



Women Medical College, Abbottabad  
1<sup>st</sup> Year MBBS BLOCK "K" 2023-19-06-2023

- Which of the following drug irreversibly inhibits H<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase enzyme and is used in the treatment of peptic ulcer?
  - Cimetidine
  - Sucralfate
  - Misoprostol
  - Omeprazole
  - Bismuth sulphate
- Which macrolide is indicated in H.Pylori induced peptic ulcer treatment in triple therapy?
  - Erythromycin
  - Clarithromycin
  - Azithromycin
  - Roxithromycin
  - Telithromycin
- Which histamine H<sub>2</sub> blocker has most marked inhibitory effect on microsomal cytochrome P-450 enzyme?
  - Ranitidine
  - Famotidine
  - Cimetidine
  - Roxatidine
  - Omeprazole
- In peptic ulcer, an acids are now primarily used for:
  - Prompt pain relief
  - Ulcer healing
  - Preventing ulcer relapse
  - Control of bleeding from ulcer
  - Reduce side effects
- Which gastro-prokinetic drug produces extra pyramidal side effects?
  - Domeperidone
  - Metoclopramide
  - Cisapride
  - Ondansetron
  - Promethazine
- The most effective antiemetic for controlling cisplatin induced vomiting is:
  - Prochlorperazine
  - Metoclopramide
  - Domperidone
  - Ondansetron
  - Promethazine
- Which of the following drug belongs to osmotic laxatives?
  - Castor oil
  - Lactulose
  - Magnesium sulphate
  - Liquid paraffin
  - Bisacodyl
- The most suitable laxative for a patient of irritable bowel disease with spastic constipation is:
  - Dietary fiber
  - Liquid paraffin
  - Bisacodyl
  - Senna
  - Castor oil
- Which of the following drugs belongs to mixed amoebicidal?
  - Emetine
  - Chloroquine
  - Secnidazole
  - Ketoconazole
  - Paromomycin
- Most serious side effect seen with Emetine when used as anti amoebic agent is:

- a. Sinusitis
- b. Alopecia
- c. Acne vulgaris
- d. Cardiac arrhythmias
- e. Trigeminal neuralgia

11. The following precaution should be advised to the patient while prescribing metronidazole?

- a. To avoid driving
- b. To get leukocyte count every month
- c. To avoid fatty / fried food
- d. To avoid milk products
- e. To avoid alcoholic beverages

12. Mebendazole is most effective against which of the following microorganism / parasite:

- a. Entamoebahistolytica
- b. Entrobilusvermicularis
- c. Plasmodium falciparum
- d. Yersinia pestis
- e. Leishmaniadonovani

13. Which of the following drug among antihelminthics can cause corneal opacities?

- a. Albendazole
- b. Niclosamide
- c. Ivermectin
- d. Piperazine
- e. Pyrantelpamoate

14. What is true about Human interferon Alpha (interferon  $\alpha$ )

- a. It is used to treat HIV infection
- b. It is used to treat Kaposi sarcoma in AIDs patients.
- c. It is curative for hepatitis B
- d. It is curative for hepatitis A
- e. It is active orally

15. Which of the following drugs orally used for treatment of Hepatitis C infection along with interferon  $\alpha$ :

- a. Lamivudine
- b. Ribavarine
- c. Amantadine
- d. Metronidazole
- e. Tenofovir

16. Drugs which undergo high degree of first pass metabolism:

- a. Have low oral bioavailability
- b. Have greater therapeutic effects
- c. Are primarily excreted in bile
- d. Are contraindicated in liver disease
- e. Have zero order kinetics of elimination

17. A 14 years old male is found to have multiple almost 120 colonic polyps and few almost 3 stomach polyps on colonoscopy and endoscopy respectively. His grandfather died of colonic adenocarcinoma. He has also some vision problem. What syndrome he is likely suffering from?

- a. Juvenile polyposis
- b. Peutz-Jeghers polyposis
- c. Hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer/HNPCC
- d. Familial adenomatous polyposis/FAP
- e. Irritable bowel syndrome

18. There is a well circumscribed tumor having nests of monomorphic cells with salt and pepper chromatin incidentally found in Gastrointestinal tract of a patient operated for another reason. The most common likely site of this tumor in GIT is:

- a. Stomach
- b. Biliary tract
- c. Rectum
- d. Appendix
- e. Liver

19. A 65 years old female presents with complaint of blood and mucus in stools with on and off diarrhea. Endoscopy of small bowel reveals skip lesions with sharply demarcated deep ulcers surrounded by normal looking mucosa. Microscopy reveals transmural inflammation with epithelioid granulomas along with crypt abscess and distortion. These are the characteristic findings of?

