

Kmcitology

GOMAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, MTL, D.I.KHAN

MCQs Written Test 3rd YEAR MBBS (Block-I)

Name of Student: _____

Please encircle the correct answer with blue/black pen

Date: 18th September, 2023

Roll No. _____

Paper ID: **GREEN**

TIME ALLOWED: 02-HOUR'S

TOTAL MARKS: 120

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

Q#1: Which of the following symptoms is commonly associated with pediatric pneumonia?

- a) Toothache
- b) Earache
- c) Rapid breathing and cough
- d) Itchy skin
- e) Wheezes

Q#2: What is a key preventive measure for pediatric pneumonia?

- a) Eating ice cream regularly
- b) Handwashing with soap and water
- c) Avoiding vaccinations
- d) Drinking untreated water
- e) Use of antibiotics

Q#3: Which of the following is a common pathogen responsible for pediatric pneumonia?

- a) Influenza virus
- b) HIV
- c) Tuberculosis bacteria
- d) Malaria parasite
- e) *Listeria monocytogenes*

Q#4: Which of the following diagnostic tools is commonly used to diagnose pediatric pneumonia?

- a) ASO titer
- b) Blood pressure measurement
- c) Urine test
- d) Chest X-ray
- e) Sputum examination

Q#5: What is an important preventive measure against pediatric pneumonia?

- a) Drinking cold water
- b) Vaccination against common pneumonia-causing bacteria
- c) Playing outdoors in cold weather
- d) Skipping meals
- e) Using junk foods

Q#6: Which of the following is a common cause of pediatric rheumatic fever?

- a) Bacterial infection with Group A *Streptococcus*
- b) Viral infection
- c) Allergic reaction to food
- d) Genetic mutation
- e) Protozoal infection

Q#7: What is a typical clinical manifestation of pediatric rheumatic fever?

- a) Abdominal pain
- b) Visual disturbances
- c) Joint pain and swelling
- d) Throat pain
- e) High grade fever

Q#8: What is an essential preventive measure for pediatric rheumatic fever?

- a) Avoiding vaccinations
- b) Timely treatment of streptococcal throat infections
- c) Consuming raw seafood
- d) Frequent handwashing
- e) Use of aspirin

Q#9: What is a research design?

- a) A method for presenting research findings
- b) A systematic plan to collect and analyze data
- c) A tool for conducting surveys
- d) A statistical technique for hypothesis testing
- e) A format for writing research papers

Q#10: In research, which of the following represents a challenge in establishing a cause-and-effect relationship between variables?

- a) Correlation between variables
- b) A high degree of statistical significance
- c) Strong positive linear relationship
- d) Random sampling error
- e) Consistency in data collection

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Q#51: A 50-year-old man comes to the physician with gradually increasing dyspnea and a 4-kg weight loss over the past 2 years. He admits to smoking two packs of cigarettes per day for 20 years, but states that he has not smoked for the past year. Physical examination shows an increase in the anteroposterior diameter of the chest ("barrel chest"). Auscultation of the chest shows decreased lung sounds. A chest radiograph shows bilateral hyperlucent lungs; the lucency is especially marked in the upper lobes. Pulmonary function studies show that the FEV1 is markedly decreased, but the FVC is normal, and FEV1/FVC is decreased. Which of the following is most likely to contribute to the pathogenesis of his disease?

- a) Impaired hepatic release of α 1-antitrypsin
- b) Release of elastase from neutrophils
- c) Abnormal epithelial cell chloride ion transport
- d) Decreased ciliary motility with irregular dynein arms
- e) Macrophage recruitment & release of Interferon- γ

Q#52: Which of the following microorganisms is commonly associated with acute, rapidly progressing endocarditis?

- a) Enterococcus faecalis
- b) Staphylococcus aureus
- c) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- d) Streptococcus bovis
- e) Streptococcus viridans

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Q#53: Which One is important cause of restrictive cardio myopathy is

- a) Alcohol
- b) Hemochromatosis
- c) sarcoidosis
- d) Amyloidosis
- e) Endocarditis

Q#54: Most common histopathologic finding of renal artery stenosis is...

