

1. All of the following are features of prematurity in a neonate, except:

1. No creases on sole.
2. Abundant lanugo.
3. Thick ear cartilage.
4. Empty scrotum.

2. A normally developing 10 month old child should be able to do all of the following except :

1. Stand alone.
2. Play peek a boo.
3. Pick up a pellet with thumb and index finger.
4. Build a tower of 3-4 cubes.

3. The following are characteristic of autism except :

1. Onset after 6 years of age.
2. Repetitive behaviour.
3. Delayed language development.
4. Severe deficit in social interaction.

4. The earliest indicator of response after starting iron in a 6- year-old girl with iron deficiency is:

1. Increased reticulocyte count.
2. Increased hemoglobin.
3. Increased ferritin.
4. Increased serum iron.

5. A 1 month old boy is referred for failure to thrive. On examination, he shows features of congestive failure. The femoral pulses are feeble as compared to branchial pulses. The most likely clinical diagnosis is :

1. Congenital aortic stenosis.
2. Coarctation of aorta.
3. Patent ductus arteriosus.
4. Congenital aortoiliac disease.

6. All of the following statements regarding subendocardial infarction are true, except :

1. These are multifocal in nature.
2. These often result from hypotension or shock.
3. Epicarditis is not seen.

4. These may result in aneurysm.
7. All of the following are true for mitral valve prolapse, except :
  1. Transmission may be as an Autosomal dominant trait.
  2. Majority of the case present with features of mitral regurgitation.
  3. The valve leaflets characteristically show myxomatous degeneration.
  4. The disease is one of the common cardiovascular manifestations of Marfan Syndrome.
8. The following diseases are associated with Epstein & Barr virus infection, except :
  1. Infectious mononucleosis.
  2. Epidermodysplasia verruciformis.
  3. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
  4. Oral Hairy leukoplakia
9. Megaloblastic anaemia due to folic acid deficiency is commonly due to :
  1. Inadequate dietary intake.
  2. Defective intestinal absorption.
  3. Absence of folic acid binding protein in serum.
  4. Absence of glutamic acid in the intestine.

10. The most important prognostic factor in breast carcinoma is :

1. Histological grade of the tumour.
2. Stage of the tumour at the time of diagnosis.
3. Status of estrogen and progesterone receptors.
4. Over expression of p-53 tumour suppressor gene.

11. Smoking is generally not associated as a risk factor with :

1. Small cell carcinoma.
2. Respiratory bronchiolitis.
3. Emphysema.
4. Bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia.

12. The tumour, which may occur in the residual breast or overlying skin following wide local excision and radiotherapy for mammary carcinoma, is :

1. Leiomyosarcoma.
2. Squamous cell carcinoma.
3. Basal cell carcinoma.
4. Angiosarcoma.

13. The type of mammary ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) most likely to result in a palpable abnormality in the breast is :

1. Apocrine DCIS.
2. Neuroendocrine DCIS.
3. Well differentiated DCIS.
4. Comedo DCIS.

14. Acinic cell carcinomas of the salivary gland arise most often in the :

1. Parotid salivary gland.
2. Minor salivary glands.
3. Submandibular salivary gland.
4. Sublingual salivary gland.

15. All of the following statements regarding primary effusion lymphoma are true except :

1. It generally presents in elderly patients.
2. There is often an association with HHV-8.
3. The proliferating cells are NK cells.
4. Patients are commonly HIV positive.

16. Mantle cell lymphomas are positive for all of the following, except :

1. CD 23.
2. CD 20.
3. CD 5.
4. CD 43.

17. Fine needle aspiration cytology is not suitable for diagnosing :

1. Tubercular lymphadenitis.
2. Papillary carcinoma thyroid.
3. Plasmacytoma.
4. Aneurymal bone cyst.

18. All of the following immunohistochemical markers are positive in the neoplastic cells of granulocytic sarcoma, except :

1. CD 45 RO.
2. CD 43.
3. Myeloperoxidase.

4. Lysozyme.

19. B cell prolymphocytic leukemia patients differ from those with B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia in :

1. Presenting at a younger age.
2. Having a lower total leucocyte count.
3. Having prominent lymphadenopathy.
4. Having a shorter survival.

