

GOMAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, MTI, D.I.KHAN

MCQs Written Test 4th YEAR MBBS (Block-K)

Name of Student _____

Please encircle the correct answer with blue/black pen

Date: 30th May, 2024

Roll No. _____

Paper ID: **BLUE**

Time Allowed: 02 HRS

Total Marks: 120

Note: Attempt ALL questions from this section. Select ONE best answer. Each question carries 01 mark.

Q#1: If a patient has complete bile duct obstruction which of the following does not occur?

- a) Triglyceride absorption
- b) Vitamin K absorption
- c) Cholesterol synthesis
- d) Bilirubin conjugation
- e) All of the above

Q#2: Which of the following is the most appropriate initial test for the evaluation of obstructive jaundice?

- a) HIDA scan
- b) Ultrasound scan
- c) CT
- d) PTC
- e) ERCP

Q#3: Which of the following organism is commonly isolated from bile?

- a) Escherichia coli
- b) Clostridium SPP
- c) Bacteroides fragilis
- d) Pseudomonas SPP
- e) Enterococcus SPP

Q#4: Which of the following conditions is sufficient to cause cholangitis with bacteremia?

- a) Bacteria in bile
- b) Complete duct obstruction
- c) Bacteria in bile with bile obstruction
- d) None of the above
- e) Any of the above

Q#5: 75 years old female presents with acute onset of abdominal distension, pain, nausea and vomiting-She has no previous surgeries. She has no abdominal or inguinal hernias on examination. Abdominal X-ray shows dilated small bowel with air fluid levels and pneumobilia. The obstruction is most likely at which site?

- a) Pylorus
- b) Duodenum
- c) Jejunum
- d) Ileocecal valve
- e) Colon

Q#6: Which of the following statements is true regarding spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)?

- a) The diagnosis can be made clinically without paracentesis
- b) Infection is most commonly polymicrobial
- c) Antibiotic therapy is reserved for patients with +ve findings on ascitic fluid culture
- d) Gram -ve enteric bacteria often present
- e) None of the above

Q#7: A 32 years old male with third-degree internal hemorrhoids underwent an operative hemorrhoidectomy in the surgical center and was discharged home. What is the commonest postoperative complication after hemorrhoidectomy?

- a) Urinary retention
- b) Bleeding
- c) Fecal incontinence
- d) Peri-rectal abscess
- e) Anal fissure

Q#8: Which of the following is the most common cause of massive colonic bleeding?

- a) Colorectal cancer
- b) Ulcerative colitis
- c) Diverticulosis
- d) Ischemic colitis
- e) Infectious colitis

Q#9: A 35 year old lady presented with sudden severe abdominal pain which was generalized in nature and radiating to the back. She is having asymptomatic gall stones for the last 4 years. On clinical examination she is having cold clammy skin, BP is 90/60. Abdomen is distended, tense and tender all over while bowel sounds are absent. What is your most likely diagnosis?

- a) Acute cholecystitis
- b) Acute pancreatitis
- c) Perforated duodenal ulcer
- d) Biliary colic
- e) Acute gastritis

Q#10: A 75 yrs old male presented with history of altered bowel habits and per rectal bleeding for the last few months. Which of the following is the most appropriate investigation to make a diagnosis?

- a) Stool for occult blood.
- b) Proctoscopy
- c) Colonoscopy.
- d) Upper GI endoscopy
- e) Barium follow through

Q#11: A 26 years old lady presented with abdominal pain for the few months. She is also giving history of on and off abdominal distension and vomiting associated with episode of pain. What is the most appropriate investigation to reach over the diagnosis?

- a) Ultrasound abdomen
- b) Xray abdomen
- c) Blood complete picture with ESR
- d) CT Scan abdomen
- e) Barium studies

Q#12: A 42-year-old woman attends the emergency department with severe epigastric pain after eating fish and chips. The pain resolves after 2h. Her temperature is 37.2°C. She has no abdominal tenderness and all blood investigations are within the normal range. Which is the single most likely diagnosis?

- a) Biliary colic
- b) Cholangitis
- c) Cholecystitis
- d) Pancreatitis
- e) Perforated gallbladder

Q#13: Which of the following virus is less likely to cause chronic liver disease?

- a) Hepatitis B virus
- b) Hepatitis A virus
- c) Hepatitis C virus
- d) Hepatitis D virus
- e) HIV virus

Q#14: A 9 months old infant was rehydrated in emergency department with Normal saline 30ml/kg in one hour followed by 70ml/kg in 5hrs. The most likely clinical presentation was;

- a) Restless and irritable
- b) Thirsty
- c) Lethargic
- d) Skin pinch goes back slowly
- e) Seizures

Q#15: A 3 years old male child presented with a history of chronic diarrhea for the last one year. Stool are greasy and foul smelling. On examination, he is wasted, pale with clubbing of fingers and distended abdomen. The investigation of choice is;

- a) Stool microscopy
- b) Complete blood count
- c) Jejunal biopsy
- d) Serum albumin
- e) Stool culture

Q#16: A 50-year-old male presents with hematemesis and melena. He has a history of chronic alcohol abuse and cirrhosis. Endoscopy reveals dilated, tortuous veins in the distal esophagus with signs of recent bleeding. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- a) Esophageal stricture.
- b) Esophageal varices .
- c) Gastric cancer.
- d) Mallory-Weiss tear.
- e) Peptic ulcer disease.