- a. Crohns disease
- b. Ulcerative colitis
- c. Celiac disease
- d. Tropical sprue
- e. Microscopic colitis

20. A 13 months old baby has on off watery diarrhea since the start of weaning at 6 months. What single serological marker would support the likely diagnosis in this patient?

- a. Serum amylase
- b. TyphidotIgM
- c. Tissue transglutaminase antibody
- d. p-ANCA
- e. TyphidotIgG

21. A polyp resected from colon of 11 year old male with mucocutaneous freckles has a lobulated contour with christmas tree like appearance. On microscopy stroma of polyp is resected by arborizing network of smooth muscles with complex glands in between. What type of polyp this is? :

- a. Hyperplastic polyp
- b. Juvenile polyp
- c. Villous adenoma
- d. Inflammatory polyp
- e. Peutz-Jeghers polyp

22. A young patient presented with chronic gastritis along with megaloblastic anemia. His serum B12 and folate levels are in process. Biopsy of gastric mucosa has been taken. The most likely findings in biopsy would be:

- a. Atrophic mucosa of body and fundus only with intestinal metaplasia
- b. Noncaseating Granulomas in the body mucosa
- c. Dense inflammation in antral mucosa with visible H.pylori
- d. Eosinophils in antral and body mucosa
- e. Glandular hyperplasia in antral mucosa with regenerative changes

23. A 65 years old male smoker presents with right sided parotid tumor. Histological examination of biopsy reveal papillae lined by pink oncocytic cells with dense underlying lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate in stroma. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- a. Pleomorphic adenoma
- b. Warthin tumor
- c. Carcinoid/low grade neuroendocrine tumor
- d. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- e. Bronchogenic adenocarcinoma

24. Which of the following are the characteristics of right sided colon tumor?

- a. It is not found in HNPCC patients in contrast to Left sided colon cancers
- b. It does not differ significantly from left sided colon cancer in clinical presentation
- c. Late presents as metastasis in bone and always moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma
- d. Early presents with abdominal discomfort, change in bowel habits and obstruction as constricting mass and shows range of differentiation in histology.
- e. Late presents with iron deficiency anemia, as exophytic mass and mucinous or poorly differentiated in microscopy

25. A 54-year-old man with a long history of indigestion after meals and "heartburn" presents with upper abdominal pain. He was treated with proton-pump inhibitors for gastroesophageal reflux 3 years previously. An endoscopic biopsy of the lower esophagus shows glandular metaplasia. He is at increased risk of developing which of the following diseases of the esophagus?

- a. Achalasia
- b. Adenocarcinoma
- c. Candidiasis
- d. Plummer-Vinson syndrome
- e. Varices

26. A 30 year old male presents with dementia, Hemiballism and de-arranged liver enzymes. On further evaluation his abdominal Ultrasound shows cirrhosis of the liver. His Viral serology is negative. What is the most likely next finding in this patient?

- a. Periodic Acid Schiff Stain shows red cytoplasmic granules in hepatocytes.
- b. Kayser Fleisher rings in cornea
- c. Highly increased Alpha feto proteins
- d. Antimitochondrial antibodies in blood
- e. Central cyanosis

27. A 58-year-old woman is brought to the emergency department 4 hours after vomiting blood and experiencing bloody stools. The patient was diagnosed with alcoholic cirrhosis 2 years ago. The patient subsequently goes into shock and expires. Which of the following is the most likely underlying cause of hematemesis and hematochezia in the patient?

- a. Alcoholic hepatitis
- b. Ischemia of the gastric mucosa
- c. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- d. Peptic ulcer disease
- e. Portal hypertension

28. A 58-year-old woman presents with 2-month history of abdominal discomfort and dark stools. Physical examination shows pallor but no evidence of jaundice. Laboratory studies disclose a microcytic, hypochromic anemia, with a hemoglobin level of 6.7 g/dL. A barium swallow radiograph reveals a "leather bottle" appearance of the stomach. Microscopic examination shows diffusely infiltrating malignant cells, many of which are "signet ring" cells, in the stomach wall. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Fungating adenocarcinoma
- b. Gastric leiomyosarcoma
- c. Gastric lymphoma
- d. Linitis plastica
- e. Ménétrier disease

29. A 56 year old obese female presents to ER after being found unconscious by her daughter. Paramedics report that the female is found in stuporous condition covered with vomit. On arrival at ER, she is clammy and her BP is 85/50mmHg. Her serum amylase is raised. Which of the following is the most likely cause of hypotension?

- a. Alpha cell tumor of pancreas
- b. Ectopic pancreas
- c. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- d. Pancreatic adenocarcinoma
- e. Cystic fibrosis

30. A 45 year old man presents with malaise, anorexia and vomiting to emergency room. The physician notices slight jaundice. Blood examination shows marked elevation of ALT and AST with AST/ALT ratio being 2.5. Alkaline phosphatase is near normal. Serum Copper and Iron are normal. Histopathological reports show Mallory bodies in hepatocytes. Liver damage from which of the following diseases most likely accounts for these findings?