- a) Takayasu disease
- b) Autoimmune vasculitis
- c) Giant cell arthritis
- d) Fibro medial hyperplasia
- e) Fibro intimal hyperplasia

Q#55: A 45 year old male patient was admitted in hospital for hip fracture. He suddenly developed dyspnea & chest pain. On examination his lower leg was swollen & showed deep vein thrombosis on Doppler study. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Acute bronchitis
- b) Emphysema
- c) Fat embolism
- d) Hospital acquired pneumonia
- e) Pneumothorax

Q#56: A 15 year old boy presented with productive cough and bilateral lymphadenopathy since last one month. His lymph node biopsy showed caseous necrosis rimmed by epithelioid cells and lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Cat scratch disease
- b) Leprosy
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) Tuberculosis
- e) Wegner's granulomatosis

Q#57: A 25 year old football player collapsed in the ground while playing football & died. On autopsy the cause of death was found out to be due to Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Which of the following is the most common cause of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy causing sudden death in young athletes?

- a) Amyloidosis
- b) Coxsackie virus
- c) Cardio-toxic drugs
- d) Genetic mutation
- e) Hemochromatosis

Q#58: What is the most common cause of dilated cardiomyopathy?

- a) Down syndrome
- b) Fabry disease
- c) Glycogen storage disease
- d) G6PD deficiency
- e) Viral myocarditis

Q#59: Which one of the following is most commonly cause superior vena caval obstruction?

- a) Pericardial adhesions
- b) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- c) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- d) SVC fibrosis
- e) Left upper lobe consolidation

Q#60: What is the cause of cardiogenic shock?

- a) Hemorrhage
- b) Septicemia
- c) Myocardial infarction
- d) Burn
- e) None of the above

Q#20: A 50-year-old man with known case of chronic obstructive lung disease presents to medical emergency with acute shortness of breath. Arterial blood gas sample was taken, revealing the following: pH=7.08, PCO2=80mmHg, HCO3= 23 mEq/L. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute metabolic acidosis.
- b) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute respiratory acidosis.
- c) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic respiratory acidosis.
- d) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic metabolic acidosis.
- e) This is a clinical picture compatible with hypocarbic patient from hypoventilation

Q#21: An occupational worker presented with complaints of shortness of breath on exertion. He gave history of being in an industry dealing with spare parts such as gas kit and brakes, he also gave history of smoking for about five years. His X-ray chest showed a ground glass appearance honey combing in the lower two thirds of the lung fields. Which of the following is the likely condition that he suffers from?

- a) Anthracosis
- b) Asbestosis
- c) Byssinosis
- d) Siderosis
- e) Silicosis

Q#22: A person aged 40 years, working as a laborer in grain market for the last 25 years presented with a history of repeated attacks of respiratory infections in the last 1 year. X-ray showed pulmonary fibrosis. Which one of the following is the likely diagnosis?

- a) Cholecystitis
- b) Farmer's lung
- c) Silicosis
- d) Silico-tuberculosis
- e) Tuberculosis

Q#23: In Pediatric OPD the physician examined a 3 years old child with low grade fever, mild erythema in the throat and whitish membrane on the left side tonsil. The cervical lymph node was palpable. The doctor advised the mother to isolate the child for 7 days from other contacts of less than 5 years old. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Acute Laryngitis
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Pharyngitis
- d) Tonsillitis
- e) Whooping cough

Q#24: 10 years old boy presented with high grade fever, chills, aches, cough and generalized weakness. He was diagnosed as a case of influenza. What is the most frequent complication?

- a) Encephalitis
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Reye's syndrome
- d) Sub-Conjunctival hemorrhages
- e) Toxic shock syndrome

Q#25: In the anatomy museum, the model human lungs was there on the table, at first glance you noticed a depression or notch on anterior border of the left lung. The notch is called as:

- a) Left Notch
- b) Pulmonary Notch
- c) Cardiac Notch
- d) Aortic Notch
- e) Anterior Notch

Q#26: A 32-year-old patient who weight 275 IB comes to the doctor's office. On the surface of the chest, the physician is able to locate the apex of the heart:

- a) At the level of the sternal angle
- b) In the left fourth Intercostals space
- c) In the left fifth Intercostals space
- d) In the right fifth Intercostals space
- e) At the level of the xiphoid process of the sternum

Q#27: A 54-year-old woman suffering from asthma was brought to the emergency room because of a sudden onset of left side paresis. Imaging studies confirmed the diagnosis of thromboembolic stroke and the patient started a treatment that included a drug that acts by blocking platelet ADP receptors. Which of the following drugs has this mechanism of action?

- a) Warfarin
- b) Aminocaprolic acid
- c) Alteplase
- d) Clopidogrel
- e) Heparin

Q#28: A 65-year-old female complains of leg pain, especially during walking. She has diminished pulses in her lower extremities, and an ankle-brachial index (ABI) of 0.6. What condition is most likely responsible for her symptoms?