Q#17: A 30-year-old female presents with epigastric pain, nausea, and vomiting. She reports a history of recurrent similar episodes, often triggered by fatty meals. Lab tests show elevated serum amylase and lipase levels. Imaging reveals gallstones obstructing the cystic duct. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Acute gastritis.
- b) Cholecystitis.
- c) Gastro esophageal reflux disease (GERD).
- d) Pancreatic cancer.
- e) Peptic ulcer disease.

Q#18: What is the most common symptom of intestinal ascariasis?

- a) Abdominal pain.
- b) Cough.
- c) Headache.
- d) Joint pain.
- e) Skin rash.

Q#19: Which organ is commonly affected by migration of Ascaris larvae?

- a) Brain.
- b) Heart.
- c) Kidneys.
- d) Liver.
- e) Lungs.

Q#20: A child is presented with dark colored urine and clay colored stools, which among the following could be the cause of this condition?

- a) Autoimmune Hepatitis
- b) Hepatitis A
- c) Hepatitis B
- d) Hepatitis C
- e) Obstructive jaundice

Q#21: A 45 years male comes to the ER room with complaints of acute abdominal pain with migratory thrombophlebitis. Which among the following will be the probable diagnosis?

- a) Acute pancreatitis
- b) Acute appendicitis
- c) Carcinoma pancreas
- d) Chronic relapsing pancreatitis
- e) Diabetes mellitus

Q#22: A 40 year old women presents to the medical especialist with pain in right upper quadrant of abdomen. A positive result for which of the following is substances would most strongly suggest gallstones disease as a possible cause of her abdominal pain.

- a) Bilirubin
- b) Glucose
- c) Nitrate
- d) Protein
- e) Urea

Q#23: Carcinoma Colon metastasized first to

- a) Heart
- b) Kidneys
- c) liver
- d) lymph nodes
- e) lungs

Q#24: A woman presnt with high grade fever with chills and cola colour urine. O/E splenomegaly and stool test revealed crescent shaped gametocyte in blood, cause is :

- a) Leishmaniasis
- b) Plasmodium falciparum
- c) Giardiasis
- d) Hydatid cyst
- e) Kala azar

Q#25: Zollinger Ellison syndrome associated with which of these :

- a) Decrease gastrin
- b) Increased Insulin
- c) Peptic ulcer disease
- d) Increased glucagon
- e) Gastritis

Q#26: A patient has increased hepatic glycogen with normal structure of liver and no increase in serum glucose occurs after giving fructose, which enzyme will be deficient?

- a) Fructokinase
- b) Glucose 6 phosphate
- c) Hexakinase
- d) Glucokinase
- e) Fructose 6 phosphate

Q#27: A 55 year old male alcoholic presents with symptoms of liver disease and is found to have mildly elevated liver enzymes. A liver biopsy examined with a routine hematoxylin and eosin stain reveals abnormal clear spaces in the cytoplasm of most of the hepatocytes. Which of the following is most likely cause of this:

- a) Hemosiderin
- b) Lipochrome
- c) Lipofuscin
- d) Steatosis
- e) Cirrhosis

Q#28: What type of inflammation is typically seen in ulcerative colitis?

- a) Transmural inflammation
- b) Submucosal inflammation
- c) Mucosal and submucosal inflammation
- d) Serosal inflammation
- e) Granulomatous inflammation

Q#29: Which of the following findings is most characteristic of the morphology of ulcerative colitis?

- a) Cobblestone appearance
- b) Skip lesions
- c) Creeping fat
- d) Continuous mucosal involvement starting from the rectum
- e) Fistula formation

Q#30: What is a common complication of long-standing ulcerative colitis?

- a) Small bowel obstruction
- b) Fistula formation
- c) Colorectal carcinoma
- d) Strictures in the terminal ileum
- e) Malabsorption syndrome

Q#31: A 35-year-old woman presents with diarrhea, abdominal pain, and weight loss. Endoscopy shows segmental areas of inflammation with skip lesions. Biopsies show transmural inflammation and lymphoid aggregates. What additional finding would most strongly support a diagnosis of Crohn's disease?

- a) Continuous inflammation from the rectum to the cecum
- b) Pseudopolyps
- c) Granulomas in the biopsy
- d) Crypt abscesses
- e) Villous atrophy

Q#32: A 60-year-old man presents with rectal bleeding and a change in bowel habits. Colonoscopy reveals a large, exophytic mass in the sigmoid colon. Histopathological examination of the biopsy shows glandular structures infiltrating the muscularis propria and desmoplastic stromal reaction. Which of the following best describes this type of carcinoma?