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect about pthisis bulbi?

1. The intraocular pressure is increased.
2. Calcification of the lens is common.
3. Sclera is thickened.
4. Size of the globe is reduced.

21. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about Optic glioma?

1. Has a peak incidence in first decade.
2. Arises from oligodendrocytes.
3. Causes meningeal hyperplasia.

4. Is associated with type I neurofibromatosis.
22. Which one of the following stromal dystrophy is a recessive condition ?
1. Lattice dystrophy.
  2. Granular dystrophy.
  3. Macular dystrophy.
  4. Fleck dystrophy.
23. In which of the following conditions Parakeratosis most frequently occurs?
1. Actinic Keratoses.
  2. Seborrheic keratoses.
  3. Molluscum contagiosum.
  4. Basal cell carcinoma.
24. Which one of the following is the most significant risk factor for development of gastric carcinoma?
1. Paneth cell metaplasia.
  2. Pyloric metaplasia.
  3. Intestinal metaplasia.



4. Ciliated metaplasia.

25. Which of the following is the most common presenting symptom of non-cirrhotic portal hypertension?

1. Chronic liver failure.
2. Ascites.
3. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
4. Encephalopathy.

26. Ethosuximide is used in the treatment of :

1. Tonic-clonic seizure.
2. Absence seizure.
3. Myoclonic seizure.
4. Simple partial seizure.

27. Which of the following statements is not true about etomidate?

1. It is an intravenous anesthetic.
2. It precipitates coronary insufficiency.
3. It inhibits cortisol synthesis.

4. It causes pain at site of injection.
28. Which one of the following antibacterials should not be used with d-tubocurarine?
1. Norfloxacin.
  2. Streptomycin.
  3. Doxycycline.
  4. Cefotaxime.
29. Which one of the following drugs is an antipseudomonal penicillin?
1. Cephalexin.
  2. Cloxacillin.
  3. Piperacillin.
  4. Dicloxacillin.
30. The following statements regarding benzodiazepines are true except:
1. Binds to both GABAA and GABAB receptors.
  2. They have active metabolites.
  3. Decreases nocturnal gastric secretion in human being.

4. Extensively metabolized by CYP enzymes.
31. One of the following statements regarding mycophenolate mofetil is incorrect:
1. It is a prodrug.
  2. It is a selective uncompetitive and reversible inhibitor of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase.
  3. It also inhibits calcineurin.
  4. Selectivity inhibits lymphocyte proliferation.
32. All of the following mechanisms of action of oral contraceptive pill are true, except :
1. Inhibition of ovulation.
  2. Prevention of fertilization.
  3. Interference with implantation of fertilized ovum.
  4. Interference with placental functioning.
33. Which one of the following drugs does not interfere with folic acid metabolism?
1. Phenytoin.
  2. Gabapentin.

3. Phenobarbitone.
  4. Primidone.
34. Which one of the following drugs causes constipation?
1. Propranolol.
  2. Verapamil.
  3. Nitroglycerin.
  4. Captopril.
35. Which of the following drugs is not used topically for treatment of open angle glaucoma:
1. Latanoprost.
  2. Brimonidine.
  3. Acetazolamide.
  4. Dorzolamide.
36. Concomitant administration of clonazepam with which of the following antiepileptic drug can precipitate absence status?
1. Sodium valproate.

2. Phenobarbitone.
3. Carbamazepine.
4. Phenytoin.

37. Which one of the following agents has been associated with hemorrhagic stroke?

1. Phenylpropanolamine.
2. Terfenadine.
3. Quinidine.
4. Fenfluramine.

38. All of the following are therapeutic uses of Penicillin G, except :

1. Bacterial meningitis.
2. Rickettsial Infection.
3. Syphilis.
4. Anthrax.

39. All of the following are major complications of massive transfusion, except:

1. Hypokalemia.
2. Hypothermia.

3. Hypomagnesemia.
  4. Hypocalcemia.
40. Which one of the following muscle relaxant has the maximum duration of action ?
1. Atracurium.
  2. Vecuronium.
  3. Rocuronium.
  4. Doxacurium.
41. Which enzyme is inhibited by Aminophylline?
1. Monoamine Oxidase.
  2. Alcohol dehydrogenase.
  3. Phosphodiesterase.
  4. Cytochrome P-450.
42. Which one of the following local anaesthetics belongs to the ester group?
1. Procaine.
  2. Bupivacaine.

