

23. Cause of non immune hydrops?

- A . Parvo B19
- B. Maternal diabetes
- C. Rh isoimmunization
- D abo incompatibility
- E erythroblastosis foetalis

24. G3P2 with contracted pelvis on Exmation.

Appropriate mode delivery?

- A. TOLAC
- B. C/S at 39 weeks
- C. Induction of labor
- D. Vaginal birth
- E. Assisted delivery

27. During second stage of labour the fetus is found to be in occipitoposterior position at station

+2. What is the appropriate instrument for the rotation and delivery of the fetus:

- a. Simpson forceps
- B. Ventouse cup
- C. Kielland forceps (correct)
- D. Bartan forceps
- E. Wrigley's forceps.

35. Mother came to u no risk to mother or fetus

Wt type of c sec will she go for

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4

Type 5

36. Criteria for operative Vaginal delivery

Empty bladder

Station -2

Dilatation 0

Breech footling

Contracted pelvis

37. 29 yr old primigravida 34 wks severe headache bp 170/110 proteinuri +++ presented to u
what is best management

Oral labetolol

Methyldopa

Nigedipine

Mgso4 loading dose

50. A 30 yr 10 week gestation presents with no fetal heart beat. Cervix is closed
What is most appropriate management

- A tocolysis
- B medical or surgical evacuation
- C expectant only
- D immediate C section
- E antibiotics

51. VBAC , sudden onset abdominal pain , loss of fetal station, Fetal bradycardia , most probable Dx:

- 1. placental abruption
- 2 .cord prolapse
- 3. Uterine rupture
- 4. Obstructed Labour
- 5. Precipitous Labour

56. A breastfeeding mother presents with a swollen, red, painful breast and fever. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A. Stop breastfeeding
- B. Continue breastfeeding and start appropriate antibiotics
- C. Analgesics
- D. Surgery
- E. Warm compresses

64. In a planned NVD , the baby was easily delivered till umbilicus but the head aftercoming was delayed , the back of the baby was anterior. What is the maneouver to be used?

- A : zavanelli
- B : wood corkscrew
- C : Ritgen
- D : mauriceau-smellie- veit

70. A 3 year old boy is having hydronephrosis, the gold standard for vesicouretric reflex is
MCUG (Micturating cystourethrogram)

84. A woman develops hoarseness post thyroidectomy. Which nerve is involved? A. Apnea B. Hoarseness C. Strider D. Loss of pitch E. Dysphagia
Recurrent laryngeal nerve

93. A 45-year-old man presents with swelling in his legs and hematuria. Blood pressure is elevated, and he has a history of systemic lupus erythematosus. Laboratory tests show red blood cell casts in the urine and a low complement level.

Which renal pathology is most consistent with these findings?

- a. Membranous nephropathy
- b. Lupus nephritis
- c. IgA nephropathy

- d. Diabetic nephropathy
- e. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

107. A 55 year old male with history of hypertension is on new drug, he developed dry cough after few weeks. Which drug is responsible

- A. Lisinopril
- B. Losartan
- C. Metoprolol
- D. Hydrochlorothiazide
- E. Amlodipine

76) 2 wks male with poor urine output, distended bladder and hydronephrosis on US. Most common cause?

Renal stone

PUV PUV (Posterior urethral valves)

Mega ureter

UPJ obstruction

UVJ obstruction

96) 65-year-old man with a 15-year history of poorly controlled hypertension presents with fatigue, anorexia, and swelling in his legs. Blood tests reveal an elevated serum creatinine of 3.5 mg/dl and a GFR of 25 ml/min/1.73 m². Urinalysis shows proteinuria but no hematuria. What is the most likely cause of this patient's chronic renal failure?

- a. Diabetic nephropathy
- b. Hypertensive nephrosclerosis ✓
- c. Polycystic kidney disease
- d. Obstructive uropathy
- e. Acute tubular necrosis

A 45-year-old woman with a history of hypertension presents with acute diarrhea after returning from a camping trip. She reports reduced oral intake and poor hydration. Her vital signs reveal low blood pressure and tachycardia. Her urine output has significantly decreased over the past 24 hours. Which is the most likely underlying mechanism of her acute kidney injury?