- a) Deep vein thrombosis
- b) Peripheral arterial disease (PAD)
- c) Chronic venous insufficiency
- d) Osteoarthritis
- e) Lumbar disc herniation

Q#29: A 45-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of palpitations, dizziness, and a rapid heartbeat. On ECG, there is a narrow QRS complex tachycardia with a regular rhythm. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Atrial fibrillation.
- b) Ventricular tachycardia
- c) Supraventricular tachycardia (SVT)
- d) Atrial flutter
- e) Ventricular fibrillation

Q#30: A 45-year-old male smoker presents with a chronic cough, production of purulent sputum, and wheezing. Physical examination reveals decreased breath sounds and coarse crackles on auscultation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Asthma
- b) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- c) Pulmonary embolism
- d) Pneumonia
- e) Lung cancer

Q#31: A 30-year-old female complains of sudden-onset pleuritic chest pain and dyspnea. She mentions recent long-haul air travel. What is the most likely cause of her symptoms?

- a) Pneumothorax
- b) Acute bronchitis
- c) Pulmonary embolism
- d) Pleurisy
- e) Cardiac tamponade

Q#32: A 60-year-old construction worker presents with a cough that has persisted for over three months. He describes exposure to asbestos over several years. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a) Bronchitis
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Lung cancer (mesothelioma)
- e) Allergic rhinitis

Q#33: A 60-year-old construction worker suddenly develops high fever, cough, and severe pneumonia shortly



Q#101: A 58-year-old female reports that she recently stopped taking her blood pressure medications because of swelling in her feet that began shortly after she started treatment. Which is most likely to cause peripheral edema?

- a) Atenolol
- b) Clonidine
- c) Felodipine
- d) Hydralazine
- e) Prazosin

Q#102: A 55 year old male patient was in the OR doing a knee joint replacement, suddenly he developed some sort of ventricular arrhythmia. What is the drug of choice in this case?

- a) Lidocaine.
- b) Esmolol
- c) Verapamil.
- f)
- d) Procainamide
- e) Phenytoin

Q#103: A medical student in his last year, had an important presentation on front of a huge crowded audience and he was very nervous about it. Which of the following classes you think that will help him to calm down and slow his heart rate?

- a) Propranolol
- b) Lignocain
- c) Amlodarone
- d) Quinidine
- e) None of the above

Q#104: Which of the following class of anti-arrhythmic drug suppresses abnormal automaticity and permit the sinoatrial node to again assume the role of a dominant pacemaker?

- a) Class I
- b) Class II
- c) Class III
- d) Class IV
- e) None of the above

Q#105: Which of the following is NOT a good drug target for cardiac arrhythmias?

- a) Calcium channel blockers
- b) Potassium channel activators
- c) Sodium channel blockers
- d) Beta blockers
- e) All of the above

Q#106: Drug of choice for Right Heart Failure among the following INOTROPICS are?

- a) Noradrenaline
- b) Isoprenaline
- c) Phosphodiesterase inhibitors
- d) All of the Above
- e) None of the Above

Q#107: A 40-year-old male has recently been diagnosed with hypertension due to pressure readings of 163/102 and 165/100 mm Hg. He also has diabetes that is well controlled with oral hypoglycemic medications. Which is the best initial treatment regimen for treatment of hypertension in this patient?

- a) Felodipine
- b) Furosemide
- c) Lisinopril
- d) Lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide
- e) Metoprolol

Q#108: Digitalis interacts with Verapamil and increase plasma level of Digitalis. What is the effect of Thiazide interact with Digitalis?

- a) Increase plasma level of Digitalis
- b) Hyperkalemia
- c) Hyper magnesla
- d) Hypercalcemia
- e) Both C and D

Q#109: A 68-year-old female, 82kg weight with known case of type 2 DM, and dyslipidemia. She came to family clinic complaining of fatigue and dyspnea, Lab investigation shows high cholesterol level.

- a) Atorvastatin (Lipitor)
- b) Lovastatin
- c) Niacin
- d) Pravastatin
- e) Simvastatin

Q#110: A 60 year old hyperlipidemic patient uses antihyperglycemic drugs from last 1 year. Which one of the rare but serious side effect produce by statin is?

- a) Rhabdomyolysis(myositis)
- b) Optic neuritis
- c) Systemic lupus syndrome
- d) Torsade de pointes
- e) Urine discoloration

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- c) Tuberculosis
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- e) Allergic rhinitis

Q#33: A group of people who attended the same convention suddenly develops high fever, cough, and severe pneumonia shortly after the event. Some individuals require hospitalization, and a few have died. What pathogen is most likely responsible for this outbreak?

- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- c) Haemophilus influenzae
- d) Legionella pneumophila
- e) Chlamydia pneumoniae

Q#34: A 55-year-old man with a history of hypertension and diabetes presents with worsening shortness of breath and pedal edema. On physical examination, there are crackles heard over both lung bases. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- a) Pulmonary embolism
- b) Congestive heart failure
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Pleural effusion
- e) Chronic bronchitis

Q#35: A 3-year-old child presents with a high fever, irritability, and a bulging fontanelle (soft spot on the skull). The cerebrospinal fluid analysis shows an elevated white blood cell count. What pathogen is most likely responsible for this condition?

- a) Neisseria meningitidis
- b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c) Escherichia coli
- d) Haemophilus influenzae type b
- e) Listeria monocytogenes

Q#36: A 45-year-old adult presents with a severe sore throat, difficulty swallowing, and a muffled voice. On examination, there is a swollen and erythematous uvula. What type of Haemophilus influenzae is most commonly associated with this presentation?

- a) Type a
- b) Type b
- c) Type c
- d) Type d
- e) Type e

Q#37: Mycoplasma pneumoniae is often associated with:

- a) High fever and cough
- b) Jaundice and abdominal pain
- c) Vomiting and diarrhea
- d) Joint pain and swelling
- e) Otitis media and sinusitis

Q#38: A 40-year-old man with a history of chronic bronchitis develops worsening symptoms, including increasing cough, fever, and shortness of breath. His chest X-ray shows bilateral interstitial infiltrates. What atypical pathogen is a common cause of this type of pneumonia?

- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Haemophilus influenzae
- c) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- d) Staphylococcus aureus
- e) Klebsiella pneumoniae

Q#82: Diatoms are

- a) Algae
- b) Bacteria
- c) Virus
- d) Parasite
- e) Fungi

Q#83: Fine leathery froth that emanates from the nostrils on chest compressions is diagnosis of death due to:

- a) Drowning
- b) Hanging
- c) Digitalis Poisoning
- d) Cannabis Poisoning
- e) Gagging

Q#84: Average Fatal dose for Cannabis Poison is _____.

- a) 12 hours
- b) 20 hours
- c) 2 hours
- d) 5 hours
- e) 6 hours

Q#85: Which of the following is cardiac Poison?

- a) Carboxylic acid
- b) Benzene
- c) Digitalis purpurea
- d) Copper sulphate
- e) Mercury

Q#86: Which among the following is the common natural cause of sudden death in respiratory system?

- a) Pulmonary embolism
- b) Stroke
- c) TB
- d) Both a and b
- e) None of the above

Q#87: Which of the following is specific antidote for Digitalis Poisoning?

- a) Novocain
- b) Benzene
- c) Quinine
- d) Azithromycin
- e) None of the above

Q#88: A 60 years old gentleman presented with shortness of breath on exertion, orthopnoea, pedal edema and raised JVP. He is most likely suffering from:

- a) Asthma
- b) Heart failure
- c) Stroke
- d) Renal disease
- e) None of the above

Q#89: A young man was admitted with acute heart failure after short febrile illness. He complains of shortness of breath, chest pain and palpitations. The most likely cause of his acute heart failure is:

- a) Myocarditis
- b) Meningitis
- c) Urinary tract infection
- d) Acute gastroenteritis
- e) All of the above

Q#90: Sinus rhythm on ECG is when

- a) Every p wave is followed by QRS complex on regular intervals
- b) There is irregularly irregular rhythm
- c) There is no relation between P waves and QRS complexes
- d) This terminology is not related to ECG
- e) None of the above

Q#91: Irregularly Irregular heart rate is characteristic of

- a) Sinus rhythm
- b) Ventricular tachycardia
- c) Atrial fibrillation
- d) SVT
- e) All of the above

Q#92: The term acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to

- a) STEMI only
- b) NSTEMI only
- c) Unstable Angina only
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

Q#93: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is defined as

- a) Unexplained hypertrophy of the left ventricular cardiac muscles in the absence of another cardiac or systemic disease
- b) Hypertrophy of left ventricular cardiac muscles due to systemic diseases
- c) Hypertrophy of left ventricular cardiac muscles due to another cardiac disease
- d) Concentric left ventricular hypertrophy due to prolonged uncontrolled hypertension
- e) All of the above

Q#94: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is

- a) Atherosclerotic disease of the renal arteries
- b) Atherosclerotic disease of the carotid arteries
- c) Common in young adults
- d) The disease of the venous system of the heart
- e) None of the above