3. Lignocaine.
  4. Mepivacaine.
43. The following are the benzodiazepines of choice in elderly and those with liver disease, except:
1. Lorazepam.
  2. Oxazepam,
  3. Temazepam.
  4. Diazepam.
44. Which one of the following agents sensitises the myocardium to catecholamines?
1. Isoflurane
  2. Ether.
  3. Halothane.
  4. Propofol.
45. Which of the following is the muscle relaxant of choice in renal failure?
1. Rapacurium

2. Pancuronium
  3. Atracurium
  4. Rocuronium
46. Ovulation is primarily caused by preovulatory surge of :
1. Estradiol.
  2. Luteinizing hormone.
  3. Progesterone.
  4. Follicle stimulating hormone.
47. Most afferent fibers from the lateral geniculate nucleus terminate in the primary visual cortex in :
1. Layer 1.
  2. Layer 2 & 3.
  3. Layer 4.
  4. Layer 5 & 6.
48. The blobs of the visual cortex are associated with :
1. Ocular dominance.



2. Orientation.
3. Color processing.
4. Saccadic eye movements.

49. The parvocellular pathway, from the lateral geniculate nucleus to the visual cortex, carries signals for the detection of :

1. Movement, depth and flicker.
2. Color vision, shape and fine details.
3. Temporal frequency.
4. Luminance contrast.

50. A pilot in Sukhoi aircraft is experiencing negative G. Which of the following physiological events will manifest in such situation?

1. The hydrostatic pressure in veins of lower limb increases.
2. The cardiac output decreases.
3. Black out occurs.
4. The cerebral arterial pressure rises.

51. In human being, the least useful physiological response to low environmental temperature is :

1. Shivering.
  2. Vasoconstriction.
  3. Release of thyroxine.
  4. Piloerection.
52. The cell bodies of orexinergic neurons are present in:
1. Locus coeruleus.
  2. Dorsal raphe.
  3. Lateral hypothalamic area.
  4. Hippocampus.
53. The tubuloglomerular feedback is mediated by:
1. Sensing of  $\text{Na}^+$  concentration in the macula densa.
  2. Sensing of  $\text{Cl}^+$  concentration in macula densa.
  3. Sensing  $\text{NaCl}$  concentration in the macula densa.
  4. Opening up of voltage gated  $\text{Na}^+$  channels in afferent arteriole.
54. The prime driving force for counter current multiplier system is :

1. Medullary hperosmolarity.
  2. Reabsorption of  $\text{Na}^+$  in thick ascending limb.
  3. Action of ADH via aquaporin channels.
  4. Urea recycling.
55. Which of the following organs is not involved in calcium homeostasis?

1. Kidneys.
2. Skin.
3. Intestines.
4. Lungs.



56. Testosterone production is mainly contributed by:
1. Leydig cells.
  2. Sertolie cells.
  3. Seminiferous tubules.
  4. Epididymis.
57. Which of the following secretions has a very high pH?

1. Gastric juice.
  2. Pancreatic juice.
  3. Bile in gall bladder.
  4. Saliva.
58. The maintenance of posture in a normal adult human being depends upon:
1. Integrity of reflex arc.
  2. Muscle power.
  3. Type of muscle fibres.
  4. Joint movements in physiological range.
59. The first reflex response to appear as spinal shock wears off in humans is :
1. Tympanic reflex.
  2. Withdrawal reflex.
  3. Neck righting reflex.
  4. Labyrinthine reflex..
60. The hyperkinetic features of the Huntington's disease are due to the loss of :

1. Nigrostriatal dopaminergic system.
  2. Intrastratial cholinergic system.
  3. GABA-ergic and choloinergic system.
  4. Intrastratial GABA-ergic and cholinergic system.
61. All of the following are part of the treatment of Lithium toxicity, except:
1. Treating dehydration.
  2. Ingestion of polystyrene sulfonate.
  3. Hemodialysis.
  4. Using an antagonist.
62. All are side effects of Clozapine except:
1. Granulocytopenia.
  2. Seizures.
  3. Sedation.
  4. Extrapyramidal side effects
63. Pavlovâ€™s experiment is an example of:
1. Operant conditioning.

