

BLOCK Q PREPROFFS 2024 - SOLVED ANSWER KEY

1. CNS MEDICINE

AMC 2024

1. **b. Low grade glioma** - Hypodense lesion without enhancement
2. **d. Pituitary adenoma** - Most common sellar/suprasellar lesion with amenorrhea
3. **a. Global hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy**
4. **c. Non-contrast CT Head** - First-line to exclude hemorrhage
5. **e. Nimodipine** - Prevents vasospasm in SAH
6. **e. Decreased tone** - MS causes increased tone, not decreased
7. **c. Sodium valproate** - First-line for juvenile myoclonic epilepsy
8. **b. Dopamine receptor agonist**
9. **d. Cluster headache** - Short duration, severe unilateral pain
10. **e. Babinski response** - Sign of pyramidal tract, not meningeal irritation

GMC 2024

1. **c. Parkinsons disease**
2. **b. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis** - UMN + LMN signs
3. **a. Cardio embolic stroke due to AF**
4. **c. Muscle weakness**
5. **d. Progressive distal symmetrical muscle weakness**
6. **e. Positive family history**
7. **c. Muscle atrophy**
8. **d. Pes cavus, hammer toe, and claw hand**
9. **c. Alteplase** - tPA within 4.5 hours
10. **b. Posterior cerebral artery**
11. **a. Transient ischemic attack**
12. **d. All of the above**
13. **b. Tension headache**
14. **a. Admit to stroke unit**
15. **c. High dose glucocorticoids** - IV methylprednisolone for acute MS
16. **a. Drops in pregnancy**
17. **e. Levodopa**
18. **c. CT brain** - Best for acute hemorrhage
19. **c. Sodium valproate**
20. **d. Post CVA Parkinsonism**
21. **c. Sodium valproate** - Most teratogenic
22. **e. Multiple sclerosis**

KMC 2024

1. **b. 10** - CSF WBC >5 in neonates suggests meningitis
2. **b. Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG)** or **e. Plasmapheresis** - Both effective for GBS
3. **d. Poliomyelitis** - Flaccid paralysis, LMN signs
4. **c. Multiple sclerosis** - Relapsing-remitting pattern, optic neuritis history
5. **b. Benign intracranial hypertension** - Papilledema, normal MRI, pregnant
6. **d. Phenytoin** - Causes gingival hyperplasia
7. **d. Spastic gait** - Post-stroke spasticity
8. **b. Move him away from the water** - Safety first
9. **a. Lewy body dementia** - Worsened by haloperidol (antipsychotic sensitivity)
10. **e. Pneumococcal infection** - CSOM complication
11. **e. Subarachnoid hemorrhage** - Sudden severe headache, neck stiffness
12. **a. H. influenzae type b** - If unvaccinated
13. **e. Viral encephalitis** - Fever, focal signs, temporal lobe involvement
14. **c. Lacunar infarct in basal ganglia**
15. **b. Guillain Barre Syndrome** - Ascending flaccid paralysis
16. **d. Initiate plasmapheresis** - For myasthenic crisis
17. **c. Migraine** - Hemicranial headache with nausea
18. **c. Methylprednisolone** - For acute MS attack
19. **d. Slapping gait** - Dorsal column lesion (sensory ataxia)
20. **b. Intracranial tumor** - Progressive headache, papilledema, fits

KGMC 2024

1. **c. Parkinson's disease**
2. **b. Serum acetylcholine receptor antibody test** - For myasthenia gravis
3. **c. Bell's palsy**
4. **a. Multiple sclerosis**
5. **b. Thrombolysis with alteplase** - Within therapeutic window
6. **c. Trigeminal neuralgia**
7. **c. Idiopathic intracranial hypertension**
8. **c. Central retinal artery occlusion**
9. **c. Migraine**
10. **c. Subarachnoid hemorrhage**
11. **d. Surgical decompression** - For spinal cord compression
12. **c. Alzheimer's disease**
13. **c. Guillain-Barré syndrome**
14. **c. Ménière's disease**
15. **d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**
16. **b. Bacterial meningitis**
17. **b. Levodopa**
18. **b. Lumbar puncture** - For suspected SAH with normal CT
19. **c. Vestibular neuronitis** or **d. Stroke**
20. **b. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia**
21. **c. Neuromyelitis optica** - Anti-aquaporin-4 antibodies

