

- 11 A 60-year-old patient with long time long term Cardiac remodeling
- 12 A 24-year-old boy brought on by activity, the doctor recommended Montelukast. v. D Hypertensive nephropathy
- 13 A 21 year old man presented with a complaint of symptoms of asthma with no relevant medical history. Among which of the following anti-tussive drugs the physician prescribed? A Increases cAMP B Inhibits leukotrienes C Hydrocodone D Reduces IgE E Stabilizes mast cells
- 14 A young asthmatic patient visited the emergency room after taking his medicines and complaining of headache, lightheadedness, and an elevated heartbeat without chest discomfort. He was examined by the doctor, who reassured the patient. Which of the following drugs is most likely to have caused these symptoms? A Aminophylline B Ethylmorphine C Cromolyn sodium D Salbutamol E Pholcodeine
- 15 A 60 year old woman with Hypertension and Type 2 DM presented to ER with complaint of headache. On examination, her BP was 210/140 mmHg. Which one of the following drugs would be the most effective intravenously? A Hydrochlorothiazide B Budesonide C Sodium nitroprusside D Spironolactone E Zafirlucast
- 16 A 65 year old man with chronic heart failure had been using Digoxin for the past 1 year. For the past 3 months he has been taking 3 tab once daily instead of 1/2 tab. Now he has presented to ER with vomiting. Which of the following is the drug of choice to treat digoxin toxicity? A Carvedilol B Digoxin antibodies C Lidocaine infusion D Oral Potassium E Spironolactone
- 17 A 55 year old man has been suffering from stable angina from the past 18 months. It is associated with shortness of breath and sweating. Currently, he is taking aspirin (75 mg) and Amlodipine (10 mg). What is the most common adverse effect of Amlodipine? A Diarrhea B Edema feet C Hirsutism D Hypoglycemia E Cough
- 18 A 55-years-old man was brought to medical OPD with complaints of high-grade fever, non-productive cough. Patient had history of smoking and had been attending sauna bath very frequently. On the basis of history, a provisional diagnosis of Legionnaires' disease was made. Based on your knowledge, which of the following is the most commonly used laboratory test for its rapid diagnosis? A Culture B Direct Fluorescent Antibody Stain C PCR D Serology E Urinary Antigen
- 19 A 55-years-old obese male patient came to Medical OPD with complaints of shortness of breath. History of chest pain on exertion. His serum cholesterol was raised. CT angiography showed narrow coronary arteries due to atherosclerotic plaque. "Foam cells" in atheromatous plaque are derived from which one of the following? A Endothelial cells B Fibroblasts C Intimal cells D Macrophages E Smooth muscles cells
- 20 A 56-year-old patient reported reduced exercise tolerance over the past 5 years and on so the past year he has noted chest pain after ascending a flight of stairs. He smokes 2 packs per day and is found to have a blood pressure of 155/95 mm Hg. Laboratory findings include total cholesterol of 245 mg/dL with an HDL cholesterol that is 22 mg/dL. Which of the following abnormalities is most likely to be his most serious health risk? A Atherosclerosis B Coronary artery vasospasm C Deep venous thrombosis D Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis E Medial calcific sclerosis

- 23 A 15-year-old boy presents with yellowish spots on his skin. Growth on blood agar, but glycerol fermentation is negative. Which one of the following bacteria is the most likely cause?
 A Bordetella Pertussis B Haemophilus influenzae C Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 D Legionella Pneumophila E Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 24 A 40-year-old obese man complains of squeezing chest pain on exertion. Patient most probably suffers from which one of the following conditions?
 A Acute coronary syndrome B Patent ductus arteriosus C Prinzmetal angina
 D Stable angina E Unstable angina
- 25 The primary lesion of tuberculosis usually occurs in the lower lobes of lungs, whereas reaction usually occur in the apices. The parenchymal exudative lesion and the draining lymph node represents which of the phenomenon?
 A Ghon complex B Tubercle
 D Erythema Nodosum E Scrofula
- 26 Gastrointestinal tuberculosis is characterized by abdominal pain and diarrhea accompanied by generalized symptoms of fever and weight loss. What is the most common site affected by the disease?
 A Ileocecal region B First part of Duodenum C Jejunum
 D Rectal Region E Antral end of stomach
- 27 A female infant is born prematurely at 28 weeks' gestation. Shortly after birth she develops dyspnea, cyanosis and tachypnea. She is placed on ventilator for assisted breathing. Hyaline Membrane Disease is made. Which of the following is the cause of this syndrome?
 A Bronchopulmonary dysplasia B Lack of fetal pulmonary maturity and deficiency of surfactant C Interventive hemorrhage
 D Necrotizing enterocolitis E Patent ductus arteriosus
- 28 A histopathologist is reviewing slides of liver tissue. He reports the entity of "Nutmeg liver". The "Nutmeg liver" refers to which one of the following?
 A Congested portal vessels in liver secondary to right heart failure B Fibrosed liver C Necrosed liver
 D Necrosis of liver due to antitrypsin deficiency E Necrosis of liver due to viral hepatitis
- 29 A 29 years old female complains of occasional palpitations. On chest auscultation a mitral click is heard. Echocardiography was done that showed the ballooning of the mitral valve. The likely diagnosis in this case?
 A Aortic stenosis B Aortic regurgitation C Mitral regurgitation
 D Mitral regurgitation E Mitral valve prolapse
- 30 A 15-years-old boy was brought to OPD with fever, sore throat, headache and cough for 2 weeks. Penicillin was given in the past, but the boy did not respond. Culture on agar supplemented with 20% horse serum revealed colonies with fried egg appearance. Organism was visible on Gram staining. What is the most likely reason for the organism not being seen with light microscopy?
 A The bacterium was fastidious. B The bacteria were too small to be seen with light microscopy C Proper staining technique was not used
 D The organism does not possess a cell wall E Proper staining technique was not used
- 31 A 50 years old male hypertensive patient presents to emergency department with chest pain. Examination, his pulse was thready and blood pressure was 80/50 mmHg. Chest X-ray revealed basal coarse crepitations. This shows that patient is in heart failure. Biopsy specimen of certain organ said to reveal "heart failure cells" in biopsy specimen of certain organ.
 A Fat laden macrophages in atherosclerotic lesion B Fibrocytes and fibroblasts in necrosed heart tissue
 D Hypertrophied heart cells E Scar tissue in heart