2. Classical conditioning.
  3. Learned helplessness.
  4. Modelling.
64. Bright light treatment has been found to be most effective in treatment of :
1. Anorexia Nervosa.
  2. Seasonal Affective Disorder.
  3. Schizophrenia.
  4. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.
65. The most common side effect reported with treatment with haloperidol is :
1. Hypotension.
  2. Akathisia.
  3. Dryness of mouth.
  4. Tic disorder.
66. Mutism and akinesia in a person, who appears awake and even alert, is best described as :

1. Twilight State.
  2. Oneroid state.
  3. Stupor.
  4. Delirium.
67. Loosening of association is an example of :
1. Formal thought disorder.
  2. Schneiderian first rank symptoms.
  3. Perseveration.
  4. Concrete thinking.
68. Intense nihilism, somatization and agitation in old age are the hallmark symptoms of:
1. Involutional melancholia.
  2. Atypical depression.
  3. Somatized depression
  4. Depressive stupor.
69. Rivastigmine and Donepezil are drugs used predominantly in the management of:

1. Depression.
  2. Dissociation.
  3. Delusions.
  4. Dementia.
70. All of the following are associated with better prognosis in schizophrenia, except :

1. Late onset.
2. Married.
3. Negative symptoms.
4. Acute onset.



71. The following features are true for Tetralogy of Fallot, except:

1. Ventricular septal defect.
2. Right ventricular hypertrophy.
3. Atrial septal defect.
4. Pulmonary stenosis.

72. Which of the following statements is true regarding testicular tumours?



1. Are embryonal cell carcinomas in 95% of cases.
  2. Bilateral in upto 10% cases.
  3. Teratomas are more common than seminomas.
  4. Usually present after 50 years of age.
73. The most common retrobulbar orbital mass in adults is:
1. Neurofibroma.
  2. Meningioma.
  3. Cavernous haemangioma.
  4. Schwannoma.
74. In which of the following conditions left atrium is not enlarged:
1. Ventricular septal defect.
  2. Atrial septal defect.
  3. Aorto-pulmonary window.
  4. Patent ductus arteriosus.
75. Expansile lytic osseous metastases are characteristic of primary malignancy of:

1. Kidney.
2. Bronchus.
3. Breast.
4. Prostate.

76. Which is the objective sign of identifying pulmonary plethora in a chest radiograph?

1. Diameter of the main pulmonary artery  $> 16\text{mm}$ .
2. Diameter of the left pulmonary artery  $> 16\text{mm}$ .
3. Diameter of the descending right pulmonary artery  $> 16\text{mm}$ .
4. Diameter of the descending left pulmonary artery  $> 16\text{mm}$ .

77. The most accurate investigation for assessing ventricular function is :

1. Multislice CT.
2. Echocardiography.
3. Nuclear scan.
4. MRI.

78. The most important sign of significance of renal artery stenosis on an angiogram is:

1. A percentage diameter stenosis  $> 70\%$ .

2. Presence of collaterals.
  3. A systolic pressure gradient  $> 20\text{mm Hg}$  across the lesion.
  4. Post stenotic dilatation of the renal artery.
79. The MR imaging in multiple sclerosis will show lesions in:
1. White matter.
  2. Grey matter.
  3. Thalamus.
  4. Basal ganglia.
80. The most common location of hypertensive intracranial haemorrhage is :
1. Subarachnoid space.
  2. Basal ganglia.
  3. Cerebellum.
  4. Brainstem.
81. Which of the following causes rib-notching on the chest radiograph?
1. Bidirectional Glem shunt.