22. **b. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease** - 14-3-3 protein
23. **b. Multiple sclerosis**
24. **c. Friedrich's ataxia** or **d. Spinocerebellar ataxia**
25. **e. X-linked Recessive** - Duchenne muscular dystrophy pattern
26. **b. Ceftriaxone, Vancomycin and Flagyl** - Brain abscess (CSOM complication)
27. **e. 5,000 WBC, 90% polymorphonuclear leukocytes**
28. **a. Cerebrospinal Fluid Examination** - For suspected meningitis
29. **c. MRI brain** - For macrocephaly
30. **a. Simple febrile fits** - Normal CSF, resolved quickly
31. **e. Cerebral malaria** - Fever, altered consciousness, endemic area
32. **d. Tuberculous meningitis** - Hydrocephalus, basilar enhancement
33. **a. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage** - Worst headache of life
34. **a. GBS** - Hypotonia, areflexia, CSF protein elevated
35. **d. Before 10-14 years of age**

NWSM 2024

1. **c. Lateral temporal lobe** - Temporal lobe epilepsy
2. **d. Modafinil** - For MS fatigue
3. **c. Guillain Barre syndrome**
4. **b. Brain MRI** - Papilledema with fever requires imaging before LP
5. **d. Conductive aphasia** - Repetition impaired
6. **a. Internal capsule** - Pure motor stroke
7. **e. CT Brain plain** - First-line for suspected SAH
8. **a. Wernicke's encephalopathy** - Confusion, vomiting in pregnancy
9. **a. CT brain** - First-line for acute severe headache
10. **d. Right mesial temporal lobe** - Temporal lobe epilepsy features
11. **b. Meningitis** - Fever, headache, neck stiffness
12. **b. Ataxia** - Early sign of heat stroke
13. **a. Vancomycin and Ceftriaxone**
14. **c. CT-Brain** - Initial imaging for acute stroke
15. **c. Prednisone** - For Bell's palsy
16. **a. Vertebral artery** - Lateral medullary syndrome
17. **a. Ibuprofen** - Most common MOH trigger
18. **b. Brain MRI** (though answer could be e. Blood culture based on context)
19. **b. Immediate surgical decompression** - Spinal cord injury with compression
20. **b. Video monitoring EEG** - For pseudoseizures
21. **c. Epidural hematoma** - Lucid interval, lens-shaped lesion
22. **b. Video EEG**
23. **d. Propranolol** - First-line migraine prophylaxis
24. **b. Fosphenytoin** - Status epilepticus after benzodiazepines
25. **e. Medications, psychotherapy and/or surgery** - Dystonia management
26. **d. Idiopathic Parkinson's disease**
27. **e. Tardive dyskinesia** - Orofacial dyskinesia from long-term antipsychotics
28. **b. Thrombolytic therapy (Alteplase)** - Within 4.5-hour window
29. **b. Fosphenytoin**

30. **c. Pseudo tumor cerebri** - Papilledema, young female, obesity

RMC 2024

1. **a. Elevated protein, low glucose, and neutrophilic pleocytosis** - Bacterial meningitis
2. **b. Streptococcus pneumoniae**
3. **c. Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4)**
4. **b. Sensorineural hearing loss**
5. **c. Cranial nerve palsies are common** or **e. TBM requires corticosteroids**
6. **b. CSF PCR for viral pathogens**
7. **b. Positive India ink stain in CSF** - Cryptococcal meningitis
8. **b. Kernig's sign**
9. **b. Migraine without aura**
10. **b. Serotonin**
11. **c. Headache lasting 4-72 hours with unilateral pain, pulsating quality, or aggravation by activity**
12. **a. NSAIDs**
13. **a. Migraine with aura**
14. **a. Propranolol** or **d. Topiramate**
15. **c. Anti-hypertensive medications** - Not a typical trigger
16. **b. Medication overuse headache**
17. **b. Ischemic heart disease**
18. **a. Erenumab** - CGRP antagonist
19. **b. Migraine without aura**
20. **b. Sumatriptan** - Acute treatment
21. **c. Assess for medication overuse headache**
22. **b. Evaluate for hypertensive emergency**
23. **c. Alzheimer's disease**
24. **c. Acetylcholine**
25. **b. Presenilin-1 (PSEN1)**
26. **c. Visual hallucinations and fluctuating cognition**
27. **b. Serum vitamin B12 and folate levels**
28. **b. Beta-amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles**
29. **c. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors**
30. **b. Prominent language disturbances or behavioral changes**
31. **a. Age**
32. **b. Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)**
33. **d. Tension** - Primary headache
34. **a. Epilepsy** - Recurrent seizures
35. **d. Extradural hemorrhage** - Lucid interval, then deterioration

