. NONE

(C)

138. The best method to avoid aspiration of fluid during stomach wash in comatosed patient is by:

a. Putting the head of patient at lower level than his feet.
b. Putting the patient in left lateral position
c. Introduction of cuffed endotracheal tube before lavage
d. Continuous suctioning of trachea during lavage
e. NONE

(C)

139. Which of the following substance is used as vitriolage most commonly:

a. Oxalic acid
b. Carbolic acid
c. Nitric acid
d. Sulphuric acid
e. NONE

(D)

140. Triad of hypocalcemia, shock and renal damage are the features of which of the following poison:

a. Carbolic acid
b. Oxalic acid.
c. Hydrocyanic acid
d. Hydrochloric acid
e. NONE

(B)

141. Desferioxamine is the treatment of choice as a chelator for which of the following heavy metal:

a. Mercury
Copper
Lead

d. Iron
c. NONE
(D)

142. Smoky green colour of urine on long standing in the air is seen in which of the following poisoning:
a. Oxalic acid
b. Carbolic acid
c. Sulphuric acid
d. Hydrocyanic acid
e. ALL
(B)

143. All of the following features make arsenic an ideal homicidal poison except:
a. It's cheap and easily available
b. Lethal dose is small.
c. Acute poisoning may be confused with cholera.
d. It retards putrefaction.
e. NONE
(D)

144. A patient was bitten by a viper snake. He developed renal failure. What is the most probable cause of renal failure:
a. Hemoglobinurea
b. Myoglobinurea
c. Carbolurea
d. Oxalurea
e. ALL
(A)

145. Mee's lines are seen on nails in:
a. Plumbism
b. Chronic mercury poisoning
c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
d. Copper poisoning
e. ALL
(C)

146. Magnan symptom is the characteristic feature of which of the following:
a. chronic alcoholism
b. Cocainism
c. Canabis intake
d. Heroin addiction
e. NONE
(B)

147. A drunken individual with flushed fascies, inactive pupils and staggering gait. What do you suspect his blood alcohol levels:
a. 30-50 mg%
b. 50-100mg%
c. 100-150mg%
d. 150-200mg%
e. NONE
(D)

148. Erethism is characterized by:
a. Redness of skin due to exposure to castor oil seeds dust.
b. Feeling of bugs creeping under skin.
c. Tremors, shyness, loss of memory and insomnia
d. Excessive salivation and loosening of teeth.
e. ALL
(E)

149. ideal property of a homicidal poison.
(A) Rapid and definite in action
(B) Easy to administer by mouth
(C) Should be cheap
(D) Symptoms resemble some common disease.
(E) Easily available.
D

150. Which poisons resist putrefaction?
(a) Carbolic acid & kerosene
(b) Dhatura & strychnine
(c) Fluoride & barbiturates
(d) Cyanide & aconite
(e) Endrine & arsenic
E

151. which poison caueses postmortem staining of cherry red colour?
(a) Phosphors
(b) Aniline
(c) Nitrites
(d) Carbon monoxide
(e) Dhatura
D

152. widmark's formula helps in the measurements of blood level of?

(a) Morphine
(b) Cocaine
(c) Alcohol
(d) Benzodiazepines
(e) Barbiturates
C

153. Black tongue is seen in abuse of?
(a) Smooking
(b) Heroin
(c) Alcohol
(d) Dhatura
(e) Cocaine
E

154. the fatal dose of DDT is about?
(a) 200gm per kg body weight.
(b) 150-160 gm per kg body weight
(c) 100-150 gm per kg body weight
(d) 50-100 gm per kg body weight
(e) 10-20 gm per kg body weight
B

155. the objectives of the use of antidotes are.
(A) To counter act the effect of poison.
(B) If emisis is not so effective.
(C) If poison is absorbed already.
(D) If gastric lavage is contraindicated.
(E) All of the above
E

156. which poison causes opisthotons condition of the body?

(a) Aconite
(b) Cocaine
(c) Strychnine
(d) Dhatura
(e) Cannabis
C

157 which of the following contains most amount of ethyl alcohol?
(a) Bear
(b) Rum
(c) Wine
(d) Brandy
(e) Whisky
B

158. The seeds of castor oil plant are poisonous due to?
(a) Ricin
(b) Abrin
(c) Crotin
(d) Semicarpel
(e) Bhilawanol
A

159. The fatal dose of lead is?
(a) 50 grams
(b) 20 grams
(c) 15 grams
(d) 10 grams
(e) 5 grams
B

160. Coffee ground vomiting occur in poisoning ?
(a) Arsenic
(b) Caustic soda
(c) Carbolic acid
(d) Mercury
(e) Hydrochloric acid
A

8.BALLISTIC

1) The making of land and grooves inside the gun barrel is known as:
a. Ballistics b. Chocking c. Rifling d. Marking on cartridge e. None of them
(C)

2) Kinds of ballistics include:
a. Interior b. Exterior c. Terminal d. Wound e. All of them
(E)

3) If a bullet is deviated from its course by striking an intermediate object then this bullet is called as:

a. Ricochet bullet b. Tumbling bullet c. Yawing bullet d. Grazing bullet e. Tail wag bullet

(A)

4) Smokeless gunpowder contains

a. Potassium nitrate b. Nitrocellulose c. Sulphur d. A and C e. All of the above

(B)

5) Abrasion collar is diagnostic of

a. Wound of entry of a revolver b. Wound of entry of a shotgun

c. Wound of exit of a revolver d. Wound of exit of a rifle e. C and D

(A)

6) Gyroscopic movement of bullet results in causing:

a. corona b. collar of abrasion c. muzzle imprint. d. blackening e. tattooing

(B)

7) "Yaw" means:

a. deviation between long axis of bullet and axis of path of bullet b. velocity of bullet after ricocheting c. muzzle velocity of the bullet d. angle between grip and barrel

e. number of rotations of bullet per second

(A)

8) "Flash holes" refer to:

a. muzzle end of barrel b. flame coming out of barrel during firing

c. defects produced by projectile d. apertures through which primer flame passes to ignite propellant charge e. holes for the exit of gases from barrel

(D)

9) Gyroscopic movement of bullet results in causing:

a. collar of abrasion b. corona c. scorching of skin d. tattooing e. blackening

(A)

Q10. Gyroscopic movement of bullet results in causing

a. Collar of abrasion b. Corona c. Scorching of skin d. Tattooing e. Singeing of hair

(A)

11) Excessive salivation is common feature of:

a. chronic arsenic poisoning b. chronic mercury poisoning c. chronic antimony poisoning

d. chornic lead poisoning e. chornic alcohol poisoning

(D)

12) The course un burnt gun powder when embedded in the skin results in

a. Tattooing b. Blackening c. Scorching d. Corona e. Collar of abrasion

(A)

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