2. Modified Blalock-Taussing shunt.
3. IVC occlusion.
4. Coarctation of aorta.

82. The most sensitive imaging modality to detect early renal tuberculosis is:

1. Intravenous urography.
2. Computed tomography.
3. Ultrasound.
4. Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

83. All of them use non-ionizing radiation, except:

1. Ultrasonography.
2. Thermography.
3. MRI.
4. Radiography.

84. Mixed tumours of the salivary glands are:

1. Most common in submandibular gland.

2. Usually malignant.
3. Most common in parotid gland.
4. Associated with calculi.

85. In which of the following types of breast carcinoma, would you consider biopsy of opposite breast?

1. Adenocarcinoma-poorly differentiated.
2. Medullary carcinoma.
3. Lobular carcinoma.
4. Comedo carcinoma.

86. A malignant tumour of childhood, that metastasizes to bones most often, is:

1. Wilms' tumour.
2. Neuroblastoma.
3. Adrenal gland tumours.
4. Granulosa cell tumour of ovary.

87. When carcinoma of stomach develops secondarily to pernicious anemia, it is usually situated in the :

1. Pre Pyloric region.

2. Pylorus.
3. Body.
4. Fundus.

88. With regard to the malignant behaviour of leiomyosarcoma, the most important criterion is :

1. Blood vessel penetration by tumour cells.
2. Tumour cells in lymphatic channels.
3. Lymphocyte infiltration.
4. The number of mitoses per high power field.

89. The most radiosensitive tumour among the following is:

1. Bronchogenic carcinoma.
2. Carcinoma parotid.
3. Dysgerminoma.
4. Osteogenic sarcoma.

90. In a suspected ovarian cancer, imaging work-up is required for all of the following information, except:

1. Detection of adenexal lesion.
2. Characterization of the lesion.
3. Staging.
4. Assess resectability.

91. In which of the following age group Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) are most common?

1. 2-10.
2. 15-20.
3. 25-40.
4. >50.



92. A patient with leukemia on chemotherapy develops acute right lower abdominal pain associated with anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. Which of following is the clinical diagnosis?

1. Appendicitis.
2. Leukemic colitis.
3. Perforation peritonitis.
4. Neutropenic colitis.

93. All of the following modalities can be used for in-situ ablation of liver secondaries, except:

1. Ultrasonic waves.
2. Cryotherapy.
3. Alcohol.
4. Radiofrequency.

94. All of the following radioisotopes are used as systemic radionuclides, except:

1. Phosphorus-32.
2. Strontium-89.
3. Iridium-192.
4. Samarium-153.

95. Phosphorus-32 emits:

1. Beta particles.
2. Alpha particles.
3. Neutrons.
4. X-rays.



96. The ideal timing of radiotherapy for Wilms Tumour after surgery is:

1. Within 10 days.
2. Within 2 weeks.
3. Within 3 weeks.
4. Any time after surgery.

97. The percentage of pulmonary emboli, that proceed to infraction, is approximately:

1. 0-5%.
2. 5-15%.
3. 20-30%.
4. 30-40%.

98. Which of the following is used in the treatment of differentiated thyroid cancer:

1.  $^{131}\text{I}$ .
2.  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ .
3.  $^{32}\text{p}$ .
4.  $^{131}\text{I}$ -MIBG.

99. Which one of the following imaging techniques gives maximum radiation exposure to the patient?

1. Chest X-ray.
2. MRI.
3. CT scan.
4. Bone scan.

100. Which one of the following has the maximum ionization potential?

1. Electron.
2. Proton.
3. Helim ion.
4. Gamma( $\gamma$ )  $\hat{=}$  Photon.

101. Which of the following is not a major criteria for diagnosis of multiple myeloma?

1. Lytic bone lesions.
2. Plasmacytoma on tissue biopsy.
3. Bone marrow plasmacytosis > 30%
4.  $\hat{=}$  M $\hat{=}$  Spike > 3g% for Ig G, >2g% for Ig A.