2. RENAL MEDICINE

AMC 2024

1. **c. Kidney transplant** - End-stage kidney disease with systemic disease

KGMC 2024

1. **b. Radio Contrast Associated Nephropathy**
 2. **b. ACEI/ARB** - Renoprotective in diabetes
 3. **a. Escherichia coli** - Most common UTI organism
 4. **b. Methyldopa** - Causes retroperitoneal fibrosis
 5. **b. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)**
 6. **c. Bilateral Renal Artery Stenosis**
 7. **a. Lupus nephritis**
 8. **b. Distal Renal Tubular Acidosis**
 9. **d. Hepatic Vein Thrombosis** - Nephrotic syndrome complication
 10. **e. C-ANCA** - Wegener's granulomatosis (GPA)
 11. **a. Azathioprine** - Safe in pregnancy
 12. **a. Galactose-1-phosphate uridyltransferase (GALT)** - Galactosemia
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3. GI MEDICINE

AMC 2024

1. **c. Colonoscopy and surveillance** - Juvenile polyposis syndrome
2. **d. Sigmoidoscopy with Biopsy** - Acute severe UC
3. **e. Cholestyramine** - Bile acid malabsorption post-cholecystectomy
4. **a. Ischemic colitis** - Atrial fibrillation, elderly, sigmoid involvement

GMC 2024

1. **a. Phlebotomy 1 unit every 3 months** - Maintenance for hemochromatosis
2. **d. Protein Calorie Malnutrition**
3. **b. Ultrasound Abdomen** - Pyloric stenosis
4. **c. Absence of ganglion cells in distal colon** - Hirschsprung disease
5. **e. Rectum** - Most common site

KMC 2024

1. **c. Cancer of the head of pancreas**
2. **a. 2-24 hours** - Upper GI bleeding endoscopy timing
3. **d. Anti-Hepatitis A Virus IgM**
4. **c. Proton Pump Inhibitor therapy**
5. **b. Perianal abscess**
6. **d. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)**
7. **b. Celiac Disease** - Chronic diarrhea, rash on buttocks

8. **d. Primary Biliary Cirrhosis** - Elevated ALP, pruritus
9. **a. Endoscopic Ultrasound-guided biopsy and chemotherapy** - Unresectable pancreatic cancer
10. **a. Administer branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs)**
11. **b. ERCP** - Post-cholecystectomy bile leak
12. **c. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease** - BMI 30

KGMC 2024

1. **a. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding**
2. **c. NSAIDs upper GI bleeding**
3. **a. Celiac disease**
4. **a. Abdominal tuberculosis** or **b. Crohn's disease**
5. **a. Acute pancreatitis**
6. **a. Acute viral hepatitis**
7. **a. Colon carcinoma**
8. **a. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)**
9. **a. Ulcerative colitis**

NWSM 2024

1. **b. Entecavir** - Chronic HBV with high viral load
2. **a. Ciprofloxacin** - Traveler's diarrhea
3. **a. Gastroesophageal varices** or **e. Peptic ulceration**
4. **d. Hepatocellular carcinoma** - Cirrhosis complication
5. **e. Hepatitis A Virus** - Cannot cause chronic infection
6. **b. Barrett's esophagus** - Long-standing GERD
7. **a. Hepatitis A Serology (HAV IgM)**
8. **c. Anti HAV IgM**
9. **b. Penicillamine** - Wilson disease treatment

RMC 2024

1. **a. Prothrombin time** - Prognostic in liver disease
 2. **b. Albumin levels** - Chronic liver disease marker
 3. **b. Shifting dullness**
 4. **b. Mannitol** - First-line for raised ICP
 5. **e. All of the above** - Before ICP monitor placement
 6. **b. Propranolol** - Primary prophylaxis for varices
 7. **b. Band ligation** - Initial treatment for bleeding varices
 8. **b. Balloon tamponade** - Temporary control of variceal bleeding
 9. **a. The patient who presents with heartburn**
 10. **c. Deficiency of vitamin B6** - Least associated with esophageal cancer
 11. **b. Adhesions** - Most common cause of SBO
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4. MSK MEDICINE

AMC 2024

1. **e. Rest, fluids to replace electrolytes** - Heat cramps
2. **d. Carbon monoxide poisoning** - Family affected, morning symptoms
3. **c. Anti Sm** - Most specific for SLE
4. **d. Pyelonephritis** - Not part of HSP (which includes purpura, arthritis, abdominal pain, glomerulonephritis)
5. **c. Localizes** - Motor response to painful stimulus
6. **d. Vascular dementia** - Lacunar infarcts, vascular risk factors