- a) Adenocarcinoma
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma
- c) Small cell carcinoma
- d) Mucinous carcinoma
- e) Medullary carcinoma

- Q#33:** Hepatitis A virus is a member of which of the following families of virus:
- a) Hepadnaviridae
 - b) Picornaviridae
 - c) Flaviviridae
 - d) Deltaviridae
 - e) Hepeviridae
- Q#34:** Which type of hepatitis is lethal in pregnancy?
- a) Hepatitis A
 - b) Hepatitis B
 - c) Hepatitis C
 - d) Hepatitis D
 - e) Hepatitis E
- Q#35:** A liver biopsy in a patient with autoimmune hepatitis typically shows:
- a) Macrovesicular steatosis
 - b) Interface hepatitis
 - c) Granuloma
 - d) Cholestasis
 - e) None of the above
- Q#36:** What is the role of liver biopsy in the diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis?
- a) To differentiate between autoimmune hepatitis and primary biliary cholangitis
 - b) To confirm the presence of Hepatocellular Carcinoma
 - c) To assess the extent of liver fibrosis and inflammation
 - d) To measure hepatic iron concentration
 - e) None of the above
- Q#37:** Autoimmune hepatitis primarily affects which demographic?
- a) Elderly men
 - b) Young women
 - c) Children under 5
 - d) Middle-aged men
 - e) None of the above
- Q#38:** Hepatitis A is most commonly transmitted through which of the following routes:
- a) Contaminated blood product
 - b) Feco-oral route
 - c) Needle sharing
 - d) Respiratory secretions
 - e) None of the above
- Q#39:** Which serological marker is indicative of an acute hepatitis E infection?
- a) Anti-HEV IgG
 - b) Anti-HEV IgM
 - c) HBsAg
 - d) Anti-HCV
 - e) IgE
- Q#40:** Which of the following is most commonly associated with Type 1 autoimmune hepatitis?
- a) Anti-LKM1 antibodies
 - b) Anti-SLA/LP antibodies
 - c) Anti-Smooth Muscle Antibodies (SMA)
 - d) Anti-mitochondrial antibodies
 - e) None of the above
- Q#41:** Risk factor for alcoholic liver disease is
- a) Cirrhosis
 - b) Hepatitis C infection
 - c) Hormones
 - d) Obesity
 - e) Regular intake of alcohol
- Q#42:** Diphyllbothriasis is caused by eating
- a) Raw fish
 - b) Raw fruits
 - c) Raw meat
 - d) Raw milk
 - e) Raw vegetables
- Q#43:** Enterobius vermicularis is commonly known as?
- a) Flatworm
 - b) Fish worm
 - c) Hook worm
 - d) Pinworm
 - e) Tapeworm
- Q#44:** High risk transmission for HCV is
- a) Breast feeding
 - b) Fomite transmission
 - c) Needle stick injury
 - d) Sexual transmission
 - e) Vertical transmission

Q#45: What is the most common symptom associated with chronic HCV infection?

- a) Abdominal pain with or without ascites
- b) Asymptomatic
- c) Dark stool
- d) Fever with or without jaundice
- e) Jaundice

Q#46: Which of these is a symptom of pinworm infection?

- a) Nausea
- b) Paranoia
- c) Intense itching
- d) Diarrhea
- e) Abdominal pain

Q#47: A 56 year old woman presents with nausea, vomiting and 4 months of weight loss. Endoscopy is performed and shows an erythematous area with ill-defined borders. Biopsy is performed and shows poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with signet ring type morphology. What is the most likely gene lost in this malignancy?

- a) CDH1
- b) E - Cadherin
- c) FAP
- d) Her2
- e) PTEN

Q#48: A 30 year old woman is found to have a diffuse type gastric carcinoma and undergoes gastrectomy. She also has mass in bilateral ovaries. What is this tumor called?

- a) Carcinoid Tumor
- b) Krukenberg tumor
- c) Lobular carcinoma
- d) Melanoma
- e) Tubular adenocarcinoma

Q#49: Which of the following is a risk factor for gastric adenocarcinoma?

- a) Autoimmune gastritis
- b) Bile reflux into stomach
- c) Fundic gland polyp
- d) NSAID use
- e) Peptic ulceration of stomach

Q#50: A 39 year old man presents to a general physician with malaise, episodic watery diarrhea and mild weight loss for the past 3 months. On upper GI endoscopy, there was duodenal nodularity. Biopsy is taken with the clinical suspicion of celiac disease. The histopathological section showed pear shaped micro-organisms on the mucosal surface of small intestinal villi. What is the diagnosis?