- a. Immune-mediated glomerulonephritis
- b. Pre-renal azotemia due to volume depletion ✓
- c. Intrinsic renal failure from tubular injury
- d. Post-renal obstruction from urolithiasis
- e. Acute interstitial nephritis from drug use

6 yr old boy developed painless scrotal swelling that transilluminates and varies in size during the day. What is it?

1. Varicocele
2. hydrocele
3. inguinal hernia
4. epididymitis

(Ans: hydrocele)

9. During antenatal checkup abdominal examination is important to check for gestational age and fetal condition, the obstetrician can do this abdominal examination a. Between 14 to 34 weeks only b. During last trimester only c. From first week of pregnancy d. From 12 weeks onward e. From 16 weeks onward

Block P

97. A 50 year old woman with CKD is being evaluated in OPD. She reports fatigue and pallor. Her Hb is 8, low platelet count, normocytic anemia. What is treatment

- A. Oral iron supplement
- B. IV iron therapy
- C. Erythropoiesis stimulating agent
- D. Blood transfusion
- E. Vitamin B12 injection

Mcq no 114

Which of the following is the classic symptom of rheumatoid arthritis ?

- A. Photosensitivity
- B. Morning stiffness lasting for 1 hour
- C. Intermittent sharp chest pain
- D. Sudden vision loss
- E. Persistent dry cough

114.

A 17 year old boy presents with 6 year history of epigastric pain and gastrointestinal discomfort. He is emaciated with delayed puberty and the rest of examination is normal. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Celiac disease
- B. IBD
- C. Lactose intolerance
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. Irritable bowel syndrome

A 65 year old man presents to OPD. His random blood glucose level is 130mg/dl. What other investigations will you do to confirm diagnosis of diabetes mellitus?

- A. HbA1c
- B. OGTT

- C.random blood glucose
- D.plasma fructosamine level
- E.glucosamine level

115. Diabetic patient with chronic kidney disease. ... Treatment of choice is

A. Insulin

100)A 70-year-old male with a history of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) presents with fever, chills, and dysuria. He has suprapubic pain and complains of incomplete bladder emptying. Urine culture is positive for E. coli. What is the most likely predisposing factor for his UTI?

a. Recent sexual activity

b. Benign prostatic hyperplasia ✓

c. Diabetes mellitus

d. Dehydration

e. Use of NSAID

63. A 29-year-old primigravida at 37 weeks presented with spontaneous labor. On ultrasound, Frank Breech with foetal head flexed, and estimated foetal weight 2900 g. The pelvis is clinically adequate and CTG is normal. The female strongly desires vaginal birth. What is the appropriate treatment?

A. Emergency C-section

B. Extracorporeal version

C. Allow a planned vaginal breech birth with expert supervision

D. Induction of labor with oxytocin

E. Elective caesarean at full dilatation

63. Nuchal Translucency is a marker used for:

A NTD

B Anencephaly

C Trisomy

D Renal agenesis

E Triploidy

A 47-year-old woman developed a firm 2-centimeter thyroid nodule. What is the best initial? A. CT neck B. MRI C. Ultrasound thyroid D. TSH E. FNAC

A woman develops hoarseness post thyroidectomy. Which nerve is involved? A. Apnea B. Hoarseness C. Strider D. Loss of pitch E. Dysphagia

16. Most common cause of oligohydramnios?

A. Maternal diabetes mellitus

B. Gestational hypertension

C. Twin to twin

- D. PPROM
- E. Hyperthyroidism

A 38-year-old woman at 38+5 weeks gestation presents with a frank breech fetus and is being evaluated for planned vaginal delivery.

Which one of the following is required for planned vaginal breech delivery?

- A. Hyperextended fetal head
- B. Footling breech presentation
- C. Adequate maternal pelvis
- D. Estimated fetal weight greater than 4 kg
- E. Previous classical cesarean section

Q 88) A patient develops peripheral tingling and carpopedal spasm after thyroidectomy. These symptoms occur because of

Tingling & carpopedal spasm after thyroidectomy

Correct cause: Hypocalcemia due to hypoparathyroidism