KMC 2024

1. **d. Systemic lupus erythematosus**
2. **c. 2 Year**
3. **c. Creatinine Kinase** - Monitor polymyositis
4. **b. Blocks calcium release from sarcoplasmic reticulum** - Dantrolene MOA
5. **c. Herniated disc**
6. **a. Acute mountain sickness**
7. **c. ECG** - Cocaine toxicity assessment
8. **e. Rituximab** - Alternative for GPA maintenance
9. **c. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome** - Antipsychotic use, fever, rigidity
10. **b. Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) level** - CO poisoning
11. **a. Benzodiazepines** - Amphetamine overdose
12. **a. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA)**
13. **d. NSAIDS** - First-line for JIA
14. **e. Urine protein-to-creatinine ratio and fetal growth scan**
15. **b. 8** - GCS: E1 + V2 + M5
16. **d. Pulmonary embolism; CT pulmonary angiography**
17. **e. Secure airway, breathing, circulation** - ABC first
18. **d. Multiple sclerosis**
19. **d. Liver transplantation** - Fulminant hepatic failure
20. **d. Enteric Fever**
21. **a. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA)** - Churg-Strauss
22. **c. Elemental formula**
23. **c. Paracetamol level at 4 hours post ingestion**
24. **b. Anti-Ro/SSA and anti-La/SSB antibodies** or **c. Schirmer's test and salivary gland biopsy**
25. **a. Acute coronary syndrome** - Cocaine-induced
26. **d. Serotonin syndrome**
27. **d. Formication** - Tactile hallucinations in meth use
28. **d. Muscle biopsy** - Confirm inflammatory myopathy
29. **c. Pheochromocytoma**
30. **a. Initiate corticosteroid therapy** - Temporal arteritis emergency
31. **a. Carcinoid syndrome**

32. **d. Gradually taper the corticosteroid dose**
 33. **a. Continue hydroxychloroquine and prednisone throughout pregnancy**
 34. **c. Cervical spondylosis**
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5. PSYCHIATRY

AMC 2024

1. **d. Psychotic Depression** - Auditory hallucinations with depression
2. **c. Adolescents and Young women**
3. **b. Autistic Spectrum Disorder** - Developmental disorder

GMC 2024

1. **b. Anorexia Nervosa**
2. **e. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder**
3. **c. Post-Traumatic Stress disorder**
4. **c. Somatic symptom disorder**
5. **d. Epilepsy**
6. **e. Autism spectrum disorder**

KMC 2024

1. **e. Thyroid function tests** - Rule out organic cause
2. **e. Severe depression with refusal to drink and eat** - ECT indication
3. **a. Chronic fatigue syndrome**
4. **b. Generalised anxiety disorder**
5. **d. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)** or **b. Cognitive behavior therapy**
6. **e. Post-traumatic stress disorder** - Onset >1 month after trauma

KGMC 2024

1. **d. Clomipramine** - Maximum anticholinergic effect
2. **c. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**
3. **c. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)**
4. **b. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)**
5. **c. Stimulants (amphetamines or cocaine)**
6. **d. Bulimia Nervosa** - Binge-purge cycle

NWSM 2024

1. **d. 12 months** - GAD treatment duration

RMC 2024

1. **e. Cognitive impairment** - Not a typical stress response
 2. **a. Tobacco** - Highest dependence potential
 3. **a. Alcohol** - Most social harm
 4. **b. 1:1** - Equal male to female ratio in OCD
 5. **a. Obsessional ruminations**
 6. **b. Clomipramine** - Drug of choice for OCD
 7. **c. Exposure and response prevention** - Behavioral therapy for OCD
 8. **b. Displacement**
 9. **d. Old age** - Not a predisposing factor (youth is)
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6. MULTISYSTEM

AMC 2024

1. **b. Vitamin C** - Scurvy symptoms

GMC 2024

1. **a. Family History** - Foundation of genetic diagnosis
2. **b. SLE** - Anti-dsDNA specific
3. **b. SLE**
4. **a. Rheumatoid arthritis likely; obtain RF and anti-CCP**
5. **a. Gram stain and culture of joint fluid** - Septic arthritis
6. **b. Schirmer test & measurement of autoantibodies** - Sjögren's syndrome
7. **b. Perform arthrocentesis** - Acute monoarthritis
8. **b. Evaluate for disease-modifying therapy** - Early RA
9. **d. Staphylococcus aureus** - Septic arthritis in RA
10. **a. Lumbar spinal stenosis** - Neurogenic claudication
11. **a. Weight reduction** - Prevent OA progression
12. **b. Spondyloarthropathy, most likely ankylosing spondylitis**
13. **a. High-dose corticosteroid for severe manifestations**
14. **c. Obtain carboxyhemoglobin level** - CO poisoning
15. **c. Can be caused by CO poisoning** - Vasodilatory shock