- a) Celiac disease
- b) Duodenal Amebiasis
- c) Duodenal Giardiasis
- d) Helicobacter pylori infection
- e) Normal duodenal biopsy

Q#51: Which of the following is a characteristic feature of alcoholic liver disease (ALD)?

- a) Decreased serum ferritin levels
- b) Elevated serum alpha-fetoprotein
- c) Elevated serum iron levels
- d) Hypoglycemia
- e) Macrovesicular steatosis on liver biopsy

Q#52: Which of the following dietary factors is thought to be associated with an increased risk of diverticulosis?

- a) High calcium intake
- b) High fiber intake
- c) High fluid intake
- d) Low fiber intake
- e) Low fat intake

Q#53: Which genetic mutation is commonly associated with the development of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)?

- a) APC gene mutation
- b) BRAF gene mutation
- c) KRAS gene mutation
- d) SMAD4 gene mutation
- e) TP53 gene mutation

Q#54: Which of the following diagnostic tests is commonly used to detect Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with gastritis?

- a) Blood test
- b) Biopsy
- c) Breath test
- d) Endoscopy
- e) Stool antigen test

Q#55: In life cycle of diphylobothrium latum which stage is infective stage for human.

- a) Coracidium Larve
- b) Embryotic egg
- c) Egg
- d) Plerocercoid larva
- e) Proceroid larva

Q#56: Blood test which confirmatory test is used to confirm the presence of active hepatitis C infection?

- a) ALT test
- b) HCV genotyping
- c) HCV RNA PCR
- d) IgG Antibody
- e) Liver biopsy

Q#57: A 7-year-old child presents to the pediatric clinic with complaints of intense itching around the anus, especially at night. The child's parents also report noticing small, white, thread-like worms in the child's stool. On further inquiry, the parents mention that the child has been experiencing disturbed sleep due to the itching. The child's hygiene habits are reported to be generally good, but the family lives in close quarters with several other relatives. What is the most likely diagnosis for the child's symptoms?

- a) Giardiasis
- b) Hookworm infection
- c) Pinworm infection
- d) Roundworm infection
- e) Tapeworm infection

Q#58: Which of the following organisms is responsible for amoebic dysentery?

- a) Entamoeba histolytica
- b) Giardia lamblia
- c) Plasmodium falciparum
- d) Toxoplasma gondii
- e) Trichomonas vaginalis

Q#59: A 40-year-old factory worker presents to the emergency department with complaints of severe abdominal pain, difficulty swallowing, and vomiting blood. He reports working with industrial chemicals and accidentally splashed a liquid on his face and swallowed a small amount. Upon examination, there are severe burns around his mouth and esophagus. Which of the following is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- a) Hydrochloric acid
- b) Sulfuric acid
- c) Nitric acid
- d) Acetic acid
- e) Phosphoric acid

Q#60: A 50-year-old gardener is brought to the emergency room after accidentally ingesting a substance while working with plants in his garden. He complains of intense burning pain in his mouth and throat, accompanied by vomiting and abdominal cramps. On examination, there are erosions and ulcerations in his oral cavity. Laboratory tests show evidence of hypocalcemia. Which of the following substances is most likely responsible for his symptoms?

- a) Hydrochloric acid
- b) Sulfuric acid
- c) Nitric acid
- d) Acetic acid
- e) Oxalic acid

Q#61: A 45-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after ingesting a household cleaning product suspected to be a corrosive alkali. He complains of severe throat pain, difficulty swallowing, and abdominal discomfort. On examination, he has drooling, odynophagia, and evidence of chemical burns around his mouth. He appears anxious and distressed. Which of the following postmortem findings would most likely be observed in this case?

- a) Superficial mucosal erosion in the stomach
- b) Blackened esophageal mucosa with ulceration
- c) Grayish-white necrosis of the esophageal mucosa
- d) Hemorrhagic gastritis with erosions
- e) Perforation of the small intestine

Q#62: A 50-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department by ambulance after ingesting a large quantity of vegetable acid in an apparent suicide attempt. She presents with severe abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. On examination, she appears pale and diaphoretic, with signs of dehydration. Which of the following postmortem findings would most likely be observed in this case?

- a) Hemorrhagic gastritis with erosions
- b) Superficial mucosal erosion in the esophagus
- c) Yellowish discoloration of the skin and sclera
- d) Cherry-red discoloration of the lips & oral mucosa
- e) Grayish-white necrosis of the gastric mucosa

Q#63: A 6-year-old child is brought to the hospital, the parents report symptoms such as abdominal pain, irritability, and developmental delays. A blood test confirms elevated lead levels, prompting further investigation and intervention. Which of the following is a potential source of lead exposure for the child?