- a. Biliary cirrhosis
- b. Viral hepatitis
- c. Alcoholic hepatitis
- d. Hemochromatosis
- e. Wilson's disease

31. A 30 year old married woman presents to gynaecology OPD for routine checkup. She is taking Oral Contraceptive Pills for contraception for the last 4 years. She reports slight discomfort in the right hypochondrium. Alpha protein level is essentially within normal limits. Ultrasound shows a space occupying lesion. She is physically fine otherwise. This lesion is most likely

- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- b. Hepatic adenoma
- c. Angiosarcoma
- d. Hepatic amebiasis
- e. Echinococcus granulosus cyst

32. A 65 year old male presents with complaint of right upper quadrant pain. He was diagnosed HCV 20 years back. He also gives a history of ill health, fever, decreased appetite and fatigue. Biopsy specimen shows presence of bile and atypical lymphocytes. Apart from CT scan and other tests which tumor marker you will order to support your diagnosis?

- a. Beta HCG
- b. Carcino-embryonic antigen
- c. Alpha feto protein
- d. CA-125
- e. CA-15

33. A 26 year old malnourished female presents to medicine OPD with mild abdominal discomfort in Right hypochondrium. On taking further history, she has had diarrhea for 2 weeks. Ultrasound abdomen shows space occupying lesion. Biopsy specimen shows a abscess. Most likely cause of this liver abscess is:

- a. E. coli
- b. Klebsiella sp.
- c. Entamoeba histolytica
- d. Acute hepatitis
- e. Echinococcus granulosus cyst

34. A 25 year old man had been experiencing intermittent diarrhea which, over years, progressed to severe diarrhea, alternating with constipation, rectal bleeding, and passage of mucus. On physical examination, the abdomen is tender over the left iliac fossa. Stools examination fails to reveal parasites. Colonoscopy demonstrates inflammation limited to the rectum, with no higher lesions. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Celiac Disease
- b. Crohn Disease
- c. Hirschprung Disease
- d. Tropical sprue
- e. Ulcerative colitis

35. A 10 year old boy complains of intermittent abdominal pain. Endoscopy fails to demonstrate peptic ulcer or chronic gastritis. The clinician suspects that the patient may have a heterotopic rest of gastric mucosa that is producing enough acid to cause ulceration of adjacent mucosa. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Ectopic pancreatic tissue
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. False diverticulum
- d. Appendicitis
- e. Cancer of the cecum

36. A 65 year old woman dies of metastatic liver cancer. The liver at autopsy shows a multinodular vascular tumor that histologically is composed of anastomosing channels lined by anaplastic endothelial cells. The liver parenchyma between tumor nodules appears normal. The histopathologist gives a preliminary diagnosis of

angiosarcoma of the liver. Which of the following risk factors is associated with this form of liver cancer?

- a. Cirrhosis
- b. Hemochromatosis
- c. Exposure to vinyl chloride
- d. Hepatitis B virus infection
- e. Oral contraceptive use

37. A 60yrs old lady presents with a small swelling at the angle of the jaw for last 2 years which is painless. On exam it is non-tender and palpated as discrete mass. Surgeon wants to excise the lesion but he is worried about the facial nerve that may get damaged during the excision. What is most likely the diagnosis?

- a. Saladenitis
- b. Warthin tumor
- c. Parotitis
- d. Papillary cystadenoma
- e. Pleomorphic adenoma

38. A 35 years old female was admitted in hospital for severe pain in right hypochondrium. Ultrasound revealed gall stones. Elective laproscopic surgery of her gall bladder was done and specimen was sent for histopathology. The Histopathologist mentions ROKITANSKY -ASCHOFF sinuses in his report. These are characteristic of?

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Chronic cholecystitis
- c. Acute pancreatitis
- d. Acute hepatitis
- e. Chronic hepatitis

39. During the pathogenesis of Pancreatitis which enzyme after activation from its proenzyme form can activate other enzymes and clotting, Kinin and compliment systems?

- a. Phospholipase
- b. Trypsin
- c. Elastase
- d. Alpha amylase
- e. Lipase

40. An outbreak of acute hepatitis in the months of July and August is traced to the mixing of sewage with drinking water. The patients had jaundice, arthralgias and low-grade fever. Transaminases were markedly raised. None of the patients developed chronic disease. Only two patients died during the outbreak, both were pregnant females. What is the likeliest cause of this outbreak?