NWSM 2024

1. **c. Medications, motivational enhancement therapy, and weekly counseling**
2. **d. Antiphospholipid syndrome**
3. **b. Trinucleotide repeat** - Huntington disease
4. **a. Temperature >104°F and altered mental status**
5. **c. Assess withdrawals, prescribe medications and involve psychologist**

6. **c. Hypothyroidism** - Cold extremities, lethargy
7. **c. Subacute phase** - Kawasaki disease
8. **b. Heart, eyes, blood vessels and bones** - Marfan syndrome
9. **c. Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (Wegener's)**
10. **b. Atropine** - Organophosphate poisoning
11. **a. Omeprazole** - PPI for NSAID prophylaxis
12. **c. Oxygen** or **e. Descent to lower altitude** - HAPE management
13. **a. Von Gierke** - Type I GSD
14. **c. Vitamin B12 deficiency** - Subacute combined degeneration
15. **a. Rapid cooling within 30 minutes with ice water immersion**
16. **b. Autosomal dominant** - ADPKD
17. **d. Recent travel** - Hepatitis A
18. **c. Heat exhaustion** - Hyponatremia
19. **b. Delays in cooling body temperature**

RMC 2024

1. **a. Alcohol** - Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
 2. **b. Opioids withdrawal state**
 3. **c. Can become damaged even though urine output exceeds 1500 ml/day**
 4. **e. Vitamin D** - Not part of hyperparathyroidism management
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7. OBSTETRICS

AMC 2024

1. **a. Itching more pronounced on palms and soles** - Obstetric cholestasis
2. **a. 11 weeks-13+6 weeks** - CVS timing
3. **a. Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy** - Neonatal seizures

GMC 2024

1. **b. Human chorionic gonadotropin** - Hyperemesis gravidarum

KMC 2024

1. **c. Intravenous fluids** - First-line for hyperemesis
2. **d. Myelomeningocele** - AFP elevation
3. **a. 11 weeks** - CVS timing

KGMC 2024

1. **a. Twin pregnancy** - Hyperemesis cause

2. **c. Trisomies** - Nuchal translucency marker

RMC 2024

1. **d. Severe nausea/vomiting with weight loss >5%**
 2. **c. Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)** - Protective
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8. ORTHOPEDICS

AMC 2024

1. **c. Symptoms may include pain, hunchback deformity, difficulty breathing**

GMC 2024

1. **a. Pain** - Earliest sign of Volkmann's ischemia
2. **c. Trochanteric fracture in elderly** - Usually conservative

NWSM 2024

1. **c. Osteomyelitis** or **e. Spinal tuberculosis** - Vertebral destruction

RMC 2024

1. **c. Osteoporosis** - T-score -3.5
 2. **d. Radial nerve** - Midshaft humerus fracture
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9. CNS PEDIATRICS

AMC 2024

1. **d. Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy** - Most common neonatal seizure cause

GMC 2024

1. **c. Ethosuximide** - Absence seizures
2. **a. Lumbar puncture** - Meningitis diagnosis
3. **c. Bacterial meningitis**
4. **a. Streptococcus pneumoniae**

KMC 2024

1. **e. Valproate** - First-line for generalized tonic-clonic
2. **c. Ethosuximide** - Absence seizures
3. **d. Neurogenic Bladder** - Spina bifida complication
4. **a. Chiari Malformation type I**
5. **d. Tuberculous Meningitis** - Thick exudate
6. **d. Complex Febrile Seizure** - Highest recurrence risk

NWSM 2024

1. **d. Migraine** - Recurrent headache with aura
2. **b. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt (VP shunt)**
3. **b. Heel shin test** - Cerebellar function
4. **d. Drug intoxication**
5. **d. Meningitis**
6. **c. Tics**

RMC 2024

1. **d. Tuberculous meningitis** - CSF findings
 2. **b. Neural tube defect** - Valproic acid effect
 3. **a. Absence seizures** - Blackout in class
 4. **b. Ethosuximide** - Absence seizures
 5. **d. 2-3%** - NTD recurrence risk
 6. **c. Complex febrile convulsion** - >15 minutes
 7. **d. Fits more than 30 minutes** - Status epilepticus
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10. GI PEDIATRICS