- a) Regular consumption of seafood
- b) Exposure to secondhand smoke
- c) Playing outdoors in a rural area
- d) Drinking tap water from a well
- e) Attending daycare with strict hygiene protocols

Q#64: A 35-year-old man presents to the emergency department with symptoms of mercury poisoning. He complains of headache, abdominal pain, and difficulty breathing. On examination, he is tachypneic and has a metallic taste in his mouth. Immediate medical intervention is initiated, but despite efforts, the patient's condition deteriorates rapidly. Which of the following postmortem findings would most likely be observed in this case?

- a) Yellowish discoloration of the skin & sclera
- b) Cherry-red discoloration of lips & oral mucosa
- c) Pulmonary edema and congestion
- d) Grayish-white necrosis of the gastric mucosa
- e) Blackened mucosa and ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract

Q#65: A forensic expert is tasked with examining the body of a hiker who was found dead in a remote area. The circumstances suggest a possible snakebite as the cause of death. During the autopsy, the pathologist uncovers several key findings. Which of the following postmortem appearances would most likely be observed in a case of fatal snakebite?

- a) Hemorrhagic gastritis with erosions
- b) Superficial mucosal erosion in the esophagus
- c) Grayish-white necrosis of esophageal mucosa
- d) Ecchymosis and edema around the bite site
- e) Perforation of the small intestine

Q#66: Which of the following findings would be most indicative of a postmortem diagnosis of powder glass ingestion?

- a) Hemorrhagic gastritis with erosions
- b) Superficial mucosal erosion in the esophagus
- c) Presence of sharp, glass-like particles embedded in the gastrointestinal mucosa
- d) Yellowish discoloration of the skin & sclera
- e) Perforation of the small intestine

Q#67: A case involving a fatal injury sustained during a physical altercation. The victim was found with multiple blunt force injuries, and one of the injuries involves trauma to the abdomen, specifically the spleen. Which of the following injuries to the spleen is commonly associated with blunt force trauma?

- a) Laceration
- b) Avulsion
- c) Penetration
- d) Hematoma
- e) Contusion

Q#68: Which of the following substances is commonly used in vitriolage attacks?

- a) Sulfuric acid
- b) Hydrochloric acid
- c) Nitric acid
- d) Acetic acid
- e) Phosphoric acid

Q#69: A 32-year-old man is brought into the emergency department by his coworkers. They report that he suddenly fell unconscious at work after complaining of severe abdominal pain and vomiting. Upon examination the man is found to have a garlic-like odor on his breath, and his vomitus contains blood. His skin appears pale and clammy. His coworkers mention that he works in a pesticide manufacturing plant. Which of the following is this man suspected to have?

- a) Carbon monoxide poisoning
- b) Cyanide poisoning
- c) Phosphorus poisoning
- d) Sulphur poisoning
- e) Lead poisoning

Q#70: What is a common postmortem appearance associated with phosphorus poisoning?

- a) Pink discoloration of the skin
- b) Cherry-red lividity of the skin
- c) Yellow discoloration of the sclera
- d) Cyanosis of the lips and nails
- e) Greenish discoloration of the abdomen

Q#71: Which of the following organs is most commonly affected in fatal cases of phosphorus poisoning?

- a) Liver
- b) Lungs
- c) Kidneys
- d) Brain
- e) Heart

Q#72: Q14. Which of the following findings is often observed in the kidneys during postmortem examination in cases of copper poisoning?

- a) Renal calculi
- b) Tubular necrosis
- c) Glomerular sclerosis
- d) Cortical atrophy
- e) Hydronephrosis

Q#73: What is a characteristic feature of the central nervous system in cases of severe carbonic acid poisoning?

- a) Cerebral edema
- b) Cerebral hemorrhage
- c) Basal ganglia calcification
- d) Focal demyelination
- e) Ischemic necrosis

Q#74: A 35-year-old male is brought to the emergency room after accidentally ingesting a chemical substance at his workplace. He was found unconscious by his colleagues near a spilled container. On examination, he appears pale and diaphoretic. He is hypotensive with a heart rate of 120 beats per minute. There is evidence of severe oral and oropharyngeal burns. What is the most likely cause of his condition?

- a) Hydrochloric acid poisoning
- b) Sulfuric acid poisoning
- c) Nitric acid poisoning
- d) Acetic acid poisoning
- e) Phosphoric acid poisoning

Q#75: Chernobyl tragedy reminds us of severe massive explosion of nuclear reactor and release of nuclear radiations. What kind of epidemic is this?

- a) Point source epidemic
- b) Propagated epidemic
- c) Modern epidemic
- d) continuous epidemic
- e) secular epidemic

Q#76: In late 1950s, 10,000 children were born with severe deformities such as phocomelia. A study was done with forming two groups of mothers, one who gave birth to deformed babies, other who gave birth to normal babies and mothers were inquired about exposures in pregnancy. What type of study design is this?

- a) Cross sectional-sectional study
- b) Case control study.
- c) Cohort study
- d) Experimental study
- e) Quasi experimental study

Q#77: A study is planned to be done to compare efficacy of Aldomet vs Labetalol in controlling raised blood pressure in pregnant women with pre-eclampsia. What is the gold standard study design for this type of research?