- b) Henoch Schoenlein purpura
c) Takayasu disease
- Q#70: In cardiac cycle, during isometric contraction phase:
a) Semilunar valves remain open.
b) AV valves remain open.
c) Only aortic valve remains closed.
d) Only mitral valve remains closed.
e) Both AV and semilunar valves remain closed.
- Q#71: When a person is doing exercise, the diffusing capacity of his lungs increases. Which of the following is the best reason for this? Increase in the number of active capillaries.
a) Increase in the number of active capillaries.
b) Muscles need more O₂.
c) Some alveoli may not be ventilated.
d) Not a better match of alveolar/ventilation perfusion ratio.
e) CO₂ is elevated in blood.
- Q#72: What is the primary goal of counseling patients in a healthcare setting?
a) To prescribe medication
b) To provide emotional support
c) To increase hospital revenue
d) To shorten patient appointments
e) To gather demographic data
- Q#73: When communicating with patients during counseling sessions. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental counseling skill?
a) Empathy
b) Active Listening
c) Providing Unsolicited Advice
d) Nonverbal Communication
e) Reflective Questioning
- Q#74: What is the primary purpose of conducting a SWOT analysis?
a) To evaluate the financial performance of a company
b) To identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a strategic context
c) To develop marketing campaigns
d) To measure customer satisfaction
e) To assess employee morale
- Q#75: The mechanical anoxic death caused by constriction of the neck by the hand occluding the air passages from outside.
a) Smothering
b) Strangulation
c) Hanging
d) Drowning
e) Throttling
- Q#76: Contusions and abrasions of the chest wall. Fracture ribs, Rupture of internal organs are signs seen in
a) Traumatic Asphyxia
b) Mechanical Asphyxia
c) Hanging
d) Drowning
e) Gagging
- Q#77: Washerwoman skin is seen in
a) Putrefaction
b) Drowning
c) Marbling
d) Mummification
e) Asphyxia
- Q#78: Regarding homicidal cut throats
a) Direction of cut usually
b) Direction of cut is usually
c) No defence wound
d) There is tailing of wound
e) None of the above
- Q#79: Cut-throat wound cause death by
a) Air embolism
b) Haemorrhage
c) Tracheobronchial aspiration
d) None of above
e) All of above
- Q#80: Common site of injury to spinal cord
a) C1 and C2
b) C2 and C3
c) C3 and C4
d) None of above
e) All of the above
- Q#81: Hyoid fracture is common in
a) Hanging
b) Strangulation
c) Throttling
d) Choking
e) Drowning

B

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b) There is irregularly Irregular rhythm
c) There is no relation between P waves and QRS complexes
d) This terminology is not related to ECG
e) None of the above
- Q#91: Irregularly irregular heart rate is characteristic of
a) Sinus rhythm
b) Ventricular tachycardia
c) Atrial fibrillation
d) SVT
e) All of the above
- Q#92: The term acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to