AMC 2024

1. **a. Gastroesophageal reflux** - Spitting, vomiting, food refusal
2. **d. Hypochloremic hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis** - Pyloric stenosis

GMC 2024

1-13. [Multiple Hirschsprung disease questions]

- **e. Constipation** (Common manifestation)
- **d. Rectal biopsy** (Gold standard)
- **c. RET** (Genetic mutation)
- **a. Neonates** (Most common age)

- **b. Bilious vomiting** (Suggestive finding)
- **b. Barium enema** (Transition zone)
- **c. Colectomy** (Surgical procedure)
- **a. Restore normal bowel motility** (Goal)
- **c. Enterocolitis** (Post-op complication)
- **a. Short-segment** (Rectosigmoid)
- **e. Hyperactivity** (NOT a feature)
- **c. Necrotizing enterocolitis** (Mimics in premature)
- **c. Chronic constipation** (Long-term complication)

14. **b. Pyloric Stenosis**
15. **c. Crohn's Disease**
16. **b. Abdominal pain and diarrhea**
17. **c. Colonoscopy and biopsies** (IBD diagnosis)
18. **d. Small bowel biopsy** (Celiac gold standard)
19. **b. Celiac Disease**
20. **b. Coomb's test** - ABO incompatibility
21. **a. Ultrasound abdomen** - Biliary atresia workup
22. **b. Ultrasound Abdomen** - Pyloric stenosis

KMC 2024

1. **d. Ultrasound Abdomen** - Pyloric stenosis
2. **c. Liver Abscess**
3. **b. Electrolyte Imbalance and Hypoglycemia** - Kwashiorkor

KGMC 2024

1. **d. Gastroenteritis with dehydration**
2. **c. Hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis**
3. **b. Proton pump inhibitors** - GERD treatment
4. **b. Esophageal pH monitoring** - GERD diagnosis
5. **a. Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy**
6. **b. Oral rehydration solution (ORS)**
7. **d. Severe dehydration** - IMNCI classification
8. **c. Serum anti-tissue transglutaminase** - Celiac disease

NWSM 2024

1. **a. Celiac disease**
2. **c. 300ml IV over 30 min, then 700ml over 2.5 hours** - Plan C rehydration
3. **b. Hirschsprung disease**
4. **c. Rotavirus** - Common viral cause
5. **b. Necrotizing enterocolitis**

RMC 2024

1. **d. Diarrhea >2 weeks with non-infectious etiology**
 2. **d. Celiac disease**
 3. **d. Hepatitis A**
 4. **c. Toddler's diarrhea** - Fruit juice, no FTT
 5. **e. Meckel scan** - Painless rectal bleeding
 6. **d. Biliary atresia** - Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia, clay stools
 7. **b. Pyloric stenosis** - Metabolic alkalosis, hypochloremia
 8. **e. Some dehydration** - IMNCI classification
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11. MULTISYSTEM PEDIATRICS

AMC 2024

1. **d. Analysis of gene-based mutation** - GSD diagnosis
2. **e. Diffuse myalgia** - Rare in Kawasaki
3. **c. Hyperthyroidism** - NOT a cause of delayed eruption
4. **a. Brain** - PKU damages brain
5. **c. Acute intermittent porphyria**
6. **a. Aortic dilation** - Most common in Marfan

GMC 2024

1. **b. Iduronate sulfatase** - Hunter syndrome (MPS II)
2. **d. Corneal clouding** - Hurler syndrome
3. **e. MPS VI (Maroteaux-Lamy)** - Arylsulfatase B deficiency
4. **a. MPS IV (Morquio)** - Skeletal dysplasia
5. **c. MPS III (Sanfilippo)** - Neurodegeneration
6. **e. Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase deficiency**
7. **e. Seizures** - NOT common in classical galactosemia
8. **c. Non-classic galactosemia** - Galactokinase deficiency
9. **c. Low galactose intake**
10. **a. Osteoporosis** - Long-term complication

KMC 2024

1. **c. Marasmus** - Severe wasting
2. **b. Glycogen storage disorder**
3. **c. Celiac disease**
4. **c. Give ORS 75ml/kg in 4 hours** - Some dehydration
5. **c. Exchange Blood Transfusion** - Severe jaundice
6. **d. Mucopolysaccharidosis**
7. **c. GALT analysis in RBCs** - Galactosemia diagnosis
8. **a. No further treatment** - <1.5cm carcinoid, negative margins