- a) Cross sectional-sectional study
- b) Case control study.
- c) Cohort study
- d) Randomized control trial
- e) Quasi experimental study

Q#78: A study was done to see the effect of sun exposure on skin among two groups of football players. One group of players selected who used sunscreen, another group selected who did not use sunscreen. Latter both groups were compared for incidence of skin damage. What type of study design is this?

- a) Cross sectional-sectional study
- b) Case control study.
- c) Cohort study
- d) Clinical trial
- e) Quasi experimental study

Q#79: What is best study design to study rare exposure?

- a) Cross sectional-sectional study
- b) Case control study.
- c) Cohort study
- d) Experimental study
- e) Quasi experimental study

Q#80: A study was conducted to see the effect of earthquake on exacerbation of cardiovascular disease related mortality. Taking disaster as natural intervention and similar people living in non-disaster-stricken area as controls. What type of study design is this?

- a) Cross sectional-sectional study
- b) Case control study.
- c) Cohort study
- d) Ecological study
- e) Quasi experimental study

Q#81: Which of the following statements is true regarding the t-test?

- a) It is used to compare means of two groups
- b) It is used to compare variances of two independent groups
- c) It is used to compare co efficient of variance of two related groups
- d) It is used to compare variances of two related groups
- e) It is used to compare standard deviation of two related groups

Q#82: If a new effective treatment for a non-communicable disease is initiated and all other factors remain the same, which of the following is most likely to happen.

- a) Prevalence will not change
- b) incidence will not change
- c) incidence and prevalence both will change
- d) incidence and prevalence both will not change
- e) incidence will change

Q#83: A cross-sectional study conducted in a community finds that out of 1000 individuals surveyed, 200 have been diagnosed with hypertension. What is the prevalence of hypertension in this community?

- a) 0.02
- b) 0.2
- c) 0.5

- d) 2
- e) 20

$\frac{200}{1000}$

$\frac{200}{1000}$

Q#84: What is the suitable one tailed alternate hypothesis if researcher wants to compare heights in inches of German adult males with Pakistani adult males?

- a) There is a difference between the mean height of the two groups
- b) There is no difference between the mean height of the two groups
- c) The mean height of group 1 is greater than the mean height of group 2
- d) The median height of group 1 and mean of group 2 both are same.
- e) There is difference between modal heights of two groups

Q#85: When is a Z-test typically used in biostatistics?

- a) When the sample size is small
- b) When the population standard deviation is known
- c) When comparing median of two independent groups
- d) When comparing variances of two independent groups
- e) When the population standard deviation is not known

Q#86: Which of the following factors does affect prevalence?

- a) Duration of the disease
- b) Age of the population
- c) Gender distribution

- d) Socioeconomic status
- e) Severity of symptoms

Q#87: The Chi-Square test is used to analyze which type of data?

- a) Continuous data
- b) Categorical data
- c) Ordinal data

- d) Ratio data
- e) Interval data

Q#88: Which of the following statements about scatter diagram is true?

- a) Scatter diagram are only used for displaying categorical data
- b) Scatter diagram are effective for showing relationships between two continuous variables
- c) Scatter diagram are used exclusively in qualitative research
- d) Scatter diagram are best suited for displaying the distribution of a single variable
- e) Scatter diagram cannot identify trends or patterns in data

Q#89: Which of the following is a common method for visually presenting categorical data in biostatistics?

- a) Scatter plot
- b) Histogram
- c) Box plot

- d) Line graph
- e) Pie chart

Q#90: When interpreting a confidence interval with 95% confidence level, what statement is correct?

- a) There is a 95% chance that the true population parameter lies within the interval
- b) There is a 5% chance that the sample mean lies within the interval
- c) The population mean is guaranteed to be within the interval
- d) There is a 95% chance that the true sample statistics lies within the interval
- e) There is a 5% chance that the sample mean lies outside the interval

Q#91: Which of the following best describes regression analysis in biostatistics?

- a) A method used to determine causation between variables
- b) A technique for predicting the value of one variable based on the value of another variable
- c) A process of summarizing data using descriptive statistics
- d) A method exclusively used in qualitative research
- e) A technique for calculating probabilities in experiments

Q#92: Which value of the correlation coefficient represents a perfect positive linear relationship between two variables?

- a) 1.0
- b) 0.5
- c) 0.7

- d) 0.0
- e) 0.8

Q#93: A 45-year-old male patient complains of recurrent abdominal pain, especially after meals. He reports a history of occasional heartburn and bloating. After diagnostic tests confirm the presence of a peptic ulcer, the physician decides to initiate pharmacological therapy. Which of the following drugs is the most appropriate choice for the initial management of this patient's peptic ulcer?