- b) Clonidine
c) Felodipine
e) Furosemide
- Q#102:** A 55 year old male patient was in the OR doing a knee joint replacement, suddenly he developed some sort of ventricular arrhythmia. What is the drug of choice in this case?
a) Lidocaine.
b) Esmolol
c) Verapamil.
d) Procainamide
e) Phenytoin
- Q#103:** A medical student in his last year, had an important presentation on front of a huge crowded audience and he was very nervous about it. Which of the following classes you think that will help him to calm down and slow his heart rate?
a) Propranolol
b) Lignocain
c) Amiodarone
d) Quinidine
e) None of the above
- Q#104:** Which of the following class of anti-arrhythmic drug suppresses abnormal automaticity and permit the sinoatrial node to again assume the role of a dominant pacemaker?
a) Class I
b) Class II
c) Class III
d) Class IV
e) None of the above
- Q#105:** Which of the following is NOT a good drug target for cardiac arrhythmias?
a) Calcium channel blockers
b) Potassium channel activators
c) Sodium channel blockers
d) Beta blockers
e) All of the above
- Q#106:** Drug of choice for Right Heart Failure among the following INOTROPICS are?
a) Noradrenaline
b) Isoprenaline
c) Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors
d) All of the Above
e) None of the Above
- Q#107:** A 40-year-old male has recently been diagnosed with hypertension due to pressure readings of 163/102 and 165/100 mm Hg. He also has diabetes that is well controlled with oral hypoglycemic medications. Which is the best initial treatment regimen for treatment of hypertension in this patient?
a) Felodipine
b) Furosemide
c) Lisinopril
d) Lisinopril and hydrochlorothiazide
e) Metoprolol
- Q#108:** Digoxin interacts with Verapamil and increase plasma level of Digitalis. What is the effect of Thiazide interact with Digitalis?
a) Increase plasma level of Digitalis
b) Hyperkalemia
c) Hyper magnesla
d) Hypercalcemia
e) Both C and D
- Q#109:** A 68-year-old female, 82kg weight with known case of type 2 DM, and dyslipidemia. She came to family clinic complaining of fatigue and dyspnea, Lab investigation shows high cholesterol level.
a) Atorvastatin (Lipitor)
b) Lovastatin
c) Niacin
d) Pravastatin
e) Simvastatin
- Q#110:** A 60 year old hyperlipidemic patient uses antihyperglycemic drugs from last 1 year. Which one of the rare but serious side effect produce by statin is?
a) Rhabdomyolysis(myositis)
b) Optic neuritis
c) Systemic lupus syndrome
d) Torsade de pointes
e) Urine discoloration
- Q#111:** A 45-year-old patient came in OPD with complaints of chest discomfort and pain at rest. These symptoms occur due to abnormal coronary artery spasm. Which of the following anti-anginal agent can relieve coronary vasospasm?
a) Amlodipine
b) Esmolol
c) Nifedipine
d) Propanol
e) Verapamil.
- Q#112:** A patient of pulmonary tuberculosis, receiving anti-tuberculosis drugs for 2month develops pain and needle sensation in legs. The drug most likely to cause is.
a) Ethambutol
b) Isoniazid
c) Pyrazinamide
d) Rifampicin
e) streptomycin
- Q#113:** A patient presented to OPD with Epilepsy for which he takes Phenytoin and now He diagnose as Asthma. Which of the following Asthmatic Drug have more interaction with Phenytoin?
a) Sympathomimetics
b) Anticholinergics
c) Montelukast
d) Theophylline
e) Steroids
- Q#114:** A patient presented to you in Emergency Department with severe episodes of dyspnea, fever, and expiratory wheezing from last night. Which first line drug would be used to treat this patient efficiently?
a) Salmeterol
b) Zafirlukast
c) Omalizumab
d) Terbutaline
e) Zileuton
- Q#115:** Which of the following NSAID's can be used in Bronchial Asthma?
a) Diclofenac.
b) Indomethacin.
c) Aspirin.
d) Ibuprofen
e) Paracetamol
- Q#116:** A 32-year-old male with a history of opioid addiction presents with symptoms of an upper respiratory system infection for the past 5 days. It is determined to be viral in nature, and no treatment of the underlying infection is appropriate. Which of the following is appropriate symptomatic treatment for this patient's cough?
a) Guaifenesin/dextromethorphan.
b) Guaifenesin/codexine.
c) Cromolyn
d) Benzonatate
e) Montelukast
- Q#117:** According to WHO Cardiovascular diseases are number one cause of mortality worldwide. For prevention of CVS diseases we have to control risk factors. Risk factors are divided in to two groups, modifiable and non-modifiable. Which of the following is a Modifiable risk factors of coronary artery disease is?
a) Age
b) Family history
c) Gender
d) Hypertension
e) Race
- Q#118:** For prevention of CVS diseases we have to control risk factors. Risk factors are divided in to two groups, modifiable and non-modifiable. Modifiable risk factors include advice for healthy diet. Which of the following is a Dietary change advocated by WHO for prevention of heart diseases?
a) A decrease in complex carbohydrate consumption
b) Increase in use of salt
c) Increase use of alcohol in daily diet
d) Increase use of refined sugar
e) Reduction in fat intake to 20-30 percent of caloric intake
- Q#119:** Prevention and control of Tuberculosis in a community includes both primary and secondary level of prevention. Which is the level of prevention is the chest X-rays and sputum analysis for the early detection of tuberculosis?
a) Medical treatment
b) Primary prevention
c) Primordial prevention
d) Secondary prevention
e) Tertiary prevention
- Q#120:** The burden of tuberculosis is a major health problem for Pakistan. Health authorities are trying to control the spread of tuberculosis in Pakistan. Which of following is the best strategy for the control of pulmonary Tuberculosis as recommended by WHO is?

Q#14: 4 years old unvaccinated child presented with severe odynophagia, fever and toxic look. On examination the membrane over both tonsils extending beyond the confines of tonsils. The child recently started to develop respiratory distress. Neck examination showing bilateral jugulo digastric lymph nodes. Most probable diagnosis is?