9. **a. Galactosemia**
10. **b. Edward Syndrome** - Trisomy 18 features
11. **c. Serum Sodium** - May be low in porphyria
12. **c. Lupus Nephritis**
13. **d. Hemorrhagic Disease of Newborn** - Vitamin K deficiency
14. **e. Trisomy xxy** - Should be Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)

KGMC & NWSM 2024

1. **a. Switch to lactose-free formula** - Galactosemia
2. **a. Acute intermittent porphyria**
3. **c. Hematin infusion** - AIP acute attack
4. **d. E. Coli** - Sepsis in GSD infant
5. **a. Pompe disease** - Type II GSD with cardiomegaly
6. **a. Begin low-phenylalanine diet** - PKU management
7. **a. Avoid meat and dairy** - PKU diet
8. **a. Osteogenesis imperfecta**
9. **a. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome**
10. **a. Kwashiorkor** - Edema, wasting

RMC 2024

1. **c. Vitamin A deficiency** - Dry scaly skin
2. **a. IgA** - Abundant in colostrum
3. **c. Kwashiorkor** - Edema with some weight preservation
4. **d. Trisomy 21** - Down syndrome
5. **b. Down syndrome** - Hypotonia, Brushfield spots
6. **b. Patau syndrome** - Multiple anomalies including cleft
7. **b. Scarlet fever** - Rash sparing mouth, strawberry tongue
8. **b. Mitochondrial** - Maternal inheritance only
9. **c. Positive nitrites** - Specific for UTI
10. **b. Urine culture** - Gold standard
11. **b. Single colony growth of 105 organisms** - UTI confirmation

12. PEDIATRIC NEONATOLOGY

AMC 2024

1. **c. 55 mg/dL** - Hypoglycemia threshold in older infants

13. GI SURGERY

AMC 2024

1. **b. Colonoscopy and biopsy** - Rectal cancer diagnosis
2. **a. Alvarado score** - Acute appendicitis
3. **c. 5-Aminosalicylates (Sulfasalazine)** - Mild UC
4. **d. Hirschsprung's disease** - Delayed meconium, distension
5. **c. Esophageal carcinoma** - Progressive dysphagia, weight loss
6. **d. Perforated peptic ulcer** - Sudden pain, NSAID use
7. **d. MRCP** - CBD stone, cholangitis evaluation
8. **d. Sigmoid volvulus** - Coffee bean sign
9. **b. Fecal elastase 1** - Pancreatic insufficiency
10. **d. Meningocele** - Lumbar mass with neurological deficit

GMC 2024

1. **e. Vitamin B-12 deficiency** - After total gastrectomy (intrinsic factor loss)
2. **b. Place latex T-tube in CBD** - CBD exploration
3. **d. Littre hernia** - Meckel's diverticulum in hernia
4. **b. Indirect inguinal hernia** - Cannot get above, child
5. **c. Ivor Lewis procedure** - NOT for GERD (esophagectomy)
6. **e. Ulcerative colitis** - Continuous inflammation, crypt abscesses
7. **c. Protein** - Macronutrient
8. **b. Vitamin K** - Fat-soluble vitamin malabsorption
9. **d. 4 weeks** - NG tube change interval
10. **a. Lifestyle changes cornerstone** or **b. PPIs preferred** - GERD management
11. **c. Manometry** - GERD workup (though others might be valid)
12. **c. Amitriptyline** - TCA worsens GERD
13. **b. Diabetes** - Risk factor for GERD
14. **a. Dysphagia** - Alarm symptom
15. **b. Helicobacter pylori infection** - Gastric cancer risk
16. **c. Helicobacter pylori infection** - Chronic gastritis
17. **d. Pernicious anemia** - Preceded gastric cancer (linitis plastica)
18. **b. Acute Mesenteric Ischemia** - AF, bloody diarrhea
19. **a. Hemorrhoids** - Painless rectal bleeding
20. **b. Perforated Peptic ulcer disease** - Board-like rigidity, NSAID
21. **c. Hydatid cyst liver with secondary infection** - Shepherd, cystic
22. **b. Thin adult patient** - NOT indication for cholecystectomy
23. **b. Light criteria** - For pleural effusion, not pancreatitis
24. **d. 6-o'clock** - Goodsall's rule (posterior external → posterior internal)
25. **a. Juvenile polyp**
26. **b. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis**
27. **b. Intussusception** - Sausage mass, bloody stool
28. **b. 5 years** - Umbilical hernia repair age
29. **d. Protein Calorie Malnutrition**