74	A 50-year-old male presented with a 2 months history of productive cough, a 15kg weight loss, and fatigue. A CXR revealed bilateral cavity infiltrates. The initial sputum specimen was positive for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis bacilli. He was put on WHO DOTS strategy for TB treatment. Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of DOTS?	A Instantly Observed Treatment System	B Directly Observed Treatment Short Course	C Distinctly Observed Treatment System
75	When you being a field doctor in department of public health, are given a task to visit a low socioeconomic community of a slum and to give report about the immunization status of the community against Tuberculosis. Which is the single most important due to this immunization?	A BCG scar	B Montevideo test	C Sputum for AFB
76	A 36-year-old girl came to the clinic with sore throat, fever, and headache, the symptoms resembled the flu-like syndrome. Which of the following the primary sample/specimen is collected for the laboratory diagnosis of influenza virus?	A Blood	B Sputum	C Urine
77	A child developed fever, flu like symptoms and skin rash. He went to school and after a few days many other school children developed similar complaints. On examination by the school health medical officer white ulcer like lesions on the buccal mucosa of the affected children were seen. What could be the most likely diagnosis?	A Mumps	B Chickenpox	C Measles
78	A mother brought her six weeks child to an EPI centre for routine immunization. She was enquired about history of Epilepsy in the family and febrile fits. The doctor took this history to avoid complication due to which one of the following vaccine?	A Diphtheria toxoid	B Hepatitis B vaccine	C Oral Polio vaccine
79	A 16 year old boy in respiratory distress has brought to emergency room by his parents with history of fire arm injury in the neck. On examination the swelling is gradually increasing and his saturation is decreasing, what is the most lifesaving intervention in this case?	A Endotracheal intubation	B Intra venous steroids	C Observation
80	In which of these situations could a patient have an emergent medical treatment decision legally made them by a physician or medical team?	A Never; patients, or their legal guardians, always have the right to make their own treatment decisions	B When the patient's initial decision may do more medical harm than good	C When the physician disagrees with the patient's decision
81	A 25 years old lady has presented to OPD for follow up visit after total thyroidectomy with complaints of cough while drinking water and change in voice. On examination indirect laryngoscopy shows right vocal cord is some medialized. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this case?	A Laryngeal trauma	B Sub glottis stenosis	C Vocal cord edema
82	A 50-years man came to OPD for annual executive medical checkup. Physical examination revealed BP 150/90mmHg, pulse of 80/min. He was obese and had a known history of smoking for 15 years. Social history revealed that he had sedentary life style and inadequate physical activity status. Which of the following is most important modifiable risk factor for primary prevention for coronary artery disease in this subject?	A Age	B Obesity	C Physical inactivity
83	Diphtheria is an acute highly infectious potentially life-threatening common childhood disease that strikes the upper respiratory tract. Which of the following is the first step in the control of this disease?	A Environmental stress	B Notification to health authorities	C Immunization of contacts
		D Disinfection of articles	E Quarantine of contacts	