- a) Acute follicular tonsillitis
- b) Vincent angina
- c) Faucial Diphtheria
- d) Leukemia
- e) Trauma

Q#15: 4 years old female child having recurrent pneumonia and cough. She has vague history of inhalation of peanut. On examination there is decreased breath sound on right side with consolidation on x ray chest FB right bronchus is suspected. Procedure to treat this condition is?

- a) Esophagoscopy
- b) Bronchoscopy
- c) Direct laryngoscopy
- d) Thoracotomy
- e) Laparotomy

Q#16: 4 years old child has cough and fever for the last 2 days. On examination child has congested throat. X-ray neck AP view showing narrowing of subglottic area. What is most probable diagnosis is?

- a) Pneumonia
- b) FB bronchus
- c) Croup
- d) Bronchitis
- e) Epiglottitis

Q#17: 3 years old child presented to emergency with high grade fever, drooling of saliva dysphagia and very toxic look. On examination the child is sitting and leaning forward. He is in inspiratory stridor X-ray neck lateral view showing thumb sign positive. Organism responsible for this condition is?

- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Haemophilus influenzae type b
- c) E coli
- d) Staph aureus
- e) Moraxella catarrhalis

Q#18: 4 years old child presented to pediatric department with recurrent episode of pneumonia on right side. The child has been investigated thoroughly to reach upon diagnosis. X-ray chest pa view has atelectasis of right lower lobe. What could be the cause of his condition?

- a) Low immunity
- b) Environmental cause
- c) Congenital anomaly
- d) Foreign body bronchus
- e) Mucous plug

Q#19: A 55 years old female comes for follow-up checkup after 4 days of the post myocardial infarction. Which of the following enzyme will be still raised in this case?

- a) CK-MB
- b) AST
- c) Cardiac Troponin
- d) LDH
- e) Total CK

Q#20: A 50 years old man with known case of chronic obstructive lung disease presents to medical with shortness of breath. Arterial blood gas sample was taken, revealing the following: pH=7.08, PCO2=55, PO2=60. What is your most probable diagnosis?

- a) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute metabolic acidosis.
- b) This is a clinical picture compatible with acute respiratory acidosis.
- c) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic respiratory acidosis.
- d) This is a clinical picture compatible with chronic metabolic acidosis.
- e) This is a clinical picture compatible with hypocarbic patient from hyperventilation.



Q#21: An occupational worker presented with complaints of shortness of breath on exertion. He works in an industry dealing with spare parts such as gas kit and brakes, he also gave history of smoking for about 20 years. Chest X-ray showed a ground glass appearance honey combing in the lower two thirds of the lung fields. Which of the following is the likely condition that he suffers from?

- a) Anthracosis
- b) Asbestosis
- c) Byssinosis
- d) Siderosis
- e) Silicosis

Q#22: A person aged 40 years, working as a laborer in grain market for the last 25 years presented with a history of repeated attacks of respiratory infections in the last 1 year. X-ray showed pulmonary fibrosis. Which one of the following is the likely diagnosis?

- a) Cholecystitis
- b) Farmer's lung
- c) Silicosis
- d) Silico-tuberculosis
- e) Tuberculosis

Q#23: In Pediatric OPD the physician examined a 3 years old child with low grade fever, mild erythema in the throat and whitish membrane on the left side tonsil. The cervical lymph node was palpable. The doctor advised the mother to isolate the child for 7 days from other contacts of less than 5 years old. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- a) Acute Laryngitis
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Pharyngitis
- d) Tonsillitis
- e) Whooping cough

Q#24: 10 years old boy presented with high grade fever, chills, aches, cough and generalized weakness. He was diagnosed as a case of influenza. What is the most frequent complication?

- a) Encephalitis
- b) Pneumonia
- c) Reye's syndrome
- d) Sub-Conjunctival hemorrhages
- e) Toxic shock syndrome

Q#25: In the anatomy museum, the model human lungs was there on the table, at first glance you noticed a depression or notch on anterior border of the left lung. The notch is called as:

- a) Left Notch
- b) Pulmonary Notch
- c) Cardiac Notch down syndrome
- d) Aortic Notch
- e) Anterior Notch

Q#26: A 32-years old patient who weight 275 lb comes to the doctor' office. On the surface of the chest, the physician is able to locate the apex of the heart:

- a) At the level of the sternal angle
- b) In the left fourth intercostals space
- c) In the left fifth intercostals space
- d) In the right fifth intercostals space
- e) At the level of the xiphoid process of the sternum

Q#27: A 54-year-old patient with a history of drug th...