- a. HAV
- b. HEV
- c. HBV
- d. HDV
- e. HCV

41. A diabetic patient with raised ALT has steatosis and parenchymal inflammation with Mallory bodies on biopsy of liver. The most likely findings in biopsy are of:

- a. Chronic hepatitis
- b. Acute hepatitis
- c. Steatohepatitis
- d. Autoimmune hepatitis
- e. Drug induced hepatitis

42. A department of pathology reviews pathology reports of colorectal adenomas over the past 15 years and correlates them with clinical data. What set of factors is most likely to correlate with the risk of developing colorectal carcinoma?

- a. Polyp size, histologic type, severity of dysplasia
- b. Polyp size and anatomic location
- c. Patient age, polyp size
- d. Polyp size and gender of patient
- e. Patients age and histologic type

43. A 70-year-old lady who is a case of colon cancer. On biopsy, her cancer has invaded the muscularis propria. Two pericolic nodes are involved with no metastasis. What is the TNM stage of her colon cancer?

- a. T2N1M0
- b. T1N2M0
- c. T2N2M0
- d. T2N1M1
- e. T2N0M0

44. A 42-year-old obese woman presents with severe abdominal pain that radiates to the back. There is no history of alcohol or drug abuse. The blood pressure is 90/45 mm Hg, respirations are 32 per minute, and pulse is 100 per minute. Physical examination shows abdominal tenderness, guarding, and rigidity. An X-ray film of the chest shows a left pleural effusion. Laboratory studies reveal elevated serum amylase (850 U/L) and lipase (675 U/L), and hypocalcemia (7.8 mg/dL). Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Acute pancreatitis
- c. Alcoholic hepatitis
- d. Chronic calcifying pancreatitis
- e. Dissecting aortic aneurysm

45. A 50-year-old woman complains of persistent abdominal pain, anorexia, and abdominal distention. Her past medical history is significant for a previous hospitalization for acute pancreatitis. Physical examination shows jaundice and a nonpulsatile abdominal mass. Laboratory studies reveal normal serum levels of bilirubin, AST, and ALT. CT scan of the abdomen shows a fluid-filled cavity in the head of the pancreas. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- b. Cystadenoma

- c. Pancreatic cystadenoma
- d. Pancreatic islet cell tumor
- e. Pancreatic pseudocyst

46. A patient develops anemia and weight loss and slight abdominal discomfort. On questioning, the patient is a known case of chronic gastritis. Which of the following type of malignancy is most strongly associated with this patient's condition?

- a. Gastric lymphoma
- b. Intestinal type of gastric adenocarcinoma
- c. Diffuse type of gastric adenocarcinoma
- d. Squamous type of oesophageal carcinoma
- e. Adenocarcinoma of oesophagus

47. A 50-year-old man with a history of alcohol abuse is found to have elevated liver enzymes. A liver biopsy shows the microscopic features of fatty change (steatosis). If the patient abstains from further drinking, this condition will most likely evolve into which of the following?

- a. Acute hepatitis
- b. Chronic hepatitis
- c. Complete regression
- d. Hyperplastic nodules
- e. Malignant degeneration

48. A 54-year-old woman complains of burning pain in her epigastrium and vomiting a few days after she started taking medication for her rheumatoid arthritis. Which of the following forms of gastritis would most likely be found in this patient?

- a. Acute gastritis
- b. Chronic antral gastritis
- c. Chronic fundal gastritis
- d. Hypertrophic gastritis
- e. Lymphocytic gastritis

49. A 32 year old woman presents with complaints of several months of burning substernal chest pain exacerbated by large meals, cigarettes and caffeine. Her symptoms are worse when she lies on her back, especially while sleeping at night. Antacids often improve her symptoms. This patient is at risk for which of the following conditions?

- a. Cardiac ischemia
- b. Columnar metaplasia of distal esophagus
- c. Esophageal web
- d. Leiomyoma of the esophagus
- e. Mallory Weiss lesion in the esophagus

50. A 40-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of burning epigastric pain that usually occurs between meals. The pain can be relieved with antacids or food. The patient also reports a recent history of tarry stools. She denies taking aspirin or NSAIDs. Laboratory studies show a microcytic, hypochromic anemia. Gastroscopy reveals a bleeding mucosal defect in the antrum measuring 1.5 cm in diameter. An endoscopic biopsy shows that the lesion lacks mucosal lining cells and is composed of amorphous, cellular debris and numerous neutrophils. Which of the following is the most important factor in the pathogenesis of this patient's disease?