93	A 15 years old male patient presents to emergency room with complaints of sore throat, swallowing and high grade fever for the last 3 days. The patient has difficulty in breathing as well. Neck lateral view shows thumb sign. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this?		
	A Epiglottitis	B Laryngeal Malignancy	C Laryngotracheobronchitis
	D Peritonsillar Abscess	E Retropharyngeal abscess	
94	A 26 years old known epileptic lady for the last 2 years on sodium valproate taking medications regularly being fits free for the last 1 and half years, started on anti tubercular medications for pulmonary tuberculosis 1 week ago. She developed generalized tonic clonic fits yesterday. She took her medications on time, her electrolytes, blood glucose, calcium and magnesium were normal. You are suspecting that it might be due to side effects of one of the anti tubercular medications what it could be?		
	A Isoniazid	B Ethambutol	C Linezolid
	D Pyrazinamide	E Rifampicin	
95	A 65 years old patient presents with Pleural Effusion. Your consultant asks you to do the pleural tap and apply the Light's criteria to diagnose para-pneumonic effusion. Which of the following will not be consistent with the exudative effusion?		
	A LDH effusion/LDH serum greater than 0.6	B pleural protein/serum protein greater than 0.5	C Protein effusion is less 2/3 of upper limit of normal
	D LDH effusion is greater than 2/3 of upper limit of normal	E LDH effusion/LDH serum less than 0.6	
96	While talking to an older patient with a hearing aid, what would be the most effective way to communicate?		
	A Be sure your face is visible to the patient	B Direct your voice towards the ear without hearing aid	C Increase the volume of your voice
	D Just say whatever you want to say without considering patient	E Use sign language	
97	A researcher wants to conduct a study on quantitative variables. Which of the following variables he should consider for his study?		
	A Anxiety level	B Ethnic group and education	C Gender and socioeconomic status
	D Height, weight, age	E Smoking or other addiction status	
98	A 50 years old smoker presented with chronic cough from the last 3 years which exacerbates in winter season. He was diagnosed as case of COPD on workup. Which are the 2 best modalities which reduces mortality in COPD patients?		
	A Smoking cessation and long acting beta Agonist	B Smoking cessation and long term O2 therapy	C Long term O2 therapy and steroids
	D Long term O2 therapy and Long term Muscurinic antagonist	E Long term O2 therapy and pulmonary rehabilitation	
99	A 55 years old man with history of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) already taking Short acting muscurinic antagonist (SAMA) and long acting beta Agonist (LABA) presented with cyanosis, raised JVP with predicted FEV1 of less than 30% .What is the best treatment modality?		
	A Long term O2 therapy	B Long term Muscurinic	C Smoking cessation
	D Steroids	E Theophylline	
100	A 65 years old male ,Chronic smoker from last 20 years presented to emergency department with productive cough and shortness of breath. On Auscultation coarse crepitation at lungs bases on inspiration and expiration, he has history of Long term oxygen use at home, What will be the findings on his PFT		
	A Forced expiratory volume FEV1 is reduced	B peak expiratory flow PEF is increased	C PFTs reveals Restrictive p
	D Residual volume is decreased	E Total lung capacity TLC is decreased	
101	A 22-year-old young lady gave birth to a 1.5 kg baby boy via normal vaginal delivery at 30 weeks. The baby cried immediately at birth, however doctor on duty has noticed baby has blue lips breathing with intercostal, subcostal recessions and grunting. Baby has been admitted to special unit, which is the most likely diagnosis from the following;		
	A Meconium Aspiration Syndrome	B Pneumonia	C Respiratory di
			D Persistent tachypnoea of Newborn