- a) Omeprazole
- b) Acetaminophen
- c) Diphenhydramine
- d) Prednisolone
- e) Metformin

Q#94: A 30-year-old woman presents to the clinic with complaints of watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps for the past two days. She reports no fever or blood in her stool but mentions recent travel abroad. Considering her symptoms, the physician decides to prescribe an antidiarrheal agent. Which of the following drugs would be the most appropriate choice for managing her acute diarrhea?

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Diphenhydramine
- c) Loperamide
- d) Metformin
- e) Omeprazole

Q#95: A 55-year-old male patient presents to the clinic with complaints of fatigue, loss of appetite, and jaundice. Upon further investigation, the physician diagnoses him with chronic hepatitis C infection. Considering the available treatment options, which of the following drugs is a direct-acting antiviral (DAA) commonly used in the management of chronic hepatitis C infection?

- a) Ribavirin
- b) Interferon alpha
- c) Ledipasvir
- d) Sofosbuvir
- e) All of the above

Q#96: Which of the following drugs is commonly used for the treatment of peptic ulcers by reducing gastric acid secretion?

- a) Acetaminophen
- b) Ibuprofen
- c) Ranitidine
- d) Prednisolone
- e) Interferon

Q#97: Which of the following drug is not used for motion sickness?

- a) Scopolamine
- b) Cinnarizine
- c) Cyclizine
- d) Promethazine
- e) Metocloperamide

Q#98: Metocloperamide blocks Apomorphine induced vomiting, produces muscle dystonia and increases prolactin release, indicates that it has:

- a) Anticholinergic action
- b) Antihistaminic action
- c) Anti 5-HT₃ action
- d) Antidopaminergic action
- e) Antiadrenergic action

Q#99: A 25 years old female presented with Abdomen pain for last 6 months. Pain was Infrequent initially but pain episodes are 2-3 times in a week for the last 3 months. Increased Stool Frequency, Loose Stool Consistency. There is no history of weight loss, fever, blood in stools and fatty stools. What is the likely diagnosis?

- a) Celiac Sprue
- b) Crohn's Disease
- c) Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- d) Ulcerative Colitis
- e) Diverticulitis

Q#100: A 25-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department after ingesting a large quantity of aspirin in a suicide attempt. She is conscious but complains of ringing in her ears, nausea, and hyperventilation. Her initial arterial blood gas analysis shows pH 7.50, PaCO₂ 25 mm Hg, and HCO₃⁻ 18 mEq/L. What is the most appropriate initial treatment for this patient?

- a) Intravenous fluids and electrolytes
- b) Gastric lavage
- c) Hemodialysis
- d) Activated charcoal
- e) Sodium bicarbonate

Q#101: A 35-year-old man is admitted to the hospital with severe aspirin poisoning. He presents with confusion, metabolic acidosis, and signs of acute renal failure. His serum salicylate level is significantly elevated. Despite initial management with intravenous fluids, activated charcoal, and alkalization of urine with sodium bicarbonate, his condition continues to deteriorate. What is the next best step in management?

- a) Administering N-acetylcysteine
- b) Initiating hemodialysis
- c) Providing supportive care in the ICU
- d) Administering flumazenil
- e) Performing gastric lavage

Q#102: Which of the following drugs is most commonly associated with dose-dependent hepatotoxicity?

- a) Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)
- b) Amoxicillin
- c) Ibuprofen
- d) Metformin
- e) Amlodipine

Q#103: Which drug is a known cause of idiosyncratic hepatotoxicity, particularly associated with anti-tuberculosis treatment?

- a) Rifampin
- b) Isoniazid
- c) Ethambutol
- d) Streptomycin
- e) Pyrazinamide

Q#104: A 30 year patient diagnosed a case of gastric ulcer. He is taking medication for treatment of ulcer. Which of the following anti-ulcer drug having anti-androgenic effects?

- a) Sucralfate.
- b) Cimetidine.
- c) Metronidazole.
- d) Clarithromycin
- e) Amoxicillin

Q#105: A patient with hepatic encephalopathy, which one of the following drug is of proven benefit in the treatment of hepatic encephalopathy.

- a) Levodopa
- b) Bromocriptine.
- c) Keto analogues of essential amino acids.
- d) Branched chain amino acid
- e) Tetracycline.

Q#106: A 45 year old man with duodenal ulcer was treated with a combination of drugs intended to heal the mucosal damage and to eradicate H.pylori. Which of the following antibacterial drug is used commonly to eradicate intestinal H pylori?

- a) Cefazolin.
- b) Ciprofloxacin
- c) Clarithromycin.
- d) Clindamycin.
- e) Vancomycin

Q#107: Amoeba causes amoebic dysentery and hepatic cyst in our body. Which of the following is drug of choice for treatment of hepatic amebiasis?

- a) Albendazole
- b) Metronidazole
- c) Clarithromycin
- d) Minocycline
- e) Ornidazole

Q#108: A female patient who is being treated for chronic hepatitis B develops nephrotoxicity while on treatment. Which is the most likely medication she is taking for HBV treatment?