KMC 2024

1. **e. Obstructed incisional hernia**
2. **b. Anterior resection**
3. **a. Acute gastric dilatation**
4. **b. Elevated serum amylase or lipase** - Acute pancreatitis diagnosis
5. **e. T4, N1, M0** - Involves adjacent organs
6. **d. Hartman's Procedure**
7. **c. ERCP followed by cholecystectomy** - CBD stone with jaundice
8. **a. Computerized Tomography** - Highest sensitivity/specificity
9. **b. Barium swallow** - Zenker's diverticulum
10. **b. High fiber diet** - NOT a risk factor (protective)
11. **b. Hernioplasty and gut resection** or **c. Evaluate intraoperatively**
12. **d. Oesophageal carcinoma**
13. **d. Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass** - Best for diabetes improvement
14. **c. Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass** - Rapid diabetes effect

KGMC 2024

1. **b. Acute Appendicitis**
2. **c. Alvarado score**
3. **c. Meckel's diverticulitis**
4. **b. Gastric perforation with peritonitis**
5. **a. Exploratory laparotomy** - Peritonitis requires surgery
6. **b. Adhesive obstruction**
7. **a. X-ray erect abdomen** - Initial investigation for obstruction
8. **a. Pass NG and resuscitate** - Initial management
9. **d. Para umbilical hernia**
10. **a. Strangulated hernia**
11. **c. Obstructed inguinal hernia**
12. **a. 1/3rd lateral 2/3rd medial** - McBurney's point
13. **a. No further treatment needed** - <1.5cm carcinoid, negative margins
14. **c. Includes cardiovascular effects** - Dumping syndrome
15. **c. Carcinoma head of pancreas** - Courvoisier's sign
16. **d. Hartman's procedure** - Perforated diverticulitis with peritonitis
17. **d. Acute mesenteric ischemia** - AF, sudden pain, soft abdomen initially
18. **c. Schedule colonoscopy** - After diverticulitis recovery
19. **a. Colonoscopy and uncovered stent** - Palliative for obstruction
20. **b. Sodium absorbed actively via Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase**
21. **d. Cytoreductive surgery and intraperitoneal chemotherapy**
22. **b. CT chest/abdomen/pelvis and CEA** - Colon cancer staging

NWSM 2024

1. **b. Hepatocellular cancer** - Hepatitis C, liver mass
2. **b. Cross table lateral view prone x-ray** - ARM evaluation at 24 hours
3. **c. Acute pancreatitis** - Epigastric pain, elevated lipase
4. **e. Liver abscess** - RUQ pain, fever, confusion

5. **c. HAV IgM** - Acute hepatitis A
6. **a. Inflammatory bowel disease**
7. **e. Upper endoscopy** - Upper GI bleed management
8. **c. Gastric outflow obstruction** - Food from days ago
9. **c. 100%** - FAP cancer risk
10. **e. Prone Cross table lateral X-ray** - ARM classification
11. **a. Gut duplication cyst**
12. **a. Recto vestibular fistula**
13. **d. Infected urachal cyst**
14. **b. Biliary atresia**
15. **d. Tuberculous Meningitis**
16. **c. 24 hours of life** - Prone cross-table timing
17. **d. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia** - Scaphoid abdomen, bowel in chest

RMC 2024

1. **c. Intestinal obstruction** - Most common in adults
2. **d. Appendix less efficient at localizing disease** - Worse prognosis
3. **d. In umbilical region, then moves to RIF** - Appendicitis pain pattern
4. **c. After removing pack, allow to stand and void** - Post-hemorrhoidectomy urinary retention
5. **c. The dentate line** - Fistula-in-ano classification
6. **c. Rectum** - Most common colorectal cancer site
7. **d. Conservative treatment** - Rectal prolapse in children
8. **e. Vascular graft infection** - Does NOT require operative treatment (antibiotics first)
9. (Duplicate of 8)
10. **e. Serum calcium 6.5 mg/dL bad prognostic sign** - Ranson criteria
11. **b. Serum potassium estimation** - Diuretic use
12. **e. None of the above** (femoral hernias are smaller, more likely to strangulate, medially placed)

KEY NOTES:

- Some questions had ambiguous or context-dependent answers
- When multiple answers could be correct, the most commonly accepted answer is highlighted
- Clinical judgment and local guidelines may vary
- For exam purposes, choose the BEST answer from options provided

DISCLAIMER: This answer key is for educational purposes. Always verify with current medical guidelines and your instructors.