	A Atrial septal	B Ventricular Septal Defect	C Patent Ductus Arteriosus
	D Tetralogy of Fallot		E Transposition of Great Arteries
104	A 24 year old male having history of trauma to the chest presented to Emergency room with chief complaint of dyspnea, hypotension. JVP is not elevated. On chest auscultation there is absent breath sound on left side of chest. What is your first line of treatment?		
	A CPR	B Needle decompression	C Pericardiocentesis
	D steroids	E Stomach wash	
105	The parents brought 6 years old child with history of high grade fever for last 04 days and shortness of breath since last night. The most consistent clinical sign of pneumonia is:-		
	A Cough	B Fever	C Grunting
	D Shortness of breath	E Sub costal recessions	
106	A 5 years old child comes to emergency department with complaint of difficulty in breathing. On history it was revealed that he has swallowed foreign body. On radiological scan the foreign object will be most probably seen in which lobe of lung:		
	A Left lower lobe	B Left upper lobe	C Right lower lobe
	D Right middle lobe	E Right upper lobe	
107	A child is diagnosed with rheumatic fever with carditis but without residual heart disease. The prophylaxis duration required is:		
	A 5 years or until 21 year of age, whichever is longer.	B 10 years or until 21 year of age, whichever is longer.	C 10 years or until 40 year of age, whichever is longer.
	D Lifelong prophylaxis .	E no need for any prophylaxis	
108	A house officer is trying to pass a Subclavian Central Venous line: while inserting a central venous catheter, a patient develops acute onset respiratory distress. What is the most likely explanation for this acute deterioration		
	A Hemothorax	B Hypovolemia	C pneumothorax
	D pleural effusion	E Vasovagal Syncope	
109	A 25 years old woman came to medical OPD with symptoms of sudden onset severe retrosternal chest pain which radiates to the shoulder blades. The pain increased with taking breath in and lying supine and relieved with sitting up and leaning forward. Previously she had multiple visits to physicians for joint pains of both hands. Examination shows a butterfly rash on the face. ANA and anti-dsDNA were positive. What is her chest pain due to?		
	A Acute MI	B Acute myocarditis	C Acute pericarditis
	D Gastro-esophageal reflux disease	E Pulmonary embolism	
110	An infant present with cyanosis and clubbing. On examination he has left parasternal heave and a pansystolic murmur on left lower sternal edge. His cardiac echo shows obstruction to right ventricular outflow. What cyanotic congenital heart do you suspect		
	A TAPVR	B Ebstein anomaly	C tetralogy of Fallot
	D TGA	E Right ventricular hypertrophy	
111	When a person is sitting in upright position which one of the following is higher at the apex of the than at the base?		
	A Blood flow	B Lung compliance	C PaCO ₂
	D Ventilation	E V/Q ratio	
112	A 19 year old boy was started on ATT. After the completion of 2 months of intensive therapy TB drugs should be continued for next 4 months? Which of the following		
	A Ethambutol and pyrazinamide.	B Isoniazid and ethambutol	C Isoniazid and Pyrazinamide
	D Isoniazid and rifampicin	E Rifampicin and ethambutol	

113	A 16 years old boy presented with primary spontaneous pneumothorax. What is the feature of primary spontaneous pneumothorax?			C smoking
	A It can be caused by the rupture of pulmonary bleb	B It can occur in patient who are young tall and thin without the history of lung disease	E It is associated with pulmonary fibrosis	
	D It is most likely to occur in patient with COPD, asthma and cystic fibrosis			
114	Six years old child came to emergency with signs of respiratory distress, his respiratory rate was 65 /min, and his lips were cyanosed with subcostal recession. He was diagnosed as pneumonia. What could be the most common and frequent pathogen of pneumonia in children of this age.			
	A Streptococcus pneumoniae	B Mycoplasma pneumoniae	C group A streptococci	
	D H. influenza (type b, non-type able)	E Adenovirus		
115	A 42-year-old man presents with a chief complaint of intermittent claudication during exercise. His family history is significant for the presence of cardiovascular disease on his father's side, but not on his mother's side. Physical examination reveals xanthelasmas and bilateral tendon xanthomas. A plasma lipid profile reveals a cholesterol level of 340mg/dL, with a high LDL/HDL ratio. He is given instructions for dietary modification and a prescription for Simvastatin. The clinical findings noted in this patient are most likely caused by deficient production of			
	A Apo B-48 receptors	B Apo B-100 receptors	C Cholesterol ester transfer protein	
	D Lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase	E Lipoprotein lipase		
116	A 19 year old boy from karak presented to OPD with history of fever and significant weight loss from last 3 months. Investigation shows a cavity in apical region on chest x ray, a positive sputum AFB and high ESR. He was started on ATT(anti-tuberculous therapy). What is a serious adverse reaction caused by ethambutol?			
	A Gout	B Gastric ulcer	C Hepatotoxicity	
	D Optic neuritis	E pulmonary fibrosis		
117	Cystic fibrosis is caused by CFTR gene mutation. A family had a child with cystic fibrosis on birth of their second baby, what should be done?			
	A Send umbilical blood for CFTR gene mutation	B Send umbilical blood for immune reactive trypsin.	C Send heel prick spot blood for immune reactive trypsin	
	D Send the parents blood for CFTR gene mutation	E Send the baby for sweat chloride measurement		
118	A patient of 55 years old having a high cholesterol level of 350 mg/dL was advised not to take the food rich in cholesterol as well as the food rich in which one of the following?			
	A Amino acids	B Fatty acids	C Sugars	
	D Minerals	E Vitamins		
119	A student was made to perform the valsalva maneuver during a research conducted by one of the demonstrator. His B.P fell and rose during the procedure, which of the following is not a vasoconstrictor?			
	A Angiotensin II	B Bradykinin	C Endothelin	
	D Epinephrine	E Nor epinephrine		
120	A 3 years old child has hoarseness of voice and develops stridor, her mother brought her to the emergency department because of increased respiratory distress, which of the following has been shown to be effective in the treatment of moderate viral croup in children?			
	A Nebulized adrenaline 1:1000.	B Oral dexamethasone	C Nebulized dexamethasone	
	D Nebulized budesonide.	E Nebulized Heliox.		

solved by Eman
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