- a) Adefovir
- b) Cidofovir
- c) Entecavir
- d) Lamivudine
- e) Telbivudine

Q#109: Which one is the property of interferon?

- a) Oral bioavailability < 1%
- b) Administered as SC and IV
- c) Half-lives 1-4 hours
- d) Weekly administration of pegylated interferon
- e) All of the above

Q#110: A 40 year old male presents to his physician with fatigue, joint pains and abdominal discomfort. On examination he is jaundiced and mildly tender in right hypochondrium. Laboratory tests show deranged liver function tests and his serum ferritin level is raised. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Acute hepatitis
- b) Autoimmune hepatitis
- c) Hemochromatosis
- d) Primary biliary cholangitis
- e) Wilson's disease

Q#111: A 30 year old lady presents in emergency with high grade fever, abdominal pain and diarrhea for one week. On examination she is febrile and has faint rose colored rash on upper body. She is diagnosed as having enteric fever. What is the investigation of choice for enteric fever?

- a) Blood culture
- b) Bone marrow culture
- c) Complete blood count
- d) Stool culture
- e) Stool routine investigation

Q#112: A 50 year old female with history of cirrhosis secondary to chronic hepatitis presents in emergency with hematemesis and melena. On examination she has signs of shock. Cause of hematemesis is suspected to be variceal bleeding and initial resuscitation is done in emergency. What medication is given in emergency to reduce portal hypertension?

- a) ACE inhibitors
- b) Carvedilol
- c) Furosemide
- d) Octreotide
- e) Omeprazole

Q#113: A 25 year old man presents to General physician with fatigue, nausea and yellow discoloration of sclera which started a week ago. On examination he is jaundiced and has tender enlarged liver. His laboratory tests reveal elevated liver enzymes and positive anti- HAV (hepatitis A) antibodies. What is the mode of transmission of hepatitis A virus?

- a) Animal or insect bite
- b) Contaminated blood and blood products
- c) Fecal-oral route
- d) Respiratory (droplet) transmission
- e) Sexual transmission

Q#114: A 35 year old male presents to physician with three month history of burning epigastric pain and bloating. His pain is worse after taking meals. He denies any history of co-morbidities and medication use. He is diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease. What next step will you follow in his management?

- a) Dietary modification
- b) Give antacids
- c) Give proton pump inhibitors
- d) Test and treat H. Pylori infection
- e) Treat H. pylori infection empirically

Q#115: A 50 year old male with history of cirrhosis secondary to Hepatitis B presents in emergency with hematemesis and melena for one day. On examination his blood pressure is 80/60mmHg, pulse is feeble and he is pale. You are suspecting variceal bleeding and initial resuscitation is done in emergency. What investigation will you order after initial resuscitation?

- a) Barium studies
- b) Bronchoscopy
- c) Upper GI endoscopy
- d) Ultrasound abdomen
- e) X-ray erect abdomen

Q#116: A 21 year old male develops malaise, fatigue and loss of appetite three weeks after a meal at a fast food cafe. He noted passing dark color urine. On examination, he has scleral icterus and right upper quadrant tenderness. Lab studies shows serum ALT of 458 IU/L and total bilirubin is 3.9 mg/dl. His symptoms decrease over the next 3 weeks. On returning, he finds that the fast food cafe has been closed by the city health department. Which of the following serological test results is most likely to be positive in this patient?

- a) Anti HBS antibody
- b) Anti-HDV antibody
- c) Anti HCV antibody
- d) Anti-HAV antibody
- e) Anti HEV antibody

Q#117: A 16 year old boy is diagnosed with acute gastroenteritis. On examination he appears miserable but alert, has sunken eyes, dry mucous membranes and reduced skin turgor. His pulse is 100/min and blood pressure is 80/60mmHg. He refuses to drink oral rehydration solution (ORS) offered to him. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step?

- a) He should be offered fruit juice or lemonade to encourage oral intake
- b) An Nasogastric tube should be passed and oral rehydration solution given through that
- c) He should receive an intravenous fluid bolus with 10–20 mL/kg of 0.9% saline
- d) He should be given intravenous antibiotics.
- e) None of the above

Q#118: What is the predominant route of transmission for HEV infection?

- a) Person-to-person contact
- b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water
- c) Vertical transmission from mother to child
- d) Parenteral route of infection
- e) Transmission by blood transfusion

Q#119: Which of the following agents is recommended for primary prophylaxis of large esophageal varices and acts to decrease both portal flow and intrahepatic resistance?

- a) Prazosin
- b) Isosorbide mononitrate
- c) Carvedilol
- d) Propranolol
- e) Simvastatin

Q#120: Being assigned responsibility for something that you have done or something you are supposed to do?

- a) Responsibility
- b) Morality
- c) Punctuality
- d) Accountability
- e) Respectfulness