- a. Achlorhydria
- b. Acute ischemia
- c. Autoimmunity
- d. Gastrinoma
- e. Helicobacter pylori infection

51. A 27-year-old woman presents with a 9-month history of bloody diarrhea and crampy abdominal pain. Three weeks ago, she noticed that her left knee was swollen, red, and painful. Her temperature is  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $101^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Abdominal palpation reveals tenderness over the left lower

quadrant. Laboratory studies show moderate anemia with a hemoglobin level of 9.3 g/dL. Microscopic examination of the stool reveals numerous red and white blood cells. A diffusely red, bleeding, friable colonic mucosa is visualized by colonoscopy. The colon is subsequently removed. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Adenocarcinoma
- b. Carcinoid tumor
- c. Crohn disease
- d. Pseudomembranous colitis
- e. Ulcerative colitis

52. A 60 year old man presents to his physician because of progressive dysphagia, first to solids and then to liquids. Endoscopy reveals a large fungating mass 2cm above the Gastroesophageal junction. Biopsy of the mass shows that the glands have extended into muscular layer and contain large hyperchromatic nuclei. A diagnosis of esophageal adenocarcinoma is made. Which of the following conditions can result in the development of this lesion?

- a. Esophageal rings
- b. Esophageal webs
- c. Reflux esophagitis
- d. Scleroderma
- e. Sliding hiatal hernia

53. A 2 years old symptomatic child has increased serum ALT and raised serum direct/conjugated bilirubin levels since birth. Diagnosis is?

- a. Crigler - Najjar syndrome 1
- b. Crigler - Najjar syndrome II
- c. Gilbert syndrome
- d. Dubin Johnson syndrome
- e. Rotor syndrome

54. A WINDOW period in hepatitis B serology means?



- a. When Hepatitis B s antigen disappears but hepatitis B s antibody has not appeared yet .
- b. When Hepatitis B e antigen disappears but hepatitis e antibody has not appeared yet .
- c. When Hepatitis B c antigen disappears but hepatitis c antibody has not appeared yet .
- d. When HBV DNA disappears but Hepatitis B surface antibody has not appeared yet
- e. When Hepatitis B s antigen disappears but hepatitis e antibody has not appeared yet

55. A 22-year-old woman from India presents with a 1-week history of fever, malaise, and nausea. The patient is 6 months pregnant. Physical examination reveals jaundice and right upper quadrant pain. Results of laboratory studies include serum bilirubin of 5.2 mg/dL (60% conjugated), AST of 400 U/L, ALT of 192 U/L, alkaline phosphatase of 70 U/L, anti-HAV antibodies negative, HBsAg negative, and IgM anti-hepatitis E virus (anti-HEV) antibodies positive. The patient is at high risk for which of the following?

- a. Diabetes mellitus
- b. Fulminant liver failure
- c. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- d. Renal failure
- e. Sclerosing cholangitis

56. Biopsy of primary liver tumor reveals adenocarcinoma. Which of the following parasites is cause of this?

- a. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b. *Opisthorchis viverrini*
- c. *Giardia lamblia*
- d. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- e. *Echinococcus granulosus*

57. A 55-year-old, obese man comes to the physician for routine physical examination. His past medical history is

significant for type 2 diabetes mellitus that is controlled by medication and diet. The patient neither drinks nor smokes. Physical examination shows mild hepatomegaly. Laboratory studies reveal normal serum levels of albumin and bilirubin and mildly elevated serum levels of AST and ALT (80 and 100 U/L, respectively). Abdominal ultrasound reveals diffuse fatty infiltration of the liver. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Autoimmune hepatitis
- b. Cirrhosis of the liver
- c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- d. Glycogen storage disease
- e. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

58. Fatal dose of croton tiglium is:

- a. 3 seeds
- b. 21 drops of oil
- c. 8 seeds
- d. 10 drops of oil
- e. 4 seeds

59. Following is used as an abortifacient:

- a. ergot
- b. capsicum
- c. croton tiglium
- d. ricinus communis
- e. abrus precatorius

60. Capsaicin and capsin are the active principles of which of the following vegetable poison:

- a. capsicum
- b. croton tiglium
- c. calotropis gigantea
- d. procera
- e. plumbago rosea

61. Phosy jaw, an osteomyelitis of the jaw with multiple sinuses discharging foul smelling pus occurs in which poisoning:

- a. acute iodine poisoning
- b. chronic iodine poisoning

- c. chronic phosphorous poisoning
- d. bromide poisoning
- e. acute phosphorous poisoning

- b. 20gms
- c. 15gms
- d. 25gms
- e. 0.5gms

62. Fatal dose of phosphorous poisoning is:

- a. 120mg
- b. 100mg
- c. 10mg
- d. 180mg
- e. 80mg

63. Antidote for phosphorous poisoning is:

- a. 0.5% sol. of potassium permanganate
- b. 1% sol. of copper sulphate
- c. 5% sol of potassium permanganate
- d. EDTA
- e. no antidote for phosphorous poisoning

64. 'Rain drop pigmentation' of skin is seen in:

- a. chronic lead poisoning
- b. chronic arsenic poisoning
- c. acute lead poisoning
- d. acute arsenic poisoning
- e. copper poisoning

65. 'Red velvety appearance' of stomach is seen in the postmortem finding of the following poisoning:

- a. lead poisoning
- b. mercury poisoning
- c. arsenic poisoning
- d. copper poisoning
- e. antimony poisoning

66. Antidote of acute arsenic poisoning is:

- a. freshly precipitated hydrated ferric oxide
- b. copper sulphate
- c. potassium permanganate
- d. sodium thiosulphate
- e. inj. dimercaprol

67. Fatal dose of lead acetate is:

- a. 5gms

68. Anemia with punctate basophilia is seen in:

- a. plumbism
- b. arsenic poisoning
- c. iodine poisoning
- d. acute lead poisoning
- e. phosphorous poisoning

69. Fatal dose of copper:

- a. 10kg of copper sub acetate
- b. 15gms of copper sulphate
- c. 15kg of copper sub acetate
- d. 10 gms of copper sulphate
- e. 20kg of copper

70. Postmortem finding of stomach in oxalic acid poisoning :

- a. red velvety mucosa
- b. contains brown gelatinous liquid due to acid haematin
- c. punctate basophilia
- d. garlicky odour
- e. luminous stomach contents

71. The act of disfigurement comes under the:

- a. section 336-A
- b. section 320
- c. section 336-B
- d. section 326 B
- e. section 497

72. Fatal dose of sulphuric acid is:

- a. 10 to 15ml
- b. 3 to 5 ml
- c. 30 to 40 ml
- d. 6 to 8ml
- e. 1ml

73. Following is mostly used in 'vitriolage':

- a. organic acids
- b. hydrocyanic acid
- c. caustic potash
- d. mineral acids

e. ammonia

74. The centralization principle of management science has brought about the existence of the central sterile services department (CSSD) in large hospitals. The significance of CSSD is:

- To bring advancement in medical science to provide betterment of humanity
- To help the doctors to develop leadership qualities and human relationship abilities
- To bring efficiency and economy in the centralization of sterilization of syringes activity in one location for use all over the hospital
- To help nonmedical staff to learn administrative skills
- To help medical professionals to develop management attitudes.

75. A hospital is a vital organization and stands unique and incomparable to any other organization. Which of the following is considered an important part of the new hospital plan for aesthetics and access and to utilize the potential to capture or avoid natural energy?

- Provision for disasters
- Functional requirements
- Future expansion
- Environmental impact analysis
- Citing and orientation.

76. Which of the following is determined by calculating death after 24 hours of hospital admission?

- Gross death rate
- Random death rate
- On-the-spot death rate
- Net death rate
- Chronic death rate.

77. This approach to health promotion is based on the assumption that humans are rational decision-makers. This

approach relies heavily upon providing information about the risks and benefits of certain behaviours.

- behaviour change approach
- community development approach
- biomedical approach
- none of these

78. Which of the following is the best source for building cells and structures in children

- Meat
- Egg
- Milk
- Fish
- All of above

79. The burden of disease is measured by:

- Disability Adjusted life years (DALY)
- Physical Quality of life years (PQLY)
- Health Adjusted Life Years (HALE)
- All of the above
- Life Expectancy

80. MDG stands for:

- Medical Development Group
- Millennium Development Goals
- Master Development Goals
- Management development goal
- None of above

81. In sustainable development Goal-3, the target of maternal mortality reduction by 2030 is:

- 170 per 100,000 live births.
- 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 40 per 100,000 live births.
- 30 per 100,000 live births.
- 10 per 100,000 live births.

82. The first referral level in the healthcare system is:

- a. Subcentre
- b. Primary Health centre
- c. District hospitals
- d. Teaching hospitals
- e. Answer not known

83. A Village has a total of 100 under five children measles vaccine coverage in this age group is 60% (Assuming 100% efficacy). Following the occurrence of a measles case in a child after a visit outside, twenty-six children developed measles. The secondary attack rate of measles is

- a. 25%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%
- d. 66%
- e. 100%

84. The minimum number of antenatal visits during the entire period of pregnancy should be

- a. Two
- b. Four
- c. Five
- d. Three
- e. Ten

85. Primordial prevention of myocardial infarction is all Except

- a. Maintenance of normal body weight
- b. Regular physical activity
- c. Change in nutritional habits
- d. Screening for hypertension
- e. Answer not known

86. Which among the following is not a manpower requirement for a Primary Health Centre (PHC)?

- a. Medical officer — MBBS
- b. Dental surgeon
- c. Laboratory technician
- d. Pharmacist

e. Answer not known

87. Which of the following is an important and common specimen for the microscopic detection of malarial parasites in humans?