Q#41: A young boy deteriorated drastically 2 hours after tonsillectomy. He has tachycardia and hypotension. Most likely pathogenesis is

- a) Anaphylactic shock
- b) Cardiogenic shock
- c) Hypovolemic shock
- d) Septic shock
- e) Traumatic shock

Q#42: In myocardial infarction, which earliest possible change occurs in formation of aschoff bodies?

- a) Fibrinoid necrosis
- b) Inflammation
- c) Giant cells
- d) Eosinophilia
- e) Hemosiderin

Q#43: A 30 year old heroin drug addict starts having fever with chills, weight loss and fatigue. On investigations, he is diagnosed to be suffering from infective endocarditis. The most likely cause for his infection is:

- a) Streptococcus viridans
- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) H. Influenza
- d) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- e) Staphylococcus aureus

Q#44: Which of the following plasma biochemical marker is the most sensitive of myocardial cell damage?

- a) Aspartate aminotransferase
- b) Ck-mb
- c) Lactate dehydrogenase
- d) Myoglobin
- e) Troponin t

Q#45: Which imaging technique is commonly used to visualize vegetations on heart valves in infective endocarditis?

- a) Computed Tomography (CT) scan
- b) ETT
- c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- d) Ultrasound X-ray
- e) MRI

Q#46: Which of the following is a common clinical complication of untreated infective endocarditis?

- a) Diabetes mellitus
- b) Lung cancer
- c) myocardial infarction
- d) Osteoporosis
- e) Stroke

Q#47: Which of the following clinical signs is not typical for a classic presentation of shock?

- a) Cool extremities
- b) Sweating
- c) Systemic hypertension
- d) Weak pulses
- e) Tachypnea

Q#48: Who is at great risk for Pulmonary embolism?

- a) Children
- b) Diabetic patient
- c) Men
- d) Post-operative patient
- e) Women

Q#49: Which of the following is not a major mechanism for lack of oxygen delivery to tissues?

- a) Inadequate blood volume
- b) Inadequate cardiac performance
- c) Inadequate vascular tone
- d) Increased coronary perfusion
- e) Increased heart rate

Q#50: Which underlying disease is commonly recognized to be a trigger for development of systemic hypertension?

- a) Cirrhosis
- b) Diabetes Mellitus
- c) Dilated cardiomyopathy
- d) Hepatic lipidosi
- e) Renal Disease

Q#91: Irregularly irregular heart rate is characteristic of

- a) Sinus rhythm
- b) Ventricular tachycardia
- c) Atrial fibrillation
- d) SVT
- e) All of the above

Q#92: The term acute coronary syndrome (ACS) refers to

- a) STEMI only
- b) NSTEMI only
- c) Unstable Angina only
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

Q#93: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is defined as

- a) Unexplained hypertrophy of the left ventricular cardiac muscles in the absence of another cardiac or systemic disease
- b) Hypertrophy of left ventricular cardiac muscles due to systemic diseases
- c) Hypertrophy of left ventricular cardiac muscles due to another cardiac disease
- d) Concentric left ventricular hypertrophy due to prolonged uncontrolled hypertension
- e) All of the above

Q#94: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is

- a) Atherosclerotic disease of the renal arteries
- b) Atherosclerotic disease of the carotid arteries
- c) Common in young adults
- d) The disease of the venous system of the heart
- e) None of the above

Q#95: The basic investigations for the diagnosis of heart failure are

- a) Complete blood count and renal function tests
- b) CT scan of the brain
- c) USG of the abdomen
- d) ECG and Echocardiography
- e) None of the above

Q#96: A middle age obese gentleman who is chronic smoker complains of severe, central, crushing and heavy chest pain on exertion which is associated with sweating and shortness of breath and radiated to left arm and jaw is

- a) Atypical angina
- b) Atypical chest pain
- c) Non cardiac chest pain
- d) Typical angina pectoris
- e) None of the above

Q#97: A elderly gentleman with no previous history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension and smoking presented with 2 hours history of severe central crushing chest pain radiating to left arm and jaw, his ECG shows ST elevations, he is suffering from

- a) Non cardiac chest pain
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Myocardial infarction
- d) Acute gastroenteritis
- e) None of the above

Q#98: Coronary artery supplying larger part of the myocardium is

- a) Left circumflex artery
- b) Right coronary artery
- c) Left anterior descending artery
- d) Posterior descending artery
- e) None of the above

Q#99: Natural Pacemaker of the heart is

- a) AV node
- b) SA node
- c) Carotid node
- d) Purkinje fibres
- e) Bundle of His

Q#100: All of the following medications are used for treatment of heart failure except

- a) Diuretic
- b) Beta blockers
- c) ACEI/ARBs
- d) Cardiac glycosides
- e) Steroids