102. The treatment of choice for squamous cell anal cancer is:

1. Abdomino perennial resection.
2. Laser fulgaration.
3. Chemoradiotherapy.
4. Platinum based chemotherapy.

103. The magnification obtained with a direct ophthalmoscope is:

1. 5 times.
2. 10 times.
3. 15 times.
4. 20 times.

104. The average distance of the fovea from the temporal margin of the optic disc is:

1. 1 disc diameter.
2. 2 disc diameter.
3. 3 disc diameter.
4. 4 disc diameter.

105. The most common cause of vitreous haemorrhage in adults is :

1. Retinal hole.
2. Trauma.
3. Hypertension.
4. Diabetes.

106. The retina receives its blood supply from all except:

1. Posterior ciliary artery,
2. Central retinal artery.
3. Retinal arteries.
4. Plexus of zinn & Haller arteries.

107. Which drug can cause macular toxicity when given intravitreally?

1. Gentamycin.
2. Vancomycin.
3. Dexamethasone.
4. Ceftazidime.

108. Typically bilateral inferior lens subluxation of the lens is seen in :

1. Marfan's syndrome.
2. Homocystinuria.
3. Hyperlipidaemia
4. Ocular trauma.

109. Which of the following antiglaucoma medications can cause drowsiness?

1. Latanoprost.
2. Timolol.
3. Brimonidine,
4. Dorzolamide.

110. Which of the following is the drug of choice for treatment of corneal ulcers caused by filamentous fungi?

1. Itraconazole.
2. Natamycin.
3. Nystatin.
4. Fluconazole.

111. Which of the following medications is contraindicated in patients with allergy to sulphonamides?

1. Levobunolol.
2. Bimatoprost.
3. Brinzolamide.
4. Brimonidine.

112. In which of the following uveitic conditions is it contraindicated to put in an intraocular lens after cataract surgery?

1. Fuchs's heterochromic cyclitis.
2. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.
3. Psoriatic arthritis.
4. Reiter's syndrome.

113. A case of Non-Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) with a history of diabetes for one year should have an ophthalmic examination:

1. As early as feasible.
2. After 5 years.
3. After 10 years.
4. Only after visual symptoms develop.

114. SAFE Strategy is recommended for the control of ?

1. Trachoma.
2. Glaucoma.
3. Diabetic retinopathy.
4. Cataract.

115. As per the 1986-89 NPCB survey, what was the prevalence of blindness in India (at visual acuity  $<6/60$  in better eye)?

1. 1.38%
2. 1.49%
3. 1.72%
4. 1.8%

116. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, who is supposed to conduct the vision screening of school students?

1. School teachers.
2. Medical officers of health centres.
3. Ophthalmologists.

4. Health assistants.

117. According to the World Health Organization, the definition of blindness is:

1. Visual acuity  $<6/60$  in the better eye with available correction.
2. Visual acuity  $<3/60$  in the better eye with available correction.
3. Visual acuity  $<6/60$  in the better eye with best correction.
4. Visual acuity  $<3/60$  in the better eye with best correction.

118. The most common cause of ocular morbidity in India is :

1. Cataract.
2. Conjunctivitis.
3. Refractive error.
4. Trachoma.

119. A vitreous aspirate from a case of metastatic endophthalmitis on culture yields Gram positive round to oval cells, 12-14  $\mu$  in size. The aspirate on Gram staining shows the presence of pseudohyphae. Which of the following is the most likely aetiological agent?

1. Aspergillus.
2. Rhizopus.



3. Candida.
4. Fusarium.

120. The most common malignancy found in Marjolin's ulcer is:

1. Basal cell carcinoma.
2. Squamous cell carcinoma.
3. Malignant fibrous histiocyoma.
4. Neurotrophic malignant melanoma.

121. Mycotic aneurysm is an aneurysm infected because of :

1. Fungal infection.
2. Blood borne infection (intravascular)
3. Infection introduced from outside (extravascular)
4. Both intravascular & extravascular infection.

122. The procedure of choice for the evaluation of an aneurysm is :

1. Ultrasonography.
2. Computed tomography.