- a. Stool
- b. Sputum
- c. Blood
- d. Urine
- e. Spinal Fluid

88. Which of the following protozoan parasites can be spread to humans by biting a sandfly?

- a. Entamoeba histolytica
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis
- d. Leishmania donovani
- e. Clostridium

89. The ultimate objective of a health management information system is to improve health through

- a. Evidence-based decision making
- b. providing management tool
- c. option appraisal
- d. quality control
- e. None of above

90. Electronic medical record system refers to

- a. Completing accurate data about patient care
- b. Information of a patient treatment plan
- c. Health information exchange in place between facilities
- d. All above
- e. None above

91. The ultimate objective of financial models for health systems should target

- a. Reducing Out-Of-Pocket expenditure
- b. Reducing Government Spending on Health
- c. Increasing Out-Of-Pocket expenditure
- d. Increasing Gov Seindi of Health
- e. None of the above

92. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ways in which citizens, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders hold governments public officials, and other actors accountable for their actions and decisions.

- a. corporate accountability
- b. political accountability
- c. Social accountability
- d. Media accountability
- e. Government accountability

93. A 48-year old female diagnosed to have Achalasia. Which of the following drug treatment is recommended for her:

- a. Heller Cardiomyotomy
- b. Oral PPIs
- c. Oral Sucralfate
- d. Pneumatic Dilatation
- e. Oral Nifedipine

94. A 28-year old male diagnose to have Chronic Hepatitis B (HBV viral load 250000 IU, ALT 45). Which of the following medicine is prescribed for the treatment of Hepatitis B:

- a. Ribavarin
- b. Adefovir
- c. Teldivudine
- d. Tenofovir
- e. Entecavir

95. A 30-year old staff nurse got an accidental needle stick injury from a

Hepatitis B patient. Which of the following plan you will recommend for her:

- a. Hepatitis B vaccination
- b. Hepatitis B Immunoglobulins
- c. Wait and observe
- d. Hepatitis A & B vaccination
- e. Hepatitis B vaccination + Immunoglobulins

96. Which of the following investigation is initially recommended for the diagnosis of Achlasia in a 35-year old female:

- a. Chest X - Ray
- b. Endoscopic Ultrasound
- c. Barium swallow
- d. CT Scan Chest
- e. Echo

97. A 25 years old Obese male patient presented with deranged LFTs as under:

S. BIL: 0.7 mg/dl (0.4- 1mg/dl)  
ALK.PO4 : 245 (150 - 350)  
ALT: 124 iu(25-40)  
Hep B & C : Negative  
ANF: Negative

What is the most likely cause

- a. Primary Biliary Cirrhosis
- b. Non-Alcoholic fatty liver disease/NAFLD
- c. Chronic viral hepatitis
- d. Auto immune hepatitis
- e. Hepatocellular Carcinoma

98. A 60 years old HCV positive patient for last 10 years with compensated cirrhosis presented with 05-months history of abdominal pain, ascites, generalized weakness and weight loss. His Alpha feto protein levels are: 450 ng/mL (Normal values: 0-40 ng/mL) What will be the most likely diagnosis

- a. Esophageal varices
- b. Acute Pancreatitis
- c. Ca Pancreas

- d. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- e. Non-Cirrhotic portal hypertension

99. A 50 year old female presented with 08-months history of lethargy, weakness, jaundice and pruritis. On examination she has Jaundice, xanthelasma and hepatomegaly. Her Anti mitochondrial antibodies/AMA test is Positive. What is the most likely diagnosis.

- a. Chronic viral hepatitis
- b. Primary Biliary Cirrhosis/Cholangitis
- c. Auto immune hepatitis
- d. Wilsons disease
- e. Hemochromatosis

100. In the Intestines, the Fibrosis and bands is caused by which of the following disease:

- a. Typhoid
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Ulcerative colitis
- d. Acute ischemic colitis
- e. Amebic colitis

101. Which of the following is the gold standard test for patients suffering from Gastroesophageal reflux disease(GERD):

- a. Upper GI endoscopy
- b. Barium swallow
- c. CT scan with oral contrast
- d. 24 hrs pH monitoring
- e. LES manometry

102. A 45-year-old male presents with chronic abdominal pain, bloating, and irregular bowel habits for the past six months. The pain is relieved after passing stool. The patient reports no significant weight loss or rectal bleeding. Physical examination and relevant laboratory tests show no abnormalities. Based on the provided

information, what is the most likely diagnosis;

- a. Diverticulitis
- b. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
- c. Celiac disease
- d. Colorectal cancer
- e. Crohn's disease

103. A 34-year old male diagnosed to have H. Pylori associated Peptic Ulcer disease on upper GI Endoscopy & Biopsy. Which of the following is the preferred/ first line treatment for him:

- a. PPI+Clarithromycin + Metronidazole
- b. PPI + Bismuth salts + Clarithromycin
- c. PPI + Levofloxacin + Amoxicillin
- d. PPI + Amoxicillin + Metronidazole
- e. PPI + Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin

104. Which of the following is the most common route of transmission for Enteric Infections:

- a. Inhalation of airborne droplets
- b. Sexual contact
- c. Contact with contaminated surfaces or objects
- d. Ingestion of contaminated food or water
- e. Direct skin-to-skin contact

105. Which of the following pathogens is a common cause of bacterial enteric infections:

- a. Influenza virus
- b. Rotavirus
- c. Candida albicans
- d. Salmonella enterica
- e. Giardia lamblia

12 Surgery

All are causes of acute pancreatitis except

- a. Alcohol
- b. Insect bite
- c. Gall stones
- d. Biliary stricture
- e. Mumps

107. A 40 years old male patient presented with pain right hypochondrium and vomiting with high degree fever. He is jaundiced and tender in right hypochondrium. Most likely diagnosis in this case is;

- a. Cholangitis
- b. Cholelithiasis
- c. Liver abscess
- d. Pancreatitis
- e. Both B & C

108. A 20 years old male patient presented with pain right hypochondrium plus high grade swinging pyrexia from the last one week. He has bloody diarrhea for 3 days which has responded to antibiotics. Most likely diagnosis is;

- a. Hydatid live disease
- b. Cholangitis
- c. Amoebic liver abscess
- d. Pyogenic liver abscess
- e. None of above

(119)

A 70 years old male patient presented with pain epigastrium and projectile vomiting from last 3 months. Patient is chronic smoker and has lost 3 kg weight in last 1 month. Most likely electrolyte imbalance in this case is;

- a. Metabolic acidosis
- b. Respiratory acidosis
- c. Metabolic alkalosis
- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Both B & D

109. A 50 years old female patient has presented with pain in right hypochondrium with vomiting with 5 kg weight loss. On examination the patient is jaundiced and has a soft mass in right hypochondrium. Most likely Diagnosis is;

- a. Mucocele of Gall Bladder
- b. Carcinoma of pancreas
- c. Acute hepatitis
- d. Gastric outlet obstruction
- e. Empyema of gall bladder

110. A 22 years old married female presented with pain RIF, vomiting and burning micturition. On examination she has tachycardia & her BP is 110/70 mmHg. She has tenderness in RIF and rebound tenderness is positive. Most likely diagnosis is;

- a. Ureteric stone
- b. Acute appendicitis
- c. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- d. Ectopic pregnancy
- e. Intestinal Obstruction

111. Which of the following investigations should be performed for multiple perianal fistulas?

- a. Ultrasound
- b. CT Scan
- c. MRI
- d. Fistulogram
- e. Biopsy

112. A middle aged male patient presented to OPD for follow up after resection of colon carcinoma 3 months back. Which of the following should be advised to check for recurrence of tumor?

- a. MRI
- b. CT Scan
- c. Ultrasound
- d. Carcinoembryonic (CEA) levels
- e. Barium swallow

113. A 45 years old female presented in surgical OPD having bleeding P/R with defecation for few days which is bright red. She also gives history of constipation and something coming out during defecation that reduces spontaneously. What is likely diagnosis
- Hemorrhoids
  - Fistula in Ano
  - Anal fissure
  - Anal carcinoma
  - Colorectal Cancer
114. First line investigation to detect liver disease is
- ERCP
  - MRCP
  - CT Scan
  - MRI Scan
  - Ultrasound
115. Gastric carcinomas most commonly affects which region
- Body
  - Gastro-esophageal area
  - Pylorus
  - Antrum
  - Lesser curvature
116. Barium swallow can help in diagnosis of all of the following lesions except
- Narrowing of lumen
  - Space occupying lesions
  - Anatomical distortion
  - GORD
  - Pharyngeal pouch
117. Which one of the following is most sensitive and specific antibody for Celiac disease:
- IgG anti-gliadin antibodies
  - IgG Anti-endomysial antibodies
  - IgG anti-reticulin antibodies
  - IgA Anti-endomysial antibodies
  - IgM Anti-reticulin antibodies
118. Which one is the most commonest organism of acute diarrhea:
- Entamoeba histolytica
  - Shigella
  - Salmonella
  - Rotavirus
  - E Coli
119. Which one is the most commonest organism of acute diarrhea:
- Entamoeba histolytica
  - Shigella
  - Salmonella
  - Rotavirus
  - E Coli
120. Methods of prevention of hepatitis A
- Primary prevention
  - Clean water supply
  - Vaccination
  - Reducing contact with infected person
  - All of the above